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

FOIA Number:
2009-0166-S

FOIA MARKER

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

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

OA/ID Number: 90514
Folder ID Number: 90514-002

Folder Title:
Monday, June 19, 1989

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
V	12	11	3	1

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
(George Bush Library)

Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
01a. Schedule	Schedule of the President [redaction] (1 pp.)	06/19/89	(b)(3) [50 USC 403g, Sec 6]	
01b. Schedule	The Trip of the President to Wyncote, Pennsylvania, June 19, 1989 [redaction] (6 pp.)	06/19/89	(b)(7)(c), (b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f)	
01c. Diagram	The Trip of the President to Wyncote, Pennsylvania, June 19, 1989: Wyncote, Pennsylvania, Cheltenham High School [redaction] (1 pp.)	06/19/89	(b)(7)(e)	
02a. Letter	From George Bush to His Holiness John Paul II (1 pp.)	06/19/89	(b)(1)	
02b. Letter	From His Holiness John Paul II to President Bush (1 pp.)	05/15/89	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Monday, June 19, 1989

Pinksheet Number: dw1360
OA/ID Number: 90514-002
Date Closed: 6/3/2009
FOIA/Sys Case #: 2009-0166-S
Re-review Case #:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01a. Schedule	Schedule of the President [redaction] (1 pp.)	06/19/89	(b)(3)[50 USC 403g, Sec 6]	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Monday, June 19, 1989

Date Closed: 6/3/2009	**OA/ID Number:** 90514-002
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2009-0166-S **Re-review Case #:** **P-2/P-5 Review Case #:**	**Appeal Case #:** **Appeal Disposition:** **Disposition Date:**
AR Case #: **AR Disposition:** **AR Disposition Date:**	**MR Case #:** **MR Disposition:** **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]
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(b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
(b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

REVISED

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

Monday, June 19, 1989

7:15 am (90 min)	Appointment with the Doctor (Lee)	Doctor's Office
8:45 am (15 min)	Intelligence Briefing (Scowcroft/Sununu)	Oval Office
9:00 am (30 min)	National Security Briefing (Scowcroft/Sununu)	Oval Office
9:30 am (30 min)	Meeting with Governor Sununu	Oval Office
10:00 am (15 min)	"Drug-Free Schools" Recognition Ceremony (Bates) (TAB A)	Rose Garden
10:20 am (20 min)	Meeting with Congressman Bill Archer (McClure) (TAB B)	Oval Office
10:40 am (50 min)	Personal Staff Time	Oval Office
11:30 am (15 min)	Meeting with President Desmond Hoyte of Guyana (Scowcroft) (Distributed Separately)	Oval Office
11:45 am (15 min)	Personal Staff Time	Oval Office
12:00 pm (60 min)	Lunch	Oval Office
1:00 pm (15 min)	Personal Staff Time	Oval Office
1:15 pm (15 min)	Drop by Presidential Correspondence Office (Cicconi) (TAB C)	94 OEOB
1:30 pm (30 min)	Personal Staff Time	Oval Office

UNP 06/16/89
7:00 pm

2:00 pm (20 min)	Meeting with Congressman Frenzel (McClure) (TAB D)	Oval Office
2:20 pm (1 hr 40 min)	Personal Staff Time	Oval Office
4:00 pm (30 min)	Administrative Time	Oval Office
4:30 pm (30 min)	Meeting with Governor Sununu	Oval Office
5:15 pm	The President departs for Pennsylvania (TAB E -- Trip Schedule)	South Lawn
7:05 pm	Commencement Address at Cheltenham High School (Demarest) (TAB F)	Wyncote, Pennsylvania
9:30 pm	Arrives White House	South Lawn

SUPPLEMENTARY BRIEFING MATERIALS

TAB G -- Briefing on Local Issues, Wyncote, Pennsylvania (Anderson)

TAB H -- Political Background Report, Pennsylvania (Wray)

7:50 Potus arr Oval 8:30 add Sununu 8:33 Andy Card in and out
8:46 add DCI, Gates, Scowcroft, (b)(3) [50 USC 403g, Sec 6] 9:02 (b)(3) [50 USC 403g, Sec 6] out 9:03 add V.P.
9:25 (approx) Gates + Scowcroft out 9:57 Sununu out 10:00 add ~~Elect~~ Cavasos
10:02 Potus, VP & Cavasos announced into Rose Garden - Cavasos remarks 10:03 Potus remarks
10:13 Potus ~~Concludes~~ remarks 10:18 Potus to Oval w/ ~~Elect~~ Cavasos 10:19 Cavasos out
10:22 add Brady + Darman 10:23 add Archer + McClure 10:24 add Sununu
11:08 add Jennifer Fitzgerald 11:19 Governor Sununu + Card 11:20 Fitzgerald out
11:21 Card + Sununu out 11:25 add Scowcroft + Gates 11:29 add President + Hoyts et al
11:55 all out. 12:05 add Sununu 12:06 add Vernon Jordan for lunch
1:03 Sununu out, Potus + Jordan to Horseshoe pit. ____ to Oval
1:10 V. Jordan departs 1:12 apt Oval w/ Roz Zonana, Ben Tivoli + George P Bush
1:15 arr 230 EOB

UNP 06/16/89
7:00 pm

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

2:07 add Brady + Darman 2:08 add Frenzel + McClure

2:15 add Summa ~~[illegible]~~ 2:51 Brady + Darman out 2:53 add Card

2:46 Frenzel + McClure out

3:23 Summa out - Card out 3:31 Fitzwater in 3:36 Fitzwater out

3:39 add Mrs. Bush to Oval 3:42 add Joe Hagin 3:59 Mrs. Bush depart Oval 3:59 Hagin out

3:59 add J. Hagin 3:59 add Seowcroft 4:22 add Fitzwater 4:27 Fitzwater out

4:34 add Summa 4:49 add Fitzwater 4:51 Fitzwater out

5:06 Seowcroft + Summa out 5:16 Poter dpt oval

5:19 Poters board motorcade + dpt WH. 5:27 arr Pentagon L.Z.

5:30 dpt Pentagon L.Z.

McBride

THE TRIP OF THE PRESIDENT TO WYNCOTE, PENNSYLVANIA

June 19, 1989

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

SCHEDULE

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01b. Schedule	The Trip of the President to Wyncote, Pennsylvania, June 19, 1989 [redaction] (6 pp.)	06/19/89	(b)(7)(c), (b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Monday, June 19, 1989

Date Closed: 6/3/2009	**OA/ID Number:** 90514-002
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:**

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PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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(b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR

WYNCOTE, PENNSYLVANIA

JUNE 19, 1989

EVENT:

Cheltenham High School Commencement Address

DRESS:

Men - Business Suit
Women - Day Dress

CONTACT:

Office of Presidential Advance
John G. Keller, Jr. - 202/456-7565

Trip Coordinator
Barbara Jobe - 202/456-7565

Wyncote, Pennsylvania Signal - 202/395-5516

ADVANCE:

Gordon James - LEAD
John Hutchison - PRESS
(b)(7)(c), (b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f)
Sean Byrne - MIL. AIDE
Ted Roth - WHCA
Nick Schubert - HMX

WEATHER:

Partly Sunny/High 70's

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

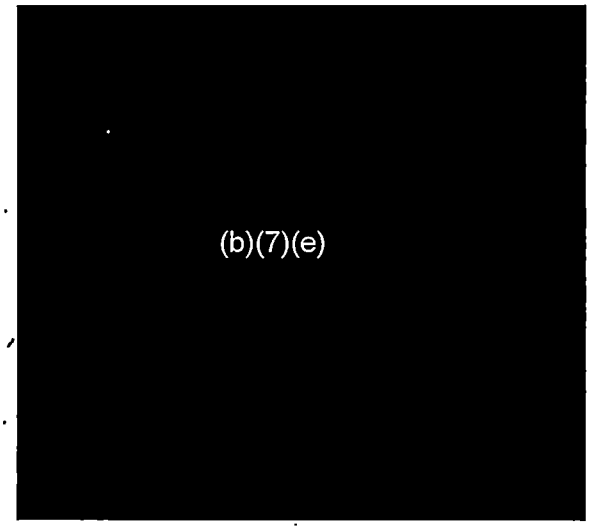
FOR

WYNCOTE, PENNSYLVANIA

JUNE 19, 1989

5:15 pm THE PRESIDENT departs White House en route Pentagon.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS:



(Drive Time: 15 Minutes)

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

5:27

~~5:30~~ pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Pentagon and proceeds to board Marine One.

~~5:35~~ pm THE PRESIDENT departs Pentagon en route Wyncote, Pennsylvania.

5:30

HELICOPTER ASSIGNMENTS:

Marine One

THE PRESIDENT
Secy. Cavazos
A. Card
~~S. Studdert~~ R. Porter
B.J. Cooper
T. McBride
Doctor
Mil. Aide
(b)(7)(e)

Nighthawk II

(b)(7)(e)
D. Valdez
WHMO Director
WHCA T.O.
Col. Nickel
Medic

Nighthawk III

Sen. Heinz
J. Keller
B. Montagne
D. Adair
Official Photographer

Nighthawk IV

Stenographer
WHCA AV
4 WHVD
13 Press
(b)(7)(e)

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

Nighthawk V

B. Zanca
G. Fendler
(b)(7)(e)
17 Press

(Flying Time: 1 Hour 5 Minutes)

GUEST AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS:

Upon arrival at Cheltenham High School, Guests and Staff will be escorted to Staff Holding Room or Staff Viewing Area.

Please proceed to Landing Zone for boarding immediately after Program.

OK

6:40 pm THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by Secretary Cavazos, arrives Cheltenham High School Landing Zone and proceeds to Holding Room.

Met by:

The Honorable Lawrence Coughlin
U.S. House of Representatives

Mr. James Bell
President, Cheltenham Township School District

Dr. C. F. "Bud" Stefanski
Superintendent of Schools

The Honorable Stewart Greenleaf
State Senator

The Honorable Charlie Nahill
State Representative

Mr. Robert Hannum
President, Cheltenham Township Council

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

Mr. Paul Bartle
Chairman, Board of Commissioners
Montgomery County

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Bagnell (JoAnne)
American Battle Monuments Commission

Ms. Ann Ansine
State G.O.P. Vice Chairman

Ms. Betty Linder
County Co-Chairperson, Bush/Quayle

OK

6:45 pm THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by Secretary Cavazos, Superintendent Stefanski and Mr. Bell, arrives Holding Room.

GR

6:48 pm THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by Secretary Cavazos, Superintendent Stefanski and Mr. Bell, departs Holding Room and proceeds to Off-Stage Announcement Area.

GR

6:49 pm THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by Secretary Cavazos, Superintendent Stefanski and Mr. Bell, arrives Off-Stage Announcement Area and holds briefly.

~~6:50 pm~~ 6:49 Secretary Cavazos, Superintendent Stefanski and Mr. Bell are announced onto Stage.

EVENT: CHELTENHAM HIGH SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS

OPEN PRESS

RUFFLES AND FLOURISHES

OFF-STAGE ANNOUNCEMENT

HAIL TO THE CHIEF

REMARKS

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

PRESENTATION OF DIPLOMAS

GIFT PRESENTATION

6:50

~~6:51~~ pm THE PRESIDENT is announced onto Stage and remains Standing.

6:51 ~~6:54~~ pm National Anthem

6:52 ~~6:55~~ pm Invocation

6:53 ~~6:56~~ pm Welcome Address

6:57 ~~7:00~~ pm Senior Vocal Ensemble

7:00 ~~7:03~~ pm Award Presentation

7:06

~~7:05~~ pm THE PRESIDENT is introduced for Remarks by Miss Hang Nguyen, Graduating Honors Student.

OK

7:07 pm THE PRESIDENT Remarks.

7:25

~~7:22~~ pm THE PRESIDENT concludes Remarks and returns to Seat.

7:26 ~~7:23~~ pm Presentation of Graduating Class

~~7:25~~ pm Awarding of Diplomas

7:32

7:33

~~7:27~~ pm THE PRESIDENT begins participation in Awarding of Diplomas.

7:55

~~7:52~~ pm THE PRESIDENT concludes participation in Awarding of Diplomas.

7:53 pm Closing Comments by Mr. Roberts

7:55 pm Graduation Salute

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

7:56 ok

~~7:56 pm~~ THE PRESIDENT begins participation in Gift Presentation.

ok 8:00 pm THE PRESIDENT concludes participation in Gift Presentation, departs Stage and, accompanied by Secretary Cavazos, proceeds to Holding Room.

ok 8:01 pm THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by Secretary Cavazos, arrives Holding Room and holds briefly.

8:02 ~~8:05~~ pm THE PRESDIENT, accompanied by Secretary Cavazos, departs Holding Room and proceeds to Marine One.

8:05 ~~8:10~~ pm THE PRESIDENT boards Marine One and departs Cheltenham High School en route Pentagon.

HELICOPTER ASSIGNMENTS:

Marine One

THE PRESIDENT
Secy. Cavazos
A. Card
~~S. Studdert~~ Cong. Larry Coughlin
B.J. Cooper
T. McBride
Doctor
Mil. Aide
(b)(7)(e)

Nighthawk II

(b)(7)(e)
D. Valdez
WHMO Director
WHCA T.O.
Col. Nickel
Medic

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

Nighthawk III

~~Sen. Heinz~~
~~Rep. Coughlin~~
J. Keller
~~B. Montagne~~
D. Adair
Official Photographer

Nighthawk IV

Stenographer
WHCA AV
4 WHVD
13 Press
(b)(7)(e)

Nighthawk V

B. Zanca
G. Fendler
(b)(7)(e)
15 Press

(Flying Time: 1 Hour 5 Minutes)

9:14

~~9:15~~ pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Pentagon and proceeds to board Motorcade.

9:20 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Pentagon en route White House.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS:

Same as on Arrival.

(Drive Time: 10 Minutes)

9:30 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives White House.

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

SCENARIO

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT

TO

WYNCOTE, PENNSYLVANIA

JUNE 19, 1989

EVENT:	Cheltenham High School Commencement Address
TIME:	6:40 pm - 8:00 pm
DATE:	June 19, 1989
LOCATION:	Cheltenham High School, Wyncote, Pennsylvania
ATTENDEES:	2,150 Guests
PRESS:	Open
SCENARIO:	Upon arrival at Cheltenham High School, THE PRESIDENT is greeted by Mr. James Bell, President of the Cheltenham Township School District and Dr. C.F. "Bud" Stefanski, Superindendent of Schools. At the conclusion of the Greeting, THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by Secretary Cavazos, Mr. Stefanski, and Mr. Bell, proceeds to the Holding Room to robe.

At the conclusion of the robing, Secretary Cavazos, Dr. Stefanski and Mr. Bell, proceed to the off-stage announcement area and are introduced on stage.

THE PRESIDENT then proceeds to the Off-Stage Announcement Area, which is located next to the Holding Room. THE PRESIDENT is announced onto stage by an off-stage announcement. THE PRESIDENT remains standing for the National Anthem and Invocation given by Miss Cindi Barry, Student.

THE PRESIDENT then takes his seat for the Welcome and Student Address given by Mr. Jeffrey Schwarzschild, President, Graduating Class. A Vocal Ensemble is performed by the Senior Choir. Awards are then presented en mass by Mr. Reavy. Dr. Stefanski Remarks. THE PRESIDENT is introduced by Miss Hang Nguyen, Graduating Honors Student. Miss Nguyen was born in Saigon and came to the United States in 1975. Miss Nguyen lives with her Aunt and Uncle. Her mother is still in Viet Nam. She is an Honor Student and one of the editors of the school newspaper.

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

At the conclusion of THE PRESIDENT'S Remarks, the Graduating Class is presented and THE PRESIDENT participates in the Awarding of Diplomas. Upon conclusion of Awarding of Diplomas, Mr. Rodgers, Principal, makes closing remarks. At the conclusion of the closing remarks, THE PRESIDENT and Secretary Cavazos are presented school jackets and honorary diplomas. At the conclusion of the Gift Presentations, THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by Secretary Cavazos will depart the stage and pause briefly in the Holding Room before proceeding to Marine One.

The dais is flanked by the 325 graduates who are seated facing the audience. The backdrop is a large blue and yellow banner with the school emblem and name.

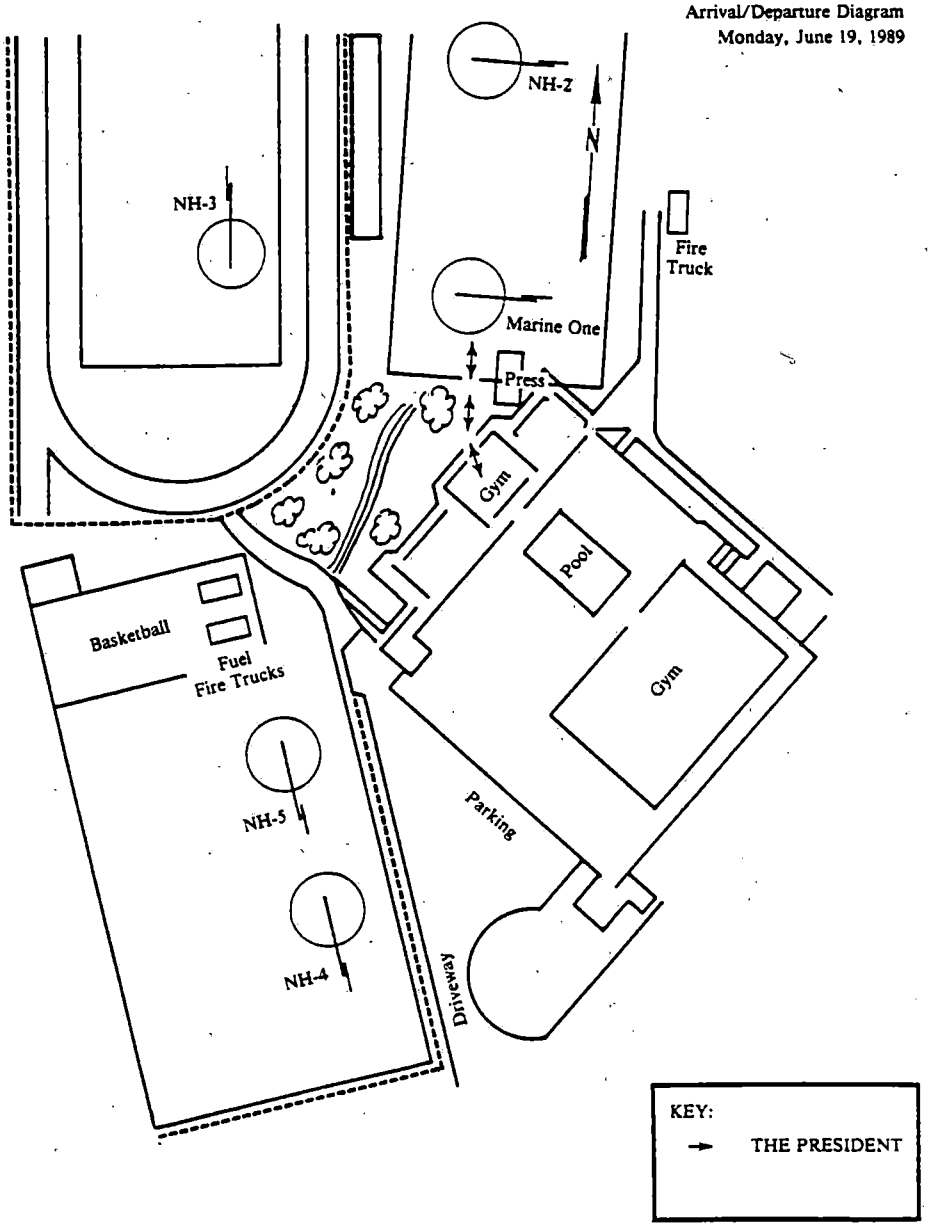
Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

