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2009-0166-S

FOIA Number:
2009-0166-S

FOIA MARKER

**This is not a textual record. This is used as an
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Library Staff.**

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

OA/ID Number: 90510
Folder ID Number: 90510-008

Folder Title:
Monday, May 15, 1989

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
V	12	11	2	4

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
01. Schedule	Schedule of the President [redaction] [50 USC 403g, Sec 6], (1 pp.)	05/15/89	(b)(3), (b)(7)(c), (b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f)	
02a. Log	White House Telephone Log [E.D.T.] [redaction of personal information] (3 pp.)	05/15/89	(b)(6)	
02b. Log	White House Telephone Log [Signal Switchboard] [redaction of personal information] (1 pp.)	05/15/89	(b)(6)	
02c. Notes	Handwritten notes of Presidential Phone Calls with President Salinas [double-sided] (1 pp.)	05/15/89	(b)(1)	
03a. Talking Points	Talking Points for conversations with President Sanguinetti, President Garcia, and President Alfonsin (5 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	C
03b. Notes	Handwritten notes of conversations with President Sanguinetti, President Garcia, and President Alfonsin (5 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	
04a. Letter	From George Bush to Hank Searls Re: visit to the White House [redaction of personal information] (1 pp.)	05/15/89	(b)(6)	
04b. Letter	From Hank Searls to President Bush Re: invitation to inauguration [redaction of personal information] (1 pp.)	01/27/89	(b)(6)	

Page 1 of 1

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Office of the President

Series: Daily Files

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Monday, May 15, 1989

Pinksheet Number: dw1326

OA/ID Number: 90510-008

Date Closed: 5/5/2009

FOIA/Sys Case #: 2009-0166-S

Re-review Case #:

P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

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SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

Monday, May 15, 1989

8:00 am (15 min)	<u>Intelligence Briefing</u> (Scowcroft/Sununu)	Oval Office
8:15 am (30 min)	<u>National Security Briefing</u> (Scowcroft/Sununu)	Oval Office
8:45 am (30 min)	<u>Meeting with Governor Sununu</u>	Oval Office
9:15 am (30 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
9:45 am (5 min)	Photo with Mathcounts <u>National Competition Winners</u> (Demarest) (<i>wires</i>) (TAB A)	Oval Office
10:00 am (10 min)	Meeting with President Jawara of The Gambia (Scowcroft) (<i>wave still</i>) (Distributed Separately)	Oval Office
10:10 am (1 hr 35 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
11:45 am	The President departs to address the National Peace Officers' Memorial Day Service at the U. S. Capitol (Demarest/Studdert) (TAB B -- Trip Schedule)	South Lawn
12:50 pm	<u>Arrives White House</u>	South Lawn
12:50 pm (30 min)	<u>Lunch</u>	Oval Office
1:20 pm (10 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Fitzwater)	Oval Office
1:30 pm (20 min)	<u>Media Interview</u> (Fitzwater) (TAB C)	Oval Office
2:00 pm (10 min)	Meeting with the President of the <u>International Committee of the Red Cross</u> (Scowcroft) (Distributed Separately) <i>Open Stills</i>	Oval Office



1.15 apt 1.20 dinner

2:15 pm (15 min)	Meeting with Polish Party Secretary Jozef Czyrek (Scowcroft) 2 women open photo writing pool	Oval Office (Distributed Separately)
2:30 pm (45 min) 2:40 (30 min)	Personal Staff Time Darman, Sumner, Brady	Oval Office
3:15 pm (60 min)	NSC Meeting (Scowcroft)	Cabinet Room (Distributed Separately)
4:15 pm (30 min)	Personal Staff Time	Oval Office
4:45 pm (15 min)	Meeting with Governor Sununu	Oval Office
5:00 - 5:30 . Baker, Scowcroft, Sumner + others		

7:25 Potus an Oval 7:39 Rose Zomaria into Oval 7:44 Rose Zomaria out
 7:54 add Sumner 7:56 add (b)(7)(c), (b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f) 7:58 (b)(7)(c), (b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f)
 8:00 add Roger Porter 8:08 Porter out; add DCI (b)(3) [50 USC 403g, Sec 6] Gates, Scowcroft
 8:21 add V.P. 8:28 DCI (b)(3) [50 USC 403g, Sec 6] out 8:58 Scowcroft + Gates out
 9:30 Sumner + V.P. out 9:49 add Mathcounts participants 9:54 all out
 10:02 add Pres Javara et al; add Scowcroft 10:24 all out. 10:55 add Sumner
 10:56 add Scowcroft 10:18 Scowcroft out 10:28 Sumner out
 (see advance schedule)

12:53 arr Oval 1:22 add Fitzwater + Scowcroft 1:28 Fitzwater out
 1:30 add Fitzwater + Arnold De Borchgrave 1:35 add Gov. Sumner
 2:01 all out; Scowcroft remains 2:02 add ICRC President et al
 2:13 all out; Scowcroft remains 2:13 add Gates, Baker and Roman Popiaduk
 2:16 Czyrek into Oval (see attached participants list) 2:42 all out except Gates, Scowcroft + Baker
 2:43 Baker, Gates, Scowcroft out 2:45 Brady + Darman in 2:48 add Sumner
 3:21 Potus, others move to Cabinet Rm 4:52 Potus + Sumner to Oval office
 4:56 Sumner out 5:02 add Baker, Sumner, Cheney, VP Harries + Paul Wolffowitz (sp?)
 Gates, Scowcroft, Eagleburger, General Sp? + DOD - Cheney Staff
 5:55 all out; Baker + Sumner remain
 5:58 Baker + Sumner out
 (Check movement logs for balance of day)

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

depart 7:15 pm

Dinner, Monday, May 15, 1989 7.30 p.m. Informal

Guest list:

The President

Senator Alan Simpson and Anne Simpson

Mr Peter Simpson and Lynn Simpson

Mr Lawrence Eagleburger, Deputy Secretary of State

Mr Sten Andersson, Foreign Minister of Sweden,
and Britta Andersson

Mr Göran Berg, Deputy Head of the Political Department,
Ministry for Foreign Affairs

Mr Anders Björner, Assistant Under Secretary,
Ministry for Foreign Affairs

Mr Mats Marling, Deputy Assistant Under Secretary,
Ministry for Foreign Affairs

Ms Annika Söder, Head of Section,
Ministry for Foreign Affairs

Ms Lena Näslund, Information Officer,
Ministry for Foreign Affairs

Mr Sven-Olof Petersson, Minister, Deputy Chief of Mission,
Swedish Embassy and Anita Petersson

Baron Stig Leuhusen, Hostess's brother and Elisabeth Leuhusen

Mrs Anna Lundström, Host and Hostess's daughter

Countess Christina Wachtmeister, Hostess's daughter
and Mr Amir Khazaneh

Count Erik Wachtmeister, Host and Hostess's son

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

E.D.T.

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

MAY 15, 1989

PRESIDENT

	TIME		DISC	NAME	ACTION
	PLACED				
OUT	7:31 AM		7:39	MR. LEE ATWATER OFC: WASHINGTON, D.C. 863-8856	TLKD-OK
~~XINC~~	~~PM~~				
OUT	AM				
INC	PM				
OUT	7:58 AM		8:01	MRS. NANCY ELLIS (b)(6)	TLKD-OK
~~XINC~~	~~PM~~				
OUT	AM				
INC	PM				
OUT	9:21 AM		9:24	SEN. PETE DOMENICI (b)(6)	TLKD-OK
~~INC~~	~~PM~~				
OUT	AM				
INC	PM				
OUT	9:47 AM		9:49	MRS. BARBARA BUSH RES: WASHINGTON, D.C. WHITE HOUSE ADMIN. X540	TLKD-OK
~~INC~~	~~PM~~				
OUT	AM				
INC	PM				
~~XOUT~~	10:20 AM			SEN. PETE DOMENICI OFC: WASHINGTON, D.C. 224-7090	TLKD TO MS PRESOCK
~~INC~~	~~PM~~				
OUT	AM				
INC	PM				
OUT	10:25 AM		10:29	DR. PRUNIER OFC: GREENWICH; CT. 203-869-7704	TLKD-OK 10:27AM
~~XINC~~	~~PM~~				

E.D.T.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

PRESIDENT

MAY 15

, 19 89

PRESIDENT

	TIME		NAME	ACTION
	PLACED	DISC		
~~OUT~~	10:27 AM		SEN. JAMES McCLURE OFC: WASHINGTON, D.C. 224-1003	ON PHONE TOLD BRIDGET MONTAGNE
INC	~~PM~~			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	10:33 AM		CHARLIE BARTLETT OFC: WASHINGTON, D.C. 234-3681	LW TOLD MS. PRESOCK BY 1:04PM TOLD MS. PRESOCK
~~INC~~	PM	1:09		KEEP TRYING
OUT	AM			TLKS-OK 1:07PM
INC	PM			
OUT	10:51 AM		CONG. SONNY MONTGOMERY OFC WASHINGTON, D.C. 225-5031	LW RETURNED CALL 12:09PM PRESUS. AT CAPITOL TLKD. TO
~~INC~~	PM	1:55		BRIDGET MONTAGNE
OUT	AM			TLKD-OK 1:50PM
INC	PM			
OUT	AM		JOAN SCHNELL	LW
~~INC~~	5:12 PM	6:22	(b)(6)	TLKD-OK 6:20PM
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	~~XAM~~		SECY SAMUEL SKINNER OFC: WASHINGTON, D.C. WHITE HOUSE ADMIN. X428	IN MTY TLKD TO PATTY PRESOCK
~~INC~~	5:56 PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	~~XAM~~		MRS. PEGGY NOONAN	TLKD-OK
~~INC~~	6:14 PM	6:16	(b)(6)	

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

E,D,T,

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

MAY 15

, 19⁸⁹

PRESIDENT

	TIME		NAME	ACTION
	PLACED	DISC		
OUT	~~AM~~ 6:43 PM	6:44	PATTY PRESOCK OFC: WASHINGTON, D.C. WHITE HOUSE ADMIN. X6508	TLKD-OK
~~INC~~ OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
~~XXX~~	~~AM~~		PATTY PRESOCK OFC: WASHINGTON, D.C. WHITE HOUSE ADMIN X500	TLKD-OK
INC	6:46 PM	6:47		
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	~~AM~~		MRS. PRESCOTT BUSH (b)(6)	TLKD-OK
~~INC~~ OUT	6:57 PM	6:58		
INC	AM			
OUT	PM			
~~XXX~~ INC	7:08 PM	7:10	GOV. JOHN H. SUNUNU OFC: WASHINGTON, D.C. WHITE HOUSE ADMIN. X685	TLKD-OK
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			

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02b. Log	White House Telephone Log [Signal Switchboard] [redaction of personal information] (1 pp.)	05/15/89	(b)(6)	

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

SIGNAL SWITCHBOARD

May 15, 1989

	TIME		NAME	ACTION
	PLACED	DISC		
OUT	10:43 AM	11:09	Conference Call: President Carlos Salinas	Tlkd-ok 10:58 AM
INC	PM		(b)(6)	
OUT	AM		Mr. Ralph H. Sigler White House Situation Room White House Signal 2-2264	
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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02c. Notes	Handwritten notes of Presidential Phone Calls with President Salinas [double-sided] (1 pp.)	05/15/89	(b)(1)	

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Presidential Phone Calls



DATE: 5-¹⁵~~14~~-89 TIME: 1 pm ☒ incoming/outgoing

WITH: Rep Montgomery

SUBJECT: attached

FOLLOW UP: Possible call be me to
James Whitten - after
check with Fred McChes

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

Bush Library Photocopy
George Bush Handwriting



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

THE DIRECTOR

MAY 12, 1989

906
Bush Library Photocopy
George Bush Handwriting

NOTE FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: RICHARD G. DARMAN *Rich Darman*
SUBJECT: SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS BILL --
CONVERSATION(S) WITH CONGRESSMAN MONTGOMERY

I gather you will be travelling with Sonny Montgomery on Saturday. It would be very helpful if you (and John Sununu and Fred McClure) could make the following points to him:

- o We want a lean, "dire emergencies," supplemental -- that includes veterans medical care money, but excludes drug money. (Whitten is expected to advance such a stripped down bill on Tuesday.)
- o We need Montgomery's help to defeat any effort by Smith to add drug money on the House floor. (We think Smith will try to add such an amendment on a basis that would be unacceptable.)
- o If we can keep the supplemental drug-free (so to speak), the veterans money can be signed into law by Memorial Day. If not, not.

cc: John Sununu
Fred McClure

Fred —

FYI — This has gone forward to POTUS & Sununu has seen.

This may be good to arrange on AF-1 tomorrow.

*Jm
5/12*

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMENTS

LOCATION Washington, D.C.

DATE 15 May 1989

TIME	MOVEMENTS
0724	South Grounds
0726	Oval Office
1146	South Grounds
1147	Depart South Grounds via Motorcade
1153	Arrive U.S. Capitol
1248	Depart U.S. Capitol via Motorcade
1252	Arrive South Grounds
1254	Oval Office
1522	Cabinet Room
1652	Oval Office
1829	Residence
1920	South Grounds
1920	Depart South Grounds via Motorcade (LOW KEY)
1935	Arrive Swedish Embassy (LOW KEY)
2210	Depart Swedish Embassy via Motorcade (LOW KEY)
2223	Arrive South Grounds (LOW KEY)
2226	Residence



News Summary

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

MONDAY, MAY 15, 1989 -- 6 a.m. EDT EDITION

TODAY'S HEADLINES

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

President Will Seek Talks With Gorbachev -- The White House plans to press for a summit meeting this year between President Bush and Soviet President Gorbachev -- possibly in the fall -- to speed the thawing of East-West relations, according to administration officials.

(Washington Times)

White House Hits Soviet's Arms Warning -- White House Press Secretary Marlin Fitzwater Sunday criticized the warning issued Saturday by Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze that NATO modernization of short-range nuclear missiles could lead the Soviet Union to develop new weapons or halt the destruction of old ones under the 1987 INF Treaty.

(Washington Post, AP, UPI)

Demonstrators Disrupt Schedule Of Sino-Soviet Summit -- A massive pro-democracy demonstration captured the heart of Beijing Monday and disrupted the program for the first day of a historic Sino-Soviet summit.

(New York Times, Washington Post, Reuter, UPI)

NATIONAL NEWS

Bush Presents Anti-Crime Proposals, But Bans Only Imported Assault Weapons -- President Bush is unveiling a package of anti-crime proposals including a permanent ban on imports of semiautomatic assault-style rifles, a crackdown on criminals using guns and \$1 billion for new prisons, officials say.

(Washington Post, AP)

NETWORK NEWS (Sunday evening)

CHINA/GORBACHEV -- As China's leaders prepare to welcome Mikhail Gorbachev, they have been forced to give into demonstrating students and talk with them.

NATO -- The Soviet threat to stop removing missiles was portrayed by the Bush administration as a clear attempt to divide NATO.

PANAMA -- Worshippers at Sunday services throughout Panama heard sharp criticism of Gen. Noriega.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS...A-2

NATIONAL NEWS.....A-8

NETWORK NEWS.....B-1

TALK SHOWS.....C-1

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

PRESIDENT WILL SEEK TALKS WITH GORBACHEV

The White House plans to press for a summit meeting this year between President Bush and Soviet President Gorbachev -- possibly in the fall -- to speed the thawing of East-West relations, according to administration officials.

White House officials considering the meeting, which would be one of the earliest ever between a new President and a Soviet leader, have suggested that it take place in the U.S. outside of Washington, possibly in Williamsburg, or in a Warsaw Pact country such as Hungary.

The date of the summit will not be set until after Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze and Secretary of State Baker meet for a second time, said the officials, who asked not to be identified.

"It's time to do it...I think it looks good," said one of the administration officials. (Paul Bedard, Washington Times, A1)

WHITE HOUSE HITS SOVIET'S ARMS WARNING

White House Press Secretary Marlin Fitzwater Sunday criticized the warning issued Saturday by Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze that NATO modernization of short-range nuclear missiles could lead the Soviet Union to develop new weapons or halt the destruction of old ones under the 1987 INF Treaty....

"We're not certain what he's talking about," Fitzwater said. "They wanted the treaty. They've been bragging about arms reduction all over Western Europe. It seems inconsistent that now suddenly they want to back away from arms reduction." ...

In his remarks at a political fund raiser Saturday night, President Bush seemed to be reacting to criticism that he is missing opportunities in dealing with the Soviets. "I'm going to keep the United States strong," he said, "but I am not going to miss an opportunity to discuss global peace and to work for the relief of regional tensions with Mr. Gorbachev."

(David Hoffman, Washington Post, A)

White House Uncertain About Soviet Statements

The White House expressed bewilderment over a Soviet threat to back away from its arms reduction plan by halting the dismantling of nuclear missiles.

Speaking to reporters Sunday aboard Air Force One en route from Kentucky to Washington, White House Press Secretary Marlin Fitzwater said, "We're reluctant to respond" to the Soviet Union's latest statement....

Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger, speaking on ABC's "This Week With David Brinkley," scoffed at Foreign Minister Shevardnadze's threat, saying the Soviet Union has "spent the last 10 years modernizing its short range" rockets....

Fitzwater also commented on Moscow's apparent rejection of the ["open skies" proposal] Bush made to the Soviet Union in his first major address on East-West foreign policy, delivered Friday at the Texas A&M University commencement....

"They missed the point" in rejecting "open skies," Fitzwater said. "The point of the speech was to change the nature of 40 years of relationship with the Soviet Union."

(Helen Thomas, UPI)

-more-

Baker Says Soviets Have No Choice On SS-23 Missiles

Secretary of State Baker says the Soviet threat to stop destroying its SS-23 missiles would violate an arms control treaty and appeared to be part of a publicity campaign to divide NATO....

"This is a matter that was specifically negotiated when the INF treaty was negotiated," he said....

"It would be a terrible mistake if we fall into the trap of playing politics with Western security," he said on CBS's "Face the Nation." "And the Russians would love, dearly love to see that happen.... "

"We don't need to be concerning ourselves with short-range public relations victories," Baker said. (Bryan Brumley, AP)

GORBACHEV FLIES TO BEIJING

Sino-Soviet Summit To Begin As Students Stage Hunger Strike

BEIJING -- Soviet President Gorbachev today ended 30 years of formal and often bitter estrangement between the rulers of the world's two largest communist nations by embarking on a historic flight to Beijing for the first Sino-Soviet summit since 1959. But his visit was clouded by the presence of thousands of students demonstrating for democracy in the city's central square....

Welcoming ceremonies are normally held just outside the Great Wall. But it appeared possible that the presence of more than 10,000 students and supporters on the square would force the government to shift the location of the ceremonies for Gorbachev to another location, perhaps inside the Great Hall.

Gorbachev's planned four-day visit to Beijing and Shanghai is expected to be strong in political symbolism and, according to Soviet officials, holds promise of producing some diplomatic progress on regional conflicts as well.

The Chinese have sought to dampen such expectations and to reassure the U.S. that the resumption of leadership meetings...with the Soviets will not harm the strategic relationship that Beijing and Washington have developed since 1972.

(Jim Hoagland & Daniel Southerland, Washington Post, A1)

Gorbachev Arrives For Summit Amid Student Protesters

BEIJING -- Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, capping a triumph for Soviet foreign policy in Asia, arrived in China Monday for the first Sino-Soviet summit in 30 years as pro-democracy student protesters forced the official welcoming ceremony to be moved from the city's main square to the airport....

Chinese officials said it was the first time in seven years that a welcoming ceremony had been held at the airport rather than at the Great Hall of the People in downtown Peking....

"We in the Soviet Union follow with keen interest the transformations that are unfolding in China," Gorbachev said in an indirect reference to the student disturbances. "But surely nothing can substitute personal knowledge of a country and direct contacts with its leaders and people."

...

China already has defused one potential embarrassment to the Kremlin by agreeing with the U.S. to postpone a scheduled port call Thursday by three U.S. Navy ships at Shanghai until Friday.

The Soviets had objected to the timing of the port call.

(Charles Mitchell, UPI)

DEMONSTRATORS DISRUPT SCHEDULE OF SINO-SOVIET SUMMIT

BEIJING -- A massive pro-democracy demonstration captured the heart of Beijing Monday and disrupted the program for the first day of a historic Sino-Soviet summit.

Tens of thousands of student demonstrators and supporters flooded Tiananmen Square as Soviet Leader Gorbachev landed at Beijing airport.

A welcoming ceremony due to have taken place in the square was switched to the airport and a Chinese spokesman said a meeting with Chinese President Yang Shangkung had been put back two hours to 6 p.m. (5 a.m. EDT).

(Robert Evans, Reuter)

Protesting Students In All Night Vigil For Gorbachev

PEKING -- In one of the most remarkable protests in modern Chinese history, more than 10,000 students defied their rulers and staged an all-night vigil in central Peking, waiting for Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to arrive.

"Give us democracy or give us death," read one of scores of banners fluttering in the chilly light breezes in the vast Tiananmen Square in the heart of the Chinese capital....

The Soviet leader has become a hero to Chinese students who see him as a champion of change who has outstripped China with the face of his political reforms.

"Students may starve but democracy will never die," said another slogan, referring to several hundred students who began a hunger strike Saturday to press demands for dialogue.

(Andrew Roche, Reuter)

U.S. Sees Summit As Positive Event

American officials and other Western experts cautiously welcome the summit meeting of Soviet and Chinese leaders this week....

Secretary Baker said Sunday that the summit meeting was "not something that the United States ought to be worried about." ...

Another administration official said: "We have not reacted negatively or nervously. We do not need to fear that the Soviets and the Chinese will improve relations at our expense." ...

Just before visiting China in February, President Bush said the Chinese-Soviet summit meeting was "a good thing, and it's nothing detrimental to the interests of the United States." ...

Bush's comments would have alarmed conservatives 15 years ago. But today the Heritage Foundation...concurs wholeheartedly.

"Washington should welcome the thaw between Moscow and Beijing," said Roger Brooks, director of Asian studies at the Heritage Foundation.

(Robert Pear, New York Times, A8)

NATIONALISTS DEMAND AUTONOMY FOR SOVIET BALTICS

TALLIN, U.S.S.R. -- Nationalist leaders from the Baltic republics Sunday issued a defiant political platform that they intend to push when the new Soviet legislature, the Congress of People's Deputies, opens in Moscow on May 25.

Speaking at a joint meeting here of supporters of popular front movements in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, the group of "Baltic bloc" deputies said their platform will include a demand that the Soviet Union be restructured into a union of sovereign republics in which each republic would have equal rights to decide domestic and international policy.

(Elizabeth Shogren, Washington Post, A19)

U.S. STRATEGY ON PANAMA WILL TAKE TIME, BAKER SAYS

President Bush's strategy of taking measured steps to force Gen. Noriega out of power will take time to work, Secretary of State Baker said Sunday.

"I think that the steps that the administration has taken so far need to be given...some time to work," Baker told CBS's "Face the Nation." ...

"I think that we've got good diplomatic support in the region," he added.... "This is really a problem for Latin American countries in the region, as well as the United States." (Reuter, Washington Post, A21)

U.S. Encouraging Exile Haven For Noriega

The Bush administration, anxious to oust Panama's Gen. Noriega, has made preliminary calls to Latin American nations asking them to accept him if he goes into exile.

Senior officials wouldn't reveal which countries the administration had contacted....

The State Department's No. 2 official, meanwhile, conceded Sunday that the February 1988 indictment of Gen. Noriega on drug-running charges has made it more difficult to force the Panamanian strongman from power....

"But the fact of the matter is he's played around in the drug game, he's been indicted...and the President's made it clear that the indictment stands," Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger said, appearing on ABC-TV's "This Week with David Brinkley."

(Paul Bedard & Warren Strobel, Washington Times, A6)

CALL FOR PANAMA UPRISING A KEY MOMENT FOR BUSH PRESIDENCY

George Bush's appeal to the citizens and the military of Panama to overthrow Gen. Noriega...may prove to be a defining moment in the Bush presidency....

Bush shed his cautious approach Saturday and called on Panamanians to "do everything they can" to overthrow Noriega.

By the striking escalation of rhetoric, Bush is not only putting Noriega's future at stake. He is also placing his Presidential credibility on the line.

At first glance, the odds that Bush's bold move will be successful appear even at best....

If Bush's appeal to the Panamanian Defense Forces falls on deaf ears, Bush will suffer an embarrassment in his first foreign policy crisis.

If insurrections and riots follow, Bush likely will be blamed for bringing on the bloodshed through intemperate remarks, even if they ultimately lead to Noriega's overthrow.

(News analysis, Stephen Kurkjian, Boston Globe)

PANAMA'S BISHOPS DENOUNCE VOTE FRAUD

Letter Read In Church Brings Applause

PANAMA CITY -- Roman Catholic church services across the country Sunday turned into protests against Gen. Noriega as clergymen read a letter Panama's bishops denouncing fraud and violence connected with last Sunday's elections.

After the Masses, worshippers poured out of packed churches and chanted opposition slogans such as "Justice!" and "Not one day more!" They waved white handkerchiefs in a symbol of anti-Noriega sentiment before dispersing peacefully. (William Branigin, Washington Post, A19)

ORTEGA GETS AID IN EUROPE

MANAGUA -- President Daniel Ortega returned home from a European tour Sunday with a pledge of \$50 million in new aid that broke a virtual credit embargo against Nicaragua by the Western world.

The money, pledged at an aid conference Friday in Stockholm, was short of the \$250 million Ortega said last month was needed to [boost] Nicaragua's economy....

Ortega accused the U.S....of having tried to sabotage the Stockholm meeting. But he said the move was only partially successful.

Washington, which boycotted the meeting, "sent messages and emissaries to different European governments to prevent them from participating in the conference," Ortega said.

(Reuter, Washington Times, A9)

PERONIST WINS IN PRESIDENTIAL VOTE

BUENOS AIRES -- Carlos Menem swept to victory in presidential elections Sunday, capping a resurgence by the Peronist Party that had been suppressed by the military for most of the past three decades.

With results from 56,548 of 75,358 ballot boxes nationwide, Menem tallied...46.8 percent of the votes, the Interior Ministry reported five hours after polls closed....

Menem immediately tried to heal wounds from the long, bitter campaign. He told reporters in La Rioja, "I'm going to ask him [runner-up Eduardo Angeloz] to work with me, and we'll go together toward a proposal of national unity."

(Ed McCullough, AP)

CONGRESS DEALS WITH FIGHTER DEAL

The Senate this week heads into what could be a close vote on the \$7 billion FSX deal....

Sen. Dixon asserted that despite recent assurances from the Japanese on a 40 percent U.S. share in the FSX project and safeguards for sensitive technology, "this is still the same old deal -- a bad, bad, bad, bad deal for America." ...

