

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

FOIA Number:  
2009-0166-S

# FOIA MARKER

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

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

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**OA/ID Number:** 90509  
**Folder ID Number:** 90509-015

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**Folder Title:**  
Monday, May 8, 1989

---

| Stack: | Row: | Section: | Shelf: | Position: |
|--------|------|----------|--------|-----------|
| V      | 12   | 11       | 2      | 3         |

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# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

| Doc. No. / Type | Subject/Title                                                                                                                 | Date       | Restriction                 | Classification |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| 01a. Log        | White House Telephone Log [E.D.T.] [redaction of personal information] (3 pp.)                                                | 05/08/89   | (b)(6)                      |                |
| 01b. Log        | White House Telephone Log [Signal Switchboard] [redaction of personal information] (1 pp.)                                    | 05/08/89   | (b)(6)                      |                |
| 01c. Note       | From Rose Zamaria to Patty Presock Re: Ron Jackson (1 pp.)                                                                    | 05/08/89   | (b)(6)                      |                |
| 01d. Notes      | Handwritten Presidential Phone Calls notes Re: phone call with J.P. Hammerschmidt [redaction of personal information] (1 pp.) | 05/08/[89] | (b)(6)                      |                |
| 01e. Notes      | Handwritten notes Re: George Bush phone call with former President Gerald Ford [one page double-sided] (2 pp.)                | 05/08/[89] | (b)(1)                      |                |
| 01f. Notes      | Handwritten notes Re: George Bush phone call with C.A. Peres (2 pp.)                                                          | 05/08/89   | (b)(1)                      |                |
| 02. Schedule    | Schedule of the President [redaction] (1 pp.)                                                                                 | 05/08/89   | (b)(3) [50 USC 403g, Sec 6] |                |
| 03. Note        | From Bridget to Sir [President Bush] Re: haircut appointment [redaction of personal information] (1 pp.)                      | 05/08/89   | (b)(6)                      |                |
| 04a. Letter     | From George Bush to Prime Minister of Japan Noboru Takeshita (2 pp.)                                                          | 05/08/89   | (b)(1)                      |                |

Page 1 of 2

**Collection:**

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records

**Office:** Office of the President

**Series:** Daily Files

**Subseries:**

**WHORM Cat.:**

**File Location:** Monday, May 8, 1989

**Pinksheet Number:** dw1320

**OA/ID Number:** 90509-015

**Date Closed:** 5/8/2009

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

**Re-review Case #:**

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

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

| Doc. No. / Type | Subject/Title                                                                                                                             | Date     | Restriction | Classification |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------|----------------|
| 04b. Cable      | Department of State Cable from Secretary of State: Wash, DC to American Embassy: Tokyo Re: presidential Letter for Prime Minister (1 pp.) | 05/10/89 | (b)(1)      |                |
| 04c. Letter     | From Prime Minister of Japan Noboru Takeshita to President Bush (2 pp.)                                                                   | 04/27/89 | (b)(1)      |                |
| 04d. Letter     | From Noboru [Takeshita] to George Bush Re: funeral ceremony for Emperor Showa [translation] (2 pp.)                                       | 03/22/89 | (b)(1)      |                |
| 04e. Letter     | Copy of original Japanese Letter (3 pp.)                                                                                                  | n.d.     | (b)(1)      |                |

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| <b>Re-review Case #:</b>            | <b>Appeal Disposition:</b>     |
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| <b>AR Disposition:</b>              | <b>MR Disposition:</b>         |
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# THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

E.D.T.

## TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

MAY 8

, 19<sup>89</sup>

PRESIDENT

|                                     | TIME   |                                 | DISC  | NAME                                                                     | ACTION                                                |
|-------------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
|                                     | PLACED |                                 |       |                                                                          |                                                       |
| OUT                                 | 7:44   | AM                              | 7:52  | CONG. JOHN HAMMERSCHMIDT<br>(b)(6)                                       | TLKD-OK                                               |
| <del>INC</del><br><del>OUT</del>    |        | <del>PM</del><br><del>AM</del>  |       |                                                                          |                                                       |
| INC                                 |        | PM                              |       |                                                                          |                                                       |
| OUT                                 | 9:25   | AM                              |       | MR. BOBBY HOLT<br>OFC: MIDLAND, TX.<br>915-682-4742                      | ENROUTE TO OFC: 9:28AM<br>LW OFC. TOLD MS.<br>PRESOCK |
| <del>XXXX</del><br><del>INC</del>   |        | <del>XXX</del><br><del>PM</del> |       |                                                                          |                                                       |
| OUT                                 |        | AM                              |       |                                                                          |                                                       |
| INC                                 |        | PM                              |       |                                                                          |                                                       |
| OUT                                 | 9:29   | AM                              | 11:23 | MARVIN BUSH<br>(b)(6)                                                    | OUT OF OFC. LW<br>TLKD-OK 11:21AM                     |
| <del>XXXXX</del><br><del>INC</del>  |        | <del>XXX</del><br><del>PM</del> |       |                                                                          |                                                       |
| OUT                                 |        | AM                              |       |                                                                          |                                                       |
| INC                                 |        | PM                              |       |                                                                          |                                                       |
| OUT                                 | 9:32   | AM                              | 9:34  | MR. CHASE UNTERMEYER<br>OFC: WASHINGTON, D.C.<br>WHITE HOUSE ADMIN. X689 | TLKD-OK                                               |
| <del>XXX</del><br><del>INC</del>    |        | <del>XXX</del><br><del>PM</del> |       |                                                                          |                                                       |
| OUT                                 |        | AM                              |       |                                                                          |                                                       |
| INC                                 |        | PM                              |       |                                                                          |                                                       |
| OUT                                 | 9:34   | AM                              | 9:41  | MR. BOYDEN GRAY<br>OFC: WASHINGTON, D.C.<br>WHITE HOUSE ADMIN X764       | TLKD-OK                                               |
| <del>INC</del><br><del>OUT</del>    |        | <del>XX</del><br><del>PM</del>  |       |                                                                          |                                                       |
| OUT                                 |        | AM                              |       |                                                                          |                                                       |
| INC                                 |        | PM                              |       |                                                                          |                                                       |
| OUT                                 | 10:09  | AM                              |       | RON JACKSON<br>BETHESDA, MD.<br>295-5130                                 | LW. ANSWERING<br>MACHINE TOLD MS.<br>PRESOCK          |
| <del>YNEEX</del><br><del>XXXX</del> |        | <del>PM</del>                   | 4:16  |                                                                          | TLKD-OK 4:15PM                                        |

# THE WHITE HOUSE

## WASHINGTON

E.D.T.

### TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

PRESIDENT

MAY 8

, 19<sup>89</sup>

|                                   | TIME            |       | NAME                                                                  | ACTION                           |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
|                                   | PLACED          | DISC  |                                                                       |                                  |
| OUT                               | 10:26 AM        | 10:30 | CHASE UTERMAYER<br>OFC: WASHINGTON, D.C.<br>456-6444                  | TLKD-OK                          |
| <del>INC</del>                    | <del>XXPM</del> |       |                                                                       |                                  |
| OUT                               | AM              |       |                                                                       |                                  |
| INC                               | PM              |       |                                                                       |                                  |
| OUT                               | 10:50 AM        |       | CONG. HENRY B. GONZALEZ<br>OFC: WASHINGTON, D.C.<br>225-3236          | ENROUTE TO WASHINGTON<br>D.C. LW |
| <del>INC</del><br><del>XXXX</del> | <del>XXPM</del> |       |                                                                       |                                  |
| OUT                               | AM              |       |                                                                       |                                  |
| INC                               | PM              |       |                                                                       |                                  |
| OUT                               | 11:02 AM        | 11:03 | MRS. BARBARA BUSH<br>RES: WASHINGTON, D.C.<br>WHITE HOUSE ADMIN X532  | TLKD-OK                          |
| <del>INC</del>                    | <del>XXPM</del> |       |                                                                       |                                  |
| OUT                               | AM              |       |                                                                       |                                  |
| INC                               | PM              |       |                                                                       |                                  |
| OUT                               | AM              |       | GERALD FORD<br>OFC: PALM SPRINGS, CA<br>619-324-1763                  | LW TOLD MS. PRESOCK              |
| <del>INC</del><br><del>XXX</del>  | 3:19 PM         |       |                                                                       |                                  |
| OUT                               | AM              |       |                                                                       |                                  |
| INC                               | PM              |       |                                                                       |                                  |
| OUT                               | AM              |       | DOUG SANDERS<br>OFC: HOUSTON, TX.<br>713-864-3684                     | TLKD ok                          |
| <del>INC</del>                    | 4:18 PM         | 4:23  |                                                                       |                                  |
| OUT                               | AM              |       |                                                                       |                                  |
| INC                               | PM              |       |                                                                       |                                  |
| OUT                               | AM              |       | MRS. BARBARA BUSH<br>RES: WASHINGTON, D.C.<br>WHITE HOUSE ADMIN. X542 | TLKD-OK                          |
| <del>INC</del>                    | 4:42 PM         | 4:43  |                                                                       |                                  |

# THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

E.D.T.

## TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

PRESIDENT

MAY 8

, 19<sup>89</sup>

|                | TIME          |      | NAME                                                                       | ACTION                                                          |
|----------------|---------------|------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
|                | PLACED        | DISC |                                                                            |                                                                 |
| OUT            | AM            |      | MARLIN FITZWATER<br>OFC: WASHINGTON, D.C.<br>WHITE HOUSE ADMIN X704        | TLKD-OK                                                         |
| <del>INC</del> | 5:40 PM       | 5:42 |                                                                            |                                                                 |
| OUT            | AM            |      |                                                                            |                                                                 |
| INC            | PM            |      |                                                                            |                                                                 |
| <del>OUT</del> | <del>AM</del> |      | GEN BRENT SCOWCROFT<br>OFC: WASHINGTON, D.C.<br>WHITE HOUSE ADMIN EXT. 653 | TLKD-OK                                                         |
| INC            | 6:34 PM       | 6:37 |                                                                            |                                                                 |
| OUT            | AM            |      |                                                                            |                                                                 |
| INC            | PM            |      |                                                                            |                                                                 |
| OUT            | <del>AM</del> |      | GOV. JOHN SUNUNU<br>OFC: WASHINGTON, D.C.<br>WHITE HOUSE ADMIN. X685       | TLKD-OK                                                         |
| <del>INC</del> | 6:39 PM       | 6:42 |                                                                            |                                                                 |
| OUT            | AM            |      |                                                                            |                                                                 |
| INC            | PM            |      |                                                                            |                                                                 |
| OUT            | <del>AM</del> |      | MRS. ELAINE BENNETT<br>(b)(6)                                              | TLKD-OK                                                         |
| <del>INC</del> | 6:45 PM       | 6:47 |                                                                            |                                                                 |
| OUT            | AM            |      |                                                                            |                                                                 |
| INC            | PM            |      |                                                                            |                                                                 |
| OUT            | <del>AM</del> |      | ADM RICHARD TRULY<br>(b)(6)                                                | ENROUTE TO WASHINGTON<br>D.C. TOLD PRESUS.<br>LW TO RETURN CALL |
| <del>INC</del> | 6:57 PM       |      |                                                                            | 7:30AM in oval ofc;<br>ON TUESDAY                               |
| OUT            | AM            |      |                                                                            |                                                                 |
| INC            | PM            |      |                                                                            |                                                                 |
| OUT            | AM            |      |                                                                            |                                                                 |
| INC            | PM            |      |                                                                            |                                                                 |

E.D.T.

**THE WHITE HOUSE**  
**WASHINGTON**

**TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM**

PRESIDENT

MAY 8

, 1989

|                | TIME          |       | NAME                        | ACTION                      |
|----------------|---------------|-------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
|                | PLACED        | DISC  |                             |                             |
| <del>OUT</del> | <del>AM</del> |       | GOV. JOHN SUNUNU<br>(b)(6)  | TLKD-OK 9:35PM              |
| INC            | 9:32 PM       | 9:37  |                             |                             |
| OUT            | AM            |       |                             |                             |
| INC            | PM            |       |                             |                             |
| OUT            | <del>AM</del> |       | MR. PRESCOTT BUSH<br>(b)(6) | BY KEEP TRYING<br>CA 9:53PM |
| XXXX<br>INC    | 9:39 PM       |       |                             |                             |
| OUT            | AM            |       |                             |                             |
| INC            | PM            |       |                             |                             |
| OUT            | <del>AM</del> |       | MR. JOHN BUSH<br>(b)(6)     | TLKD-OK                     |
| INC            | 9:49 PM       | 9:52  |                             |                             |
| OUT            | AM            |       |                             |                             |
| INC            | PM            |       |                             |                             |
| OUT            | <del>AM</del> |       | DR. BURTON LEE<br>(b)(6)    | TLKD-OK                     |
| INC            | 9:55 PM       | 10:01 |                             |                             |
| OUT            | AM            |       |                             |                             |
| INC            | PM            |       |                             |                             |
| OUTX           | <del>AM</del> |       | DR. BURTON LEE<br>(b)(6)    | TLKD-OK                     |
| INC            | 10:29 PM      | 10:31 |                             |                             |
| OUT            | AM            |       |                             |                             |
| INC            | PM            |       |                             |                             |
| OUT            | AM            |       |                             |                             |
| INC            | PM            |       |                             |                             |

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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| 01b. Log                 | White House Telephone Log [Signal Switchboard] [redaction of personal information] (1 pp.) | 05/08/89 | (b)(6)      |        |

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| <b>Date Closed:</b> 5/8/2009        | <b>OA/ID Number:</b> 90509-015 |
| <b>FOIA/SYS Case #:</b> 2009-0166-S | <b>Appeal Case #:</b>          |
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**THE WHITE HOUSE**  
**WASHINGTON**

**TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM**

SIGNAL SWITCHBOARD

May 8 , 19 89

|                | TIME     |      | NAME                                                                             | ACTION                                              |
|----------------|----------|------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
|                | PLACED   | DISC |                                                                                  |                                                     |
| <del>OUT</del> | 9:41 AM  |      | President Jimmy Carter<br>Marriott Hotel, Panama City, Panama<br>264-077 x1001   | Tlkd with<br>General Scowcroft<br>9:49 AM           |
| INC            | PM       |      |                                                                                  |                                                     |
| OUT            | AM       |      | Conference Call:<br>Prime Minister<br>Felipe Gonzalez Marquez                    | LW with Mr. Yanez<br>12:34 PM<br>Tlkd-ok<br>2:16 PM |
| <del>INC</del> | 12:17 PM | 2:30 |                                                                                  |                                                     |
| OUT            | AM       |      | (b)(6)                                                                           |                                                     |
| INC            | PM       |      |                                                                                  |                                                     |
| OUT            | AM       |      | Mr. Adrian A. Basora<br>White House Situation Room<br>White House Signal 2-2264  |                                                     |
| INC            | PM       |      |                                                                                  |                                                     |
| <del>OUT</del> | AM       |      | Mr. Raymond Shaddick<br>Residence, Washington, D.C.<br>White House Signal 2-3826 | Tlkd with Mr. McBride<br>9:34 PM                    |
| INC            | 9:27 PM  |      |                                                                                  |                                                     |
| OUT            | AM       |      |                                                                                  |                                                     |
| INC            | PM       |      |                                                                                  |                                                     |
| OUT            | AM       |      |                                                                                  |                                                     |
| INC            | PM       |      |                                                                                  |                                                     |
| OUT            | AM       |      |                                                                                  |                                                     |
| INC            | PM       |      |                                                                                  |                                                     |
| OUT            | AM       |      |                                                                                  |                                                     |
| INC            | PM       |      |                                                                                  |                                                     |
| OUT            | AM       |      |                                                                                  |                                                     |
| INC            | PM       |      |                                                                                  |                                                     |

our  
phone

file

(I told Rose)

Document Originally  
Attached to  
Following Page

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Monday, May 8, 1989

PHONE CALLS:

Prime Minister Gonzalez  
(to be made at 2:00 p.m.)

*wcb.*

✓ Congressman Gonzalez  
(traveling - will return  
around 2 p.m.)

*wrote*

✓ Ron Jackson  
(at Bethesda Hospital)

✓ Doug Sanders

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

# Presidential Phone Calls



DATE:

5-8

TIME:

7<sup>50</sup>

incoming/outgoing

WITH:

J. P. Hammersmidt

SUBJECT:

1) Mary Ann Stephens = raised  
10 bill. for literary  
Needs "residual funds"  
from inang.

(b)(6)

FOLLOW UP:

2) John Arthur re N.T.S. Board  
would for Burnett.  
Love for him to have slot.  
don't screw up process for Tim.  
Dem slot - next

## Presidential Phone Calls



DATE: 5-8 TIME: ✓  
incoming/outgoing

WITH: Pres Ford

SUBJECT: attached

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

FOLLOW-UP: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Bush Library Photocopy  
George Bush Handwriting

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

| Document No.<br>and Type | Subject/Title of Document                                                                                      | Date       | Restriction | Class. |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------|--------|
| 01e. Notes               | Handwritten notes Re: George Bush phone call with former President Gerald Ford [one page double-sided] (2 pp.) | 05/08/[89] | (b)(1)      |        |

**Collection:**

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records

**Office:** Office of the President

**Series:** Daily Files

**Subseries:**

**WHORM Cat.:**

**File Location:** Monday, May 8, 1989

|                                     |                                |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>Date Closed:</b> 5/8/2009        | <b>OA/ID Number:</b> 90509-015 |
| <b>FOIA/SYS Case #:</b> 2009-0166-S | <b>Appeal Case #:</b>          |
| <b>Re-review Case #:</b>            | <b>Appeal Disposition:</b>     |
| <b>P-2/P-5 Review Case #:</b>       | <b>Disposition Date:</b>       |
| <b>AR Case #:</b>                   | <b>MR Case #:</b>              |
| <b>AR Disposition:</b>              | <b>MR Disposition:</b>         |
| <b>AR Disposition Date:</b>         | <b>MR Disposition Date:</b>    |

### RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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| Document No.<br>and Type | Subject/Title of Document                                            | Date     | Restriction | Class. |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------|--------|
| 01f. Notes               | Handwritten notes Re: George Bush phone call with C.A. Peres (2 pp.) | 05/08/89 | (b)(1)      |        |

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## Presidential Phone Calls



DATE: 5-8-89

TIME: 7:25  
incoming/outgoing

WITH: Dale

SUBJECT: \_\_\_\_\_

Hi Tech  
Disabilities - I met T.S.  
FYI sit.

Michael & I meet with  
Liason people - confirmed or not  
BA sum: Reps. over  
not by-passed

FOLLOW UP: \_\_\_\_\_

Keep hostility away from  
Prus

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

# Presidential Phone Calls



DATE:

5-8-89

TIME:

6:30

incoming/outgoing

WITH:

Simpson

SUBJECT:

Greenhouse - logging

"Lack of people to deal  
with"

Secretaries overwhelmed

More / razor - agencies - seen

FOLLOW UP:

"Dogmatic" - 3 judges

what are we for - administration

Time to make a decision -

Hollings said, to

Moobadeen "Must be expressing

for you -"

Al - this is laying in

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

Bush Library Photocopy  
George Bush Handwriting

## Presidential Phone Calls



DATE: \_\_\_\_\_ TIME: 6<sup>45</sup>  
incoming/outgoing

WITH: Al. Simpson

SUBJECT: 70 Senators - Ranking Republican  
member

Triggered by Hansen - OMB Fund

Bartholomew - "Mosbacher 'embarrassing' -  
Demo asked 'How many confirmed  
McChes - more than  
"assets, no disputes"

FOLLOW UP: I have to get W.H. policy  
position.

Bradshaw construction  
process

Liaison people meet  
with Demo, then talk to Reps

To Bob M - How many only 1

# Presidential Phone Calls



DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

TIME: \_\_\_\_\_  
incoming/outgoing

WITH: \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: Dems - answering

"grants" -

Schmitter said this

Regional Comm in land -  
take any Reagan guy  
throw out on ass -

Comp not getting answers  
from region Cro.

FOLLOW UP: appointments) -

Skinner - down on Lujan  
McClure " " " "

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

Bush Library Photocopy  
George Bush Handwriting

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

May 9, 1989

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FREDERICK D. McCLURE *fm*  
SUBJECT: Telephone Call from Senator Alan Simpson

This morning Senator Simpson attended a meeting of the Ranking Republicans of Senate Committees prior to the noon Republican Policy luncheon. He was very concerned about the comments made and immediately spoke with Boyd Hollingsworth (Senate Deputy and who also used to work for Al). He also told Boyd that he felt strongly that he intended to place a telephone call to you.

The matters raised very strongly were:

1. The Administration is getting behind on the global warming, or "greenhouse," issue, and we are losing the initiative that you seized during the campaign.

The Domestic Policy Council is considering this issue as a part of your environmental package, e.g., clean air, acid rain, and ozone depletion. This process should be completed by the first week in June.

2. The pace of Presidential appointments is too slow, and criticism was aimed at Presidential Personnel. In this regard, members noted at a hearing today at which Secretary Mosbacher appeared that **they** believe he did not come across well. When asked by a Democratic member of the Committee how many people had been confirmed at the Department, the Secretary replied, "One." Criticism followed that the reason for his ineffective performance was perhaps because there are so few confirmed appointees.

As of May 8, you have nominated 136 individuals, **79** of whom are still pending before the Senate. The Senate has confirmed 56 individuals. Intentions to nominate have been made on an additional 79 individuals, and 13 will continue to serve in their present positions.

When compared to May 7, 1981, 163 individuals had been nominated, 114 had been confirmed, and 49 were pending. Of

11/1/68

course, at the time Republicans also controlled hearing schedules. Perhaps there is some frustration among Republicans because of appointees in whom they may be interested have not moved quickly enough, and they cannot control committee or floor consideration.

3. The Senators expressed unhappiness about the Administration's policy in requiring three (3) names for district court judge consideration.
4. There was general unhappiness about **their** perception that the pace of policy development and decision-making process is slow.

(NOTE: S&L, budget agreement, Central America accord, child care and minimum wage are examples of swift policy initiatives. I suspect that there may be more disgruntlement arising from the direction of policy decisions that are being made rather than actual unhappiness with the timing.)

5. There is a general view that legislative affairs offices of the Departments are being less than effective, and that they are dealing with Democratic chairmen of committees **before** sitting down and talking with Republicans on those committees.

This appears to tie in with the fact that only two of the legislative affairs assistant secretaries have been confirmed by the Senate. However, all remaining assistant secretaries have either been nominated, or the intent to nominate has been announced. As a result, the legislative affairs departments are short-handed and staffed by, in many cases, hold-over appointees from the previous Administration and career individuals who are not as "sensitive" to the concerns of Republican members.

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

| Document No.<br>and Type | Subject/Title of Document                     | Date     | Restriction                   | Class. |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|--------|
| 02. Schedule             | Schedule of the President [redaction] (1 pp.) | 05/08/89 | (b)(3)[50 USC<br>403g, Sec 6] |        |

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**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records

**Office:** Office of the President

**Series:** Daily Files

**Subseries:**

**WHORM Cat.:**

**File Location:** Monday, May 8, 1989

|                                     |                                |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
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## SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

Monday, May 8, 1989

|                        |                                                                                                                                       |             |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| 8:00 am<br>(15 min)    | <u>Intelligence Briefing</u><br>(Scowcroft/Sununu)                                                                                    | Oval Office |
| 8:15 am<br>(30 min)    | <u>National Security Briefing</u><br>(Scowcroft/Sununu)                                                                               | Oval Office |
| 8:45 am<br>(30 min)    | <u>Meeting with Governor Sununu</u>                                                                                                   | Oval Office |
| 9:15 am<br>(15 min)    | <u>Personal Staff Time</u>                                                                                                            | Oval Office |
| 9:30 am<br>(15 min)    | <u>Administrative Time</u> (TAB A)<br>1. Photo with White House Fellows (Rogers)<br>2. Photo with Lee Goldfarb and Ken Creese (Hagin) | Oval Office |
| 9:45 am<br>(30 min)    | <u>Personal Staff Time</u>                                                                                                            | Oval Office |
| 10:15 am<br>(15 min)   | <u>Signing Ceremony for Asian/Pacific American Heritage Week Proclamation</u><br>(Demarest) (TAB B)                                   | Rose Garden |
| 10:30 am<br>(10 min)   | <u>Meeting with King Olav V of Norway</u><br>(Scowcroft) (Distributed Separately)                                                     | Oval Office |
| 10:40 am<br>(20 min)   | <u>Personal Staff Time</u>                                                                                                            | Oval Office |
| 11:00 am<br>(10 min)   | <u>Attend Swearing-in of Bruce Gelb as Director of US Information Agency</u><br>(Bates) (TAB C)                                       | Oval Office |
| 11:10 am<br>(50 min)   | <u>Personal Staff Time</u>                                                                                                            | Oval Office |
| 12:00 noon<br>(60 min) | <u>Lunch</u>                                                                                                                          |             |
| 1:00 pm<br>(15 min)    | <u>Personal Staff Time</u>                                                                                                            | Oval Office |



1:15 pm  
(15 min)

Personal Staff Time

Oval Office

1:30 pm  
(15 min)

Address Ceremony honoring the National  
Small Business Person of the Year  
(Bates) *open photo writing pool* (TAB D)

East Room

1:45 pm  
(45 min)

Personal Staff Time

Oval Office

2:30 pm  
(20 min)

Meeting with Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac  
(Scowcroft) (Distributed Separately)  
*2 or 3 waves*

Oval Office

2:50 pm  
(25 min)

Personal Staff Time

Oval Office

3:15 pm  
(60 min)

Staff Time NSC  
(Scowcroft)

~~Oval Office~~  
Cabinet Rm

4:15 pm  
(30 min)

Personal Staff Time

Oval Office

4:45 pm  
(15 min)

Meeting with Governor Sununu

Oval Office

6:00 pm  
(30 min)

B Reception for Republican  
Congressional Leadership Conference  
(Card) (TAB E)

Diplomatic Room/  
State Floor

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

8:04 add Sununu

7:38 Potes on Oval 7:58 add Ben Scowcroft, DCI  
8:13 DCI + (b)(3) [50 USC 403g, Sec 6] out 8:49 Scowcroft out 9:02 add Fitzwater  
9:24 Sununu out 9:25 add Jack Stier of Houston

10:14 Potes to Rose Garden + Remarks 10:21 Conclude remarks 10:24 Potes on Oval  
10:28 add Sununu 10:30 add Scowcroft + Fitzwater 10:33 Scowcroft out 10:34 King Olav in  
10:35 add Scowcroft. 10:46 King Olav others dpt. Potes alone 10:49 add Jennifer Fitzgerald + Agnes Warfield (of State Dept Protocol)  
10:59 Fitzgerald + Warfield out 11:04 add Bruce Gelb + family to Oval Swearing in  
11:10 Potes + family to Rose Garden/S. Lawn (to see puppies) 11:19 Potes + Gelbs on Oval  
11:20 Gelbs depart 12:06 add Miller, Charlie Bartlett, Fred Malek, Pete Teley for lunch - all to Horseshoe pit  
12:11 all to Oval (Dining Rm) 12:12 Potes to Oval off Stucky add Scowcroft 12:14 Potes to Dining Rm Scowcroft out

UNP 05/05/89

4:00 pm

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

1:56 Burke & Aurnum 2:00 Paul Scowcroft into Oval 2:03 Aurnum into Oval  
2:10 Aurnum out 2:30 add Aurnum + Fitzwater 2:33 add Mayor Chinac et al  
2:56 Scowcroft out 3:13 Scowcroft in 3:15 Chinac et al out; Aurnum Scowcroft remain  
3:19 Aurnum out 3:19 Scowcroft + Poter

4:46 add Aurnum 4:48 add V.P. 5:14 V.P. & Aurnum out  
5:33 Poter dpt Oval 5:37 arr 2nd Flr Res. 5:57 dpt 2nd Flr Res w/ Mrs. Bush  
to Diplomatic Rm  
6:09

6:09 arr State Floor - 6:11 announced into East Rm - Remarks 6:23 conclude  
remarks

6:24 Dpt East Rm w/ Mrs. Bush 6:28 arr 2nd Flr Res w/ Mrs. Bush + Lee  
atwater

?  
atwater dpts

## PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMENTS

LOCATION Washington, D.C.

DATE 8 May 1989

| TIME | MOVEMENTS                        |
|------|----------------------------------|
| 0724 | Arrive Doctor's Office (LOW KEY) |
| 0738 | South Grounds                    |
| 0739 | Oval Office                      |
| 1015 | Rose Garden                      |
| 1026 | Oval Office                      |
| 1053 | South Grounds                    |
| 1112 | Rose Garden                      |
| 1119 | Oval Office                      |
| 1211 | South Grounds                    |
| 1215 | Oval Office                      |
| 1337 | State Floor                      |
| 1350 | Oval Office                      |
| 1521 | Cabinet Room                     |
| 1738 | Residence                        |
| 1758 | Diplomatic Reception Room        |
| 1811 | State Floor                      |
| 1829 | Residence                        |
| 2001 | South Grounds                    |
| 2031 | Residence                        |
|      |                                  |
|      |                                  |
|      |                                  |
|      |                                  |
|      |                                  |

Monday, May 8

5:55 Mrs. Bush to the South Grounds  
6:03 Mrs. Bush to the Second Floor  
7:20 The President to the Doctor's Office  
7:25 Mrs. Bush to the Ground Floor  
7:30 Breakfast for Mr. Steel  
9:15 Guests to the Rose Garden for the Bill signing for  
Pacific/Am Heritage Wk - Refreshments served  
(187 guests)  
10:00 Mr. Graux to the Second Floor 10:20 down  
10:14 The President to the Rose Garden  
10:25 The President to the Oval Office / Guests depart  
10:30 Mrs. Chirac to the Second Floor for coffee with  
Mrs. Bush (4 Guests) 11:21 down  
11:25 Mrs. Simms to the Second Floor  
1:15 Guests to the East Room for the Annual Small Business  
Awards Ceremony (215 guests)  
1:30 Lunch for Mrs. Bush  
1:35 The President to the State Floor  
1:50 The President to the Oval Office  
2:00 Guests depart the State Floor  
2:52 Mrs. Bush to the Second Floor  
3:13 Mrs. Bush to the Ground Floor  
3:17 Mrs. Bush to the Doctor's Office  
3:21 Mrs. Bush to the South Grounds  
3:40 Mrs. Bush to the Second Floor  
4:40 Mrs. Bush to the South Grounds  
5:03 Mrs. Bush to the Second Floor  
5:30 Guests arrive Ground Floor for Reception for Republican 480  
Congressional Leadership Council  
5:37 The President to the Second Floor  
6:00 President and Mrs. Bush to the Diplomatic Reception  
6:10 Dr. and Mrs. Roberson arrive South Grounds, to the Second Floor  
6:12 President and Mrs. Bush to the State Floor  
6:30 President and Mrs. Bush to the Second Floor  
7:15 Dinner for President and Mrs. Bush, Mr. Steel, Dr. and  
Mrs. Roberson  
7:30 Guests depart  
8:00 The President and Mr. Steel to the South Grounds  
8:03 Mrs. Bush, Dr. and Mrs. Roberson to the South Grounds  
8:28 The President to the Second Floor  
8:31 Mrs. Bush, Dr. and Mrs. Roberson to the Second Floor  
10:00 Retired

Houseguests:

Mr. Steel - Lincoln Bedroom

Dr. and Mrs. Roberson - Queens Bedroom



# News Summary

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

MONDAY, MAY 8, 1989 -- 6 a.m. EDT EDITION

## TODAY'S HEADLINES

### INTERNATIONAL NEWS

Baker Seeking To Renew Momentum In Moscow Trip -- Secretary of State Baker hopes to renew the momentum in U.S.-Soviet relations and place a Bush administration stamp on the process in his first mission to Moscow, which begins today, according to officials close to Baker.

(Washington Post, AP, UPI)

Bush ICBM Compromise Threatened -- President Bush's carefully wrought compromise to fund both the Midgetman and MX rail-mobile missiles appears to be under serious threat, as Congress has moved with unusual speed to rewrite the \$305 billion defense budget presented last month by Secretary Cheney.