DIAGRAMS

TAB A

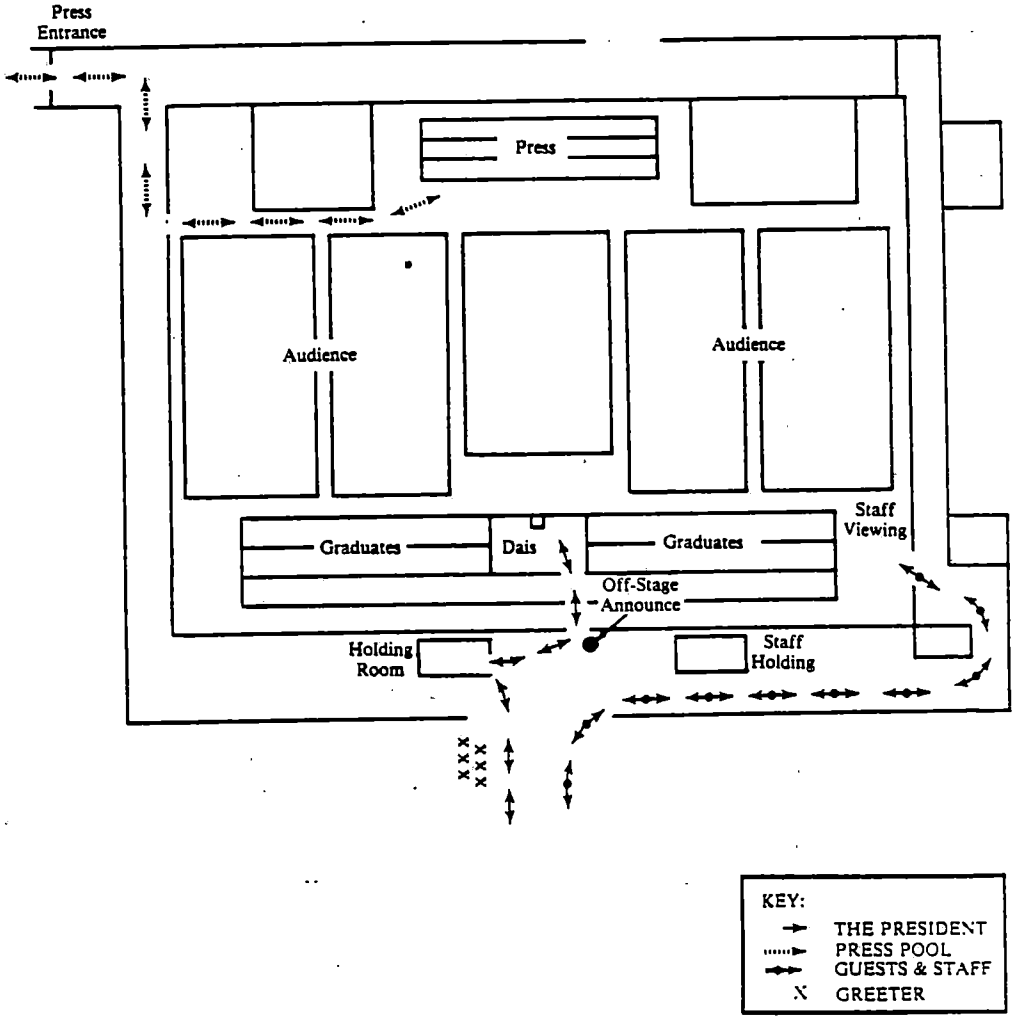
WYNECOTE, PENNSYLVANIA
Cheltenham High School
Landing Zone
Arrival/Departure Diagram
Monday, June 19, 1989



Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

TAB B

WYNCOTE, PENNSYLVANIA
Cheltenham High School
Arrival/Departure Diagram
Monday, June 19, 1989



Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01c. Diagram	The Trip of the President to Wyncote, Pennsylvania, June 19, 1989: Wyncote, Pennsylvania, Cheltenham High School [redaction] (1 pp.)	06/19/89	(b)(7)(e)	

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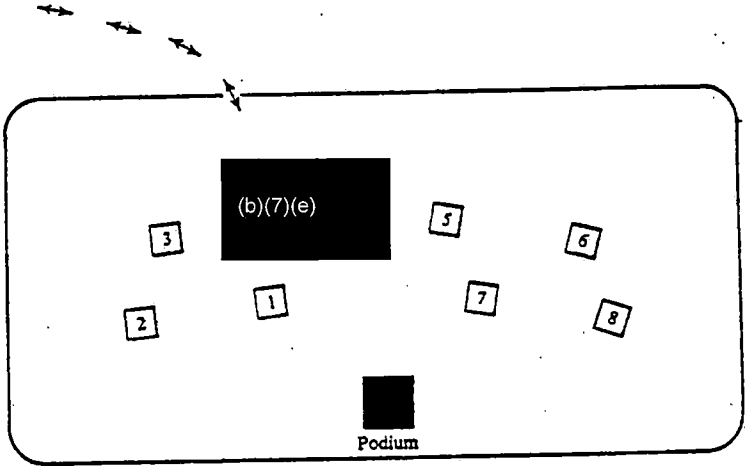
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(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

TAB C

WYNCOTE, PENNSYLVANIA
Cheltenham High School
Dais Diagram
Monday, June 19, 1989



Audience

1. THE PRESIDENT
2. Mr. James Bell, President Cheltenham Township School District
3. Mr. Joseph Reavy, Director of Guidance
(b)(7)(e)
5. Mr. Joseph Rodgers, Principal, Cheltenham High School
6. Mrs. Cathy Stamm, Senior Class Advisor
7. Secretary Lauro F. Cavazos
8. Dr. Charles F. Stefanski, Superintendent of Schools

KEY:
→ THE PRESIDENT

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

E. D. T. PRESIDENT BUSH ~~JUNE 19th~~ , 19 ~~89~~

	TIME PLACED		DISC	NAME	ACTION
OUT		AM		MRS. GEORGE BUSH RES: WASHINGTON, D.C. WHITE HOUSE ADMIN. EXT. 542	AT THE SWIMMING POOL. CA
~~XXXX~~ INC	7:44	~~XXX~~ PM			
OUT		AM			
INC		PM			
OUT		~~XXXX~~ AM		MR. CHASE UNTERMEYER WASHINGTON, D.C. 395-6377	
~~XXXX~~ INC	12:43	PM	12:48		TLKD -OK 12:45 PM.
OUT		AM			
IN		PM			
~~OUT~~		AM		SECRETARY JAMES A. BAKER OFC: WASHINGTON, D.C. WHITE HOUSE ADMIN. EXT. 420	OUT OF OFC. WCL TOLD PATTY PRESOCK 4:16 P. TLKD-OK
~~XXXXX~~ INC	1:51	~~XXXX~~ PM	4:18		
OUT		AM			
INC		PM			
OUT		~~XAM~~ AM		JOSEPH W. HAGIN III OFC: WASHINGTON, D.C. WHITE HOUSE ADMIN. EXT. 645	ENROUTE TO SEE PRESUS IN OFC. TOLD PATTY PRESOCK
~~XXXX~~ INC	3:41	PM			
OUT		AM			
INC		PM			
OUT		~~XXXX~~ AM		SECRETARY JAMES BAKER OFC: WASHINGTON, D.C. WHITE HOUSE ADMIN. EXT. 420	TLKD-OK
~~XXXX~~ INC	4:30	PM	4:32		
OUT		AM			
IN		PM			
~~XXXXXX~~ OUT	5:36	~~XXX~~ AM		SECRETARY JAMES BAKER OFC: WASHINGTON, D.C. WHITE HOUSE ADMIN. EXT. 420	ENROUTE PA. PATTY PRESOCK TLKD
INC		PM			

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE:1970—O-375-347

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

E. D. T. PRESIDENT BUSH — JUNE 19th, 1989

	TIME PLACED	DISC	NAME	ACTION
OUT	~~XAMX~~		USHER'S OFFICE WASHINGTON, D.C. WHITE HOUSE ADMIN. EXT. 780	SPOKE TO DENNIS FREEMYER TLKD-OK
~~XXXX~~ INC	9:59 PM	10:00		
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
IN	PM			
OU	AM			
INC	PM			
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IN	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE:1970—O-375-347

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

SIGNAL SWITCHBOARD

June 19, 1989

	TIME PLACED	DISC	NAME	ACTION
OUT	AM		Secretary James A. Baker III Office, Washington, D.C. Secure Voice x3302	Tlkd-ok 3:45 PM
~~INC~~	3:41 PM	3:48		
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Monday, June 19, 1989
12:30 pm

Patty: SLR

Elsie Hillman called to let the President know that she would not be at today's event in Pennsylvania.

Wanted the President to know that she enjoyed her visit with him last week, and looks forward to seeeing him soon.

B

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Monday, June 19, 1989
4:00 pm

PHONE CALL FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BOB BOILARD

Asked for the message to be passed to the President that "I came back with 4 bluefish from Wood Island lighthouse ("bluefish heaven"). The fishing was very good -- 4 is the number I allowed myself to take -- each weighing between 8 and 12 lbs."

(207) 284-4146

talked

B

9:19 a.m. ---NO ANSWER
11:45 a.m. ---NO ANSWER

115

PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMENTS

Washington, D.C.
Wyncote, Pennsylvania
LOCATION Washington, D.C. **DATE** 19 June 1989

TIME	MOVEMENTS
0659	Doctor's Office
0700	South Grounds
0702	Residence
0751	Oval Office
1003	South Grounds
1019	Oval Office
1304	South Grounds
1306	Oval Office
1318	Room 23, Old Executive Office Building
1324	Room 19, Old Executive Office Building
1328	Room 29, Old Executive Office Building
1331	Room 49, Old Executive Office Building
1341	Room 054A, Old Executive Office Building
1359	Room 62, Old Executive Office Building
1401	Room 61, Old Executive Office Building
1405	Oval Office
1718	North Grounds
1719	Depart North Grounds via Motorcade
1727	Arrive Pentagon Landing Zone
1731	Depart Pentagon Landing Zone via Marine One
1840	Arrive Cheltenham High School Landing Zone, Wyncote,
	Pennsylvania
2007	Depart Cheltenham High School Landing Zone via
	Marine One

PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMENTS

Washington, D.C.
Wyncote, Pennsylvania
LOCATION Washington, D.C. **DATE** 19 June 1989

TIME	MOVEMENTS
2114	Arrive Pentagon Landing Zone, Washington, D.C.
2116	Depart Pentagon Landing Zone via Motorcade
2124	Arrive North Grounds
2126	South Grounds
2127	Residence

WHCA FORM 15, OCTOBER 15, 1980

George P. Bush - Room 213

Monday, June 19

6:00 Wake-up
6:01 Mrs Bush to the South Grounds
6:05 Mrs. Bush to the Second Floor
7:00 The President to the Doctor's Office
7:50 The President to the Oval Office
8:35 Mrs. Bush to the Ground Floor
8:46 Mrs Bush to the Second Floor
8:55 Breakfast for George P.
9:30 Guests arrive for the Rose Garden for the Drug Free Schools event (287 guests)
9:45 Guests arrive for the Washington Parents Group Fund Coffee on the State Floor (189 guests)
10:05 The President to the Rose Garden
10:06 Mrs. Bush to the Red Room for a Recieving Line
10:19 The President to the Oval Office - Guests departed the Rose Garden
10:25 Mrs. Bush to the Second Floor - Guests departed the State Floor
10:50 Mrs Bush to the East Garden for Photo op for Newsweek
11:30 Mrs Bush to the Diplomatic Reception Room for and interview with CBS "Sunday Morning"
12:00 Mrs. Bush to the Second Floor
2:00 Laurie Firestone to the Second Floor
2:06 down
3:30 Mrs. Bush to the South Grounds, to the Oval Office
4:05 Mrs. Bush to the Second Floor
4:20 Laurie Firestone to the Second Floor
4:40 down
5:15 The President departs by motorcade for the Pentagon, by Marine one to Wyncote, PA
5:55 Mrs. Bush to the South Grounds
6:10 Mrs. Bush to the Second Floor
7:25 Dinner for Mrs. Bush
9:23 The President arrives North Grounds, to the South Grounds to join Mrs Bush
9:27 President and Mrs. Bush to the Second Floor
10:00 Retired

Houseguest:

George P. Bush - Room 213

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

News Summary

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1989 -- 6 a.m. EDT EDITION

TODAY'S HEADLINES

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

U.S. Places Priority On Cuts In Troops, Not Missiles -- For the first time since the U.S. and the Soviet Union began talks on long-range nuclear weapons 20 years ago, the negotiations for an accord to limit strategic arms are not Washington's top arms-control priority.
(New York Times, Washington Post, Washington Times)

Greeks Shun Papandreou But Withhold Majority From Opponent -- Voters have shunned Premier Andreas Papandreou's scandal-plagued socialist government but apparently denied the conservative opposition a majority, leaving the future government in doubt. (Washington Post, AP)

Thatcher Suffers Big Losses In European Election -- Britain's opposition Labor Party dealt Prime Minister Thatcher's Conservatives a series of humiliating defeats in European Parliament elections Monday. (Reuter)

Americans' View Of China Turns Sour, According To Poll -- Three-quarters of Americans, in a sharp change of view, have an unfavorable opinion of China since the crackdown of prodemocracy demonstrations there, according to a Los Angeles Times poll published Sunday. (Reuter)

NETWORK NEWS (Sunday evening)

CHINA -- Chinese leaders Sunday announced new regulations aimed at preventing dissidents from escaping the clutches of the government crackdown.

STRATEGIC ARMS TALKS -- Administration officials say they will try a radical new approach: negotiating verification before they finish negotiating the treaty itself.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS...A-2

NATIONAL NEWS.....A-8

NETWORK NEWS.....B-1

TALKS SHOWS.....C-1

U.S. PLACES PRIORITY ON CUTS IN TROOPS, NOT MISSILES

For the first time since the U.S. and the Soviet Union began talks on long-range nuclear weapons 20 years ago, the negotiations for an accord to limit strategic arms are not Washington's top arms-control priority....

Senior administration officials said in interviews in recent days that the negotiations for an agreement to cut conventional forces in Europe are now the American priority. The officials added that serious efforts would also be made to seek an agreement to cut long-range strategic nuclear arms....

"We thought it was important to give a push to the conventional arms talks," an administration official said. "The strategic arms talks can go at their own rate." (Michael Gordon, New York Times, A11)

U.S. WILL ASK SOVIETS TO TAG THEIR MISSILES

The Bush administration will propose a system of "tagging" Soviet mobile missiles for practice inspections to monitor compliance with a strategic arms reduction treaty, according to Pentagon officials.

The officials said the tagging scheme was developed to solve the difficult problem of keeping track of Soviet mobile missiles....

Negotiations on an agreement to reduce strategic missiles and bombers by 30 to 50 percent will resume Monday in Geneva. The U.S. position in the START talks calls for a ban on all mobile missiles.

But officials said President Bush may decide to revise that position by permitting some movable strategic arms, such as single-warhead mobile missiles. (Bill Gertz, Washington Times, A6)

BUSH'S 'TWO-MISSILE' PROPOSAL JEOPARDIZED
Conservatives And Liberals May Join To Scuttle The MX-Midgetman Funding Plan

When President Bush proposed two months ago to resolve the long dispute over modernization of U.S. strategic nuclear forces by pushing ahead with two long-range mobile missiles, he seemed to have struck the perfect deal with Congress: a missile for everyone....

But instead, the President appears to have created a coalition of the disaffected.

"Sometimes trying to have it both ways runs the risk of getting nothing at all," warned Rep. AuCoin, an outspoken foe of Bush's proposal....

It is not dead, however, if for no other reason than the lack of consensus on an alternative, and inaction would leave the 50 existing MX missiles in their existing silos, where no one seems to want them. "There's no consensus on one missile, two missiles or no missiles," said Rep. Dicks. (Helen Dewar, Washington Post, A4)

CAMBODIAN MILITARY-AID INITIATIVE MAY BE DROPPED

The White House may shelve plans to send weapons clandestinely to noncommunist guerrillas in Cambodia because of opposition to the initiative on Capitol Hill, administration officials said Sunday.

The officials said they still hoped to persuade key legislators to change their minds by suggesting limited debate of the proposal, but were uncertain that approach would work....

A major question is whether critics would agree to the strict ground rules the administration would insist upon to prevent disclosure of details of the operation. The White House particularly wants to avoid political difficulties for Thailand, which would not want to publicly acknowledge to its neighbors that American arms were flowing through its territory.

"It's a bit premature to say this plan is derailed," said one source. Added another, "We're going to keep trying, though it obviously will be tough." (Adam Pertman, Boston Globe)

MINDFUL OF VIETNAM, CONGRESS IS WARY OF U.S. REINVOLVEMENT IN CAMBODIA

Does the U.S. have a "transcendental" moral obligation to help prevent another possible holocaust in Cambodia by sending arms to the noncommunist resistance, as Rep. Solarz argues? Or should it avoid such a plunge into the murky waters of Southeast Asia, as many U.S. experts warn?

Haunted by bitter memories of the Vietnam War, Congress is sending strong signals that it is at best uneasy with the new direction in U.S. foreign policy that the Bush administration is proposing....

Congress is apparently even more uncertain about the administration's proposed means for reengaging the U.S. there: a CIA-managed covert operation, probably costing "for starters" an estimated $20 to $30 million, according to Solarz....

"We take the point," said a senior U.S. official, who indicated the administration is now reconsidering its presentaion of the plan, if not yet the plan itself, for the proposed new U.S. military engagement in Cambodia. (News analysis, David Ottaway, Washington Post, A24)

JOINT CHIEFS VIEW SOVIET WEAPONRY

MINSK, U.S.S.R. -- ...Headed by the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Adm. Crowe, four-star generals and admirals representing all four services have had their first close-up exposure to the rival superpower [the Soviet Union]....

"We have seen a great deal of emphasis put on defensive thought and tactics," Crowe said, [referring to demonstrations by the Soviet army]....

Adm. Leon Edney, deputy chief of staff of the Navy, said that a major transition was under way in Soviet military thinking. "They are clearly putting the emphasis on quality and modernization in place of quantity. We have been doing the same thing," he said.

(Michael Dobbs, Washington Post, A1)

GREEKS SHUN PAPANDREOU BUT WITHHOLD MAJORITY FROM OPPONENT

ATHENS -- Voters have shunned Premier Andreas Papandreou's scandal-plagued socialist government but apparently denied the conservative opposition a majority, leaving the future government in doubt.

Constantine Mitsotakis refused to concede Monday that his center-right New Democracy party would not win the 151 seats in the 300-seat parliament needed to make him the next premier.

But government computer projections indicated that [his party] won just 146 seats in Sunday's vote, meaning a governing coalition would have to be forged or new balloting held. (Dina Kyriakidou, AP)

PAPANDREOU TRAILING IN GREEK VOTE

ATHENS -- Weakened by scandal, Prime Minister Papandreou appeared to have lost his socialist majority in Greece's parliamentary elections Sunday, and the conservative New Democracy party declared it was headed for victory.

With 15 percent of the ballots counted early Sunday, the New Democracy leader, Constantine Mitsotakis, had won 45.6 percent of the vote, according to official returns....

But the early returns showed 38.8 percent of the vote for Papandreou's Panhellenic Socialist Movement, Pasok by its initials.... This was...perhaps enough to prevent a clear-cut Mitsotakis victory....

If Mitsotakis fails to emerge with a majority when the narrow tally is completed, Greek political analysts said, Papandreou could remain as prime minister if he can form a coalition with an alliance of Communists and other small leftist parties. (Edward Cody, Washington Post [early edition], A1)

THATCHER SUFFERS BIG LOSSES IN EUROPEAN ELECTION

LONDON -- Britain's opposition Labor Party dealt Prime Minister Thatcher's Conservatives a series of humiliating defeats in European Parliament elections Monday.

And the environmental Green Party piled on the political agony by stealing votes across the country.

With results declared from 65 of Britain's 81 European Parliament seats, Labor had 39 compared with 32 in the 1984 EC poll, while the Conservatives held 26 against 45 last time....

Labor leader Neil Kinnock said: "Mrs. Thatcher must get the message from the British people -- that she is yesterday's prime minister leading yesterday's government." (Giles Elgood, Reuter)

LEFTISTS, GREENS GAIN IN EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT VOTE

BRUSSELS -- Leftist and environmentalist parties gained ground across the European Community Sunday in voting for the EC's parliament while voters mauled ruling parties in West Germany, Britain and France.

According to partial results and computer predictions early Monday, Socialist and Green parties were winning ground from the center-right in the 518-seat assembly but the extreme right made breakthroughs in West Germany and Belgium....

In Britain, Prime Minister Thatcher's Conservatives suffered the worst nationwide defeat of her 10 years in power at the hands of the opposition Labor Party and the Greens. (Knut Pries, Reuter)

-more-

RIGHT-WINGERS LED BY EX-STORMTROOPER DENT KOHL IN ELECTION

BONN -- Right-wingers led by a former member of Hitler's Nazi stormtroopers stole votes from Chancellor Kohl's uneasy coalition in European Parliament elections.

Official results showed the anti-foreigner Republicans took 7.1 percent of the vote in Sunday's election -- most of them at Kohl's expense -- to grab six seats in the Strasbourg assembly....

But [Kohl's Christian Democrats] emerged as the biggest German party, holding onto 32 seats -- one more than the opposition Social Democrats. (Reuter)

LOW TURNOUT MARKS POLISH RUNOFF ELECTIONS

WARSAW -- Barely 25 percent of the voters [the lowest in postwar Poland] cast ballots in Sunday's runoff elections, in another rebuff to the Communist Party following Solidarity's triumph in the first round....