The Senate's vote on a resolution to halt the FSX is tentatively scheduled for Tuesday afternoon.

Andy Semmel, an aide to Sen. Lugar, said: "I think it's going to be extremely close."

(Barton Reppert, AP)

HYDROGEN BOMB DUMPED NEAR JAPAN IS LEAKING, U.S. TELLS TOKYO

TOKYO -- The U.S. has told Japan that a hydrogen bomb lost off the southern Japanese coast in 1965 has leaked radioactive material, an official told parliament Monday.

But the Foreign Ministry official quoted a U.S. report on the incident as saying there was no danger of an explosion or environmental contamination....

"We believe the U.S. report and think the United States explained (the incident) properly," Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno said in Parliament. "But we will establish groups of experts in ministries to look into the matter."

(Reuter)

VOTE PLAN APPROVED IN ISRAEL
Cabinet Agreement Skirts Divisive Issues In Arab Elections

JERUSALEM -- The cabinet Sunday approved an Israeli initiative providing for elections in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip to choose Palestinian leaders who would negotiate and administer an interim plan for limited self-rule.

These leaders would also participate in negotiations for a final peace settlement, according to the Israeli proposal, which was approved, 20 to 6, after seven hours of cabinet debate....

[The plan] avoids a number of potentially divisive issues, including...whether Israel ultimately is prepared to exchange some of the occupied territories in return for a peace pact with Palestinians....

Some political analysts here say Secretary of State Baker and the Bush administration will be disappointed with the purposely vague formulations approved Sunday....

But other analysts asserted that by offering a formula that for the first time is backed by both...Likud and the more dovish Labor party...the new initiative gives Baker something substantive upon which to base further negotiations with both Jerusalem and the Arab world.

(Glenn Frankel, Washington Post, A1)

EDITOR'S NOTE: "Sino-Soviet Visit May Be Deng's Last Hurrah," by Daniel Southerland, appears in The Washington Post, page A1.

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NATIONAL NEWS

BUSH TO UNVEIL WIDE-RANGING ANTICRIME PACKAGE

President Bush is expected to propose Monday a sweeping \$1.7 billion anticrime package that will include funding for 26,000 prison beds, 1,600 new federal prosecutors and support staff, and 825 additional federal law enforcement agents.

The President also will ask for dramatically stiffer penalties for firearms-related crimes, administration officials said....

But, in the face of strong opposition from the gun lobby, Bush has decided to defer comprehensive action against the manufacture and sale of semiautomatic, military-style assault rifles, an official said....

The President is expected to unveil his package in a speech to police officials Monday.

(Michael Isikoff, Washington Post, A6)

Bush Presents Anti-Crime Proposals, But Bans Only Imported Assault Weapons

President Bush is unveiling a package of anti-crime proposals including a permanent ban on imports of semiautomatic assault-style rifles, a crackdown on criminals using guns and \$1 billion for new prisons, officials say....

Administration officials, speaking on condition of anonymity, have said Bush is calling for a death penalty for drug "kingpins," a position he advocated in his presidential campaign last year, and for those who commit terrorist acts against Americans abroad.

Bush also is seeking \$1 billion from Congress for prison construction and enlargement -- enough to provide capacity for up to 29,000 new prisoners, deputy White House chief of staff Andrew Card said Sunday.

(Rita Beamish, AP)

AMENDMENTS WEIGH DOWN S&L BAILOUT BILL

Special Exemptions May Be Worth Billions To Favored Companies

...Despite evidence that congressional interference on behalf of special interests contributed to the country's most costly financial scandal ever, the House and Senate have decorated the S&L bill with dozens of amendments for favored institutions.

Most of the special-interest provisions are meant to give favored companies exemptions from several reforms that are being written into law because of specific abuses uncovered by the collapse of hundreds of thrifts....

Banking regulators say these reforms are needed because billions of dollars have been siphoned out of S&Ls into affiliated companies, leaving the government to take over the worthless thrifts....

Some of the special amendments are so obscure that even the lawmakers who introduced them can't explain them.

(Jerry Knight and Sharon Walsh, Washington Post, A1)

BLAST ON AIRCRAFT CARRIER KILLS TWO CREWMAN

NORFOLK -- An explosion and fire killed two crewmen on the aircraft carrier USS America, the Navy said today. It was the third fatal fire aboard a U.S. warship in less than a month.

The Norfolk-based carrier was in the Atlantic several hundred miles off North Carolina when the explosion occurred in a fuel pump room at about 7 p.m. EDT Saturday, according to Lt. Cmdr. Mike John, a Navy spokesman....

Lt. Paul Jenkins, a Navy spokesman, said it is unusual for the Navy to have three fatal shipboard fires in a month, but added, "There's no evidence to link these three isolated incidents. The Navy's overall safety record is superb."

(AP, Washington Post, A10)

GOP LOSING IDENTITY, VOTES UNDER BUSH, CRITICS CHARGE

President Bush is coming under growing political pressure from Republicans in Congress who warn that unless he draws sharper political differences with the Democrats, the GOP faces defeat in the 1990 elections.

Republicans "will get slaughtered in 1990 if the Bush administration doesn't frame some issues that separate us from the Democrats," said Rep. Humphrey....

"Schooling with the Democrats is a sure prescription for electoral disaster." ...

"If we continue to play in the Democrats' ballpark, they're going to end up selling all the peanuts and popcorn," said Sen. Helms....

Sen. Lott...said that with Democrats in the House and Senate "divided and debilitated," the administration has "a good opportunity for us to move forward with a clear vision, and it's just not happening." ...

"We are not necessarily looking for a divisive issue" to sharpen differences with the Democrats, Fred McClure, Bush's chief legislative lobbyist, said, "but if in the process we come upon an issue that is a polarization type of thing, then we'll deal with it in that fashion."

(Donald Lambro, Washington Times, A3)

MOSBACHER'S MISSION: ALL IN THE FAMILY?

Bob Mosbacher wants to be a Big Brother.

Not just to anyone. The Commerce secretary seems intent on nurturing certain favored businesses -- chiefly, high-technology industries capable of helping to overcome the nation's trade deficit. Moreover, he's intent on helping them against tough competitors from overseas....

Mosbacher denies any intent to create an interventionist industrial policy. Government shouldn't pick winners and losers among industries, he says....

But the secretary is calling for a strong government response when high-tech trade-oriented industries need help -- outright heresy in a post-Reagan Republican administration.

(Wall Street Journal, A1)

CAVAZOS: DARING TO BE DIFFERENT

Education Secretary Cavazos is expected to release within two weeks regulations aimed at curbing the skyrocketing cost of student loan defaults, a long-awaited policy that will say much about whether and how the new secretary differs from his predecessor, William Bennett.

The major decision facing Cavazos: Should colleges and universities be restricted or barred from the federal student loan program...if their default rates hit a predetermined ceiling?...

While Cavazos has not indicated what approach he will take, he has hinted that the regulations will likely ease the stringent default-rate limits proposed by Bennett. (Barbara Vobejda, Washington Post, A7)

BUSH CABINET 'S WEAK LINK: AFFABLE, GAFFE-PRONE LUJAN

...After three months in office, Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan has forged the unenviable position of weakest link in the Bush Cabinet, under fire from both friend and foe for failing to set clear policy directions at a department that came to symbolize the ideological excesses of the Reagan administration.

Still largely staffed by Reagan holdovers...the Interior Department continues to pursue the pro-development policies of the previous administration. But senior officials complain that the department's efforts are mostly reflexive, directed by subordinates to former Secretary Hodel and carried out in a leadership vacuum that Lujan and a handful of aides, brought from Capitol Hill, have yet to fill.

(Cass Peterson, Washington Post, A1)

CARTER'S RELATIONSHIP WITH BUSH RAISES STANCE AS ELDER STATESMAN

ATLANTA -- Jimmy Carter, whose role in the Panamanian election crisis has thrust him back onto the international stage eight years after leaving the presidency, says his relationship with President Bush is "infinitely better" than it was with President Reagan....

Carter said in an interview Friday that Bush was receptive to what he had to say even though he wasn't part of the official team of observers chosen by the President.

"It's infinitely better," he said. "I had no relationship with President Reagan at all." (AP, Washington Times, A6)

EDITOR'S NOTES: "Mrs. Bush's Private Lessons; A Standing Ovation And Honorary Degree At North Carolina's Bennett College," by Art Harris, appears in The Washington Post, page C1.

"United On Civil Rights, Divided On Enforcer," by Philip Shenon, appears in The New York Times, page A16.

"Supporters, Critics Head For Showdown On Lucas Nomination," by Jerry Seper, appears in The Washington Times, page A3.

"In Fighting Democrats, Almost Anything Goes On The Republican Campaign Committees," by Robin Toner, appears in The New York Times, page A16.

"White Middle Class May Still Tip Balance In Elections In The '90s," by James Perry, appears in The Wall Street Journal, page A1.

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY

(Sunday Evening, May 14)

CHINA/GORBACHEV

CBS's Connie Chung: Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev will arrive in China in a few hours for the first Soviet-Chinese summit in 30 years. Gorbachev left Moscow this morning a day earlier than Westerners expected from a stop in Siberia. The TASS news agency said he is resting there before flying on to Beijing.

CBS's Dan Rather reports that at dawn this morning thousands of students were gathered in Tiananmen square. China's communist leaders had given the students an overnight deadline to end their protest, but they ignored it and police did not move against them.

(CBS-Lead)

ABC's Sam Donaldson: Soviet President Gorbachev is flying to China at this hour. He should arrive about 11 p.m. eastern time -- flying to Beijing for the first Sino-Soviet summit meeting in 30 years. But even as China's communist leaders prepare to receive the Soviet communist leader they've had to contend with students demanding democratic reforms.

(ABC-Lead)

NBC's Garrick Utley: The situation in Beijing tonight could scarcely be more dramatic. As China's leaders prepare to welcome Mikhail Gorbachev they have been forced to give into demonstrating students and talk with them -- forced by the outpouring of demands for faster and broader political reform in China. It is a serious challenge to communist authority as the leaders of the two largest communist nations are about to meet.

(NBC-Lead)

NATO

Donaldson reports that as Gorbachev was flying to China top U.S. State Department officials were striking back at the Soviets' latest effort to win European favor on the issue of short-range missiles stationed there.

ABC's David Ensor reports that the Soviet Foreign Minister's threat [to build a new missile force or stop removing missiles it has already agreed to dismantle] was portrayed by the Bush Administration today as a clear attempt to divide the NATO alliance.

(Deputy Secretary of State Eagleburger on "This Week with David Brinkley": "The Soviet Union spent the last 10 years modernizing its short-range nuclear forces. They have an advantage over us, depending on how you count the numbers, of between 12- and 16-to-one as it now stands in Europe with regard to the short-range system. So his making threats about a new modernization after having spent 10 years at it is a little bit unimpressive.")

Administration officials fanned out today to try to limit the public relations damage of the latest Soviet moves.

(Secretary Baker on "Face the Nation": "It would be a terrible mistake if we fall into the trap of playing politics with Western security. And the Russians would dearly love to see that happen.")

-more-

Ensor continues:

The United States, Baker added pointedly, prefers quiet diplomacy over going after public relations victories. After all, this is the Administration of a President who in his first major foreign policy speech Friday avoided any bold initiatives responding to Mikhail Gorbachev. His reaction to the Soviet leader?

(President Bush: "Mr. Gorbachev, don't stop now.")

But critics charge that Bush is missing a historic opportunity, one that may not last forever.

(Paul Warnke: "I thought this was a disappointingly pallid response for Mr. Gorbachev's initiatives. I think it will disappoint our allies. It seemed to me that he should have come out with something more positive.")

Donaldson: On the subject of public relations and whether Gorbachev is way ahead of the United States in seizing the moment, both Secretary Baker and Deputy Secretary Eagleburger professed today not to be worried. But behind that profession came hints of concern and action. Baker said "There are things we're thinking of that are not yet in the public eye." And Eagleburger was even more direct. "We're working on it," he said. (ABC-2)

PANAMA

Chung reports that the 1,900 additional combat troops ordered to Panama by President Bush were getting used to their new surroundings today, and worshippers at Sunday church services throughout the country heard sharp criticism of dictator Noriega.

CBS's Juan Vasquez reports that a letter was read from the pulpit of every catholic church in Panama: "We condemn the savage and cowardly beating of the civilian opposition," it said, "and we appeal to the government for respect of the will of the people." A special message was directed to the soldiers. "We ask you not to use your weapons against a people who are unarmed." The church claimed it had already become the target of intimidation from the regime and protested the way in which the home of Archbishop McGrath was surrounded by military and paramilitary forces when he met with opposition leaders a few days ago. Anti-Noriega candidates Arias and Ford were greeted as heroes at the masses. Today they went to as many locations as possible in an effort to rally support from within the safety of the church. (CBS-3)

ABC's Peter Collins reports that Noriega's government has put forward a proposal the opposition has already rejected as a smokescreen, an attempt to appear conciliatory while playing for time. The proposal has three basic elements: a new three-man transitional government would take office in late August. Its members would be an army man, Gen. Noriega's candidate in the last election, Carlos Duque, and Guillermo Endara. At a time still to be set, Gen. Noriega would retire and new elections would follow. Secretary Baker said even with cooperation from other countries the steps taken against Noriega will need time to work.

(Secretary Baker on "Face the Nation": "I think it's important to note that this should not be a United States versus Panama problem. This is really a problem for Latin American countries in the region as well as for the United States.")

-more-

Collins continues:

Argentina's foreign minister said Noriega should go.

(Foreign Minister Caputo: "I think it would be a very important step for the Panama future if he steps aside.")

As for some of the 2,000 troops President Bush has sent to Panama, soldiers of the 5th Mechanized Infantry Division were maintaining their armored personnel carriers and cleaning weapons today.(ABC-3)

NBC's Ed Rabel reports that President Bush's strong words were heard here as the fresh U.S. troops sent here by Mr. Bush took up defensive positions on military bases. Though Mr. Bush stopped short of urging violence or a coup, the Panamanian government reacted as if he had. State television showing Panama's own troops at the ready accused the President of inciting Panamanians to violence to justify U.S. military intervention. It said the U.S. wanted to abrogate the Panama Canal treaties and to turn Panama into an American colony.

(Panamanian Minister of Housing Ricardo Bermudez: "We are outraged. We don't like this type of statements. We strongly reject this type of statements.")

The U.S. military denies that it has plans to invade Panama. Troops here say their mission is to protect American lives and property. A 24-hour nationwide general strike by the opposition is planned for Wednesday.

Utley says that in this country the Bush Administration was also maintaining pressure on Noriega today, keeping him guessing on what the United States can or will do next.

NBC's Sandy Gilmour: As the President returned from a two-day trip in which he called for the overthrow of Gen. Noriega, other Administration officials were keeping up the pressure.

(Secretary Baker on "Face the Nation": "We had an election here that's been stolen, we have the will of the people being subverted and perverted, so we ought to do everything within reason that we can to encourage this man to leave, to bring pressure on him, if you will, to leave.")

With nearly 2,000 new troops now in Panama, the Administration says it hopes the Panamanian defense force will follow President Bush's plea to rise up against Noriega. At a political fund-raiser last night in Kentucky, Mr. Bush said he would act as much as possible in concert with other countries.

(President Bush: "We do not want to return to the days of the imperialistic gringos of the North.")

But there was one more apparent threat.

(President Bush: "I will protect the lives of Americans in Panama whether they're military or civilian. We will not let Americans' lives be put at risk by a dictator down there.")

Bush is receiving wide bipartisan support in Congress.

(Sen. Dodd: "I think what the President is doing is exactly the right thing to do.")

Sen. Dodd helped Bush raise the pressure today by not rejecting outright a possible assassination of Noriega.

(Sen. Dodd on "This Week with David Brinkley": "You never say what you're not going to do, and you never remove that arrow from your quiver.")

And Sen. Graham joined in.

Gilmour continues:

(Sen. Graham: "I believe that we have a short period of time in which to see that our goal of elimination of Noriega and the restoration of the path towards democracy in Panama commences.")

The Reagan Administration also tried to push Noriega out but it didn't work. The Bush Administration is hopeful now because the Catholic Church in Panama is speaking out strongly, a number of countries have condemned Noriega, and internal opposition to the dictator appears to be increasing. (NBC-2)

ANTI-CRIME PACKAGE

Donaldson: President Bush spent some of this Sunday reviewing an anti-crime package that he'll unveil officially tomorrow at a special noon service on the steps of the Capitol to honor police officers killed in the line of duty. The President's legislative package will seek a permanent ban on imported assault rifles and a \$1 billion appropriation for new prison construction. (ABC-9)

USS AMERICA

Chung reports that a team of experts is preparing tonight to fly out to the aircraft carrier America to investigate the Navy's third fatal accident in less than a month. Two crewmen were killed. The America is reportedly on alert to head for Panama on short notice. (CBS-2, ABC-7, NBC-3)

SHAMIR

Donaldson: Israeli Prime Minister Shamir's plan for Palestinians to hold elections in the Israeli-occupied territories was endorsed today by the Israeli cabinet. Palestinian leaders have rejected the plan as not going far enough. But some right-wing members of the cabinet voted against it today because they said it goes too far and will endanger the country's security. (ABC-6)

-end of B-section-

ABC -- THIS WEEK WITH DAVID BRINKLEY

Moderator: David Brinkley. Panel: Sam Donaldson and George Will.

Guests: Panama's ambassador to the U.S. Juan Sosa and Panama's deputy ambassador to the OAS Carlos Russell, followed by Sen. Dodd, Sen. Mack, and Lawrence Eagleburger.

Guests: Sosa and Russell On politics in Panama.

Guests: Sen. Dodd and Sen. Mack.

Brinkley: If you were president, what would you do in Panama?

Dodd: I'd be doing just what President Bush is doing. I think he's handling it very well.... I think this has been a victory for the President even if everything falls apart tomorrow....

Mack: I certainly agree with the approach that the President has started with. I think it's a balanced approach.... I believe we're going to be dealing with the issue [of abrogating the canal treaty] whether we like it or not....

Brinkley: If Noriega is still there [when a Panamanian canal administrator will be named] what is that likely to happen? Are we likely to agree to it?

Mack: If Noriega is still in power I think the United States Senate will reject that name.

Will: Should we invest so much in an outcome we cannot bring about [ousting Noriega] by the means we have restricted ourselves to?

Dodd: I think a lot of that was created earlier when the President and others supported the indictment of Noriega no matter how morally or legally justified.... I think it was [a bad idea] because it absolutely guaranteed that he'd have to stay in Panama in perpetuity since that was the only place he could stay and not be extradited. Secondly, we did not secretly seek regional support for the actions we took a year and a half or so ago, and thirdly, I think talking about abrogation of the Panama Canal treaty you run the risk of having monuments created of Gen. Noriega in the next six months.... I think if we focus on [when does Noriega go] we're going to be setting ourselves up for a fall. I think the fact that we have this kind of collective pressure working, we ought to stay the course with that, and I think in time we will end up with that result. But if we insist that it happen within 10 days or 15 days or 20 days, then you end up with a foreign policy failure.

Donaldson: When it comes right down to it, if there's fighting in the streets of Panama between citizens and the Noriega forces, would you recommend that the United States take a stand?

Mack: I don't think that at this point I would recommend that they become involved in that activity. I think there are several changes about our situation now as opposed to a year ago....

Donaldson: Would you rule out the United States taking some overt or covert action? Is that against the law?

-more-

Monday, May 15, 1989 -- C-2

Dodd: You never say what you're not going to do, and you never remove that arrow from your quiver.... If you talk about military action, clearly you have to retain the option to use military action.

Mack: I agree. I think that one of the mistakes we made a little over a year ago was going into the process and saying one of the trump cards we were going to take off the table is the use of military force.

Guest: Lawrence Eagleburger.

Brinkley: Doesn't Noriega hold all the cards?... What can we really do?

Eagleburger: I think things are beginning to turn. I can't guarantee that Noriega is going to leave next week or next month. But the point of the matter is that we could not have stood by and watched this thievery by this thug and not have done something, and if I were here today telling you that you we hadn't done anything you'd be asking me why we hadn't. We've taken some measured steps, I think, to demonstrate our unhappiness, and we've gotten a lot of international support in the process.

Brinkley: What about the talk that we are trying to arrange some kind of asylum for him in some other country, say Spain or whatever?

Eagleburger: We're not engaged in the process of trying to find asylum for him. If he leaves and goes to a place where there's no extradition treaty obviously we can't touch him.

Will: We've sent additional forces to Panama. What are they there for? If they're there to protect us, do we anticipate an attack on American civilians or bases, or are they there for some other purpose?

Eagleburger: They're there for two reasons, which the President made clear. One is to protect the canal -- we have obligations under the treaty. We have obligations to protect the canal against sabotage, for example, and we also have an obligation to protect American lives. Given what we saw on the television last week with regard to the beatings and so forth, I think we had a perfectly good reason to believe that there was a concern over the American citizens that were there, and that's why those troops are there.

Will: Has Noriega been harder to move because of [the indictment]?

Eagleburger: Noriega's not coming to the United States under any circumstances, so I'm not sure it makes that much difference. With regard to the indictment, it's a fact. I suppose you could say that if there were no indictment it would be easier to move him. But the fact of the matter is he's played around in the drug game, he's been indicted, and that's a fact, and the President's made it clear the indictment stands.

Donaldson: American troops are there to protect American lives. Are there other circumstances under which those troops would be used?

Eagleburger: The President has said they're there to protect American lives and to protect the canal, and I can't go any farther than that. That's why they're there.

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Donaldson: Shevardnadze said yesterday that if we insist on not negotiating the short-range missiles, the Soviet Union will have to either develop its own short-range missile or slow down the destruction of the SS-23s as provided for by the INF treaty. What's your reaction to that?

Eagleburger: The first point here, I think, is that the Soviet Union spent the last 10 years modernizing its short-range nuclear forces. They have an advantage over us depending on how you count the numbers of between 12- and 16-to-one as it now stands in Europe with regard to the short-range system, so his making threats about a new modernization after having spent 10 years at it is a little bit unimpressive to me. The second point would be after having said several days ago that they would pull out 500 of these warheads, now Shevardnadze says yesterday, well, maybe we won't do it unless you negotiate. They have such an advantage at this point that it seems to me foolish to talk about a question of negotiations until they've gotten themselves down to a point where there's some balance.... In the last analysis security in the heart of Europe is going to depend upon how serious we are, not how well we play a PR game.

Will: Does succeed mean, as Mr. Bush understands Mr. Gorbachev, democracy, pluralism, open borders?

Eagleburger: Certainly what success means in the terms I think the President is talking about is a more open society, a more productive society which pays attention to consumer needs, a society that is less closed and that therefore is one that we can deal with more as we deal with other nations of the world.... The President, despite the fact that he says he wants perestroika to succeed has also made it very clear that he wants to proceed carefully and cautiously with the Soviets in terms of how we open up.... There are certainly limits [among the allies] with regard to money passing to the Soviets, simply because the banks are going to be careful; the Soviets have to repay.

Discussion segment: Tom Wicker joins panel.

On East-West relations:

Will: What the President said in his Texas A&M speech was to say that it is possible -- and he was, I think, properly tentative -- it is possible that for the first time in 40 years we can change the word defining the goal of American policy. For 40 years it has been "containment"....

Donaldson: George Bush is going slow and steady -- that's what he said in his Texas A&M speech -- but it's not flashy, and there is where I would add that caveat that somehow we're going to have to play the PR game with Gorbachev. We cannot abandon the field. But that doesn't mean that we throw in our missiles and we reduce our forces simply in a quick tit for tat on-the-table arrangement on a Sunday talk show, or just in a press conference.

Wicker: I think that there's a danger in the cautious course that he's pursuing that you're going to miss a moment. There appears to be some split personality within this Administration as to whether or not Mr. Gorbachev even personally will actually last, much less whether his policies will last. And it seems to me that if you're going to take the attitude that we're going to wait and see whether it lasts you run the risk that maybe it's not going to last.

CBS -- FACE THE NATION

Moderator: Terence Smith.

Guest: Sen. Graham and Sen. Kassebaum, followed by Secretary Baker.

Smith: Does the U.S., in your opinion, need to get rid of Noriega at any cost? Is that the issue?

Graham: Almost any cost.... We cannot tolerate a continuation of Noriega in Panama and we cannot allow the model that Noriega is setting to spread across the Caribbean and Latin America.

Kassebaum: I think the Panamanian elections were a critical turning point. No longer can Gen. Noriega cast his leadership crisis as being between himself and the United States. It's now between the Panamanian people and himself, and I think that's a very important point.

Graham: I believe that the next few weeks are absolutely critical in terms of the appropriate environment for international pressure and for United States action in order to eliminate Noriega from Panama. Failing to use this period of opportunity that we have I'm afraid that we might be faced with the prospect of Noriegan power for a long, long time.

Smith: What realistically can we expect from Latin American allies to do this Wednesday [at the OAS meeting] and thereafter?

Kassebaum: I think speak out against the brutality of the Noriega regime, the repressiveness, and to recognize the results of a supposedly free election. Clearly the opposition won.

Smith: Is there a risk that by action this Administration can turn this into more of an American problem than a Panamanian problem?

Graham: This is a hemispheric problem.... There's a tremendous sense of repression and brutishness directed towards the people by the Noriega regime.... The United States has interests in Panama which are different in both degree and style than anyplace else in this hemisphere.

Smith: Do either of you think that this government ought to try to induce Noriega to leave by such action as dropping the drug indictment against him?

Kassebaum: No. Graham: Absolutely no.

Smith: What about the proposal to abrogate the Panama Canal treaties?

Graham: I do not believe that we ought to be abrogating the canal treaties.

Kassebaum: I totally agree. That's not the issue at this point.

Guest: Secretary Baker. CBS's Bill Plante joins Smith.

Smith: Is there a point there where the Administration has to take another step [in Panama], and what might it be?

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Baker: I think the steps that the Administration has taken so far need to be given some time to work. I don't think that we ought to assume that they're not going to work. They are measured responses. I heard your question and the responses of the senators about the OAS meeting on Wednesday. Let's see how that meeting goes. I think that we've got good diplomatic support in the region. I think it's important to note that this should not be a United States versus Panama problem. This is really a problem for Latin American countries in the region as well as for the United States.

Plante: Do you agree with Sen. Graham that it's important to get rid of Gen. Noriega at almost any cost?

Baker: I think it's very important that the will of the Panamanian people be given effect.... We ought to do everything within reason that we can to encourage this man to leave -- to bring pressure, if you will, on him to leave. It's important in terms of the entire hemisphere.