(Washington Post)

Both Sides Claiming Victory In Panama -- Pro-government candidate Carlos Duque, a staunch supporter of military leader Gen. Noriega, ignored opposition claims of victory and declared himself the winner in Panama's national elections Sunday.

(Washington Post, Washington Times, Reuter, UPI)

### NETWORK NEWS (Sunday evening)

PANAMA ELECTIONS -- American observers in Panama to watch for voting irregularities in the presidential election there called the process "incredibly bad."

IRAN-CONTRA -- Rep. Hamilton said he was still skeptical about President Bush's claim that he was not involved in violating Congress's ban on aid to the contras.

DRUG CULT -- Sara Aldretti, the so-called witch of a drug smuggling cult, is in police custody in Mexico City.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS...A-2

NATIONAL NEWS.....A-9

NETWORK NEWS.....B-1

TALK SHOWS.....C-1

## **INTERNATIONAL NEWS**

### **BAKER SEEKING TO RENEW MOMENTUM IN MOSCOW TRIP Relations On Hold During Bush Policy Review**

Secretary of State Baker hopes to renew the momentum in U.S.-Soviet relations and place a Bush administration stamp on the process in his first mission to Moscow, which begins today, according to officials close to Baker.

The desire for resumed momentum is also strong in the Kremlin, which wants what Soviet Ambassador Yuri Dubinin called "an impulse" of forward motion after a period of uncertainty and growing frustration on Moscow's part.

The Bush administration's review of Soviet policy, which...is still incomplete, has resulted in widespread use in Moscow of the English word "pause," according to a U.S. diplomat. Baker is likely to hear a strong request for an end to that pause directly from Soviet President Gorbachev in the Kremlin Thursday morning.

(Don Oberdorfer, Washington Post, A17)

### **Baker Leery Of Setting Date For Bush-Gorbachev Summit**

On his first Soviet trip, Secretary Baker will ask for cooperation in the Middle East, Central America and other trouble spots -- and steer clear of preparations for a superpower summit meeting until the results are in....

Two of Baker's closest aides, briefing reporters before his takeoff for Finland, said he would discuss a summit meeting with Gorbachev and Foreign Minister Shevardnadze only if they raised the subject.

"If there are reasons to have a summit, then we would certainly be pleased to have one," said one aide, speaking on condition of anonymity.

But prospects for a meeting between President Bush and Gorbachev depend on progress in several areas [cooperating in the Middle East and in Central America, combating terrorism and slowing the proliferation of ballistic missiles], the U.S. officials said.

(Barry Schweid, AP)

### **Baker Heads To Moscow For High-Level Meetings**

Secretary Baker, during his trip to Moscow, hopes to challenge the Kremlin to come up with action matching the rhetoric of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's "new thinking," officials say....

The Moscow meetings Tuesday and Wednesday are expected to lay the groundwork for a U.S.-Soviet summit, but a senior [State Department] official, [who declined to be identified], insisted such a meeting must be well-prepared and suggested Baker may not set a summit date during the talks.

"There are conditions which didn't exist before," the official said of the Moscow talks, referring to Gorbachev's ideas that have led to a general loosening of political controls in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

(Jim Anderson, UPI)

### BUSH ICBM COMPROMISE THREATENED

In Rapid Budget Rewrite, Hill Groups Square Off On Midgetman

President Bush's carefully wrought compromise to fund both the Midgetman and MX rail-mobile missiles appears to be under serious threat, as Congress has moved with unusual speed to rewrite the \$305 billion defense budget presented last month by Secretary Cheney.

One set of lawmakers is moving to add money to Bush's budget for Midgetman in hopes of locking it in, while another group of House members is mobilizing to kill that small ICBM once and for all. This raises the possibility that Bush will not get money to make either land missile mobile, a political impasse that plagued his predecessors.

Chairman Les Aspin of the House Armed Services Committee has told the Pentagon that Bush's plan -- to make the 50 MXs now in ground silos mobile...within the next few years and deploying the road-mobile Midgetman later -- is objectionable because it risks having the Midgetman frozen out of future defense budgets....

The other House assault on Bush's MX-Midgetman package is being organized by Rep. Frank.

(George Wilson, Washington Post, A1)

### POLITICAL STRAIN OVER MISSILE REDUCTION GROWS

A standoff over proposed negotiations on short-range nuclear forces in Europe has confronted President Bush with a crisis that risks a serious split within NATO just three weeks before a summit of allied leaders.

The controversy sharpened Sunday as Italian Prime Minister Ciriaco De Mita asserted in an interview with the newspaper La Repubblica that the U.S. and Britain are to blame for the controversy endangering NATO unity.

"The British and American governments raised the problem," De Mita said in embracing [the] West German call...for talks on cuts in short-range forces.

Closer to home, veteran arms negotiator Paul Nitze faulted the administration for forcing unpopular decisions on missile modernization and short-range force negotiations on the West German government.

"I don't believe that those two propositions can be agreed by any German government in the current political situation in Germany," Nitze said. "This issue is apt to pull Germany apart and NATO apart and I think it's important that we address that issue right now."

(Norman Sandler, UPI)

### CHENEY LINKS TROOP DEPLOYMENT IN EUROPE TO NUCLEAR ARMS

Defense Secretary Cheney, entering a stormy debate that divides NATO allies, says he could not see a commitment of U.S. troops to protect Europe unless they were backed by short-range nuclear missiles....

"I would argue strenuously that we do not foresee a set of circumstances in which you would have U.S. troops deployed in Western Europe, where you would not also have as a significant component of deterrence nuclear weapons, short-range nuclear forces," Cheney said Sunday....

"We clearly are pursuing now in the arms control arena a reduction in conventional superiority that the Soviets possess," he said in a television interview [on ABC's "This Week With David Brinkley"].

(Laurence McQuillan, Reuter)

### ASPIN TIES TROOP PRESENCE TO ATOM ARSENAL IN EUROPE

Chairman Les Aspin of the House Armed Services Committee said yesterday that the U.S. "not this year but down the line" might pull its troops out of West Germany if that country refuses to allow continued basing of short-range nuclear weapons on its soil.

On the same ABC News program, "This Week With David Brinkley," Defense Secretary Cheney said unification of East Germany and West Germany would be the "natural outgrowth" of U.S. efforts ranging from advocating the elimination of the Berlin Wall to ending the Soviet occupation of Eastern Europe....

Aspin and former U.S. arms control negotiator Paul Nitze faulted the Bush administration for merely reacting to initiatives of Soviet President Gorbachev rather than launching some of its own.

(George Wilson, Washington Post, A17)

### SOVIETS BOOST PRODUCTION OF TANKS DESPITE THE SWEET TALK

Soviet tank production soared to record heights in the first quarter of this year, despite President Gorbachev's claim that he is dramatically cutting Soviet military strength.

The Soviets have boosted T-80 tank production from about 3,500 a year to more than 4,200 in the first quarter, according to Pentagon officials with access to Defense Intelligence Agency information....

"The (Soviet) production levels are definitely very high," said one official requesting anonymity. "On the face of it, it is a complete contradiction of Gorbachev's stated intention of taking 10,000 tanks out of service...." ...

In recent testimony before the Senate Armed Services Committee, Pentagon consultant and military expert Philip Karber, vice president of the BDM Corp., said since Gorbachev's military cutback announcement Dec. 7, the Soviets have already replaced 15% of the 10,000 tanks they said they would remove over the next two years.

(Peter Almond, Washington Times, A1)

### KISSINGER AGREES: GORBACHEV IN PERIL

Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger agrees with Defense Secretary Cheney that the odds against Soviet leader Gorbachev succeeding with his reform program are very long....

"I agree with Secretary Cheney that the odds against Gorbachev succeeding are very long," said Kissinger....

"I don't agree that he will necessarily be replaced by a figure more hostile to the United States, because Gorbachev is not conducting the policy he does as a favor to us, or because he likes the United States, but because he needs a breathing space and so would any other Soviet leader," Kissinger said on CNN's "Evans and Novak" program on Saturday.

(Reuter, Washington Times, A5)

### U.S. AND SOVIETS QUIETLY TEAM UP TO EXPLORE SPACE

CAPE CANAVERAL -- American and Soviet space officials and scientists are quietly collaborating on the exploration of the planets, taking advantage of warmer political relations to arrange exchanges of researchers, data and flight instruments between the two nations....

These are the fruits of a five-year bilateral agreement, signed with little fanfare in April 1987. The accord opened the way for official talks about working together.

(John Wilford, New York Times, A1)

## DEMOCRATS SEEK ANSWERS ON BUSH CONTRA-AID ROLE

Two Democratic congressional leaders said Sunday that the recent North trial has raised questions that President Bush should answer about his role in efforts to aid the contras....

"I still do not know exactly what the role of President Reagan, exactly what the role of then-Vice President Bush, was," said Rep. Hamilton....

Asked on NBC's "Meet the Press" whether he was satisfied with Bush's recent statement that he made no deal with Honduras that linked U.S. aid to that country with Honduran support for the contras, Hamilton replied:

"No, I'm not satisfied with his answers. We still need to know a lot more about then-Vice President Bush's activities...." ...

Rep. Obey...said on CBS's "Face the Nation" that the trial documents appear to link U.S. aid to Honduras with that country's assistance to the contras.

(George Wilson, Washington Post, A6)

## TESTIMONY ON NORTH MAY BE USED AGAINST OTHERS

Witnesses in the North trial provided damaging testimony likely to be used against former National Security Adviser John Poindexter and three other men awaiting trial in the Iran-contra affair, government officials say.

North testified how Poindexter...tore in two pieces the sole copy of a Presidential order authorizing arms sales to Iran and deceived Congress about the Reagan administration's covert efforts to aid the Nicaraguan contra rebels when military assistance was illegal. As a result, prosecutors are expected to consider summoning North to testify against Poindexter and the others, the government officials said.

The others charged in the Iran-contra affair are Richard Secord...Albert Hakim, Secord's business partner, and Joseph Fernandez, former CIA station chief in Costa Rica.

(David Johnston, New York Times, B6)

## BOTH SIDES CLAIMING VICTORY IN PANAMA

PANAMA CITY -- Pro-government candidate Carlos Duque, a staunch supporter of military leader Gen. Noriega, ignored opposition claims of victory and declared himself the winner in Panama's national elections Sunday.

"The story of fraud is over," Duque said at a news conference in Panama City Sunday night, citing exit polls carried out by a firm he identified as Intergallup. The exit poll showed Duque winning 50.9% of the vote to 44.73% for opposition candidate Guillermo Endara....

Earlier, American Political Analyst, an Argentine polling firm hired by the opposition, announced in San Jose, Costa Rica, that its exit poll in Panama City showed the opposition presidential and vice presidential candidates leading by 55.1% to 39.5%....

Duque's declaration of victory came shortly after 10:30 p.m. as hundreds of opposition supporters were celebrating in the streets of Panama City's Bethania neighborhood, where poll watchers said Endara won by a 3-to-1 ratio.

(Douglas Tweedale, UPI)

Opposition Cites Fraud In Panama; Turnout Is Heavy; U.S. Observer Team Allowed To Function

PANAMA CITY -- Large numbers of Panamanians turned out Sunday to vote in an election that opposition leaders charged was marred by widespread fraud.

Leaders of the Democratic Alliance of Civic Opposition (ADOC), which is running against a coalition controlled by Gen. Noriega, called for a massive demonstration Monday to protest the alleged fraud. They said they would defy warnings from the government that such a demonstration would not be tolerated.

A 21-member observer delegation sent to Panama yesterday by President Bush was able to circulate without hindrance from Noriega's Panama Defense Forces....

The presidential candidate of ADOC, Guillermo Endara, said that despite irregularities in the voting, the opposition would receive "an immense majority." ...

Endara's running mate, vice presidential candidate Ricardo Arias Calderon, charged that Noriega's forces had engaged in a systematic slowdown of the vote, switching of voters lists, removal of opposition ballots from polling places and multiple voting by members of the Panama Defense Forces....

Former President Carter, heading an international observer mission, said the voting was "so far OK" but "it's the counting that's the problem."  
(William Branigin, Washington Post, A1)

Yankee Observers In The General's Court

PANAMA CITY -- U.S. election observers Sunday ventured into the home turf of Gen. Noriega to take a look at controversial polling and immediately became part of the controversy.

An uninvited official U.S. delegation sent by Washington...found the election process "incredibly bad" and said it would protest voting irregularities.

Their visit was blasted by Acting President Manuel Solis Palma Saturday night, but the group was granted visas anyway....

[The White House delegation members] were applauded by opposition voters at several centers, but also sparked angry arguments with government supporters....

The White House delegation was due to issue a statement on their project Monday.  
(Reuter)

AMERICANS IN PANAMA FACE KIDNAP THREAT, U.S. LEARNS

PANAMA CITY -- As disputed election returns filtered in here, U.S. military commanders were taking steps yesterday to counter threats of Americans in Panama being taken hostage by the Panamanian Defense Forces....

The U.S....has obtained an internal Panamanian Defense Forces Memorandum addressed to Gen. Noriega suggesting that the PDF -- in case of an invasion -- detain U.S. servicewomen, according to military sources.

The sources said the Bush administration was urging Gen. Fred Woerner, commander of the U.S. Southern Command, to have the majority of the 5,700 U.S. citizens living off military bases resettled in U.S. military facilities by September....

It was unclear whether Gen. Noriega had adopted the recommendation.  
(James Dorsey, Washington Times, A1)

## BOLIVIAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION REPORTED NEAR THREE-WAY TIE

LA PAZ -- Leading candidates for the Bolivian presidency were locked in a near three-way tie with over 40% of votes counted after Sunday's election, local television reported.

Right-wing former military president Gen. Hugo Banzer was leading with 20% of the vote cast, just one point ahead of the candidate of the ruling Centrist Party, Gonzalo Sanchez de Lozada.

Moderate leftist leader Jaime Paz Zamora was trailing with 23% of the vote, according to unofficial figures reported by the ATD private television station. (Richard Waddington, Reuter)

### Bolivians Vote In A 'Festival Of Democracy'

LA PAZ -- Bolivians turned out heavily Sunday around this impoverished South American country to choose a president, vice president and the 157 members of Congress in elections contested by 10 parties.

"We are living in a festival of democracy. There is a massive turnout," Interior Minister Eduardo Peres told journalists....

Opinion polls showed the leading candidates in the presidential race were former military dictator Hugo Banzer, mine owner and governmental candidate Gonzalo Sanchez de Lozada, and moderate-left leader Jaime Paz Zamora. (Richard Waddington, Reuter, Washington Post, A25)

## SUSPECTED DRUG CULT LEADER FOUND DEAD IN MEXICO CITY

MEXICO CITY -- The alleged leader of a cult of drug smugglers suspected of killing 15 people and burying the bodies along the U.S.-Mexican border ordered his own killing Sunday when police closed in on him, two of his companions said Sunday.

Adolfo de Jesus Constanzo was shot to death when police appeared outside the Mexico City apartment building where he was staying with Sara Aldrete [the so-called "witch" of the drug cult] and five other suspected cult members....

Aldrete, Alvaro de Leon Valdez [the man who killed Constanzo] and three others arrested after the shootout were presented to reporters Sunday at the Mexico City attorney general's office.

(AP, Washington Post, A29)

## U.S. CAMPAIGNS TO HEAD OFF PLO ENTRY TO U.N. AGENCY

The U.S. is waging an uphill fight to prevent the PLO from being admitted to full membership in the World Health Organization.

A U.S. delegation flew to Switzerland over the weekend to wage a last-minute campaign against PLO admission to the U.N. agency....

Sources in Geneva reported Sunday that WHO director-general Hiroshi Nakajima made an unpublicized trip to Tunis on Saturday in a last-minute attempt to get PLO Leader Yasser Arafat to change his mind about pressing for membership.

Reports from Tunis suggested, however, that the PLO leader remained unconvinced and ruled out any compromise....

"I think it's an uphill struggle for us [the U.S.], I really do," said John Bolton, the assistant secretary of state-designate in charge of international organizations. (Susanne Schafer, AP)

## ARAFAT REJECTS IRANIAN'S CALL FOR TERRORISM

PARIS -- Yasser Arafat...today rejected a call from Iran that Palestinians assassinate Westerners and hijack aircraft to combat Israeli repression in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The rejection came in a brief conversation Arafat held with reporters in Tunis after a late-night meeting with Hiroshi Nakajima, director-general of the World Health Organization. It constituted the first high-level PLO reaction since the Iranian parliamentary speaker, Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, urged Palestinians to kill U.S., French and British citizens because their countries support Israel.

"I reject this plea in its entirety," Arafat declared, according to reports from the Tunisian capital, where the PLO is headquartered.

(Edward Cody, Washington Post, A28)

## BEIRUT SHELLING INTENSIFIES, DOOMING TRUCE

BEIRUT -- A brittle truce announced 10 days ago was shouldered aside today as Christian Army gunners and their allies struck back with a vengeance against repeated Syrian breaches amid fears that the new flare-up would obstruct an Arab peace mission....

Artillery and mortar salvos and multiple-rocket barrages that hit deep into residential area in both Christian and Moslem sectors of the city left at least 15 dead and 80 wounded over the weekend....

Arab League envoy Lakhdar Librahimi...is scheduled to return to Beirut in the next two days. But the renewed violence could hamper the arrival of a 312-man team of Arab cease-fire observers.

(Nora Boustany, Washington Post, A25)

## U.S. MAY TALK WITH RENAMO

The State Department is considering a reversal of longstanding policy and opening talks with anti-communist rebels in Mozambique, according to a department spokesman....

On Friday, a department spokesman said that "while we are reviewing how the United States might help bring peace to Mozambique, we have not as yet changed our policy with respect to RENAMO [Mozambican National Resistance]."

The spokesman added: "When and if we do, Hank Cohen, [President Bush's choice as assistant secretary of state for African affairs], would be free to talk to all parties in order to help in bringing peace to Mozambique."

(Peter LaBarbera, Washington Times, A3)

## QUAYLE USING TRIPS ABROAD TO PREP FOR ROLE IN POLICY

Vice President Quayle emerged from his latest on-the-job training trip relatively unscathed by public criticism, happy about his personal contact with world leaders and insisting he is ready to make a difference in foreign affairs.

Returning to the nation's capital Friday after 12 days in which he saw Australia, Indonesia, Singapore and Thailand, Quayle said information he garnered abroad will help him play a role in formulating policies in the Bush administration.

Even though "I don't sign treaties," he said, "I guarantee you what I learned on this trip...will help make policy." ...

Meantime, Quayle's aides are planning his next foreign foray, possibly to Africa in the fall.

(AP, Washington Times, A3)

## **NATIONAL NEWS**

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### **BENNETT MULLS DRUG-ABUSER BOOT CAMPS**

National Drug Policy Director William Bennett said Sunday he was considering a proposal to send first-time drug offenders to military-style boot camps where the offenders would take paramilitary training and antidrug therapy.

The boot camp idea -- based on programs under way in Mississippi and a few other states -- is one of a series of stringent antidrug measures that Bennett is likely to propose in a model legislative package for state governments, according to John Walters, Bennett's chief of staff....

"We're looking into this boot camp thing, which we've seen in several states, which looks to be a very productive kind of thing," Bennett said on CBS News' "Face the Nation." (Michael Isikoff, Washington Post, A1)

### **SCIENTIST SAYS BUDGET OFFICE ALTERED HIS TESTIMONY**

The White House's Office of Management and Budget has changed the text of testimony scheduled to be delivered to Congress by a top government scientist, over his protests, making his conclusions about the effects of global warming seem less serious and certain than he intended.

The testimony had been prepared by Dr. James Hansen, director of NASA's Goddard Institute for Space Studies, for delivery Monday before the Senate subcommittee on Science, Technology and Space, congressional sources said. Dr. Hansen confirmed that the original testimony had been changed. (Philip Shabecoff, New York Times, A1)

### **ADMINISTRATION ORDERED CHANGE IN SCIENTIST'S TESTIMONY, SENATOR CHARGES**

Bush administration officials ordered a government scientist to change his planned congressional testimony today on the greenhouse effect to support their "do-nothing approach" to the problem, a senator says.

Sen. Gore said Sunday that the OMB "censored" a scientist's planned testimony on global warming to downplay the seriousness of the problem.

Officials ordered the scientist to change his testimony because it would "conflict with the ideologically based do-nothing approach they're most comfortable with," said Gore.

Gore said he was told by sources in the Bush administration that officials had "censored the scientific positions we have asked to be presented." (AP)

### **CONGRESS SETS STAGE FOR BUDGET CLASH**

The House and Senate, in passing similar fiscal 1990 budget plans last week that call for raising \$5 billion in taxes, have set the stage for a clash over President Bush's pledge of "no new taxes." ...

How will lawmakers resolve the dilemma?

"Got me," said an aide of one of the congressional tax-writing committees [who requested anonymity]....

"You're in a position where you have to get the money with your hands tied behind your back because George Bush's lips are tied shut," the aide said, [referring to his "read my lips" campaign pledge]. "On a difficulty scale of one to 10, I'd say it's an eight."

The aide predicted, "Nobody's going to want to be blamed for coming up with a particular proposal" to raise taxes. (Bud Newman, UPI)

-end of A-section-

## **NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY**

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(Sunday Evening, May 7)

(ABC News was preempted by the Byron Nelson Classic golf tournament.)

### **DRUG CULT KILLINGS**

CBS's Connie Chung: Sara Aldretti, the so-called witch of a drug smuggling cult, is in police custody in Mexico City tonight after she was captured, and her boyfriend, the ringleader of the cult, was killed in a bloody shootout. Aldretti and her boyfriend are accused of killing 15 people in ritual human sacrifices near Matamoros.

(CBS-Lead, NBC-3)

### **PANAMA ELECTIONS**

NBC's Garrick Utley: It was more than a year ago that the United States government decided and said that Manuel Noriega had to go. That was after he was indicted in this country for involvement in drug trafficking. But today, Noriega is still very much in power and in control of Panama. And today, the people of that country voted for a new president. They did it amid charges that Noriega had rigged the vote so his hand-picked candidate would win.

NBC's Ed Rabel reports that official U.S. observers sent here by President Bush were condemned by the Panamanian government as intruders bent on pre-judging the election. Still, --

(Miami Mayor Xavier Suarez: "The people are determined to have their voices heard. The government seems to be cooperating with the electoral process.")

(Sen. McCain: "We're concerned about some of the things we've seen.") (NBC-Lead)

Chung: American observers who are in Panama to watch for voting irregularities in the presidential election there tonight called the process "incredibly bad." The observers, and even voters, fear that the hand-picked choice of Gen. Noriega will win with fraudulent ballots.

CBS's Juan Vasquez reports that emotions were running so high on election day that shouting matches erupted at various precincts.

(President Carter: "The only problem is the tremendous number of voters who want to participate.")

Former U.S. President Carter is an invited observer. But a White House delegation that is here without invitation found lots of problems.

(Sen. McCain: "There's some fraud so far. I think it's too early to tell the extent of it.")

The principle complaint was that Noriega's soldiers were being allowed to vote while others had to wait, sometimes for hours. The delegation was given a fistfull of marked ballots that a man said he was given to distribute to voters in line. The White House delegation is traveling under special U.S. military orders, a maneuver which obliges the government to accept their entry into Panama.

-more-

Vasquez continues: But the acting president of the Noriega regime called their presence here a deliberate provocation. At one upper middle class voting precinct, their arrival sparked a virtual anti-Noriega rally. But so far, the votes haven't been counted. And the political temperature is so high already, the fear is that if Noriega's candidates claim victory and the opposition refuses to accept the loss, it could generate a confrontation in the streets. (CBS-2)

#### BOLIVIA

Utley: This was also election day in Bolivia. The leading candidate, according to public opinion polls there, is Gen. Suarez, a former dictator of that country. Bolivia has a long history of military coups and unstable governments, but today's voting has reportedly gone smoothly. (NBC-2, CBS-3)

#### IRAN-CONTRA

Utley: Rep. Hamilton was on "Meet the Press" today, and he said he is still skeptical about President Bush's claim that he was not involved in violating Congress's ban on aid to the contras. (Rep. Hamilton: "We'll need to know a lot more about then-Vice President Bush's activities. These documents that came forward in the North trial clearly reveal the involvement of the Vice President to a greater degree, I think, than he has acknowledged heretofore. And we should pursue that.") (NBC-9)

#### SECRETARY BAKER/MOSCOW

Chung: Secretary Baker leaves for Moscow tomorrow for meetings with Soviet leader Gorbachev and Foreign Minister Shevardnadze. The talks are expected to lay the groundwork for a U.S.-Soviet summit. (CBS-4)

#### ARMY SPY

Utley: Today the New York Times reports that an American Army warrant officer who was a Soviet spy sold information to the communists that ruined an electronics surveillance program. James Hall was court-martialed in West Berlin and sentenced to 40 years in prison last week. The cost of the highly sensitive program was worth hundreds of millions of dollars. (NBC-10)

#### WEST GERMANY

Utley reports that in Bonn, Foreign Minister Genscher today repeated West Germany's demand that NATO begin talks with the Soviet Union on reducing short-range nuclear missiles in Germany. Genscher also said that this disagreement should not become the central issue of the NATO alliance. (NBC-5)

## ATLANTIS

CBS's James Hattori reports that a computer failure aboard the shuttle Atlantis this afternoon marred an otherwise flawless mission. Earlier, the astronauts beamed back a view of the planet Venus rising over an earthly sunset. The Magellan probe launched last week has now traveled half a billion miles closer to that mysterious planet. Barring any complication, NASA still plans for Atlantis to land as scheduled tomorrow afternoon. (CBS-5, NBC-6)

## BEIRUT

Utiley: At least 20 people died in tank and artillery duels, and 145 others were wounded today in fighting between Christian forces on the one side and Syrians and their Lebanese-Moslem allies on the other. The fighting broke the latest cease-fire and spread to outlying towns outside of Beirut. (NBC-4)

## CRIME

Utiley: A Justice Department study shows about 2,200,000 people are injured in violent crime in the United States each year. The number has gone up in recent years, and the survey shows that 350,000 of those victims were hospitalized for at least several days. (NBC-7)

## NORTH

Utiley reports that two days after his conviction in the Iran-contra affair, Oliver North appeared before a group of Cuban Americans and Nicaraguans in Miami last night, and he got a warm reception at the fund-raiser. North was speaking there at a benefit which reportedly raised \$100,000 for his legal defense fund. (NBC-8)

-end of B-section-

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

**Moderator:** David Brinkley. **Panel:** Sam Donaldson and George Will.  
**Guests:** Paul Nitze and Rep. Aspin, followed by Secretary Cheney.

**Brinkley:** It appears that the European members of NATO see the changes in the Soviet Union as a great opportunity, while the Bush Administration seems to see them with doubt and skepticism. What is your view?

**Rep. Aspin:** ...I think we ought to be skeptical,...but at the same time be a little bit more active and not so reactive and cautionary in our policies.... It seems to me we ought to be active in some area, and I think it could be in START, it could be in conventional arms control proposals, or it could be in regional issues....

**Nitze:** ...I believe that the crucial issue at this moment is, in fact, the demand that Secretary Baker has made of the German government -- that they, in effect, agree now on two propositions: one is that we modernize the Lance missile, and B, that we not agree to any negotiations with the Soviets on the subject of short-range missiles. I don't believe that those two propositions can be agreed by any German government in the current political situation in Germany....

**Donaldson:** ...Is there a danger that the U.S. Congress will say, well, enough. If you don't want to modernize your missiles, we'll bring our troops home?

**Aspin:** I think the answer to your question is yes, there is a danger. It's not an immediate danger -- it's not likely to happen this year -- but clearly, if we end up with a third zero and we have not done anything about the disparity on the conventional side,...I think the issue of no nukes, no troops starts to get into the forefront....

**Donaldson:** How important to us, to the actual defense of Europe, are these weapons?

**Nitze:** ...I think they can be important in a military sense unless we can get something done about them.... We should try to seek equal levels between the two sides. I'm not sure the Russians will agree to that, but we ought to try it.

**Guest:** Secretary Cheney.

**Brinkley:** Would you like to take back your statement the other day that Gorbachev is not going to last, that he's going to be replaced by somebody meaner and tougher?

**Cheney:** I think the statement got overplayed. The relevant point, though, more than anything else, I think, is the uncertainty that lies with respect to the future concerning what will happen in the Soviet Union, what that may mean for U.S.-Soviet relations, and that as Secretary of Defense it's very important for me not to fall into the trap of making what may turn out to be unwise assumptions that somehow Soviet military capabilities will come to reflect the intentions of one man. I don't think we can base our national strategy upon what fate may have in store for one foreign leader....

Cheney continues: I don't think we can base policy upon whether or not Gorbachev succeeds or fails, based upon how long he may survive. I think we have to base policy upon what's in our strategic national interest. I would argue that we clearly want to take advantage of the opportunities that exist, that this Administration is doing exactly that -- to try to promote arms control to reduce the level of tension between the two nations....

Will: Part of our policy has been to discourage our allies from certain kinds of high-tech sales to the Soviet Union. That dike is increasingly sieve-like. How do we turn to our allies and say, "We want them to succeed, but we don't want you to help them?"

Cheney: I think we need a united policy. I would much prefer to see a common policy within the alliance about how we are going to proceed. President Bush made it clear in his speech in Hamtramck recently that we were prepared to offer economic assistance in connection with Poland, and freer trade, if you will, by virtue of their recognition of Solidarity and willingness to hold elections for the upper body in the Polish parliament. I think we can encourage positive trends and developments inside Eastern Europe, and hopefully inside the Soviet Union as well....

Donaldson: There's a report that Mrs. Thatcher has determined her policy will be not to participate in any talks on negotiating short-range missiles with the Soviet Union. Even if other Europeans -- all of them -- want to do it, is that her policy as you understand it, and is that President Bush's policy?

Cheney: It has been alliance policy, basically. The fact of the matter is that the NPG, for example,...signed on for a much stronger position than the FRG currently appears to be prepared to pursue. The United States believes very seriously that short-range nuclear weapons are a key element in our strategy in Western Europe, and for us now to enter into negotiations that could result in a third zero would be a very serious mistake and undermine the basic strategy of the alliance.

Donaldson: Are you saying we will never negotiate, or are you saying not now?

Cheney: I think we're saying not now. I think we're saying, at this point, that the key emphasis in arms control in Europe ought to be on conventional force reductions.... We do not see or foresee a set of circumstances in which you would have U.S. troops deployed in Western Europe where you would not also have as a significant component of deterrence with short-range nuclear missiles. That's a fact of life.

Will: ...A, Do you see negotiations on limiting artillery shells, and B, can you share with us how we're going to verify that?

Cheney: ...The fact of the matter is it would be extremely difficult to verify such an agreement. It's also important, a key point to remember, that we aren't talking here about strategic systems where the ratio of how many systems one side has is important compared to how many the other side has. The reason nuclear weapons are important in Europe is because they are targeted against Soviet conventional capability, not nuclear capability. As long as you have that imbalance, you're going to need those nuclear weapons.

Brinkley: ...Why do we need to argue about short-range missiles, which might not be very useful if a war were to start. Why don't we argue about their tanks?

Cheney: We are arguing about their tanks. We put a proposal on the table in Vienna that was developed over the last two years within the alliance to place limits about 5% below the current NATO level on tanks, artillery, and armored personnel carriers.... I would guess this will be one of the prime articles that will be discussed at the summit at the end of May. And when I go to the defense planning meeting in NATO the first week in June, this will be high on the agenda.

Donaldson: ...May I suggest that it's extraordinary that you are not willing to say flatly that the eventual goal of our policy is reunification of Germany.

Cheney: I think that that's a natural outcome if we're successful in our other efforts.

Will: ...Why is [SDI] not part of the [defense] mix?

Cheney: I think SDI is a very significant part of the mix. We're going to spend \$33 billion on it over the next five years, \$4.6 billion in fiscal year '90 alone, almost a \$1 billion increase over what was spent in fiscal year '89. I would like very much to see us develop those technologies sufficiently so that we can, in fact, deploy our strategic defenses. I think it offers greater hope down the road for maintaining the safety and security of the United States....