It appeared the turnout would be higher than 25 percent only in six provinces where Solidarity candidates were in the contests. Initial reports showed Solidarity candidates leading in five of the six provinces, according to local Solidarity Citizens Committees....

Polish leader Gen. Jaruzelski said...that putting an end to elections with a pre-determined outcome was a risk for the Communist government, but was necessary to implement democratic reform negotiated with the opposition. (AP)

AMERICANS' VIEW OF CHINA TURNS SOUR, ACCORDING TO POLL

LOS ANGELES -- Three-quarters of Americans, in a sharp change of view, have an unfavorable opinion of China since the crackdown of prodemocracy demonstrations there, according to a Los Angeles Times poll published Sunday.

In a national survey of 1,417 Americans, 78 percent expressed an unfavorable opinion of China and only 16 percent had a favorable opinion, the newspaper said....

Just three months ago a Gallup Poll...found 72 percent of Americans had a favorable view of China and only 13 percent an unfavorable view....

Three-quarters of those questioned approved of President Bush's decision to halt military sales to China and to suspend visits between military leaders, it said.... The poll showed the proportion of people approving of how Bush is handling his job as President rose by nine points since a similar newspaper survey in April [56 percent now give Bush a favorable job rating, 16 percent unfavorable]. (Reuter)

BEIJING SCALES DOWN TROOP PRESENCE

BEIJING -- Troops and armored personnel carriers left central Beijing Monday, setting the scene for China's Communist Party to declare the capital back to normal and announce a new leadership line-up....

"They have gone back to nearby bases. The military is slimming down its public presence and sending troops back to Beijing garrisons," a Western military expert said....

Diplomats said they expected the Communist Party to hold a meeting of its central committee or politburo soon, possibly this week, to announce leadership changes and declare that the threat to its survival is over.

(Guy Dinmore, Reuter)

-more-

CHINA CAMPAIGNS TO WOO BACK FOREIGN BUSINESS

BEIJING -- The Chinese government, fearful that 10 years of international business confidence may have been dispelled in a flash when troops opened fire on prodemocracy demonstrators two weeks ago, is campaigning hard to draw back foreign businessmen who fled in response to the violence.

Foreign companies have been showered with calls and telex messages from Chinese joint venture partners telling them that the situation is back to normal. The few foreign companies that did not pull their staffs out are being featured on Chinese television news and praised as special friends of China.

For now, most of the 175 companies that have offices here are playing it cautious....

"A few (official) statements about how wonderful everything is right now aren't going to be persuasive," said Lucille Barale, president of the American Chamber of Commerce in the People's Republic of China.

(John Burgess, Washington Post, A1)

CHINESE GOVERNMENT ISSUES NEW RESTRICTIONS ON FOREIGN TRAVEL

BEIJING -- The Chinese government, in an apparent effort to prevent dissidents from fleeing abroad, Sunday announced new restrictions on foreign travel. It also made a new attack on the U.S. and called the White House's chief spokesman "ridiculous." ...

The new moves came as the official media reported the arrest of six more people in a nationwide crackdown on dissent....

Radio Beijing reported Sunday that all Chinese with documents enabling them to leave the country would have to obtain new ones before leaving, a policy that would give police the chance to reevaluate all requests....

The government issued new attacks Sunday on the U.S. for taking in astrophysicists Fang Lizhi and his wife....

The official New China News Agency Sunday targeted White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater, criticizing remarks he made recently about three men sentenced to death for burning a train after it ran over six protesters in Shanghai. (John Burgess, Washington Post, A24)

AFGHAN REBELS REJECT NEUTRAL GOVERNMENT IDEA

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan -- Pakistan-based Afghan rebels Sunday rejected the proposal of a neutral government to replace the Soviet-backed government of President Najibullah.

"We cannot tolerate any government imposed from outside," rebel government Foreign Minister Gulbuddin Hekmatyar said in a speech in Islamabad.

Pakastani officials last week said Prime Minister Bhutto discussed the idea of a neutral Afghan government with U.S. Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar in New York....

Hekmatyar said the guerrillas had rejected a similar proposal in the past and said both the U.S. and the Soviet Union seemed to want to impose a "so-called impartial government" to deny power to the guerrillas.

(Reuter)

AFGHAN PLANE, HIJACKED TO IRAN, CRASHES

NICOSIA, Cyprus -- A hijacked Afghan airliner crash-landed in southeastern Iran Sunday and the official Iranian news agency said four of those aboard were killed.

An Afghan government spokesman in Kabul said a dozen passengers were held by hijackers after the plane landed in Zabol, near the Iran-Afghanistan border. (Reuter, Washington Post, A22)

SECOND ISRAELI MINISTER ADVOCATES TALKS WITH PLO

JERUSALEM -- Israel's dovish Energy Minister Moshe Shahal has called on Israel to talk to the banned PLO if the group meets certain conditions, the second minister to do so in recent months.

In a Tel Aviv speech to political psychologists Sunday, broadcast on Israeli Radio Monday, the Labor Party's Shahal said:

"It is my political and psychological conviction that it is necessary to talk to the enemy and foe. The course of history may lead us to an inevitable negotiation with the...enemy -- yes, even with the PLO, providing that certain prerequisites are met." (Reuter)

EDITOR'S NOTES: "Few Expect START To Finish With Meaningful Agreement," by Warren Strobel, appears in The Washington Times, page A6.

"Style Clash May Fire Up START," by Reuter, appears in The Washington Times, page A6.

"Shamir Looks To Past In High-Risk Gambit," by Glenn Frankel, appears in The Washington Post, page A19.

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EPA ISSUES 'ROAD MAP' OF CHEMICAL EMISSIONS
Texas, Louisiana, California Discharge Most

Industrial plants in California, Texas and Lousiana release the largest amounts of toxic chemicals to the environment, while Virginia ranks No. 13 nationwide in total volume of chemicals emitted, according to a new EPA report.

The study, to be released Monday, is based on the first year of reporting under a chemical "right to know" law passed after the lethal chemical plant accident in Bhopal, India....

The report...said the data "serve as an indicator to toxic chemicals that may be of concern" and a road map for geographical patterns of pollution that deserve further attention.

"The information in this national report will no doubt raise concern about toxic releases. This is exactly what it is meant to do," EPA Administrator Reilly wrote in the report's preface.

(Cristine Russel, Washington Post, A6)

SULLIVAN: MEDICARE REFORM NEEDED

CHICAGO -- The nation's health chief told the American Medical Association on Sunday that a Medicare reform plan strongly opposed by the group is a solution to skyrocketing medical costs and lack of access to quality care. Such solutions are better than a total overhaul of the system, said Dr. Louis Sullivan, HHS secretary....

Sullivan told reporters afterward that he had reiterated the Bush administration's support for "expenditure targets" during a meeting with the AMA's Board of Trustees earlier Sunday.

Under the proposal, aimed at curbing increasing fees by doctors who treat Medicare patients, the government would set maximum levels for reimbursement....

Dr. James Sammons, AMA's executive vice president, called the proposal "rationing" of medical care in a speech to members later Sunday and said he has "personally communicated the medical profession's objections to the White House and to Sullivan. (AP)

PRIVATE SCHOOL ADVOCATES WANT 'CHOICE' VOW KEPT

The administration is beating the drum for educational choice, but to the dismay of private school educators President Bush is limiting the concept to public schools.

Privately he has assured Catholic educators that he remains committed to the principle of tuition tax credits....

But private assurances aren't enough, said Sister Catherine McNamee, president of the National Catholic Education Association....

"The message we delivered to the President -- calling for a public statement on parental choice for all Americans -- was heard and it's a good beginning," said Sister Catherine....

They got more assurances from Chief of Staff Sununu, she said....

Catholic educators have also discussed their concerns with Education Secretary Cavazos. "He hedges, and listens politely," Sister Catherine said. (Carol Innerst, Washington Times, A3)

-more-

FOLEY SAYS MINIMUM WAGE AGREEMENT POSSIBLE

Speaker Foley said he believes Congress and the administration can agree on increasing the minimum wage even though President Bush rejected an attempt to raise the pay scale.

Foley, who appeared Sunday on NBC's "Meet the Press," also said he agrees with the administration's approach to the troubles in China and he thinks Congress will consider the issue of honoraria later this year....

"We only had 30 cents difference and a few months difference on the training wage. I think that there is reason to believe we can get an agreement. There certainly should be one. Millions of Americans depend on the minimmum wage," Foley said. (UPI)

CHILD CARE LEGISLATION BEFORE CONGRESS THIS WEEK

Legislation for a national child care program is before the Senate this week, but the bill faces Bush administration opposition unless provisions for taxpayer subsidies are eliminated.

The multibillion dollar proposal would offer parents both subsidies and federal tax credits for child care, while the administration favors a program financed entirely by tax credits.

Sen. Dole says a child care program is "a high priority with the administration," but added GOP senators will try to substitute the tax credit payment plan. (AP)

EDITOR'S NOTES: "Unlikely Alliance Atop Bush's Staff," by Bernard Weinraub, appears in The New York Times, page B8.

"Are Lee Atwater's Antics Making Him An Enemy In The White House He Cannot Afford?" by Maureen Dowd, appears in The New York Times, page B8.

"Memo Flak Didn't Faze Atwater's Followers," by Peter Brown, appears in The Washington Times, page A4.

"Bush's High-Tech Jet Delayed Once Again," by Frank Murray, appears in The Washington Times, page A1.

-end of A-section-

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY

(Sunday Evening, June 18)

ABC NEWS WAS PREEMPTED BY THE FINAL ROUND OF THE U.S. OPEN

CHINA

CBS's Connie Chung: Chinese leaders today announced new regulations aimed at preventing dissidents from escaping the clutches of the government crackdown. Hundreds of Chinese citizens who thought they had exit visas will now undergo more scrutiny before being able to leave. And the government issued a veiled threat to the U.S. for giving sanctuary to prominent dissident Fang Lizhi.

CBS's John Sheahan reports communist authorities today made it more difficult for Chinese citizens to leave their country, amidst mounting arrests of alleged supporters of the pro-democracy movement. Under the new rules, after obtaining a foreign visa, Chinese must apply for a second exit permit. At that point Chinese security officials will determine whether the person may leave the country. The new regulations say that if Chinese students in the United States return to China to visit relatives they will also be screened before being permitted to leave again. Chinese security officials are known to be sorting through photographs and videotapes to identify students who took part in pro-democracy demonstrations and other activities in support of the student movement in China. And on television and in newspapers today, the Chinese government stepped up its propaganda attacks on the United States. The state-run media charged the U.S. government and the VOA with complicity in the anti-government protests from the very beginning of the student pro-democracy movement. The latest anti-American barrage included a statement by a Chinese legal expert claiming that the United States is violating international law by sheltering dissident Fang Lizhi in the U.S. Embassy in Beijing to protect him from arrest.

Chung: House Speaker Foley today warned that any attempt by Chinese authorities to invade the U.S. Embassy and capture Fang Lizhi would lead to a break in diplomatic relations. Foley spoke on NBC's "Meet the Press." Thousands of Hong Kong residents dared to defy their future government today by holding a solidarity demonstration for the student effort in China.

CBS's Richard Wagner reports that the unveiling of a replica of the Goddess of Democracy was a direct act of defiance aimed at the old men of the Beijing regime. The Chinese leaders are warning the people of Hong Kong that aiding the student movement in China is taking a part in illegal activities aimed at subverting the Chinese government. Nonetheless, thousands of Hong Kong residents turned out today to show support for the pro-democracy movement.

(CBS-Lead)

NBC's Garrick Utley: The murky picture of who is actually in charge in China may be clearing a little. Today the People's Daily, the Communist Party newspaper, ran quotes from Qiao Shi, a member of the ruling inner circle, and that has strengthened the belief that he has been selected to succeed Zhao Ziyang as Chairman of China's Communist Party.... There are serious human problems in Hong Kong today. One of them is the flood of refugees from Southeast Asia from Vietnam arriving in Hong Kong. Today hundreds of people marched through one section of that city protesting the opening of a new camp for Vietnamese boat people in their neighborhood. They demanded that authorities stop allowing Vietnamese into the British colony. Yesterday more boats carrying 369 Vietnamese arrived in Hong Kong. Officials are now deciding their fate and the fate of all those others who came to port. (NBC-Lead)

STRATEGIC ARMS TALKS

CBS's Bill Plante reports that after the U.S. and Soviet leaders agreed in principle to cut their nuclear arsenals by half, negotiators began producing a draft treaty. The Bush Administration has been studying that draft, and now with negotiations starting up again, the signal from Washington is status quo. Administration officials say they will try a radical new approach: negotiating the difficult and troublesome issues of verification before they finish negotiating the treaty itself. Conservatives are applauding, but other arms control experts are predicting disaster.

(John Mendelsohn, Arms Control Association: "We're sort of putting the cart in front of the horse, and I think there's a lot of risk to doing it -- a risk to the pace of the negotiations, a risk to the possibility of completing the negotiations --")

But the real risk as far as the Bush Administration is concerned is that a new arms control treaty may wind up like SALT II -- rejected by the Senate because it can't be verified. (CBS-6)

VOLUNTEERISM

Chung: It's been almost a year since George Bush began talking up the idea of America as a nation of volunteers helping one another. Now the President is trying to inject some electricity into his thousand points of light.

CBS's Ron Allen reports:

(President Bush on June 14: "From now on the definition of the good life in America must include service to others.")

The President will call his proposal the YES program: Youth Entering Service. It's designed to create opportunities for America's young people to help those less fortunate and to instill the value of volunteerism in the next generation. Nearly a dozen proposals with the same concept are generating enthusiasm in Congress. Some lawmakers hope this is the beginning of an era of altruism after a decade of selfishness.

(Sen. Kennedy: "I think the young people and others in our society want to serve and are indignant about many of the injustices and want to be a part of the solution and not the problem.")

Allen continues:
(Sen. Mikulski: "If you are ready, if you're fit for duty and ready to help your community, we're willing to help you have access to the American dream.")
Under the proposals, volunteers would be able to earn academic credits, pay off college debts, even earn vouchers for down payments on a new home. While the idea of incentives for volunteerism has widespread appeal, some lawmakers urge caution. Labor, for example, worries that volunteers could replace low wage earning employees.
(Speaker Foley: "There are concerns in some quarters about interrupting other programs including such things as recruitment programs for the armed services.")
It's those kinds of concerns the President's proposal must reconcile. He's expected to begin outlining specifics during a high school commencement speech in Philadelphia tomorrow. A national volunteer service pilot program could be in effect by fall. (CBS-7)

HUD

Utley: Jack Kemp is Secretary of HUD. The original job description did not include clean up a scandal, but that is what he now faces. And today there was a new revelation about how officials of HUD were able to steal funds, and today Kemp was talking about what he intends to do.

NBC's Sandy Gilmour: HUD Secretary Kemp promised a crackdown on the fraud and abuse discovered in the department he took over in January.
(Secretary Kemp: "What we're doing today under President Bush is making sure that there is no influence peddling, we're going to remove the politics, and we're going to get the money straight into the hands of the needy and take the greedy out.")
Investigations by Congress and the HUD inspector general have just begun to define three areas of scandal: outright theft, large consultant fees to political cronies, and use of political influence. Congressmen have expressed astonishment that this woman, Marilyn Harrell, could steal more than $5 million of government money as a private escrow agent for housing sales.
(Harrell: "I in no way justify what I have done as being anything less than sin.")
Confessions or not, Kemp wants prosecution.
(Secretary Kemp: "Some of them are criminal in nature, and they're in the hands of the U.S. Attorney in different parts of the country.")
Another revelation -- New York Newsday reported today that the firm Eagle Capital made $17 million from the sale of housing projects -- a deal helped along by a former HUD regional director who wound up working for Eagle for $125,000 a year. Kemp today described as morally outrageous the use of influence by men like former Interior Secretary James Watt, who, after leaving government, collected at least $400,000 by arranging deals for businessmen with the Housing Department. The scandal is explosive, but the Bush White House has moved quickly to put Jack Kemp out in front of the issue to investigate this Reagan-era corruption. Kemp said that he talked to the President over the weekend and promised to pull no punches.
(NBC-6)

MINIMUM WAGE

Utley: Appearing on NBC's "Meet the Press" today, Speaker Foley said he believes Congress and the Bush Administration can agree on increasing the minimum wage. Last week the President vetoed an increase in the minimum wage to $4.55 an hour within the coming two years. (NBC-7)

EC ELECTION

Utley: Voters today chose representatives to the parliament of the European Community. It does not have very much power today, but that could change. In 1999 trade barriers between the 12 European countries in the community are to disappear. That will make Europe one big, rich, powerful marketplace, and that is attracting many American businesses. Some see an opportunity, others a threat.

NBC's John Dancy reports that in addition to being a potential economic bonanza for American firms, EC '92 is potentially a threat. The Allen Bradley Company (phonetic) of Milwaukee makes electronic equipment and does a substantial portion of its business in Europe. Company officials worry that new European technical standards will be deliberately drawn so tightly that American companies won't be able to meet them. The U.S. worries that the new standards and regulations will freeze out the United States and other countries, a sort of sneaky protectionism.
(Secretary Baker: "If it's inward-looking, if in breaking down internal barriers Europeans establish some external barriers, that would be very detrimental to the interests of the United States -- not just the United States, but anyone outside the EC, including Canada and Australia and South American and Japan and others.") (NBC-4)

POLAND ELECTIONS

Chung says that despite appeals by Solidarity leaders, voters in Poland largely ignored today's second round of parliamentary elections. But enough did show up to give both sides what they wanted.

CBS's Bert Quint reports that despite Solidarity's decisive victory in first-round voting two weeks ago, communist leaders pledged to go ahead with the transition. A desperate need for Western financial help forced the communists to hold the freest elections the East bloc has known. And French President Mitterrand, on a state visit here, made it clear that help would come. Moscow seemed to be sending a signal of approval too, withdrawing a transport battalion, the first of an expected 10,000 men to be pulled out of Poland by the end of next year. (CBS-3, NBC-2)

GREECE ELECTIONS

CBS's Allen Pizzey reports that socialist Prime Minister Papandreou, already weakened by major heart surgery, was fighting for his political life today in a bitter feud with the leader of the conservative opposition. Papandreou cast his own vote earlier today accompanied by his mistress, a former airline stewardess half his age.

Pizzey continues: Their public love affair and allegations of government involvement in the embezzlement of $200 million from a Greek bank were the major issues in the election campaign. Papandreou's opponent campaigned on the theme of cleaning up what he called "the scandal of Papandreou's administration." If there is no clear winner, an alliance of communists and other leftists may hold the balance of power, and that won't solve Greece's many problems. The first results from small polling stations indicated that the center-right New Democracy Party was making major gains.

(CBS-2, NBC-3)

AFGHAN AIRLINER

Chung: An Afghan airliner was hijacked today on a domestic flight and reportedly crash landed inside Iran. Iran says four of the 41 people on board were killed and implied the hijackers are in custody. Afghanistan says the hijackers are holding 12 hostages.

(CBS-4, NBC-5)

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ABC -- THIS WEEK WITH DAVID BRINKLEY

Moderator: David Brinkley. Panel: Sam Donaldson and George Will. Guests: Senior Vice President for American Electric Power A. Joseph Dowd and Chairman of the National Clean Air Coalition Richard Ayers, followed by Sen. Mitchell, Rep. Dingell and Administrator Reilly.

Guests: A. Joseph Down and Richard Ayers.

Brinkley: ...This new proposal from the President calls for cleaning up most of the pollution in 10 years. Can you do this?

Dowd: If the Congress enacts a law similar to what the President's proposing the utility industry will do it, they will comply with the law, and emissions will be cut. I don't think there's any question about that. The problem is what will it cost the nation, particularly the economy of the Midwest, and furthermore what environmental benefits will it produce? And I don't think there's anyone anywhere that can really tell us what environmental benefits will result from the President's program or any other acid rain program. That's why we urge the Congress and the Administration to await the results of the NAPA study....

Ayers: I think the President's proposal really puts an end to arguments about whether we need acid rain control. Germany has already discussed and acted and carried out an acid rain control program.... The rest of the President's program is definitely a step forward in the sense of breaking the log jam. But it certainly falls short of what's necessary. I agree with the critics in that sense.

Guests: Sen. Mitchell and Rep. Dingell.

Brinkley: You heard the two people who were here ahead of you, one speaking for the power industry, one speaking for the environmental lobby. Do you agree with what either of them said?

Sen. Mitchell: I think it's clear as both of them indicated that sulfur dioxide emissions can be reduced by the year 2000. I think Mr. Dowd opposes the President's plan -- they've opposed every plan that's been proposed in this decade, including the legislation that I introduced -- but I think it's inevitable.... It is true we do not know the answer to every single question, but we do know enough to know that the risk of inaction is greater than the risk of action.