Plante: Are there any circumstances at all under which the U.S. should consider abrogating the Panama Canal treaties?

Baker: I don't think that that's the appropriate response. Again, I think both Sen. Graham and Sen. Kassebaum made it very clear what you do when you start talking about that is turn this into a United States versus Panama, and in effect versus some of the rest of Latin America contest. That would be a mistake. I think it would be counterproductive.

Smith: Your Soviet counterpart, Shevardnadze, says that if the U.S. goes ahead and modernized the Lance missile in Europe as it plans to do, the Soviets may have to develop a new missile of their own or even abrogate certain parts of the INF treaty. Sounds like a pretty serious threat. I wonder what you respond to it?

Baker: My response would be that this is a matter that was specifically negotiated when the INF treaty was negotiated -- the elimination of the SS-23s on the part of the Soviet Union. This was debated back and forth for quite some time. The Soviets responded, in effect, that they would agree to eliminate these missiles, and now they're doing so. And there was never any suggestion at all that the NATO alliance should not keep its short-range missiles up to date.

Plante: Do you take this as a serious threat on the part of Shevardnadze, or is he just trying to drive the wedge deeper between the U.S. and Germany?

Baker: I think it perhaps could be a little bit of a combination of both. This was discussed in our meetings there during the course of the ministerial in Moscow. I think that the Soviets are concerned, of course, that what they'd much prefer to see is the entire denuclearization of Europe. They would like to see the alliance lose its resolve, lose its will. The fact of the matter is the reason we've had peace for 40 years is because we have been strong and we have kept our deterrent up to date and we've maintained our strength. And we really need to continue to do that.

Smith: Why not begin discussions as the Soviets propose on the elimination or reduction of short-range missiles and tie it to a reduction in conventional forces and to other goals that we have in Europe?

Baker: I should say this. It is important that there be a resolution of the imbalance in conventional forces before we start getting into negotiations on short-range nuclear weapons. It's the short-range nuclear weapon that gives us support for our flexible response strategy which has kept the peace all these years. And the minute you lose that in the face of major imbalances in favor of the Soviet Union on conventional forces and short-range nuclear weapons, I think you lose something very, very fundamental.

Plante: Why let the Soviets get all the public relations advantage?

Baker: The United States is making some moves, not all of which are laid out there in the public domain.... The important thing is not who wins a public relations victory but whether or not we make sure that we keep the alliance strong, we make sure that we bridge this gap ultimately, and we need to work toward that end. We don't need to be concerning ourselves with short-range public opinion victories.... It would be a terrible mistake if we fall into the trap of playing politics with Western security. And the Russians would dearly love to see that happen. They'd love to see us do that and start trying to play that game.... But the Soviets are coming our way. They're moving in our direction. They're doing what we've been calling on them to do. For a long time we've been calling on them to unilaterally reduce some of their short-range nuclear weapons the way the NATO alliance has -- 2,400 over the last 10 years. We've not only eliminated, we've destroyed. And they've now come with this very, very modest little step -- about 500 weapons that they're going to move from some of their client states in Eastern Europe, not even out of Europe, not even back behind the Urals, and they're not suggesting that they're going to destroy them.

Smith: What from the U.S. point of view is there to worry about or look for in this [Sino-Soviet] summit?

Baker: I don't think that there's a lot that we should be worried about. In fact, when we were in Beijing President Bush told Deng that we welcomed that fact the People's Republic and the Soviet Union were getting together. He has sent the Chairman a message in the last several days with regard to this subject, and it's not something that the United States ought to be worried about.

Plant: The chairman and some members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee have called on you and the President to withdraw the nomination of Donald Gregg to be the ambassador to Korea. What do you say to that?

Baker: The President stands behind this nomination as do I. He has faith and confidence in his nominee....

NBC -- MEET THE PRESS

Moderator: Garrick Utley. Panel: Elizabeth Drew and Robert Kaiser.
Guests: Sol Linowitz, former American OAS representative, followed by Sen. Biden.

Utley: President Bush called on the Panamanian people and the military there to throw Gen. Noriega out of office. Is that justified as a goal and is it appropriate as a presidential statement?

Linowitz: I can understand it but I have two concerns about it. One, there's at least the implication that if the President calls upon the Panamanians to do this they will be ready to help, and I'm not sure we've made that decision. And the other is that you have to feel that if you undertake to talk this way that we are going to be expecting other nations to take the same course of action, and that raises some real questions.

Utley: What do you do? Where do you draw the line, given the situation, given the man Noriega?

Linowitz: I think our actions thus far have been right....

Drew: Odious as Mr. Noriega is, are we saying that the United States in perpetuity will be making judgements about who runs Panama?

Linowitz: Part of the problem is that when we call, for example, for the removal of Noriega, we are creating the assumption that once Noriega is out of the way then everything is going to be all right.... Indeed, the President has said Noriega is the problem, and that once he's out that there will be relationships established between the two countries, the kind we would like. The question we have to raise is post-Noriega. Who? And will that be satisfactory? And it also asks the question as to whether we are establishing a precedent here as to what we might be doing in other places.... We'll have to realistically face the fact the once Noriega is out we'll have to take another look at the situation and see what more is required if anything.

Utley: Do you think that Panama is different from other Latin American countries qualitatively because of the canal itself and its importance, and should we treat it differently?

Linowitz: -- and because we have 50,000 Americans in Panama, but primarily because of the relationship affected by the canal and the treaty and the long history of our relation with Panama.

Drew: ...You say leave it with the OAS, but Noriega has not been very intimidated by the OAS before.

Linowitz: We don't know what's going to happen. All this business of saying it has not happened before doesn't answer the question. He's never had that kind of pressure from the outside, he's never been condemned by the OAS, he's never been in a position where he's ostracized from the rest of the hemisphere, and all of this may well bring pressure to bear not only on him but on members of the defense force who may then undertake to do what they regard as appropriate.

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Drew: ...What do you think is really happening?

Linowitz: I think there's a lot of testing going on, a lot of preliminary examination of what can happen and what might not happen. I do think there's some conversations between the Latin American states and the defense forces. I think the opposition is trying out various approaches to the defense group, and I think they are exploring how they can together, through the OAS, make some kind of a contribution toward the situation, which will be helpful in removing Noriega.

Kaiser: Are we on a slippery slope now? The President publicly calls for his removal. If it doesn't happen, do we then have to do something stronger to maintain American credibility here?

Linowitz: I keep hoping that what we will do we will do in conjunction with the other states in the region. I would not like to see this a U.S.-Panamanian confrontation, and it seems to me that if we're on a slippery slope it is if we continue down this path alone and don't work with the other countries.... I think there's a difference between throwing our weight around unilaterally and working with the other countries of the region in asserting our clout....

Utley: Do you see any circumstances in the coming years where the treaty might have to be abrogated or modified?

Linowitz: I can see none. I think the treaties as written are strong enough, they cover every interest we have, and I think the talk of abrogation arises from a profound misunderstanding. The assumption is you abrogate the treaty and the 1903 treaty comes back.... If we abrogate the present one, then we're going to find ourselves without any legal basis at all for our presence in Panama.

Guest: Sen. Biden.

Utley: The President yesterday made a statement calling on the Panamanians and military there to throw Noriega out of power. Is that a wise thing for the President to say?

Biden: I quite frankly think it's probably the only thing he can say right now that makes any sense. I agree with it.

Utley: ...Were you satisfied by what the President had to say [in his foreign policy speech on Friday]?

Biden: I was pleased with his vision. It was long on vision, but it was short on deeds, and I think now the President's going to have to sort of ante up for our European allies as well as for the Soviets in terms of what we're willing to do.... I think that this speech, which was advertised as being the speech, having an absence of proposals attached to it I think raises further questions at least for the time being within NATO.

Drew: What proposals would Joe Biden have made?

Biden: I would have come forward and suggested that we should immediately engage in calling for deeper cuts [in conventional forces] within the proposal we've already made,...and that we want to and are willing to negotiate on nuclear forces, but make the case at that speech that nuclear forces were there originally introduced in '54 officially, contingent upon the notion that the Soviets had this preponderance of conventional forces. And we're willing to get rid of them or reduce them significantly if and when the Soviets truly come to levels that are equal to ours at much lower levels.... We can't be in a position of being afraid to negotiate. We can't make a case to a democracy like Germany that the United States of American is unwilling to negotiate anything. We don't have to agree to anything, but we should begin to negotiate.

Kaiser: How much of what we're seeing is political theater, and be a theater critic for a moment. How badly is our side doing?

Biden: I think a good deal of it is theater. I don't think our side is doing as badly as it is being portrayed, particularly the Secretary of State's visit. Gorbachev is going to move. I don't know why we're surprised. He is going to -- the first time that Bush and he meet -- make a significant proposal.... Quite frankly, I think we're making much more about the actual value of the systems that we are trying to preserve than, in fact, they're worth.

Utley: Do you think that there is a reluctance to negotiate, that this all seems too risky?

Biden: I think there are two big things that are operating here, and they're sort of the Kissingerian view that seems to predominate now. One is, look -- NATO worked, they're coming our way, why do we have to do anything? Let's us just sit firm and pat and everything will come our way.... I think that's not wise. I think it's a serious, serious mistake with potentially historic proportions, depending on what does happen to Gorbachev. And the second thing is, they're basically saying, we don't trust democracy. The irony here is that Germany's works. Democracies work. It's working in Germany, and you cannot have a policy that is not popularly accepted in Germany. So we should be selling a rationale for the weapons we want to keep. We're not doing that. We're standing back and essentially being portrayed as we will not negotiate now -- we'll wait until later.

Drew: Do you believe [Donald Gregg's] testimony that he never told the then-Vice President about the Administration's and his own involvement in getting military aid to the contras at a time that it was illegal?

Biden: I think a reasonable person could believe him but I think that more reasonable people will doubt him....

Kaiser: Is this a threat to Bush's credibility, this whole episode?

Biden: Obviously it hurts.... Some of us hoped that the nomination would be pulled down rather than go through this again. I think that everyone's tired of it,...but nonetheless you can't ignore it. You can't avoid it. And I think they would have been wiser not to have kept the nomination up and keeping the fight alive.

THE McLAUGHLIN GROUP

Moderator: John McLaughlin.

Panel: Pat Buchanan, Fred Barnes, Morton Kondracke and Jack Germond.

On whether the U.S. response to the Panama situation was correct:

Buchanan: The President's response is a measured one. I actually wish he had waited a day or two until he did it, because those shots of the red shirts in the streets of Panama City using their pipes and baseball bats were really focusing this thing as a Panamanian crisis, where every decent guy and patriot in Panama were lining up against Noriega and his thugs. And there is some truth to Carter's suggestion that when Americans put troops in there, suddenly nationalism starts shifting a little bit back on the other side.... I think he's doing the right thing.

Barnes: Do you know the two words that Noriega fears the least? "Regional diplomacy," and that's what George Bush is following. And it's not because going to the OAS is so bad,...but that's not the point. The point is if you're going to pursue regional diplomacy without the threat of the use of force behind it, it's not going to get anywhere. And that's what he has to do. Unless George Bush gets Noriega out of office and blocks him from stealing this election, Bush is going to be humiliated.... One way would be a commando team to go down -- the Delta Force -- they might use it some time to go down there and remove him.

Germond: I think the President's response was certainly the only one he could make. Bush is between a rock and a hard place here. On the one hand, this is the first international crisis he's faced. Everyone is watching, they're paying a lot of attention to how he behaves.... On the other hand, because of the fear of cries of gringo interference, he's limited in what he can do. I think he did exactly the right thing.

Kondracke: The problem is that they've got a lot of military force now around Noriega. We'd probably get a lot of people killed of our own and theirs, and we might fail, and then it would be even worse. So what do we do? We essentially leave it to the neighbors and say, "If you you want to act like grownups now, if you don't want us to interfere at all in your affairs, here, you handle it." And maybe the OAS can create enough isolation for him. He's delegitimized by the democratic process, now he can be delegitimized by his neighbors.

On the President's Texas A&M speech:

Kondracke: The sweep of the concepts in the speech were fine. I think the idea of inviting the Soviet Union to join in the rest of the nations of the world is fine, but he didn't list half of the things that he should have listed in order to get there. He should have said, okay, you want to join, here's what you do: You establish free elections, you establish free movement of information and people, you change your immigration laws and your human rights laws and all the rest....

Buchanan: I think there's a lot of detenteist rhetoric in here. There's not a great deal of hard substance.... The key questions about East-West, though, is is the U.S. going to take the lead in giving them credits to bail out perestroika, and are we going to let the major technology transfers occur? -more-

Monday, May 15, 1989 -- C-11

Germond: There's an odd thing about this speech. The President recognized in this speech the need to view the Soviet Union's role in the world differently.... That flies so in the face of the attitude he has taken on the missiles in Europe.

Barnes: Gorbachev's proposal on the missiles...was such a phony PR gimmick,...and if we responded in kind with the same reduction of our Lance missiles, do you know what we would do? Eliminate four Lance missiles.

Buchanan: The truth is Gorbachev is running circles around the Americans when it comes to arms control diplomacy in Europe.

On whether the Congress is in a state of institutional crisis:

Germond: I can't remember a time when it's been worse in the House.... On the other hand, you don't usually get an awful lot done by this time the first year of a new administration.... The fact is there's a lot of strong feeling on the Hill, a lot of bad feeling among the members toward the press particularly because of this focus on personal things and personal lives.

Buchanan: The disrespect for the Congress and the contempt for the Congress of the United States out there among the American people, among small business people anyhow, is really large. I think they perceive the Congress as an institution utterly lacking in courage, and they see its membership as constantly concerned only with self-promotion and re-election.

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INSIDE WASHINGTON

Moderator: Gordon Peterson.

Panel: Carl Rowan, James Kilpatrick, Hugh Sidey and Tom Oliphant.

On how we get rid of Noriega:

Kilpatrick: He's going to do it for us.

Rowan: We may wind up having to take the military action that none of us much wants to see.

Oliphant: -- but not yet. I think the key question is to define who we mean by we, and in this case I think President Bush has made the very wise decision to define we as the nations of this hemisphere. The ground under Noriega has weakened immeasurably in the last six days and his days are numbered.

Sidey: As an international crisis on a scale of one to 10 it's about a 2½. So we ought to put it in perspective, but I think nature is going to take its course.

On the Panamanian election:

Kirkpatrick: I think there are a lot of things we ought not to do. I think we ought not to tighten these sanctions,...we ought not to invade the country, but we ought to try to get all of the Latin American nations working with us and make Noriega a real pariah.

Rowan: President Bush, though, was very prudent in that he didn't join -- and there's some people clamoring for an abrogation of the canal treaty -- he didn't fall for that, he didn't talk about invading, and he did talk to all of these other hemispheric leaders. So Noriega sees his support crumbling in the hemisphere, but the guy is so ruthless and mean and murderous that I don't put it past him to aim some violence at Americans and try to goad the United States into doing what he knows will not be popular in the hemisphere.

Oliphant: I do think the lesson of Noriega, however he finally disappears, is that you never deal with an international drug smuggler.

On the recent meeting between Secretary Baker and Gorbachev:

Oliphant: The surprise of the unilateral move by Gorbachev with regard to the short-range missiles was minor. That was a stunt, really. I thought what was much more significant was the fact that the Secretary of State was surprised by a really significant initiative by Mr. Gorbachev in detailing the kinds of reductions in conventional forces that the Soviet Union is prepared to propose in Vienna shortly -- a very major and viewed by our people a serious proposal that we did not see coming.

Rowan: An idiot would have known that Gorbachev was going to try to do more of this. I just don't understand how they could be surprised.

Monday, May 15, 1989 -- C-13

Sidey: You know, this is a most interesting controversy because here we are arguing as if what is happening over there is terrible, it's a threat -- it's not. We're going towards peace. I say let's not get too grim about it. Let's relax and watch what he has to say. Let him have the initiative.

Oliphant: I think what the Bush Administration is trying to do is to get the focus in the relationship off merely arms control and to broaden it somewhat to take in the full range of issues in the world where we're sometimes in conflict. I think that's a commendable purpose. The problem is that events are happening so fast and Gorbachev's own vision of change in the world is so vast that by now I think we've had enough experience with it so that we should get off down here where we are and get up there on the high ground.

-end of News Summary-

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TALKING POINTS

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

WITH PRESIDENT SANGUINETTI:

-- I know from Ambassador Wilkey how concerned you are about what is happening in Panama.

-- I know you feel as I do having seen those terrible pictures on television of Noriega's thugs clubbing candidates of the democratic opposition. This is an affront to democracy, to human rights, and to decency. I applaud your efforts to work with other Latin leaders to fashion an appropriate response.

-- I am calling because I want to hear your views on how we can proceed on this issue and how the United States can support your efforts.

-- What do you think specifically we and you and others should do now? Will your Foreign Minister be able to attend the meeting and play a leadership role at Wednesday's OAS Meeting? Secretary Baker will represent the United States.

✓ --As I said yesterday, it is important that Latin democracies themselves take the lead. How do you think we can work together to get the strongest possible OAS action which will make clear to Noriega that he must go now and respect the will of the people?

-- As you know, in 1979 the OAS took such a position towards the Somoza dictatorship. I think the same issue is at stake in Panama -- self-determination versus dictatorship.

--Your Foreign Minister has suggested that the G-8 issue another statement recognizing that the opposition in fact won the election in Panama.

--That is a very good idea. I would like to work with you so that the OAS, too, will recognize that Endara was the legitimate victor.

-- I believe that if the hemisphere took this step in a united, collective fashion, Noriega's resulting isolation would greatly increase the pressures on him to step down. This would improve the prospects for a peaceful resolution to this crisis. Once that occurs, I am prepared to lift the economic embargo and normalize our relations with Panama.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED

PER DOS WAIVER, November 6, 2015

By SS NARA, Date 10/1/24

1989 MAY 16 PM 8:47

DECLASSIFIED
PER DOS WAIVER, November 6, 2012
By: NARA, Date

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
(Uruguay)

-2-

-- (IF ASKED) I am not calling you specifically as the President Pro Tem of the G-8. This is a hemisphere-wide problem. We have consulted with many governments in the hemisphere, including the G-8 countries.

-- I have recalled our Ambassador. Are you thinking of doing the same?

-- What do you hear from other leaders, especially Alfonsin, Salinas and Sarney?

-- I would like my Ambassador to continue to consult with you, and for my Assistant Secretary designate Bernie Aronson to stay in touch with you on this matter.

-- I understand you will be in Asuncion on Monday to attend the inauguration of President Rodriguez. The election in Paraguay is a startling contrast to what happened in Panama. But I'm convinced the future lies with democracy.

--I hope you will be able to spend a few minutes with the U.S. delegation to the inaugural to bring each other up-to-date on the Panama situation. If you do, say hello to my daughter Dorothy; I was delighted that she was able to be part of that group.

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WITH PRESIDENT GARCIA:

NOTE: Garcia responds well to consultation, and will appreciate recognition of his leadership role on this issue. The best tactic with him will be to seek his opinion on next steps but to avoid the issue of how the OAS dealt with Nicaragua in 1979.

-- As you know from my public comment a few days ago, I was impressed by your statement of support for democracy in Panama, and by the regional leadership you assumed in making your judgment on the Panamanian elections known so quickly.

-- I want to reiterate what I said in my announcement Thursday afternoon: that I strongly support and will cooperate with initiatives taken by governments in this hemisphere to address this crisis through regional diplomacy and action in the OAS and through other means.

-- As I also said, we respect the sovereignty of Panama and we are committed to the integrity of the Panama Canal treaties (NOTE: Garcia has made a point of rejecting any foreign "interference" in Panama as part of his strong statements condemning the elections; "internationalization" of the Panama canal is a founding principle of Garcia's APRA party.)

-- What do you think specifically we and you and others should do now? How do you think we can work together to get the strongest possible OAS action which will make clear to Noriega that he must go now and respect the will of the people?

--We would like to work with you so that the OAS will recognize that Endara was the legitimate victor.

-- I believe that if the hemisphere took this step in a united, collective fashion, Noriega's resulting isolation would greatly increase the pressures on him to step down. This would improve the prospects for a peaceful resolution to this crisis. Once that occurs, I am prepared to lift the economic embargo and normalize our relations with Panama.

- I have recalled our Ambassador. Are you thinking of doing the same?

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED

PER DOS WAIVER, November 6, 2015

By SS NARA, Date 10/1/84

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
(Peru)

-2-

--I understand that many officers of the Panamanian Defense Forces trained in Peru and that General Noriega himself may have trained there.

--I think it is very important that the PDF understand that the problem is Noriega--not the integrity of their institution. Noriega has tried to convince them that their survival and security depends on sticking with him no matter what. But the opposite is the truth.

--The Panamanian people hope the PDF will defend democracy and the elections. I know that Endara and the opposition is willing to talk to the PDF about their role in a new government once Noriega steps down.

--Do you think members of your military forces who have relationships with PDF officers could help carry this message?

-- As your Ambassador in Washington has said on TV, it is significant, and healthy, that you and I, the United States and Peru, can find this common ground of democracy and work in parallel to support it like this. We have our differences. But we have worked together on the drug scourge and now we are in basic agreement on the Panama crisis. I am confident that this mutuality of views forms the basis for a truly productive relationship between our countries.

-- I would like my Ambassador to continue to consult with you, and for my Assistant Secretary designate Bernie Aronson to stay in touch with you on this matter.

-- IF ASKED ABOUT DEBT: My administration realizes that solutions must be found to the debt problem, and we are developing a number of options. All of these options begin with economic reform and count upon the participation of the international financial community. The US has long been willing to help Peru in its rapprochement with the international financial community, and we remain willing to do so. Ambassador Watson has discussed the courses of action open to Peru with you in the past, and remains willing to engage your government in the future.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

WITH PRESIDENT ALFONSIN

-- The contrast between the fraud and violence which has occurred in Panama and the atmosphere in Argentina as your country approaches historic democratic elections for your successor this Sunday could not be starker.

-- We must make clear that the type of regime Noriega has in Panama is simply unacceptable to the vast majority of countries in this Hemisphere which are democratic and respect human rights.

-- We must make this clear not only to Noriega, but to all in the hemisphere who might want to imitate his tyranny.

-- I am aware, of course, that Noriega was very much involved in the army uprising in Argentina last December--an example of Noriega's blatant interference in the internal affairs of Argentina. For this reason especially, and because of your own unquestioned commitment to democracy, Mr. President, you can be a powerful spokesman on Panama.

-- I know you feel as I do having seen those terrible pictures on television of Noriega's thugs clubbing candidates of the democratic opposition. This is an affront to democracy, to human rights, and to decency. I applaud your efforts to work with other Latin leaders to fashion an appropriate response.

-- I am calling because I want to hear your views on how we can proceed on this issue and how the United States can support your efforts.

-- What do you think specifically we and you and others should do now? Will your Foreign Minister be able to attend the meeting and play a leadership role at Wednesday's OAS Meeting? Secretary Baker will represent the United States.

--As I said yesterday, it is important that Latin democracies themselves take the lead. How do you think we can work together to get the strongest possible OAS action which will make clear to Noriega that he must go now and respect the will of the people?

-- As you know, in 1979 the OAS took such a position towards the Somoza dictatorship. I think the same issue is at stake in Panama -- self-determination versus dictatorship.

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED

PER DOS WAIVER, November 6, 2015

By SS NARA, Date 10/1/24

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03b. Notes	Handwritten notes of conversations with President Sanguinetti, President Garcia, and President Alfonsin (5 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 15, 1989

Date Closed: 5/5/2009	OA/ID Number: 90510-008
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Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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.

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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

Acknowledgements

Chief Frank A. Kerrigan . . . Hosting Agency, United States Capitol Police
Chief Michael J. Flaherty Prince George's County (MD)
Police Department
Chief Maurice Turner Metropolitan Police Department (DC)
Chief William K. Stover Arlington County (VA) Police Department
Chief Donald E. Brooks Montgomery County (MD) Police Department
Chief Lynn Herring United States Park Police
Lt. Col. Clarence Edwards, Div. Chief MD National Capitol
Park Police

The assistance and attendance of so many other law enforcement agencies and organizations is greatly appreciated. We continue to see record numbers attending this Memorial Service which would not be possible without the financial assistance of state and local lodges of the Fraternal Order of Police. Special thanks to the Jerrard F. Young FOP Lodge in Washington, DC, and the Baltimore City (MD) FOP Lodge #3 for their assistance with our Police Week efforts.

Our thanks to the Dallas Police Choir, directed by Mr. Dan Whittington, and to the Dallas Police Association for funding their travel to Washington, DC. Their beautiful music and the solo of Officer Joe Burden are so much appreciated. *"He'll Never Walk Alone"* was written by recording artist Pat Boone. Echo taps was played by Officers Richard A. Pascuito and Larry Gaines, US Capitol Police. And to the bagpipe bands that assembled here to help us honor our deceased, our thanks for joining in this tribute.

The Ladies Auxiliary thanks the White House staff, the U.S. Secret Service, Ms. Judy McLennon, and the United States Capitol Police Board for their assistance and cooperation in coordinating the President's participation. The Police Board consists of The Honorable Henry K. Giugni, Chairman; The Honorable Jack Russ, and The Honorable George White.

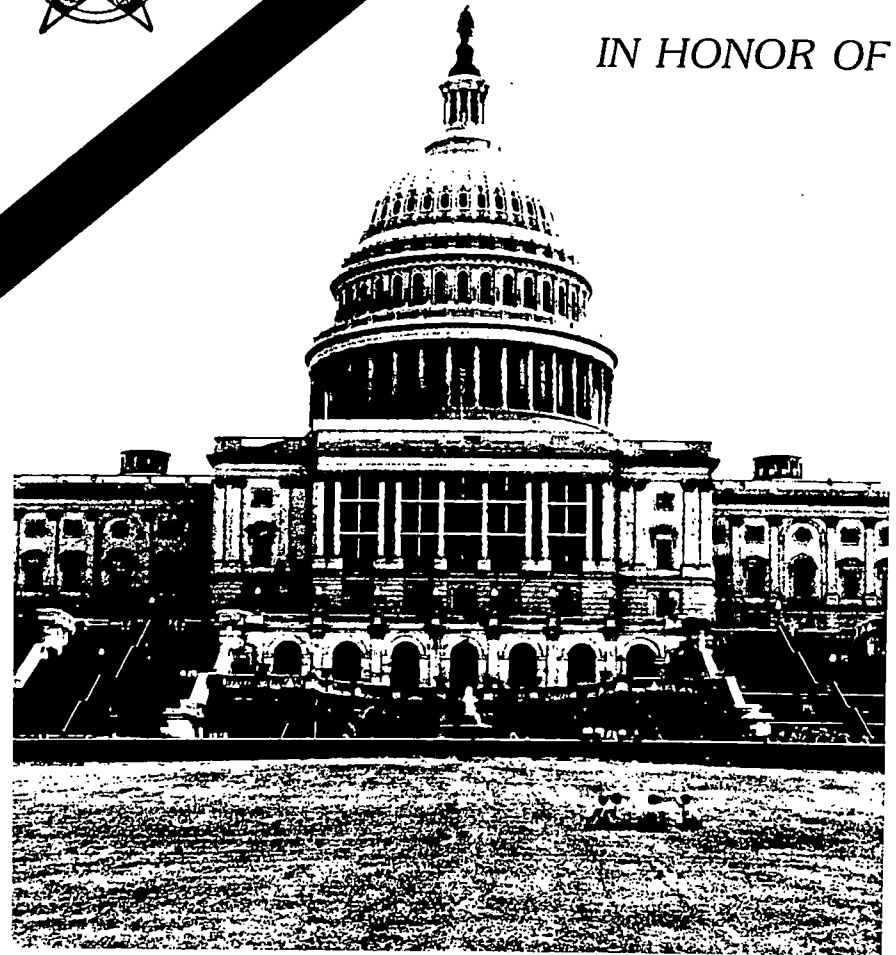
Our luncheon tent was provided by L&A Tent Rentals of Springfield, VA.