Will: Do you need more [of a defense budget] for the security of the United States?

Cheney: I'm convinced we can do the job we have with the resources that will be given to us.

Will: What will our policy be [if the Panamanian elections are stolen]?

Cheney: We have a fairly consistent posture in Panama with respect to insistence upon our treaty rights, we've got major obligations there to defend the canal treaty and to defend the canal. It will be an important U.S. asset through the end of the century, and we'll continue to encourage the development of a democratically elected government in Panama.

Discussion segment: William Safire joins panel.

On whether President Bush could get away with pardoning Oliver North:

Donaldson: ...Talk about that squeaky impeachment gate up there. I think it begins to swing if George Bush thinks that he can dispose of this problem by pardoning Oliver North.

Safire: I don't think a pardon is at all in the cards here.

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

Moderator: Lesley Stahl.

Guests: Director Bennett, followed by Sen. Lugar and Rep. Obey.

Stahl: ...There are reports and hints all over town that you may be...ready to back off your plan to call for some kind of limits [on semi-automatic rifles]. Is that true? Are you ready to back off?

Bennett: No. My thoughts are still my thoughts. I gave my advice to the President, and I think the task is still the same -- to respect the legitimate rights of hunters and gun owners and collectors, but to also recognize what the men on the line are telling us, which is that our police officials and chiefs are seeing these assault weapons in increasing use in their cities and that they feel out-gunned. Surely, we ought to be able to balance those two interests.

Stahl: What's taking so long in coming up with a proposal on that?...

Bennett: It's hard, it's complicated. There are a lot of issues here, and I think when you hear the President speak to this issue you will hear him speak to a whole cluster of issues related to crime and violence. We've been at this for a couple of months now, and I think you'll see the President speaking on this pretty soon.

Stahl: ...Has the plan [for fighting the drug war in D.C.] had any impact at all?

Bennett: Yeah, I think it has. Again, it takes time to get these things off the ground, but we've already gone far in the process of organizing this metropolitan area task force.... That's going very well. The plans are in place for the eviction of drug dealers from public housing, and we'll see the door-to-door investigation and conduct of their removal very soon.

Stahl: Are we talking days, weeks, what?

Bennett: Days. Maybe weeks, but very likely days. And we will see the movement of people out of some of the D.C. facilities into federal facilities to make room for some of the people picked up in the federal crackdown.

Stahl: There's a shocking banner story in the Baltimore Sun this morning that says that the rate of shootings in Baltimore and other cities in the country is just as high as in Washington. The big difference is the medical emergency services. And in the District, more people die from gun wounds just because the medical facilities are so inferior. Twice as many people die from gun wounds in this city, and yet your plan didn't call for any assistance on that front, and that's being criticized now.

Bennett: Well, sure. The analysis given in the paper this morning I don't think is conclusive. I'd like to study this myself. Our understanding is that the expenditures in Washington for such services are, per capita, every bit as much, if not more, than they are in Baltimore.... It's possible, too, it's been argued, that you have more execution-style killings in Washington. So the death rate is much more efficient because of that. It's pretty gruesome and grisly business either way.

Stahl: ...There was a report just the other day that 3/4 of a billion dollars in money for prevention and treatment and rehabilitation that has already been appropriated by Congress is not being spent by the states. The money's there, and they're not spending it. You rarely talk about it --

Bennett: I spent three years talking about education and drug education when I was Secretary of Education.

Stahl: But you never asked for a lot of money for drug education.

Bennett: Sure we did. We asked for a lot of money. On the drug issue, we asked for money and we got that money out and available to the states in record time. We had a hearing one day in which it became clear that a number of states hadn't requested the money. They hadn't filled the forms out to get the money. But there's a lot of money out there.... I'm glad to talk about treatment, I'm glad to talk about education. But we have got to focus on this law enforcement thing first.... We have not been locking people up in sufficient numbers.

Stahl: ...There are estimated to be 30 million casual users. If you put every one of those in jail, come on -- we just can't deal with it.

Bennett: No, you don't have to put them all in jail, but you can fine every one of them. You can take their cars away, you can send people to boot camp. We're looking into this boot camp thing, which we see in several states, which looks to be very productive.... It is so gruelling and so unpleasant, people don't want to go back to it.

Guests: Sen. Lugar and Rep. Obey.

Stahl: ...If it is discovered that there was fraud and that this [Panama] election was arrived at unfairly and in an open fashion, what, if anything, can the United States do about it?

Lugar: I think it's important, first of all, to say that there is an election going on, and it's a very, very important moment for many, many people in Panama who must decide whether to vote, whether to take risks in the administration of the elections throughout this day, and we wish them Godspeed.... Let me just say that in the Philippines, the election really was decided in a couple of weeks, and I suspect in the aftermath of Panama that President Bush will come to some conclusions after he talks to our observers.... After all of the returns are in, then, as a nation, we ought to take a look at how we're going to manage a very difficult situation. I don't want to prejudge that, but I think President Bush is on top of it and has put pressure on Noriega by sending the observers and by indicating to the rest of the world to watch Panama today.

Stahl: What's your reaction [to the suggestion that we should abrogate the Panama Canal treaty]?

Sen. Lugar: It's not a good idea to discuss abrogating a treaty, whether it be with Panama or with anybody else, in a casual way. Very clearly, there are tough dates ahead of us when the presidency is going to change and when there must be a Panamanian commissioner named by the end of the year. And Secretary Baker has made the statement that a Noriega-backed candidate will not be accepted. I think that's correct....

Stahl: ...President Bush says that there was no quid pro quo. Doesn't that put an end to it? And if not, why not?

Obey: What the President suggests is that there was not a quid pro quo at that meeting. With all due respect to the President, that's not the issue. The fact is that we've been told three times by Administration witnesses that there was no quid pro quo, no linkage, but the documents that came out of the North trial seem to indicate quite clearly that there was. So it seems to me we have an obligation to find out exactly what the facts are before we provide new money.

Stahl: ...Are you questioning the President's word?

Obey: I'm simply reading the documents. And the documents indicate that there was a meeting in February of '85 that planned to link Honduran aid to aid to the contras. The documents also indicated that President Reagan signed off on that plan, and we know that the money was delivered, we know that Honduras got \$147 million in ESF money that year, three times as large as the previous three-year average. So it's obvious that something was going on there.

Stahl: What would happen if [a quid pro quo] was discovered?

Lugar: This resurrection of the whole issue simply because some documents now get back into Honduras I think is very unfortunate. It seems to me that it's clear that throughout the entire period of the Reagan Administration, we were giving a lot of assistance to Honduras, and we did so simply because they were very helpful in our foreign policy.... To try to link President Bush to this, I think, is a bad mistake not only in terms of foreign policy, but just in terms of general public policy in this country, and I would hope that with just recognition by the public that we helped governments that helped us. We did that throughout the whole eight-year period.

Stahl: What if it does come out that [Donald Gregg and John Negroponte] knew something after you've confirmed them?...

Lugar: ...At some point, it's also important to say that in the North trial, a whole lot of material was waived out of that trial and a lot of charges dropped, simply because of national security. And our foreign policy interests dictated that. And I would hope that those members of Congress who have a compelling need to know this work out some other forum other than the foreign relations committee situations on nominations, or for that matter, an appropriation of money that we badly need for our foreign assistance programs.

Stahl: What about just looking the other way? Certainly, that's what public opinion, I think, would have you do.

Obey: ...The fact is we've got an obligation to make certain that we understand how foreign assistance money was used. I want to know whether, in fact, the assurances that were given to my committee on three separate occasions were false statements or whether they were the truth. If Congress is not willing to follow up the question of whether it was lied to, then Congress is not meeting its responsibility to itself or the taxpayers.

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

Moderator: Garrick Utley. Panel: Andrea Mitchell and R.W. Apple.

Guest: Rep. Hamilton.

Utley: ...Is it time for President Bush to grant a pardon to Oliver North, all things considered?

Hamilton: I don't think it's time to grant a pardon. I want to see the process work. I think a pardon kind of cuts short the process....

Utley: ...Do you feel...that you, Lee Hamilton, have gotten the full story as to what happened?

Hamilton: Oh, no. Not at all. With all of my involvement, I still do not know exactly what the role of President Reagan was, exactly what the role of then-Vice President Bush was in all of these events. I think we'll be learning about Iran-contra for many years to come.

Mitchell: ...Are you satisfied with [President Bush's] answers, and what should Congress do to get answers from him if you're not satisfied?

Hamilton: No, I'm not satisfied with his answers. I think we still need to know a lot more about then-Vice President Bush's activities. These documents that came forward in the North trial clearly reveal the involvement of the Vice President to a greater degree, I think, than he has acknowledged heretofore, and we should pursue that.... We should understand why [those documents] were not turned over to us....

Mitchell: How do you pursue it?... How will you get answers from [President Bush], since he is still saying that he did nothing wrong and didn't know anything was being done improperly?

Hamilton: ...The first step is to get the documents.... The second step is to pursue the implications of the documents....

Apple: George Bush says that you have to take his word on this.... At what point do you stop bugging him, questioning him? Is that not a danger that you're just going to throw sand in the gears of government?

Hamilton: I think I have, and other members of Congress have a responsibility to pursue these matters. I can remember a President saying to us there was no foundation to the story in that obscure Lebanese newspaper that reported -- that was President Reagan. I can recall a President saying to us that we had no connection to the Hassenfus airplane that was shot down. I can recall a President saying to us that we did not deal to get hostages out of Iran.

Apple: So you doubt President Bush's word on this.

Hamilton: I'm skeptical. That's the whole story of Iran-contra, I think. I'm bound to be skeptical of what the executive branch has said to me.... I don't think government works very well when executive branch officials lie to members of Congress, or vice versa.... We're not adversaries between the executive branch and the legislative branch, we're partners. And if the partnership is to work, then you've got to be honest with one another.

-more-

Monday, May 8, 1989 -- C-8

Utley: ...Skepticism, is that the same as saying that you do not accept as of this moment what the President has said in terms of no quid pro quo?

Hamilton: ...Those documents are about as clear a statement of quid pro quo as you'll ever see in a government document....

Utley: Last week, Chief of Staff Sununu said that the reason that those documents were not presented to Congress was partly due to the fact that the congressional committee perhaps did not ask specifically for those documents. Is that an appropriate or satisfactory reply to you?

Hamilton: Absolutely not. We asked for all documents within the scope of the investigation, a very broad request, and let me acknowledge that the White House turned over thousands of documents, and I thought was reasonably responsive to our request. I don't know why these documents didn't show up. It could have been inadvertence, it could have been deliberately....

Mitchell: ...Is it conceivable that all those people [17 officials, including two cabinet members: Casey and Weinberger]...were in the loop and George Bush was not?

Hamilton: It's very difficult for me to believe. You remember the Iran-contra select committees determined...that we had no real evidence of the Vice President's involvement. Now, the documents come forward and suggest that then-Vice President Bush was involved more than we thought at the time.

Utley: Do you see the possibility or probability that you would be called upon or want to reactivate your committee, your investigation?

Hamilton: I'm not seeking it.... There's a possibility of it, but I wouldn't say it's probable right at the moment....

Utley: Do you think the Bush Administration is doing too little and doing it too slowly to meet the demands of what's happening in Europe today?

Hamilton: I'm not critical. I don't think anybody has been critical of the review process that President Bush is going forward with. But I do think time is about running out, and we've got to become more aggressive, more bold, in responding to the Soviet challenge.... I would test Gorbachev. I would test him at all levels -- in human rights I'd test him in the regional disputes, I'd test him in arms control, I'd test him in the bilateral relationships, I'd take the case to him strongly. I think that's what the world wants us to do at this point.

Apple: ...Why shouldn't we negotiate on these [SNF] weapons?...

Hamilton: I don't think we can sustain the position that we will not negotiate on the short-range nuclear weapons.... I think we will have to negotiate, and I think we'd better begin to think of the framework within which we'll negotiate the short-range nuclear missiles. That framework, for me, at least, means that you have to link them to the conventional arms talks. You certainly have to link them to modernization of the short-range nuclear weapons....

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Monday, May 8, 1989 -- C-9

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Apple: If it's not a problem of monumental dimensions, why is George Bush, why is Brent Scowcroft making such a big deal out of it, humiliating Helmut Kohl, a loyal ally, when he's in a tough spot domestically?

Hamilton: It's an important issue.... There is something, I think, to the Administration argument that if you begin negotiations on these you may be on a slippery slope to zero weapons. We don't want that, given the Soviet superiority in conventional weapons. I think the Administration is correct to be cautious. I'm simply saying that I don't think they can sustain for a long period of time their position that we're not going to negotiate.

Mitchell: ...How could you do better than the [budget] agreement that the White House and Congress came up with?

Hamilton: ...I don't think it's possible to solve this problem with a tax increase alone. I don't think it's possible to solve this problem with spending reductions alone. I think both of those are politically not possible. I think it is possible to put a package together of spending cuts and some tax increases -- they wouldn't need to be very large; modest tax increases -- and let us vote on a package deal. And I think we have to work in that direction.

###

## **THE McLAUGHLIN GROUP**

**Moderator:** John McLaughlin.

**Panel:** Fred Barnes, Morton Kondracke, Jack Germond and Ben Wattenberg.

**On the impact of the North verdict on President Bush:**

**Barnes:** I think it is going to have one on him, above and beyond just the fact that a lot of people are going to urge Bush to pardon Oliver North, and it's clear at the White House that Bush is not going to do that now. They're going to let the appeals process run. But the other part is this: The new information, peripheral as it is, that came out at the trial, has brought out this blood lust, particularly in the press,...who stay awake at night thinking that they have to find some impeachable offense that Reagan or Bush has done; and secondly, members of Congress just won't let go of this thing --

**Germond:** This is not a blood lust, and this is not something that the press is concerned about. This is something that responsible people in Congress are concerned about. What became evident during the trial was that both Reagan and Bush had more of a role in the whole thing than had come out of either the Tower Commission or Iran-contra committee investigations.... All the people on the right seem to think that the Boland Amendment was less the law because it was the Boland Amendment. It was the law, it was violated, the Congress has an obligation to find out about it. It is a serious matter.

**On whether NATO is flying apart:**

**Kondracke:** ...The Bush Administration was shocked and surprised by this sudden turnabout in Germany, which they should have expected.... There was a deal between the Administration and the Germans, which then the Germans renounced. And instead of the United States really understanding them and trying to get ahead of the game, they're fighting it, and they're liable to help elect the SPD...in Germany.

**Germond:** This is puzzling. It is clear the Bush underestimated the political pressures on Kohl, and he overestimated the value of Maggie Thatcher. But it is so apparent that there is a formula to save this thing,...which is a linkage between those weapons and conventional arms, and I can't understand...why the President put himself in a position from which he is going to have to back down do reach that --

**Barnes:** It is a good compromise [to link conventional force negotiations with SNF], but the White House has handled this thing so clumsily. You never want to be in a position where you're the people who are against talking, against negotiations....

**Wattenberg:** The point about flying apart -- NATO is still, for all its problems, the strongest, probably longest-lasting alliance in the history of the world, it still has a real role to play. The United States is still the basic backer and guarantor of that. If there aren't United States troops in Western Germany, that country is in deep doo doo, and they know it. So we still have plenty of leverage there.

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Monday, May 8, 1989 -- C-11

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Kondracke: I think Dick Cheney was exactly right in saying that there's a very good chance that Gorbachev will not last, and that some freeze will take place in the Soviet Union. If that happens, NATO is back in shape.

Germond: ...There's a better chance of, if Bush doesn't move on this thing, that Gorbachev will seize a further initiative by making a further offer of arms reduction in Europe, and will seize the public relations offensive even more.

On whether the Soviet military should testify before Congress on how and where to cut the military budget:

Germond: I don't know why everybody is so alarmed. Are you going to be running into the streets screaming if they come here? We're a very strong country, we're a very strong democracy. It isn't going to hurt us to bring the Russians here to do this.

Kondracke: This is a lousy precedent.... Why should we have open hearings in which they dump out, all over the networks, the idea that they're not the party of war, we're the party of war?

Wattenberg: ...Anything we can do to find out, publicly or privately, what they are up to, what they are doing, what they are thinking, is a plus. I think it makes good sense.

McLaughlin: [The Soviet general] is articulate and brilliant, he's going to captivate the imagination of the press, he's going to get great publicity, and that's going to reduce the leverage of George Bush.

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## **INSIDE WASHINGTON**

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**Moderator:** Gordon Peterson.

**Panel:** Carl Rowan, Elizabeth Drew, Strobe Talbott and James Kilpatrick.

**On whether President Bush's alleged role in the Iran-contra affair has been set to rest:**

**Talbott:** This thing is emphatically not over in the sense that there are going to be too many questions and too few answers for a long time to come. But in the sense that the President means and cares about, it is over. Barring some spectacular and devastating revelation, he's out of harm's way.

**Drew:** ...I don't think it's going to overtake his presidency, but he's paying a price for having dodged the questions thus far.

**Rowan:** There are appeals coming up, there are some new trials coming up, and if Mr. Bush thinks the press is going to be silent or the Congress, he is living in a dream world.

**Kilpatrick:** His role surely has been put to rest as far as I'm concerned. I'm not going to resurrect it.

**Drew:** ...Bush, in answering the question of saying there was no quid pro quo on his trip to Honduras, we have another example just like the one about whether or not Reagan knew about the diversion -- which, by the way, he did -- of framing a question very narrowly and really not answering very much when you say no.... Beyond that, the question of Bush's role has to do with far more than Honduras. I've always believed that he was deep in it. We've now seen from the court papers that Reagan was in getting the aid from third countries to the contras at a time that it was illegal. You remember there was this Felix Rodriguez who was a CIA guy who was working very much with Bush's National Security Adviser, Donald Gregg.... Rodriguez was always telling Gregg what was going on. They were talking about it, he denied that he talked about one specific subject, and Felix would go in and see the Vice President. And he said all he was talking about was his counter-insurgency efforts in Central America. I think the evidence was all around us, if not specific, that the President and Vice President were in this ongoing activity to get aid to the contras.

**Kilpatrick:** I just believe it has not been established under the Boland Amendment that it was illegal or unlawful for the President of the United States to do what he did.

**Talbott:** The President's discomfiture on this kind of speaks for himself. He's discomfited for very good reason. As I was watching him stand up there the other day and karate chop the air and say "quid pro quo" three times, it occurred to me that whenever a politician starts speaking in Latin he's probably avoiding an issue.

**Peterson:** Sen. Hatch says that the President should pardon him.

**Kilpatrick:** I'm for that. Damn right.

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Talbott: Absolutely not. I think he should not be pardoned, and he should not rot in jail, and I don't think either will happen....

On the U.S. relationship with West Germany:

Rowan: ...This rift between the Bush Administration and Kohl is not a trifling consequence. The West Germans know that we have this forward defense because we'd rather have the war start out there than to do it in Boston and Washington, and they want a little of this peace that Gorbachev is trying to sell, and I don't think they're going to stand still for simply replacing those Lance missiles with another generation.

Talbott: It's anything but a trifling consequence, but it is a trifling cost of this flap. This is a stupid and unnecessary crisis that the United States has gotten itself into with the West Germans. For us, the United States, to be saying to the West Germans, no, we're not going to negotiate over American missiles which are on your territory, is totally untenable. What's going to happen in the end is that the Bush Administration is going to do what the West German Chancellor is saying: They may negotiate with the Russians on these missiles, but instead of appearing to show leadership, the United States is going to appear to have been dragged kicking and screaming into a decision that it should have made at the outset and appeared to take the lead on.

On the Administration's response to the Panamanian elections:

Talbott: They are duplicating the mistake that the Reagan Administration made. It was a huge mistake to indict Noriega if you couldn't actually drag him in. And it's, I think, a huge mistake to kind of yell and scream and huff and puff about Noriega stealing the elections when it's quite clear that there's not anything we can or will do about that.

Rowan: When I was a boy and you'd get in an argument, somebody'd say, "Don't let your mouth overload your muscle." Well, this is what we keep doing. We let our mouths overload our ability to solve the problem, and it makes us look sillier and sillier and sillier.

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

| Document No.<br>and Type | Subject/Title of Document                                                                                | Date     | Restriction | Class. |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------|--------|
| 03. Note                 | From Bridget to Sir [President Bush] Re: haircut appointment [redaction of personal information] (1 pp.) | 05/08/89 | (b)(6)      |        |

**Collection:**

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records  
**Office:** Office of the President  
**Series:** Daily Files  
**Subseries:**  
**WHORM Cat.:**  
**File Location:** Monday, May 8, 1989

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|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>Date Closed:</b> 5/8/2009        | <b>OA/ID Number:</b> 90509-015 |
| <b>FOIA/SYS Case #:</b> 2009-0166-S | <b>Appeal Case #:</b>          |
| <b>Re-review Case #:</b>            | <b>Appeal Disposition:</b>     |
| <b>P-2/P-5 Review Case #:</b>       | <b>Disposition Date:</b>       |
| <b>AR Case #:</b>                   | <b>MR Case #:</b>              |
| <b>AR Disposition:</b>              | <b>MR Disposition:</b>         |
| <b>AR Disposition Date:</b>         | <b>MR Disposition Date:</b>    |

### RESTRICTION CODES

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

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P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Monday  
May 8, 1989

62

Sir:

FYI. You have a haircut appointment tomorrow,  
Tuesday, May 9th, at 4pm with Milton Pitts.

This appointment was scheduled for last Friday,  
May 5th, [REDACTED]

(b)(6)

Bridget

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

POOL REPORTS  
May ~~8~~ 8, 1989

SMALL BUSINESS CEREMONY - Bush presented plaques to four winners. Remarks piped in.

As Bush was leaving, he was asked ~~about the~~ who ~~won~~ won in Panama. "I don't know," he said. Sununu said the White House has heard reports of 60% to 40% for the ~~anti~~ opposition, but nothing else.

JACQUE CHIRAC PHOTO - ~~Neither~~ Bush refused to take any questions, tho he was asked two about Panama and one about the scientist who'se testimony was changed. When the questions began, he turned to Chirac and began explaining his new policy: "They ask questions at photo opportunities but I don't answer them."

When the questions persisted, he studiously ignored us, telling Chirac: "They are getting worse. We had it under control for awhile."

Both men had their aides seated on the sofas. Scowcroft seemed to find it all amusing. As did we.

Santini  
Daily News

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 8, 1989

Dear Matthew:

Mrs. Bush and I just learned of your accident, and we wanted to wish you well. These are difficult days for you, but you can take comfort in knowing that your family and many friends are there supporting you. I'm confident that, with their help and your spirit and determination, you'll conquer this injury.

Barbara and I send our prayers and best wishes to you. God bless you.

Sincerely,

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

Mr. Matthew Middleton  
14631 Dunbarton Drive  
Upper Marlboro, Maryland 20772

May 5, 1989

Dear Mr. Hatzievangelou:

Pardon the delay in responding to your very thoughtful letter. I appreciate your kind words about Jeb and Georgie, and as you can imagine, we are also very proud of them. In fact, we are very proud of all of our family. They are pictured in the enclosed photograph, which I thought you might enjoy having.

Best wishes to you and your family.

Sincerely,

GEORGE BUSH

Mr. Nicos Hatzievangelou  
Post Office Box 3596  
Athens 102 10  
Greece

GB:BGreen:CH:jt (4PMNF)

WHcc: Jeb Bush w/copy of incoming-thru  
Betty Green, Room 19, OEOB

cc: Betty Green, Room 19

Enclosure: Photo of GB family

CLEAR WITH NSC

baseball

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 8, 1989

Dear Mr. Macht:

Thank you for your letter and comments concerning the Inaugural events.

Special efforts were made to involve representatives from many fields of religion, although not all could participate in the swearing-in ceremony. I would not want to select a person to deliver an invocation, and then restrict what that person could say.

Barbara joins in sending our best wishes.

Sincerely,

*Cy B*

*Norm - Lou claims  
the 'strike-out'; but the record book  
Mr. Norman L. Macht shows me homering  
Post Office Box 265 off him - one of  
Thompson, Connecticut 06277 2 hours I got all  
year - so much  
for the "K".*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 8, 1989

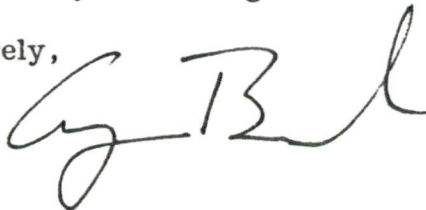
Dear Cyndi:

I was pleased to hear of your recent participation on the White House Fellowship Regional Selection Panel and appreciate your contribution.

The White House Fellows program is important because it gives bright young people the opportunity to be a part of our government. I know the selection process is a challenging and difficult one; but through your efforts in providing a list of finalists, Fellows will be selected who will enhance their knowledge of government. At the same time, they'll bring to us tremendous talents and leadership.

Thank you for your time spent serving on this distinguished panel, and I hope you found it personally rewarding.

*Warm personal regards.* Sincerely,



The Honorable Cyndi Taylor Krier  
Matthews and Branscomb  
106 South St. Mary's  
San Antonio, Texas 78205

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 8, 1989

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

I couldn't agree with you more. No one knows better than I how much President Reagan did for our Nation, or what a debt of gratitude all of us owe him. It was the highest honor to serve at his side for eight years.

Thanks for writing and for your kind words of support.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

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

Mr. Michael J. Kennedy  
Suite A-206  
340 South Farrell Drive  
Palm Springs, California 92262

*illness*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

May 8, 1989

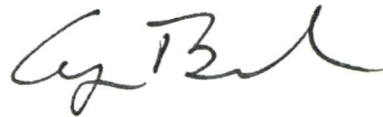
Dear Shelly:

This is just a short note to tell you how happy Barbara and I are that you are doing so well after your accident and surgery. You know what they say -- you can't keep a good man (or woman) down -- and you are a prime example of that.

We appreciate your contribution as a White House Social Aide and are looking forward to seeing your smiling face as soon as you are able.

God bless you.

Sincerely,



Captain Michelle S. Kalkowski, USAF  
4525B South 28th Road  
Arlington, Virginia 22206

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 8, 1989

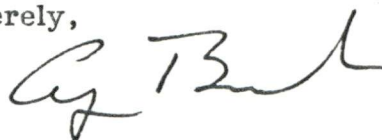
Dear Judy and Robert:

I regret the delay in responding, but your touching letters just reached my desk. Thank you for your warm words of congratulations and good wishes.

I was truly moved by your message, Judy. Your strength and determination represent the best of the American spirit, and I salute you for your triumph over adversity. What a shining inspiration both of you are!

Barbara joins me in sending warm best wishes to you and your family, with appreciation for your prayers.

Sincerely,

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

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Schuth  
5441 East Hibben Avenue  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46219

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

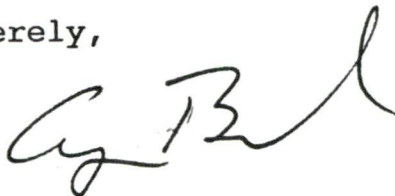
May 8, 1989

Dear Buckshot:

I can't tell you how proud I was to be a part of the North Dakota Centennial celebration last month. There was a very special feeling on the steps of the State Capitol that afternoon. Congratulations to you and the entire Centennial Commission for the job you're doing to highlight North Dakota's rich heritage.

Barbara joins me in sending our best wishes for every continued success.

Sincerely,



Mr. S. F. Hoffner  
1910 North 14th Street  
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501

bcc: TIM MCBRIDE

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

May 8, 1989

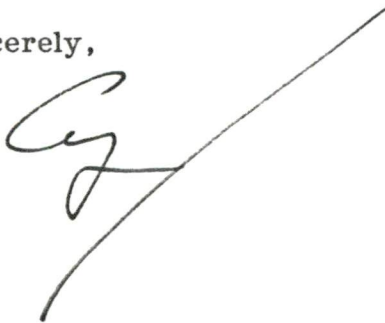
Dear Karl:

I was pleased to hear of your recent participation on the White House Fellowship Regional Selection Panel and appreciate your contribution.

The White House Fellows program is important because it gives bright young people the opportunity to be a part of our government. I know the selection process is a challenging and difficult one; but through your efforts in providing a list of finalists, Fellows will be selected who will enhance their knowledge of government. At the same time, they'll bring to us tremendous talents and leadership.

Thank you for your time spent serving on this distinguished panel, and I hope you found it personally rewarding.

Sincerely,



Mr. Karl Eller  
Chief Executive Officer  
Circle K  
1601 North Seventh Street  
Phoenix, Arizona 85006

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 8, 1989

Dear Mr. Dyak and Mr. Rush:

Thank you for taking the time to inform me of the Entertainment Industry Council's efforts to fight substance abuse in the United States. I was delighted to learn of your members' commitment to this vital cause.

As you well know, movies, television, radio, and famous performers have a strong influence on our Nation's young people. With that influence comes a tremendous responsibility to offer them quality programs and positive role models. Your organization is to be commended for encouraging members of the entertainment industry to use their influence for good.

We must work together to fight drug and alcohol abuse, all because our children deserve no less than our best effort. My Administration is fully committed to winning the war against drugs and drug-related violence. I'm deeply grateful for your support and will be forwarding your letter to Bill Bennett at the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

Barbara joins me in sending you our best wishes.

Sincerely,



Mr. Brian Dyak  
Mr. Herman Rush  
Entertainment Industries  
Council, Inc.  
Suite 101  
1760 Reston Avenue  
Reston, Virginia 22090

Condolence

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 8, 1989

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Dalesio:

A friend of yours wrote to tell me of Andrew's tragic death. As parents, Barbara and I understand the agony you are going through during these difficult days. We want you to know that you and your family are in our thoughts and prayers and will be in the days ahead.

Hopefully, as time passes and the pain and heartache you are feeling lessens, you'll be able to focus on happy memories of your wonderful son. I'm sure that you'll recall the times you spent together enjoying each other's company or watching him play ball. When you do, you'll find your heart swelling with pride, knowing he was a brave, young hero and an inspiration to all Americans. May God bless you and your family.

Sincerely,

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

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Dalesio  
6464 Hilltop Avenue  
Reynoldsburg, Ohio 43068

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

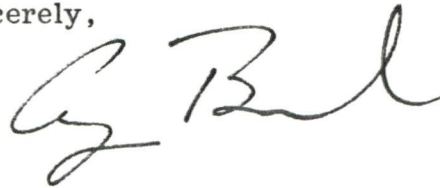
May 8, 1989

Dear Quentin:

Thanks so much for your very thoughtful note. We missed you in North Dakota, but were delighted with our visit and the warm welcome we received in Bismarck. The Centennial enthusiasm of your state was truly invigorating.

Best regards,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Cy Burdick". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Cy" and the last name "Burdick" clearly distinguishable.

The Honorable Quentin Burdick  
United States Senate  
Washington, D.C. 20510

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 8, 1989

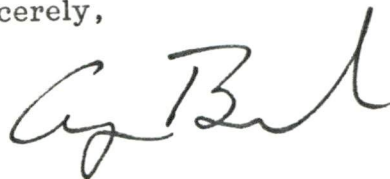
Dear Mr. and Mrs. Booker:

Barbara and I have learned of your remarkable record of seeing all twelve of your children earn college degrees and have read newspaper articles describing your son Barry's success at Vanderbilt.

Congratulations on this outstanding achievement. Through years of love, hard work, and commitment to traditional values, you have produced a strong, loving, and successful family. It is a rich reward not only for yourselves but for America as well. You are both an inspiration to all who have heard of your remarkable family.

Barbara joins me in sending best wishes to all the Bookers from all the Bushes. God bless you.

Sincerely,



Mr. and Mrs. Monroe Booker  
1508 West Main Street  
Franklin, Tennessee 37064

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 8, 1989

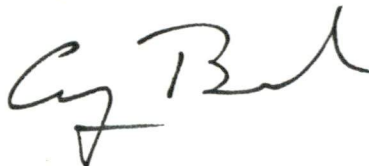
Dear Bob:

I was pleased to hear of your recent participation on the White House Fellowship Regional Selection Panel and appreciate your contribution.