Brinkley: ...Mr. Dingell, in the past you have opposed a fair number of environmental ideas. This one I gather you support?

Dingell: I haven't yet seen the specific language.... I intend to try and work with the President to achieve a workable bill.

Donaldson: The President proposes that by the year 1997, at least one million clean fuel burning cars be sold in the nine most polluted states. Do you support that?

Dingell: If it can be done, of course....

Mitchell: Yes, it can be done, but it will require a massive government intervention into the free market. There's an irony in that proposal described as the President's most innovative, which cannot work under existing economic factors. It would require intervention, and it directly contradicts the so-called free market approach.... I think we ought to look at the President's proposal with a completely open mind to all of his proposals.

Will: ...We've been down this road before, trying to tell Americans the kind of cars they ought to buy, and the Japanese, I gather, appreciate very much our efforts, because we've bought a lot of Japanese cars because they seem to comply with the requirements better than American industry. Are we heading in that direction again, just at a moment when the automobile industry seems to be increasingly troubled?

Dingell: ...I think you can be absolutely certain that you're going to come up from this and other things now pending with automobiles that will not move as well, will not be as large, will not be as economically and socially acceptable with the American public as that which we have today. The industry is going to try to do its best to make the car that the American people want, and I'm sure they'll have a great deal of success. It will take a fair amount of time, and it will take enormous investments. And it is going to, unless it's done well by both the Administration and the industry, going to cost a lot of jobs.... One of the reasons that we're in this problem in every part of this legislative fight is that the EPA, the states and local units of government have not carried out their responsibilities under existing law. There is nothing in the way of health threats that cannot be addressed under existing law if the states and local units of government and if EPA will enforce the law properly.

Guest: Administrator Reilly.

Brinkley: ...How are we going to run cars in this country, and we cannot survive without them, without burning something that pollutes?

Reilly: We think that there are a number of choices that you have to burn fuels that pollute far less than gasoline. One of the problems when this alternative fuels issue is discussed is we don't compare it with something else. It's versus what? You get very significant reductions from some of these clean fuels, and incidentally the President, I don't think, cares whether people burn ethanol, methanol, compressed natural gas or Chanel No. 5, so long as we get these pollution reductions. With a vehicle that uses two kinds of fuel, gasoline and the clean fuel, you get about a third reduced pollution from that engine. With a vehicle that's designed to use exclusively the alternative fuel, you can go up to 80%. That's a very significant reduction....

Will: Is it your job in making these initial proposals to weigh the cost benefits, the burden on the economy?

Reilly: We have been extremely careful to consider the economic impact of virtually every proposal we've made. We spent months, the Administration, virtually all of the major departments...looking at the specific cost impact of each of the measures we've proposed.

Reilly continues: There's no question that this is going to be an expensive bill. We're adding about 50% to the cost of pollution control in the United States. If there's a better way to get there, a more cost-effective way to get there, we're not aware of it....

Will: ...Have you weighed the effect of this on competitiveness in the international market?

Reilly: Very difficult to assign precise cost to some of these measures, because we're allowing so much flexibility.... I think that we're already seeing in many other countries, certainly in Europe this movement is under way, a much increased sensitivity to controlling air pollution. What the President has done here is propose a measure that responds to a worldwide problem. Every country has got this problem. I think he's pointed a path to getting a solution to it that's as cost-effective as any that we can conceive.

Donaldson: Sen. Mitchell brought up the problem of trading credits to buy and sell pollution; if you traded to a plant that simply reinforces additional pollution in a specific community. I take it you're going to work that out in the legislation. Tell us exactly how.

Reilly: We are indeed. We're not proposing any relaxation in the existing law for control of sulfur dioxides. That's not the issue.... The reason that these very high volumes of dirty coal can be consumed right now, can be burnt in many of these communities is because communities don't have the impact from it. It's transported far away. So we're not going to exacerbate that problem at all.

Discussion segment: Cokie Roberts joins panel.

On China:

Brinkley: What will be the situation in China in two, three, four, five years? Will we be back to having friendly relations with them, trade, so on?

Donaldson: Oh, yeah. Friendly in the sense that although we've frozen things at the moment, President Bush has made it clear that we're not going to cut off our nose despite our face when it comes to dealing with China, and I think he's right.

Roberts: ...In two or three years most of these rulers will be gone anyway. They're elderly for the most part.

On where the boat people of Vietnam should go:

Will: A number of them should come here. We have benefitted enormously in this country from wave after wave of immigration for the last 100 years or so, not least from the recent immigrations from totalitarian communist countries....

Donaldson: ...You could say a few thousand, but a if a few million start coming to this country we'd find ways of trying to keep them out.

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CBS -- FACE THE NATION

Moderator: Lesley Stahl.
Guests: Secretary Kemp, followed by Thomas Oliphant and David Gergen.

Guest: Secretary Kemp.

Stahl: ...Will you launch a new audit to look into what (former HUD Secretary Pierce) was up to and his close aides?

Kemp: As you said, I'm going to clean house throughout HUD and be the Secretary that cleans up the programs and the policies across the board at HUD. The auditing that is being done of past programs and policies at HUD is going to be handed over to the Attorney General. And he is going to have to make decisions as to criminality. As far as the secretary's office previous to me, that will be looked at politically, it will be looked at through the inspector general. And there is no doubt in my mind that we've got to reform and overhaul all of the policies and programs at HUD, which I have pledged to President Bush that I will do.

Stahl: But what about the specific audit of what Pierce did and his lieutenant, Deborah Gore Dean, and the other people that were close to him?

Kemp: That audit and that investigation is going on continually and will go forward. And all of the evidence and all of the findings will be passed on to the Attorney General. But I want to make sure that on your show I put a comma behind my sentence and make it very clear that the inspector general has suggested that there has been, at least in the Mod Rehab Program, the Section 8 housing program, no evidence of any criminality. But as far as I'm concerned, my moral outrage is that there was so much political influence in the program. And that's what I want to remove from all of our policies at HUD.

Stahl: Do you blame it on the laissez-faire attitude that developed during the Reagan years when you were trying to get government off the people's backs? I mean you have it in the S&L industry, you have it in defense procurement -- do you see it as a pattern?

Kemp: I don't think laissez-faire is quite the right word for it. The system was flawed to the extent that when you get in the business of having the government subsidize big developers or big defense contractors or any person without a competitive process based upon merit and need and quality, then you're going to get into the problems that we have rooted out, or are trying to root out at HUD, or the defense agency is trying to root out under Dick Cheney's leadership.

Stahl: I want to ask you a question about a man who was your campaign manager.... When these political consultants work for candidates free, do they not -- I mean is there some sort of inevitability that they're going to win something in the end for it?

Kemp: There ought not to be.... Those political consultants, whomever they are, don't work for free. Charlie Black did not work for free, he got paid for the work that he did in placing the ads, building our ads and everything else.

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Stahl: I'm told that all over the government today, you're hiring consultants. Going outside of the government, it was part of this privatization of the Reagan era. Are you ending that?... What do we pay this bureaucracy for if they're not doing all the work? Every single department as far as I can tell is spending millions, probably billions of dollars hiring outside people who then --

Kemp: No, no, no. Make sure that at least we're talking about HUD, as far as HUD is concerned. We're not spending billions or even millions. We're spending monies to make sure that what we do, but it will all be audited. It will all be let on a competitive basis. And as I pledged to the President as late as yesterday, I have pledged to him personally and to the Congress and to the taxpayers of this country that I'll make sure that HUD is run with an eye on help to the needy and get the greedy out of the process.... But I want to remind you of one thing. I am running an agency with 13,000 people. I've only had the Congress confirm one of my leaders. They're asking me to reform HUD without any people other than my undersecretary, who finally was confirmed about 10 days ago.

Stahl: Is that Congress' fault, or the Bush Administration for being --

Kemp: It's a message to the Congress to help the Secretary of Housing get some of the outstanding men and women that are A, there, and B, who I have chosen and President Bush has nominated, get them confirmed.

Stahl: I want a Sherman-esque yes or no. Everybody's wondering whether...you would accept if offered to become the head of the National Football League, which is a rumor around town.

Kemp: I told the President yesterday -- read my lips, Lesley, I'm not leaving HUD, and I told the President that. I love what I'm doing. But you don't turn down a job you haven't been offered....

Guests: David Gergen and Thomas Oliphant.

Stahl: Boston Globe has a new poll. Puts Bush's approval rating at 77%. Why is he so popular?

Gergen: I know. That's out of sight. The Gallup poll that came out in the last few days had him at 70%. So I think the Boston Globe poll is in about the right ball park. I think that throughout his presidency, George Bush has been very effective at conveying a sense of decency, of openness. I think people generally like him. In my judgement, he got off to a slow start substantively in terms of policy. But in the last four weeks, with his trip to Europe in particular, I think that trip liberated him to a degree. He's been a more effective President over the last four weeks. On his trip to NATO, on his -- the way he handled China, his clear air proposal this week, I think there's a greater sense of confidence, some sense that he's found his bearings.

Oliphant: I wouldn't equate his handling of China yet to his approval rating. And I draw the distinction between approval, which is what these polls measure, and popularity, which is what they don't. What we have here, I think, is a fellow who is rather successful in managing a coalition government with the Democrat Congress. He is proceeding through a whole bunch of issues that have been stalemated for the last several years quite competently.

Oliphant continues: And in addition, he has managed to keep problems from becoming crises. And I think you just saw an example of that with Secretary Kemp. He's moving so aggressively into what really could be a hideous scandal otherwise.

Stahl: ...Why aren't the Reaganite conservatives up in arms?...

Gergen: I think that on a number of issues, he's been very good at balancing interests. He does take the conservative interest into account. He's been pretty tough with the Soviets. He's been more skeptical about changes in the Soviet Union than was Ronald Reagan toward the end, he was quite romantic about it. On the question of crime, for instance, he's been pretty tough about that. he did not go as far as many of the liberals wanted him to go on gun control, he did listen to the conservatives on that. I would have to tell you that I think that the conservatives are not totally satisfied. They're still somewhat suspicious. They do see him as more patrician, he's from the more moderate wing of the Republican Party, and the judgement's still out on him. But they're willing to go along and they generally like what they see.

Stahl: Do you agree with that?

Oliphant: He hasn't taken the dramatic steps yet that would really bring the opposition. It would transform the grumbling into opposition. One would be to bite the bullet on taxes and propose to increase them, which I would predict he will some day. The other would be when and if there is a START agreement, I think that there will be at least a hard core of conservative opposition and maybe more than a hard-core conservative.

Stahl: You talked about what happens when he starts biting the bullet, that relates to the Supreme Court decisions over the last few weeks on affirmative action. What's going to happen in Congress? Are they going to be legislatively --

Oliphant: The answer is yes. It's a difficult task to formulate a response. It will, however, be done. The problem for President Bush is what kind of stance does he take to the legislative package that emerges. You'll notice at the press conference the other night he got the question on one of those cases and he couldn't answer it. He took the question. He's going to have to answer it. And one important element in this high approval rating right now is he's getting the benefit of the doubt from the nation's black community. And if he doesn't support these legislative remedies, that will disappear.

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NBC -- MEET THE PRESS

Moderator: Garrick Utley. Panel: Andrea Mitchell and Al Hunt.
Guest: Speaker Foley.

Utley: ...Given the history of the memo that came out of the RNC and all of the controversy around it, is that the kind of attitude approach that's going to make it possible for you Democrats to work and be constructive with Republicans in Congress?

Foley: I think so, because I think the most partisan aspects of any party, are probably its national committee, in this case the RNC. But the President of the United States is the leader of the Republican Party. He's spoken out time and time again in support of a bipartisan effort, he's wanting, actually working, to get that kind of bipartisanship in the Congress, and we're reciprocating. There are concrete examples of that: the budget agreement, the agreement on southeast Asia, and recently the very strong new S&L reform bill.

Utley: But if Republicans such as Rep. Gingrich and others in the House go along this war path, so to speak, it is going to create problems in the House in the day-to-day workings, won't it?

Foley: I really don't think the war path party is the majority of the Republican Party. It's certainly not the majority of the Democratic Party, and I think that members of Congress this week showed themselves in both Republican and Democratic ranks to want to get back to constructive legislation. I think that's the new mood that's going to dominate.

Mitchell: But most of the state chairmen meeting in Washington endorsed the red meat approach. Why do you think that the party on the Hill would be any different?

Foley: Quite frankly I don't think the state chairmen represent the rank and file of Republicans nationally or of the Congress. They tend to be the sort of battle line of a party focused on elections, anxious to get on to the next election, impatient with government; that's not what members of Congress are elected to do, Democrats or Republicans. So I think it's a mistake to take the mood of the RNC as even speaking for the rank and file of Republicans in the House.

Mitchell: In fact the Republicans came very close to repudiating Bob Michel for being too quick to disassociate himself from that attack memo on you.

Foley: I think that's an example. The President expressed his feeling of disgust, as he said. The RNC Chairman apologized for it, there was a resignation of the person who was responsible for the memo and leaders in both the House and the Senate repudiated it....

Mitchell: You're giving the President credit on this, yet there is a good cop, bad cop thing going on, and he is responsible for the climate, he's responsible for Lee Atwater having that job. Why do you continue to think that he has these high-minded motives in mind?

Foley: I believe presidents are high-minded. I believe this one wants to achieve specific goals for the American people. Obviously we have differences. Democrats and Republicans are going to argue about matters of policy and matters of principle from time to time as they see it. But those debates and discussions can and will be carried on without the bitter recriminations and personal attacks of the past in my judgement. I think that's what the President wants, that's what the Democratic leadership and Republican leadership in the Congress want, and the few people in either party, in this case the Republican Party, who are calling for a return for that abusive politics are not going to be the majority.

Hunt: ...Do you think there should be an independent counsel to look into Mr. Gingrich?

Foley: I think it's a matter for the committee to decide.... I will say this: I think that the appointment of an outside counsel should be an extraordinary action....

Hunt: You have been I think the second largest recipient of honoraria in the last five or six years in the House, taking mainly from groups that do have some interest in legislation. Are you going to continue to take the maximum amount of honoraria while you are Speaker, and do you think the House in this session can move to eliminate honoraria?

Foley: I'm going to continue to take honoraria from time to time. I'm not sure I'm going to take the maximum amount. I think it will be definitely something the House will consider this year, later in the summer or probably early fall when the bipartisan task force makes its recommendations. Bob Michel and I appeared before them last week and asked them to go forward. I think that there well may be recommendations to phase out honoraria.... Possibly with an adjustment (in pay).... I think the President will support an ethics package, including an honorarium action that might include some adjustment in salaries for all three branches of government.... But it's too early to presume that this is going to happen with any specificity or if this is going to happen in this Congress. Many people think that any proposal for any salary adjustment for the Congress ought to be postponed until after the next election.

Utley: ...Is there any real chance that you can get your version of the minimum wage bill through the White House?

Foley: We're not going to be passing the same bill that was vetoed. I hope so. I think the President ought to want to achieve a minimum wage. He says he does, we only had 30 cents difference and a few months difference on a so-called training wage. I think that there is reason to believe that we can get an agreement. There certainly should be one because millions of Americans depend on the minimum wage that hasn't been raised for so many years.... I think every poll shows that people favor a rise in the minimum wage -- every poll.... We couldn't override the veto, the President has the veto that's pretty absolute in almost all respects. I think it's unfortunate, it's a reality, we tried to get what we thought was a fair and responsible minimum wage, the President's vetoed it, now we have to try to seek a compromise and we will.

Utley: The scandal in HUD. What does that say to you?

Foley: It says that there was lack of attention in this agency for a very long time. I think commendably Secretary Kemp and Attorney General Thornburgh have moved, as has the Congress to investigate and disclose what kinds of irresponsible actions and thefts have occurred from the agency. But clearly there is a a period here of many years when there was not vigilance as there should have been in overseeing the activities of this department.

Mitchell: Jack Kemp has also said that "the swamp," as he put it at HUD, is also caused by the very nature of the program -- big government programs, Democratic programs, he implies.

Foley: I think it's pretty irresponsible to blame the programs for the failure of administration. Secretary Kemp didn't have part of that administration, it was in the Congress over the last eight years. But I think it should be clear to everybody that the programs were mismanaged, that the programs allowed terrible abuses because of the administration, not because of the things that Congress had done. The Congress passed these programs to help poor people and were taken advantage of by other than poor people to utilize their programs for private gain.

Hunt: Do you look favorably on the idea (of cutting the capital gains rate in return for some social spending)?

Foley: I've generally opposed the reduction of the capital gains rate because I feel that there is a question of fairness. We reduced all of the rates in the 1986 tax bill, but to reduce to 15% particularly a capital gains rate when many citizens are paying a 28% rate doesn't seem to be fair. Secondly I'm concerned about the re-growth of the shelters that we did away with in the 1986 tax bill....

Hunt: ...What do you think President Bush should do about China?

Foley: Basically I think the President's been on the right course.... There are people who feel we ought to speak out more loudly, more clearly, I think the President probably needs to do that. We are outraged as a country about the death sentences, about the suppression, and about the enormous big lie that the Chinese government is attempting to tell about this story.... If physical violence was used to invade our embassy it would mean the immediate disruption of diplomatic relations. Secondly, we ought to extend as we intend to do, I think as the Administration intends to do, the visas of Chinese students. Third, we ought to seriously consider other actions, as the Administration will, if matters turn for the worse as they apparently are doing....

Utley: ...What is going to happen to fight the deficit in 1991?... Have you had any sign from President Bush of flexibility (in dealing with the budget)?

Foley: ...Not specific, but again time will, I think, give an opportunity to the Administration to take some action in this respect. I know the President's anxious to have a budget agreement as soon as possible for next year, and we are as well.

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THE McLAUGHLIN GROUP

Moderator: John McLaughlin.
Panel: Pat Buchanan, Fred Barnes, Joe Klein and Morton Kondracke.

On last week's Supreme Court civil rights rulings:

Buchanan: ...The larger import of this I think is the whole idea of racial quotas has taken a knock right in the head. Whites as well as blacks can discriminate. If you add this to what's happened to racial set-asides and which happened to the idea of using numbers alone, I think the Reagan revolution on the Supreme Court is alive and well; it's a dramatic decision; I think one of the best decisions the court has had in years.

Kondracke: ...The effect of the decision is to put employers and white people into good shape and blacks and women into bad shape.

Klein: I think that it's incumbent on the Bush Administration now to send some sort of a message to black Americans that discrimination isn't a fair game.

On what should the United States do now in China:

Buchanan: First, I don't think the President has done enough in terms of articulating what ought to be done, secondly, I think one thing we ought to do is the United States should block any more of these easy international bank loans to this regime. We should push this regime at arm's length from the United States.

Kondracke: Pat's right. What we have in our arsenal immediately is technology transfers, which are going to get cut off in any event because their economy can't absorb them, and we should vote against their bank transfers. That's where we can hit them hardest, and more rhetoric is required. I don't think that we should lead to the severing of diplomatic relations, and we definitely should keep the dissidents in the embassy.

Barnes: One of the things to remember, and somebody sat on this very show and said that the symbol of democracy was Gorbachev to the Chinese; well where did Fang Lizhi go when he wanted refuge? He didn't go to the Soviet Embassy. He went to the American Embassy.

Buchanan: ...We ought to stick the government as hard as we can, but we should not do anything, I think, which really cripples the people, because by and large we know the people are on our side.

Barnes: I think economic sanctions don't work very well. But the other point you have to remember is that while we want to express our outrage, while we want to protect the dissidents in our embassy, we don't want to willy nilly drive the Chinese into the Soviets' arms.

Klein: I don't think that's a possibility, because the Soviets aren't moving toward a free economy....

On the biggest issue of Gorbachev's trip to Bonn:

Barnes: The biggest story was the disgraceful conduct of the German people in acting like this guy was St. Francis or something. Gorbachev had the gall to go to Germany and blame us for the Berlin Wall. He said it was our fault that it's there.

Klein: I think the biggest story is one that no one's talking about, and that's the fact that German businessmen or high-tech guys in Stuttgart gave Gorbachev the cold shoulder. They don't want to invest in Russia in any stupid joint ventures that Gorbachev is offering. They want to have free enterprise.

Kondracke: The big story here was that Gorbachev reached into his bag of tricks and pulled himself out. He didn't come up with any new initiative. All he was was chanted over in the streets, he's got no new business.

McLaughlin: The biggest story out of Bonn is this: the appeal for East-West unification, meaning that Gorbachev is working towards 1992 EC, and he wants everybody to think that the Soviet Union is part of Western Europe. He wants to broaden that perimeter so that the Soviet Union is also included in Western Europe in people's psyche if not in geography.