Our thanks to Arba Graphics of Waldorf, MD for the printing services provided.

The Grand Lodge Ladies Auxiliary of the FOP gives special recognition to the National Police Week Committee, those men and women responsible for the coordination of the national activities in Washington, DC. Those special people share the Auxiliary's belief that through this Memorial Service our Nation takes time to recognize and appreciate the supreme sacrifices of our law enforcement officers. During the eight years of this activity, it has always been our intention to let our law enforcement officers know we will "Never Let Them Walk Alone" (motto of the FOP Ladies Auxiliary).



IN HONOR OF



The Eighth Annual "National Peace Officers' Memorial Day" Service

Monday, May 15, 1989

The West Front of the United States Capitol
Washington, D.C.

*The Grand Lodge Ladies Auxiliary
Fraternal Order of Police
presents
The Eighth Annual
"National Peace Officers'
Memorial Day" Service*

**Monday, May 15, 1989
12:00 Noon
on the West Front
of the United States Capitol
Washington, D.C.**

—Program—

Advancement of the Colors United States Capitol Police
Hosting Agency
The National Anthem The Dallas Police Choir
Invocation Adolph South - Chaplain
Grand Lodge Fraternal Order of Police
Opening Remarks Dewey Stokes - National President
Grand Lodge Fraternal Order of Police
To Forever Remember Their Sacrifice Craig Floyd -
Executive Director
National Law Enforcement Officers' Memorial Fund
Law Enforcement Suffering Suzie Sawyer - National President
Grand Lodge Ladies Auxiliary, FOP
The Presidential Message The President of the United States
The Honorable George H. W. Bush

—The Presidential Tribute—

"He'll Never Walk Alone" Officer Joe Burden -
Metropolitan Police, Washington, DC

—Roll Call of Heroes—

—Memorial Cortege—

Acknowledgement of all deceased officers
Acknowledgement of all disabled officers

"America, the Beautiful" The Dallas Police Choir

—Call to Attention—

—Echo Taps—

—Memorial Guard Final Salute—

—Retiring of the Colors and Exiting of Memorial Wreath—

—Detail Dismissed—

Due to the involvement of the President, we hope you will be understanding of any inconvenience you may experience due to security requirements and protocol.

An informal lunch will be served immediately following the Service at the tented area at 3rd Street and Maryland Avenue, SW. All participants are invited to attend.

The Memorial wreath will remain on the West Front for participants' photos. The wreath will remain in this location as long as it is necessary for participants and family members to take their photos.

Roll Call of Heroes - 1988 / Continued

TEXAS / Cont.

Lonnie L. Miller
Mario A. Salas
Scott S. Smith
Walter L. Williams
Andrew Winzer

UTAH

Freddie F. House

VIRGINIA

John D. Conner, III
William R. Davies
John L. Martin
Jacqueline Vernon

WISCONSIN

Mary C. Mohr

FEDERAL OFFICERS

Scott K. Carey
David DeLitta
Ronald Hearn
Jerry W. Kramer
Ronald Lariviere
Josiah B. Mahar
George Montoya
Daniel O'Connor
Paul S. Seema

PUERTO RICO

Paul S. Giles Boirie

*"Well served peace officer.
May you rest in peace."*

*In 1988, 161 law enforcement officers gave
their lives in the performance of their duty
to protect our Nation.*

*In Recognition of
National Peace Officers' Memorial Day
We Remember the*

Roll Call of Heroes of 1988

ALABAMA

Donald L. Cokeroff
Bobby E. Raulson
Steven L. Ticer

ARIZONA

Kenneth L. Collings
Robert L. Hawk
Dean M. James
Vernon P. Marconnet
Edward Rebel
James A. Ross

ARKANSAS

Wilson A. Atkins, Jr.
Wayne M. Bryant, Jr.
Lawrence R. Noblitt

CALIFORNIA

George Aguilar
James C. Beyea
James W. Bloesch
Roy A. Chester
Edward W. Clavell, Jr.
Derrick Conner
Joel Michael Davis
Michael D. Davis
Richard E. Deffner
Manuel Gutierrez, Jr.
Jerry L. Hartless
David L. Hofmeyer

Leslie M. Macarro
James D. McSweeney
Jack B. Miller
Daniel A. Pratt
Richard G. Romero
Robert T. Roulston
Mark S. Tonkin
David Vasquez
Robert L. Wirht

COLORADO

Dale R. McLaughlin
Robert W. Wallis

FLORIDA

Richard A. Boles
Brian H. Chappell
Donald R. Cook
William Craig
Victor Estefan
David W. Moss
Ernest Ponce de Leon
Scott Rakow
Jack A. Romeis
Charles R. Shinholser, Jr.
Porfirio Soto, Jr.
David Strzalkowski

GEORGIA

Oscar F. Carpenter
Albert D. Clark



Roll Call of Heroes - 1988 / Continued

GEORGIA/Cont.

Gregory L. Davis
Herbert L. Evans, Jr.
Robert M. Kirk
Doreen M. McCumber
Thomas M. Williamson

ILLINOIS

Virgil L. Bensyl
Jeffrey B. Blakey
Helen P. Cardwell
Daniel A. Jarema
John W. Mathews
Irma Ruiz

INDIANA

Matt J. Faber
Brant A. Nine
Thurman E. Sharp

KANSAS

Terry W. McNett

KENTUCKY

Joseph M. Angelucci
Johnny M. Edrington
Thomas A. Noonan

LOUISIANA

Kathleen Briscoe
Warren J. Broussard
Jeffrey M. Gathings
Gerald K. Simmons
Charles D. Stegall
Andre K. Williams

MAINE

David R. Payne

MARYLAND

Eric D. Monk
Mark K. Murphy

MASSACHUSETTS

Thomas J. Gill
Sherman Griffiths
Timothy M. Shepard

MICHIGAN

Charles E. Beasley
Julie Engelhardt
James L. Schmit
Frank E. Walls

MINNESOTA

Gregory L. Lange

MISSISSIPPI

Joe K. Cosby
Ralph Dean
James W. Lance, Jr.
Ralph R. Newell

MISSOURI

Robert J. Kolilis

MONTANA

Leroy A. Pine
Terry L. Spotted Wolf, Sr.

NEVADA

Marc A. Kahre

NEW JERSEY

James M. Vogt, Jr.

NEW MEXICO

Wayne G. Allison
Thomas A. Richmond
Steven A. Sandlin

NEW YORK

Michael J. Buczek
Edward R. Byrne
Joseph Galapo
Christopher Hoban
John F. McCormick
Anthony O. McLean
Gary L. Peaco

NORTH CAROLINA

Rickey E. Bauguess
Michael L. Martin

OHIO

Wendy G. Everett
Dane L. Rowe

OKLAHOMA

Brian J. Tunnell

OREGON

Aubrey E. McCurry
Richard C. Swan

PENNSYLVANIA

John A. Andrulowicz
Douglas H. Pyle
Edward M. Setzer

RHODE ISLAND

Joseph F. Doyle

SOUTH CAROLINA

Gary D. Blackwood
Thomas L. Kerney
Jesse W. Lundy
George T. Radford

TENNESSEE

Samuel F. Holcomb, Jr.
James D. Mandrell
Kenneth D. Nelson
Jack L. Phillips
Richard L. Rose
Jody B. Sadek
John W. Wright

TEXAS

Thomas J. Brown
Lawrence R. Cadena
John G. Chase
Antonio P. Garcia
Edwyn J. Gorrell
Joe F. Gurney
Patricia C. Hawkins
Eugene J. Heimann
Clark H. Henry
Elston M. Howard
Tim Hudson
Paul D. Hulse, Jr.
James A. Joe
David W. Jones
Gary D. McCarthy



Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

May 15, 1989

FACT SHEETCOMBATTING VIOLENT CRIME

The President outlined today a comprehensive program to combat violent crime. The program is designed to strengthen the nation's criminal justice system and the Federal, State and local law enforcement partnership.

The program is grounded in the President's belief that greater certainty of apprehension, prosecution, and punishment will help deter crimes of violence. It includes proposals to strengthen current Federal, State and local laws, to step up enforcement, and to hold perpetrators of crimes fully accountable for their actions.

The President is proposing a common sense approach to crime with initiatives to limit access to weapons by criminals, to reform the criminal justice system, to enhance enforcement and prosecution, and to expand prison capacity to ensure both the certainty and severity of punishment.

Fundamental Principles

Four principles underlie the goals of our criminal justice system and the means for accomplishing them.

- o A primary purpose of government is to protect citizens and their property. Americans deserve to live in a society in which they are safe and feel secure.
- o Those who commit violent criminal offenses should, and must, be held accountable for their actions.
- o Our criminal justice system must have as its objective the swift and certain apprehension, prosecution, and incarceration of those who break the law.
- o Success in accomplishing our criminal justice system goals requires a sustained, cooperative effort by Federal, State and local law enforcement authorities.

The President today proposed a comprehensive four-part program to strengthen current laws, enhance enforcement and apprehension of criminals, facilitate prosecutions, and expand Federal prison capacity.

COMPREHENSIVE CRIME CONTROL ACT OF 1989**I. STRENGTHENING CURRENT LAWS**

To ensure that those who commit violent criminal offenses are held fully accountable for their actions, it is essential to eliminate certain gaps in existing law and to strengthen some existing statutes.

A. Enhanced Penalties for Firearms Violations

The President proposed seven changes in Federal firearms laws which would:

1. Double the mandatory penalty from five to ten years under 18 U.S.C. 924(c) for the use of a semi-automatic firearm during the commission of a violent crime or drug felony.
2. Amend the Armed Career Criminal statute to count as predicate offenses acts of juvenile delinquency which if committed by an adult would constitute a serious drug offense. Many youthful repeat offenders now escape the enhanced career criminal penalties because most of their prior offenses were charged as juvenile delinquency.
3. Allow for pre-trial preventive detention of defendants in cases involving certain serious Federal firearms and explosive offenses.
4. Authorize criminal penalties and mandatory minimum sentences for theft of a firearm.
5. Enhance penalties for smuggling firearms into the United States while engaged in, or in the furtherance of, drug trafficking.
6. Require mandatory revocation of Federal supervised release for those possessing a firearm anytime before the term of their supervised release expires.
7. Double the current penalty for a knowing and materially false statement on ATF Form 4473 to a maximum sentence of ten years imprisonment.

The President also urged all States to adopt model legislation providing mandatory minimum sentences for criminal offenses involving firearms to parallel Federal mandatory minimum provisions.

He directed the Attorney General to provide the States with related technical assistance through the Law Enforcement Coordinating Committees (LECCs). At present, thirty States have some provision for mandatory terms of imprisonment for use of firearms in the commission of a crime.

The President proposed providing a five percent bonus to the formula portion of drug law enforcement grants for those States which adopt this model legislation.

B. Restricting Plea Bargaining

If our criminal justice system is to achieve its objective of ensuring that those who commit violent firearms offenses are held fully accountable for their actions, plea bargaining practices nationwide must be reformed. Too often, serious felons walk away from court after pleading guilty to minor offenses and misdemeanors because overburdened prosecutors have accepted plea agreements rather than going to trial. The lesser charges result in lesser sentences or probation and repeat offenders continue to beat the system. To speed an end to such plea bargaining:

1. The President directed the Attorney General to issue and fully implement guidelines for Federal prosecutors regarding plea bargaining under the Sentencing Reform Act to ensure that Federal charges always reflect both the seriousness of the defendant's conduct and the Department's commitment to statutory sentencing goals and procedures. This will ensure that Federal prosecutors seek minimum mandatory penalties for all violent firearms offenses.
2. The President urged State and local governments to reform their plea bargaining and sentencing practices along similar lines and to devote increased resources to prosecutions.

C. Enacting Death Penalty Procedures

The criminal justice system must accord paramount importance to the protection of innocent life. The murderous "assault weapon" armed gang member, the terrorist, the traitor and the assassin, who threaten American lives and the nation's security, must know that they will face the death penalty for their crimes.

The President proposed to restore an enforceable death penalty for the most aggravated Federal crimes. His proposal includes adequate standards and constitutionally sound procedures for applying the Federal death penalty provisions that now appear in Federal statutes for homicide, espionage, and treason. It would also authorize the death penalty for a number of new offenses, such as murder for hire. In direct response to the increase in firearms-related violence, the proposal specifies that the use of a firearm in committing the offense or a previous conviction of a violent felony involving a firearm, constitute aggravating factors justifying capital punishment.

D. Restricting Imported Weapons

When the study of imported weapons by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms is completed, the Administration will make permanent the temporary suspension on the imported weapons, if any, that fail to meet the criteria specified in the Gun Control Act of 1968 (18 U.S.C. 925).

E. Preventing Circumvention of Import Laws

The Administration will propose an amendment to ensure that actions taken under the provisions of the Gun Control Act of 1968 shall not be circumvented by domestic assembly of such weapons or any combination of domestic and foreign assembly of such weapons.

F. Restricting Gun Clips and Magazines

The Administration will propose legislation prohibiting the importation, manufacture, transfer, or sale of gun magazines of over 15 rounds for use by private citizens.

G. Limiting Access to Weapons by Criminals

In addition to greater penalties for misusing firearms, it is also important to limit access to weapons by criminals. This can be facilitated in three ways:

1. Strengthening and Expanding Prohibitions on Access to Weapons by Criminals
 - a. The President proposed to bar the sale of firearms to, or possession of firearms by, persons convicted of any violent offense, expanding the existing prohibition to cover individuals convicted of violent misdemeanor offenses.

- b. The President also proposed to bar the sale of firearms to, or possession of firearms by, persons who are convicted of any serious drug offense.

2. Improving Mechanisms for Identifying Criminals Who Attempt to Purchase Firearms

The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 requires the Attorney General to develop a system for the immediate and accurate identification of felons and others who attempt to purchase firearms but are barred by Federal law [18 U.S.C. 922(g)(1)] from buying or possessing firearms. The initial stage of the study must be completed by November 18, 1989.

- a. The President directed the Attorney General to expand the National Criminal Records Identification System Implementation study to include a review and evaluation of State and local procedures which have effectively limited criminal access to firearms, and based on that review and in consultation with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, to develop recommendations for model State legislation and procedures to complement and enhance efforts to reduce felons' access to firearms.

Model State legislation or procedures might include a reasonably structured waiting period, or use other devices to facilitate accuracy in determining whether an individual seeking to purchase a weapon from a licensed gun dealer is ineligible by reason of Federal law. At present, more than twenty States have waiting periods, identification requirements, or other procedures which effectively limit criminal access to weapons.

- b. The President urged States to transfer criminal history conviction, sentencing, and other case disposition records to the proper Federal authorities. He also directed the Attorney General to recommend additional improvements in the criminal records data system. The quality of criminal history data is a critical factor in crime control and prevention. At present, the only criminal history records consistently reported by States and localities are arrest records.

Timely and accurate reporting of conviction, sentencing and other case disposition records is essential to the effective operation of the nation's criminal justice system.

To improve the national data base, States should make such criminal record reporting mandatory and take steps to ensure that centralized State criminal history repositories are adequately funded and managed. In addition, States should maintain records and report on all serious crimes committed by juveniles who frequently continue their criminal careers into adulthood, but often escape early identification as repeat offenders and recidivists because their juvenile records are not reported.

3. Eliminating Loopholes and Clarifying Existing Offenses

The President also proposed to eliminate loopholes and clarify existing offenses related to the sale or transfer of firearms, in order to:

- a. facilitate the prosecution of unlicensed gun dealers engaged in illegal weapons transfers to aliens or transients;
- b. expand Federal jurisdiction to permit prosecution of transactions in stolen firearms and weapons lacking serial numbers in cases where the firearms have previously moved in interstate or foreign commerce (present law requires the firearms be moving in interstate commerce at the time of the offense);
- c. provide a uniform standard to determine whether a person is under Federal firearms disabilities based upon State convictions;
- d. require that persons convicted under State law of a serious drug offense or violent felony apply to Federal authorities in order to have their firearms rights restored;
- e. amend provisions regarding the disposal of forfeited firearms; and
- f. clarify the definition of burglary in the Armed Career Criminal Act to eliminate loopholes caused by differing State laws.

H. Making Drug Testing a Condition of Release

The President also proposed to authorize and fund nationwide implementation in 1990 of drug testing as a mandatory condition of Federal probation, parole or supervised release. It is estimated that 81,500 people will be on some form of Federal supervised release in 1990. The Justice Department and the Federal Judiciary will coordinate implementation of this program.

The President urged States to adopt similar mandatory drug testing programs as a condition of parole.

II. AUGMENTING ENFORCEMENT

A primary purpose of government is to protect citizens and their property. This requires the sustained cooperative commitment of Federal, State and local law enforcement officials. Apprehending violent offenders requires increased enforcement personnel, improved cooperation among law enforcement authorities, and not permitting the exclusion of evidence on legal technicalities.

A. Additional ATF Special Agents

The President proposed to increase funds for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms to provide for the hiring, training and equipping of 375 ATF special agents, inspectors and support personnel to investigate assault weapon and other firearms violations by armed career criminal and repeat offenders.

B. Additional U.S. Marshals

The President proposed to increase funds for the U.S. Marshals to provide for about 150 additional positions for the Marshals Fugitive Investigations and Court Orders Program. This would direct greater Federal efforts to capturing fugitives and career criminals.

C. Additional FBI Agents

The President proposed to increase funds for the FBI to provide for about 300 additional positions for the Bureau's Violent Crime and Major Offenders Program and Organized Crime Program and to assist States and localities improve their efforts in fighting violent crime through greater Federal/State cooperation.

D. Coordinated Task Forces

The President directed the Attorney General and Secretary of the Treasury to develop a coordinated strategy for the deployment of the additional U.S. Marshals, ATF and FBI agents. Their deployment will emphasize working closely with State and local authorities in task forces to target and investigate career criminals who are subject to prosecution as repeat offenders under Federal firearms laws and related statutes.

E. State and Local Resources

The President urged State and local authorities to increase their law enforcement resources devoted to identifying and apprehending violent criminal offenders.

F. Exclusionary Rule Reform

The President proposed to establish a general "good faith" exception to the exclusionary rule which would permit evidence to be admitted if the officers carrying out a search or seizure acted with an objectively reasonable belief that their conduct was in conformity with Fourth Amendment requirements. The reform legislation would clarify that in the absence of explicit statutory authority for doing so, Federal courts may only exclude evidence on the basis of constitutional violations.

III. ENHANCING PROSECUTION

In order to assure that criminals are held accountable for their offenses, certainty of prosecution must accompany severity of punishment. Federal, State and local authorities must expand and coordinate their prosecutorial efforts.

A. Additional Assistant U.S. Attorneys

The President proposed to increase funds for the U.S. Attorneys Offices to support 1,600 additional positions to handle the increased number of Federal defendants and to prosecute more drug cases, weapons offenses, and other priority matters.

B. Additional Criminal Division Attorneys

The President proposed to increase funds for the Justice Department Criminal Division to support 168 additional positions to focus on drug cases, weapons offenses, and other priority matters, including activities to foster State and local cooperation and coordinated law enforcement strategies.

C. Additional Housing for Unsented Prisoners

The President proposed additional funds for the U.S. Marshals Service to provide transportation and 300,000 added jail days for unsented prisoners and pre-trial detainees.

D. Additional Judicial Branch Resources

The President proposed increasing the Administration's budget request for the Judiciary by \$40 million for FY 1990 to cover costs associated with processing increased numbers of criminal defendants and for additional Federal criminal prosecutions.

E. Habeas Corpus Reform

The President proposed immediate enactment of habeas corpus reform to establish a general one-year time limit on Federal applications by State prisoners; and to require deference in Federal proceedings to the results of fair and reasonable State court determinations. This will correct the existing system of review, under which over 10,000 cases are annually filed in Federal court.

IV. EXPANDING PRISON CAPACITY

Prison overcrowding remains a national problem. The most acute problem is at the Federal level. At both the Federal and State level prison overcrowding is a factor in sentencing. At the State and local levels it is often responsible for the early release of convicted criminals.

A. Expanding Federal Prison Construction

The President proposed an additional \$1 billion for Federal prison construction, bringing the total 1990 budget to over \$1.5 billion. This will increase prison capacity by about 77 percent, adding over 24,000 new Federal prison beds. The present rated Federal prison capacity is 30,951 beds, the present Federal prison population is approximately 48,000.

B. Converting Unused Federal Properties

The President directed the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Education, and the Administrator of the General Services Administration to work with the Attorney General to identify expeditiously properties and facilities suitable for conversion for use as Federal prisons or jails.

C. Deporting Criminal Aliens

The President proposed to provide the Attorney General with \$14.0 million for the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Executive Office for Immigration Review in order to expedite the deportation of convicted criminal aliens.

Crimes committed by aliens are rising disproportionately in relation to the general population and entailing more violent and drug-related crime.

The Federal Bureau of Prisons has identified 9,254 aliens in its facilities, 20.6 percent of its total inmate population.

D. Encouraging State Prison Construction

The President commended and encouraged State prison construction efforts. States currently have construction of 63,452 new bedspaces underway. An additional 78,094 bedspaces are planned, and funding has been secured for their construction. Moreover, States have requested construction of 72,190 additional bedspaces.

E. Review of Court-Ordered Prison Caps

The President directed the Attorney General to conduct a review of the role of court orders and consent decrees in prison crowding situations, including an assessment of the scope of judicial authority in formulating and issuing such orders, the impact of such orders on the operation of prison systems and public security, and non-judicial means of addressing prison crowding. The Attorney General will report his findings to the President and recommend any necessary remedial actions.

Legislation to implement elements of this initiative will be transmitted shortly by the Attorney General.

Funding Summary**Enforcement:**

BATF	\$18.8 million
U.S. Marshals	\$12.0 million
FBI	\$19.5 million

Prosecution:

U.S. Attorneys	\$49.6 million
Criminal Division	\$ 5.4 million
Unsented Prisoner Support	\$13.0 million
Courts	\$40.0 million

Drug Testing:

Mandatory Testing	\$10.7 million
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Criminal Alien Deportation:

INS	\$12.5 million
EOIR(Executive Office for Immigration Review)	\$ 1.6 million

State Grant Bonus:

Office of Justice Programs (Bonus)	\$ 6.0 million
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SUBTOTAL (non-prison)

	\$189.1 million
--	-----------------

Prisons:

Federal Prison Construction	\$1.0 billion
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This will bring the total 1990 prison construction budget to over \$1.5 billion, which includes \$115 million available from the Special Forfeiture Fund available to the Office of National Drug Control Policy, and \$401 million in the original Bush Budget.

TOTAL INCREASE	\$1.189.1 billion*
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* This total can be accommodated within the overall domestic discretionary spending cap set in the Bipartisan Budget Agreement.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 15, 1989

Dear Bill:

Barbara and I were saddened to learn of the death of your father and we share in your sorrow.

Throughout his magnificent career as an All-American player and as a championship coach at West Point, Red Blaik inspired team members to be winners both on and off the field -- something that later would become essential to those young men when they served as courageous Army officers dedicated to defending our country. In so doing, your father served our Nation with great distinction. He will be greatly missed.

We send our condolences, with our prayers for strength and peace in this most difficult time. God bless you.

Sincerely,

George Bush

Mr. William M. Blaik
5825 North Grand Boulevard
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73118

bcc: fan B

034062

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 15, 1989

Dear Mr. Panzenhagen,

Unfortunately, Barbara and I cannot be in Maine on Sunday, June 25. I will, however, send an appropriate message in which we pay our respects to Bob Howes.

Thank you for notifying us of Bob's retirement.

Most sincerely,



Mr. Herbert Panzenhagen
Chairman, Central Board
South Congregational Church
Box 414
Kennebunkport, Maine 04046

bcc: Mrs. Bush
bcc w/c of inc: Joe Hagin
" " " " : Shirley Green
bcc: Jan Burmeister

"THE PRESIDENT'S OWN"
UNITED STATES MARINE BAND

COLONEL JOHN R. BOURGEOIS, DIRECTOR

May 15, 1989

Mr. Robert Moffa
6312 Balboa Lane
Apollo Beach, FL 33570

Dear Mr. Moffa:

As musical advisor to the White House, I have been asked to respond to your letter to President Bush.

Your suggestion to establish a position of "composer to the President" is similar to other proposals submitted to the White House over the years. Talented Americans in virtually every field of the arts have offered their services and talents to the President of the United States.

As you might imagine, the number of such offers makes it impossible to accept and/or perform each one. Therefore, in order to be fair to all, we have refrained from establishing an exclusive arrangement with a single artist or composer. This policy allows composers to be informed before investing considerable time and effort into a work which may not be performed.

Thank you for writing to the President and for your interest in the music of America.

Sincerely,



John R. Bourgeois
Colonel USMC
Director, U.S. Marine Band

PLAYING AMERICA'S MUSIC SINCE 1798

Marine Barracks, 8th and I Streets, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20390-5000
Telephone: 202/433-5809 • Concert Information Line: 202/433-4011



THE PRESIDENT

May 15, 1989

Dear Will,
Lenny, after winning the
team competition in Math (counts)
came to see me. Thanks for
that good letter you sent me
via him. Good luck - Cy Bush

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. Will Alexander
109 Dixie Drive
Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514



THE PRESIDENT

May 15, 1989

Dear Bob,

I can't tell you what a thrill it was to get your letter and those great photos of our old house on East Maple. It looks wonderful!