The White House Fellows program is important because it gives bright young people the opportunity to be a part of our government. I know the selection process is a challenging and difficult one; but through your efforts in providing a list of finalists, Fellows will be selected who will enhance their knowledge of government. At the same time, they'll bring to us tremendous talents and leadership.

Thank you for your time spent serving on this distinguished panel, and I hope you found it personally rewarding.

Sincerely,



Mr. Robert S. Boyd  
Managing Director  
Secura Group  
Suite 850  
1155 21st Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20036

*Computer shows  
Mr. Robert Boyd  
No Info.*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

May 8, 1989

Dear Leland:

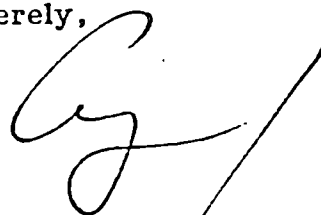
I was pleased to hear of your recent participation on the White House Fellowship Regional Selection Panel and appreciate your contribution.

The White House Fellows program is important because it gives bright young people the opportunity to be a part of our government. I know the selection process is a challenging and difficult one; but through your efforts in providing a list of finalists, Fellows will be selected who will enhance their knowledge of government. At the same time, they'll bring to us tremendous talents and leadership.

Thank you for your time spent serving on this distinguished panel, and I hope you found it personally rewarding.

Sincerely,

*Love to Evelyn*



Mr. Leland Thompson, Jr.  
Post Office Box 1345  
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

890509

✓

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

May 8, 1989

Dear Don:

Thank you for your recent note and the CQ article about the thrift industry question. Your help was certainly important to the outcome, and indeed appreciated.

Best regards,

Sincerely,



The Honorable Donald W. Riegle, Jr.  
United States Senate  
Washington, D.C. 20510



THE PRESIDENT

May 8, 1989

Dear Chris,

Thanks for the thoughtful note about the royalties from Looking Forward. We have such a special regard for the United Negro College Fund and are pleased that we can help in this way.

Sincerely,

FROM  
THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. Christopher F. Edley  
United Negro College Fund, Inc.  
500 East 62nd Street  
New York, New York 10021

✓ Governor Sununu  
cc: Boyden Gray

✓ cc Vic Gold

890509 Don R. Noles

*A*  
DRAFT OF PRESIDENTIAL LETTER

|                             |                                                                               |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| DATE<br>5-5-89              | DRAFT NAME<br>BGreen                                                          |
| GB sig card                 | CC:                                                                           |
| WITH                        | WHCC:                                                                         |
| SURES, SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS | <div>Governor Sununu<br/>cc: Boyden Gray<br/>cc Vic Gold<br/>Don Rhodes</div> |

Dear Chris,

Thanks for the the 162



**United Negro College Fund, Inc.**

500 East 62nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10021

814892

3/31/89

Your support for the United Negro College Fund will help  
our 43 member colleges and universities provide quality educational  
opportunities for some 45,000 students.

Thank you for your thoughtful gift of 1,600.97

*A mind is a terrible thing to waste.*

*Christopher F. Edley*  
Christopher F. Edley  
President & C.E.O.

PRESIDENT GEORGE H W BUSH/BANTAM DOUBLEDAY DELL  
THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON DC 20500

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**Hugh Cullman**  
Vice Chairman (retired)  
Philip Morris Companies Inc.

Chairman of the Presidents  
of the Member Institutions  
**Samuel DuBois Cook**  
President  
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**Willard C. Butcher**  
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer  
The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.

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Time Inc.

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Chairman and Chief Executive Officer  
Warner-Lambert Company

National Special Gifts Chairman  
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**Mrs. Edward N. Ney**

**Alfred C. Partoll**  
Senior Vice President  
External Affairs, AT&T

**Leontyne Price**

**David P. Reynolds**  
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer  
Reynolds Metals Company

**David M. Roderick**  
Chairman of the Board  
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**John G. Smale**  
Chairman and Chief Executive  
The Procter & Gamble Company

**Mrs. C. Delmar Williams**  
**Joseph D. Williams**



**United Negro College Fund, Inc.**  
500 East 62nd St., New York, NY 10021, (212) 326-1100

32567

April 24, 1989

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

The President  
The White House  
Washington DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

This is to acknowledge receipt of \$1,600.97 representing partial royalties from the proceeds from your book, Looking Forward, which was forwarded to the United Negro College Fund by Bantam Doubleday Dell.

Your support of the College Fund over the years, Mr. President, indicates your commitment to our cause and higher education.

Thank you, again, for sharing your royalties with us.

Best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

Christopher F. Edley

VAF:CFE:1b

Enclosure

cc: Bantam Doubleday Dell

C O P Y  
from ORM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

May 8, 1989

Dear Bob:

Thanks for your letter inviting me to join the members of the All-American Collegiate Foundation for their silver anniversary celebration at the Waldorf this June.

Bob, I sincerely appreciate the offer, but unfortunately my hectic schedule that week precludes my attendance. Please extend my regrets at not being able to join in the festivities.

Barbara and I wish you a most enjoyable evening.

With our warmest best wishes to Dolores and you,

Sincerely,



Mr. Bob Hope  
10346 Moorpark  
North Hollywood, California 91602

890509

Scheduling  
6-20-89  
cc J. Burmeister

BOB HOPE

1989 MAR 30 AM 11:40

March 21, 1989

The President  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue  
Washington, D.C. 20006

Dear Mr. President,

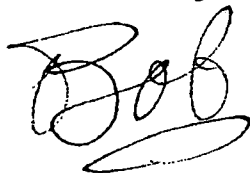
Bill Fugazy of the All-American Collegiate Golf Foundation asked me to write you and see if you could make an appearance at the Waldorf Astoria on June 20th for their 25th anniversary. He knows that I played golf with you and that I'm alive, so he knows that you know the game.

They want you to accept the "Lifetime Achievement Award" and if you are open on that date you might enjoy being there. They're a great group of guys.

They gave me a \$100 million endowment at Yale University which you know something about so I told them I would take a flyer at you.

Hope you and Barbara are enjoying good health. You look great, anyway. Dolores joins me in sending our very best wishes.

BH/mm



# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

| Document No.<br>and Type | Subject/Title of Document                                            | Date     | Restriction | Class. |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------|--------|
| 04a. Letter              | From George Bush to Prime Minister of Japan Noboru Takeshita (2 pp.) | 05/08/89 | (b)(1)      |        |

**Collection:**

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records

**Office:** Office of the President

**Series:** Daily Files

**Subseries:**

**WHORM Cat.:**

**File Location:** Monday, May 8, 1989

|                                     |                                |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>Date Closed:</b> 5/8/2009        | <b>OA/ID Number:</b> 90509-015 |
| <b>FOIA/SYS Case #:</b> 2009-0166-S | <b>Appeal Case #:</b>          |
| <b>Re-review Case #:</b>            | <b>Appeal Disposition:</b>     |
| <b>P-2/P-5 Review Case #:</b>       | <b>Disposition Date:</b>       |
| <b>AR Case #:</b>                   | <b>MR Case #:</b>              |
| <b>AR Disposition:</b>              | <b>MR Disposition:</b>         |
| <b>AR Disposition Date:</b>         | <b>MR Disposition Date:</b>    |

### RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

| Document No.<br>and Type | Subject/Title of Document                                                                                                                 | Date     | Restriction | Class. |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------|--------|
| 04b. Cable               | Department of State Cable from Secretary of State: Wash, DC to American Embassy: Tokyo Re: presidential Letter for Prime Minister (1 pp.) | 05/10/89 | (b)(1)      |        |

**Collection:**

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records

**Office:** Office of the President

**Series:** Daily Files

**Subseries:**

**WHORM Cat.:**

**File Location:** Monday, May 8, 1989

|                                     |                                |
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| <b>FOIA/SYS Case #:</b> 2009-0166-S | <b>Appeal Case #:</b>          |
| <b>Re-review Case #:</b>            | <b>Appeal Disposition:</b>     |
| <b>P-2/P-5 Review Case #:</b>       | <b>Disposition Date:</b>       |
| <b>AR Case #:</b>                   | <b>MR Case #:</b>              |
| <b>AR Disposition:</b>              | <b>MR Disposition:</b>         |
| <b>AR Disposition Date:</b>         | <b>MR Disposition Date:</b>    |

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EMBASSY OF JAPAN  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

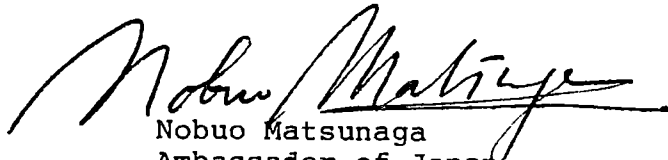
May 9, 1989

Dear Mr. President:

With reference to my letter dated April 28, I have the honor to transmit to you, enclosed herewith, the original letter from Mr. Noboru Takeshita, Prime Minister of Japan.

Allow me to extend my warmest regards.

Respectfully yours,

  
Nobuo Matsunaga  
Ambassador of Japan

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

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

| Document No.<br>and Type | Subject/Title of Document                                               | Date     | Restriction | Class. |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------|--------|
| 04c. Letter              | From Prime Minister of Japan Noboru Takeshita to President Bush (2 pp.) | 04/27/89 | (b)(1)      |        |

**Collection:**

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records

**Office:** Office of the President

**Series:** Daily Files

**Subseries:**

**WHORM Cat.:**

**File Location:** Monday, May 8, 1989

|                                     |                                |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>Date Closed:</b> 5/8/2009        | <b>OA/ID Number:</b> 90509-015 |
| <b>FOIA/SYS Case #:</b> 2009-0166-S | <b>Appeal Case #:</b>          |
| <b>Re-review Case #:</b>            | <b>Appeal Disposition:</b>     |
| <b>P-2/P-5 Review Case #:</b>       | <b>Disposition Date:</b>       |
| <b>AR Case #:</b>                   | <b>MR Case #:</b>              |
| <b>AR Disposition:</b>              | <b>MR Disposition:</b>         |
| <b>AR Disposition Date:</b>         | <b>MR Disposition Date:</b>    |

### RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

| Document No.<br>and Type | Subject/Title of Document                                                                           | Date     | Restriction | Class. |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------|--------|
| 04d. Letter              | From Noboru [Takeshita] to George Bush Re: funeral ceremony for Emperor Showa [translation] (2 pp.) | 03/22/89 | (b)(1)      |        |

**Collection:**

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records

**Office:** Office of the President

**Series:** Daily Files

**Subseries:**

**WHORM Cat.:**

**File Location:** Monday, May 8, 1989

**Date Closed:** 5/8/2009 **OA/ID Number:** 90509-015

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

**Re-review Case #:** **Appeal Case #:**

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

**AR Case #:** **Disposition Date:**

**AR Disposition:** **MR Case #:**

**AR Disposition Date:** **MR Disposition:**

### RESTRICTION CODES

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

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# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

| Document No.<br>and Type | Subject/Title of Document                | Date | Restriction | Class. |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------------|------|-------------|--------|
| 04e. Letter              | Copy of original Japanese Letter (3 pp.) | n.d. | (b)(1)      |        |

**Collection:**

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records

**Office:** Office of the President

**Series:** Daily Files

**Subseries:**

**WHORM Cat.:**

**File Location:** Monday, May 8, 1989

|                                     |                                |
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| <b>FOIA/SYS Case #:</b> 2009-0166-S | <b>Appeal Case #:</b>          |
| <b>Re-review Case #:</b>            | <b>Appeal Disposition:</b>     |
| <b>P-2/P-5 Review Case #:</b>       | <b>Disposition Date:</b>       |
| <b>AR Case #:</b>                   | <b>MR Case #:</b>              |
| <b>AR Disposition:</b>              | <b>MR Disposition:</b>         |
| <b>AR Disposition Date:</b>         | <b>MR Disposition Date:</b>    |

### RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

RICHARD C. HALVERSON, D.D.  
CHAPLAIN

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

May 8, 1989

*h*

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

Beloved President:

A word from The Word for you this week:

"Delight thyself also in the  
Lord; and he shall give thee  
the desires of thine heart.  
Commit thy way unto the Lord;  
trust also in him; and he  
shall bring it to pass."  
(Psalm 37:4-5)

Blessing and love.

Affectionately in Christ,

*Rich*

Richard C. Halverson

RCH/mw



THE PRESIDENT

May 8, 1989  
personal

Dear Henry -

You're a hard man to get  
hold of. I called last Friday  
and Saturday - missed, you were  
in Texas. Today, you were winging  
back. All I wanted to do was  
to say thanks for your masterful

THE WHITE HOUSE

Cong. Henry B Gonzalez

Personal

by hand

bcc: Governor Sununu  
Fred McClure

(FRED -- Please have the  
attached handdelivered today  
5/8/89 per the President's  
request. Patty )

handling of the S-L  
matter in Committee -

Good luck on the  
floor action which I hope  
will be soon.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature, possibly reading "C. J.", followed by a long diagonal stroke.

# George Bush Presidential Library Transfer Sheet

**COLLECTION:**

Bush Presidential Records  
Office of the President

**ACCESSION NUMBER:**

1993.0001

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

☐ Transferred During Accessioning

☒ Transferred During Processing

2009-0166-S

The following material was transferred to:

☒ **Audiovisual Collection**

☐ **Book Collection**

☐ **Museum Collection**

☐ **Other**

**Other (Specify):**

**DESCRIPTION:**

White House Photograph: P02838-06 [King Olov of Norway]

When transferring  
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museum  
collection,  
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following.

**Donor:**

**Donor Org.:**

**Address:**

**Telephone:**

**Book Location:**

**Row:**

**Section:**

**Shelf:**

**Position:**

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

Daily Files

**Box Number:**

10

**Folder Title:**

Monday, May 8, 1989

**OA/ID Number:**

90509-015

**Transferred by:**

Deborah Wheeler

**Date of Transfer:**

4/27/2009

**Received by:**

Mary Finch

**Date Received:**

4/27/2009

Go to Database  
Navigator

Go to Accession  
Register

Go to Withdrawal Sheet

Print Record



Kirby  
of  
Norbert

OFFICIAL WHITE HOUSE PHOTOGRAPH 08 MAY 89 P02838-06 DV

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 8, 1989

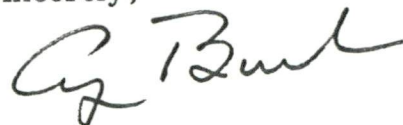
Dear Mr. and Mrs. Shue:

I regret the delay in responding, but your letter just reached my desk from a sea of mail. It was truly wonderful to hear the good news about Travis. Faith does work wonders. Please give him my very best wishes.

Also, Barbara and I deeply appreciate your words of support as we face the challenges and opportunities ahead.

You have our warmest best wishes.

Sincerely,

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

Mr. and Mrs. John Shue  
El Pueblo Boys' Ranch  
1591 Taos Avenue  
Pueblo, Colorado 81006

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 8, 1989

Dear Harold:

I was pleased to hear of your recent participation on the White House Fellowship Regional Selection Panel and appreciate your contribution.

The White House Fellows program is important because it gives bright young people the opportunity to be a part of our government. I know the selection process is a challenging and difficult one; but through your efforts in providing a list of finalists, Fellows will be selected who will enhance their knowledge of government. At the same time, they'll bring to us tremendous talents and leadership.

Thank you for your time spent serving on this distinguished panel, and I hope you found it personally rewarding.

Sincerely,

*All But to  
you, Harold.*



Mr. Harold B. Smith  
Illinois Tool Works  
8501 West Higgins Road  
Chicago, Illinois 60631

FROM  
THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. Ed Weatherby  
Weatherby, Inc.  
2781 Firestone Boulevard  
South Gate, California 90280

? gift unit

Don Rhodes?  
(who is)



THE PRESIDENT

Dear Ed,

Here are some  
pictures of your visit  
Once again I am  
very grateful for

SPHUNT?

my very special  
shot-gun.

Love to the family

Ag TBH  
John

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 8, 1989

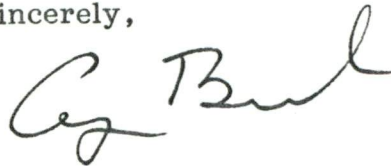
Dear Mr. Williams:

Many thanks for your letter. Barbara and I enjoyed our visit to New Jersey on April 13, and it was a pleasure meeting so many of the teachers and administrators responsible for your State's outstanding leadership in education.

You can certainly be proud of what Jersey City schools have done to get parents more involved in education. Those programs are fine examples of how we can achieve academic excellence nationwide.

With appreciation and best wishes,

Sincerely,

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

Mr. Franklin L. Williams  
Superintendent of Schools  
346 Claremont Avenue  
Jersey City, New Jersey 07305

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 8, 1989

Dear Charles:

I was pleased to hear of your recent participation on the White House Fellowship Regional Selection Panel and appreciate your contribution.

The White House Fellows program is important because it gives bright young people the opportunity to be a part of our government. I know the selection process is a challenging and difficult one; but through your efforts in providing a list of finalists, Fellows will be selected who will enhance their knowledge of government. At the same time, they'll bring to us tremendous talents and leadership.

Thank you for your time spent serving on this distinguished panel, and I hope you found it personally rewarding.

Sincerely,

*Mary Shuler*

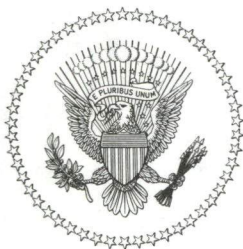
*Ag*

Mr. Charles Wily  
Apartment 1100  
8080 North Central  
Dallas, Texas 75206

*Note gr. is in Computer*

Weekly Compilation of

# Presidential Documents



Monday, May 8, 1989  
Volume 25—Number 18  
Page 643-674



## Contents

### Addresses and Remarks

- Canada, meeting with Prime Minister Mulroney—660
- Cinco de Mayo, celebration—668
- Council of the Americas, meeting—649
- George Washington's Presidential inauguration, bicentennial celebration in New York City—643
- Polish and Chilean human rights leaders, meeting—656
- Religious leaders, breakfast meeting—658
- Small Business Administration, swearing-in ceremony for Susan S. Engeleiter as Administrator—647
- U.S. Chamber of Commerce, meeting—644

### Appointments and Nominations

- Air Force Department, Secretary—648
- Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad, member—654
- Defense Department
  - Assistant Secretaries
    - Legislative Affairs—653
    - Public Affairs—654
  - Comptroller—657
- National Drug Control Policy, Associate Director (Bureau of State and Local Affairs)—660
- State Department
  - Ambassadors
    - Denmark—653
    - Israel—653
    - Uruguay—669

### Communications to Congress

- European Economic Community—U.S. fishing agreement, message—657
- Iceland-U.S. fishing agreement, message—657
- Radiation control for health and safety report, message—669
- Republic of Korea-U.S. fishing agreement, message—648

### Interviews With the News Media

- White House press corps—660

### Letters and Messages

- Cinco de Mayo, message—669

### Proclamations

- Fire Prevention Week—655
- Jewish Heritage Week—649
- National Maritime Day—655
- Older Americans Month—666
- Smith-Lever Act 75th Anniversary—658
- World Trade Week—666

### Statements Other Than Presidential

- Export Enhancement Program—654
- Nicaragua, meeting with Violeta Chamorro—667
- North Atlantic Treaty Organization Summit—670

### Supplementary Materials

- Acts approved by the President—674
- Checklist of White House press releases—673
- Digest of other White House announcements—670
- Nominations submitted to the Senate—672

## WEEKLY COMPILATION OF

## PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS

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

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Week Ending Friday, May 5, 1989

**Remarks at the Bicentennial  
Celebration of George Washington's  
Inauguration in New York City**  
*April 30, 1989*

Thank you, Senator, and Chief Justice Burger, Secretary Lujan, Ambassador Pickering, Archbishop Iakovos, Senators Moynihan and Lautenberg, and Mayor Koch, fellow citizens of the United States. Two centuries ago, standing here, a man took an oath before a new nation and the eyes of God, an oath that I, like 40 before me, have since had the privilege to take. Everyone here today can still feel the pulse of history, the charge and power of that great moment in the genesis of this nation. Here the first Congress was in session, beginning a tradition of representative government that has endured for 200 years. Here the representatives of 13 colonies struggled to find balance, order, and unity between them. And here our first President issued a solemn address.

One who was there wrote: "This great man was agitated and embarrassed more than ever he was by the leveled cannon or pointed musket. He trembled and, several times, could scarce make out to read." Well, as Representative Boggs pointed out, who wouldn't have felt some trepidation, undertaking a task which has never been tried in the world's history?

And on that day, Washington spoke of his conflict of emotions. He admitted his anxieties and deficiencies, as honest men will. But then, as his first official act, he turned to God, fervently, for strength. For he knew that the advancement of America, while it might rely on its Presidents, would surely depend on Providence.

How unlikely it must have seemed then that we might become United States. How uncertain that a republic could be hewn out of the wilderness of competing interests. How awesome the prospect must have seemed to the man charged with guiding

the new Republic, made possible by his leadership in battle.

But George Washington defined and shaped this office. It was Washington's vision, his balance of power and restraint as he watched over the Constitutional Convention in 1787, that gave the delegates enough confidence to vest powers in a Chief Executive unparalleled in any freely elected government, before or since. It was Washington's vision, his balance, his integrity that made the Presidency possible. The Constitution was, and remains, a majestic document. But it was a blueprint, an outline for democratic government, in need of a master builder to ensure its foundations were strong. Based on that document, Washington created a living, functioning government. He brought together men of genius, a team of giants, with strong and competing views. He harnessed and directed their energies. And he established a precedent for 40 Presidents to follow.

For all of the turmoil and transformation of the last 200 years, there is a great constancy to this office and this Republic. So much of the vision of that first great President is reflected in the paths pursued by modern Presidents. Today we reaffirm ethics, honor, and strength in government. Two centuries ago, in his first Inaugural Address, Washington spoke of a government "exemplified by all the attributes which can win the affections of its citizens and command the respect of the world." Today, we say that leaders are not elected to quarrel but to govern. On that spring day in 1789, Washington pledged that "no party animosities will misdirect the comprehensive and equal eye which ought to watch over this great assemblance of communities and interests." Today, we seek a new engagement in the lives of others, believing that success is not measured by the sum of our possessions, our positions, or our professions, but by the good we do for others. Two hundred years ago today, Washington said there exists "in the economy and course of

nature, an indissoluble union between virtue and happiness, between duty and advantage." And so, today we speak of values. At his inauguration, Washington said that "the foundations of our national policy will be laid in the pure and immutable principles of private morality." And over the last 200 years, we've moved from the revolution of democracy to the evolution of peace and prosperity.

But so much remains constant; so much endures: our faith in freedom—for individuals, freedom to choose, for nations, self-determination and democracy; our belief in fairness—equal standards, equal opportunity, the chance for each of us to achieve, on our own merits, to the very limit of our ambitions and potential; our enduring strength—abroad, a strength our allies can count on and our adversaries must respect, and at home, a sense of confidence, of purpose, in carrying forward our nation's work.

My starting point has been a respect for American institutions—for Congress, and I salute the members of the House and Senate with us today; for the judiciary, and through Chief Justice Burger, I pay my respects to the judiciary; for the executive branch, represented here today by Secretary Lujan and Ambassador Pickering; and for government at all levels—and a firm belief in maintaining the powers of the Presidency. The Presidency, then as now, in oath and in office, derives from the strength and the will of the people.

George Washington, residing at Mount Vernon, felt himself summoned by his country to serve his country, not to reign, not to rule, but to serve. It was the noblest of impulses because democracy brought a new definition of nobility. And it means that a complete life, whether in the 18th or 20th century, must involve service to others. Today, just as Washington heard the voice of his country calling him to public service, a new generation must heed that summons. More must hear that call.

And today we stand; free Americans, citizens in an experiment of freedom that has brought sustained and unprecedented progress and blessings in abundance. As we dedicate a museum of American constitutional government, let us together rededicate ourselves to the principles to which Washington gave voice 200 years ago. Let

our motivation derive from the strength and character of our forefathers, from the blood of those who have died for freedom, and from the promise of the future that posterity deserves. Let us commit ourselves to the renewal of strong, united, representative government in these United States of America.

God bless you, and may God forever bless this great nation of ours. Thank you all very, very much.

*Note: The President spoke at 12:53 p.m. outside of Federal Hall. In his remarks, he referred to Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato; Warren Burger, former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; Thomas R. Pickering, Ambassador to the United Nations; Archbishop Demetrios A. Iakovos of the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of North and South America; Senators Daniel P. Moynihan and Frank Lautenberg; and Edward Koch, Mayor of New York City.*

### Remarks at the Annual Meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce May 1, 1989

Thank you, ladies and gentlemen. I want to thank Bill Kanaga for those kind words and commend you on the fine job that you've done as Chairman. And I also want to congratulate the Chamber's incoming Chairman, John Clendenin, and of course say hello to the Chamber's long-time President, media star—[laughter]—household word around DC, Dick Leshner. What a job he does for the Chamber.

And I also want to thank the Chamber for providing me a chance to deliver a May Day message American-style. On May Day, I always think about the celebration in the Soviet Union—all those red banners, the big military parade. Even the Economic Planning Ministry had a unit in the parade: 200 economists marching along yelling, "May Day, May Day." [Laughter] Today that is beginning to change. Even the Socialist world is beginning to see that socialism isn't just another economic system: It's the death of economics. And there is a new breeze blowing. Nations the world over are coming

to realize and recognize that free enterprise is the wave of the future, and that's a promising forecast for prosperity and for world peace.

In the United States—let me just say in that regard, though, whenever in the world there is economic reform, the United States should be hoping that that reform succeeds. Economic reform, with its emphasis on incentive and market economics, leads to more freedom. You know, I made clear to Mr. Gorbachev up there in New York—Governors Island, when we met—that we wanted to see *perestroika* succeed in the Soviet Union. And likewise, we want to see success for the economic reforms in China. Incentive, economic reforms, market economies, private ownership are indeed replacing Socialist dogma in many countries, large and small. And that is an exciting trend, and in my view, it will continue.

In the United States, the single most significant economic indicator of this decade is up today. We've enjoyed 77 full months of the longest peacetime economic expansion in American history. Without a doubt, this long-running economic expansion has been good for American business and for the American worker. In the past 77 months—and the Chamber has been very helpful getting this message out—we've added nearly 20 million new jobs. And more Americans have moved up on the pay scale. Since 1982 the number of jobs paying less than \$5 an hour is down 25 percent, while jobs paying \$10 or more an hour have increased by 95 percent. Unemployment is at its lowest point in the past 15 years. During the economic expansion, America's industrial output is up 33 percent, overall growth up 26 percent. For those with an eye on the international competition, that's more than double Europe's industrial output growth. And the expansion has been just as good to the average American family. Per capita personal income is up 19 percent, and that's take-home, after tax pay, adjusted for inflation. Real median family income has reached a new high, and that's quite an economic success story.

Our challenge now is to keep it going. We can, and we will. We've all heard the nay-sayers. I think there are a few out there whose predictions of economic disaster are now in their 78th straight month. [*Laugh-*

*ter*] And the nay-sayers are wrong. But why? What they've underestimated is the resilience, the remarkable responsiveness of the free enterprise system. And you can focus on government so long that you forget that it's the private sector that's home to the innovation and the economic creativity that powers this expansion.

I've been a small businessman, starting out with an idea and then working with others and building it into a successful business. And I know the risks and the rewards and the payoff in pride when you succeed. Entrepreneurs know this simple truth: Nothing wagered, nothing won. And that's why I want a government that prompts entrepreneurs to take risks, not a government that forces them to take refuge. That doesn't mean that government's only job is simply to stand back and step out of the way. There's plenty for the Government to do to make sure commerce is free and fair and to maintain a climate where free enterprise can take place and prosper.

And today the Federal Government's number one economic priority is dealing with the deficit. We've made a good start. The budget agreement Congress and my administration concluded 2 weeks ago can keep the Federal deficit below the Gramm-Rudman target. And we haven't sacrificed our social or national security responsibilities in the progress. The budget level we've agreed on will allow us to discharge the critical duties of government. We'll be able to provide for our national security, meet the needs of the disadvantaged, and fund high-priority programs. Our agreement is a first, important step. It sends a signal to the American people and to our trading partners: We're serious about getting that deficit down. And the deficit is coming down not only in straight dollar terms but as a percentage of our annual gross national product. You know, by the end of this fiscal year, we will have cut the deficit in half, from 6.3 percent of gross national product in 1983 to an estimated 3.1 percent in 1989. I urge the two Houses of Congress to pass the bipartisan budget resolution so we can keep the deficit coming on down.

One word more about the budget agreement for 1990. We've agreed to \$5.3 billion

in new revenues as part of the deal. And let me say a word about that \$5.3 billion. I mean to live by what I've said: No new taxes. And let me tell you what my favorite source of new revenue is—three guesses for this crowd. We don't have to raise taxes. We have to release the energies of free enterprise. In a growing economy, tax revenues will take care of themselves. In fiscal 1990 alone, thanks to the expanding economic activity, the Treasury will take in more than \$80 billion in increased revenues not through higher taxes but under the existing tax structure—\$80 billion more in 1 year.

So, let's not be hunting for ways to wring another dollar in taxes out of our economy. Let's concentrate on creating conditions for continued growth. And that's why I've called on Congress to restore the capital gains differential. I am absolutely convinced that in 1990 alone this step would bring an extra \$4.8 billion into the Treasury, and that doesn't count increased economic activity that is spurred by a lower tax rate. That \$4.8 billion is the lion's share of the \$5.3 billion we need in the way of new revenues under our budget agreement.

Let's take a look at what our competitors are doing. Canada's maximum capital gains rate is about half of the U.S. rate. And how about Japan's rate? For entrepreneurs who built their businesses from scratch, a scant 1 percent. West Germany exempts all long-term capital gains on securities from any tax whatever. And the newly industrialized economies of the Pacific Rim—Singapore, Hong Kong, South Korea—have no capital gains tax at all. Among our competitors, those low rates contribute to low capital costs. Cutting our own capital gains rate would encourage productive investment in addition to generating the new revenues that we need to meet our deficit reduction agreement.

I think the case for a capital gains cut is a strong one, but there are several other economic issues that I want to discuss here today. First, a pressing problem with important consequences for our long-term fiscal health, and that is the S&L situation—savings and loan. This administration recognized the immediate need to take action to stabilize the S&L system, and less than 3 weeks after taking office, we proposed a

comprehensive S&L reform plan, one designed to stop the dollar drain and deal with the insolvent thrifts and restore confidence in the S&L system. The Senate passed an S&L package with a resounding majority. I think it was 91-8. I urge the House to move quickly to give us the tools we need to reform the savings and loan system by passing my bill quickly with its central provisions intact.

Now, I have a second message for the Congress as it debates an increase in the minimum wage. I've indicated my support for increasing the wage over 3 years to \$4.25 an hour. I also want to establish a 6-month training wage for new workers at the current \$3.35 rate and expand the exemption for minimum wage requirements for all small businesses with annual sales under a half a million dollars. It's time for those who want a higher wage to move out beyond the rhetoric and take a look at the consequences. We all know the studies that show that each 10-percent increase in the minimum wage will cost America between 100,000 and 200,000 jobs, and they're jobs for those who need them the most. What happens when minimum-wage workers open that pay envelope expecting a fatter paycheck and find a pink slip instead? An irresponsible increase in the minimum wage will cost jobs, as employers cut back to compensate for increased costs—\$4.25 is as far as I can go. It is my first and final offer. And I repeat that here today.

We must guard against conferring benefits by government mandate and leaving employers to cope with the costs. I share your concerns about legislative efforts to mandate medical and parental leave. I also believe that choice in child care is best made by parents and not by government. And I know, because I've talked to Dick Lesher and others, that the Chamber supports the concept of choice. There are some child-care initiatives up on Capitol Hill—well-intentioned, I would readily concede—well-intentioned initiatives that would increase government intervention and crowd out parental choice.

You know, as I look at government, I feel an obligation to look at every piece of legislation to see that it strengthens rather than weakens the family unit in this country.