On who is ahead in Europe, Gorbachev or Bush:

Buchanan: Gorbey's ahead by about a touchdown, but Bush is in the game. Barnes: Gorbachev's ahead. Klein: In the polls Gorbey, in reality Bush, because I think Gorbey's in economic trouble, serious. Kondracke: Gorbey at the moment, but Bush is going to Poland and Hungary, and then he'll be ahead after that. McLaughlin: Gorbey's ahead.

On which new Democratic House leader deserves the most applause:

Buchanan: I think Gephardt because he's got a shot at being speaker, he's got a shot at being the Vice Presidential nominee and Vice President, he's got a shot at the presidential nomination from this.

Barnes: Gephardt is the guy who came from the farthest back, he'd been wiped out in the presidential race, didn't seem to be a big factor at all in the House of Representatives, and now look where he is. He's the majority leader.

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Moderator: Gordon Peterson.
Panel: Elizabeth Drew, Hugh Sidey, James Kilpatrick and Carl Rowan.

On how President Bush is doing with the Congress:

Drew: I think the week was a plus for him. But it shows that if he gets into the game he really is a factor. However, I think the minimum wage is kind of a set piece -- everybody is saying their lines that there will be a compromise, and he wasn't real eager to get in the S&L fight. The Democrats said they'd help him if he did, and they cooperated and they managed to save him.

Sidey: I think this may be one of the most significant weeks we have seen in this matter of self-government in this old Republic, at least in modern times, because we had cooperation between the Congress -- good men, reasonable men of good will, and I think with good luck this may herald a different future in which we don't have this legislative gridlock.

Kilpatrick: I think the President's had several good weeks, not just this week. He did well over in Europe, he certainly did well on the Hill this week, and he's getting nominees confirmed; I think he's on a roll.

Rowan: I think you can make too much of this week. They went for the S&L bail-out because the Democrats had no other way to go. Terrible to have to do this bail-out, but they had to do it. There are a lot of them who will resent the minimum wage deal, so there will be some fights and there will be some gridlock, and anybody who thinks otherwise is nuts.

On the new House Democratic leadership:

Kilpatrick: I like is very much. Perhaps you know I'm not exactly on the Democratic liberal side. But I think the country's been well-served by what's happened in the House this past week....

Sidey: I think the absence of this bitter partisanship is going to work miracles, at least I hope so....

Drew: I think we shouldn't get too euphoric yet when we don't have a result on minimum wage. I think everybody's play-acting. I could write their lines.... S&L was was really a fairly squalid picture, though. What you had was the very S&L people who got us into this calamity still doling out the campaign contributions, and very nearly taking the key element out of the President's package -- which was how much capital they should have. And it was really the Democrats going to Bush and saying, "We'll help you, but you have to get into it."... And the other reason I don't yet think it's time for euphoria is you have a very strong division among the House Republicans over tactics....

Rowan: Let me say something about why you shouldn't go for euphoria. Don't forget that they made a rather dirty effort to do in Foley before he was approved as Speaker. And then on Monday they tried to drive the last nail in the coffin of Bill Gray by having a Justice Department official tell the Washington Post Gray is being interviewed by the FBI, and that was supposed to just lie there as another cloud.

-more-

Rowan continues: But it got out and all hell broke loose in the Justice Department, and they decided they had no choice but to say Monday night Congressman Gray is not the target of any criminal investigation.

Sidey: You started out talking about this thing they tried to do with Foley, and I would point out that Wright tried to do the same thing with the S&L inspectors or this homosexual matter. So there's as much disgrace on one side as the other.

On whether every American in every city in American will breathe clean air by early in the next century:

Sidey: I don't mean to laugh at Mr. Bush, because he's sincere and he's made a good start in this whole matter, but the fact is, of course not. I don't think every American is going to make that goal. Probably there are some who don't want to do that.... No, but this is a good start. George Bush again, somewhat reluctantly but forced into it and feeling his way, stood up there and set up a program that will stimulate research in alternative fuels or additives: ethanol and methanol. He also provided a formula whereby those utilities that can't meet the standards can trade off so that private enterprise can take this on and try to devise ways to clean up the air and he set some quotas; we'll have more details later. Good start.

Rowan: I guess these jolly, joyful statements are good for people who want to go to bed feeling nice. But the simple fact is everybody just about has some reason to want to cheat and thwart efforts to have clean air.... You talk about various kinds of pollution; here's the Energy Department lying about whether or not it's polluting, and it's been polluting up a storm according to the FBI. You take the average American. I mean we could have solved a lot of this problem, even helped Los Angeles if we'd stick to the small car. But people want big automobiles and big gas guzzlers, and they went right back to them.

Drew: I think this is one where Bush can show us whether or not he really is a leader. He said he wanted to be an environmental President. I think it's an adequate start. Part of it he benefits, of course, form the inaction, if not retrograde action of the last eight years.... We'll see if the President gets in there, stays in there, knocks heads, calls people in, and really makes it clear that this is an overriding national goal. If he doesn't he's not going to get very much.

Kilpatrick: I like the way Bush is approaching these things. His message on clean air was kind of an echo of his one on crime. It wasn't what everybody wanted, it was not enough, it was too much, and so on. He's coming down in the middle on these big issues such as crime and clean air, and I think he will get somewhere this way.

On East-West relations:

Drew: ...I think that the German government knows where its real interests are, and if Bush's NATO proposals -- which by the way also stemmed from Gorbachev's initiatives -- but if they continue to negotiate on those proposals, which Gorbachev gave every indication that they would, you could really begin to see a diminishing of a military presence across Central Europe and a very different picture over a period of time.

-end of News Summary-

George Bush Presidential Library
Transfer Sheet

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Bush Presidential Records
Office of the President

ACCESSION NUMBER:

1993.0001

☐ Transferred During Accessioning

☑ Transferred During Processing

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

2009-0166-S

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Honorary High School Diploma to George Bush from Cheltenham High School, Wyncote, Pennsylvania [in decorative cover]

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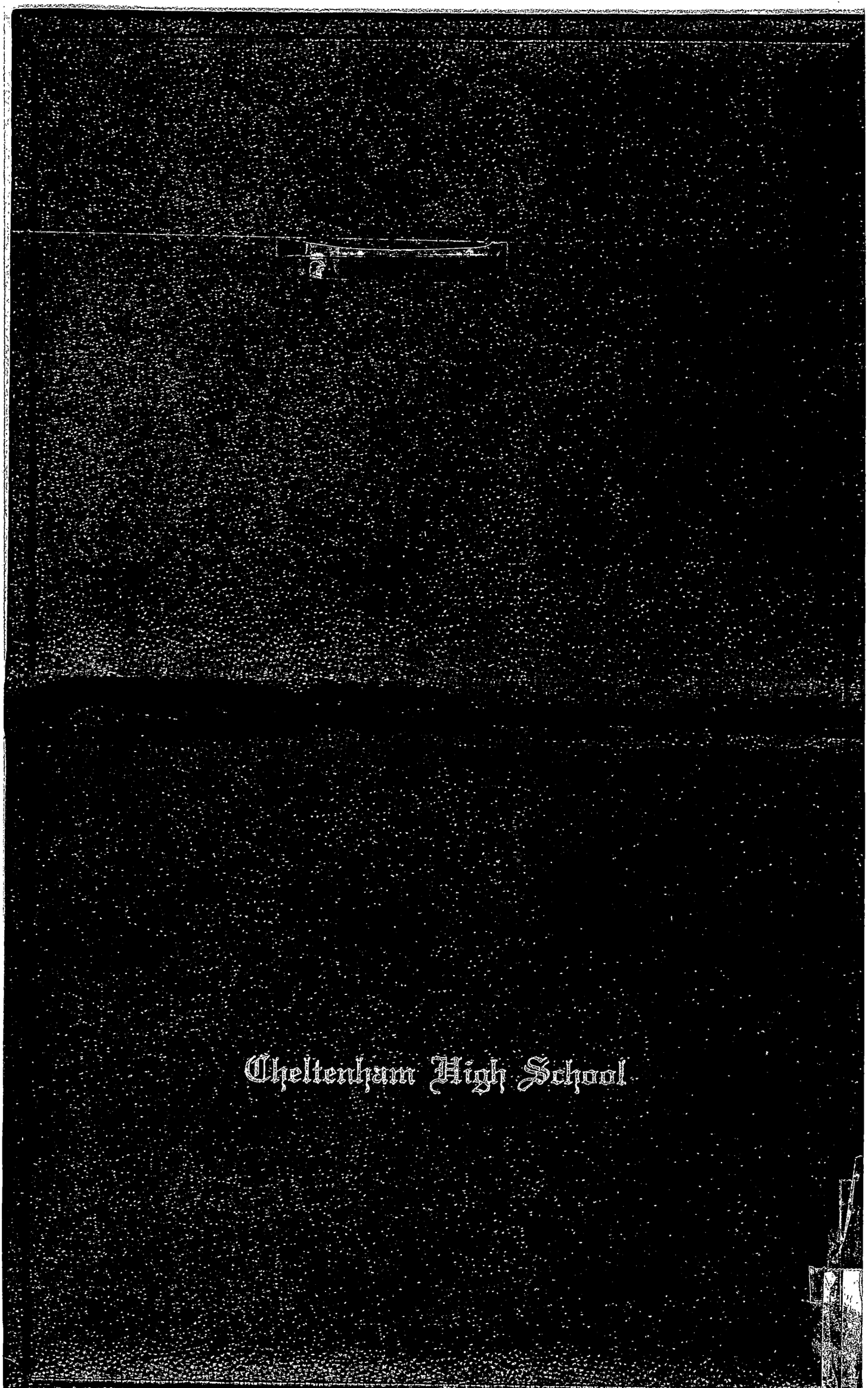
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Cheltenham High School

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Libra

Cheltenham High School

Wyncote Pennsylvania

This is to certify that

George Bush

has satisfactorily completed all the requirements for graduation from Cheltenham High School as prescribed by the Board of School Directors and in testimony thereof is awarded this

Diploma

at Wyncote, Pennsylvania, June 19, 1989.

J. R. Bell
President, Board of School Directors

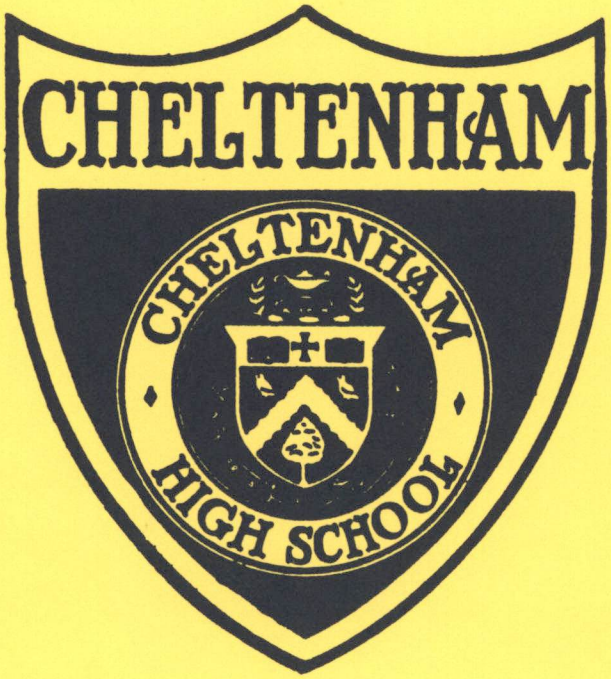
C. F. Stefanski, Ed.D.
Superintendent of Schools

James R. Tufano
Secretary, Board of School Directors

Joseph W. Rodgers
High School Principal

One Hundred Fifth Annual

Commencement Exercises



Monday, June 19, at 6:45 p.m.

Class of 1989

CHELTENHAM HIGH SCHOOL

Wyncote, Pennsylvania

PROGRAM

Processional ..... Concert Band/Orchestra
The audience will please remain seated

National Anthem

Invocation ..... Cindi Barry

Welcome, Student Address ..... Jeffrey Schwarzschild
President, Graduating Class

Vocal Ensemble
"At The End Of The Day" ..... *Boubil/Schonberg*
"Do You Hear The People Sing?" ..... from Les Miserables

Awards ..... Mr. Joseph Reavy
Director of Guidance

Remarks ..... Dr. Charles F. Stefanski
Superintendent

Introduction of Commencement Address ..... Hang Nguyen

Commencement Address ..... The Honorable George Bush
President of the United States of America

Presentation of Graduating Class ..... Mrs. Cathy Stamm
Class Sponsor
Mr. Joseph W. Rodgers
Principal

Awarding of Diplomas ..... Mr. James Bell
President, Board of School Directors

Closing Comments ..... Mr. Joseph W. Rodgers
Principal

Graduation Salute

Presentations ..... Chanin Becker and Simona Gurevich

Alma Mater/Recessional ..... Concert Band/Orchestra
The audience will remain seated
Until the completion of the Recessional

Special Guest — Dr. Lauro F. Cavazos
Secretary of Education, United States of America

Assistant Principals
Joseph K. Cifelli
Susan Esslinger
William N. Norton

Director of Guidance
Joseph M. Reavy

Director of Student Activities
Richard R. Marburg

Student Council Sponsors
Joseph M. Reavy
Carmen Formento

MATHEMATICS

Cheltenham H.S. Math Contest (winner) ..... *Gabriel Millos*
Leonard B. Shakt ..... *Jason Damsker & Keith Damsker*
Math Department ..... *Martha Bulyk*
Paul J. Whiteley ..... *Beatriz Garcia*
S. Samuel Levick ..... *Randy Weinstein*

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Army Reserve Scholar Athlete ..... *Adam Cherry and Elizabeth Dempsey*
Arthur G. Caplan Memorial Sports Award ..... *Elizabeth Dempsey*
Benjamin A. Bell Marine Post Sports ..... *Scott Eveslage*
George Bellet Memorial Fund ..... *Adam Cherry*
John Geston (boys physical education) ..... *Matt Ruddell*
Mike Berry Memorial (cross country) ..... *Scott Eveslage, Shane Kushin & Bill Martin*
Virginia Redford (girls physical education) ..... *Elizabeth Dempsey*
Wilbur B. Lehman Sports ..... *Rachel Bell*
William H. Dannehower Scholar Athlete ..... *Rachel Bell*

SCIENCE

Science Department ..... *Martha Bulyk*

Science Research ..... *Hang Nguyen*

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Applied Economics ..... *Fred Jaffe*
Geoffrey Price Memorial ..... *Jeffrey Schwarzschild*
Social Studies Department ..... *Simona Gurevich*

OTHER

ATD American — improved athletic achievement ..... *Stacey Bell*
C. Robert Cunningham — for excellence in general studies ..... *Jeff Beck*
Frank Ketler —for excellent achievement in vocational-technical studies ..... *Ed Stuckert*
Laurence A. Farrington — for meritorious achievement in basic studies ..... *Eric Frieman*
Leonard B. Finkelstein — Future Educator ..... *Christine Neary*
Society of Women Engineers ..... *Martha Bulyk, Beatriz Garcia & Simona Gurevich*
Vocational Technical School ..... *Patricia Ianuzzi, Jennifer Kee, Penny Kelly, Edward Stuckert, Kim Webster & Thomas Widmeier*

ALMA MATER

Hail, dear old Cheltenham,
Noble and strong
Now let us raise our
Hearts to thee in song
The name shall honored be.
Long may it live!
Hail, Alma Mater
Our Hearts to thee we give.
Long may the noble walls
Echo memories dear.
Fond recollections
Fill our hearts with cheer.
Loyal we'll ever be
Down to every man!
Our love we give thee,
Our dear old Cheltenham.

Music – Walker D. Taylor
Words – Thornton Triplett

Class Officers

Jeffrey Schwarzschild ..... *President*
Brian Weiss ..... *Vice-President*
Beatriz Garcia ..... *Secretary*
Randy Weinstein ..... *Treasurer*

Student Council Officers

David Stollman ..... *President*
Leroy Williams ..... *Speaker*
Matthew Keiser, Hang Nguyen ..... *Secretaries*
Adam Cherry ..... *Treasurer*

Graduation Awards

ACADEMIC

The following seniors have been recognized by the faculty for their outstanding academic accomplishments as members of the Cheltenham High School student body. The awards are named in honor of former teachers and administrators, past graduates of Cheltenham or distinguished people who lived in the community. Some have been created by family and friends in memory of the deceased. Several awards also are sponsored by civic-minded organizations in the Cheltenham community:

Phi Beta Kappa — for outstanding academic achievement:
Martha Bulyk **Keith Damsker** **Randy Weinstein**

AWARD TITLES:

THE ARTS

Craft Art ..... *Allison Price*
Edward Kesilman (Music) ..... *Chanin Becker*
Eugene Clauson (Fine Arts and Humanities) ..... *Anneke Cooper*
Everywoman's Club of Glenside —
1. Homemaking ..... *Matt Steinberg*
2. Industrial Arts ..... *Earl Randolph*

Fine Arts ..... *Glenn Perlman*
Fleurette Blum Memorial (Art) ..... *Kimberly Palitz*
Glenside Rotary (Industrial Arts) ..... *Christine Neary*
Homemaking Department ..... *Jennifer Glick*
Industrial Arts Department ..... *Jeff Beck*
Irving and Ida Zaslow (Music) ..... *Dan Schmeidler*
John Philip Sousa (Band) ..... *Alex Putterman*
Louis Armstrong (Jazz) ..... *Alex Putterman*
National School Orchestra ..... *Anneke Cooper*
Old York Road Symphony Orchestra ..... *Anneke Cooper*
School Band ..... *Evelyn Popp*
School Orchestra ..... *Lois Jonneen Vaughn*
Technical Services Award ..... *Scott Lesicko and Glenn Perlman*
Theatre Arts ..... *Chanin Becker*
Vocal Music ..... *Jennifer Friedman*

BUSINESS EDUCATION

Kiwanis Club of Glenside ..... *Jermaine Walsh*
Schmelzer, Master & Gorsky (Acct.) ..... *Lea Daniels*
SPS Technologies ..... *Ayanna Burgett*

FOREIGN LANGUAGE

The Northeast Conference Language Achievement Awards:
French: ..... *Julie Simon*
Latin: ..... *Jason Damsker & Keith Damsker*
Spanish: ..... *Sherri Blackstone*

Department Awards:
French: ..... *Wendy Gash*
Latin: ..... *Rachel Blum*
Spanish: ..... *Beatriz Garcia*

LANGUAGE ARTS

Andrew Rackow (Journalism) ..... *Hang Nguyen*
David Dornstein Memorial ..... *Chanin Becker & Wendy Gash*
Margaret Jones (Creative Writing) ..... *Maria Angelone & Rachel Blum*
Oak Lane Shakespeare ..... *Wendy Gash*