Please pass along to everyone involved in "Christmas in April" Barbara's and my very best wishes and our thanks for the caring work you do.

Sincerely,

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. Robert L. Monaghan
Post Office Box 2066
Midland, Texas 79702

8905 15

✓ bcc: Jan Burmeister

Note: Snapshots not with file when received in ORM

34576

THE CITY OF MIDLAND, TEXAS

May 2, 1989

THE PRESIDENT HAS BEEN

The Honorable George Bush
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Just a short note to say that your old home on "Easter Egg Row" has brought a lot of attention. It was one of our Christmas In April projects, and my church, Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, was fortunate enough to be responsible for painting and repairing your home at 405 East Maple.

Needless to say, Lester was thrilled to death that we were redoing the house for her, and asked that I let you know that she is doing well and still has lots of memories of her association with you and Barbara.

Enclosed are snapshots of before, during, and after the repairs, as well as newspaper clippings covering the volunteers' efforts. I thought perhaps this would bring back some old memories, and you might enjoy seeing them.

Last, but not least, you and Barbara are doing a magnificent job as our President and First Lady. May God continue to bless you and your family.

Respectfully yours,



Robert L. Monaghan

jc
Enclosures

P.S. Hope that you and Barbara can come to Midland for a visit in the near future.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

COPY
from ORM

May 15, 1989

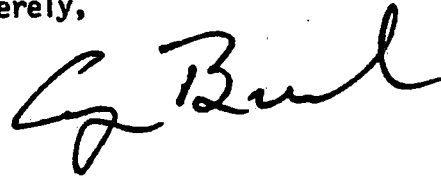
Dear Ms. Small,

We loved Alberta Redmond and had great respect for her. Unfortunately, we cannot be in Maine on June 10, and Barbara and I regret it very, very much.

Please convey to all assembled my greetings. Tell them that we will never forget Alberta Redmond and that her patriotism will continue to inspire us.

Warm regards.

Sincerely,



Ms. Patricia A. Small
Administrator
Kennebunk Nursing Home
Ross Road
Kennebunk, Maine 04043

bcc w/c of inc: Mrs. Bush
Joe Hagin
bcc: Jan Burmeister

33032

Scheduling



6/10

Copy for Kennebunkport Residence

J.B.

**Kennebunk
Nursing Home**

Ross Road
Kennebunk, Maine
04043

(207) 985-7141

The Hillhaven Corporation
A Subsidiary of
National Medical Enterprises, Inc.

President George W. Bush
Attention: Joseph W. Hagin, II
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

Dear President Bush:

We have now set a definite date for our Flag Pole Dedication in memory of your friend, Alberta Redmond. On Saturday, June 10th, at 2 PM we will be hosting a befitting ceremony for "Alberta Redmond Day" on the grounds of Kennebunk Nursing Home.

We would like to renew our invitation for you and Mrs. Bush to join us on that day and to share a few words with us to remember Ms. Redmond during the dedication. If possible, we would also like to celebrate yours and Mrs. Bush's birthdays together with our residents and staff.

Please let us know if you and Mrs. Bush will be able to be with us so that appropriate arrangements can be made. We look forward to hearing from you in the near future.

Respectfully yours,

Patricia A. Small
Administrator

PAS/leh

IN MEMORIAM



ALBERTA REDMOND

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
04a. Letter	From George Bush to Hank Searls Re: visit to the White House [redaction of personal information] (1 pp.)	05/15/89	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Monday, May 15, 1989

Date Closed: 5/5/2009	OA/ID Number: 90510-008
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2009-0166-S	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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



THE PRESIDENT

COPY
from ORN
1989

Dear Hank,

I just saw your April 10 letter. We want to give you a rain check to come by the White House. Please give me some advance notice about any travels East that you plan, and if there is no formal occasion, we will get you by for a relaxed chat.

Barbara is doing fine, the puppies left home, and the world turns.

Warmest best wishes,

CS/

Mr. Hank Searls

(b)(6)

890515

✓ bcc w/c of inc: Mrs. Bush
Governor Sununu
Laurie Firestone
Patty Presock
Jan Burmeister

bcc:

The First Lady
John Sununu
Laurie Firestone
Patty Presock

(incoming & outgoing)

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
04b. Letter	From Hank Searls to President Bush Re: invitation to inauguration [redaction of personal information] (1 pp.)	01/27/89	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Office of the President

Series: Daily Files

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Monday, May 15, 1989

Date Closed: 5/5/2009	OA/ID Number: 90510-008
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2009-0166-S	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

- 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

"Katakai" author

2 letters

(b)(6)

HANK SEARLS

32774

was added
on computer

January 27, 1989

The President of the United States

The White House

Pennsylvania Avenue

Washington, DC 20500

My dear Mr. President:

Bunny and I are so grateful for your kind invitation, forwarded by the Inaugural Committee, to attend and participate in the inaugural ceremonies. That was very thoughtful.

(b)(6)

We followed them on TV, of course, and were thrilled. Both you and Barbara were magnificent.

~~Now to attend the 45th reunion of my Naval Academy class at Annapolis in June. Isn't it amazing how old your college classmates get, so quickly?~~

Anyway, we'll be passing through Washington at that time. If you'd still care to have us give you a call, we'd be most honored to do so.

Please note our new address, and an answering machine number which should get us any time, any place, eliminating the necessity for you to call the local tennis club again.

Sincerely,

Hank Searls

HANK SEARLS

Mr. President,

Sunday, May 14

1989

~~FVI the cable was sent last night.~~

give in-out cc to Laura

file 5:15

POOL REPORT

On Speech to National Peace Officer's Memorial

May 15, 1989

Motorcade to soggy speech uneventful. President was accompanied by Secretary Brady, Drug Czar Bennett and Attorney General Thornburg.

President was escorted to stage by Dewey Stokes, president of the Fraternal Order of Police and Suzy Sawyer who heads the FOP Ladies Auxilliary. As he headed up to the stage he shook hands with some visiting police officers and said, "Sorry we couldn't do alittle better for you on the weather."

The President stood for about 40 minutes until his speech in the driving rain, unprotected, for the most part, by any umbrella. He gave his speech without an umbrella and his raincoat was soaked down to breast level.

In front of him, police officers and survivors of fallen officers were seated shivering, huddled under umbrellas and wrapped in plastic slickers.

Capitol Police Officers stood flanking both sides of the podium. All other uniformed officers stood around the seated audience. All who wore badges had mourning bands covering them.

After his speech the President placed a red flower into the memorial wreath. As he left he stopped to shake hands with Officer Paul Kelly, of the Philadelphia Police Department. Kelly, who broke his back in a car accident while on duty, was in a wheelchair.

Motorcade on return was uneventful.

Jessica Lee
USA Today

POOL REPORT

Meeting with Jozef Czyrek in the Oval Office

May 15, 1989

The President met with Czyrek. He is the deputy to Jaruzelski and number 2 Polish Communist Party Leader. Bush and his visitor spoke with the aid of a translator.

Your pool heard them discussing Czyrek's trip plans after he leaves the Oval Office. When he was told Czyrek would go to Chicago, Bush said, "We say there are more Polish-Americans in Chicago than there are Polish people in Warsaw. We hope that that's true." That brought laughter from the Polish visitors.

Also attending the meeting: Secretary of State James Baker and National Security Council staff member Condi Rice.

Jessica Lee
USA Today

Pool Report of May 15, 1989

President's Visit to Swedish Ambassador's Residence

Motorcade departed at 7:20 for unscheduled dinner party at residence of Count and Countess Wachtmeister. Uneventful ride and arrival.

Bush posed for photos with the Wachtmeisters and the Swedish Foreign Minister and his wife.

When asked where Mrs. Bush was, Bush said, "I don't respond to questions at photo ops, except when it's about my wife."

Bush said Bar was "in New York, or somewhere. She had some speech."

He corrected himself to say she'd gone to Maine "getting ready for the next big thing up there. She's cleaning up, fixing up. You know the house hasn't been open up there."

Bush was referring to this weekend's visit by French President Mitterand and his wife to the Bush's home in Kennebunkport.

Asked if he'll take Mitterand out on his boat, Bush refused to answer.

He stayed until about 10:15.

Ride and return to White House uneventful.

Lee, USA Today

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

May 15, 1989

"When it comes to criminal justice, our first priority must be to keep the criminals away from the good and decent people who want to raise their families in peace and safety."

Vice President George Bush
August 9, 1988
Erie, Pennsylvania

"I believe strongly that swift and sure punishment is a deterrent. Criminals need to know that they will pay a price...."

Vice President George Bush
October 6, 1988
Fort Worth Texas

FACT SHEET

COMBATTING VIOLENT CRIME

The President outlined today a comprehensive program to combat violent crime. The program is designed to strengthen the nation's criminal justice system and the federal, state and local law enforcement partnership.

The program is grounded in the President's belief that greater certainty of apprehension, prosecution, and punishment will help deter crimes of violence. It includes proposals to strengthen current Federal, State and local laws, to step up enforcement, and to hold perpetrators of crimes fully accountable for their actions.

Although the overall rate of crime increased only 1.4% in 1987, the incidence of violent crimes, including firearms offenses, has grown more rapidly.

The wanton and random "wilding" in Central Park, the shooting of the children in the schoolyard in Stockton, California, and the violent, drug related turf battles being fought in our nation's Capital, underscore the need for law enforcement officials to have additional resources and legal tools to more vigorously and effectively enforce the Federal, State and local statutes and put an end to revolving door justice caused by crowded prisons, overburdened prosecutors, and legal loopholes.

The President is proposing a common sense approach to crime with initiatives to limit access to weapons by criminals, to reform the criminal justice system, to enhance enforcement and prosecution, and to expand prison capacity to assure both the certainty and severity of punishment.

Four principles underlie the goals of our criminal justice system and the means for accomplishing them.

1. A primary purpose of government is to protect citizens and their property. Americans deserve to live in a society in which they are safe and feel secure.
2. Those who commit violent criminal offenses should, and must, be held accountable for their actions.
3. Our criminal justice system must have as its objective the swift and certain apprehension, prosecution, and incarceration of those who break the law.
4. Success in accomplishing our criminal justice system goals requires a sustained, cooperative effort by Federal, State and local law enforcement authorities.

The President today proposed a comprehensive four part program to strengthen current laws, enhance enforcement and apprehension of criminals, facilitate prosecutions, and expand federal prison capacity.

I. STRENGTHENING CURRENT LAWS

To assure that those who commit violent criminal offenses are held fully accountable for their actions it is essential to eliminate certain gaps in existing law and to strengthen some existing statutes.

A. Enhanced penalties for firearms violations

The President proposed seven changes in Federal firearms laws which would:

1. Double the mandatory penalty from five to ten years under 18 U.S.C. 924(c) for the use of a semi-automatic firearm during the commission of a violent crime or drug felony.

2. Amend the Armed Career Criminal statute to count as predicate offenses acts of juvenile delinquency which if committed by an adult would constitute a serious drug offense. Many youthful repeat offenders presently escape coverage of the enhanced career criminal penalties because most of their prior offenses were charged as juvenile delinquency.
3. Allow for pre-trial preventive detention of defendants in cases involving certain serious firearms and explosive offenses.
4. Authorize criminal penalties and mandatory minimum sentences for theft of a firearm.
5. Enhance penalties for smuggling firearms into the United States while engaged in, or in the furtherance of, drug trafficking.
6. Require mandatory revocation of supervised release for those possessing a firearm anytime before the term of their supervised release expires.
7. Double the current penalty for a knowing or materially false statement on ATF Form 4473 to a maximum sentence of ten years imprisonment and a maximum fine of \$10,000.

The President also urged all states to adopt model legislation providing mandatory minimum sentences for criminal offenses involving firearms to parallel Federal mandatory minimum provisions. He directed the Attorney General to provide the States with related technical assistance through the Law Enforcement Coordinating Committees (LECCs). At present, thirty states have some provision for mandatory terms of imprisonment for use of firearms in the commission of a crime.

The President proposed providing a 5 percent bonus to the formula law enforcement grants received by those states which adopt this model legislation.

B. Restricting Plea Bargaining

If our criminal justice system is to achieve its objective of assuring that those who commit violent offenses are held fully accountable for their actions, plea bargaining practices nationwide must be reformed. Too often, serious felons walk away from court after pleading guilty to minor offenses and misdemeanors because overburdened prosecutors have accepted plea agreements rather than going to trial. The lesser charges result in lesser sentences or probation and repeat offenders continue to beat the system. To speed an end to such plea bargaining:

1. The President directed the Attorney General to issue and fully implement guidelines for federal prosecutors regarding plea bargaining under the Sentencing Reform Act to assure that Federal charges always reflect both the seriousness of the defendant's conduct and the Department's commitment to statutory sentencing goals and procedures.
2. The President urged state and local governments to reform their plea bargaining and sentencing practices along similar lines and to devote increased resources to prosecutions.

C. Enacting Death Penalty Procedures

The criminal justice system must accord paramount importance to the protection of innocent life. The murderous "assault weapon" armed gang member, the terrorist, the traitor and the assassin, who threaten American lives and the nation's security must know that they will face the death penalty for their crimes.

The President proposed to restore an enforceable death penalty for the most aggravated Federal crimes. His proposal includes adequate standards and constitutionally sound procedures for imposing the federal death penalty provisions that now appear in federal statutes for homicide, espionage, and treason. It would also authorize the death penalty for a number of new offenses, such as murder for hire. In direct response to the increase in firearms-related violence, the proposal would authorize capital punishment in murder cases where the killer uses a fully- or semi-automatic firearm in committing the offense, or has previously been convicted of a violent felony involving a firearm.

D. Restricting Imported Weapons

When the Treasury Department study of imported weapons is completed the Administration will make permanent the temporary suspension on imported assault weapons that fail to meet the criteria specified in the Gun Control Act of 1968 (18 USC 925).

E. Preventing Circumvention of Import Laws

The President will propose an amendment to ensure that actions taken under the provisions of the Gun Control Act of 1968 shall not be circumvented by domestic assembly of such weapons or any combination of domestic and foreign assembly of such weapons.

F. Restricting Gun Magazines

The President will propose legislation prohibiting the importation, manufacture, transfer, or sale of gun magazines of over 15 rounds for use by private citizens.

G. Limiting Access to Weapons by Criminals

In addition to greater penalties for misusing firearms it is also important to limit access to weapons by criminals. This can be facilitated in three ways:

1. Strengthening and Expanding Prohibitions on Access to Weapons by Criminals
 - a. The President proposed to bar the sale of firearms to, or possession of firearms by, persons convicted of any violent offense, expanding the existing prohibition to cover individuals convicted of violent misdemeanor offenses, such as some of those on Patrick Purdy's criminal record.
 - b. The President also proposed to bar the sale of firearms to, or possession of firearms by, persons convicted of any serious drug offense.

2. Improving Mechanisms for Identifying Criminals Who Attempt to Purchase Firearms

The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 requires the Attorney General to develop a system for the immediate and accurate identification of felons and others who attempt to purchase firearms but are barred by federal law [18 U.S.C. 922(g)(1)] from buying or possessing firearms. The initial stage of the study must be completed by November 18, 1989.

- a. The President directed the Attorney General to expand the National Criminal Records Identification System Implementation study to include a review and evaluation of State and local procedures which have effectively limited criminal access to firearms, and based on that review and in consultation with Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, to develop recommendations for model state legislation and procedures to complement and enhance efforts to reduce felons access to firearms.

Model legislation or procedures might include a reasonably structured waiting period, or use other devices to facilitate accuracy in determining whether an individual seeking to purchase a weapon from a licensed gun dealer is ineligible by reason of federal law. At present, more than twenty States have waiting periods or other requirements.

- b. The President urged States to transfer criminal history conviction, sentencing, and other case disposition records to the proper Federal authorities. He also directed the Attorney General to recommend additional improvements in the criminal records data system. The quality of criminal history data is a critical factor in crime control and prevention. At present, the only criminal history records consistently reported by States and localities are arrest records. Timely and accurate reporting of conviction, sentencing and other case disposition records is essential to the effective operation of the nation's criminal justice system.

To improve the national data base, States should make such criminal record reporting mandatory and take steps to insure that centralized State criminal history repositories are adequately funded and managed. In addition, States should maintain records and report on all serious crimes committed by juveniles who frequently continue their criminal careers into adulthood, but often escape early identification as repeat offenders and recidivists because their juvenile records are not reported.

3. Eliminating Loopholes and Clarifying Existing Offenses

The President also proposed to eliminate loopholes and clarify existing offenses related to the sale or transfer of firearms, in order to:

- a. facilitate the prosecution of unlicensed gun dealers engaged in illegal weapons transfers to aliens or transients;
- b. expand federal jurisdiction to permit prosecution of transactions in stolen firearms and weapons lacking serial numbers in cases where the firearms have previously moved in interstate or foreign commerce, (present law requires the firearms be moving in interstate commerce at the time of the offense);
- c. provide a uniform standard to determine whether a person is under federal firearms disabilities based upon state convictions;
- d. require that persons convicted under state law of a serious drug offense or violent felony apply to federal authorities in order to have their firearms rights restored;
- e. amend provisions regarding the disposal of forfeited firearms; and
- f. clarify the definition of burglary in the Armed Career Criminal Act to eliminate loopholes caused by differing state laws.

H. Drug Testing as a Condition of Release

The President also proposed to authorize and fund nationwide 1990 implementation of drug testing as a mandatory condition of federal probation, parole or supervised release. It is estimated that 81,500 people will be on some form of Federal supervised release in 1990. The Justice Department and the Federal Judiciary will coordinate implementation of this program.

The President urged states to adopt similar mandatory drug testing programs as a condition of parole.

II. AUGMENTING ENFORCEMENT

A primary purpose of government is to protect citizens and their property. This requires the sustained cooperative commitment of Federal, State and local law enforcement officials. Apprehending violent offenders requires increased enforcement personnel, improved cooperation among law enforcement authorities, and not permitting the exclusion of evidence on legal technicalities.

A. Additional ATF Special Agents

The President proposed to increase funds for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms to provide for the hiring, training and equipping of 375 ATF special agents, inspectors and support personnel to investigate assault weapon and other firearms violations by armed career criminal and repeat offenders.

B. Additional U.S. Marshals

The President proposed to increase funds for the U.S. Marshals to provide for about 150 additional positions for the Marshals Fugitive Investigations and Court Orders Program. This would direct greater Federal efforts to capturing fugitives and career criminals.

C. Additional FBI Agents

The President proposed to increase funds for the FBI to provide for about 300 additional positions for the Bureau's Violent Crime and Major Offenders Program and Organized Crime Program and to assist States and localities improve their efforts in fighting violent crime through greater Federal/State cooperation.

D. Coordinated Task Forces

The President directed the Attorney General and Secretary of the Treasury to develop a coordinated strategy for the deployment of the additional U.S. Marshals, ATF and FBI agents. Their deployment will emphasize working closely with state and local authorities in task forces to target and investigate career criminals who are subject to prosecution as repeat offenders under Federal firearms laws and related statutes.

E. State and Local Resources

The President urged State and local authorities to increase their law enforcement resources devoted to identifying and apprehending violent criminal offenders.

F. Exclusionary Rule Reform

The President proposed to establish a general "good faith" exception to the exclusionary rule which would permit evidence to be admitted if the officers carrying out a search or seizure acted with an objectively reasonable belief that their conduct was in conformity with the Fourth Amendment. The reform legislation would clarify that courts may not exclude evidence on the basis of non-constitutional violations in the absence of statutory authority for doing so.

III. ENHANCING PROSECUTION

In order to assure that criminals are held accountable for their offenses, certainty of prosecution must accompany severity of punishment. Federal, State and local authorities must expand and coordinate their prosecutorial efforts.

A. Additional Assistant U.S. Attorneys

The President proposed to increase funds for the U.S. Attorneys to support 1,600 additional positions to handle the increased number of federal defendants and to prosecute more drug cases, weapons offenses, and other priority matters.

B. Additional Criminal Division Attorneys

The President proposed to increase funds for the Justice Department Criminal Division to support 168 additional positions to be applied to drug cases, weapons offenses, and other priority matters, including activities to foster State and local cooperation and coordinated law enforcement strategies.

C. Additional Housing for Unsented Prisoners

The President proposed additional funds for U.S. Marshals to provide transportation and 300,000 added jail days for unsented prisoners and pre-trial detainees.

D. Additional Judicial Branch Resources

The President proposed increasing support to the Judiciary by \$40 million for FY 1990 to cover costs associated with processing increased numbers of criminal defendants and for additional federal criminal prosecutions.

E. Habeas Corpus Reform

The President proposed immediate enactment of habeas corpus reform to establish a general one-year time limit on federal applications by state prisoners; and to require deference in federal proceedings to the results of fair and reasonable state court determinations. This will correct the existing system of review, under which over 10,000 cases are annually filed consuming the equivalent of approximately 40 federal judge-years.

IV. EXPANDING PRISON CAPACITY

Prison overcrowding remains a national problem. The most acute problem is at the Federal level. At both the Federal and State level prison overcrowding is a factor in sentencing. At the State and local levels it is often responsible for the early release of convicted criminals.

A. Expanding Federal Prison Construction

The President proposed an additional \$1 billion for Federal prison construction, bringing the total 1990 budget to over \$1.5 billion. This will increase prison capacity by about 85 percent, adding over 26,000 new federal prison beds. Present rated federal prison capacity is 30,951 beds, the present federal prison population is approximately 48,000.

B. Converting Unused Federal Properties

The President directed the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Education, and the Administrator of the General Services Administration to work with the Attorney General to identify expeditiously properties and facilities suitable for conversion for use as federal prisons or jails.

C. Deporting Criminal Aliens

The President proposed to provide the Attorney General with additional resources for the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Executive Office for Immigration Review in order to expedite the deportation of convicted criminal aliens.

Crimes committed by aliens are rising disproportionately in relation to the general population and entailing more violent and drug-related crime.

The Federal Bureau of Prisons has identified 9,254 aliens in its facilities, 20.6 percent of its total inmate population.

D. Encouraging State Prison Construction

The President commended and encouraged State prison construction efforts. States currently have construction of 63,452 new bedspaces underway. An additional 78,094 bedspaces are planned and funding has been secured for their construction. Moreover, States have requested construction of 72,190 additional bedspaces.

Funding Summary**Enforcement:**

BATF	\$19.0 million
U.S. Marshals	\$12.0 million
FBI	\$20.0 million

Prosecution:

U.S. Attorneys	\$50.0 million
Criminal Division	\$ 5.0 million
Unsented Prisoner Support	\$13.0 million
Courts	\$40.0 million

Drug Testing:

Mandatory Testing	\$11.0 million
-------------------	----------------

Criminal Alien Deportation:

INS	\$13.0 million
EOIR(Executive Office for Immigration Review)	\$ 1.0 million

State Grant Bonus:

Office of Justice Programs (Bonus)	\$ 6.0 million
------------------------------------	----------------

SUBTOTAL (non-prison)	\$190.0 million
------------------------------	------------------------

Prisons:

Federal Prison Construction	\$1.0 billion
-----------------------------	---------------

This will bring the total 1990 prison construction budget to over \$1.5 billion, which includes \$115 million available from the Special Forfeiture Fund available to the Office of National Drug Control Policy, and \$401 million in the original Bush Budget.

TOTAL	\$1.702 billion*
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* This total can be accommodated within the overall domestic discretionary spending cap set in the Bipartisan Budget Agreement.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

G. Bush

May 15, 1989

Dear Ms. Small,

We loved Alberta Redmond and had great respect for her. Unfortunately, we cannot be in Maine on June 10, and Barbara and I regret it very, very much.

Please convey to all assembled my greetings. Tell them that we will never forget Alberta Redmond and that her patriotism will continue to inspire us.

Warm regards.

Sincerely,



Ms. Patricia A. Small
Administrator
Kennebunk Nursing Home
Ross Road
Kennebunk, Maine 04043

bcc w/c of inc: Mrs. Bush
Joe Hagin
bcc: Jan Burmeister

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 15, 1989

Dear Joe,

Thanks for your good letter of May 1. I appreciate your understanding regarding Alaska, and I also appreciate you weighing in on the Two Forks Dam situation.

Bill Reilly is a very able man, and it is not an easy decision that is before him right now. Needless to say, the political pressures on both sides of this one are tremendous.

I respect you, Joe, and thus I welcome your views.

My warm best wishes.

Sincerely,

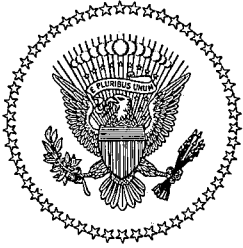


Mr. Joseph H. Williams
Chairman of the Board and
Chief Executive Officer
The Williams Companies, Inc.
One Williams Center
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bec: jam 

Weekly Compilation of

Presidential Documents



Monday, May 15, 1989
Volume 25—Number 19
Pages 675-697

Contents

Addresses and Remarks

Asian/Pacific American Heritage Week, proclamation signing ceremony—675
Atlantis space shuttle, telephone conversation with crewmembers—684
Panama crisis—689
Shiloh Child Development Center teachers, meeting—682
Small Business Persons of the Year Awards, presentation ceremony—678

Appointments and Nominations

Federal Trade Commission
Chairman—691
Commissioners—691, 692
Justice Department, Assistant Attorney General (Antitrust Division)—691
Small Business Administration, Chief Counsel for Advocacy—677
State Department, Ambassador to Nepal—676

Communications to Congress

District of Columbia, budget and supplemental appropriations request, message—679

Fact Sheets

Child-care principles—680

Interviews With the News Media

White House press corps—685, 689

Proclamations

Asian/Pacific American Heritage Week—676
Mother's Day—688
National Correctional Officers Week—693
National Farm Safety Week—694
National Stroke Awareness Month—692
Small Business Week—677

Statements Other Than Presidential

President's physical examination—687

Supplementary Materials

Acts approved by the President—697
Checklist of White House press releases—696
Digest of other White House announcements—694
Editor's note—697
Nominations submitted to the Senate—696

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 12, 1989

**Remarks on Signing the Asian/Pacific
American Heritage Week Proclamation
May 8, 1989**

Welcome to the Rose Garden, ladies and gentlemen and fellow Americans. You know, an Asian proverb says "intelligence consists in recognizing opportunity." Well, if that's true, it's clear that we are recognizing opportunity in putting the flag back where it belongs. [Laughter] No, intelligence consists in recognizing opportunity, and it's clear that you may be one of the most intelligent groups that we've welcomed to the White House, for you've recognized opportunity and seized it. And I am just delighted to be with you.