Now, cost is yet another issue. We're determined to hold the line on government spending, so it is important that money allocated for child-care assistance goes for child-care assistance. Under the ABC bill, for example, much of the money would be used to set up another Federal bureaucracy instead of getting financial help directly to parents. The child-care tax credit initiatives that I've proposed do preserve choice, letting parents decide whether to place their child in the care of a relative or in a church-run center or in a public day care facility or in their own home. Let's let parents decide what's right for themselves.

And finally, I'll close with a brief comment on an issue I know is vital to those of you here today, vital, in fact, to all Americans in our evolving economy; and I'm talking about international trade. The global economy is a fact of life. It is no longer possible to draw a sharp line between domestic and international markets. This administration is committed to securing an open and fair world trading system because fair trade provides opportunities for America's competitiveness to come to the fore. We have the ingenuity to be preeminent. We have the drive to succeed. Entrepreneurs like you are our ace in the hole. Our challenge, then, is to make the most of this competitive edge. And that's why we will work vigorously to break down barriers abroad while keeping markets open here at home. If any country, including the United States, is fooled into thinking that a closed market can be a prosperous one, they're wrong. Closed markets mean closed doors to opportunity, and that means less prosperity. The Chamber of Commerce has always stood for economic freedom, and I know you share my view that there is no surer route to prosperity and progress than the system of free enterprise.

The message of the past 77 months is clear: We can keep the economy strong, sustain the longest peacetime expansion in American history, and ensure America a prosperous and productive future provided that government policies preserve the greatest possible freedom for American enterprise to innovate, to create, and to compete. I am pledged to those goals.

Thank you. God bless you all. And God bless the United States of America. Thank you all very much.

*Note: The President spoke at 10:20 a.m. at DAR Constitution Hall.*

**Remarks at the Swearing-In Ceremony  
for Susan S. Engeleiter as Administrator  
of the Small Business Administration  
May 1, 1989**

*The President.* Well, welcome, Susan and family and Members of the United States Congress; delighted you all are here. You know, I'm glad that you all could come as Susan takes the oath as Administrator of SBA. This is a very special occasion for Susan and for her husband and for her kids here, and it is for me as well. I have a wonderful place in my heart for small business people, having been in that category myself. And I think, because I once was, I do understand the challenges and the opportunities that face the smaller firms in this country.

As President, I certainly understand, as do all of us, the vital importance of small enterprises to our nation's economic growth and to the employment statistics—so many jobs held by small business. Many of you are aware of the truly impressive contribution that small business makes to our overall economy: half of our workers employed by small business. During the last decade, small business has produced two out of every three new jobs. So, it's the SBA's mission to help the smaller firms to continue and expand this record. The SBA does play a vital role in our effort to keep America's economic engine strong.

And so, I am pleased that this agency will be led by such a strong, articulate advocate of small businesses. During her 14-year—I should have let this front row talk about this—but her 14-year career in the Wisconsin legislature, Susan has been a pioneer: the youngest woman in the country elected to a State legislature when she took office at 22, first Republican woman to serve in the Wisconsin senate, first woman of any party to hold a major elected leadership post in

the Wisconsin legislature. And her talents, therefore, have been well-recognized early on. She was selected as one of the ten best Republican legislators in the Nation by the National Republican Legislators Association. She has also been justifiably honored for her contributions to small businesses, both rural and urban. And last year she was named Guardian of Small Business by the National Federation of Independent Business. And that's not all. She grew up in a small business family, working alongside her brothers in the family's flooring business in Milwaukee. And so, she observed an ethos of hard work and success from youth onward, from the ground up. She was voted one of the outstanding women in Wisconsin history at one point, and I'm delighted to welcome this outstanding woman to our team. I am confident that she will soon be recognized as one of the truly outstanding members of this administration.

So, congratulations, Susan, on this important day. Congratulations to your family. And incidentally, thanks for making this grandparent—[laughter]—feel like he's right at home. And now let's go with the Oath of Office. We've asked Chase Untermeyer to do the honors.

[At this point, Administrator Engeleiter was sworn in.]

**The President.** Congratulations.

**Administrator Engeleiter.** Thank you very much, Mr. President, for choosing me. I'm very honored to be the new Administrator of the SBA, and I look forward to the challenge. And thanks to all of you for being here today, and I very much look forward to being part of your team, to being a champion of small business around the country. So, thank you all very much for being here on this very important day to me.

*Note: The President spoke at 11:22 a.m. in the Roosevelt Room at the White House. Charles G. Untermeyer is Assistant to the President and Director of Presidential Personnel. In his closing remarks, the President mentioned feeling right at home, a reference to the voice of a child in the background.*

## **Message to the Congress Transmitting the Republic of Korea-United States Fishing Agreement**

May 1, 1989

*To the Congress of the United States:*

In accordance with the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-265; 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*), I transmit herewith an agreement effected by exchange of notes February 17, 1989, and March 27, 1989, extending for the period of 2 years from July 1, 1989, until July 1, 1991, the Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Korea Concerning Fisheries off the Coasts of the United States, signed at Washington on July 26, 1982, as amended and extended. The exchange of notes together with the present agreement constitute a governing international fishery agreement within the meaning of section 201(c) of the act.

Several U.S. fishing industry interests have urged prompt consideration of this agreement. Because of the importance of our fishing relationship with Korea, I urge the Congress to give favorable consideration to this agreement at an early date.

Since 60 calendar days of continuous session, as required by the legislation, may not be available before the current agreement is scheduled to expire, I recommend the Congress consider passage of a joint resolution.

George Bush

The White House,  
May 1, 1989.

## **Nomination of Donald B. Rice To Be Secretary of the Air Force**

May 1, 1989

The President today announced his intention to nominate Donald B. Rice to be Secretary of the Air Force. He would succeed Edward C. Aldridge, Jr.

Since 1972 Mr. Rice has been the president and chief executive officer of the RAND Corp. Prior to this he was Assistant Director of the Office of Management and

Budget, 1970–1972. He has served as a senior consultant to the Defense Science Board since 1984, and as a member, 1977–1983. From 1969 to 1970, he was Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Resource Analysis; and was Director of Cost Analysis in the Office of the Secretary of Defense, 1967–1969.

Mr. Rice received a bachelor's degree in chemical engineering from Notre Dame in 1961, a master's degree in industrial administration from Purdue in 1962, and a doctoral degree in economics from Purdue in 1965. From 1965 to 1967, he served in the U.S. Army. He was born June 4, 1939, in Frederick, MD.

### **Proclamation 5966—Jewish Heritage Week, 1989**

*May 1, 1989*

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

#### **A Proclamation**

The rich heritage of the Jewish people has been an inspiration to Americans since the founding of our Nation. The Judaic traditions of defending freedom, promoting justice, and assisting those in need are embraced by our Nation's own laws and customs.

Like so many others, Jews came to the United States in search of freedom and a chance to build a better life. They found this land rich in educational and economic opportunities and have taken advantage of them. In return, they have made important contributions to every sphere of American life, from medicine and academia to the arts, business, and community service.

At this time of year, it is appropriate to reflect on the suffering in recent Jewish history, as well as the grounds for hope. In early May, we commemorate the courage and faith of the six million European Jews who perished at the hands of Nazis between 1939 and 1945. On May 10, we celebrate 41 years of Israeli independence. The establishment and survival of the State of Israel following the Holocaust is a powerful reminder that hope can conquer tragedy

and that freedom can survive even the most ruthless attempts to defeat it. Its anniversary is a fitting occasion for Americans to rededicate ourselves to the cause of liberty and justice for all.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 25, has designated the period of May 7 through May 14, 1989, as "Jewish Heritage Week" and has requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this event.

Now, Therefore, I, George Bush, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of May 7 through May 14, 1989, as "Jewish Heritage Week." I call upon the American people, State and local government agencies, and interested organizations to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies, activities, and programs.

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

**George Bush**

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:20 p.m., May 2, 1989]*

*Note: The proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on May 2.*

### **Remarks to the Council of the Americas**

*May 2, 1989*

Thank you very much, Mr. Secretary. And I am pleased to find myself here, surrounded by friends and in such high-powered company, once again, to be with David Rockefeller, the chairman of this illustrious Council; Ambassador Landau and Jim Flower, Bernie Aronson. And also I want to point out that I was accompanied over here by a man who is doing a superb job, a friend to many in this room, Brent Scowcroft. They couldn't find a seat for him, but there he is, standing over there. And delighted he's here.

But looking around the world today, in developing countries and even in the Communist bloc, we see the triumph of two great ideas: the idea of free government and the idea of free enterprise. And certainly Latin America and the Caribbean are proving fertile ground for these ideas. Democracy, a decade ago the exception, I think we would all agree, is today the rule. And the symbol of this new breeze is the ballot box. And by year's end, 14 national elections will have been held across the Americas.

And let's remember what it means to vote in some countries when democracy itself is at stake. We're not talking about people who may stay home from the polls because it's raining or rush-hour traffic is heavy. We're talking, in some cases, about people literally risking their lives to exercise their democratic right.

And listen to the words of a Salvadoran man on the eve of last month's Presidential elections in that country—elections that guerrilla forces vowed to disrupt: "Of course I'm going to vote, although I have to admit it's very scary. Here, going to the grocery store can be dangerous, but you have to do it. And you have to vote, too. We just can't roll over and play dead each time we're threatened." That's the voice of democracy speaking, and it's the voice of courage and hope.

Economically, although there is mounting concern about international debt, there are encouraging signs as well. Mexico has joined GATT and is moving toward a more open and internationally oriented economy. In Costa Rica and Brazil and Venezuela, new ventures are creating export opportunities that promise a broader economic base for those countries. You in the business community are among the pioneers and partners in these changes. And you're contributing to Latin America's increased productivity; you're helping the region to fulfill its potential for progress.

The historic shift in political and economic thinking now underway in Latin America is good news for us all. Our task is clear: To make the most of the new opportunities open to us, we must improve our working partnerships in this hemisphere—between countries north and south; between government, business and labor; and in the U.S.,

between the different branches of the Federal Government. We share common interests—must work towards a common aim.

My administration will work to build a new partnership for the Americas, a partnership built on mutual respect and mutual responsibilities. And we seek a partnership rooted in a common commitment to democratic rule.

The battle for democracy is far from over. The institutions of free government are still fragile and in need of support. Our battlefield is the broad middle ground of democracy and popular government; our fight, against the enemies of freedom on the extreme right and on the extreme left.

As a result of the recent Bipartisan Accord on Central America, the United States is speaking with one voice on a matter of crucial importance to peace in Central America: bringing democracy to Nicaragua and peace to the region. And I want to salute our Secretary of State for hammering out this bipartisan accord when many, 2 or 3 months ago, said that it could not be done. Let me take this opportunity to make several observations on steps that are vital to peace, security, and democracy in Central America.

First, Nicaragua's effort to export violent revolution must stop. We cannot tolerate Sandinista support—which continues today—for the insurgencies in El Salvador and Guatemala, and terrorism in Honduras as well. Peace in the region cannot coexist with attempts to undermine democracy.

And second, we call upon the Soviet Union to end Soviet-bloc support for the Nicaraguan assault on regional democracy. The United States ended military aid to the Nicaraguan resistance 2 years ago. And yet, since that time, the Soviets continue to funnel about a half a billion worth of military assistance a year to the Sandinista regime, about the same rate as before we stopped our military aid to the *contras*. And furthermore, Cuba and Nicaragua, supplied by \$7 billion in Soviet bloc aid, have stepped up the arms flow to the Salvadoran guerrillas. Soviet-bloc weapons, such as AK-47's, are now being sent through Cuba and Nicaragua to the guerrillas; and that aid must stop. The Soviet Union must understand that we hold it accountable for the

consequences of this intervention and for progress towards peace in the region and democracy in Nicaragua. As the bipartisan accord makes clear, continued Soviet support of violence and subversion in Central America is in direct violation of the Esquipulas agreement, concluded by the nations of Central America a year and half ago.

Finally, within Nicaragua, we want to see a promise kept: the promise of democracy, withheld by the Sandinista regime for nearly a decade. To this end, the United States will continue to supply humanitarian aid to the Nicaraguan resistance through the elections scheduled in Nicaragua for February of 1990. The conduct and the outcome of those elections will demonstrate to Nicaragua's neighbors and the international community whether it means to deliver on democracy.

But the Sandinistas' recent attacks are ominous. April 25th was the benchmark date for Nicaragua to have in place electoral laws consistent with free and fair elections. Instead, restrictive new election and press laws have been pushed through the Sandinista-controlled legislature. These laws have been unilaterally imposed, and the proposals of Nicaragua's opposition parties have been ignored. The result is a stacked deck against the opposition and stacked rules of the game.

The election law mandates unilaterally that half of all foreign political contributions go to the Supreme Electoral Council, which remains under Sandinista control, and ignores proposals put forward by the opposition to provide for unlimited freedom of access for international election observers. In effect, that is a stacked deck against freedom. The new law governing press conduct gives excessive controls to the Interior Ministry to police violations against what they call national integrity and continues the prohibition of private-sector ownership of television stations.

If there's to be peace in Nicaragua, the Sandinista regime must work with the opposition, including the resistance, to put in place election and press laws that are truly free and fair. And that means to have free and fair elections with outside observers given unfettered access to all election places and to all proceedings. It means a secret ballot on election day, the freedom

to campaign, to organize, to hold rallies and to poll public opinion, to operate independent radio and TV stations as well. It means the absence of intimidation either from a politicized Sandinista military or police, or from those neighborhood block committees that control people's ration cards. It means an end to the arrests and bullying of opposition leaders. It means freeing all political prisoners jailed under the Sandinista rule, not just a handful of former Somoza soldiers. And if the Sandinistas fail this test, it will be a tragic setback and a dangerous one. The consolidation of tyranny will not be peace, it will be a crisis waiting to happen.

I want to mention several other Latin American nations where elections can signal positive change. In El Salvador, last month's free and fair elections proved another ringing affirmation of that nation's commitment to democracy. We expect ARENA [National Republican Alliance] to exercise its political power responsibly. And I have conveyed personally to President-elect Cristiani our commitment to human rights in El Salvador. I honestly feel that he shares my concern, and he deserves our support.

In Paraguay—the only country whose dictator had held power longer than Fidel Castro—elections have just taken place—the first hopeful sign that Paraguay is on its way to joining the democratic mainstream. And we do congratulate President-elect Rodriguez on his electoral victory and look forward to working with him. This democratic opening must continue.

In Panama, however—Jim [Secretary of State James A. Baker III] spoke to you all about this yesterday—the forecast for freedom is less clear. A free and fair vote in the elections scheduled for this Sunday would enable Panama to take a significant step towards ending the international isolation and internal economic crisis brought on by the Noriega regime. And in spite of intimidation from authorities, Panama's opposition parties have, with great courage, taken their campaign to the Panamanian people. The Noriega regime's candidates are trailing in poll after poll by margins of two to one. Unfortunately, as Secretary Baker told you yesterday, it is evident that the regime

is ready to resort to massive election fraud in order to remain in power. The Noriega regime continues to threaten and intimidate Panamanians who believe in democracy. It's also attempting to limit the presence and freedom of action of international observers and to prevent journalists from reporting on the election process in Panama.

Let me be clear: The United States will not recognize the results of a fraudulent election engineered simply to keep Noriega in power. All nations that value democracy—that understand free and fair elections are the very heart of the democratic system—should speak out against election fraud in Panama. And that means the democracies of Europe—they ought to be speaking out about this as well as nations in this hemisphere struggling to preserve the democratic system they've fought so hard to put in place.

It is time for the plain truth: The day of the dictator is over. The people's right to democracy must not be denied.

A commitment to democracy is only one element in the new partnership that I envision for the nations of Americas. This new partnership must also aim at ensuring that the market economies survive and prosper and prevail. The principles of economic freedom have not been applied as fully as the principle of democracy. While the poverty of statism and protectionism is more evident than ever, statist economies remain in place, stifling growth in many Latin nations. And that is why the U.S. has made a new initiative to reduce the weight of the debt, as Latin governments and leaders take the difficult steps to restructure their economies.

Economic growth requires policies that create a climate for investment—one that will attract new capital, one that will reverse the flight of capital out of the region. We welcome the broad, broad international support that has been expressed for our ideas to strengthen the debt strategy. We urge the parties involved—the international financial institutions, debtor countries, commercial banks—to make a sustained effort to move this process forward. We recognize the competing claims debtor governments must try to satisfy as they work to advance

economic reform, service their debt, and respond to the needs of their citizens. However, we also understand that progress can be an incremental process, case-by-case, step-by-step, provided there is a clear commitment to economic reform. I want to see some case-by-case successes in this hemisphere. To that end, we've started discussions, as you know, with Mexico and Venezuela and other countries as well.

Finally, our common partnership must confront a common enemy: international drug traffickers. Drugs threaten citizens and civil society throughout our hemisphere. Joining forces in the war on drugs is crucial. There is nothing gained by trying to lay blame and make recriminations. Drug abuse is a problem of both supply and demand. And attacking both is the only way we can face and defeat the drug menace. I believe that there is much more understanding on this point in this hemisphere south of our border than there used to be. It is my view that countries to the south felt for many years that this was simply the problem of a U.S. market for this insidious product. Now, they see that their own societies are being undermined by drug use. Now, they see that their own sense of order is being undermined by those trafficking in narcotics. So, I would call for much more cooperation between the countries in this hemisphere to combat the menace of narcotics.

There's a place in this new partnership for all of you in the Council of the Americas. Thomas Paine said that "The prosperity of any commercial nation is regulated by the prosperity of the rest." Your efforts do contribute. They contribute directly to the greater prosperity of all of the nations of the Americas. The challenge I've spoken of today won't be easy. But all of us—north and south, in government and in the private sector—can work together to meet the challenges and master them. We know we've got a lot of work to do. And you know you've got a lot of work to do—work that won't wait—to ensure that all the Americas enjoy the peace, the freedom, and the prosperity that we cherish.

Thank you for what you're doing. Redouble your efforts. And I promise you, we'll do

our level best in the executive branch of this government. Thank you very, very much.

*Note: The President spoke at 11:08 a.m. in the main auditorium at the Department of State. In his opening remarks, he referred to Secretary of State James A. Baker III; George W. Landau, president of the council; Ludlow Flower III, director of the Washington, DC, office of the council; and Bernard W. Aronson, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs-designate.*

**Nomination of David J. Gribbin III To Be an Assistant Secretary of Defense**  
**May 2, 1989**

The President today announced his intention to nominate David J. Gribbin III to be Assistant Secretary of Defense (Legislative Affairs). He would succeed M.D.B. Carlisle.

Since 1979 Mr. Gribbin has worked in the House of Representatives and has most recently served as chief of staff to the Republican Whip. In 1987 he served as executive director of the Republican Conference, and in 1986 as executive director of the Republican Policy Committee. From 1979 to 1986 he was the administrative assistant to Congressman Dick Cheney. Between 1967 and 1979, Mr. Gribbin worked in a variety of managerial capacities for the National Automobile Dealers Association.

Mr. Gribbin graduated from the University of Wyoming (1966) and Wesley Theological Seminary (1976). He also served in the U.S. Army from 1961 to 1964. Mr. Gribbin was born in San Francisco, CA, in 1939. He is married and has two children.

**Continuation of Keith L. Brown as United States Ambassador to Denmark**  
**May 2, 1989**

The President today announced that Keith Lapham Brown will continue to serve as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Denmark.

Since November 1988 Ambassador Brown has served as United States Ambassador to Denmark. From 1984 to 1988 he was self-employed. From 1982 to 1983, he was Ambassador to the Kingdom of Lesotho. He was president of Brown Investment Corp. in Denver, CO, 1970-1982; and a vice president for Caulkins Oil Co., 1955-1970. He was with the law firm of Lang, Byrd, Cross, Ladon, and Oppenheimer, 1949-1955.

Ambassador Brown graduated from the University of Texas Law School (LL.B., 1949). He was born June 18, 1925, in Sterling, IL. He served in the U.S. Navy, 1943-1946. He is married and has three children.

**Continuation of William A. Brown as the United States Ambassador to Israel**  
**May 2, 1989**

The President today announced that William Andreas Brown will continue to serve as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Israel.

Since November 1988 Ambassador Brown has served as United States Ambassador to Israel. Prior to this he was Ambassador to the Kingdom of Thailand, 1985-1988. He has served as Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, 1983-1985. He was visiting professor at the University of New Hampshire, 1982-1983; Deputy Chief of Mission in Tel Aviv, Israel, 1979-1982; Deputy Chief of Mission, Chargé d'Affaires, and Acting Director of the American Institute in Taipei, Taiwan, 1978-1979. Ambassador Brown has also served as political counselor in Moscow, 1977-1978; Special Assistant to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, 1974-1976. He attended the National War College, 1972. He was Deputy Director of the Office of Asian Communist Affairs at the Department of State, 1970-1972. He has also served as a political officer in New Delhi, India, and Moscow; and as principal officer in Kuching, Sarawak. He entered the Foreign Service in 1956.

Ambassador Brown graduated from Harvard College (B.A., 1952) and Harvard University (M.A., 1955; Ph.D., 1963). He served in the U.S. Marine Corps, 1952-1955, and the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve, 1954-1969. He was born September 7, 1930, in Winchester, MA. He is married and has four children.

### **White House Statement on the Export Enhancement Program**

*May 2, 1989*

The President today approved a proposed sale of 1.5 million metric tons of wheat to the Soviet Union under the Export Enhancement Program (EEP). The wheat is intended for delivery in May and June.

The EEP was created in 1985 to enable U.S. exports of commodities to be sustained in the face of subsidies offered by foreign governments. It is intended to support our efforts to negotiate an international understanding on the removal of subsidies and other impediments to trade in agriculture. The President concluded that the dual objectives of maintaining market share for our farm exports and advancing international negotiations warrant the use of the EEP in this case.

### **Nomination of Louis A. Williams To Be an Assistant Secretary of Defense**

*May 2, 1989*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Louis A. Williams to be an Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs). He would succeed J. Daniel Howard.

Since 1986 Mr. Williams has served as press secretary and legislative assistant to Congressman Dick Cheney. Mr. Williams has been involved in the Wyoming Futures Project, a joint public-private effort to help Wyoming plan for its future economic needs, 1985-1986. He was a news director and a radio and television reporter in Wyo-

ming for 10 years. He has also served as a member of the board of directors of the Radio-Television News Directors Association for 6 years. Mr. Williams has received the First Amendment Award by the Society of Professional Journalists of the Rocky Mountain Region. In addition he has served on the staff of former U.S. Senator Clifford P. Hansen of Wyoming.

Mr. Williams was born in 1952, in Casper, WY, and he graduated from Stanford University (1974).

### **Appointment of Zvi Kestenbaum as a Member of the Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad**

*May 2, 1989*

The President today announced his intention to reappoint Zvi Kestenbaum to be a member of the Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad for a term of 3 years.

Zvi Kestenbaum has served as the leader of the Opportunity Development Association to assist the Hasidic community with the social and economic disadvantages suffered by this group. Rabbi Kestenbaum was born in Uyfheerto, Hungary in 1922. He studied as a Rabbinical student until World War II, surviving a Nazi concentration camp. He served as chairman of the Economic Planning Board in Azor, Israel, and chairman of the City Council and then emigrated to the United States in 1955 from Israel. He has also been involved in the preservation of the Jewish cemeteries and holy sites both in Eastern Europe and throughout the world, and served as a member of the Presidential Commission to Preserve America's Heritage Abroad.

Mr. Kestenbaum has received the U.S. Small Business Administration Advocate of the Year Award, 1984; the Presidential Recognition Award, 1985; and the U.S. Secretary of Commerce, William C. Verity Award for outstanding efforts on behalf of the Hasidic community, 1988.

**Proclamation 5967—National Maritime Day, 1989**

*May 2, 1989*

*By the President of the United States of America*

**A Proclamation**

In the pages of our Nation's history, merchant seafarers rightly occupy an honored place. The American merchant marine has not only made important contributions to our economic development, but has also helped our country make effective responses to military challenges.

The value of merchant craft in wartime operations was first demonstrated during the Revolution, when they supplemented the 34 ships of the small Continental Navy. These vessels wrought havoc on enemy shipping, capturing or sinking some 600 British merchant vessels. Those losses intensified the mounting pressure on Parliament to end the war.

In this century, their support has been crucial—and their sacrifices heroic—in many armed conflicts. During World War II alone, despite enemy attacks which sank more than 700 U.S.-flag merchant ships and claimed the lives of more than 6,000 civilian seafarers, they transported the troops and kept open the supply lines that led ultimately to victory.

Clearly we owe our valiant merchant mariners an enormous debt of gratitude. Last year I joined millions of Americans in welcoming the news that these seafarers had finally received the official recognition they deserve as veterans of war.

In recognition of the importance of the U.S. merchant marine, the Congress, by joint resolution approved May 20, 1933, has designated May 22 of each year as "National Maritime Day" and has authorized and requested the President to issue annually a proclamation calling for its appropriate observance. This date was chosen to commemorate the day in 1819 when the SS *Savannah* left Savannah, Georgia, on the first transatlantic steamship voyage.

Now, Therefore, I, George Bush, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim May 22, 1989, as National Maritime Day. I urge the people of the

United States to observe this day by displaying the flag of the United States at their homes and other suitable places, and I request that all ships sailing under the American flag dress ship on that day.

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

**George Bush**

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:33 p.m., May 3, 1989]*

*Note: The proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on May 3.*

**Proclamation 5968—Fire Prevention Week, 1989**

*May 2, 1989*

*By the President of the United States of America*

**A Proclamation**

During the past year, fire claimed the lives of almost 6,000 of our fellow citizens. Many thousands more were severely injured by fire, and billions of dollars of property was destroyed. Eighty-five percent of the deaths caused by fire last year occurred in residential properties. Fire is especially devastating to the most vulnerable members of our society: children and the elderly.

This year, the United States Fire Administration has launched a campaign aimed at the very young entitled "Curious Kids Set Fires." The National Fire Prevention Association, the originator of Fire Prevention Week, has selected a companion theme: "Big Fires Start Small: Keep matches and lighters in the right hands." Complementing these efforts is a private sector initiative, "Plan To Get Out Alive," a house escape planning program developed with

*May 3 / Administration of George Bush, 1989*

the assistance of the U.S. Fire Administration. All of these programs are designed to make the American public more aware of the dangers of fire in their homes.

I commend the efforts of public officials, firefighters, business leaders, and community and volunteer organizations who are working together to bring about a safer America. I especially commend the men and women of the American fire service—volunteer and career—who risk injury and death to protect the lives and property of their fellow citizens.

The great risks and sacrifices involved in their work are clearly evidenced each year during the National Fallen Firefighters Memorial Services at the National Fire Academy in Emmitsburg, Maryland. On October 15 of this year, the families of firefighters killed in the line of duty and representatives of the Nation's fire service will gather from all over America to honor and pray for the 126 heroic individuals who perished in 1988.

Now, Therefore, I, George Bush, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim the week beginning October 8, 1989, as Fire Prevention Week. I call upon the people of the United States to plan and actively participate in fire prevention activities not only this week, but throughout the year. I also ask all Americans to pay tribute to those firefighters who have made the ultimate sacrifice for our safety.

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

**George Bush**

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register 4:34 p.m., May 3, 1989]*

*Note: The proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on May 3.*

## **Remarks Following a Meeting With Polish and Chilean Human Rights Leaders**

*May 3, 1989*

Well, it's a great honor to welcome to the White House today two outstanding individuals, truly heroes of democracy. Jacek Kuron has been a key leader in Solidarity's struggle in Poland. Solidarity has just won an important victory in Poland, not only its own legislation but a program of other democratic reforms as well. As Poland moves towards more freedoms for all of its people, greater economic opportunity and strength, the world will be watching and applauding. And this is especially true for the United States. Monica Jimenez de Barros founded and directed the Crusade for Citizen Participation in Chile. She educated and mobilized millions of voters in Chile's plebiscite election last October. Due in part to her efforts, Chile is on a road toward democracy. We do not deceive ourselves that this is an easy road, but we believe Chile is on an irreversible course. And Chileans who seek democracy deserve the support of everybody in the United States—everybody that loves democracy around the world.

Mr. Kuron and Mrs. Jimenez are in Washington this week to receive the Democracy Award from the National Endowment for Democracy. We salute you, and we salute the kind of personal courage that you both have shown in the face of great obstacles. You've shown that tenacity and faith and courage in the name of democracy can make a difference for millions of people.

As I said in my Inaugural, the day of the dictator is over. All over the globe freedom is a fact now, more than at any other time in modern history. The National Endowment for Democracy—in these awards and in its other good work—is giving expression to the oldest and noblest tradition of this country: the devotion to freedom for all humanity. And thus, it is a special honor today to welcome you two outstanding democracy builders.

Congratulations. Well done. Keep it up. Congratulations to both of you. And thank

you for coming to the White House at the end of what I understand has been a very good conference.

*Note: The President spoke at 9:45 a.m. in the Roosevelt Room at the White House.*

**Message to the Congress Transmitting the European Economic Community-United States Fishing Agreement**  
*May 3, 1989*

*To the Congress of the United States:*

In accordance with the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-265; 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*), I transmit herewith an agreement effected by exchange of notes on September 15, 1988, and February 27, 1989, extending for the period of 2 years from July 1, 1989, until July 1, 1991, and amending to conform with current U.S. law, the Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the European Economic Community Concerning Fisheries off the Coasts of the United States, signed at Washington on October 1, 1984. The exchange of notes together with the present agreement constitute a governing international fishery agreement within the meaning of section 201(c) of the act.

U.S. fishing industry interests have urged prompt consideration of this agreement, and, similarly, I request that the Congress give favorable consideration to this agreement at an early date to avoid disruption of ongoing cooperative ventures.

Since 60 calendar days of continuous session, as required by the legislation, may not be available before the current agreement is scheduled to expire, I recommend the Congress consider passage of a joint resolution.

**George Bush**

The White House,  
May 3, 1989.

**Message to the Congress Transmitting the Iceland-United States Fishing Agreement**  
*May 3, 1989*

*To the Congress of the United States:*

In accordance with the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-265; 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*), I transmit herewith an agreement effected by exchange of notes on November 23, 1988, and January 17, 1989, extending for the period of 2 years from July 1, 1989, until July 1, 1991, and amending to conform with current U.S. law, the Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Iceland Concerning Fisheries off the Coasts of the United States, signed at Washington on September 21, 1984. The exchange of notes together with the present agreement constitute a governing international fishery agreement within the meaning of section 201(c) of the act.

U.S. fishing industry interests have urged prompt consideration of this agreement, and, similarly, I request that the Congress give favorable consideration to this agreement at an early date to avoid disruption of ongoing cooperative ventures.

Since 60 calendar days of continuous session, as required by the legislation, may not be available before the current agreement is scheduled to expire, I recommend the Congress consider passage of a joint resolution.

**George Bush**

The White House,  
May 3, 1989.

**Nomination of Sean C. O'Keefe To Be Comptroller of the Department of Defense**  
*May 3, 1989*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Sean Charles O'Keefe to be Comptroller of the Department of Defense. He would succeed Clyde O. Glaister.

Since 1981 Mr. O'Keefe has been on the staff of the United States Senate Committee

on Appropriations, and serves as the minority counsel for the defense subcommittee. He served as the staff director for the defense subcommittee until 1987. Mr. O'Keefe served in principal analyst positions on the staff for operations and maintenance, shipbuilding, and aircraft procurement appropriations. He has also served as a presidential management intern in 1978.

Mr. O'Keefe graduated from Loyola University with a bachelor of arts degree in political science and received a master of public administration degree from Syracuse University. He was born January 27, 1956. He is married, has one daughter, and resides in Arlington, VA.

**Proclamation 5969—Smith-Lever Act  
75th Anniversary, 1989**

*May 3, 1989*

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

**A Proclamation**

For 75 years, the Cooperative Extension Service has made significant contributions to U.S. agriculture by helping rural Americans to apply the latest techniques and state-of-the-art technology to everyday farming.