CLASS OF 1989

Steven J. Adams
Sherrie Marie Alcorn
Charisse L. Allen
Jeannine Alyce Anderson
†*Maria M. Angelone
Sharon B. Appel
Renae B. Applebaum
Randall L. Axelrod
Jonathan Samuel Baer
Nicole L. Bailey
Emily J. Barnhart
Cindi Margaret Barry
Jeffrey A. Beck
†*Chanin Michele Becker
†*Rachel H. Bell
Stacey D. Bell
Daniel A. Belmonte
Jay H. Benjamin
Mario Berlingieri
Aaron Gerard Bickart
Julie B. Bickman
†*Sherri E. Blackstone
Amy Jenyfer Blatt
†*Rachel M. Blum
Deborah Anne Bodor
†*Bridget K. Boland
†*Sherrie R. Borowsky
Robert Ernest Bottini, III
Erica Lesley Bowen
Natalie Shala Bowen
Laura Marie Boylan
Roslyn Diane Brailsford
Dwayne S. Branham
Marla Hope Brickman
Marla F. Brockman
Matthew Eric Bronson
†Kirsten Alice Brooks
Chlease Joanne Brown
Daniel Bruskin
†*Martha Leonia Bulyk
†Ayanna L. Burgett
Renee M. Burns
†*Jeanne Lynn Busse
Vaughn André Byrd
Alexandra Sari Caplan
Ken P. Caron
Daniela R. Carpenetti
Regina R. Carr
Renee M. Carr
Kevin M. Casten
†Joon-Young Cha
†*Jonathan E. Chace
†Tracy Leigh Chalfin
†*Jin-Yung Chang
†*Joo-Yung Chang
Kevin A. Chapman
†*Adam Seth Cherry
†*Soojin Choe
Yong Soo Choe
Anthony Chong
Debra Ciasullo
James Civello
Shawn Clements
Melanie Lytisha Cody
Andrew Cohen
Sharon Lynn Colwell
Eve Leslie Cook
William Cooke
†*Anneke Lyn Cooper
†*Jason Asher Damsker
†*Keith Evan Damsker
†*Lea Nichole Daniels
Catrina Malonda Davis
E. Jeffrey Davis
Sarah Davis
†*Elizabeth C. Dempsey
Jennifer Deussing
Hillary Donna Dinkin
Steven Dobrowolski
Kimberly Sage Dorfman
Noah Eisenman
Maida Eldabbas
Stephen M. Esposito
Scott Evaslage
Miichell Sidney Fash
Jennifer Lynn Feeley
†*Leslie Elizabeth Feingold
Joanne Michelle Feller
Serina R. Fennell
Mitchell Ross Ferstenfeld
Sarah Finkle
†*Reena Zahava Freedman
Jennifer Amy Friedman
Eric Morgan Frieman
Jason Adam Gantz
Michael Patrick Gantz
†*Beatriz Maria Garcia
Marlon Spencer Garrett
†*Wendy Lynne Gash
Hal B. Genter
Rebecca A. Gerhard
Sharon Ann Gerhardt
Cynthia Heather Gerson
Michelle Denise Gilliard
Lee Davis Ginsberg
Terrie Beth Ginsberg
Melanie Ann Ginsburg
Jennifer Glick
David Calvin Glover
Lynn Michelle Goldsmith
Tony Goodman
Erik William Gorbsky
Joshua Seth Gordon
†*Rachel Lynne Gordon
Jason Lawrence Gorman
Zachary Graham
Suzanne Grossman
Samantha Sue Gumenick
†*Simona Gurevich
Earle D. Hackett, II
Randy Hafft
Leroy Hampton, III
Vivianna S. Han
Hilary Nicole Hanscom
Bryan Wayne Hartsock
Peter Hearn
Chad E. Henderson
Kathleen M. Hennegan
Christiana Heron
Crystal Reneé Hiett
Kevin E. Higgins
Ronald K. Hill
Frederick S. Hochman
†*Jamie Lynne Hoffman
Jennifer Lynn Hojnowski
Damon A. Hollis
Rachel E. Hookey
Robert Hulmes
Patricia A. Iannuzzi
Katia Ioffe
Lawrence Jackson, Jr.
Stacey H. Jacobson
Fredric Jaffe
Patrick Anthony Jarvis
Julian D. Johnson
W. Allan Johnson
Anton E. Jones
Marcia D. Jones
Serilda Consuelo Jones
Michael A. Kauffman
†*Beth J. Kaufman
Jennifer Lynn Kee
Christopher Keiner
†*Matthew Daniel Keiser
Penny Ann Kelly
Brian Paul Kerr
Christine M. Kiefer
Joan Kim
Joseph Sung-Keun Kim
Jung Un Kim
Ronald M. King, Jr.
Charles F. Kinsley
Stephen W. Knapp
Donald Knisley
Jamie Rebecca Koff
Alexander M. Koffler
Adrien J. Kohn
Alyson Leigh Kolber
Wendy H. Kornstein
Joanna B. Korsh
Eric Kravitz
Andrew IJ. Krouk
Jess T. Kugler
†*Leith Kuhn
Kimberly Kulick
Shane Aaron Kushin
Laurie Anne Lackovich
Dimitri Lambrou
†*Eugene Lee
Hae Ryun Lee
Joe J. Lee
Pil K. Lee
Sih Young Lee
Carl Stephen Lehman
Jay R. Lehman
Lara Laimberg
Scott Allen Lesicko
Aaron M. Levin
Jason A. Lewis
†*Ellen M. Liebman
†*Jennifer H. Lowe
Joshua G. Lunsk
Robert Bernhard Lusse
Jason David Lynn
Monica Maddrey
Lisa Leigh Makransky
Beth Anne Manoogian
†*Maurice Markus
Brian Charles Martin
Paul Abbott Martin
William A. Martin
Wardell N. Massey, III
Frank Michael Maupay
Marcus Donnell McCain
Susan Elizabeth McCartney
Laboure Ann McDade
Kevin Mealey
Chris Melians
†*Gabriel A. Millos
Jennifer L. Mitchell
Joshua Moffson
Christopher Leo Moore
Dorothea Victoria Moore
C. Scott Morrissy
Danielle Munson
Dennis Myers
†Christine Neary
Gemone R. Newton
†*Hang Thi Nguyen
†*Thuy T. Nguyen
Brian Keith Oglesby
Corey John Oglesby
James Oh
†*Ellen Orenstein
†*Elaine Stephanie Orkin
Kia Noelle Orphanidys
Brian Oxenhandler
†*Lisa Packel
†*Kimberly J. Palitz
Catherine J. Park
†*Hae Kyun Park
†*Lucy Park
Derrick Parker
†David Paul
Jennifer L. Payes
Kendrick M. Payne
Jennifer B. Pecarsky
Glenn B. Perlman
Jonathan S. Petty
Sheri Rose Podietz
Melanie Leigh Pomerantz
Evelyn Ann Popp
Elizabeth Poppert
Alison Michelle Price
Tony Prince
Jordan M. Prusack
Marketa A. Psenickova
Alexander B. Putterman
Andrew L. Raider
Earl L. Randolph, Jr.
James J. Rhee
Jason B. Rice
David Roberts
Lamont S. Robinson
Doreen Louise Rodney
Davis Rogan
Peter James Rosinsky
Matthew A. Ruddell
Joseph Savin
†*Lisa Faith Schiffer
Dan Schmeidler
Jennifer A. Schonwald
†*Mindy Lynn Schwartz
Jeffrey I. Schwarzschild
Lynita Scott-Boateng
David C. Seville
Micah Scott Seymour
Julie Sharp
Terri Lynn Shields
Hea Kyung Shin
Andrew Howard Matthew Shiroff
Carla Shoemaker
†*Lisa Beth Shore
Allison Dawn Silver
†*Julie Simon
Seema Singh
†*Anne Green Sjostrom
Amy Rochelle Smith
Arlesia Ann Smith
E. Alexandra Smith
Mira Smoot
Lisa Alexandra Solit
†*E. Matthew Steinberg
Megan Steuer
Stephanie C. Stevens
David Bruce Stollman
Joshua Reuben Strax
Edward J. Stuckert, Jr.
Michael Sul
John M. Swisding
Valjean Sylva, Jr.
M. Christine Tangco
Joseph C. Tarlo
†*Beth Hope Taubman
Jamil Taylor
Daniel Teplitsky
Jacqueline Maria Tillman
Daniel J. Tisoskey
Jacqueline Toll
Lise Sarah Toplin
Thien-An Tran
Daniel E. Trusty
Franklin Dickerson Turner
Matthew Bryant Vahey
Lois Jonneen Vaughn
Adriene Marie Vesci
Carol A. Walsh
Jermaine Walsh
Ross Watson
Derek E. Wayns
Kimberly Rae Webster
Leonard Robert Weindorfer
†*Randy David Weinstein
Lauren Rachel Weinstock
†*Rachel Eve Weinstock
†*Brian A. Weiss
†*Halie J. Weissman
Thomas M. Widmeier
Danielle Yuvette Williams
Darold Scott Williams
LeRoy A. Williams
Kya Naté Wilson
Robert C. Winegrad
John Wink
Valerie Jane Young
†Jennifer Yun
†*Joseph O. Zabara
Julie Hope Zakroff
Christopher John Zimbardi
Christopher F. Zosa
William J. Zurybida

* Member of the National Honor Society, Cheltenham Chapter
† Recognized for Commendable Academic Achievement

SERVICE

The following seniors have been recognized by the faculty for their school service and citizenship. These service awards are named in honor of former teachers and administrators, distinguished people in the community, or former students at Cheltenham. Some awards have been created by family and friends in memory of the deceased. Some service awards also are sponsored by civic-minded organizations in the community:

AWARD TITLES:

Albert E. Weston ..... Keith Damsker
Alvin Olsen ..... Joo Yung Chang
Alvin Vaughn ..... Nicole Bailey
Aurora Malfitano ..... Ellen Liebman
Catherine Dudar ..... Corey Oglesby
Charles J. Mehelich Memorial ..... Sharon Gerhadt
Cheltenham Business & Professional Women's Club ..... Evelyn Popp
Class of 1959 ..... Beth Taubman
Daughters of the American Revolution ..... Beatriz Garcia
Dorothy Lambert ..... Suzanne Grossman
Edward Hoopes ..... Rachel Blum
Edwin B. Keim ..... Fred Jaffe
Edwin J. Davis ..... Marla Brockman
Elaine Hunter ..... Lisa Solit
Elsie Stybel Schneyer ..... Glenn Perlman
Evajune Smith ..... Rachel Gordon
Faculty Memorial (male) ..... David Stollman
Faculty Memorial (female) ..... Beatriz Garcia
Franklin P. Gill Memorial ..... Jonathan Chace
George W. Flounders ..... Josh Strax
Glenside Community Women's Club ..... Lisa Schiffer
Glenside Lions ..... Jamil Taylor
Glenside Rotary ..... David Paul
Harry Snyder ..... Leroy Williams
Howard Harris Scholarship ..... Scott Lesicko
Joseph Nejman ..... Jeff Schwarzschild
Joseph Simms ..... Jon Petty
Kiwanis Club of Jenkintown ..... Daniel Bruskin
Laree P. Owens Memorial
Female ..... Lea Daniels
Male ..... Micah Seymour
Laurence A. Farrington ..... Joseph Tarlo
Lorraine Belmont ..... Franklin Turner
Mary Weston ..... Jennifer Pecarsky
Michaels Memorial ..... Randy Weinstein
Ogontz Junior High School ..... Hang Nguyen
Peter Karleskind ..... Scott Lesicko and Glenn Perlman
Philmont Kiwanis ..... Matt Keiser
Ralph Garreth ..... Mindy Schwartz
Raymond B. McCormick ..... Wardell Massey, III
Richard Green ..... Jason Gorman
Robert Acker ..... Matt Vahey
Robert Chubb ..... Lea Daniels
Robert Mackler Iskin ..... Kimberly Palitz
Robert Stamper ..... Alex Putterman
Sons of the American Revolution ..... Adam Cherry
Ted Freedman Memorial ..... Thuy Nguyen
Ted Gehlmann ..... Hae Kyun Park
Thelma O'Brien ..... Beth Taubman and Randy Weinstein
Vita Solomon ..... Anneke Cooper
William Hutchinson Brown ..... David Stollman
William Johnston ..... Jason Damsker
Women's Center ..... Kia Orphanidys
Xerox Corporation ..... Sherri Blackstone

SCHOLARSHIP GRANTS

I. Cheltenham Alumni Association:
Jeffrey Beck, Matthew Keiser, Scott Lesicko
Thuy Nguyen and Joseph Zabara
II. Coca Cola Student Activities:
Glenn Perlman
III. Ira Reist Kraybill:
Jennifer Yun
IV. United Parents Group:
Amy Blatt and Rachel Gordon
V. Waverly Children's House:
Hang Nguyen

SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS

NATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT SCHOLARSHIP

Letter of Commendation

Lea Daniels

NATIONAL HISPANIC SCHOLARSHIP FINALIST

Beatriz Garcia

NATIONAL HISPANIC SCHOLARSHIP WINNER

Beatriz Garcia

NATIONAL MERIT SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

Winners	**Finalists**		**Semi-Finalists**	
Simona Gurevich	Chanin Becker	Simona Gurevich	Chanin Becker	Simona Gurevich
Anne Sjostrom	Martha Bulyk	Hang Nguyen	Martha Bulyk	Hang Nguyen
	Wendy Gash	Anne Sjostrom	Wendy Gash	Anne Sjostrom

Letters of Commendation

Sherri Blackstone
Rachel Blum
Jeanne Busse
Beatriz Garcia
Rachel Gordon
Adrien Kohn
Leith Kuhn
Ellen Liebman
Gabriel Millos
Ellen Orenstein
Joseph Zabara

ACADEMIC EXCELLENCE (4.0 Grade point average)

Chanin Becker
Rachel Blum
Simona Gurevich
Rachel Weinstock

TOP 2% of Class

Chanin Becker
Sherri Blackstone
Rachel Blum
Beatriz Garcia
Simona Gurevich
Hang Nguyen
Mindy Schwartz
Rachel Weinstock

PENTAGON - WYNCOTE

POOL REPORT

The President arrived at Wyncote on time at 6:40 pm landing on the school lawn. Graduating class numbered 320. They sat flanking the area where the President sat. The girls were in gold, the boys in blue. Bush wore academic robes, black with royal blue.

Frank Murray
Washington Times

General Scowcroft

will return the

call.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Monday
June 19, 1989

PHONE CALL FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: John Wallach

Had dinner last evening with Hang Xu

20-25 minute private conversation

indicated that the Administration was considering (at the State Department working level) sending Former President Nixon or Henry Kissinger over to China as an emissary

Wallach wants to know how seriously this idea is being considered.

He did not want to talk to Marlin Fitzwater for fear that this would be spread around.

He'd like some guidance today.

PHONE: 298-6920

Patty Presock

POOL REPORT

President's trip to Cheltenham High School
graduation ceremony

June 19, 1989

Uneventful round trip by chopper.

An as-delivered will be available in the morning; there were no major changes fromthe prepared text.

Bush appeared on platform in academic robes, black with royal purple cape. The graduating class included 330 students -- girls in gold, boys in blue. Bush was introduced by Hang Nguyen, an honor student whose parents still live in Vietnam although she has been here for 12 years. School officials selected her as representitive of the 10-15 percent Asian population of the school. Bush got a wildly enthusiastic reception; there was plenty of Philadelphia press on hand; and the highlight of the ceremony was a splurge of kissing from the female graduates of the president. This was started by one Susan McCartney and followed by several dozen others. There was lots of mugging by the students for photos for their parents as they received their degrees. The president appeared to enjoy the pomp and circumstance in the steamy gym.

Deputy tothe Chief of Staff Andrew Card said Bush will unveil the details of the YES program on Thursday in a speech /or event in New York. Card said this will involve announcing the details of the YES Foundation which Bush promised in last year's campaign. However, he said, the foundation's goal of putting middle and upper class youth to work in the urban ghettoes will not begin immediately -- rather it will take some time to become fully operational, he said.

Bush received two gifts. He and Ed Secy Lauro Cavazos got honorary high school diplomas and a standing invitation to future class reunions. Bush also received "the first and only Cheltenham flight jacket," according to the student who presented it.

And having shook the hand of every graduate, Bush didn't have enough. He detoured to shake the hand of all the volunteer firefighters on the fence who were present for his arrival/departure via Marine One.

Your intrepid poolers,

Frank Murray, Wash Times
David Hoffman, Wash Post

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 6-19-89

FROM THE PRESIDENT

TO: Marlin

RE: Weighty Matter

The Resh that used to be in Oval Office is now in my W.H. Res. Office.

OK now about "Who gets to play on the tennis court?" - court + trivial pursuit

THE PRESIDENT

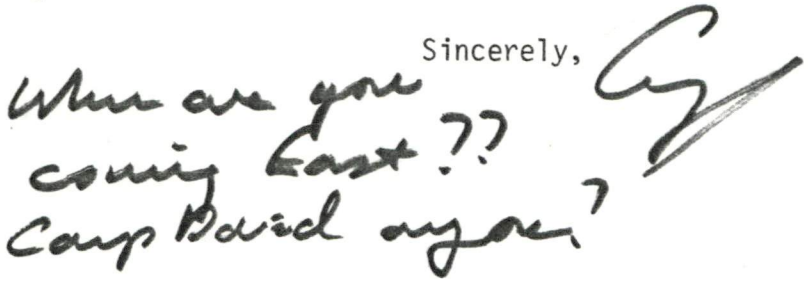
June 19, 1989

Dear Adele,

Your thoughtful birthday greeting arrived. Thank you so much for thinking of me. Turning 65 doesn't hurt a bit!

Barbara joins me in sending our warmest best wishes to you and Don.

Sincerely,



When are you coming East?? Camp David again?

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mrs. Don Hall
6320 Aberdeen Road
Shawnee Mission, KS 66208

bcc: Jan B

THE PRESIDENT

June 19, 1989

Dear Betty,

Many thanks for that great birthday card. Turning 65 doesn't hurt a bit!

Warmest regards, in which Barbara joins.

Sincerely,

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Ms. Betty Walker
506 West Lakeview Drive
Springdale, AR 72764

bcc: Jan B

COPY
6/22/89
from ORM

THE WHITE HOUSE

04704

For Immediate Release June 19, 1989

PRT 3

Statement by the President

Today marks the opening of Round XI of the Nuclear and Space Talks in Geneva. Ambassador Richard Burt, the chief negotiator to the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks, heads the U.S. delegation. Ambassador Henry Cooper is our chief negotiator to the Defense and Space Talks.

My objective for these negotiations is to achieve verifiable agreements that improve our security while enhancing stability and reducing the risk of war. In the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks, our emphasis will be on creating a more stable nuclear balance and strengthening deterrence by reducing and constraining those strategic nuclear forces which pose the greatest threat to stability. We will pursue complementary goals in the Defense and Space talks, seeking an agreement on a cooperative transition to a more stable nuclear balance that relies increasingly on defenses.

After extensive deliberations with my advisers, I have approved instructions for the U.S. START delegation. These instructions reaffirm much of the Treaty text negotiated with the Soviets by the previous Administration. Modifications will be proposed in some cases. The U.S. will be prepared to address all the issues on which the two sides have not reached agreement as the negotiations proceed. In addition, I have reserved the right to introduce new iniatives aimed at further enhancing strategic stability.

Of all the outstanding START issues, verification may be the most complex. It will be especially critical in determining whether START enhances U.S. security and strategic stability. As part of our overall negotiating effort as the talks resume in Geneva, the United States will also propose that the two sides make a special effort to agree on, and to begin implementing as soon as possible, certain verification and stability measures drawn from proposals that both sides have already advanced in START or other contexts. These measures will enhance verification of a START treaty and contribute to strategic stability. Early agreement and implementation of them will speed resolution of outstanding issues, and give added momentum to the efforts of our two countries to conclude expeditiously a START agreement.

Our approach to these arms negotiations and to our force modernization programs are complementary and mutually reinforcing. Maintaining credible and effective nuclear

deterrent forces is essential both to our security and to our ability to negotiate sound and stabilizing agreements. A successful START treaty will reduce the risk of war, but will not diminish our need to rely on modernized, effective strategic forces for continued deterrence. Indeed, our security would be reduced rather than enchanced if we do not modernize our forces wihle the Soviets continue to modernize theirs. We must continue to pursue both our force modernization and arms control, and not make the mistake of treating one as a substitute for the other.

Our negotiators return to the bargaining table with my firm pledge that we will work vigorously to achieve fair and far-reaching agreements that strengthen peace. Nothing has higher priority. I am heartened by the growing evidence that the Soviet Union is prepared to negotiate seriously about agreements that promise to reduce the risk of war. Much has already been accomplished in the negotiations; much remains to be done. Our commitment is unwavering. We must build on our achievements thus far to reach agreements that fulfill our objectives of reducing the risk of war and enhancing stability

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 19, 1989

Dear Gillian:

Thank you for the letter and the lovely poem. I know that Shamrock was very special to you. We felt the same way about our family dog, C. Fred, who died a few years ago. Although we miss him, we now have Millie, who is like a member of the family.

Thank you for sharing your poem and for the birthday greetings. Best wishes to you and to your family.

Sincerely,

Gillian B. Kilberg
6703 Wemberly Way
McLean, Virginia 22101

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 19, 1989

Dear Ruth and Don:

Just a brief note to thank you for your card and kind words.

Although I can't accept your challenge to a horseshoes game, I do agree with your assessment of the good people in Utah.

Best wishes and thanks for writing.

Sincerely,

George Bush

Mr. and Mrs. Don F. Harris
4190 South Olympic Way (3230 East)
Salt Lake City, Utah 84124

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 19, 1989

Dear Mrs. Harding:

Ron Kaufman passed on the sad news of your husband's death. Barbara and I know how much it hurts to lose someone you love and want you to know that our prayers are with you during this difficult time.

Sincerely,

George Bush

Mrs. Kenneth Harding
40 Hamden Circle
Wollaston, Massachusetts 02170

Jaffke

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 19, 1989

Dear Paul:

Thank you for your thoughtful birthday card. Turning 65 didn't hurt a bit and I appreciate your thinking of me. Thanks, too, for the kind words about our NATO conference. I do feel good about it, although I know there is still a lot to be done.

Barbara joins me in sending our best wishes to you and Jeannie.

Sincerely,

Mr. Paul Vander Myde
1803 Hunting Cove Place
Alexandria, Virginia 22307

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 19, 1989

Dear Ms. Bertoni:

Mrs. Bush and I were happy to receive the letters from your students. Reading them gave us quite a boost! We really appreciate your friendship.

Thank you and your first-graders for those warm invitations to your play. While we cannot join you, we'll be there in spirit. We hope the play is a grand success.