I'd like to welcome a very special visitor, President Hammer DeRoburt of Nauru out in the Pacific—a friend of the United States. Welcome, sir. And I think it's appropriate he's here, head of an island-state in the Pacific—most appropriate that you join us here today, sir. Thank you.

We gather in a special week: Asian/Pacific American Heritage Week. And yesterday marked the 146th anniversary of the day the first Japanese immigrated to America; and Wednesday celebrates the 120th birthday of an event that Chinese-Americans made possible, the driving of the golden spike to complete the first transcontinental railroad. And we meet, too, as special friends. And in particular, I want to thank three people: Jeanie Jew, who created the idea for this week and is the granddaughter of a Chinese pioneer who helped build that railroad; Frank Horton, the chief sponsor of the Heritage Week legislation; and Ruby Moy, chairman of the Congressional Asia/Pacific American Heritage Week Caucus. Perhaps most of all, we assemble here for a special reason: to salute the millions of refugees and immigrants from Asia and the Pacific who braved the unknown and ventured to our shores, and to salute a community which has enriched America's commu-

nity socially, culturally, economically, spiritually.

Ladies and gentlemen, as we proclaim this Asian/Pacific American Heritage Week let me observe that you have earned this recognition. You've done it through excellence, with the value of your lives. Those values are, of course, discipline and self-sacrifice, humility and compassion, an abiding belief in work, a soaring love of freedom—values which brought you parents, you grandparents, and some of you, right here to America—values which are now uplifting America.

I think, for example, of pioneers like Gerald Tsai, Jr.; or Jenlane Gee, the California Teacher of the Year; or Henry Tang and I.M. Pei; of our own Sichan Siv, who fled the killing fields of Cambodia and a daring escape—now at work right here in the White House. Let me mention my trusted adviser, Lehmann Li, who's been at my side for a long time. You talk about a bright individual, he's a walking encyclopedia.

My friends, they—you—are building a better America and creating new jobs. You're enhancing our medical schools, the law, our small and large businesses. In short, honoring your heritage by the lives you lead, and for that I congratulate you. And in a personal sense, I want to thank you, too, for as Chief of the United States Liaison Office in China, I came with Barbara to love that heritage and, in countless ways, with countless friends, to see and share what lies at its center: the family. Ten weeks ago on a trip back to Asia and to the Pacific Rim, Barbara and I visited the non-denominational church that we'd attended in Beijing. And it's different now, it's bigger. But the values, the heritage, are the same. And the memories are even better. And I'll never forget when our own daughter was baptized right there in China.

Yes, the Asian/Pacific community has a special place in my heart, and so does an old Chinese proverb which I've often cited. It goes: "One generation plants the trees,

another gets the shade." For decades, Asian Americans have planted the trees of prosperity, opportunity, and human dignity. And in coming years, more than ever, I know that my children, America's children, will thank you for the shade.

And finally, before I sign this proclamation declaring this week as Asia/Pacific American Heritage Week, it gives me great pleasure to announce two nominations that I will submit to the Senate for confirmation to positions within my administration. I'll be sending the name of Julia Chang Bloch to the Senate to be the next—[*applause*]
United States Ambassador—please—[*laughter and applause*]
the next United States Ambassador to Nepal. And the name of Kyo Jhin to be Chief Counsel—Kyo—Chief Counsel for Advocacy in the SBA [Small Business Administration]. And I salute, also, Katherine Chang Dress, sworn in today as an Assistant Secretary of the Interior. We are so lucky. And we welcome these qualified, capable individuals to our team.

God bless all of you. Thank you for coming here to Washington on this beautiful day. And now, let's sign this proclamation. Thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 10:15 a.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Gerald Tsai, Jr., member of the board of directors of Primerica; Henry Tang, vice president of Solomon Brothers; I.M. Pei, architect; and Sichan Siv, Deputy Assistant to the President for Public Liaison.

Proclamation 5972—Asian/Pacific American Heritage Week, 1989

May 8, 1989

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The millions of refugees and immigrants from Asia and the Pacific who braved the unknown and ventured to our Nation's shores have helped to write the story of America's success. Their legacy is a proud

one, marked by significant achievements in the arts, science, education, and business.

Today, Asian and Pacific Americans continue to enrich our life as a Nation. Through their efforts to preserve the traditions of their ancestral homelands, they greatly enhance the beauty and color of American culture. Their faith, determination, and hard work and their devotion to family life inspire men and women throughout the United States.

The celebration of Asian/Pacific American Heritage Week provides a welcome opportunity to acknowledge the many contributions that Asian and Pacific Americans have made to American society and to express our appreciation for them.

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 7, 1989, as Asian/Pacific American Heritage Week. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this eighth 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, 4:36 p.m., May 8, 1989]

Nomination of Julia C. Bloch To Be United States Ambassador to Nepal

May 8, 1989

The President today announced his intention to nominate Julia Chang Bloch to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Kingdom of Nepal. She would succeed Milton Frank.

Since 1981 Ms. Bloch has served in several capacities for the Agency for International Development including Assistant Administrator for the Asia and Near East Bureau,

since 1987; Assistant Administrator for the Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance Bureau, 1981-1987; and Special Assistant to the Administrator, 1981. Prior to this she was a fellow for the Institute of Politics of the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University, 1980-1981. She has also served as Deputy Director of the Office of African Affairs for the International Communication Agency, 1977-1980; and chief minority counsel for the Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs, 1976-1977. Ms. Bloch served as a staff member for the minority staff of the Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs, 1971-1976. She served in various capacities with the Peace Corps including evaluation officer, 1968-1970; training officer for the East Asia and Pacific Region, 1967-1968; and a volunteer in Sabah, Malaysia, 1964-1966. Ms. Bloch was awarded the Woman of the Year Award from the Organization of Chinese American Women, 1987; Leader for Peace Award from the Peace Corps, 1987; and the Humanitarian Service Award from the Agency for International Development, 1987.

Ms. Bloch graduated from the University of California (B.A., 1964) and Harvard University (M.A., 1967). She was born March 2, 1942, in Chefoo, China. She is married and resides in Washington, DC.

Nomination of Kyo R. Jhin To Be Chief Counsel for Advocacy at the Small Business Administration

May 8, 1989

The President today announced his intention to nominate Kyo Ryoan Jhin to be Chief Counsel for Advocacy at the Small Business Administration. He would succeed Frank S. Swain.

Since 1986 Dr. Jhin has been an international trade consultant for Metro Investment Group in Bethesda, MD. He served as assistant superintendent for educational technology for the District of Columbia Public Schools, 1983 to present. He was a Senior Associate in the Office of Educational Research and Improvement for the Department of Education, 1981-1983; and an administrative officer in the Office of

School Improvement, 1979-1981. Dr. Jhin was executive director for the Top of Alabama Regional Education Service Agency, 1971-1979. He has served as a member of the National Advisory Council on Adult Education; and vice-chairman, 1977-1978; and chairman of the Committee on Legislative and Government Relations, 1978-1979.

Dr. Jhin graduated from David Lipscomb College (B.A., 1960), New York University (M.A., 1965), Boston College (M.A., 1967), and Auburn University (Ed.D., 1971).

Proclamation 5973—Small Business Week, 1989

May 8, 1989

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

America is a nation founded on imagination and courage; our history is a record of the entrepreneurial spirit of our people. This bold, creative spirit is clearly embodied by the 19 million small business men and women across the United States today.

Small businesses lead the way in developing new technologies and products and in creating opportunities for young and unskilled workers. They are a driving force behind our Nation's record economic expansion. More than half of the U.S. labor force is employed by small business, and most first-job opportunities are in the small business community. In fact, small businesses are responsible for two out of three jobs created in the private sector. These tremendous contributions to our society send a message to the rest of the world that individual freedom and initiative breed innovation and economic productivity.

The small business owners of our Nation understand their leadership role and accept no boundaries or limits to their potential. Increasingly, there are no borders to their commerce. Small business people are now significant players in the international marketplace. Their determined, independent spirit and far-reaching influence will continue to ensure our Nation's growth into the

21st century, and will allow us to enhance our competitiveness in the global arena.

Enthusiastic and confident, the small business community is the cornerstone of America's economy—and it is an inspiration to people around the world.

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 of May 7 through May 13, 1989, as Small Business Week, and I call on every American to join me in this very special tribute.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this eighth 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, 4:37 p.m., May 8, 1989]

**Remarks at the Presentation Ceremony
for the Small Business Persons of the
Year Awards
May 8, 1989**

To the Members of Congress here and all the distinguished guests, first let me welcome Susan Engeleiter, the Administrator of SBA [Small Business Administration], as well as all the State small business people and their families who came here today. I've participated in these ceremonies before, and I'm especially pleased and honored to present these awards today.

As you probably know, I, long ago, was a small businessman myself, and I think, therefore I know some of the worries that you share—the what-ifs when you're the one in charge. And I know how it feels to start something from scratch, work with it day and night, and hopefully see it succeed. Success goes to those who work hard, refuse to give up, and learn from their mistakes. And there's a saying: If I had my life to live again, I'd make the same mistakes, only sooner. *[Laughter]* I think small businessmen and women can understand those

words. You don't have to sell me on the value of small business.

The work you do is vital to this nation's economic well-being. And I brought along some statistics to back that up. Small businesses employ more than half of America's private sector work force. Small businesses account for over a third of our gross national product. And I've saved the best statistics for last. During the past decade, small businesses have created two out of every three new jobs in our economy. And for me, that's the bottom line. Small business is on the business end of growth and at the cutting edge of the economic expansion that's 77 months old and still going strong.

Let me take a moment right here to mention an issue that should be on the top of the list for all small business people: the question of child care. As you know so well, you're more likely to find small business owners sitting around a kitchen table than in a big corporate boardroom someplace. A small business is less a corporation than a family. And like a family, people engaged in a small business enterprise share common aims, a common outlook, and certainly have common interests. And that's the perfect workplace environment for innovative approaches to meet the concerns and needs of employees. I urge America's small businesses to take the lead in developing creative solutions in child care. I think, for example, of pioneers like Gerald Tsai, Jr., or Jenlane Gee and others who we honored out there today, Asians who have a strong bearing and support in their families for child care. I will do nothing as President of the United States, absolutely nothing, that weakens our family structure. And I encourage small businesses to do everything they can to strengthen the family structure by getting together in a cooperative fashion.

My child care tax credit program is going to benefit small businesses, I believe. I do not believe in these mandated government benefits. I think it has to be decided by the Federal Government, making as flexible as possible, the use of child care tax credits. So, I wanted to take this opportunity, a little off the beaten path, you might say, of honoring these honorees today. But it is very, very important that all of you who are out there trying to produce at competitive

rates, competitive ways, help as best you can. You know the value of freedom and flexibility. And so, I just want to see us work together to preserve that freedom in child care and in other issues that affect the way we live and work.

A moment ago, I cited some statistics on the large impact of small business in the American economy. Ceremonies like this one are important because they honor the individuals behind the statistics—the small business people who conceive the idea, take the chance, and make it work. So, today we recognize the best that small business has to offer. And I want to turn now to the awards. This year there is no fourth place finisher. Instead, we have a tie for third place. And I'll start with Chad Olson of Utah. Chad produces a highly successful line of professional and collegiate sports merchandise. He's marketed franchises in 40 States already. And I understand he's got his eye on all 50. He's got international ambitions as well, with franchise plans for Canada and U.S. military bases overseas. Now, do we do this right now? All right. Chad? Well done. And sharing this third place award with Chad is Carolyn Stradley of Georgia. She started out as a bookkeeper for a paving company and left that company to do what many here have done: start out on her own. She used a loan from her brother to buy her truck, built her business by taking the small jobs that no one else thought worthwhile; and today she's a success, and equally important, an inspiration to businesswomen everywhere. And so, congratulations to you.

The winner of this year's second place award comes from Kansas, Richard Barlow. Dick is well known to gourmet cookie makers as the manufacturer of REMA insulated bakeware. He started his business with a family friend just 6 years ago selling these cookie sheets in Oklahoma—in Kansas. And today REMA bakeware is sold in all 50 States and Japan. And so, congratulations to you, Richard. Well done.

And now the 1989 winner, this year's Small Business Person of the Year, Tad Bretting of Wisconsin. I wondered why Senator Kasten was over here. [Laughter] Tad's got business in his blood. His family has been in the machinery business for three generations—almost 100 years. He joined

the family business in 1958. And those 30 years have seen the Bretting Company grow and prosper from 11 employees back in 1958 to 260 today, from \$120,000 in sales each year to \$30 million. And today his company is the world's leading producer of high tech custom designed machinery for making paper products. And the secret of Tad's success is the one small business people know so well: It all comes down to taking good care of customers. And so, congratulations to you, Tad.

So, there you have our four winners. This room, though, is full of success stories today. It's in this nation's small businesses that the American spirit, entrepreneurial spirit, takes root and grows. And so, our nation needs you—your drive, your dynamism, your creativity, and your can-do attitude. Congratulations to all of you, and especially to you winners with us here today. Thank you all very much.

Note: The President spoke at 1:40 p.m. in the East Room at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Gerald Tsai, Jr., member of the board of directors of Primerica, and Jenlane Gee, California Teacher of the Year, 1988.

Message to the Congress Transmitting the District of Columbia Budget and Supplemental Appropriations Request May 9, 1989

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act, I am transmitting the District of Columbia Government's FY 1990 Budget and FY 1989 Budget supplemental.

The District's General Fund 1990 operating budget request is \$3,071 million. Total Federal payments anticipated in the District's budget are \$498 million. The District's FY 1989 budget supplemental contains \$106 million in cost increases and \$79 million in budget authority rescissions, for a net increase of \$27 million. This transmittal does not affect the Federal budget.

There are four District budget issues to which I would direct your attention. First, I

would encourage you to continue the abortion funding policy that the Congress established in the District's 1989 appropriations bill that prohibits the use of both Federal and local funds for abortions.

Second, the 1990 Budget repropose an initiative that would require the District of Columbia to charge Federal establishments directly for water and sewer services. The lump-sum appropriation provided in recent years to the District for water and sewer services in Federal buildings increases the deficit unnecessarily because Federal agencies' budgets already contain funds to pay these costs. I urge the Congress to enact this needed reform. Direct billing also reduces appropriated Federal payments for nongovernmental entities, such as the American Red Cross and the Pan American Union, as well as for entities outside the appropriations process such as the Postal Service and the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. It would encourage Federal agencies to assure the accuracy of bills received and to pursue conservation policies.

Third, I request reinstatement of Presidential apportionment authority over the Federal payment to the District of Columbia. Directing immediate disbursement of the Federal payment at the start of the fiscal year increases Treasury's cost of borrowing. Further, the Congress very clearly did not intend to exempt the District of Columbia from sequestration in the original Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act, and there is no reason for doing so via an appropriations bill.

Finally, in a related Federal Budget request, I will include a \$1 million supplemental reimbursing the District Government for additional Presidential inaugural expenses incurred above the \$2.3 million appropriated.

I look forward to working with the Congress on these matters.

George Bush

The White House,
May 9, 1989.

White House Fact Sheet on the President's Child-Care Principles

May 9, 1989

Four basic principles underlie the President's approach to child care:

- Parents, who are best able to make decisions about their children's care, should have the discretion to make these decisions.
- Federal policy should not discriminate against parents who work at home.
- Federal policies should act to increase, not decrease, the range of child care choices available to parents.
- New Federal assistance should be targeted to families most in need.

Myths and Facts about Child Care Today

Myth: Religiously affiliated day care will benefit from new Federal day care programs such as the ABC bill.

Fact: As many as one-third of formal day care centers are religiously affiliated. ABC prohibits assistance "for any sectarian purpose or activity, including sectarian worship and instruction." This implies that to be eligible under ABC, the child care services provided by religiously affiliated centers might be required to be *indistinguishable* from those provided by wholly secular providers. To meet this standard, facilities could be required by the courts or by Federal or State regulatory bodies to remove religious symbols, end the teaching of religious values and avoid such practices as prayer before meals and the singing of religious songs. Furthermore, even those centers which adhered rigorously to these standards would be subject to potential litigation over their receipt of ABC funds.

Myth: Most young children are being cared for in day care centers.

Fact: Less than 11 percent of children under 5 are cared for in child care centers. Only 46 percent of children under 5 have employed mothers. Even among those mothers who are employed, the great majority use relatives or neighbors as child care providers. For parents with young children who prefer to care for their children themselves while their spouses work, the President's proposals will shift the economics of work and child care in their favor.

The President's proposals discriminate neither against day care centers nor mothers caring for children at home.

Myth: Aiding child care centers will primarily help low- and moderate-income working families.

Fact: Subsidies biased toward center-based care will naturally tend to help those who are comparatively better off. In 1986 a majority of mothers in married-couple families earning less than \$20,000 chose to stay at home to provide child care while less than one-third of the mothers in families making over \$20,000 made the same choice. Furthermore, approximately 80 percent of children in center-based care come from two-earner families.

Myth: Federal day care standards are necessary because day care is largely unregulated.

Fact: All States currently regulate day care to some extent. Every State licenses child care centers, and all but one regulate some or all family day care homes. State and local governments are best able to determine what standards are needed for child care. Federal standards, proposed in the past, will not work. Congress, realizing this, prohibited implementation of Federal standards in 1980.

Myth: Unregulated child care is unhealthy and unsafe for children.

Fact: The typical "unregulated" day care provider is a mother caring for one or two other neighborhood children, along with her own child. In contrast, in day care centers, the average ratio of children to staff is five to one. According to an ABT Associates report, "The National Day Care Home Study," unregulated family child care is "stable, warm, and stimulating . . . it caters successfully to the developmentally appropriate needs of children in care; parents who use family day care report it satisfactorily meets their child care needs . . . [the study's] observers were consistently impressed by the care they saw regardless of regulatory status."

THE ABC BILL DOES NOT MEET THE PRESIDENT'S PRINCIPLES

The Senate is likely to turn soon to the "Act for Better Child Care," sponsored by Senator Dodd. This bill, "ABC," does not

meet the President's principles for increasing child care options and parental choice:

Parental choice: ABC puts its trust in Government, not parents. No money goes directly to parents. All money goes to the States. The States then fund providers, not parents, through grants, contracts, and certificates that they, not parents, arrange or approve. It is the States, not parents, who have the ultimate decision-making power on the care children will receive under ABC.

Encourages options: ABC imposes Federal day-care standards on all providers who receive public assistance. All States currently regulate day care to some degree, ensuring a healthy and safe environment for children. These costly Federal requirements will put some current child care providers out of business, keep potential providers from offering care, and drive up the cost of care available for all parents. Parents who want their children to be taught and guided by the religious values that are central to their lives would not be able to receive assistance: All caregivers, including relatives, are prohibited from engaging in sectarian activities, worship, or instruction in providing services under ABC.

In fact, parents could not use their ABC eligibility to have anyone other than a grandparent, aunt, or uncle care for their children unless (1) the State rules in each individual case that the person was an eligible child careprovider, (2) the person and his/her home meets Federal standards, and (3) the person submits to governmental grant, contract and paperwork requirements.

Nondiscrimination: ABC serves two-parent families only if both parents are employed, perpetuating the discrimination against two parent families in which one parent stays at home to care for the children.

Targeted to families most in need: ABC is not well targeted and would serve only a fraction of families most in need. Families with incomes as high as 4 times the poverty level are eligible for ABC. Only a small number of eligible children would actually receive care under ABC—6 percent in 1990 according to the sponsors' estimates, and there is no guarantee that they would be

from families most in need. Only one million children, the sponsors say, would receive child care services from the States—far less than the number of children in the 3.5 million families that would initially benefit from the President's tax credit proposals.

Note: The fact sheet also contained information concerning the President's visit to the Shiloh Child Development Center. His remarks at the center appear in the following item.

Question-and-Answer Session With Teachers of the Shiloh Child Development Center

May 9, 1989

The President. Well, tell me how it's going. That's what I wanted to find out. And it seems—where are we? What are we in?

Ms. Omachonu. This is in the chapel—

The President. The chapel?

Ms. Omachonu. And this is a special place where many of our youth come—

The President. I see.

Ms. Omachonu. —on Sundays.

The President. Lovely, isn't it? Then the big church is right on this side?

Ms. Omachonu. It's right on the other side. Yes.

The President. I haven't been here in a while, but I've known your pastor for a long time. Tell me about how it's going. One reason we wanted to do this is that I do feel that there is a role, a national role, for the kind of child care center that you all have run for—what, how many years?—some years.

Ms. Omachonu. A long time.

The President. Yes, a long time—because I do not want to see the Federal legislation erode out this kind of participation, in this instance, by a church. And I worry that some of the legislation up there would say to a church, If you want to get Federal help, you can't have a religious underpinning to your day care center. And I don't think that's good.

But anyway, that's the Bush view. But I'm anxious—more interested in listening and getting your views on this. Who wants to start?

Ms. Omachonu. First of all, I would like to say that the traditional philosophy of the center is based on meeting the direct needs of young children. And this developmental program is designed to meet the child's physical, social needs. And we do plan activity in different learning areas, and also we do celebrate religious programs—for example, Christmas. And children do learn that Christmas means sharing, caring, and loving, besides celebrating the birth of Jesus Christ. And also we encourage our children to say their grace before each meal. And we have show-and-tell period: When they come to school on Monday, they tell us about their experiences at the Sunday school; they have opportunities to sing religious songs on Monday morning.

The President. Well, that's good. That's very good. Are the kids that come here all—their families all parishioners of Shiloh?

Ms. Omachonu. No.

The President. Not necessarily. Who else?

Ms. Nickerson. I believe we have one minister's child in the 4-year-old group. But we recognize and we also respect religious philosophies from—

The President. Diversity, yes.

Ms. Nickerson. Yes. We have different backgrounds—

The President. And do you have kids from different—do you have—obviously, nondenominational. But do you have kids that come out of religions that are not Christian? I mean, like—

Ms. Omachonu. Yes, we do. We have two children whose parents are Muslim. We also have another child whose parents belong to the Jehovah Witness, the whole family. But we do sort of—with activities, we seek their permission that their children participate in the activities or exclude them out of activities. They've been very supportive. They say, Go ahead, let them participate.

The President. Well, it's a concept that is so important. And I believe strongly in separation of church and State, and so does the pastor. But we're not talking of that here. We're talking about your right to diversity—to do it in a diverse way and not have

the central government dictate exactly what you can do on this. And you know, our—I won't go into detail on the proposals, but my thought is choice, to help the parents with choice. If they want to send a kid to this facility, fine. Give them a little help—those that need it the most. And if they want to go to some other kind of facility where there's no religious reference, fine, let them do that, too. But I worry that if we have one piece of legislation that defines all the standards and leans over so far backwards on the separation of church and State, that you just erode out the participation of one of the best forces in the community for teaching these kids values.

You didn't have a say. I've been doing too much of the talking.

Ms. Johnson. I'm Ms. Johnson, and I have the 2-year-old class. And I teach them finger play, a lot of songs—have to keep them busy because they don't keep still at all. But you have to really keep them busy. And, you know, I love them. I love them.

The President. What's the time now, what do they do? Parents go into work, mother will bring the kid here—or dad—and leave them off at what time?

Ms. Omachonu. Okay, around 7 a.m.

The President. Seven?

Ms. Johnson. Yes, we open at 7 a.m.

The President. And then do they pick them up at different times or—

Ms. Johnson. Yes, they have different times. They start picking them up around 4:30 p.m., and we close at 6 p.m. So between 4:30 p.m. and 6 p.m., they're picking the children up.

The President. Yes. And they pay—I think my briefing paper—what did it say?

Ms. Johnson. Fifty-five dollars a week.

The President. Fifty-five dollars? And they have a meal in there?

Ms. Johnson. Yes, they have hot breakfast, and they have hot lunches. Nothing packed. Everything is straight from the stove.

Ms. Omachonu. And a 1:00 p.m. snack.

The President. —p.m. snack? What, end of the day kind of thing?

Ms. Omachonu. End of the day.

Reverend Gregory. I think this is so important, too, because the focus is on the whole person. And our center strives to emphasize health, and wellness, nutrition, skills

development, and also values clarification—values education. So, the children will learn the difference between right and wrong. And most of all, the community I think is so important, and they have a sense of identity—who they are—and the opportunities—

The President. Yes, yes.

Reverend Gregory. And the community becomes like a extended family member.

The President. Some probably have—like in any part of the society—divided families, so they get an extra dimension of love here that they might not be getting at home.

Reverend Gregory. Exactly.

Ms. Nickerson. Well, the parents are pretty supportive in our program also. They help out in whatever way—whatever we teach is extended to the family setting. So, moral standards are a very strong criteria that we concentrate on in terms of social skills; they're going to need to develop these in the future.

The President. What's the oldest kid—age—that you get in the day care, or child care?

Ms. Omachonu. Up to 5 years of age.

The President. Five would be—then they go off to regular?

Ms. Omachonu. Regular school. But we do have an after-school program where they come here in the afternoon.

The President. The little guys—I mean, six, seven years old? That kind of thing?

Ms. Omachonu. Yes.

The President. What's your end of all of this madhouse?

Ms. Gerald. I'm Ms. Gerald, and I work with the 3-year-olds.

The President. Three-year-olds?

Ms. Gerald. Yes. And we have our daily activities. In the morning, we have our opening. We do reading and sharing. And they have math. We do numbers. We do our finger plays and our songs. We just have—go through the day.

The President. Do most of the kids that come to your center—do they have a family that goes, if not to Shiloh, to some church, or not? Is there a church—like a religious theme that runs through these various families, or some of them just totally out of that?

Ms. Omachonu. I wouldn't say totally. They are definitely from religious families.

The President. They are?

Ms. Omachonu. Yes.

Reverend Gregory. Mr. President, would you like to see some of the children?

The President. I'm kicking myself. I should have brought a couple of the little puppies out of that basket.

Ms. Johnson. They would have loved that.

The President. Except I wouldn't want to clean up your rugs around here. *[Laughter]* I should have done that because kids just love those little fuzzy things. And we're about to—I was telling the Reverend, they're about to leave home.

Note: The President spoke at 10:45 a.m. in the chapel of the family life center. Florence Omachonu is the director of the center, and Yvette Nickerson, Joan Johnson, and Justina Gerald are teachers at the center. Rev. Henry Gregory III is pastor of Shiloh Baptist Church.

Remarks in a Telephone Conversation With Crewmembers of the Space Shuttle *Atlantis*

May 9, 1989

The President. Hello. Captain Walker, can you hear me?

The astronauts. *[Inaudible response]*

The President. Well, I'm just checking in to wish you five the very best and to thank you for a mission so well-done. I've got to make a slight complaint on our communications, because you guys can send something off to Venus, but I couldn't get ahold of you on the airplane flying back to Houston. But that's a minor complaint from the Oval Office.