In 1914, Hoke Smith, a Senator from Georgia, and Asbury Lever, a Congressman from South Carolina, proposed the creation of the Cooperative Extension Service as the educational arm of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The Smith-Lever Act—which President Wilson signed into law on May 8, 1914—established the Cooperative Extension System as a partnership between the U.S. Department of Agriculture and State land-grant universities. Today this beneficial System includes offices in nearly all of the Nation's 3,150 counties, cities, and boroughs, at Tuskegee University, and at land-grant institutions in the 50 States and six territories. In celebrating the 75th Anniversary of the Smith-Lever Act, we pay tribute to our dedicated Extension System educators.

The Cooperative Extension System has done much to ensure that rural and urban

adults and youth have the opportunity to develop to their full potential. The System has built on the spirit and traditions of its founders, successfully adapting to new challenges over the years, while assisting the American farm family with the efficient production of a reliable supply of food and fiber for consumers in our country and around the world. System employees and the three million volunteers who ably assist them help individual farmers, families, and communities to apply research-generated knowledge and leadership techniques to the problems facing American agriculture today.

In recognition of the contributions of the Cooperative Extension System, the Congress, by House Joint Resolution 124, has authorized and requested the issuance of a proclamation to commemorate the enactment of the Smith-Lever Act of May 8, 1914.

Now, Therefore, I, George Bush, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim May 8, 1989, as the 75th Anniversary of the signing of the Smith-Lever Act of 1914. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

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

**George Bush**

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 2:21 p.m., May 4, 1989]*

*Note: The proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on May 4.*

**Remarks at a Breakfast Meeting With  
Religious Leaders**

*May 4, 1989*

Dr. and Mrs. Bright and reverend clergy, and members of the National Day of Prayer Committee, distinguished Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives, and ladies and gentlemen. You know, it's

often said of a group or individual that he hasn't got a prayer. [*Laughter*] Well, those of us interested in sports keep hearing that all of the time. But I'm delighted to address an audience about which that will never be said.

And first, I want to say what a pleasure it is to welcome you on this special day. America's religious, civic, political leaders welcome you to this very special place, America's house. We come as friends, as believers in a humane and loving God, and we meet on a special day for America—a National Day of Prayer.

You know, a little boy once uttered this simple prayer: "God bless mother and daddy, my brother and sister, and, oh, God, do take care of yourself because if anything happens to you, we're all sunk." [*Laughter*] Well, I expect this George Healy portrait of Lincoln gets to the margins of that prayer, and I expect he felt that way—perilous times for our country. And I'm sure all of us have shared those sentiments at one time or another—something in our own lives, something facing our country.

Certainly the Continental Congress did, for it was they who in 1775 issued the first official proclamation of a National Day of Prayer. In 1952 Congress decreed that a specific date be set aside each year for Americans to gather in homes and places of worship in order to pray. And since then, every President has declared a National Day of Prayer. And so, this morning, like my predecessors, I am proud to continue that tradition. But I am pleased to note that today marks a departure from the norm, for 1989 marks the first year of an official permanent date of designation: from now on, the first Thursday of every May.

My friends, I'm glad that together we could commemorate this event and just for a few moments let me focus on what to me, and I hope to you, this observance means. It does mean, I'm sure we would all agree, that we believe in separation of church and state, but not in the separation of morality, or moral values and state. While the government must remain neutral towards particular religions, it must not, certainly it need not, remain neutral toward values that Americans support. And yes, we believe in pluralism. And I just want to reassure you I believe in pluralism—certainly in mutual

tolerance, for we are one nation under God. And we were placed here on Earth to do His work. And our work has gone on now for more than 200 years in the Nation—a work best embodied in four simple words: In God we trust. And it was to that higher being that George Washington looked when in 1776 he was addressing his troops, and he said, "The fate of unborn millions will now depend, under God, on the courage and conduct of this army."

Lincoln believed in divine providence. Leaving Springfield to take over, to assume the Presidency, he told the people of his home town that the God which helped General Washington must now help him. "Without the assistance of the divine being," Lincoln said, "I cannot succeed. With that assistance, I cannot fail." And some of you may be too young to remember D-Day. Not many of you, but some of you may be too young. [*Laughter*] Over a nationwide network, Franklin Roosevelt prayed for the safety and success of our invading force. "Our sons," he said, "pride of our nation, lead them straight and true. Give strength to their arms, stoutness to their hearts, steadfastness in their faith."

Our history tells us what our hearts confirm: As Americans, we are a religious people. We prize compassion and self-sacrifice. We know that America is great because America is good. And, as President, I am reminded of that constantly. Several weeks ago, I was sharing this with Mrs. Bright and Mr. Zeoli. Barbara and I went up to—or did you go to Lancaster, PA? She didn't make the traveling squad. [*Laughter*] I went to Pennsylvania, and I went to a local high school in a relatively affluent rural area, Lancaster, and there we discussed a problem which is America's problem—the rising use of drugs. If you ever need to pray about something and ask for strength and guidance, it is this, that we succeed in our antinarcotics efforts. But then, after meeting with this relatively affluent group, and hearing that drugs were in their corridors and in their playgrounds, I went a few miles over—just the same community—to meet with the Amish and Mennonite leaders. And wonderful people, and kind, living their own lives. And they don't have a drug problem. And they made

very clear to me why: family and faith. Against them, drugs don't have a chance.

And I am convinced that faith and family can help us honor God in a most profound and personal way daily as human beings by the conduct of our lives. They teach us not only to revere but to practice the golden rule. And they also help us reflect the internal values of decency, humility, kindness, and caring. I thought of those values last Sunday when I was in New York to mark the 200th anniversary of George Washington's first inaugural address, for it was then that, like Washington two centuries ago, Barbara and I prayed at St. Paul's Chapel there where in 1789 a prayer service was offered by the chaplains of Congress for the United States of America. To me that day—some of you may have seen it—was moving, intimate, but there was something special about that church service 200 years ago. This Washington realized that political values without moral values, without that moral underpinning, cannot sustain a nation.

And so, this strong yet gentle man knew that the advancement of America, while it might rely on its President, would surely depend on providence. And so, what Washington believed so strongly over 200 years ago—it really is just as true today. For without God's help, we can do nothing, and with it, we can do great things—for our children, for the world.

So, let me just thank you all for coming. Barbara and I are delighted to have you here. We will do our best in the people's house to hold these values high that are shared by everybody here regardless of our denomination, regardless of our own personal commitments. We welcome you, we are pleased you're here. And if you have an extra minute for a prayer when the going gets a little tough, remember the Congress. They need it, too. *[Laughter]* And Barbara and I know we do, too.

Thank you all very, very much. Thank you for coming.

*Note: The President spoke at 8:45 a.m. in the State Dining Room at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Vonette Bright, chairwoman of the National Day of Prayer Committee; and Billy Zeoli, president of Gospel Films.*

## **Nomination of Reggie B. Walton To Be Associate Director for National Drug Control Policy**

*May 4, 1989*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Reggie B. Walton to be Associate Director for National Drug Control Policy (Bureau of State and Local Affairs). This is a new position.

Since 1986 Mr. Walton has been deputy presiding judge of the criminal division for the Superior Court of the District of Columbia. He was an associate judge for the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, since 1981. He has served as executive assistant United States attorney for the District of Columbia, 1980–1981; assistant United States attorney for the District of Columbia, chief of the career criminal unit, 1979–1980. He was assistant United States attorney for the District of Columbia, 1976–1980; and a staff attorney for the Defender Association of Philadelphia, 1974–1976. He has also served as an instructor for the National Institute of Trial Advocacy of Georgetown University Law School, 1983 to present.

Mr. Walton graduated from West Virginia State College (B.A., 1971) and American University, Washington College of Law (J.D., 1974). He was born February 8, 1949.

## **Remarks and a Question-and-Answer Session With Reporters Following a Luncheon With Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada**

*May 4, 1989*

*The President.* May I just, at the outset of this scrum in which we each answer questions, say what a joy it's been to have Prime Minister Mulroney back here with his very special Mila. Barbara and I froze them to death on the balcony. It's warm now, but 20 minutes ago, it was cold—temperature; warm in terms of the feeling that existed at that little lunch and, indeed, over in the Oval Office.

And I cite that because the relationship between the United States and Canada remains strong. Our respect for the Prime

Minister and his objectives remains strong. The fact that he fought hard for this breakthrough Free Trade Agreement has the respect for him at an altogether high level. And so, I can report that the conversations that we had that touched on a wide array of subjects: on the environment, and on the importance of the NATO [North Atlantic Treaty Organization] meeting, and on the bilateral relations was good. And we found that we can look each other in the eye and talk out any differences with no rancor. And we salute him and welcome him as a good friend.

And now, Mr. Prime Minister, the stand-up mike is all yours.

*The Prime Minister.* Thank you, Mr. President. We had a very delightful and effective meeting, I thought, with President Bush and his colleagues. And Mila and I had an especially delightful lunch with Barbara and the President.

Our discussions today on the agenda dealt with the environment, which is very important, and I applaud the leadership the President is giving to the environment, particularly of the question of acid rain.

We discussed as well something that Margaret Thatcher has described as a model for the rest of the world, and that's the Canada-United States Free Trade Agreement, which is in its infancy, is growing and growing strongly, and I think to the benefit of both of our nations.

And we discussed the role of NATO and the importance of the Western alliance in the world—the role of the United States in that alliance. The position of Canada is unequivocal in that regard.

Thank you, sir.

#### *Strategic Weapons and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization*

*Q.* Mr. President, are you willing to compromise your position now on short-range missiles in terms of starting negotiations with the Soviet Union on that area?

*The President.* I want the NATO summit to be a success. And we will be working with the Germans and with others to see that there is a common NATO position. This is no time for one to compromise or somebody not to compromise. We've made proposals to the Germans. I expect we'll be hearing from them soon. And I'd prefer to

do whatever negotiation amongst allies that is required in private, recognizing that we all want the NATO summit to be successful. And there's a lot of public discussion of this issue. And that's fine. I don't plan in detail to join in on that public discussion. The U.S. position is well known. NATO's last stated public position is well known. And we're prepared to go from there.

*Q.* It sounds like you're ready to negotiate.

*The President.* Well, I'm always willing to negotiate. But we're not going to go for any third zero or getting SNF out of whack in terms of negotiations. So, let's be clear on that. But certainly, I'll be willing to discuss these issues, as we did in a very constructive way with the Prime Minister.

*Q.* Prime Minister Mulroney, what did you say to the President about the SNF issue?

*The Prime Minister.* What I said to the President was that NATO was founded on, in my judgment, two concepts: first, solidarity; and secondly, the American leadership of the Western alliance. And it's the solidarity that has brought about the success that the West has engendered thus far. And we have to stick together on all of these fundamental questions, and we will.

NATO is a grouping of sovereign independent nations. There is going to be vigorous debate, unlike the Warsaw Pact. In NATO, there are independent nations who get together and who come together willingly under a common shield to achieve common objectives. And so, while there has to be this kind of debate, in the end, there must be solidarity, total solidarity. And there must be a common view of leadership, which has served the world so well for 40 years. Now, we're going to Brussels to celebrate the achievements of NATO. And that's exactly what we are going to be doing and that is why we look forward to President Bush's presence there—to celebrate that particular achievement in which the United States has played such a pivotal role.

*Q.* —how public opinion in Europe to have NATO—

*Q.* Did you urge the President to begin negotiations on SNF reductions, sir? Did you urge the President to begin negotiations on SNF reductions?

**The Prime Minister.** I'm sorry?

**Q.** Did you urge the President to begin negotiations—to at least back negotiations on SNF reductions?

**The Prime Minister.** I've just said what the position of Canada is in regard to—there's one NATO position. This is not an association where everybody freelances.

**Q.** —different views on this, though.

**The Prime Minister.** We have a common NATO position, and while there are divergence of views that emerge from time to time, the object of our getting together is to harmonize those views into one position. And that's what we're going to be able to do.

**Q.** You told us that NATO was very good—

#### ***Iran Arms and Contra Aid Controversy***

**Q.** Mr. President, the Oliver North jury is supposed to return a verdict momentarily. I was wondering if now you would discuss with us your trip to Honduras—as they're about to come in, and you couldn't affect their verdict one way or the other—and what happened there—whether or not you made some arrangements to give a quid pro quo for Honduras help.

**The President.** How do we know the North—I haven't heard—it's going to be in at 2 o'clock with a decision? Honduras—there was no quid pro quo. Everybody that attended the meeting says there was no quid pro quo. And for those who suggest there was, the onus is on them. The word of the President of the United States, George Bush, is there was no quid pro quo. The records of the meeting demonstrate that there was no quid pro quo. Thank you for asking that question.

**Q.** Mr. President, was there any implication—

**The President.** No implication, no quid pro quo, direct or indirect, from me to the President of Honduras on that visit.

**Q.** Why did you go down there for then?

**Q.** Did you, in that meeting, did you discuss aid to the *contras*—the Hondurans' compliance with our request that they help the *contras* and—

**The President.** We are going to—I am going to insist that the congressional committees, now that the jury is in or out, be

briefed fully on the confidential cables that bring up every fact of that meeting.

#### ***North Atlantic Treaty Organization***

**Q.** Mr. President, can we go back to NATO a second?

**The President.** Yes. For me or—

**Q.** For you, sir. Mr. President, you were very careful, I thought, to say you didn't want the third zero. That still allows for the possibility of reducing the number of short-range nuclear weapons.

**The President.** Look, my emphasis will be on conventional force reductions. And we will be talking very soon with the Germans on a proposal we made to them. We've listened very carefully in a very—to the constructive suggestions that Prime Minister Mulroney has raised, and that's really all I care to say about it. I want the NATO meeting to be a success. And one way you guarantee success is not to go out and fine tune nuance differences that may exist between various staunch allies. And so, the German position was made public last week. And I will continue to work with the leaders of the NATO countries to see that we have a successful summit.

**Q.** Mr. President—

**Q.** Mr. Prime Minister—

**Q.** Mr. President, did you discuss a bilateral accord—

**The President.** Here's what we're going to do to be fair. We're going to rotate these questions. The next one is for the Prime Minister of Canada. If you want equal time. [Laughter]

**The Prime Minister.** I don't insist on equal time, Mr. President. [Laughter]

**The President.** You're entitled to it. You've got to have it.

#### ***Acid Rain***

**Q.** —any new commitments on acid rain?

**The Prime Minister.** I'll take it. [Laughter] All right. We'll rotate.

**Q.** How about bilateral accords?

**The Prime Minister.** We'll rotate, but I've got to get a chance to answer.

Acid rain, we had an excellent discussion on that. The President has made a very strong statement in regard to his intentions in acid rain, which will involve legislation and cooperation with the Congress. We

look forward to that and once that is achieved, we look forward to the conclusion of a mutual accord which will allow our countries to bring to an end, hopefully, a problem that has been a major challenge to both of our governments and one that has blighted the environments of the United States and of Canada. So, we're moving along on that. I'm pleased with what the President had to say today. I met with congressional leaders, including Senator Mitchell, earlier this morning. And as the Prime Minister of Canada, I'm pleased with the manner in which this very important matter is going.

**Q.** Mr. President, do you support a bilateral accord, sir?

#### **Fusion Energy**

**Q.** President Bush, with regard to all of the reports of the new developments of fusion energy, which is a clean form of energy that could make the whole acid rain issue moot, do you plan to take any role in helping to determine whether this breakthrough or potential breakthrough is real and the Government would play a role in helping to develop it?

**The President.** I will be talking to my National Science Adviser about that in the next few days.

**Q.** Prime Minister Mulroney—

[At this point, a question is asked and answered in French]

**Q.** Mr. President—

**Q.** Mr. Prime Minister—

**The President.** My turn, my turn. The gentleman over here.

**Q.** Translation, Mr. President?

#### **Elections in Panama**

**Q.** Mr. Gingrich this morning suggested if the Panama election is as fraudulent as many think it will be that perhaps you shouldn't give back the Canal. What's your view on that? What's your response to him?

**The President.** My view on that is to warn Panama that the world will be looking at them, not just the United States. In terms of these elections and deciding what to do if the elections are fraudulent—calling on them for free and fair elections—there will be international observers there—and then we will cross whatever hypothetical bridge

we may have to cross later on. But it's too hypothetical, Charles [Charles Bierbauer, Cable News Network], at this point to go beyond that. But this does give me an opportunity to say that I have been very disturbed by the reports that the election will be less than free and less than fair and less than open. And I simply want to encourage the people in Panama to do everything they can to guarantee free and fair elections. And what pressures they can bring to bear on the PDF [Panamanian Defense Force] leader, Mr. Noriega, I don't know. But I would hope, with the world watching, they would insist on free and fair elections.

**Q.** —about the health system in Canada.

**The Prime Minister.** Pardon me?

#### **Health Care in Canada**

**Q.** I want to ask you, are you worried about this exodus of doctors from Canada to the United States, where they make more money? Are you worried that that will hurt your wonderful health system in Canada?

**The Prime Minister.** Well, we're always—we don't like to lose any talented Canadians. But we're very proud of the special health care system that we've developed over the years. It's an integral part of our citizenship. We strengthen it every opportunity we can, and we don't see it under any challenge or attack.

**Q.** Could you explain that to Mr. Bush so we can get that same health system in the United States?

**The Prime Minister.** Well, Mr. Bush is very, very well-acquainted with the Canadian system, as with others, and I can only speak for ours. I know of your interest in this area. And as far as we're concerned, we've developed our own system, which we prize very highly. Others have their own, of which they're proud, no doubt.

#### **Iran Arms and Contra Aid Controversy**

**Q.** Mr. President, Senator Mitchell and others among the congressional leadership are adamant in pressing for answers on why they did not get certain documents or certain versions of documents related to the Iran *contra* matter during their investigation. What will you undertake to do to meet their inquiries? What role will you take?

**The President.** Well, I've made clear to the Congress, that we will cooperate in every way requested and referred them to a man in whom I have great confidence, Mr. Culvahouse [Arthur B. Culvahouse, former Counsel to President Reagan], who handled those documents for the previous administration. And hopefully, they can resolve it between themselves.

**Q.** —about acid rain once again, sir?

#### **Acid Rain**

**Q.** Senator Mitchell mentioned this morning that Canada should be pushing for a bilateral accord on acid rain consecutively, while the administration introduces its legislation on acid rain. Was there any talk about that and will you be pushing for that?

**The Prime Minister.** Well, I think the President knows my position full-well. We know that there have to be legislative changes here in the United States to kind of equate the initiatives taken in Canada. And once that is done, or while—in the process of that being done, then there has to be an international accord that is an enforceable document by which we can measure our progress and enforce delinquency in that event. And so, President Bush is known as a strong environmentalist. He's made some very significant statements in regard to not only acid rain but its impact on our bilateral relationship and his resolve to clean it up. So, I'm very encouraged.

**Q.** President Bush, can we ask you, sir, about acid rain? Did you make any undertakings in your lunch in terms of what's going to be in your clean air legislation that's going to help this acid rain problem?

**The President.** We didn't go into the specific amounts. As the Prime Minister said, he knows of my commitment. He knows now that we are in the final stages of formulating our recommendations to the Congress—the Clean Air Act. And indeed, we'll be prepared, after those recommendations go forward, to discuss in more detail the subject that you're asking about. So, we did have a chance to do what you asked about. And look, if there's anything that the Prime Minister of Canada has been clear with me about—and he's been clear with me on everything—it is this subject. So, I don't think there's any—he forcefully brings it up, and I tell him where we stand.

#### **Strategic Weapons**

**Q.** Prime Minister Mulroney, the President said you made concrete suggestions on the issue of short-range missiles. Can you give us an idea, sir, what some of those suggestions entailed?

**The Prime Minister.** Well, Mr. Clark [Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs] has been in touch with Secretary [of State] Baker and others in regard to how this matter might be broached. We don't—we discuss it privately with our allies and that's what we have tried to do. But the position of Canada is the one I've set out—is it deals with the effectiveness of NATO being predicated on our solidarity and the leadership, a very particular role of leadership by the United States in that equation. And we think that within those parameters, we can resolve differences of degree and emphasis that will come up from sovereign states from time to time. And we think that this is what the President and I and Secretary Baker and Minister Clark have been working on and will continue to work on.

#### **Iran Arms and Contra Aid Controversy**

**Q.** Mr. President, when you say that there was no quid pro quo at the meeting that you had with the Honduran President, are you willing to give us the same assurances that there was no quid pro quo between this Government and the Honduran Government in that time period?

**The President.** As far as I know of. As far as I know—to my knowledge. But the allegation that's been made on me was that I went to Honduras and talked to President [of Honduras] Suazo about some quid pro quo. I can now state declaratively, without any fear of contradiction, that there wasn't. And that's all I'm going to tell you.

[At this point, a question is asked and answered in French]

**Q.** Mr. President, you've made it pretty clear there was no quid pro quo. Can we go beyond that to the whole question of Iran-contra? You have declined in the past to discuss that, sir, because of confidentiality vis-a-vis President Reagan. Now, you're the President, the Oliver North jury is now delivering its verdict on all the counts: Is this

the time to set this at rest? Just to go through and say—

**The President.** I think it was set to rest in the last election. I think I have been singled out for a specific question here that I've answered. Do you have a specific question? I'll be glad to try to respond to it at your next turn, which does not come now, however. [Laughter] But I would be glad to try to do that. And that's the way it's going to be. And we'll have plenty of opportunities to answer questions, and I may or may not, depending on what they are, answer them. I've answered this one, where there has been much needless, mindless speculation about my word of honor, and I've answered it, now, definitively.

#### **Acid Rain**

**Q.** Mr. President, your good friend, Michael Dukakis, said the other day to the Prime Minister that he expected—he thought that it was possible for an acid rain treaty between Canada and the United States to be signed within a year. I don't know what your feelings are on this, but could you give us kind of a time frame? Do you think it's possible that there might be a treaty signed at least before you leave or the next election?

**The President.** Well, there will be great progress made. Whether the treaty proves to be the vehicle for demonstrating that progress, I don't know, and I can't say.

#### **Environmental Issues**

**Q.** Mr. Prime Minister, was there any discussion of a global warming convention, and if so, what direction did it take?

**The Prime Minister.** Yes, there was a—the President and I had an excellent discussion of the entire environmental formula. I expressed the view as well that there can be little progress in terms of the environment unless there's a very strong leadership role played by the United States. And I've already indicated to you President Bush's very strong commitment to the environment in all of its related and ancillary and principal dimensions. And this is a very, very important one. But you know, you can hold all the conferences you want, but if the principal players are not there, then progress can be fairly modest. So, President Bush indicated to me, as he did in Ottawa,

his intention to play a very significant leadership role in all aspects of the environment, and I'm very—I think we're all very encouraged by that.

Thank you very much.

**The President.** Last question for the President—the Prime Minister having handled his last one beautifully.

#### **China-U.S. Relations**

**Q.** Different subject, on China. Your administration has been very outspoken in promoting democratic efforts in places like Poland and Nicaragua and around the world. But you haven't really said anything about China. Do you have some words of encouragement for the students who are defying a government ban in order to protest in favor of freedom and democracy?

**The President.** I have words of encouragement for freedom and democracy wherever, and I would like to see progress in China, in the Soviet Union, and in other systems that have heretofore not been in the forefront, to put it mildly, of human rights or of democratic rights. And I wouldn't suggest to any leadership of any country that they accept every demand by every group. But I will say that as I reviewed what the demands are today, we can certainly, as the United States, identify with them. When they talk about more free press, we would encourage that, wherever it might be. When they talk about—I forget what the list was of every demand, but a lot of them had my enthusiastic backing, in a broad, generic sense. And I would like to encourage China or the Soviet Union or other totalitarian countries—countries that have not enjoyed democratic practices—to move as quick as they can down democracy's path.

And I've been pleased with some of the changes in China. It's changed dramatically since I was living there. But they've got a ways to go and other countries in this hemisphere have a long ways to go, and countries over in Europe have a long way to go. And so, I would encourage them all: Democracy is on the move. And this is one thing that the Prime Minister and I talked about. When we go to that NATO meeting, we're going to be on the side that is winning and the side that is right, fundamental-

ly right. Freedom, democracy, human rights, these are the things we stand for. So, I would encourage every government to move as quickly as they can to achieve human rights.

Thank you.

*Note: The President spoke at 1:55 p.m. at the South Portico of the White House. Earlier, the President and the Prime Minister met in the Oval Office.*

### **Proclamation 5970—Older Americans Month, 1989**

May 4, 1989

*By the President of the United States of America*

#### **A Proclamation**

Throughout the history of the United States, older Americans have had a profound role in shaping the character and destiny of our Nation. From the days of Ben Franklin, who was 81 years old when he helped to frame our Constitution, to the present time, older Americans have blessed us with their wisdom and leadership. Each May, during Older Americans Month, we express our respect and gratitude to these valued members of our society.

The contributions of older individuals are evident in virtually every aspect of American life: in government, business and industry, and in science and the arts. Today, millions of older Americans are remaining in the work force well past the traditional "retirement age." In fact, many senior citizens are pursuing second careers, while others continue to contribute to our communities and Nation through volunteer work.

All older Americans—whether they hold jobs, volunteer, or quietly devote their time to family and friends—enrich our lives beyond measure. Therefore, let us honor them not only during Older Americans Month, but throughout the year. Let us always show our appreciation for senior citizens by respecting, in policy as well as practice, their rights and dignity. We can demonstrate our commitment to that end by helping older persons to maintain their in-

dependence, and by protecting them from exploitation and discrimination.

Let us also remember that, while most older Americans are healthy and active, some need special care and attention. Across the United States, thousands of community groups, religious societies, voluntary service organizations, and government agencies are working to help meet the special needs of elderly Americans. As individuals and as a Nation, we must ensure that every community provides the services and opportunities that older Americans need and deserve.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 45, has recognized the month of May 1989, as "Older Americans Month," and has requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this month.

Now, Therefore, I, George Bush, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the month of May 1989 as Older Americans Month. I call upon the American people to observe this month with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

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

George Bush

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:26 a.m., May 5, 1989]*

### **Proclamation 5971—World Trade Week, 1989**

May 5, 1989

*By the President of the United States of America*

#### **A Proclamation**

At no other time in U.S. history has international commerce been so important to domestic economic growth. Increased exports mean prosperity for America. World Trade Week provides an excellent opportunity for American business men and women

to reaffirm their commitment to the pursuit of export markets.

Trade figures for the past year indicate that American businesses are moving in the right direction. U.S. export performance during 1988 was responsible for the highest growth rate this decade and the largest reduction in the trade deficit in history. During 1988, U.S. merchandise exports grew 28 percent, reaching record levels (\$320 billion). These exports generated 40 percent of real GNP growth during the year and contributed to the creation of a near record number of jobs. An improved global economic climate and measurable improvements in the quality of American goods and services contributed to this promising export performance.

The favorable market conditions that made our goods and services competitive in 1988 continue to exist in 1989, and U.S. businesses must take full advantage of this situation. American industry can benefit substantially from trade opportunities created by recent events in the world marketplace. For example, when the historic United States-Canada Free-Trade Agreement entered into force on January 1, 1989, it heralded the beginning of a new era in America's economic relations with our largest trading partner. It also created abundant opportunities for U.S. firms to reach the market offered by our 26 million neighbors to the north.

The European Community's formation of a single market by the year 1992 has the potential to provide even more trading opportunities for American business. However, U.S. firms need to prepare for 1992 now if they are to realize greater export sales.

This Administration is committed to forging a partnership with our Nation's business community to help ensure continued economic prosperity and growth into the 1990's. Trade and U.S. competitiveness are top priorities. I am firmly committed to opening world markets to U.S. exports and promoting our free trade agenda on both multilateral and bilateral levels.

The United States led in initiating the current round of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) negotiations, and we shall remain vigilant in our efforts to ensure that the GATT negotiations result in a strengthened international trading system

that creates new opportunities to expand trade and achieve economic growth.

We shall pursue our quest to eliminate unfair trade practices, and we shall also use the tools provided by the Congress in the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 to ensure an open world marketplace.

In short, this Administration will continue to do its part to ensure a strong economy into the 1990's. American business, however, must take the lead in meeting the important challenge of increasing our competitiveness in world markets.

**Now, Therefore, I, George Bush**, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim the week beginning May 21, 1989, as World Trade Week. I invite the businesses and workers of America to join together with the Federal Government in observance of World Trade Week. Together, we can ensure continued prosperity for our country through global trade.

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

George Bush

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:13 p.m., May 5, 1989]

#### **White House Statement on the President's Meeting With Violeta Chamorro**

*May 5, 1989*

The President today met with Mrs. Violeta Chamorro, publisher of the Nicaraguan newspaper *La Prensa*. Mrs. Chamorro is in Washington at the invitation of the National Endowment for Democracy. Mrs. Chamorro and *La Prensa* have become symbols of freedom of expression and the struggle against tyranny and dictatorship throughout Latin America, beginning with the struggle against the Somoza government.

During the meeting, the President expressed his deep regard for Mrs. Chamorro and of her unceasing efforts to carry on the tradition of her assassinated husband over the last 10 years in the face of Sandinista harassment and intimidation. The President told Mrs. Chamorro that he shared her disappointment and concern that the new media law promulgated by the Sandinistas does not guarantee the free functioning of the media and unrestricted political expression. The new law gives the Ministry of Interior wide latitude for prosecuting and punishing the media for such ill-defined concepts as violating "national integrity" and for publishing "injurious, defamatory and false news." Rather than relaxing existing controls and increasing freedom of expression, the law is a more systematic compilation of existing restrictions and sanctions.

The Sandinista media law, as well as the recently approved electoral law, do not comply with the letter or the spirit of the Esquipulas and El Salvador agreements signed by Central American leaders. The President and Mrs. Chamorro expressed their hope that international leaders would use their influence to persuade the Sandinistas to fulfill their commitment.

## Remarks at a Cinco de Mayo Celebration

May 5, 1989

Welcome to this Rose Garden celebration. *[Laughter]* But even the weather couldn't put a damper on a wonderful event like this, and I'm delighted to be here. I salute Mexico's Ambassador to the United States, who honors us with his presence. And next to him, my trusted friend, John Negroponte, who is going to be our next Ambassador to Mexico. So, we're well represented here today.

Secretary [of Education] Cavazos, thank you, sir, for, in a sense, sponsoring this wonderful program. But isn't it a great sight to see the folklore and the traditions of a proud past so refreshingly alive in these kids. And you're all from Toledo, Ohio? *[Laughter]* Are you? That's fantastic. The

whole scene: the costumes, the music, the pageantry reminds me of my days as a Congressman in Houston, or indeed, some of my times in West Texas. Cinco de Mayo is a big one down in Texas, as I'm sure many of you in this room know, just as it is throughout the United States. And, in my view, it's becoming more significant or more celebrated each year, and the reason is obvious: We and Mexico are bound by ties of family, culture, and friendship. This is keenly appreciated in the Bush family. Barbara and I have always felt at home in the Hispanic community and living in Texas, we are impressed by those values—caring, patriotism, love of God.

What is true of a family is true of a nation. Hispanic culture is growing deep roots into American life, and that's why the Hispanic community plays such a pivotal role in our national culture and in this administration. Not only do we have two highly respected Hispanic leaders—Lauro Cavazos and Manuel Lujan [Secretary of the Interior] serving in the Cabinet—but key advisers, six senior members of the White House staff sharing your Hispanic heritage and pride. And I see that several of our new appointees are with us today—Hispanic Americans whose service to their country will add to that pride. We deeply respect your commitment to family, honor, and tradition. We need the advice and the involvement of everybody here. You are leaders, and this is the age of empowerment. Empowerment is economic as well as political. Since 1982 more than two-and-a-half million Hispanic Americans have joined the job market, but this is not enough. We will not be satisfied until every Hispanic man and woman can make the most of their drive and their talent in the United States of America.

And on this day we also recognize something else that binds together the United States and Mexico. We are two former European colonies whose independence has been hard won. Less than 1 week ago, I joined in the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the swearing-in of George Washington in New York. How appropriate it is for us to now observe the victory of another champion of liberty, Benito Juarez. Like Washington, he possessed a homespun dig-

nity, a simple eloquence, and a commanding presence. Both were men of peace who were forced to fight for freedom, so this is a day for all of us to look southward to memories of home and hearth for some, to memories of friendship, and respect for the rest.