Ms. Bertoni, I commend you not only for helping your students learn but also for instilling in them an abiding love for this great country of ours. Thank you for all the good that you do.

With appreciation and best wishes,

Sincerely,

George Bush

Ms. Sheila Bertoni
Owego Elementary School
George Street
Owego, New York 13827

C.C. Jan Burmeister

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 19, 1989

Dear Mr. Basford:

Thank you for writing and sending the obituary notice and program of Emory Basford's memorial service. I had learned of his passing several weeks ago and was very saddened. He was a remarkable person who did, indeed, influence many young people. He will be missed, but always remembered.

Sincerely,

George Bush

Mr. Carroll L. Basford
Bohannon, Virginia 23021

I loved that guy.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 19, 1989

Dear Steven:

Thank you for writing and telling me about yourself and your dreams for the future. I was happy to learn of your desire to serve our country in the military.

While I cannot help with regard to a scholarship, I have no doubt that, whatever school you attend, your pride and determination will ensure your success.

When I hear about fine young men like you, I can't help but believe our Nation's future will be bright. Keep up your good work. America is counting on you!

Sincerely,

George Bush

Mr. Steven Ballenger
110 Deerwood Lake Drive
Harpersville, Alabama 35078

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

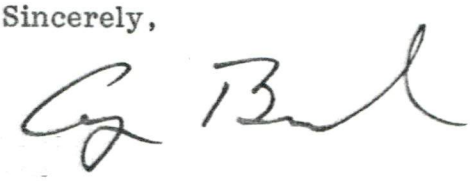
June 19, 1989

Dear Dr. Lloyd:

Many thanks for your letter and kind words. I enjoyed my visit to Mississippi State last month. The enthusiasm of the graduates was truly a hopeful sign for our country's future. They've received a first-rate education at MSU and a sure foundation for a worthwhile life.

With appreciation and best wishes,

Sincerely,



The Reverend R. Raymond Lloyd, Th.D.
First Baptist Church
Lampkin and Lafayette Streets
Starkville, Mississippi 39759

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 19, 1989

Dear Colonel Pearson:

Thanks for your letter about my family tree. Although it appears that several people and organizations have developed an interest in tracing my family's lineage, we have not yet authorized the preparation of an official family tree. Unfortunately, there just has not been sufficient time to verify or deny the many varied claims of kinship.

Best wishes and thank you for your interest.

Sincerely,

George Bush

Colonel Ralph E. Pearson, USA, Ret.
2218 Alta Vista Avenue
Austin, Texas 78704

055632
PP012-03

COPY
from ORM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 19, 1989

Dear Colonel Pearson:

Thanks for your letter about my family tree. Although it appears that several people and organizations have developed an interest in tracing my family's lineage, we have not yet authorized the preparation of an official family tree. Unfortunately, there just has not been sufficient time to verify or deny the many varied claims of kinship.

Best wishes and thank you for your interest.

Sincerely,

George Bush

Colonel Ralph E. Pearson, USA, Ret.
2218 Alta Vista Avenue
Austin, Texas 78704

890619

June 19, 1989

Dear Bernard:

Chase did pass on your letter and the clipping showing Dad presiding in the Senate. Thank you for sending it to me.

Your copies of those old letters brought back a lot of memories. That was a very special time in my life, and I still appreciate all you did to help.

Best wishes and thanks again for thinking of me.

Sincerely,

GEORGE BUSH

Mr. Bernard E. Calkins
Post Office Box 440654
Houston, Texas 77244-0654

GB:SMG:BG:pps

For POTUS to see & sign

cc: Betty Green

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 19, 1989

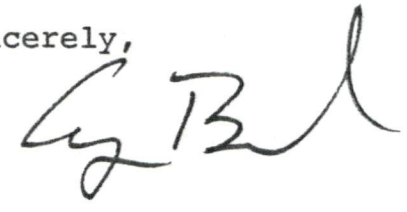
Dear Dave:

Just a brief note to thank you for your letter and kind words.

Your reminiscences brought back a lot of good memories. Those early years of developing a new type of off-shore rig and building a company were an important part of our lives. I'm pleased that you also have pleasant memories of working with us.

Best wishes and thank you for taking the time to write.

Sincerely,



Mr. David E. Felker
242 North 39th Street
Allentown, Pennsylvania 18104

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 19, 1989

Dear Mr. Eisenla:

Many thanks for your letter and kind words.

I hope Joe Reichert's talk to the Faith Lutheran Churchmen on June 26 is not peppered with some of the colorful remarks he sometimes made when he was my radioman. Hopefully, age has had a mellowing effect. Seriously, Joe is a great communicator and I know you will enjoy having him as a speaker.

Sincerely,

GBush

Mr. Arthur J. Eisenla
49 Lewis Lane
Syosset, New York 11791

Clancy

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 19, 1989

Dear Charlie:

Just a quick note of thanks for the warm welcome and the superb briefing you gave me during my visit to the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center last week. It was the perfect location to talk about what we think is a very significant crime package.

On a personal note, it was great seeing you again. We're all proud of the job you're doing at FLETC. Keep up the good work.

Sincerely,

Great visit -

S

Mr. Charles Rinkevich
121 Shore Rush Drive
St. Simons Island, Georgia 31522

bcc: Tim McBride
Jan Burmeister

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 19, 1989

Dear Mrs. Jordan -

Today I had lunch at the White House with your wonderful son Vernon. We talked of weighty matters of State, for I was seeking his advice; but then the conversation turned to ~~family~~. Vernon told me a little about his Dad; and then he told me that July 15th will be your 82nd birthday.

I asked him to bring you this letter.

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mrs. Mary B. Jordan
698 East Avenue, NE
Atlanta, Georgia 30312

Barbara joins me in
saying "Happy Birthday"
and "Many Happy Returns"

with pride in Vernon
and with warmest birthday
greetings to you —

Sincerely,

Ev Bunk

BY HAND

Mrs. Mary B. Jordan
698 East Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30312

BCC: John Sununu

China

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 19, 1989

Dear Mr. Kenaston:

Thank you for writing. I was moved by the letter your son, Jim, received from his friend in Beijing. His letter clearly described the sacrifices the Chinese people are making in their quest for democratic freedoms. When your son next writes to his friend, please ask him to express America's strong support for those struggling for democracy.

I believe that my actions following the violence in Tiananmen Square were a reasoned, careful response that not only expressed the outrage of the American people, but also took into account the complex internal situation in China and our own long-term interest. The demonstrators in Tiananmen Square were advocating basic human rights, and an emotional response by the United States would not have helped the Chinese people. The process of democratization in socialist societies will not be smooth, and we must react to setbacks in a manner which stimulates rather than stifles progress toward open and representative systems. I can assure you we will continue to support those who are striving for democracy in China.

Barbara joins me in sending our best wishes to you and your family.

Sincerely,

George Bush

Mr. Mel A. Kenaston
10604 Canterberry Road
Fairfax Station, Virginia 22039

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 19, 1989

Dear Officer Jacobson:

Just a brief note to thank you for passing on the Proclamation from Mayor Hurley. I really enjoyed receiving it and appreciate your effort in bringing it to my attention.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Officer Robert C. Jacobson
Springfield Police Department
130 Pearl Street
Springfield, Massachusetts 01105

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

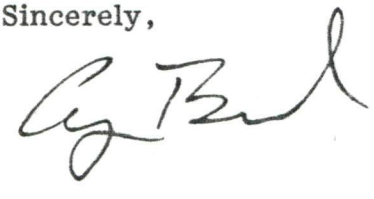
June 19, 1989

Dear Mayor Hurley:

Just a brief note to thank you for the Proclamation from the city of Springfield. I do appreciate your thoughtfulness and want to reassure you that I will continue to do all I can to reduce crime.

Best wishes and thank you for your encouraging support.

Sincerely,



The Honorable Mary E. Hurley
Mayor of Springfield
36 Court Street
Springfield, Massachusetts 01103

8

049939

Jan Burmeister

Bethune-Cookman College

DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA 32015

MARY McLEOD BETHUNE, FOUNDER
OSWALD P. BRONSON, SR., PRESIDENT

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

June 19, 1989

The President
The White House
Washington DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I join Mr. Christopher F. Edley, president of the United Negro College Fund, in expressing gratitude to you for sharing royalties with the United Negro College Fund from the proceeds from your book, Looking Forward. Further, I am very grateful for the address you delivered at the UNCF dinner in New York during March, 1989.

It is very encouraging to have your support, compassion and dedication.

Respectfully,

Oswald P. Bronson Sr.

Oswald P. Bronson, Sr.
President.

fmc

cc: Dr. Christopher F. Edley

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 19, 1989

Dear Corporal Couche':

Your letter following the memorial service for the USS IOWA just surfaced from a sea of mail, and I thank you for your moving words. The loss of these brave men is, as you have expressed so well, a loss that we all feel and struggle to accept. Your words of love and loyalty, like the lives of these fine sailors, make me ever more proud of the land and truths we cherish.

With gratitude and best wishes,

Sincerely,

George Bush

Corporal Thomas R. Couche', Jr., USA
US Armed Forces Claims Services - Korea
APO San Francisco 96301-0084

SUR
Sample 1

President George Bush
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

April 25, 1989

Dear Mr. President:

While I watched the memorial service for the USS Iowa I grieved, as I am sure others who watched in dismay did also. It was one of the most moving memorials I have witnessed in the short five years of my military service. I felt compelled to write and thank you for the sincerity you showed while consoling the families and loved ones of the service members killed in the tragedy abroad. It is next to impossible for these people to know, that many fellow service members around the world shared in their loss also. When just one of our comrades gives his life in service, we all feel a loss. While at times society looks down on its service members, it is sad to say, tragedies such as these tend to be one of the few things that unites the people of our nation. But it is that very unification that makes me both proud to be an American, and a soldier serving in the United States Army.

Something you said in your memoriam made me pull out a short story I have had for many years, and wish to have had the ability to share with all the parents and families of our departed service members. While the author is unknown to me, the story is as follows:

TO ALL PARENTS

I'll lend you for a little time a child of mine, He said, "For you to love the while he lives and mourn for when he's dead.

It may be six or twenty-two or three, but will you, till I call him back, take care of him for me?
He'll bring his charms to gladden you, and shall his stay be brief, you'll have his lovely memories as solace for your grief.

I cannot promise he will stay, since all from earth returns, but there are lessons taught down there I want this child to learn.

I've looked the wide world over in my search for teachers true, and from the throngs that crowd life's lanes, I have selected you.

Now will you give him all your love, nor think the labor vain, nor hate me when I come to call to take him back again?
I fancied that I heard them say "Dear Lord, Thy will be done!"

For all the joy Thy child shall bring, the risk of grief we'll run. We'll shelter him with tenderness, we'll love him while we may. And for the happiness we've known, forever grateful stay.

With that, I would again like to express my appreciation for the care and sincerity both you, sir, and Mrs. Bush showed the grieving families and nation during this tragic time. It is an honor serving you and this great country of ours.

Sincerely,

Thomas R. Couche' Jr.
CPL, US Army - Korea

COPY
from ORM

052237

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 19, 1989

Dear Mrs. Jordan -

Today I had lunch at the White House with your wonderful son Vernon. We talked of weighty matters of State, for I was seeking his advice; but then the conversation turned to ~~family~~ family. Vernon told me a little about his Dad; and then he told me that July 15th will be your 82nd birthday.

I asked him to bring you this letter.

THE WHITE HOUSE

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mrs. Mary B. Jordan
698 East Avenue, NE
Atlanta, Georgia 30312

[redacted]

[redacted]

CL

055569

SO 004

COPY
from OPM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Dear Mary,

Even in that mammoth hall your voice came through - clear & true.

May my thanks for brightening our lives.

Sincerely

Ronald Reagan

June 19, 1989

890621

Ms. Mary Hart
150 El Camino
Beverly Hills, California 90212

bcc: Jan Burmeister

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02a. Letter	From George Bush to His Holiness John Paul II (1 pp.)	06/19/89	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Monday, June 19, 1989

Date Closed: 6/3/2009	**OA/ID Number:** 90514-002
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 HAS SEEN
5/24/89

APOSTOLIC NUNCIATURE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

3339 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20008-3687

1989 MAY 23 PM 6:

No. 2206/89/4
This No. Should Be Prefixed to the Answer

May 15, 1989

Mr. John Sununu
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. Sununu:

I have the honor to forward to the President of the United States the attached message from His Holiness, Pope John Paul II.

It would be greatly appreciated if you could kindly see to it that the President receives this message as soon as possible.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

+Pio Laghi

Archbishop Pio Laghi
Apostolic Pro-Nuncio

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02b. Letter	From His Holiness John Paul II to President Bush (1 pp.)	05/15/89	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Monday, June 19, 1989

Date Closed: 6/3/2009	**OA/ID Number:** 90514-002
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)]

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(b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
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George Bush Presidential Library
Transfer Sheet

COLLECTION:
Bush Presidential Records
Office of the President

ACCESSION NUMBER:
1993.0001

☐ Transferred During Accessioning

☑ Transferred During Processing

FOIA/SYSTEMATIC PROCESSING CASE NUMBER (if app.):
2009-0166-S

The following material was transferred to:

☑ **Audiovisual Collection** ☐ **Book Collection** ☐ **Museum Collection** ☐ **Other**

Other (Specify):

DESCRIPTION:
White House Photographs: P04154-07 [Guyana President Desmond Hoyte], P04161-04 [Vernon Jordan], P04139-07 [Daily Mtg NOW to include Webster], P04157-13A [Newsweek Photo Op]

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

Donor:
Donor Org.:
Address:
Telephone:

Book Location:
Row: **Section:** **Shelf:** **Position:**

Map Case Location:

Series:
Daily Files

Box Number:
15

Folder Title:
Monday, June 19, 1989

OA/ID Number:
90514-002

Transferred by: Deborah Wheeler **Date of Transfer:** 6/4/2009

Received by: Mary Finch **Date Received:** 6/4/2009

Go to Database Navigator | **Go to Accession Register** | **Go to Withdrawal Sheet** | **Print Record**

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

Guyana
Pres.
Desmond
Hoyte

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

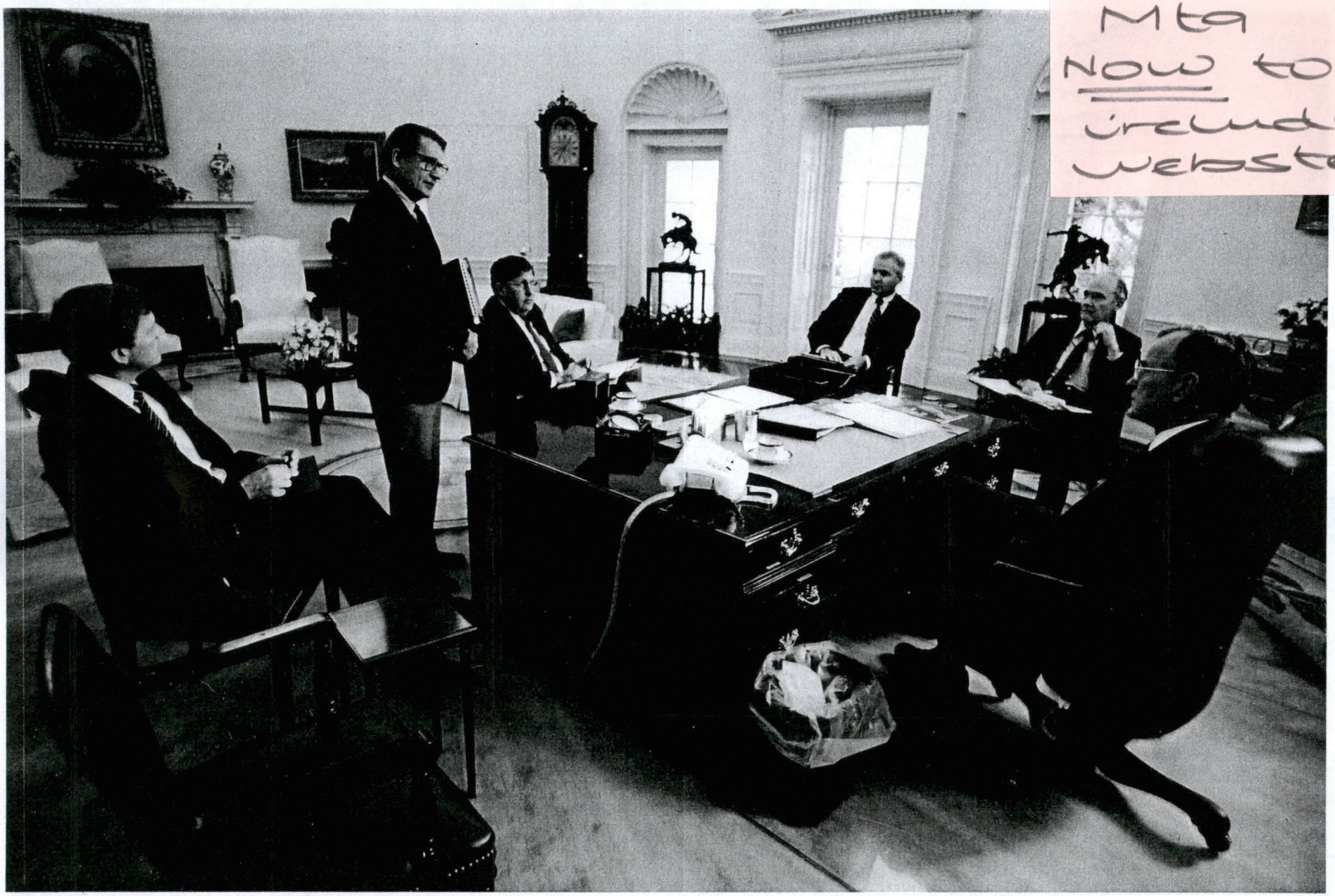
Verror
Jordan

OFFICIAL WHITE HOUSE PHOTOGRAPH 19 JUN 89 P04161-04 MS

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

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Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

OFFICIAL WHITE HOUSE PHOTOGRAPH 19 JUN 89 P04139-07 MS

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

Newsweek

Photo op



Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

OFFICIAL WHITE HOUSE PHOTOGRAPH 19 JUN 89 P04157-13A CF

bc: William H.T. Bush

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 19, 1989

Dear Lisa:

Bucky forwarded your very thoughtful letter. I do appreciate the kind words and encouragement. Since you, too, lived in China, I know you share our hurt and disappointment at what is happening there.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

George Bush

Ms. Lisa Smith
9381 Sonora
St. Louis, Missouri 63144

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 19, 1989

Dear Mr. Smith:

Many thanks for the portrait. I am flattered to have been the subject of your extraordinary talent. The beauty you create through your art is a great gift to the world.

I must say, though, as impressive as your artistic skills are, they are no more so than the courage and faith that you exemplify daily. All of us face burdens and obstacles in our lives, but few of us are able to respond with the strength and determination you've shown. Surely, your example has touched many hearts, giving them the hope and inspiration they need to overcome their difficulties. That is a great gift, indeed.

Barbara joins me in sending you our best wishes. God bless you.

Sincerely,

George Bush

Mr. Paul J. Smith
Roseburg, Oregon 97470

890620

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 19, 1989

Dear Chris:

Barbara and I were pleased to learn from your father that you are graduating from James Madison Senior High School. We are delighted to join your family, teachers, classmates, and friends in saying "well done!"

This must be a tremendously exciting moment in your life. A great peak has been surmounted, and from it you can see a horizon of possibilities awaiting your initiative and determination. As you move toward that horizon, we wish you every success and happiness.

God bless you.

Sincerely,

Mr. Christopher Studdert
10204 Country View Court
Vienna, Virginia 22182

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 19, 1989

Dear Mr. Toomey:

Just a brief note to thank you for writing and sending the copies of the pages from the Miami University yearbook of 1916. I know Barbara will be thrilled to have this additional reference about her father.

Best wishes and thank you for sharing this with us.

Sincerely,

George Bush

Mr. Christopher J. Toomey
2037 Siesta Lane
Orlando, Florida 32804

June 19, 1989

Dear Mr. Toomey:

Just a brief note to thank you for writing and sending the copies of the pages from the Miami University yearbook of 1916. I know Barbara will be thrilled to have this additional reference about her father.

Best wishes and thank you for sharing this with us.

Sincerely,

GEORGE BUSH

Mr. Christopher J. Toomey
2037 Siesta Lane
Orlando, Florida 32804

GB:SMG:BG:pps

For POTUS to see & sign

cc: Barbara Bush w/incoming
Betty Green

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 19, 1989

Dear Paul:

Thank you for your thoughtful birthday card. Turning 65 didn't hurt a bit and I appreciate your thinking of me. Thanks, too, for the kind words about our NATO conference. I do feel good about it, although I know there is still a lot to be done.

Barbara joins me in sending our best wishes to you and Jeannie.