But how are you feeling? And we are so proud of the job you all did.

The astronauts. *[Inaudible response]*

The President. No, after—

The astronauts. *[Inaudible response]*

The President. I mean, just on the physical side, is there any comparison to jet lag, or do you just really feel up to speed now?

The astronauts. *[Inaudible response]*

The President. Mary, it sounds like you. But, look, how was the actual deployment thing? That went smoothly, as I recall.

The astronauts. *[Inaudible response]*

The President. Yes, yes, yes.

The astronauts. *[Inaudible response]*

The President. That's amazing—1990 arrival? Is that something like that?

The astronauts. *[Inaudible response]*

The President. August of—is it true that the Soviets have had great difficulty probing out that far?

The astronauts. *[Inaudible response]*

The President. What'd they do? Lose communication? Was it Venus? It was, wasn't it?

The astronauts. *[Inaudible response]*

The President. Mars. Yes, have they done anything towards Venus?

The astronauts. *[Inaudible response]*

The President. Is that right? I know our expectations are very high on the degree of resolution on this. It sounds like—hey, tell me just a little—have you got a couple of more seconds—tell me a little about the computer lab you all are setting up—the repair shop up there. Did everything end up being okay?

The astronauts. *[Inaudible response]*

The President. Yes, well, it was. I think that captured the imagination of a lot of Earthlings, to think that something like that could be accomplished up there. What's next for you all?

The astronauts. *[Inaudible response]*

The President. *[Laughing]* Just so you don't find the flight instructor, because I saw a couple of those sheets, and I'm a little embarrassed for you all to see them, frankly. I hope that—

The astronauts. *[Inaudible response]*

The President. Well, you may have trouble being that selective. But, listen, are you coming to Washington, because we'd love to see you here in the Oval Office or—and I know Barbara would like to say hello. And if not, why, if there are no plans for that, why, I expect I'll be—well, I know I'm coming down to Houston at the end of the week. But I'd love to have you all here. Are there any plans for that?

The astronauts. *[Inaudible response]*

The President. It is. Hey, listen, it's an invitation, and—well, let's work it out. I'll

work through Admiral Truly [Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration] and set it up because I'd like very much to have you here soon, and I'll talk you in the corner about hiding the flight sheets from my naval aviator days. But, really, you—

The astronauts. [Inaudible response]

The President. Do I—sure I want to hear it?

The astronauts. [Inaudible response]

The President. You got it. You got it. But the trouble is, unless you get here—well, you can't do it because I'm leaving Thursday. I was going to say, unless you hurry up, the puppies are gone. They're heading on out to their various—no, a couple of them will be here. Three of them will be in the neighborhood, but one's already gone to Texas. Texas Rangerette, they call her. And she's there with our son in Dallas. And then one heads to Florida. One goes to Kentucky Thursday. But the other three will be in the neighborhood. For you we might reassemble them. But we'll work this out. I want you to come here. And we're very proud of the job you all did. So, we'll check with Admiral Truly and see that we get a time that's convenient for all of you—you and spouses as well.

The astronauts. [Inaudible response]

The President. Well, I believe very much—and my only worries—and they are worries that affect absolutely everything that I want to do—is the budgetary constraints. But we've got some, I think, reasonably good figures in here now for NASA in which I totally believe, so we'll try to do our part from this end.

But, anyway, I'll let you all go and get some rest, but we will look forward to seeing you.

The astronauts. [Inaudible response]

The President. And well done, and thank you. We're very, very proud of all five of you. Over and out.

Note: The President spoke at 2:17 p.m. from the Oval Office at the White House. The remarks of the astronauts were not included in the White House press release, and a tape was not available for verification of the content of this conversation. The crew of the "Atlantis" included: Capt. David M. Walker, USN, commanding officer; Lt. Col.

Ronald J. Grabe, USAF, pilot; Mary L. Cleave, mission specialist; Maj. Mark C. Lee, USAF, mission specialist; and Norman E. Thagard, mission specialist.

Interview With Members of the White House Press Corps

May 9, 1989

Panamanian Elections

The President. Well, let me first make a brief statement. I'd like to comment on the Panamanian elections. I met with the Murtha delegation to hear their report, and I have now received the preliminary report from President Ford and President Carter. President Carter and his whole delegation will be here shortly to give me a full report. In addition, we have the report of other observer groups, including that of the Archbishop of Panama, which demonstrate clearly that despite massive irregularities at the polls, the opposition has won a clear-cut, overwhelming victory. The Panamanian people have spoken, and I call on General Noriega to respect the voice of the people. And I call on all foreign leaders to urge General Noriega to honor the clear results of the election.

And I might add that I applaud the statement by Peru's [President] Alan Garcia, who has spoken out against the fraud. I noted with interest that the Archbishop of Panama felt that 74 percent of the vote went to the opposition. And I understand that President Carlos Andrés Pérez of Venezuela is talking to some of the neighboring countries there to encourage a joint statement against the fraud that has taken place and calling on Noriega to honor the results of this election.

Q. What kind of military force are you considering? We were told that that's one of the options.

The President. The election results have not been handed in, formally announced, and until they are, I will not discuss the options of the United States. I will simply again call on General Noriega to honor the will of the people.

Q. Mr. President, you called on him a year ago to do precisely the same thing, as did Mr. Reagan, and nothing happened. Why should it be any different this time?

The President. Because there has been a massive voice of the people heard. There has been a statement for democracy so loud and so clear that perhaps even General Noriega will listen to it. And I would like to think that he will heed the call of the people and that he would listen to the international outcry that is building and that he would step down from office, in which case, the relations with the United States would improve dramatically and instantly.

Q. Have you spoken to foreign leaders? Do you plan to speak with foreign leaders?

The President. I probably will, and without going into who I've spoken to, the answer is yes. You know, we've had foreign visitors here and talked to them and—

Q. Do you really think you have a military option? And on what basis could you go into someone else's country?

The President. Helen [Helen Thomas, United Press International], I'm not going to say what our options are. I've not discussed that here today. I have obviously discussed options with my own top advisers. I listened very intently to the Members of Congress that came in, and some of them had specific suggestions. But I want to see General Noriega do what I've just encouraged him to do and what other foreign leaders apparently are encouraging him to do.

Q. Did you put yourself in a box here by making such a public point of being upset about these elections, and if Noriega decides to stay anyhow, that it looks like the United States has been ineffective?

The President. I don't think the United States is ever in a box when it speaks out in favor of free, fair elections and honoring the will of the people. That's what we stand for. And so, I don't think there's any box involved.

Q. Some Members of Congress have called for the abrogation of the Canal treaty. Is that in any way a possibility in your mind, an option?

The President. I want to see General Noriega do what I have just encouraged him to

do. I want to see the will of the people honored.

Q. But under any circumstances would you—

The President. I'm not going to go into hypothetical questions at this point.

Q. Have you talked to him? Have you given him any personal ultimatum?

The President. Put it this way: General Noriega knows my position.

Q. How?

The President. Never mind. He knows. And it's been told—

Q. Did you call him up?

The President. —in recent—he knows about it through recent contacts.

Q. Have you issued any orders regarding the military on the bases in Panama? Are they in a state of alert? And are you anticipating increasing their numbers?

The President. I will discuss at the appropriate time what course of action I will take. But I'm not going to do that now. What I want to do now is encourage this last moment for General Noriega to heed the appeal of those people who favor democracy and to heed the will of the Panamanian people. So, I don't want to go beyond that in terms of deployment of U.S. force.

Short-Range Nuclear Forces in Europe

Q. Are you any closer to an SNF agreement with the Germans?

The President. I have a good feeling that there's been a lot of smoke out there and that we'll have a smooth summit.

Q. Have you talked with [West German Chancellor] Kohl again?

The President. Oh, I never discuss all these talks I've had.

Q. That means you're willing to compromise, right?

The President. It might mean people are willing to do it our way—with the United States.

Q. Doesn't sound that way.

The President. Well, don't believe everything you read in the UP. [Laughter]

Q. Will it be settled tonight with the Dutch?

The President. I don't know. We'll be talking to Mr. Lubbers [Prime Minister of The Netherlands] over here, a friend of

longstanding and a man with whom I can talk very, very frankly about SNF.

Q. You can talk frankly with us.

The President. And I didn't talk to him this morning about it. We talked about other subjects. But I've added an additional hour so we can do just exactly that. But this alliance is not going to fall apart. It is going to stay together and be strong.

Iran Arms and Contra Aid Controversy

Q. What do you think about the North verdict, Mr. President?

The President. What?

Q. What do you think about the North verdict?

The President. As you know, I wanted all along to see him exonerated. And that matter is now under appeal, and thus, I will have nothing more to say about it while it is.

Q. Well, do you think he was innocent?

The President. Well, I'm not going to argue with the courts, but the process is being appealed. He's entitled to the right of appeal without a lot of editorial comment from me on it.

Q. You don't believe in shredding documents, surely?

The President. No, I believe in taking them with me. [*Laughter*]

Note: The interview began at 3:20 p.m. in the Oval Office at the White House. George Condon, of Copley News Service; Julia L. Malone, of Cox News Service; Helen Thomas, of United Press International; and Charles D. Goodgame, of Time, Inc., participated in the interview.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater Announcing the President's Physical Examination

May 9, 1989

President Bush will undergo a routine physical examination at Bethesda Naval Hospital at approximately 8 a.m. on Wednesday, May 10, 1989. The President will depart the White House aboard Marine One at 7:50 Wednesday morning and return following the examination at approximately 12:30 p.m.

The President will undergo the following tests: chest x ray, hearing tests, eye examination, electrocardiogram (EKG), allergy examination, urinalysis, dermatology examination, and a complete history and personal examination by Dr. Burton Lee, the President's personal physician. Dr. Lee has taken several blood samples earlier in the week which will be analyzed as part of the examination.

The entire physical will be under the direction of Dr. Lee with assistance from the physician staff of Bethesda Naval Hospital, which will include Capt. Ralph Sawyer, ophthalmologist; Capt. Kevin O'Connell, urologist; Capt. Harry Parlette, dermatologist; and Capt.'s Cheryl Rosenblatt and William Ebbeling, allergists. A written description of the results will be available Wednesday afternoon.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater Announcing the Results of the President's Physical Examination May 10, 1989

President Bush today completed a routine physical examination at Bethesda Naval Hospital and is in excellent health. The President's examination lasted approximately 3 hours. The physical was under the direction of Dr. Burton Lee, the President's personal physician.

"President Bush is in extremely sound physical condition," Dr. Lee said. "He keeps fit through a number of physical activities, which we recommend he continue on a regular basis. Today's examination shows him to be in excellent health. He has no significant symptoms related to any of his organ systems."

In general, the results of the tests are as follows: chest x ray, normal; x rays of hips show mild degenerative osteoarthritis, which has been present for several years; eye and ear examinations, unchanged; electrocardiogram (EKG), normal; urinalysis shows no abnormalities; blood samples all appear normal; allergy tests showed excel-

lent protective antibody levels; and dermatology examination showed no significant problem or change.

A sebaceous cyst on the third finger of his right hand was drained. The President is wearing a Band-Aid on the finger, which he can remove within the next few hours. This cyst has been present for many years and does not present a medical problem.

Assisting Dr. Lee from the physician staff of Bethesda Naval Hospital were Capt. Ralph Sawyer, ophthalmologist; Capt. Kevin O'Connell, urologist; Capt. Harry Parlette, dermatologist; and Capt.'s Cheryl Rosenblatt and William Ebbeling, allergists.

Proclamation 5974—Mother's Day, 1989

May 10, 1989

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

On Mother's Day, Americans of all ages pause to express their deep gratitude and love for their mothers. Whether we do so in person, over the phone, or by honoring her memory, expressions of affection and appreciation for our mother are but a small reflection of the love and generosity she has bestowed on us.

A mother's love, while demonstrated daily in acts of tenderness and generosity, is always a source of wonder. Who can fathom the quiet thoughts of one who keeps in her heart a constant vigil over the child she has carried in her womb, rocked in her arms, and watched grow, with eyes full of worry, joy, and pride? Her devotion never fails to fill us with gratitude and awe.

Our mother is our first teacher and greatest advocate. In her voice, we hear the reassurance or gentle reproach that helps to guide us through times of doubt and decision. In her example, we discover the meaning of unconditional love.

A mother bears her child's pains and disappointments as if they were her own and celebrates every accomplishment as if no other child could achieve the same. She de-

lights in every drawing of purple trees and lopsided houses fashioned in crayon by her child's small, uncertain hand because she knows that each one reveals his blossoming awareness of the world around him. A mother also rejoices as her child grows in wisdom and responsibility, is firm in instilling moral values, yet pardons every failure along the way. Selfless and forgiving, maternal love is the closest thing on earth to the perfect love of our Creator.

Today, we honor all those women who, by virtue of giving birth, or through adoption or marriage, are mothers. Each of us should let our mother know that she is ever close in our hearts, and that her many gifts to us are cherished and remembered—not only on Mother's Day, but throughout the year.

In recognition of the contributions of all mothers to their families and to the Nation, the Congress, by a joint resolution approved May 8, 1914 (38 Stat. 770), has designated the second Sunday in May each year as Mother's Day and requested the President to call for its appropriate observance.

Now, Therefore, I, George Bush, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim that Sunday, May 14, 1989, be observed as Mother's Day. I urge all Americans to express their love and respect for their mothers and to reflect on the importance of motherhood to the well-being of our country. I direct Federal officials to display the flag of the United States on all Federal buildings, and I urge all citizens to display the flag at their homes and other suitable places on that day.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this tenth 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, 12:14 p.m., May 11, 1989]

Note: The proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on May 11.

Remarks and a Question-and-Answer Session With Reporters on the Crisis in Panama

May 11, 1989

The President. Well, I have a statement here, and then I'll be glad to take a couple of questions, and then I will turn the meeting over to General Scowcroft for any followup.

The people of Latin America and the Caribbean have sacrificed, fought, and died to establish democracy. Today elected constitutional government is the clear choice of the vast majority of the people in the Americas, and the days of the dictator are over. Still, in many parts of our hemisphere, the enemies of democracy lie in wait to overturn elected governments through force or to steal elections through fraud. All nations in the democratic community have a responsibility to make it clear, through our actions and our words, that efforts to overturn constitutional regimes or steal elections are unacceptable. If we fail to send a clear signal when democracy is imperiled, the enemies of constitutional government will become more dangerous. And that's why events in Panama place an enormous responsibility on all nations in the democratic community.

This past week, the people of Panama, in record numbers, voted to elect a new democratic leadership of their country; and they voted to replace the dictatorship of General Manuel Noriega. The whole world was watching. Every credible observer—the Catholic Church, Latin and European observers, leaders of our Congress, and two former Presidents of the United States—tell the same story: The opposition won. It was not even a close election. The opposition won by a margin of nearly three to one.

The Noriega regime first tried to steal this election through massive fraud and intimidation and now has nullified the election and resorted to violence and bloodshed. In recent days, a host of Latin American leaders have condemned this election fraud. They've called on General Noriega to heed the will of the people of Panama. We support and second those demands. The United States will not recognize nor accommodate with a regime that holds power through force and violence at the expense

of the Panamanian people's right to be free. I've exchanged these views over the last several days with democratic leaders in Latin America and in Europe. These consultations will continue.

The crisis in Panama is a conflict between Noriega and the people of Panama. The United States stands with the Panamanian people. We share their hope that the Panamanian defense forces will stand with them and fulfill their constitutional obligation to defend democracy. A professional Panamanian defense force can have an important role to play in Panama's democratic future.

The United States is committed to democracy in Panama. We respect the sovereignty of Panama, and of course, we have great affection for the Panamanian people. We are also committed to protect the lives of our citizens, and we're committed to the integrity of the Panama Canal treaties, which guarantee safe passage for all nations through the Canal.

The Panama Canal treaties are a proud symbol of respect and partnership between the people of the United States and the people of Panama. In support of these objectives and after consulting this morning with the bipartisan leadership of the Congress, I am taking the following steps: First, the United States strongly supports and will cooperate with initiatives taken by governments in this hemisphere to address this crisis through regional diplomacy and action in the Organization of American States [OAS] and through other means. Second, our Ambassador in Panama, Arthur Davis, has been recalled, and our Embassy staff will be reduced to essential personnel only. Third, U.S. Government employees and their dependents living outside of U.S. military bases or Panama Canal commissioned housing areas will be relocated out of Panama or to secure U.S. housing areas within Panama. This action will begin immediately. It will be completed as quickly and in an orderly a manner as possible. Fourth, the State Department, through its travel advisory, will encourage U.S. business representatives resident in Panama to arrange for the extended absences of their dependents wherever possible. Fifth, economic sanctions will continue in force. Sixth, the United States will carry out its

obligations and will assert and enforce its treaty rights in Panama under the Panama Canal treaties. And finally, we are sending a brigade-size force to Panama to augment our military forces already assigned there. If required, I do not rule out further steps in the future.

The United States and all democratic nations in this hemisphere hope that a peaceful resolution can be found to the crisis in Panama. And we urge all those in Panama—every individual, every institution—to put the well-being of their country first and seek an honorable solution to this crisis. The way is still open.

Thank you. God bless.

Q. Mr. President, are you willing to drop the drug charges against Noriega if it will mean that he will leave the country or at least give up control in a quid pro quo?

The President. No.

Q. Mr. President, do you recognize Mr. Endara as the President-elect, and what steps should the United States take to help him get inaugurated?

The President. We have not made any formal recognition determination at this point.

Q. Mr. President, I understand that you've been trying—

The President. We have been talking to other countries in the hemisphere on that point, I might add, Terry [Terence Hunt, Associated Press], but we have made no official determination.

Q. I understand you've been trying today, sir, to get other leaders in the hemisphere to agree on a joint statement of condemnation of Noriega, and I wonder if you could give us a progress report on that diplomatic effort, sir?

The President. Well, one, I have not—by joint statement—encouraged a joint statement in which the United States would participate. Some of the leaders in this hemisphere are working on getting a joint statement, and indeed, I'm told authoritatively that there might be a joint statement out of some European countries. But we would encourage countries in this hemisphere to either jointly or personally make strong statements. And I believe that—I want to

say 10 countries have already made individual statements. And now, I think the next collective diplomatic action is going to be at the OAS.

Q. Sir, how many troops will that mean, and will they be quartered in the military compound? Will they stay there quietly and just be there, or will they be out on the streets patrolling?

The President. We will assert our treaty rights, enforce our treaty rights. And I will let General Scowcroft answer the question, but my estimate of the troops would be about 2,000.

Q. Mr. President, what is your justification for sending the brigade of troops? What are you worried about?

The President. I'm worried about the lives of American citizens. And I will do what is necessary to protect the lives of American citizens. And we will not be intimidated by the bullying tactics, brutal though they may be, of the dictator, Noriega.

Q. Mr. President, your statement just now about defense forces—would that be a signal that the United States would look favorably on a coup attempt?

The President. I have asserted what my interest is at this point: It is democracy in Panama; it is protection of the life of Americans in Panama.

I'm going to take two more, and then I'm going to go.

Q. Sir, we've been calling around to these Latin American Embassies. We find no enthusiasm for the dispatch of American troops there, and the Mexican Embassy even said that they warned against intervention. Are you disappointed at the reaction you're getting from Latin America?

The President. We've had good reaction from the Latin Americans. I haven't talked to them on that particular point, but we have had very good reaction from them. And I have been impressed with the role of several of the Latin American leaders. I think for the first time there is a total understanding on their part of the threat to democracy from the stealing of this election, or the threat to democracy in the hemisphere from totalitarianism; and it's brought home by this theft of the election.

So, they don't—I might add on the troops, I have a profound obligation, and that is—as Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces and as President—and that is to protect American life. And I'm going to do what is prudent and necessary to do this. And so, we have a different obligation. We also have certain treaty rights and obligations. I'm prepared to fulfill our treaty obligations, and I am prepared to see that our treaty rights are exercised. And so, I'd leave it right there in terms of the troop deployments.

Last one.

Q. Mr. President, in the Reagan administration there was a very formal negotiating process with General Noriega over terms under which he might leave. Is there any possibility that that might repeat itself now, that there might be some sort of formal discussions between yourselves and the Panamanian Government and General Noriega about conditions under which he might leave?

The President. Oh, he knows my position on the fact that if he does leave we would have the instant restoration of normal relations with Panama. That has been conveyed to him very, very recently. But look, I will be openminded about seeing what it might take to see him leave. I'm not going to go back and do what Helen [Helen Thomas, United Press International] asked about in dropping these indictments. I'm not going to do that. That has profound implications for our fight against narcotics, which has got to be worldwide. But if there's something short of that, the door is open to understand what it is that would be required. But I don't think the Panamanian people should be asked to compromise in terms of their election, which was won three to one by those opposed to Noriega. So, there would be certain things, other nonnegotiable things, but I don't think—that's between Noriega and the Panamanian people.

Thank you all very much. And Brent will take the remaining questions.

Q. How is Endara? Is he in the hospital?

The President. He was out, and then I think he's back in. But now I don't know whether he's gotten out later on or not.

General Scowcroft. I think he's back.

Q. Is Noriega capable of—

Q. Are you concerned about him taking hostages?

The President. I'm concerned about protecting the lives of Americans, and that is exactly why I've taken the action I have here today.

Note: The President spoke at 4:07 p.m. in the Briefing Room at the White House.

Nomination of James F. Rill To Be an Assistant Attorney General

May 11, 1989

The President today announced his intention to nominate James Franklin Rill to be an Assistant Attorney General (Antitrust Division), Department of Justice. He would succeed Charles F. Rule.

Mr. Rill is currently a practicing attorney in Washington, DC, serving as an antitrust and trade regulation counsel to RJR Tobacco; lead counsel for Cyclops Corp., the Detroit Auto Dealers, and for Safeway Stores, Inc.; and an antitrust counsel for various companies and trade associations. Mr. Rill has served in various capacities for the American Bar Association, including immediate past chairman, 1988–present; chairman, 1987–1988; chairman-elect, 1986–1987; finance officer, 1984–1986.

Mr. Rill graduated from Dartmouth College (A.B., 1954) and Harvard University (LL.B., 1959). He was born in Evanston, IL, on March 4, 1933.

Nomination of Janet D. Steiger To Be a Federal Trade Commissioner, and Designation as Chairman

May 11, 1989

The President today announced his intention to nominate Janet Dempsey Steiger to be a Federal Trade Commissioner for the term of 7 years from September 26, 1988. She would succeed Daniel Oliver. After appointment she will be designated Chairman.

Since 1987 Ms. Steiger has been Chairman of the Commission on Veterans Educational Policy. Prior to this, she has served in several capacities for the Postal Rate Commission, including Chairman, since 1982; Acting Chairman, 1981-1982; and Commissioner, since 1980. She was vice president for the Work Place, 1975-1980, and a legislative correspondent in the Office of the Governor of Wisconsin, 1965.

Ms. Steiger graduated from Lawrence College (B.A., 1961) and did postgraduate study at the University of Reading, England, 1961-1962, and the University of Wisconsin, 1962-1963. She was a Woodrow Wilson scholar and a Fulbright scholar, 1961. She was born June 10, 1939, in Oshkosh, WI. Ms. Steiger has one son.

Nomination of Deborah K. Owen To Be a Federal Trade Commissioner

May 11, 1989

The President today announced his intention to nominate Deborah Kaye Owen to be a Federal Trade Commissioner for the unexpired term of 7 years from September 26, 1987. She would succeed Margot E. Machol.

Since 1986 Ms. Owen has served as a managing partner with McNair Law Firm, P.A., in Washington, DC. Prior to this she has served in various capacities, including Associate Counsel to the President at the White House, 1985-1986; general counsel to Chairman Strom Thurmond for the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, 1983-1985; minority counsel for the House Committee on the Judiciary, 1980-1982, and as an attorney with Piper and Marbury, 1977-1979.

Ms. Owen graduated from the University of Maryland (B.A., 1972) and Harvard Law School (J.D., 1977). In addition, she was a Marshall scholar in political philosophy at the University of Edinburgh in Scotland, 1972-1974. Ms. Owen resides in Columbia, MD.

Proclamation 5975—National Stroke Awareness Month, 1989

May 11, 1989

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Stroke is the third leading cause of death in the United States and a major cause of adult disability. It strikes between 400,000 and 600,000 Americans each year. Many of its victims, their brain cells damaged by impaired circulation, never fully regain their physical and mental abilities. Stroke costs this country more than \$11 billion annually in medical treatment and lost productivity, but far more regrettable is the immeasurable suffering it brings to victims and their families.

Stroke occurs suddenly, abruptly ending careers and thwarting plans for the future. Its causes, however, are more subtle. Stroke can result from a blood clot that blocks circulation, a buildup of fatty deposits in arteries that then become dangerously narrow, or the rupture of a blood vessel in the brain. Smoking, diabetes, and stress also may contribute to a stroke attack.

Stroke can often be avoided by controlling its risk factors. Paying attention to stroke's warning signals particularly the symptoms of a transient ischemic attack, or "little stroke," can prevent serious damage to a victim's health and may even save his life. During this temporary attack, a person may experience numbness, weakness, or tingling in an extremity or side of the face, momentarily lose sight in one or both eyes, or have difficulty speaking. Such a "little stroke" requires immediate medical attention to prevent its probable recurrence as a major attack.

Scientists, physicians, and public health educators are working hard to eliminate the threat of stroke. Within the Federal Government, the research assault on this disease is being led by the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke. Several major clinical trials of preventive treatments are currently being conducted, and 13 clinical research centers have been established in medical complexes across the country.

However, because so many of the condition's risk factors can be minimized by personal effort, public awareness is the key weapon in conquering stroke. The National Stroke Association, the National Heart Association, and other private voluntary agencies play an important role in educating the public about stroke and provide valuable services for victims and their families. We do well to support their efforts and to heed their advice in caring for our health.

To enhance public awareness of stroke, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 62, has designated the month of May 1989 as "National Stroke Awareness Month" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this occasion.

Now, Therefore, I, George Bush, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the month of May 1989 as National Stroke Awareness Month. I call upon the people of the United States to observe the month with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this eleventh 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, 4:11 p.m., May 12, 1989]

Note: The proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on May 12.

**Proclamation 5976—National
Correctional Officers Week, 1989
May 11, 1989**

*By the President of the United States
of America*

A Proclamation

In the continuing fight against crime and drug abuse, our Nation's correctional offi-

cers are unsung heroes. The contributions they make to American law enforcement, while not highly visible, are substantial. These men and women are responsible for ensuring the custody, control, and safety of inmates held in U.S. jails and prisons. Directly supervising the incarceration and rehabilitation of criminal offenders, correctional officers are an essential part of our Nation's criminal justice system.