Think of the 5th of May as not a national holiday of another country only but as the celebration of ideals that know no border—ideals of pride, family, and tradition. And this is the spirit of the Hispanic community, and this is the spirit of all Americans north and south of the Rio Grande.

Thank you for being with us today. Happy Cinco de Mayo, and welcome.

*Note: The President spoke at 2:15 p.m. in the East Room at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Gustavo Petricoli, Mexican Ambassador to the U.S. and the first President of Mexico, Benito Juarez. Prior to the remarks, Los Charros del Norte, a mariachi band, performed.*

### **Message on the Observance of Cinco de Mayo, 1989**

*May 5, 1989*

It is with great pleasure that I join the people of Mexico and all those of Mexican heritage in the United States in celebrating Cinco de Mayo.

The historic victory at the Battle of Puebla clearly showed the unbeatable determination of a people struggling for independence. Though badly outnumbered by the French, the Mexican people fought bravely for the freedom of their country. With the beacon of democracy giving them hope and inspiration, their cause could not be denied.

Every American immediately identifies with that cause and shares in the pride and happiness Mexicans feel on this day. Our country is proud of the long-standing friendship that has existed between the United States and Mexico and prouder still of the wonderful contributions Mexican Americans have made to our Nation.

On this special day, I send congratulations and good wishes to the people of Mexico and to our citizens of Mexican de-

scent. May we remember in gratitude and admiration the sacrifices your ancestors made for liberty, and may their brave legacy be a reminder to us all of the eternal vigilance that freedom demands.

God bless you.

**George Bush**

### **Message to the Congress Transmitting the Annual Report on Radiation Control for Health and Safety**

*May 5, 1989*

*To the Congress of the United States:*

In accordance with section 360D of the Public Health Service Act, I am submitting the report of the Department of Health and Human Services regarding the administration of the Radiation Control for Health and Safety Act during calendar year 1988.

The report recommends that section 360D of the Public Health Service Act that requires the completion of this annual report be repealed. All the information found in this report is available to the Congress on a more immediate basis through congressional committee oversight and budget hearings. This annual report serves little useful purpose and diverts agency resources from more productive activities.

**George Bush**

The White House,  
May 5, 1989.

### **Continuation of Malcolm R. Wilkey as Ambassador to Uruguay**

*May 5, 1989*

The President today announced that Malcolm Richard Wilkey will continue to serve as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Oriental Republic of Uruguay.

Since 1985 Ambassador Wilkey has served as Ambassador to the Oriental Republic of Uruguay. From 1969 to 1973, he was a member of the Advisory Panel on International Law for the Legal Advisor at

the Department of State. From 1970 to 1985, he was U.S. Circuit Judge for the DC Court. From 1975 to 1979, he served on the Judicial Conference of the U.S. Committee on Rules for Admission to Practice in the Federal Courts. Since 1985, Ambassador Wilkey has also been a visiting fellow at Wolfson College in Cambridge, England.

Mr. Wilkey was born December 6, 1918, in Murfreesboro, TN. He received his A.B. in 1940 from Harvard College and his J.D. in 1948 from Harvard Law School. He served in the U.S. Army from 1941 to 1945, and in the U.S. Army Active Reserve from 1948 to 1954. Mr. Wilkey is married to the former Emma Secul.

### Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on the Upcoming North Atlantic Treaty Organization Summit

May 5, 1989

Today marks the resumption in Vienna, Austria, of both the negotiation on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE), which involves all 23 nations of NATO and the Warsaw Pact and the talks on Confidence and Security Building Measures among the 35 participants in the Conference on Security and Confidence Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe (CSCE).

In the CFE negotiations, the United States and its allies are seeking a stable and secure balance of conventional forces in Europe at reduced levels, the elimination of destabilizing disparities of forces, and the elimination of capabilities for surprise attack and large-scale offensive action. NATO's approach reflects a continuing commitment to realizing these goals through a realistic, militarily significant, and verifiable agreement. The work ahead is complex. The United States and its allies are, however, encouraged by the seriousness with which the Soviet Union and its allies have entered into this negotiation. What is needed now is for them to join NATO in exchanges that are frank and constructive and enhance the chances for success. In the CSBM's talks, NATO has tabled a set of proposals which build upon and

expand the Stockholm document. The centerpiece of the NATO proposal is an annual exchange of information on military organization, manpower, and equipment in Europe, and a corresponding system to evaluate the information that is exchanged. These and other NATO proposals apply equally to all participating states, in contrast to the Eastern proposals that clearly seek to constrain NATO's ability to train and reinforce its troops.

During this second round, NATO will be elaborating the practical details of its proposals to demonstrate their effectiveness, feasibility and the contribution they can make to furthering openness, transparency and predictability about military organization and activities in Europe.

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### Digest of Other White House Announcements

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*The following list includes the President's public schedule and other items of general interest announced by the Office of the Press Secretary and not included elsewhere in this issue.*

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#### April 29

The President met at the White House with Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, and members of the CIA briefing staff.

In the evening, the President and Mrs. Bush attended the White House Correspondents Dinner at the Washington Hilton Hotel.

#### May 1

The President met at the White House with:

- John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
- national Protestant leaders;
- John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President.

In an Oval Office ceremony, Paul Coverdell was sworn in as Director of the Peace Corps.

**May 2**

The President met at the White House with:

- John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; members of the CIA briefing staff;
- the Republican congressional leadership;
- the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council leadership;
- William J. Bennett, Director of National Drug Control Policy;
- members of the House Select Committee on Narcotics;
- John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President.

The President transmitted the following reports to the Congress:

- the first comprehensive triennial report on immigration, 1989;
- the 15th annual report of the Federal Council on the Aging for calendar year 1988;
- the 23d annual report of the National Endowment for the Humanities for fiscal year 1988.

**May 3**

The President met at the White House with:

- John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
- Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland of Norway;
- Republican members of the Senate Steering Committee;
- the National Collegiate Athletic Association swimming champions, from Kenyon College;
- the National Collegiate Athletic Association hockey champions, from Harvard University;
- Secretary of Energy James D. Watkins, for lunch;
- Secretary of State James A. Baker III;
- members of the National Law Enforcement Council;

—administration officials, to discuss the budget;

—John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President.

In the morning, the President received a telephone call from Suzanne Smith, a 17-year-old student at the Arizona School for the Deaf and Blind, who participated in inaugurating the General Services Administration's Telecommunications Relay Service.

In the evening, the President and Mrs. Bush attended a reception for the Dole Foundation at the National Museum for Women in the Arts.

**May 4**

The President met at the White House with:

- John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
- Republican members of the House of Representatives Whip Organization;
- winners of the National Bicentennial Competition on the Constitution and the Bill of Rights;
- New Jersey Governor's Club "Committee of One Hundred";
- John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President.

**May 5**

The President met at the White House with:

- John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
- Chancellor Franz Vranitzky of Austria;
- the Vice President, for lunch;
- Secretary of State James A. Baker III.

The President designated Representative William L. Dickinson of Alabama as his representative to the Paris Air Show to be held from June 8–18, 1989.

In the afternoon, the President and Mrs. Bush left the White House for a weekend stay at Camp David, MD.

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**Nominations  
Submitted to the Senate**

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*The following list does not include promotions of members of the Uniformed Services, nominations to the Service Academies, or nominations of Foreign Service officers.*

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**Submitted May 1**

Morton I. Abramowitz,  
of the District of Columbia, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Career Minister, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Turkey.

Melvyn Levitsky,  
of Maryland, to be Assistant Secretary of State for International Narcotics Matters, vice Ann Barbara Wroblewski, resigned.

Kenneth W. Gideon,  
of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, vice O. Donaldson Chapoton, resigned.

Shirley D. Peterson,  
of Maryland, to be an Assistant Attorney General, vice William S. Rose, Jr., resigned.

William Lucas,  
of Michigan, to be an Assistant Attorney General, vice William Bradford Reynolds resigned.

Michael Philip Skarzynski,  
of Illinois, to be an Assistant Secretary of Commerce, vice James P. Moore, Jr., resigned.

Gerald L. Olson,  
of Minnesota, to be an Assistant Secretary of Health and Human Services, vice Marty T. Goedde, resigned.

Alfred A. DelliBovi,  
of New York, to be Under Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, vice Carl D. Covitz, resigned.

**Submitted May 1—Continued**

Galen Joseph Reser,  
of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Transportation, vice Edward R. Hamberger, resigned.

Robert Refugio Davila,  
of the District of Columbia, to be Assistant Secretary for Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, Department of Education, vice Madeleine C. Will, resigned.

Sidney Linn Williams,  
of Virginia, to be a Deputy United States Trade Representative, with the rank of Ambassador, vice Alan F. Holmer, resigned.

E. Patrick Coady,  
of Virginia, to be United States Executive Director of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for a term of 2 years, vice Robert Brendon Keating, term expired.

John B. Taylor,  
of California, to be a member of the Council of Economic Advisers, vice Michael Mussa, resigned.

**Submitted May 2**

Bernard William Aronson,  
of Maryland, to be an Assistant Secretary of State, vice Elliott Abrams, resigned.

Carol T. Crawford,  
of Virginia, to be an Assistant Attorney General, vice Thomas M. Boyd, resigned.

David Philip Prosperi,  
of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Transportation, vice Wendy Monson DeMocker, resigned.

Chic Hecht,  
of Nevada, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Commonwealth of the Bahamas.

Thomas Michael Tolliver Niles,  
of the District of Columbia, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Career Minister, to be the Representative of the United States of America to

***Submitted May 2—Continued***

the European Communities, with the rank and status of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

Joseph Zappala,  
of Florida, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Spain.

Francis Anthony Keating II,  
of Oklahoma, to be General Counsel of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, vice J. Michael Dorsey, resigned.

Franklin Eugene Bailey,  
of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, vice Wilmer D. Mizell, Sr., resigned.

James E. Cason,  
of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, vice George S. Dunlop, resigned.

Charles E. Hess,  
of California, to be an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, vice Orville G. Bentley, resigned.

David J. Gribbin III,  
of Maryland, to be an Assistant Secretary of Defense, vice M.D.B. Carlisle, resigned.

Louis A. Williams,  
of Wyoming, to be an Assistant Secretary of Defense, vice J. Daniel Howard, resigned.

***Submitted May 5***

Melvin F. Sembler,  
of Florida, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Australia and to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Nauru.

Richard H. Solomon,  
of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Secretary of State, vice Gaston Joseph Sigur, Jr., resigned.

***Submitted May 5—Continued***

Jewel S. Lafontant,  
of Illinois, to be United States Coordinator for Refugee Affairs and Ambassador-at-Large while serving in this position, vice Jonathan Moore, resigned.

Jo Ann D. Smith,  
of Florida, to be an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, vice Kenneth A. Gilles, resigned.

Kathleen M. Harrington,  
of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor, vice Francis J. Duggan.

Kenneth B. Kramer,  
of Colorado, to be an Associate Judge of the United States Court of Veterans Appeals for the term of 15 years (new position—P.L. 100-687).

***Withdrawn May 5***

Francis J. Duggan,  
of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor, vice William John Maroni, which was sent to the Senate on January 3, 1989.

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**Checklist  
of White House Press Releases**

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*The following list contains releases of the Office of the Press Secretary which are not included in this issue.*

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***Released May 2***

Advance text:

Remarks to the Council of the Americas

***Released May 5***

Announcement:

Nomination of Kenneth B. Kramer to be an Associate Judge of the United States Court of Veterans Appeals

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**Acts Approved  
by the President**

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***Approved May 2***

S.J. Res. 60 / Public Law 101-21  
To designate the period commencing on  
May 1, 1989, and ending on May 7, 1989, as  
"National Drinking Water Week"

S.J. Res. 84 / Public Law 101-22  
To designate April 30, 1989, as "National  
Society of the Sons of the American Revolution  
Centennial Day"

***Approved May 2—Continued***

S.J. Res. 52 / Public Law 101-23  
To express gratitude for law enforcement  
personnel

***Approved May 3***

H.J. Res. 124 / Public Law 101-24  
To recognize the seventy-fifth anniversary  
of the Smith-Lever Act of May 8, 1914, and  
its role in establishing our Nation's system  
of State Cooperative Extension Services

***Approved May 5***

S.J. Res. 25 / Public Law 101-25  
To designate the week of May 7, 1989,  
through May 14, 1989, as "Jewish Heritage  
Week"

## Subject Index

### Administration of George Bush, 1989

- AFL-CIO. *See* Labor & Congress of Industrial Organizations, American Federation of
- Abortion—618
- Academy. *See other part of subject*
- ACTION—519
- Administration. *See other part of subject*
- Administration, Office of—590
- Aeronautics and Space Administration, National—524, 525, 589, 611
- Africa. *See specific country*
- Aged  
    *See also specific subject*  
    President's views—628
- Agence France-Presse—586
- Agency. *See other part of subject*
- Agriculture  
    Administration policies—571  
    Drought. *See* Disaster assistance  
    Free market policies—569–572  
    Price supports and subsidies—570  
    Rural development—569
- Agriculture, Department of  
    Alaskan oil-spill cleanup, role. *See* Disaster assistance  
    Budget—569, 571  
    General Counsel—468  
    Secretary—569–572
- Aircraft. *See* Aviation
- Alaska  
    Arctic National Wildlife Refuge—503  
    Economy—500  
    Governor—505  
    Oil spill. *See* Disaster assistance
- Ambassadors. *See specific country*
- American. *See other part of subject*
- Arbor Day, National—636
- Archives and Records Administration, National—582
- Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. *See* Alaska
- Armed Forces, U.S.  
    *See also specific military department; Defense and national security*  
    Alaskan oil-spill cleanup, role. *See* Disaster assistance  
    POW's-MIA's—608  
    President's views—536
- Arms and munitions  
    *See also* Iran arms and *contra* aid controversy;  
    Nuclear weapons  
    Biological weapons—540, 541  
    Chemical weapons—540, 541  
    Combatant ships—585  
    Gun control. *See* Law enforcement and crime
- Arms and munitions—Continued  
    Saudi Arabia, arms sales—540, 541
- Army, Department of the  
    *See also* Armed Forces, U.S.
- Military advisor, U.S., assassination. *See* Philippines
- Secretary—616
- Asia-Pacific region. *See specific country*
- Associated Press—586, 603
- Association. *See other part of subject*
- Atlantis. *See* Space program, shuttle
- Attorney General. *See* Justice, Department of
- Aviation  
    Airport security—466  
    Japan-U.S. fighter aircraft—636  
    Pan American plane crash in Scotland—466
- Aviation industry—636
- Award. *See other part of subject*
- Baltimore Orioles—468, 473
- Bank. *See other part of subject*
- Banking. *See* Monetary affairs
- Bar Association, American—592
- Bennett College—633
- Bicentennial. *See other part of subject*
- Biological weapons. *See* Arms and munitions
- Board. *See other part of subject*
- Boston Globe—586
- Brotherhood. *See other part of subject*
- Budget, Federal  
    Deferrals—569  
    Deficit—470, 471, 474, 550, 553, 567, 571, 610, 630  
    Fiscal year 1989—507, 569, 622  
    Fiscal year 1990—470, 483–486, 550, 553, 567, 570, 571, 574, 586, 606, 610, 630
- Building and Construction Trades Department.  
    *See* Labor & Congress of Industrial Organizations, American Federation of
- Bureau. *See other part of subject*
- Burma  
    Trade with U.S.—546, 547, 549  
    Worker rights—546, 547, 549
- Business Conference, American—470
- Business and industry  
    *See also specific industry*  
    Capital gains tax. *See* Taxation, tax reform  
    Education, role. *See* Education  
    Mandated employee benefits. *See* Labor issues, Government's role  
    Oil-spill liability—505  
    President's views—470

## Administration of George Bush, 1989

- Business and industry—Continued  
Productivity and competitiveness—487, 567, 610
- CBS News—586
- CFC's. *See* Environment
- Cabinet  
*See also specific position*  
President's views—586
- California  
Orange County, sheriff—612, 613  
President's visit—609, 612, 614, 618
- California, University of, Los Angeles—614
- Cambodia  
Administration policies—583  
President—583
- Canada, trade with U.S.—549
- Cancer Control Month—493
- Caribbean region. *See specific country*
- Central African Republic  
Trade with U.S.—546, 547, 549  
Worker rights—546, 547, 549
- Central America  
*See also specific country*  
Administration policies—490, 572  
Democracy and freedom—465, 506, 573, 629  
Economic and military assistance—490  
Nicaraguan conflict—489, 506, 573
- Central Intelligence Agency—589
- Chamber of Commerce, U.S.—471
- Chemical industry—624, 625
- Chemical weapons. *See* Arms and munitions
- Chemicals, illicit drug precursor, dumping. *See* Environment, toxic waste
- Chicago Tribune—586
- Child Care Awareness Week, National—465
- Children and youth  
*See also specific subject*  
Child care—475, 611, 631  
Infant mortality. *See* Health and medical care  
President's views—615
- China, arms sales to Saudi Arabia. *See* Arms and munitions
- Chlorofluorocarbons. *See* Environment
- Cities, Federal aid. *See* State and local governments
- Civil rights  
Administration policies—633  
Desegregation—484, 485
- Coal. *See* Energy
- Coast Guard, U.S. *See* Transportation, Department of
- Colleges and universities. *See specific institution; Education*
- Collegiate Athletic Association, National—522, 586
- Commerce, Department of  
Alaskan oil-spill cleanup, role. *See* Disaster assistance  
Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National—505  
Secretary—470, 589
- Commerce, international  
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)—569, 571
- Commerce, international—Continued  
Generalized System of Preferences (GSP)—546–548, 565, 566  
Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the U.S. (HTS)—547, 548  
Protectionism—489
- Commission. *See other part of subject*
- Communications, satellites—611
- Conference. *See other part of subject*
- Confidentiality. *See* Defense and national security; Government agencies and employees
- Congress  
*See also specific subject*  
Ethics. *See* Government agencies and employees  
Honoraria—529, 530, 533  
House Speaker. *See* Speaker of House of Representatives  
Pay—529, 533  
Senate President. *See* Vice President
- Congressional Budget Office—550, 554, 567
- Congressional Fire Services Institute—538
- Congressional Gold Medal—598
- Conservation. *See* Environment
- Constitution, U.S., President's views—516
- Construction industry—566
- Consumer Affairs, Office of. *See* Health and Human Services, Department of
- Consumers Week, National—494
- Corporation. *See other part of subject*
- Council. *See other part of subject*
- Covenant House—521
- Crime. *See* Law enforcement and crime
- Crime Victims Week—521
- Cuba, relations with Soviet Union—490
- Customs Service, U.S. *See* Treasury, Department of the
- Days of observance. *See other part of subject*
- Defense, Department of  
*See also specific military department; Armed Forces, U.S.*  
Budget—569  
Comptroller—638  
Joint Chiefs of Staff—588, 589  
Military Support, Director—505  
Secretary—500, 535, 585, 589, 619  
Under Secretary—555
- Defense and national security  
*See also* Nuclear weapons  
Battleships, obsolescence. *See* Arms and munitions, combatant ships  
Confidential information, disclosure—636  
Congressional role—585  
President's views—507, 621, 636
- Delaware, Governor—481
- Democracy and freedom, President's views—568, 593, 607
- Department. *See other part of subject*
- Desegregation. *See* Civil rights
- Detroit Newspaper Agency—603

- Developing countries  
  *See also specific country*  
  Debt—465, 607  
  Trade with U.S.—547, 548  
  Worker rights. *See specific country*
- Development, Agency for International. *See* Development Cooperation Agency, U.S. International
- Development Cooperation Agency, U.S. International  
  Development, Agency for International—619  
  Overseas Private Investment Corporation—565, 566
- Disadvantaged  
  *See also specific subject*  
  President's views—474
- Disaster assistance  
  Alaskan oil spill—499, 501, 503, 504, 537, 621, 626  
  Drought—570  
  Fire protection, administration policies—538  
  Oil-spill emergency planning—500, 506, 621
- District of Columbia, drug abuse and trafficking.  
  *See* Law enforcement and crime
- Domestic policy  
  *See also specific subject*  
  Administration policies—475, 605  
  Government's role—518, 622, 629, 631  
  President's views—583, 608
- Drinking Water Week, National—639
- Drought. *See* Disaster assistance
- Drug abuse and trafficking. *See* Law enforcement and crime
- Drug Control Policy, National, Director. *See* White House Office
- Drug Enforcement Administration. *See* Justice, Department of
- Drug Enforcement Conference, International—623
- Economic Advisers, Council of—470, 473, 476
- Economy, national, growth—567
- Education  
  Administration policies—472, 480, 482, 483, 544, 606, 632  
  Business and industry, role—472  
  College savings bonds—481  
  Desegregation. *See* Civil rights  
  Disadvantaged—480, 483  
  Drug abuse prevention—481, 482, 486, 613  
  Funding—545  
  Government's role—472, 481, 484-486, 545  
  Historically black colleges and universities—481, 483, 486, 632, 634  
  Magnet schools—480, 482, 484  
  Parochial schools—484  
  President's views—479, 543  
  Quality—480, 482, 484, 544  
  Scholarships—480, 483, 486  
  Teachers—480, 482, 485, 632, 634  
  Vocational education. *See* Employment and unemployment, job training
- Education, Department of  
  Assistant Secretary—617
- Education, Department of—Continued  
  Deputy Assistant Secretary—617  
  Historically Black Colleges and Universities, President's Board of Advisors on—633-636  
  Historically Black Colleges and Universities, White House Initiative on—634, 635  
  Magnet schools, role. *See* Education  
  Rehabilitation Services Administration—617  
  Secretary—472, 480, 481, 486, 543, 615, 632-636  
  Special Education Services, Office of—617  
  Education Day, U.S.A.—557
- Egypt  
  Economy—467  
  Middle East, role. *See* Middle East  
  President—466, 477, 491, 498, 502, 585  
  Relations with U.S.—466, 477, 584
- El Salvador  
  Election—506  
  Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN)—490  
  Human rights—506  
  President—506  
  President-elect—506  
  Relations with U.S.—506  
  Vice President-elect—506
- Elections, campaign financing—531, 533
- Emergency Management Agency, Federal—539
- Employment Policy, National Commission for—517
- Employment and unemployment  
  Child care. *See* Children and youth  
  Job creation—474, 611  
  Job training—481, 568  
  Minimum wage—473, 474, 503, 631  
  Minorities and youth—633, 635  
  Work force—611
- Energy, Department of  
  Assistant Secretaries—517, 557  
  Budget—569
- Energy  
  Alternative fuels—621  
  Coal—621  
  Natural gas—621  
  Nuclear energy—621  
  Oil—499, 501, 503, 504, 537, 619, 621
- Entertainment industry, drug abuse prevention—613
- Environment  
  Administration policies—503, 537, 606, 609, 619  
  Air quality—621  
  Alaskan oil spill, impact. *See* Disaster assistance  
  Chlorofluorocarbon use—609  
  Global climate change—609  
  International cooperation—609  
  Toxic waste—625
- Environmental Protection Agency—500, 501, 505, 537, 541
- Ethanol. *See* Energy, alternative fuels
- Ethics, Government employees. *See* Government agencies and employees

## *Administration of George Bush, 1989*

- Ethics Council, White House—531
- Ethics Law Reform, President's Commission on Federal—529, 532
- Europe
  - See also specific country*
  - Defense and security—469
  - Democracy and freedom—469, 563, 565
  - East-West relations—565
  - President's views—504
  - Relations with U.S.—564
  - Soviet role—565
- European Communities—476, 569
- Executive branch
  - See also specific constituent unit*
  - Ethics. *See* Government agencies and employees
  - Pay—529, 533
- Executive Office of the President
  - See also specific constituent unit*
  - Ethics. *See* Government agencies and employees
- Executive Schedule. *See* Government agencies and employees
- Exxon Corp.—500, 501, 503–506, 537
- Exxon Valdez—504, 621
- FMLN. *See* El Salvador
- FSX. *See* Aviation, Japan-U.S. fighter aircraft
- Families, administration policies—475, 606, 616, 632
- Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front. *See* El Salvador
- Farming. *See* Agriculture
- Federal. *See other part of subject*
- Federalism. *See* Domestic policy, Government's role
- Federation. *See other part of subject*
- Finance Corporation, International. *See* Reconstruction and Development, International Bank for
- Fire Academy, National. *See* Emergency Management Agency, Federal
- Fire Administration, U.S. *See* Emergency Management Agency, Federal
- Fire Chiefs, International Association of—538
- Fire Fighters, International Association of—538
- Fire protection. *See* Disaster assistance
- Fire Protection Association, National—538
- Fire Service Instructors, International Society of—538
- Florida
  - Governor—623, 626, 627
  - President's visit—623, 626, 627
- Food and Drug Administration. *See* Health and Human Services, Department of
- Ford Aerospace Corp.—609
- Ford Motor Co.—609
- Foreign Assets Control, Office of. *See* Treasury, Department of the
- Foreign policy
  - See also specific country or region*
  - Administration policies—605, 607
  - Agricultural trade, role. *See* Agriculture, free market policies
  - Foreign policy—Continued
    - Congressional role—607
    - President's views—583, 584
  - Former Prisoners of War Recognition Day, National—506
  - Foundation. *See other part of subject*
  - France
    - Middle East, role. *See* Middle East, peace efforts, international
    - President—573, 584, 598
  - Freedom. *See* Space program, manned space station
  - Fund. *See other part of subject*
  - GATT. *See* Commerce, international
  - GSP. *See* Commerce, international
  - Gas. *See* Energy, natural gas
  - General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. *See* Commerce, international
  - General Services Administration—590
  - Generalized System of Preferences. *See* Commerce, international
  - Government agencies and employees
    - See also specific agency*
    - Administration appointments, President's views—536, 568
    - Confidential information, disclosure—527, 528, 530, 531
    - Divestment of assets, tax deferral. *See* Taxation, tax reform
    - Drug testing—586
    - Ethics—525, 526, 529, 532, 606
    - Executive Schedule positions—638
    - Outside earned income, limitations—527, 530, 531
    - President's views—516, 517
    - Waste and fraud elimination—515, 516
  - Government Ethics, Office of. *See* Personnel Management, Office of
  - Gun control. *See* Law enforcement and crime
  - HTS. *See* Commerce, international
  - Haiti, worker rights—547
  - Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the U.S. *See* Commerce, international
  - Head Start. *See* Health and Human Services, Department of
  - Health, First Lady's—538, 544, 566, 628
  - Health and Human Services, Department of
    - Budget—569, 574
    - Consumer Affairs, Office of—617
    - Food and Drug Administration—558
    - Head Start—481
    - Secretary—574, 632
    - Social Security Administration—569
  - Health and medical care
    - Government's role—575
    - Infant mortality—574, 575
    - Maternal and child health—574
    - Medicaid—574
  - Heritage Foundation—582
  - Highway Administration, Federal. *See* Transportation, Department of

- Hispanics, President's views—615
- Historically Black Colleges and Universities, President's Board of Advisors on. *See* Education, Department of
- Historically Black Colleges and Universities, White House Initiative on. *See* Education, Department of
- Homeless. *See specific subject*
- Hostages. *See specific country*
- Housing, disadvantaged—554
- Housing and Urban Development, Department of, Assistant Secretary—558
- Human rights. *See specific country*
- Hungary, political reforms—564
- Illinois, President's visit—603
- Imports, U.S. *See specific subject*
- Inauguration of George Washington, Bicentennial Celebration of the—638
- Indians, American, President's views—609
- Industry. *See specific industry*; Business and industry
- Inflation. *See* Monetary affairs
- Institute. *See other part of subject*
- Intellectual property rights. *See* Patents, copyrights, and trademarks
- Intelligence agency. *See* Central Intelligence Agency
- Interest rates. *See* Monetary affairs
- Interior, Department of the
  - Alaskan oil-spill cleanup, role. *See* Disaster assistance
  - Assistant Secretary—542
  - Land Management Bureau—475
  - Secretary—615
  - Solicitor—542
  - Under Secretary—542
- International. *See other part of subject*
- Iowa, Death of American Servicemen on Board the U.S.S.—594
- Iowa, U.S.S.—585, 603, 604, 608
- Iran arms and *contra* aid controversy, President's views—501, 502, 537, 581
- Iron Workers, International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental—567
- Israel
  - Administration policies—547
  - Defense and security—467, 497
  - Middle East, role. *See* Middle East
  - Prime Minister—491, 497, 502, 585
  - Relations with U.S.—491, 497, 584
  - Worker rights—547
- Japan
  - Defense and security—636
  - Military aircraft, cooperation with U.S. *See* Aviation
- Job Corps. *See* Labor, Department of
- Joint Chiefs of Staff. *See* Defense, Department of
- Jordan
  - Defense and security—576
  - Economy—576
  - King—502, 576, 579, 584, 585
- Jordan—Continued
  - Middle East, role. *See* Middle East
  - Relations with U.S.—576, 579, 584
- Judiciary
  - Ethics. *See* Government agencies and employees
  - Honoraria—529, 530, 533
  - Pay—529, 533, 593
- Justice, Department of
  - Assistant Attorney General—616, 633
  - Attorney General—515, 527, 530, 531, 586, 612, 623, 625, 626, 633
  - Budget—569, 622
  - Drug Enforcement Administration—623, 624
- Kansas, drought. *See* Disaster assistance
- Labor, Department of
  - Assistant Secretary—555
  - Job Corps—568
  - Occupational Safety and Health Administration—568
  - Secretary—473, 503, 566, 568, 629, 631-633
- Labor & Congress of Industrial Organizations, American Federation of—566
- Labor issues
  - Administration policies—568
  - Government's role—471, 475
  - Minimum wage. *See* Employment and unemployment
  - President's views—566
  - Solidarity, U.S. labor union support—564, 568
  - Worker rights. *See specific country*
- Labor Relations Board, National—469, 568
- Land Management Bureau. *See* Interior, Department of the
- Latin America. *See specific country*; Central America
- Law Day, U.S.A.—592, 593
- Law enforcement and crime
  - Drug abuse and trafficking—481, 482, 486, 586, 606, 612, 623, 626, 630
  - Financial fraud—622
  - Gun control—490, 582
  - International cooperation—623
- Lebanon
  - Administration policies—598
  - Hostages—604
  - Internal situation—573, 584, 598
  - President's views—598
  - Relations with U.S.—584
- Legislative branch
  - See also specific constituent unit*
  - Ethics. *See* Government agencies and employees
- Legislative Exchange Council, American—629
- Liberia, worker rights—547
- Loyalty Day—637
- MIA's. *See* Armed Forces, U.S.
- Malaysia, worker rights—547
- Management and Budget, Office of—470, 471, 550, 552, 553, 554, 589, 619

## Administration of George Bush, 1989

- Maritime affairs
  - Alaskan oil spill. *See* Disaster assistance
  - Battleships. *See* Arms and munitions, combatant ships
  - Oil spills, international agreements—505
- Maritime Commission, Federal—594
- Medal. *See other part of subject*
- Medicaid. *See* Health and medical care
- Medical care. *See* Health and medical care
- Merit Systems Protection Board—516
- Methanol. *See* Energy, alternative fuels
- Mexico, U.S. Ambassador—537
- Michael Bilirakis Alzheimer's Center—627
- Michigan
  - Governor—563
  - Hamtramck, mayor—563
  - President's visit—563
- Michigan, University of—522
- Microgravity Research Board—590
- Middle East
  - See also specific country*
  - Administration policies—467, 491, 576
  - Arms proliferation—541
  - Palestinians—467, 477, 491
  - Peace efforts, international—466, 477, 491, 498, 502, 503, 573, 576, 579, 584, 585, 598
  - Relations with U.S.—584
- Minnesota, Governor—481
- Minorities
  - See also specific group or subject*
  - Infant mortality. *See* Health and medical care
- Monetary affairs
  - Banking—606, 622
  - Inflation and interest rates—473, 567, 571, 586
- Monetary Fund, International—565
- Months of observance. *See other part of subject*
- Morehouse College—633
- NATO. *See* North Atlantic Treaty Organization
- NCAA. *See* Collegiate Athletic Association, National
- National. *See other part of subject*
- Natural gas. *See* Energy
- Navy, Department of the
  - See also* Armed Forces, U.S.
  - Atlantic Fleet, Commander in Chief—626
  - Secretary—541
  - U.S.S. *Iowa*, explosion. *See Iowa*, U.S.S.
- New Jersey
  - Governor—481, 543
  - President's visit—543
- Newspaper Editors, American Society of—531
- Newspaper Publishers Association, American—603
- Nicaragua
  - Conflict resolution. *See* Central America
  - Economic assistance—573, 619
  - Elections—573
  - Military assistance—490
  - Soviet military assistance—489, 573
  - Trade with U.S.—596
  - U.S. national emergency, reports—595, 596
- North Atlantic Treaty Organization—468, 565
- North Dakota
  - Centennial—608
- North Dakota—Continued
  - Governor—608
  - President's visit—608
- Nuclear energy. *See* Energy
- Nuclear weapons
  - Nonproliferation—540, 541
  - Strategic weapons—507
- Nursing Home Week, National—578
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration. *See* Labor, Department of
- Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National. *See* Commerce, Department of
- Office. *See other part of subject*
- Oil. *See* Energy
- Operating Engineers, International Union of—567
- Organ and Tissue Donor Awareness Week, National—591
- Organization. *See other part of subject*
- Overseas Private Investment Corporation. *See* Development Cooperation Agency, U.S. International
- PLO. *See* Palestine Liberation Organization
- POW's. *See* Armed Forces, U.S.
- Palestine Liberation Organization—502
- Palestinians. *See* Middle East
- Pan American Day and Pan American Week—542
- Panama
  - Elections—629
  - Internal situation—496
  - Relations with U.S.—495
  - U.S. national emergency, reports—495
- Paris Club—565
- Patents, copyrights, and trademarks, intellectual property rights—487
- Personnel Management, Office of—521, 527, 528, 530, 531, 534, 633, 635
- Petroleum. *See* Energy, oil
- Philippines
  - Democracy and freedom—592
  - Military advisor, U.S., assassination—592
  - President—592
- Poland
  - Council of State, Chairman—504, 564
  - Debt—565
  - Democratization—504, 564, 568
  - Economy—564
  - Internal Affairs Minister—564
  - Internal situation—489
  - Relations with U.S.—563, 564, 584
  - Relations with West—564, 568
  - Solidarity—489, 504, 564, 566, 568
  - Trade with U.S.—565
  - Worker rights—566
- Policy Development, Office of—527
- Polish American Congress—564
- Politics, political action committees. *See* Elections, campaign financing
- Pollution. *See* Environment

- Presidency  
Approval ratings—583  
Former President, role—618  
Income tax return, President's—521  
President's views—534, 604, 630  
Press coverage—535  
Veto use, President's views—474  
President's. *See other part of subject*  
Press  
*See also specific subject*  
President's views—532, 604  
Prisoners of war day. *See* Former Prisoners of War Recognition Day, National  
Project Educational Forum—543  
Public Radio, National—586  
Reconstruction and Development, International Bank for—565  
Recycling Month, National—580  
Regional conflicts. *See specific country or region*  
Rehabilitation Services Administration. *See* Education, Department of  
Religion, parochial schools. *See* Education  
Response Team, National—506  
Reuters—586  
Ronald Reagan Award for Volunteer Excellence—521  
Rwanda, U.S. Ambassador—497  
SSC. *See* Science and technology, superconductivity  
St. Mark Village—627  
Satellites. *See* Communications  
Saudi Arabia  
Arms sales. *See* Arms and munitions  
Chemical and biological weapons. *See* Arms and munitions  
Nuclear weapons. *See* Nuclear weapons, non-proliferation  
Savings and loan industry. *See* Monetary affairs, banking  
Schools. *See* Education  
Science Foundation, National—611  
Science and technology  
Administration policies—611  
Annual report—487  
International cooperation—487  
President's views—487  
Research and development—487  
Scholarships. *See* Education  
Space programs. *See* Space program  
Superconductivity—488, 611, 621  
Science and Technology Policy, Office of—591  
Scotland, Pan American plane crash. *See* Aviation  
Security Council, National, officials and senior staff—465  
Service, Office of National. *See* Voluntarism  
Shipping. *See* Maritime affairs  
Ships. *See specific vessel*  
Social Security Administration. *See* Health and Human Services, Department of  
Society. *See other part of subject*  
Solidarity. *See* Poland  
Sons of the American Revolution Centennial Day, National Society of the—640  
Soviet Union. *See* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics  
Space Council, National—588, 589, 611  
Space Policy Advisory Board, Vice President's—590  
Space program  
Administration policies—588, 589  
Communications satellites. *See* Communications  
Manned space station—611  
President's views—524  
Shuttle—524  
Speaker of House of Representatives—536, 540, 546, 550-553, 573, 581, 595, 596, 598  
Special Counsel, Office of the—515-517  
State, Department of  
Ambassadors. *See specific country*  
Assistant Secretaries—465, 476, 521  
Secretary—465, 490, 581, 589, 619  
State and local governments  
*See also specific State*  
Cities, Federal aid—481, 482, 486  
Education, role. *See* Education, Government's role  
Federalism. *See* Domestic policy, Government's role  
Health care, role. *See* Health and medical care, Government's role  
President's views—629  
Superconducting supercollider. *See* Science and technology, superconductivity  
Superconductivity, National Commission on—595  
Syria, worker rights—547  
Taxation  
Administration policies—474  
President's views—470  
Tax reform—471, 529, 534, 567, 610, 630, 631  
Teacher of the Year, National—479  
Teachers. *See* Education  
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers, International Brotherhood of—566  
Technology. *See* Science and technology  
Tennessee, University of—586  
Terrorism. *See specific country or region*  
Texas  
Economy—621  
Governor—620, 622  
Lieutenant Governor—620  
President's visit—620  
Texas National Research Laboratory Commission—621  
Time—586  
Trade. *See* Commerce, international  
Trade Commission, U.S. International—547  
Trade Representative, Office of the U.S.—547  
Transportation, Department of  
Coast Guard, U.S.—500, 501, 505, 537, 623, 626, 627  
Highway Administration, Federal—556

## *Administration of George Bush, 1989*

Transportation, Department of—Continued  
Secretary—466, 500, 501, 504–506, 537, 589  
Urban Mass Transit Administration—556  
Treasury, Department of the  
Assistant Secretary—556  
Customs Service, U.S.—612, 626, 627  
Deputy Under Secretary—556  
Foreign Assets Control, Office of—495, 596  
Secretary—465, 490, 552–554, 589  
Semiautomatic weapons, import suspension—490  
Treasurer—477  
Treaties and conventions. *See specific subject*  
Turkey, U.S. Ambassador—578  
Tuskegee University—633  
UCLA. *See* California, University of, Los Angeles  
Unemployment. *See* Employment and unemployment  
Union. *See other part of subject*  
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics  
Administration policies—563  
Europe, role. *See* Europe  
Nicaraguan conflict, role. *See* Central America  
President and General Secretary—489, 490, 501, 584  
Relations with Cuba. *See* Cuba  
Relations with U.S.—501, 502, 584  
Science and technology cooperation with U.S.  
*See* Science and technology, international cooperation  
United Kingdom, Pan American plane crash in Scotland. *See* Aviation  
United Nations  
International organizations, report—581  
Members, U.S. foreign policy support—581  
Secretary-General—584  
United Press International—586  
U.S. *See other part of subject*  
U.S.S. *See other part of subject*  
Universities. *See specific institution*; Education  
Urban Mass Transit Administration. *See* Transportation, Department of  
Venezuela  
Ambassador to U.S.—465  
Ambassador-designate to U.S.—465  
Central America, role. *See* Central America  
Chief of Staff—465  
Debt—465  
Economy—465  
Foreign Minister—465  
Planning Minister—465  
President—465  
Property expropriation claim, review—547  
Veterans, President's views—568  
Vice President  
Appearances with President—465, 523, 524, 588, 589  
Senate President, role—546, 581, 595, 596

Vice President—Continued  
Space council, role—588, 589, 611  
Space policy advisory board, role—590  
Vice President's. *See other part of subject*  
Virginia  
Governor—481  
President's visit—603  
Norfolk Naval Air Station—603  
Voluntarism—472, 500, 505, 513, 517, 537–539, 567, 609, 628, 633, 635  
Volunteer Action Awards, President's—517  
Volunteer Fire Council, National—538  
Volunteer Firemen's Insurance Services—538  
VOLUNTEER: The National Center for Citizen Involvement—519  
Volunteer Week, National—513, 514, 518, 538  
Washington, DC. *See* District of Columbia  
Washington Inauguration bicentennial. *See* Inauguration of George Washington, Bicentennial Celebration of the  
Weapons. *See* Arms and munitions; Nuclear weapons  
Weeks of observance. *See other part of subject*  
Whistleblower Protection Act of 1989—515, 516  
Whistleblowing. *See* Government agencies and employees, waste and fraud elimination  
White House  
President's views—572  
Staff—619  
White House Initiative. *See other part of subject*  
White House Office  
Assistant to President and Deputy to Chief of Staff—629, 632  
Assistant to President for Economic and Domestic Policy—470, 473  
Assistant to President for National Security Affairs—465, 466, 516, 585, 589  
Assistant to President and Press Secretary—465, 466, 489, 490, 506, 521, 573, 592, 598  
Assistant to President for Science and Technology—589, 611  
Chief of Staff—465, 466, 553, 589  
Counsel to President—528, 531  
Deputy Assistant to President and Director of Office of Intergovernmental Affairs—629, 632  
Director of National Drug Control Policy—582, 613, 624  
Ethics. *See* Government agencies and employees  
Special Assistant to President for Intergovernmental Affairs—496  
Wildlife refuges. *See specific State*  
World Bank. *See* Reconstruction and Development, International Bank for  
YES. *See* Youth Entering Service to America  
Youth. *See specific subject*; Children and youth  
Youth Entering Service to America—518

## Name Index

### Administration of George Bush, 1989

- Abramowitz, Morton I.—578  
 Acheson, Dean G.—468  
 Adams, John Q.—608  
 Alexander, Lamar—586, 587  
 Allday, Martin L.—542  
 Alvarado, Donna M.—519  
 Ammerman, Burt—466  
 Anderson, Debra R.—629, 632  
 Anderson, Terry—604  
 Angle, James L.—586  
 Aquino, Corazon C.—592  
 Arias Sánchez, Oscar—606  
 Armitage, Richard L.—616  
 Aronson, Bernard W.—465  
 Aspin, Les—507  
 Baker, James A., III—465, 490, 584, 607  
 Baliles, Gerald L.—481  
 Ball, David G.—555  
 Ball, Lucille—623  
 Begin, Menachem—491  
 Bell, Griffin B.—532  
 Bennett, William J.—470, 582, 613, 624  
 Bentsen, Lloyd—550, 553, 622  
 Berra, Yogi—471, 477, 518, 523, 538, 568, 569, 626  
 Bertrand, John—567  
 Bevin, Ernest—468  
 Bicouvaris, Mary V.—479, 481  
 Bilirakis, Evelyn—627, 628  
 Bilirakis, Michael—626-628  
 Blanchard, James J.—563  
 Boccardi, Louis D.—603, 604  
 Boehlert, Sherwood L.—538  
 Bonaparte, Napoleon—604  
 Boskin, Michael J.—470, 473  
 Bowden, John—567  
 Bracken, Frank A.—542  
 Bradley, Bill—523  
 Brady, Nicholas F.—465, 552, 553  
 Bromley, D. Allan—591, 611  
 Brooks, Jack—592  
 Brown, Eddie F.—542  
 Brown, Jacqueline K.—557  
 Brubeck, Ed—567  
 Brunelli, Samuel—629  
 Bush, Barbara—479, 497, 513, 514, 519, 521, 535, 538, 544, 545, 566, 568, 579, 588, 615, 620, 622, 627, 628  
 Bush, Columba—615  
 Bush, John E.—615, 625  
 Byrd, Robert C.—507, 550, 553  
 Campbell, Tom J.—609  
 Card, Andrew H., Jr.—629, 632  
 Carey, James J.—594  
 Carney, Nell—617  
 Carter, Jimmy—498  
 Castle, Michael N.—481  
 Caulfield, James—543  
 Cavazos, Lauro F.—472, 474, 480, 481, 543, 544, 615, 632, 633  
 Charles, Daedra—586  
 Cheney, Richard B.—500, 535, 585  
 Churchill, Winston L.S.—603  
 Clemens, Samuel L. *See* Twain, Mark  
 Clement, Bob—586  
 Clements, William P.—620, 622  
 Clymer, Brian W.—556  
 Conrad, Kent—608  
 Consalvi, Simon A.—465  
 Conte, Silvio O.—550, 553, 598  
 Cooper, Jim—586  
 Cosby, Bill—633  
 Cosby, Camille—633  
 Courter, Jim—543  
 Cox, C. Christopher—612  
 Crawford, Gary—569  
 Cristiani, Alfredo—506  
 Crockett, Davy—620  
 Cronan, Joan—586  
 Culvahouse, Arthur B., Jr.—581, 582  
 Cummock, Victoria—466  
 Curtis, Brenda—569  
 Dannemeyer, William E.—612  
 Darman, Richard G.—470, 471, 552, 553  
 Davila, Robert R.—617  
 de la Garza, E.—571  
 DeSio, Joseph E.—469  
 Dewey, Thomas E.—604  
 Dirksen, Everett M.—546  
 Dole, Elizabeth H.—473, 503, 566, 568, 629, 631-633  
 Dole, Robert—573  
 Domenici, Pete V.—550, 553  
 Dorgan, Byron L.—608  
 Dornan, Robert K.—612  
 Downey, Morton, Jr.—535  
 Duarte Fuentes, José N.—506  
 Duderstadt, James J.—522  
 Duffy, Michael W.—586  
 Dugan, Bill—567  
 Dukakis, Michael S.—566

*Administration of George Bush, 1989*

- Duncan, John J.—586  
Durenberger, Dave—517  
Early, Joseph D.—598  
Edwards, Tonya—586  
Einstein, Albert—621  
Eisenhower, Dwight D.—604  
Engler, John—563  
Escalante, Jaime—615  
Fauci, Anthony S.—615  
Ferraro, Geraldine A.—566  
Feulner, Edwin J., Jr.—582  
Figueredo, Reinaldo—465  
Fisher, Angie—523  
Fisher, Jonathan—523  
Fisher, Mark—523  
Fisher, Steve—522, 523  
Fitzwater, Marlin—465, 466, 489, 490, 503, 506, 521, 573, 592, 598  
Fletcher, James C.—524  
Foley, Thomas S.—550, 551, 553, 573  
Ford, Gerald R.—522, 523  
Franklin, Benjamin—539  
Frenzel, Bill—550, 553  
Fresh, James H.—627  
Frost, Sheila—586, 588  
Galinsky, Harry—543  
Gallardo, Félix—624  
Gallegly, Elton—612  
Gandhi, Mohandas K.—544  
Garrett, H. Lawrence, III—541  
Gartland, John C.—517  
Gates, Brad—612-614  
Gehrig, Lou—519  
Geibler, Wendy—466  
Georgine, Robert A.—566, 567  
Gingrich, Newt—550-553  
Goodling, William F.—481  
Gorbachev, Mikhail S.—489, 490, 501, 584  
Gordon, Bart—586  
Gordon, Bridgette—586-588  
Gramm, Phil—622, 626  
Guiton, Bonnie F.—617  
Habicht, Frank H., II—541  
Halbrook, David—629  
Haley, Alex—480  
Halsey, William F.—603  
Harlow, Bryce L.—556  
Harris, Chessie—518  
Hatcher, Everett—623  
Hatcher, Mary J.—623  
Hatfield, Mark O.—550, 553  
Hawhee, Debbie—587  
Hayde, Michael K.—612, 613  
Hayes, Wayne W.—610  
Head, Dena—586, 587  
Head, Hazel—588  
Healy, George P.A.—579  
Hernández, Valentín—465  
Higgins, Sean—523  
Hobby, Bill—620  
Holmes, Oliver W.—628  
Horgan, Joseph—466  
Horton, Frank—515  
Hudson, Paul—466  
Hughes, Mark—523  
Hugo, Victor—563  
Hunt, Terence—586  
Hussein I, King—502, 576, 579, 584, 585  
Hutflitz, Edgar E., II—627  
Jamison, Delos C.—475  
Jaruzelski, Wojciech—489, 504, 564, 565  
Jefferson, Thomas—533, 604  
Jenkins, Dan—618  
Johnson, Benjamin, Jr.—534  
Johnson, Claudia A.—622  
Johnson, Lyndon B.—536, 622  
Kassebaum, Nancy L.—481  
Kaufman, George S.—471  
Kean, Thomas H.—481, 543  
Keating, William J.—603, 604  
Keith, Leroy, Jr.—633  
Kelso, F.B., II—626  
Kennedy, John F.—536  
Kilberg, Bobbie G.—475  
King. *See other part of name*  
Kiszczak, Czesław—564  
Kleppe, Thomas S.—608  
Kosciusko, Thaddeus—565  
Kozaren, Robert—563  
Larson, Thomas D.—556  
Lasker, Albert D.—598  
Lasker, Mary—598  
Lasorda, Tom C.—610  
Lawn, John C.—623, 624  
Lehder Rivas, Carlos—624  
Levin, Carl M.—515  
Levitsky, Melvyn—476  
Lewis, Gib—620  
Lincoln, Abraham—579  
Link, Arthur A.—608  
Lucas, William—616, 633  
Luce, Thomas W., III—621  
Lujan, Manuel, Jr.—615  
Lungren, Daniel E.—614  
MacArthur, Douglas—572  
Mack, Connie—623, 626, 627  
Mahatma. *See other part of name*  
Mann, Horace—513  
Martinez, Robert—623, 626, 627  
Mashek, John W.—586  
McAllister, Eugene J.—521  
McCall, David W.—595  
McCarthy, William—566  
McClure, Mary—496  
McCray, Melissa—586, 587  
McGhee, Carla—586  
McMurtry, Larry—620  
McNulty, Timothy J.—586

- McQuillan, Lawrence—586  
 Melanson, Edgar—543  
 Merino, Francisco—506  
 Michel, Robert H.—573  
 Miller, Ella—513  
 Mills, Terry—523  
 Mitchell, George J.—550-553, 573  
 Mitterrand, François—573, 584, 598  
 Morales, Diane K.—517  
 Mosbacher, Robert A.—470  
 Moskal, Edward J.—564  
 Motley, Langhorne A.—537  
 Mubarak, M. Hosni—466, 477, 491, 498, 502, 585  
 Mubarak, Suzanne—477  
 Muñoz Sanabria, Rafael G.—625  
 Murkowski, Frank H.—500  
 Myers, Dale D.—524  
  
 Neale, Harold W.—539  
 Negroponete, John D.—537  
 Nettles, Graig—630  
 Niles, Thomas M.T.—476  
 Noor, Queen—579  
 Noriega, Manuel A.—629  
 North, Oliver L.—501, 536, 581  
 Nunn, Sam—507  
  
 O'Neill, Thomas P., Jr.—598  
 Ozark, Daniel L.—518  
  
 Packwood, Bob—550, 553  
 Paige, Satchel—611  
 Panetta, Leon E.—550, 553  
 Pastorino, Robert S.—465  
 Payton, Benjamin F.—633  
 Pearson, Lester B.—468  
 Pell, Claiborne—540  
 Pepper, Claude—598  
 Pérez, Carlos Andrés—465  
 Perez de Cuellar, Javier—584  
 Perpich, Rudy—481  
 Petersen, Donald E.—609  
 Porter, Roger B.—470, 473  
 Prince. *See other part of name*  
  
 Quayle, Dan—465, 523, 524, 546, 581, 586, 588, 589, 595, 596, 611  
 Queen. *See other part of name*  
 Quillen, James H.—586  
  
 Rassier, Donald—609, 610  
 Raul, Alan C.—468  
 Raven, Robert D.—592  
 Rayburn, Sam T.—534  
 Reagan, Nancy—619  
 Reagan, Ronald—506, 521, 536, 595, 596, 605, 615, 618  
 Reilly, William K.—500, 501, 505, 537  
 Rice, Glen—523  
 Richards, Ann—622  
 Ridge, Thomas J.—566  
 Riegle, Donald W., Jr.—563  
 Rinaldo, Matthew J.—543  
 Ripley, Robert L.—523  
  
 Ritter, Bruce—521  
 Robbins, Clyde E.—505  
 Robinson, Rumeal—523  
 Rodriguez, Miguel—465  
 Rogers, Will—632  
 Romney, George—519  
 Roosevelt, Alice H.—608  
 Roosevelt, Franklin D.—573, 603  
 Roosevelt, Martha B.—608  
 Roosevelt, Theodore—540, 604, 606, 608, 609  
 Roukema, Marge—543  
 Rowe, James N.—592  
 Ruel, Buddy—567  
  
 Sadat, Anwar—491  
 Salk, Jonas E.—598  
 Sandler, Norman D.—586  
 Sasser, James R.—550, 553  
 Sa'ud, Fahd bin 'Abd al-'Aziz Al—585  
 Schembechler, Glenn E.—522, 523  
 Schiff, Joseph G.—558  
 Schmalensee, Richard—476  
 Schrag, Judy—617  
 Schuller, Robert H.—613  
 Schuman, Robert—468  
 Schwartz, Murray—614  
 Scott, Charles R.—473  
 Scott, Gloria—633  
 Seowcroft, Brent—465, 466  
 Seigenthaler, John L.—531  
 Shamir, Shulamit—498  
 Shamir, Yitzhak—491, 497, 502, 585  
 Shevardnadze, Eduard A.—607  
 Shiah, Richard—539  
 Sihanouk, Norodom, Prince—583  
 Simpson, Alan K.—550-553  
 Sinner, George A.—608  
 Sinner, Jane—608  
 Sisco, Gina M.—544  
 Skinner, Samuel K.—466, 500, 504-506, 537  
 Smith, James D.—505  
 Spaak, Paul-Henri C.—468  
 Spearman, Leonard H.O., Sr.—497  
 Stahl, Lesley R.—586  
 Stenholm, Charles W.—571  
 Stevens, Ted—500  
 Stevenson, Adlai E.—532  
 Stieglitz, Allison—518  
 Sullivan, Louis W.—574, 632, 633  
 Summitt, Pat H.—586-588  
 Sundquist, Don—586  
 Sununu, John H.—465, 466, 553  
 Szoka, Edmund C.—563  
  
 Taillandier, Pascal—586  
 Tejera-Paris, Enrique—465  
 Tettleton, Mickey—473  
 Thompson, James R., Jr.—525  
 Thornburgh, Richard L.—515, 586, 612, 623, 625, 626, 633  
 Thurmond, Strom—592

*Administration of George Bush, 1989*

Tichy, Rose—518  
Tinsley, Jackson B.—536  
Tomlinson, James F.—603  
Tower, John G.—535, 536  
Truly, Richard H.—524  
Truman, Harry S.—468, 604  
Twain, Mark—568, 604  
Updike, John—480  
Vader, Michael—617  
Van Buren, Martin—583, 584  
Vaught, Loy—523  
Villalpando, Catalina V.—477  
von Raab, William—612, 626, 627  
Walesa, Lech—489, 504, 564, 565, 568  
Walgren, Doug—538  
Warren, Ellen A.—503  
Washington, George—604, 638

Weldon, Curt—538  
West, Mae—544  
Whitehead, Alfred N.—514  
Whitten, Jamie L.—507, 550, 553  
Wilkey, Malcolm R.—532  
Wilsford, James—543  
Wilson, Pete—609, 612  
Wolfowitz, Paul D.—555  
Wright, Jim—540, 546, 550-553, 573, 581, 595,  
596, 598  
Yeutter, Clayton—569-572  
Yeutter, Jeane—572  
Yost, Paul A.—500, 505, 537, 623, 626, 627  
Young, C.W. Bill—626, 627  
Young, Don—500  
Young, Frank E.—558  
Young, Robert—629

## Document Categories List

### Administration of George Bush, 1989

#### *Addresses and Remarks*

*See also* Interviews With the News Media  
Agriculture Department, Farm Radio Broadcast—569  
American Business Conference, briefing—470  
American Legislative Exchange Council, briefing—629  
American Newspaper Publishers Association, annual conference in Chicago, IL—603  
American Society of Newspaper Editors, meeting—531  
Associated Press, business luncheon in Chicago, IL—603  
Bipartisan budget agreement between the President and the joint leadership of Congress, announcement—550  
Building and Construction Trades Department, AFL-CIO, meeting—566  
C3I drug interdiction center, dedication ceremony in Miami, FL—626  
Centennial Grove, dedication ceremony in Bismarck, ND—608  
Citizens of Hamtramck, MI, meeting—563  
Congressional Fire Services Institute, dinner—538  
Congressional Gold Medal, presentation ceremony—598  
Egypt, visit of President Mubarak  
Dinner—477  
Meeting—466  
Ford Aerospace Space Systems Division employees, meeting in Palo Alto, CA—609  
FSX-fighter aircraft, announcement of Japan-U.S. agreement—636  
Historically black colleges and universities, Executive order signing ceremony—632  
International Drug Enforcement Conference in Miami, FL—623  
Israel, visit of Prime Minister Shamir  
Dinner—497  
Meeting—491  
Jordan, visit of King Hussein I  
Dinner—579  
Meeting—576  
Law Day, U.S.A., proclamation signing ceremony—592  
Law enforcement community members, meeting in Orange County, CA—612  
Michael Bilirakis Alzheimer's Center, dedication ceremony in Palm Harbor, FL—627

#### *Addresses and Remarks—Continued*

National Aeronautics and Space Administration, nomination of Richard H. Truly to be Administrator—524  
National Space Council, establishment, Executive order signing ceremony—588  
National Teacher of the Year Award, presentation ceremony—479  
National Volunteer Week, proclamation signing ceremony—513  
North Atlantic Treaty, 40th anniversary commemorative ceremony—468  
Project Educational Forum, meeting in Union, NJ—543  
Spanish-American community, meeting in Los Angeles, CA—614  
Texas State legislature, meeting in Austin—620  
U.S.S. *Iowa*, memorial service for crewmembers in Norfolk, VA—603  
University of Michigan Wolverines, meeting—522  
University of Tennessee Lady Volunteers, meeting—586  
Volunteer Action Award recipients, presentation ceremony—517

#### *Appointments and Nominations*

*See also* Addresses and Remarks; Digest, Nominations Submitted, and Checklist at the end of each issue  
Agriculture Department, General Counsel—468  
Army Department, Secretary—616  
Council of Economic Advisers, member—476  
Defense Department, Under Secretary (Policy)—555  
Education Department  
Assistant Secretary (Special Education and Rehabilitation Services)—617  
Rehabilitation Services Administration, Commissioner—617  
Energy Department, Assistant Secretaries  
Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs—557  
Environment, Safety and Health—517  
Environmental Protection Agency, Deputy Administrator—541  
European Communities, U.S. Representative—476  
Federal Maritime Commission, Acting Chairman—594

## *Administration of George Bush, 1989*

### **Appointments and Nominations—Continued**

- Health and Human Services Department
  - Food and Drug Administration, Commissioner—558
  - Office of Consumer Affairs, Director—617
- Housing and Urban Development Department, Assistant Secretary (Public and Indian Housing)—558
- Interior Department
  - Assistant Secretary (Indian Affairs)—542
  - Bureau of Land Management, Director—475
  - Solicitor—542
  - Under Secretary—542
- Justice Department, Assistant Attorney General (Civil Rights Division)—616
- Labor Department, Assistant Secretary (Pension and Welfare Benefit)—555
- National Aeronautics and Space Administration Administrator—524
  - Deputy Administrator—525
- National Commission for Employment Policy, Chairman—517
- National Commission on Superconductivity, Chairman—595
- National Labor Relations Board, Acting General Counsel—469
- Navy Department, Secretary—541
- Office of Science and Technology Policy, Director—591
- State Department
  - Ambassadors
    - Rwanda—497
    - Turkey—578
  - Assistant Secretaries
    - Economic and Business Affairs—521
    - International Narcotics Matters—476
- Transportation Department
  - Federal Highway Administration, Administrator—556
  - Urban Mass Transit Administration, Administrator—556
- Treasury Department
  - Assistant Secretary (Legislative Affairs)—556
  - Deputy Under Secretary (Legislative Affairs)—556
  - Treasurer of the U.S.—477
- White House Office, Special Assistant to the President for Intergovernmental Affairs—496

### **Bill Signings**

- See also* Acts approved at the end of each issue
- Bipartisan Accord on Central America, implementation—572
- Whistleblower Protection Act of 1989
  - Remarks—515
  - Statement—516

### **Bipartisan Accords**

- Budget agreement—553

### **Communications to Congress**

- Budget deferrals, message—569
- Burma, suspension of beneficiary developing country status, letter—546

### **Communications to Congress—Continued**

- Central African Republic, suspension of beneficiary developing country status, letter—546
- Educational Excellence Act of 1989, message transmitting proposed legislation—482
- Government-Wide Ethics Act of 1989, message—525
- ICBM Rail Garrison Program, additional funds, letter—507
- Nicaragua, U.S. national emergency
  - Continuation, letter—595
  - Economic sanctions, letter—596
- Panama, U.S. national emergency
  - Continuation, message—495
  - Economic sanctions, message—495
- Saudi Arabia, arms sales certification, letter—540
- Science and technology report, message—487
- United Nations, member country activities report, letter—581

### **Communications to Federal Agencies**

- Harmonized Tariff Schedules of the U.S., Generalized System of Preferences, memorandum—547
- Saudi Arabia, arms sales certification, memorandum—540

### **Executive Orders**

- Ethical conduct for Federal officers and employees—526
- Executive Schedule, amendment—638
- Historically black colleges and universities—634
- National Space Council, establishment—589
- Nicaraguan democratic resistance, U.S. aid—619

### **Fact Sheets**

- Alaskan oil spill, Federal cleanup assistance—504
- Educational Excellence Act of 1989—483
- Ethics reform proposals—529
- Health care for infants, children, and pregnant women—574

### **Interviews With the News Media**

- Farm-community journalists—569
- News Conference, April 7 (No. 7)—499
- White House press corps—581, 618

### **Letters and Messages**

- National Nursing Home Week—578

### **Notices**

- Nicaragua, continuation of the U.S. national emergency—595
- Panama, continuation of the U.S. national emergency—495

*Document Categories List to Issues 14-17*

**Proclamations**

Bicentennial Celebration of the Inauguration of George Washington—638  
Cancer Control Month—493  
Crime Victims Week—521  
Death of American servicemen on board the USS *Iowa*—594  
Education Day, U.S.A.—557  
Harmonized Tariff Schedules of the U.S., Generalized System of Preferences, amendments—548  
Law Day, U.S.A.—593  
Loyalty Day—637  
National Arbor Day—636  
National Child Care Awareness Week—465  
National Consumers Week—494  
National Drinking Water Week—639  
National Former Prisoners of War Recognition Day—506  
National Organ and Tissue Donor Awareness Week—591  
National Recycling Month—580  
National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution Centennial Day—640  
National Volunteer Week—514  
Pan American Day and Pan American Week—542

**Statements by the President**

*See also* Appointments and Nominations; Bill Signings  
Death of Lucille Ball—623  
Health care for infants, children, and pregnant women—574  
Panama's Presidential elections—629

**Statements Other Than Presidential**

*See also* Bill Signings; Checklist at the end of each issue  
Assassination of Lt. Col. James N. Rowe, USA, in the Philippines—592  
El Salvador, meeting with President-elect Cristiani—506  
Lebanon—573, 598  
Pan American Flight 103, meeting with representatives of the bombing victims' families—466  
Polish roundtable accords—489  
President and Mrs. Bush's 1988 Income Tax return—521  
Saudi Arabia, arms sales certification, justification—541  
Semiautomatic weapons, suspension of imports—490  
Soviet Central American policy—489  
Venezuela, meeting with President Perez—465

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