Correctional officers help to maintain the public safety by preserving order in our Nation's jails and prisons. They also help inmates to develop the skills necessary to become productive members of society. These are very difficult tasks—tasks that can be dangerous as well as frustrating.

This week, we give America's correctional officers due recognition and respect and salute them for their vigilance and courage. In the future, as we strive to put more drug dealers and other criminals behind bars, let us always remember that it is correctional officers who help to make our efforts complete.

The Congress, by House Joint Resolution 135, has designated the week beginning May 7, 1989, as "National Correctional Officers Week" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this event.

Now, Therefore, I, George Bush, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning May 7, 1989, as National Correctional Officers Week. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this eleventh 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, 4:12 p.m., May 12, 1989]

Note: The proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on May 12.

Proclamation 5977—National Farm Safety Week, 1989

May 12, 1989

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Throughout our Nation's history, agriculture has been a source of strength and pride. Providing food for a growing country and settling a vast continent, farmers and ranchers have been vital to the development of American culture and commerce. Today, our country shares an abundance of agricultural goods with millions of people around the world.

Unfortunately, farmers and ranchers are often seriously hurt or disabled by accidents or illness. Far too often, tragic accidents on farms and ranches involve children. Agriculture's accidental death and injury rates are now among the highest of all major industries, bringing devastating losses and suffering to rural families and their communities.

Although much has been done to reduce risks to the health and safety of ranch and farm workers, we must do more to preserve the well-being of those who give us so much. Simple, inexpensive measures could prevent most accidents and work-related illnesses. Individuals can avoid injury and illness by exercising greater caution during the course of their daily activities and by using recommended protective gear. Equipment manufacturers can help prevent accidents by installing improved safety features on farm machinery. Parents and rural schools can protect children by teaching them rules of safety.

During National Farm Safety Week, we express our concern, as well as our appreciation, for the Nation's farmers and ranchers. Because autumn brings the rush of harvest to rural America, this busy season is an appropriate time to underscore our concern for farm and ranch families by renewing our support for efforts to improve their health and safety. A season marked by the sense of accomplishment and productivity should not be marred by tragedy.

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 of September 17 through September 23, 1989, as National Farm Safety Week. I urge all persons who live and work on farms and ranches to slow down and take every precaution to protect their safety and health—on the job, on the road, at home, and at leisure. I also urge them to protect their children by example and instruction in safe practices. I call upon organizations involved in agriculture to strengthen their support for community health and safety programs, and I encourage all Americans to take part in appropriate activities in observance of National Farm Safety Week as we acknowledge the immense contributions that men and women in agriculture make to our Nation.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twelfth 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, 11:08 a.m., May 15, 1989]

Digest of Other White House Announcements

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.

May 7

The President and Mrs. Bush returned to the White House from a weekend stay at Camp David, MD.

May 8

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 Af-

fairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;

- King Olav V of Norway;
- Jacques Chirac, mayor of Paris, France;
- John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President.

In the morning, the President attended the swearing-in ceremony in the Oval Office at the White House for Bruce S. Gelb as Director of the U.S. Information Agency.

In the evening, the President and Mrs. Bush hosted a reception in the Residence at the White House for members of the Republican Congressional Leadership Conference.

May 9

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;
- members of the Presidential delegation of observers of the Panamanian Presidential elections, to receive their findings;
- Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers of The Netherlands, to discuss environmental issues, the NATO alliance, and the deployment of short-range nuclear forces in Europe;
- administration officials, to discuss the Federal budget;
- John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President.

The President declared that a major disaster exists in areas of Minnesota and North Dakota as a result of flooding that began on March 29. He directed the Federal Emergency Management Agency to provide assistance to supplement State and local recovery efforts.

May 10

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.

The President declared that a major disaster exists in areas of Alaska as a result of severe freezing conditions that occurred

during the period of January 15–February 15. He directed the Federal Emergency Management Agency to provide assistance to supplement State and local recovery efforts.

The President today transmitted to the Congress amendments to the request for appropriations for the Department of Defense—Military to provide funding for fiscal year 1990 consistent with the \$305.5 billion for the National Defense budget function contained in the recently signed Bipartisan Budget Agreement. The amendments also adjust the fiscal year 1991 request, as well as the fiscal year 1992–1994 requests for advance appropriations for multiyear procurement programs.

May 11

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;
- the congressional leadership, to discuss the crisis in Panama;
- members of the Columbus Group, representatives of the European and Latin American business community promoting international cooperation;
- the Vice President, for lunch;
- the Air Force Thunderbirds;
- Rev. Edmond Browning, the presiding bishop of the Episcopal Church in the United States;
- Secretary of Labor Elizabeth H. Dole and participants in the Job Training Partnership program;
- Franciszek Gajowniczek, a Polish nationalist leader;
- John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President.

In an Oval Office ceremony, the President and Mrs. Bush received diplomatic credentials from Ambassadors Octavio Errazuriz Guilisasti of Chile, Gendengiin Nyamdoo of Mongolia, Botsweletse Kingsley Sebele of Botswana, Abderrahmane Bensid of Algeria, Michael J. Cook of Australia, Simon Alberto Consalvi of Venezuela, and Willem Udenhout of Suriname.

The President transmitted to the Congress the annual report of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting for fiscal year 1988.

May 12

The White House announced that the following individuals will comprise the Presidential delegation to the inaugural ceremonies of President-elect Andres Rodriguez of Paraguay.

Delegation Chairman:

Dorothy Bush LeBlond of Maine

Congressional delegation:

Senator Larry Pressler (R-SD)

Representative John Paul Hammerschmidt (R-AR)

Private Citizens:

Paul Coverdell, Peace Corps Director

Tony Salinas, of Texas

Ambassador Timothy Towell, U.S. Ambassador to Paraguay

Elsie Vartanian, of New Hampshire

**Nominations
Submitted to the Senate**

The following list does not include promotions of members of the Uniformed Services, nominations to the Service Academies, or nominations of Foreign Service officers.

Submitted May 10

Frank Henry Habicht II,
of Virginia, to be Deputy Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, vice A. James Barnes, resigned.

Submitted May 11

John Hubert Kelly,
of Georgia, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be an Assistant Secretary of State, vice Richard W. Murphy, resigned.

Submitted May 11—Continued

James Buchanan Busey IV,
of Illinois, to be Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration, vice T. Allan McArtor, resigned.

Submitted May 12

Edward N. Ney,
of New York, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Canada.

Donald B. Rice,
of California, to be Secretary of the Air Force, vice Edward C. Aldridge, Jr., resigned.

Sean Charles O'Keefe,
of Virginia, to be Comptroller of the Department of Defense, vice Clyde O. Glaster, resigned.

Frank A. Bracken,
of Indiana, to be Under Secretary of the Interior, vice Earl E. Gjelde, resigned.

Jennifer Lynn Dorn,
of Maryland, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor, vice Michael E. Baroody, resigned.

**Checklist
of White House Press Releases**

The following list contains releases of the Office of the Press Secretary which are not included in this issue.

Released May 11

Transcript:
Press briefing on the crisis in Panama—by Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs

Released May 12

Advance text:

Remarks at the Texas A&M University commencement ceremony in College Station, TX

Fact sheet:

"Beyond Containment"—the President's Texas A&M University commencement address

Fact sheet:

The President's "Open Skies" initiative

Fact sheet:

The Jackson-Vanik amendment

Announcement:

Nomination of E. Bart Daniel to be the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia

**Acts Approved
by the President**

Approved May 11

H.R. 678 / Public Law 101-26

To make a correction in the Education and Training for a Competitive America Act

S.J. Res. 62 / Public Law 101-27

Designating May 1989 as "National Stroke Awareness Month"

Editor's Note

The President was in College Station, TX, on May 12, the closing date of this issue. Releases and announcements issued by the Office of the Press Secretary, but not received in time for inclusion in this issue, will be printed next 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*
- Acid rain. *See* Environment
- 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
- Grain—654
- Price supports and subsidies—570, 654
- Rural development—569
- Agriculture, Department of
- Alaskan oil-spill cleanup, role. *See* Disaster assistance
- Budget—569, 571
- General Counsel—468
- Secretary—569-572
- Air Force, Department of the
- See also* Armed Forces, U.S.
- Secretary—648
- 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*
- Americas, Council of the—649
- America's Heritage Abroad, Commission for the Preservation of—654
- 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
- Armed Forces, U.S.—Continued
- 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
- Conventional forces and weapons—662, 670
- Gun control. *See* Law enforcement and crime
- 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, 645
- Fiscal year 1989—507, 569, 622
- Fiscal year 1990—470, 483-486, 550, 553, 567, 570, 571, 574, 586, 606, 610, 630, 645
- 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

Administration of George Bush, 1989

- Business Conference, American—470
- Business and industry
 - See also specific industry*
 - Capital gains tax. *See* Taxation, tax reform
 - Education, role. *See* Education
 - Free enterprise system—645
 - Government's role—645
 - Mandated employee benefits. *See* Labor issues, Government's role
 - Oil-spill liability—505
 - President's views—470
 - Productivity and competitiveness—487, 567, 610, 647
 - Small business—647
- CBS News—586
- CFC's. *See* Environment
- CFE. *See* Arms and munitions, conventional forces and weapons
- CSBM. *See* Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, Conference on
- CSCE. *See* Security and Cooperation in Europe, Conference on
- 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
 - Prime Minister—660
 - Relations with U.S.—660
 - 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; Iran arms and contra aid controversy; Latin America*
 - Administration policies—490, 572
 - Democracy and freedom—465, 506, 573, 629, 650
 - Economic and military assistance—490
 - Nicaraguan conflict—489, 506, 573, 650
- Central Intelligence Agency—589
- Chamber of Commerce, U.S.—471, 644
- 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, 646
 - Infant mortality. *See* Health and medical care
 - President's views—615
- Chile
 - Citizen Participation, Crusade for—656
 - Plebiscite election—656
- China
 - Arms sales to Saudi Arabia. *See* Arms and munitions
 - Human rights—665
- Chlorofluorocarbons. *See* Environment
- Cinco de Mayo—668, 669
- Cities, Federal aid. *See* State and local governments
- Citizen Participation, Crusade for. *See* Chile
- 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
 - See also specific country or subject*
 - Free and fair trade—647
 - General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)—569, 571
 - 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*
- Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, Conference on—670
- 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, 643
- 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*
 Court. *See other part of subject*
 Covenant House—521
 Crime. *See Law enforcement and crime*
 Crime Victims Week—521
 Crusade. *See other part of subject*
 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.
 Assistant Secretaries—653, 654
 Budget—569
 Comptroller—638, 657
 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, National Endowment for—656, 667
 Democracy Award. *See Democracy, National Endowment for*
 Democracy and freedom, President's views—568, 593, 607, 644, 656, 665
 Denmark, U.S. Ambassador—653
 Department. *See other part of subject*
 Desegregation. *See Civil rights*
 Detroit Newspaper Agency—603
 Developing countries
 See also specific country
 Debt—465, 607, 652
 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
 EEP. *See Agriculture, price supports and subsidies*
 Economic Advisers, Council of—470, 473, 476
 Economy, international, President's views—645, 647
 Economy, national, growth—567, 645
 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
 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
 Elections—506, 651

Administration of George Bush, 1989

El Salvador—Continued

Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN)—490

Human rights—506, 651

President—506

President-elect—506, 651

Relations with U.S.—506

Vice President-elect—506

Elections

Campaign financing—531, 533

Foreign. *See specific country*

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

Mandated benefits. *See Labor issues, Government's role*

Minimum wage—473, 474, 503, 631, 646

Minorities and youth—633, 635

Work force—611

Endowment. *See other part of subject*

Energy

Alternative fuels—621

Coal—621

Natural gas—621

Nuclear energy—621, 663

Oil—499, 501, 503, 504, 537, 619, 621

Energy, Department of

Assistant Secretaries—517, 557

Budget—569

Entertainment industry, drug abuse prevention—613

Environment

Acid rain—664, 665

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*

Ethics Council, White House—531

Ethics Law Reform, President's Commission on
Federal—529, 532

Europe

See also specific country

Defense and security—469, 670

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, 657

Executive branch

See also specific constituent unit

Executive branch—Continued

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*

Export Enhancement Program. *See Agriculture, price supports and subsidies*

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, 646

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 Prevention Week—655

Fire protection. *See Disaster assistance*

Fire Protection Association, National—538

Fire Service Instructors, International Society of—538

Fishing. *See Maritime affairs*

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*

Congressional role—607

President's views—583, 584, 662

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*
 Fusion. *See* Energy, nuclear energy
 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
 Germany, Federal Republic of, relations with U.S.—661, 662
 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, 644
 Waste and fraud elimination—515, 516
 Government Ethics, Office of. *See* Personnel Management, Office of
 Grain. *See* Agriculture
 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
 Radiation control, annual report—669
 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 also specific country
 President's views—665
 Hungary, political reforms—564
 Iceland, fishery agreement with U.S. *See* Maritime affairs
 Illinois, President's visit—603
 Imports, U.S. *See specific subject*
 Inauguration of George Washington, Bicentennial Celebration of the—638, 643
 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, 643, 644
 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, 662, 664
 Iron Workers, International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental—567
 Israel
 Administration policies—547
 Ambassador, U.S.—653
 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
 Jewish Heritage Week—649

Administration of George Bush, 1989

- 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
 - 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
- Korea, Republic of, fishery agreement with U.S. *See* Maritime affairs
- La Prensa—667
- 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, 646
 - 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 also specific country; Central America*
 - Debt. *See* Developing countries
 - Democracy and freedom—650, 656
 - Economic growth—650, 652
 - Relations with U.S.—650
- Law Day, U.S.A.—592, 593
- Law enforcement and crime
 - Drug abuse and trafficking—481, 482, 486, 586, 606, 612, 623, 626, 630, 652
 - Financial fraud—622
 - Gun control—490, 582
 - International cooperation—623, 652
- 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*
- Legislative branch—Continued
 - 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
- Maritime affairs
 - Alaskan oil spill. *See* Disaster assistance
 - Battleships. *See* Arms and munitions, combatant ships
 - European Economic Community-U.S. fishery agreement—657
 - Iceland-U.S. fishery agreement—657
 - Oil spills, international agreements—505
 - Republic of Korea-U.S. fishery agreement—648
- Maritime Commission, Federal—594
- Maritime Day, National—655
- 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, 646
 - 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

Subject Index to Issues 14-18

- Navy, Department of the—Continued
U.S.S. *Iowa*, explosion. *See Iowa*, U.S.S.
- New Jersey
Governor—481, 543
President's visit—543
- New York
New York City, mayor—643
President's visit—643
- Newspaper Editors, American Society of—531
- Newspaper Publishers Association, American—603
- Nicaragua
Conflict resolution. *See Central America*
Economic assistance—573, 619, 651
Elections—573, 651
Human rights—651, 667
Military assistance—490
Soviet military assistance—489, 573, 650
Trade with U.S.—596
U.S. national emergency, reports—595, 596
- North Atlantic Treaty Organization—468, 565, 661, 662, 670
- North Dakota
Centennial—608
Governor—608
President's visit—608
- Nuclear energy. *See Energy*
- Nuclear weapons
Nonproliferation—540, 541
Strategic weapons—507, 661
- 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*
- Older Americans Month—666
- 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
- P.L.O. *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, 651, 663
Internal situation—496
Relations with U.S.—495, 652
U.S. national emergency, reports—495
- Paraguay
Elections—651
President-elect—651
- 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, 656
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, 656
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*
- Prayer, National Day of—659
- Prayer Committee, National Day of—658
- Presidency
Approval ratings—583
Former President, role—618
Income tax return, President's—521
President's views—534, 604, 630, 643
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
Government's role—659
Parochial schools. *See Education*
President's views—659
- 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*

Administration of George Bush, 1989

- 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
 - Fusion. *See* Energy, nuclear energy
 - 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 and Cooperation in Europe, Conference on—670
- Security Council, National, officials and senior staff—465
- Service, Office of National. *See* Voluntarism
- Shipping. *See* Maritime affairs
- Ships. *See specific vessel*
- Small business. *See* Business and industry
- Small Business Administration—647
- Smith-Lever Act 75th Anniversary—658
- Social Security Administration. *See* Health and Human Services, Department of
- Socialism, President's views—644
- 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, 649
 - Secretary—465, 490, 581, 589, 619, 649, 650
- State and local governments
 - See also specific State*
 - Cities, Federal aid—481, 482, 486
 - Education, role. *See* Education, Government's role
- State and local governments—Continued
 - 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
- Supreme Court of the U.S.—643, 644
- Syria, worker rights—547
- Taxation
 - Administration policies—474, 646
 - President's views—470
 - Tax reform—471, 529, 534, 567, 610, 630, 631, 646
- 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
 - 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
 - Grain sales, U.S. *See* Agriculture, grain
 - Nicaraguan conflict, role. *See* Central America

- Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—Continued
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 co-
operation
United Kingdom, Pan American plane crash in
Scotland. *See* Aviation
United Nations
International organizations, report—581
Members, U.S. foreign policy support—581
Representative, U.S.—643, 644
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* Transpor-
tation, Department of
Uruguay, U.S. Ambassador—669
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
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, 644
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
Warsaw Pact—670
Washington, DC. *See* District of Columbia
Washington inauguration bicentennial. *See* Inau-
guration of George Washington, Bicentennial
Celebration of the
Weapons. *See* Arms and munitions; Nuclear
weapons
Weeks of observance. *See other part of subject*
Wheat. *See* Agriculture, grain
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 and Director of Presiden-
tial Personnel—648
Assistant to President for Economic and Do-
mestic Policy—470, 473
Assistant to President for National Security Af-
fairs—465, 466, 516, 585, 589, 649
Assistant to President and Press Secretary—
465, 466, 489, 490, 506, 521, 573, 592, 598,
670
Assistant to President for Science and Technol-
ogy—589, 611, 663
Associate Director for National Drug Control
Policy—660
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 employ-
ees
Special Assistant to President for Intergover-
mental Affairs—496
Wildlife refuges. *See specific State*
World Bank. *See* Reconstruction and Develop-
ment, International Bank for
World Trade Week—666
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, 649
Aspin, Les—507
Azcona Hoyo, José S.—662

Baker, James A., III—465, 490, 584, 607, 649–651
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
Boggs, Corinne C.—643
Bonaparte, Napoleon—604
Boskin, Michael J.—470, 473
Bowden, John—567
Bracken, Frank A.—542
Bradley, Bill—523
Brady, Nicholas F.—465, 552, 553
Bright, Bill—658
Bright, Vonette—658, 659
Bromley, D. Allan—591, 611, 663
Brooks, Jack—592
Brown, Eddie F.—542
Brown, Jacqueline K.—557
Brown, Keith L.—653
Brown, William A.—653
Brubeck, Ed—567
Brunelli, Samuel—629

Burger, Warren E.—643, 644
Bush, Barbara—479, 497, 513, 514, 519, 521, 535, 538, 544, 545, 566, 568, 579, 588, 615, 620, 622, 627, 628, 659, 660, 668
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
Castro Ruz, Fidel—651
Caulfield, James—543
Cavazos, Lauro F.—472, 474, 480, 481, 543, 544, 615, 632, 633, 668
Chamorro, Violeta—667
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
Clendenin, John L.—644
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, 651
Crockett, Davy—620
Cronan, Joan—586
Culvahouse, Arthur B., Jr.—581, 582, 664
Cummock, Victoria—466
Curtis, Brenda—569

D'Amato, Alfonse M.—643
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

Administration of George Bush, 1989

- 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
- Duncan, John J.—586
- Durenberger, Dave—517
- Early, Joseph D.—598
- Edwards, Tonya—586
- Einstein, Albert—621
- Eisenhower, Dwight D.—604
- Engeliter, Brian T.—647
- Engeliter, Gerald H.—647
- Engeliter, Jennifer L.—647
- Engeliter, Susan S.—647
- 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, 670
- Fletcher, James C.—524
- Flower, Ludlow, III—649
- 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, 645
- Gordon, Bart—586
- Gordon, Bridgette—586–588
- Gramm, Phil—622, 626
- Gribbin, David J., III—653
- 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, 659
- Hernández, Valentin—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
- Hutfliz, Edgar E., II—627
- Iakovos, Demetrios A.C.—643
- Jamison, Delos C.—475
- Jaruzelski, Wojciech—489, 504, 564, 565
- Jefferson, Thomas—533, 604
- Jenkins, Dan—618
- Jimenez de Barros, Monica—656
- Johnson, Benjamin, Jr.—534
- Johnson, Claudia A.—622
- Johnson, Lyndon B.—536, 622
- Juárez, Benito P.—668
- Kanaga, William S.—644
- 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
- Kestenbaum, Zvi—654
- Kilberg, Bobbie G.—475
- King. *See other part of name*
- Kiszcak, Czelslaw—564
- Kleppe, Thomas S.—608
- Koch, Edward—643
- Kosciusko, Thaddeus—565
- Kozaren, Robert—563
- Kuron, Jacek—656
- Landau, George W.—649
- Larson, Thomas D.—556
- Lasker, Albert D.—598
- Lasker, Mary—598
- Lasorda, Tom C.—610

- Lautenberg, Frank R.—643
 Lawn, John C.—623, 624
 Lehder Rivas, Carlos—624
 Leshner, Richard L.—644, 646
 Levin, Carl M.—515
 Levitsky, Melvyn—476
 Lewis, Gib—620
 Lincoln, Abraham—579, 659
 Link, Arthur A.—608
 Lucas, William—616, 633
 Luce, Thomas W., III—621
 Lujan, Manuel, Jr.—615, 643, 644, 668
 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
 Moynihan, D. Patrick—643
 Mubarak, M. Hosni—466, 477, 491, 498, 502, 585
 Mubarak, Suzanne—477
 Mulroney, Brian—660
 Mulroney, Mila—660
 Muñoz Sanabria, Rafael G.—625
 Murkowski, Frank H.—500
 Myers, Dale D.—524
 Neale, Harold W.—539
 Negroponte, John D.—537, 668
 Nettles, Graig—630
 Niles, Thomas M.T.—476
 Noor, Queen—579
 Noriega, Manuel A.—629, 652, 663
 North, Oliver L.—501, 536, 581, 662
 Nunn, Sam—507
 O'Keefe, Sean C.—657
 O'Neill, Thomas P., Jr.—598
 Ozark, Daniel L.—518
 Packwood, Bob—550, 553
 Paige, Satchel—611
 Paine, Thomas—652
 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
 Petricoli, Gustavo—668
 Pickering, Thomas R.—643, 644
 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, Donald B.—648
 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
 Rockefeller, David—649
 Rodriguez, Miguel—465
 Rodriguez Pedotti, Andres—651
 Rogers, Will—632
 Romney, George—519
 Roosevelt, Alice H.—608
 Roosevelt, Franklin D.—573, 603, 659
 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

Administration of George Bush, 1989

- Schuller, Robert H.—613
Schuman, Robert—468
Schwartz, Murray—614
Scott, Charles R.—473
Scott, Gloria—633
Scowcroft, Brent—465, 466, 649
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
Stroessner, Alfredo—651
Suazo Córdova, Roberto—664
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
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

Untermeyer, Charles G.—648
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
Walton, Reggie B.—660
Warren, Ellen A.—503
Washington, George—604, 638, 643, 644, 659, 660, 668
Weldon, Curt—538
West, Mae—544
Whitehead, Alfred N.—514
Whitten, Jamie L.—507, 550, 553
Wilkey, Malcolm R.—532, 669
Williams, Louis A.—654
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

Zeoli, Billy—659

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
Canada, meeting with Prime Minister Mulroney—660
Centennial Grove, dedication ceremony in Bismarck, ND—608
Cinco de Mayo, celebration—668
Citizens of Hamtramck, MI, meeting—563
Congressional Fire Services Institute, dinner—538
Congressional Gold Medal, presentation ceremony—598
Council of the Americas, meeting—649
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
George Washington's Presidential inauguration, bicentennial celebration in New York City—643
Historically black colleges and universities, Executive order signing ceremony—632
International Drug Enforcement Conference in Miami, FL—623
Israel, visit of Prime Minister Shaimir
Dinner—497
Meeting—491
Jordan, visit of King Hussein I
Dinner—579
Meeting—576

Addresses and Remarks—Continued

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
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
Polish and Chilean human rights leaders, meeting—656
Project Educational Forum, meeting in Union, NJ—543
Religious leaders, breakfast meeting—658
Small Business Administration, swearing-in ceremony for Susan S. Engeleiter as Administrator—647
Spanish-American community, meeting in Los Angeles, CA—614
Texas State legislature, meeting in Austin—620
U.S. Chamber of Commerce, meeting—644
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
Air Force Department, Secretary—648
Army Department, Secretary—616
Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad, member—654
Council of Economic Advisers, member—476

Administration of George Bush, 1989

Appointments and Nominations—Continued

Defense Department
Assistant Secretaries
Legislative Affairs—653
Public Affairs—654
Comptroller—657
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
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 Drug Control Policy, Associate Director (Bureau of State and Local Affairs)—660
National Labor Relations Board, Acting General Counsel—469
Navy Department, Secretary—541
Office of Science and Technology Policy, Director—591
State Department
Ambassadors
Denmark—653
Israel—653
Rwanda—497
Turkey—578
Uruguay—669
Assistant Secretaries
Economic and Business Affairs—521
International Narcotics Matters—476

Appointments and Nominations—Continued

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
Central African Republic, suspension of beneficiary developing country status, letter—546
Educational Excellence Act of 1989, message transmitting proposed legislation—482
European Economic Community-U.S. fishing agreement, message—657
Government-Wide Ethics Act of 1989, message—525
Iceland-U.S. fishing agreement, message—657
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
Radiation control for health and safety report, message—669
Republic of Korea-U.S. fishing agreement, message—648
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

Communications to Federal Agencies—
Continued

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, 660

Letters and Messages

Cinco de Mayo, message—669

National Nursing Home Week—578

Notices

Nicaragua, continuation of the U.S. national emergency—595

Panama, continuation of the U.S. national emergency—495

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

Fire Prevention Week—655

Harmonized Tariff Schedules of the U.S., Generalized System of Preferences, amendments—548

Jewish Heritage Week—649

Law Day, U.S.A.—593

Loyalty Day—637

Proclamations—Continued

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 Maritime Day—655

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

Older Americans Month—666

Pan American Day and Pan American Week—542

Smith-Lever Act 75th Anniversary—658

World Trade Week—666

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 Christiani—506

Export Enhancement Program—654

Lebanon—573, 598

Nicaragua, meeting with Violeta Chamorro—667

North Atlantic Treaty Organization Summit—670

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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