Sincerely,

Mr. Paul Vander Myde
1803 Hunting Cove Place
Alexandria, Virginia 22307

890619

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 19, 1989

Dear Bill:

Just a brief note to thank you for writing and for sharing the newspaper clipping from The Salt Lake Tribune. I enjoyed reading it.

Best wishes to you and your family. I've enclosed a photograph to add to your "Navy Room," and I hope you like it.

Sincerely,

George Bush

Mr. William Walsh
Condo 1
499 North 200 West
Bountiful, Utah 84010

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 19, 1989

Dear Emma and Kenneth:

Barbara and I were delighted to learn from John that you are celebrating your 50th wedding anniversary. We send our warmest congratulations to you on this special occasion.

This milestone does not simply mark the passage of time; rather, it is a celebration of the lasting joy of your love for each other. You surely know the many challenges and blessings that total commitment to another person entails.

In the coming year, may your life together be filled with every happiness.

Sincerely,

George Bush

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Wheeler
64 Amherst Street
Milford, New Hampshire 03055

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 19, 1989

Dear Mr. Westmoreland:

Your mother recently sent me an article from the Laurel Leader-Call describing some of your accomplishments, as well as your plans to compete in a martial arts tournament in Tokyo this summer. Your story is a deeply inspiring one, and I want to commend you for setting such a fine example for your fellow Americans. You've treated your deafness as a challenge, and your achievements have shown how much the hearing-impaired have to contribute to our country. The Tokyo tournament may not have been held yet, but you're already a champion in my book.

Barbara and I wish you all the best.

Sincerely,

George Bush

Mr. James C. Westmoreland
112 South 14th Avenue
Laurel, Mississippi 39440

Weekly Compilation of

Presidential Documents



Monday, June 19, 1989
Volume 25—Number 24
Pages 879–925

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WEEKLY COMPILATION OF

PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS

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

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Week Ending Friday, June 16, 1989

Proclamation 5989—Father's Day, 1989
June 9, 1989

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

By tradition, the third Sunday in June is designated Father's Day. Each year, we Americans observe this special day with renewed appreciation for the many gifts fathers bestow upon their children and the Nation.

When a father cradles his first child in his arms he knows that he holds the wonder of life itself. In that tender moment, he becomes aware of the endless rewards and awesome responsibilities of fatherhood.

A father sees the future not as some distant time and remote concern, but as the place in history where his children will dwell. He thus regards the world with a profound sense of stewardship, taking active interest in the course of current events and pursuing every endeavor as an investment in his children's well-being.

Though their gratitude may often go unspoken, children long remember their father's affection, hard work, and generosity. The simple joys of dad's piggyback rides, patient coaching, and countless little treats and surprises are memories that a child cherishes forever. What teenage girl who has winced at her father's scrutiny of her prom date, what boy who has rolled his eyes at dad's familiar lecture on driving carefully, has not also recognized these paternal "offenses" as signs of love and concern?

Most children, however, do not fully appreciate their father's concerns and sacrifices until they have children of their own. A father will carry the weight of the world on his shoulders for his family, but he will also leave the world and its distractions behind when his children need an attentive listener or another player in a game of catch. Though he may be worried about everything from a sick baby to the cost of shoes, his children are touched only by his quiet strength and faith in God.

Fathers also provide an example of discipline, concern, and commitment. Children learn from their fathers that unconditional love is the foundation of a family and that it cannot exist apart from respect, consideration, faithfulness, and responsibility. A father, in shaping the character of his children, helps to shape the character of our Nation.

While we have ample opportunity and infinite reasons throughout the year to express respect and gratitude for our dads, Father's Day enables us to recognize them in a special way. On this day, let us give thanks for and to our Nation's fathers. They have surely earned a place of honor in our hearts and prayers.

Now, Therefore, I, George Bush, President of the United States of America, in accordance with a joint resolution of the Congress approved April 24, 1972 (36 U.S.C. 142a), do hereby proclaim Sunday, June 18, 1989, as Father's Day. I invite the States and communities and people of the United States to observe that day with appropriate ceremonies as a mark of appreciation and abiding affection for their fathers. I direct government officials to display the flag of the United States on all Federal Government buildings, and I urge all Americans to display the flag at their homes and other suitable places on that day.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this ninth day of June, 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, 4:54 p.m., June 12, 1989*]

Note: The proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on June 12.

Remarks Announcing the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1989

June 12, 1989

Well, in this room are Republicans and Democrats, leaders from both sides of the aisle in Congress, Governors, executives from some of the most important companies and business organizations in America, leading conservationists, and people who have devoted their lives to creating a cleaner and safer environment. And I've invited you here today to make a point. With the leadership assembled in this room, we can break the stalemate that has hindered progress on clean air for the past decade; and with the minds, the energy, the talent assembled here, we can find a solution.

So, let me tell you the purposes of this morning's gathering. First, I'd like to lay on the table my proposals to curb acid rain and cut urban smog and clean up air toxics. And second, I want to call upon all of you to join me in enacting into law a new Clean Air Act this year. But first, we should remember how far we've come and recognize what works.

The 1970 Clean Air Act got us moving in the right direction with national air quality standards that were strengthened by amendments in 1977. Since 1970, even though we have 55 percent more cars going 50 percent farther, in spite of more utility output and more industrial production, we've still made progress. Lead concentrations in the air we breathe are down 98 percent. Sulfur dioxide and carbon monoxide cut by over a third. Particulate matter cut 21 percent. Even ozone-causing emissions have been cut by 17 percent. And still, over the last decade, we have not come far enough.

Too many Americans continue to breathe dirty air. And political paralysis has plagued further progress against air pollution. We have to break this logjam by applying more than just Federal leverage. We must take advantage of the innovation, energy, and ingenuity of every American.

The environmental movement has a long history here in this country. It's been a force for good, for a safer, healthier America. And as a people, we want and need that economic growth, but now we must also expect environmental responsibility and respect the natural world. And this will demand a national sense of commitment, a new ethic of conservation. And I reject the notion that sound ecology and a strong economy are mutually exclusive. So, last week I outlined five points of a new environmental philosophy: one, to harness the power of the marketplace; two, to encourage local initiative; three, to emphasize prevention instead of just cleanup; four, to foster international cooperation; and five, to ensure strict enforcement—polluters will pay.

We know more now than we did just a few years ago. New solutions are close at hand. It's time to put our best minds to work; to turn technology and the power of the marketplace to the advantage of the environment; to create; to innovate; to tip the scales in favor of recovery, restoration, and renewal. Every American expects and deserves to breathe clean air, and as President, it is my mission to guarantee it—for this generation and for the generations to come. If we take this commitment seriously, if we believe that every American expects and deserves clean air, and then we act on that belief, then we will set an example for the rest of the world to follow.

Today I am proposing to Congress a new Clean Air Act and offering a new opportunity. We've seen enough of this stalemate. It's time to clear the air. And you know, I think we will. We touched a lot of bases as we prepared this bill, and we've had the benefit of some good thinking on the Hill. And we've met with business leaders who see environmental protection as essential to long-term economic growth, and we've talked with environmentalists who know that cost-effective solutions help build public support for conservation. And we've worked with academics and innovative thinkers from every quarter who have laid the groundwork for this approach. And just this morning I spoke by phone with Prime Minister Mulroney of Canada. I believe he's excited about the prospect, too. I have no pride of authorship. Let me commend Project 88 and groups like the Environmental Defense Fund for bringing creative solutions to longstanding problems, for not only breaking the mold but helping to build a new one.

And we've had to make some tough choices. And some may think we've gone too far, and others not far enough. But we all care about clean air. To the millions of Americans who still breathe unhealthy air, let me tell you, I'm concerned—I'm concerned about vulnerable groups like the elderly and asthmatics and children, concerned about every American's quality of life; and I'm committed to see that coming generations receive the natural legacy they deserve.

We seek reforms that make major pollution reductions where we most need them. First, our approach is reasonable deadlines for those who must comply. It has compelling sanctions for those who don't. It accounts for continued economic growth and expansion; offers incentives, choice, and flexibility for industry to find the best solutions; and taps the power of the marketplace and local initiative better than any previous piece of environmental legislation.

This legislation will be comprehensive. It will be cost-effective. But above all, it will work. We will make the 1990's the era for clean air. And we have three clear goals and three clear deadlines. First, we will cut the sulfur dioxide emissions that cause acid rain by almost half, by 10 million tons, and we will cut nitrogen oxide emissions by 2 million tons, both by the year 2000. We have set absolute goals for reductions and have emphasized early gains. And that means 5 million tons will be cut by 1995, and the degradation caused by acid rain will stop by the end of this century. To make sure that coal continues to play a vital role in our energy future, we've provided an extension of 3 years and regulatory incentives for the use of innovative, clean coal technology. We've set an ambitious reduction target, and applying market forces will be the fastest, most cost-effective way to achieve it. So, we're allowing utilities to trade credits among themselves for reductions they make, to let them decide how to bring aggregate emissions down as cost-effectively as possible. Cleaner fuels, better technologies, energy conservation, improved efficiency—in any combination, just as long as it works.

There's a wisdom to handing work to those most qualified to do it. Four hundred years ago Montaigne wrote: "Let us permit nature to have her way. She understands her business better than we do." Well, it's true. Acid rain must be stopped, and that's what we all care about. But it's also true that business understands its business better than we do. So, we're going to put that understanding to work on behalf of clean air and a sound environment. We've provided the goals, but we won't try to micromanage them. We will allow flexibility in how industry achieves these goals, but we stand firm on what must be achieved.

Second, this Federal proposal will cut the emissions that cause urban ozone, smog, virtually in half. This will put the States well on the road to meeting the standard. Twenty years ago, we started on the job. And if Congress will act on the clean air reforms that I'm offering today, 20 years from now, every American in every city in America will breathe clean air. Today 81 cities don't meet Federal air quality standards. This legislation will bring clean air to all but about 20 cities by 1995, and within 20 years, even Los Angeles and Houston and New York will be expected to make it.

In the nine urban areas with the greatest smog problems, we propose bold new initiatives to reconcile the automobile to the environment, ensuring continued economic growth without disruptive driving controls. We'll accomplish this through alternative fuels and clean-fueled vehicles. We propose to put up to a million clean-fueled vehicles a year on the road by 1997. But we're also proposing flexibility on the means, even as we remain firm on the goals. A city can either request inclusion in the program or, if they show they can achieve these ambitious reductions through other measures, we will scale back the clean-fuel vehicle requirements accordingly. Also, we're sensitive to the problems of smaller cities, whose own ozone problems are due to—largely to pollutants that are generated in other areas, other regions, other cities. They will not be penalized for pollution problems outside their control.

Our program incorporates a mix of cost-effective measures to cut emissions from cars, fuels, factories, and other sources. But I'm asking the EPA [Environmental Protec-

tion Agency] to develop rules like those we're employing on acid rain to allow auto and fuel companies to trade required reductions in order to meet the standard in the most cost-effective way. Our challenge is to develop an emissions trading plan; their challenge is to meet the standards.

The third leg of our proposal is designed to cut all categories of airborne toxic chemicals by three-quarters within this decade. Our best minds will apply the most advanced industrial technology available to control these airborne poisons. The very best control technology we have will determine the standard we set for those plants. And until now, because of an unworkable law, the EPA has been able to regulate only 7 of the 280 known air toxics. The bill I am proposing today will set a schedule for regulating sources of air toxics by dates certain. In addition, it will give the dedicated people of the EPA the right tools for the job, and it will make state-of-the-art technology an everyday fact of doing business. And that's the way it should be.

In its first phase, this initiative should eliminate about three-quarters of the needless deaths from cancer that have been caused by toxic industrial air emissions. And we plan a second phase to go after any remaining unreasonable risk. People who live near industrial facilities should not have to fear for their health.

And for 10 years, we've struggled to engage a united effort on behalf of clean air, and we're now on the edge of real change. Nineteen eighty-nine could be recorded as the year when business leaders and environmental advocates began to work together, when environmental issues moved out of the courts, beyond conflict, into a new era of cooperation. And this can be known as the year we mobilized leadership, both public and private, to make environmental protection a growth industry and keep our ecology safe for diversity. The wounded winds of north, south, east, and west can be purified and cleansed, and the integrity nature can be made whole again. Ours is a rare opportunity to reverse the errors of this generation in the service of the next. And we cannot, we must not, fail. We must prevail. I ask for your support. We need your support to make all of this into a reality.

Thank you all, and God bless you, and thank you very much for coming.

Note: The President spoke at 11:15 a.m. in the East Room of the White House.

White House Fact Sheet on the President's Clean Air Plan

June 12, 1989

Fulfilling a major campaign commitment, President Bush today proposed a comprehensive program to provide clean air for all Americans. The President's plan calls for the first sweeping revisions to the Clean Air Act since 1977 and represents the first time an administration has put forward a proposal since that time. The President's plan is designed to curb three major threats to the Nation's environment and to the health of millions of Americans: acid rain, urban air pollution, and toxic air emissions.

While emissions of some pollutants—such as sulfur dioxide, urban ozone, and carbon monoxide—have been reduced since passage of the 1970 law, progress has not come quickly enough. The President's plan will dramatically accelerate the pace of pollution reduction and put America on the path toward markedly cleaner air by the end of the century.

The President's plan will:

- Cut sulfur dioxide emissions virtually in half by the year 2000. The plan calls for a 10 million ton reduction in SO_2 and a 2 million ton cut in nitrogen oxide (NO_x) emissions, for a total reduction of 12 million tons in acid rain-causing emissions.
- Bring all cities currently not meeting the health standards for ozone and carbon monoxide into attainment. Most cities will attain the standard by 1995, and the plan is designed to ensure attainment in all but the most severely impacted cities by the year 2000.
- Require factories and plants emitting toxic compounds into the air to employ the best technology currently available in order to achieve in the near term a cut estimated at 75 to 90 percent in pollutants suspected of causing cancer.

Taken together with efforts to reduce cancer-causing emissions from cars and trucks, it is estimated that the plan will eliminate in its first phase over three-fourths of the annual cancer deaths that air toxics are suspected of causing.

Fundamental Principles

Five goals underlie the President's clean air proposals and the means for accomplishing them:

- *Protecting the Public's Health.* The goal of the legislation is to prevent public exposure to cancer-causing agents and to protect those citizens, especially vulnerable populations—such as the elderly, asthmatics, and children—who live in cities with dirty air that does not conform to national health standards.
- *Improving the Quality of Life.* The proposal will improve the quality of life for all Americans by exercising responsible stewardship over the environment for future generations.
- *Achieving Early Reductions and Steady Progress.* The proposal establishes realistic timetables to meet air quality standards, but contains provisions to cut substantial amounts of air pollution in the near term, while requiring steady progress toward reducing emissions that are harder to control.
- *Harnessing the Power of the Marketplace.* The proposal calls for the use of marketable permits to achieve acid-rain reductions and emissions trading to achieve reductions from the automobile pollution, so as to clean the air to a definite standard while minimizing the burden on the American economy.
- *Employing Innovative Technologies.* The proposal encourages development of clean coal technology, alternative fuel systems for automobiles, and other cost-effective means of using new technology to cut pollution.

The President's plan allows for both environmental protection and economic growth, two longstanding concerns often considered at odds with each other. By incorporating both concerns in his proposal, the President seeks to break the gridlock which has characterized the debate on clean air for the past several years.

ACID RAIN

Highlights

- Requires sulfur dioxide reductions of 10 million tons and nitrogen oxide reductions of 2 million tons.
- Calls for 5 million tons of reductions in the first phase by the end of 1995.
- Establishes a system of marketable permits to allow maximum flexibility for utilities to achieve required reductions in the most efficient and least costly manner.

Background

Acid rain occurs when sulfur dioxide (SO_2) and nitrogen oxide (NO_x) emissions undergo a chemical change in the atmosphere and return to the Earth in rain, fog, or snow.

Approximately 20 millions of SO_2 are emitted annually in the United States, three-quarters from the burning of fossil fuels by electric utilities; 20 percent from other, more widely dispersed industrial sources; and 5 percent from transportation sources. The source of most SO_2 emissions causing acid rain are old (pre-1971) electric powerplants, not subject to the existing Clean Air Act's strict emissions requirements on newer plants. Fifty power plants are responsible for about half of all SO_2 emissions.

Acid rain causes damage to lakes, forests, and buildings; contributes to reduced visibility; and is suspected of causing damage to human health.

Since 1970 the United States has spent $225 billion to control air pollution. American industry spends about $33 billion a year on air pollution controls ($10 billion by the electric utility industry). One result of this expenditure is that SO_2 have been reduced by almost 20 percent since 1977, despite a substantial increase in coal consumption during the period since then.

Any acid rain control program will increase electricity rates for affected utilities. Generally speaking, however, proposals with greater flexibility will result in smaller

rate increases. Thus, the President's proposal to allow trading among utility companies will ensure that protection from acid rain is achieved in a less costly fashion than many of the more traditional "command and control" proposals that have been advanced.

The President's plan represents a major new innovation in harnessing the power of the marketplace to protect the environment.

The President's proposal calls for:

- A reduction of 10 million tons of sulfur dioxide by the year 2000, using a baseline year of 1980 for tons of SO_2 emitted, primarily from coal-fired powerplants.
- A two-phase program in order to ensure early reductions. A reduction of 5 million tons is required during the first phase, by the end of 1995. All dates assume enactment of this legislation by December 31, 1989.
- A 2 million ton reduction of NO_x in Phase II. The plan would allow utilities to trade reductions of NO_x for reductions of SO_2 or vice versa, and thus represents a call for a total reduction of 12 million tons in acid rain-causing pollutants.
- A 3-year extension of the Phase II deadline for plants adopting clean coal-repowering technologies, combined with regulatory incentives designed to smooth their transition into the marketplace. This will allow the United States to make good on the major investment the President has called for in clean coal and will ensure that coal continues to play an important role in America's energy future.
- Freedom of choice in cutting pollution. The plan requires all plants above a certain size in affected States to meet the same emissions standard, but does not dictate to plant managers how the standard should be met. The plan requires the largest polluting plants to make the greatest cuts in pollution. The emissions standard would be set at the rate necessary to achieve 5 million tons in the first phase. The plan envisions a standard of 2.5 lbs. per million BTU, which would affect 107 plants in 18 States. The standard would then be tightened to approximately 1.2 lbs. per million BTU's so as to achieve a 10 million ton reduction in Phase II.
- Maximum flexibility in obtaining reductions. The plan would allow utilities to trade required reductions so that they will be achieved in the least costly fashion. In the first phase, trading would be allowed among electric plants within a State or within a utility system. In addition, full interstate trading would be allowed in Phase II.
- The estimated cost of the President's proposal would be $3.8 billion annually in the second phase and approximately $700 million per year in the first phase. While this represents an increase of over 2 percent by the year 2000 in the Nation's $160-billion-a-year electricity bill, the flexibility built into the President's plan reduces by up to half the cost of various competing proposals mandating the use of specific technologies.

URBAN AIR QUALITY

Highlights

- Employs a mix of Federal measures and State initiatives to cut sharply air pollution in our nation's cities. The Federal measures alone will cut emissions that cause urban ozone, the primary contributor to urban air pollution, nearly in half and help bring all cities into compliance with air quality standards.
- Sets realistic timetables for attaining the standards but is designed to ensure steady progress toward meeting that goal.
- Contains new initiatives to promote alternative fuels to reduce pollution from cars, buses, trucks, and motor fuels, and to harness the power of the marketplace to ensure cost-effective reductions.

OZONE

Background

Based on data measured during the summers of 1985 to 1987, over 100 million people live in 81 urban areas across the country that exceed the health standard for ozone. In some cities, such as Los Angeles, the situation is persistent and severe (176 days in violation of the health standard in

1988); in other cities the problem is marginal (Lancaster, PA, is listed as a nonattainment area, but in fact has exceeded the Federal standard for only a few hours in the last 3 years).

The President's plan is designed to ensure that over two-thirds of the cities now out of attainment—all but about 25 cities—come into attainment by 1995. All but the 3 most seriously polluted areas—Los Angeles, Houston, and New York—will come into attainment by the year 2000; and these special cases will be given until 2010, contingent upon a requirement in the President's plan that they show significant annual progress toward cleaning the air and meeting the health standard.

Ozone is formed when volatile organic compounds (VOC's) are mixed with nitrogen oxides (NO_x) in the presence of sunlight. Heat speeds up the reaction, and therefore, concentrations are usually higher in the summer months. Exceedances of the ozone standard (.12 parts per million) grew sharply during the especially hot summer of 1988. If a city exceeds the standard for at least 1 hour on 4 or more days during a 3 year period, it is judged to be "out of attainment" with the standard.

Exposure to ozone causes short term effects, such as shortness of breath, coughing, and chest pains, that are particularly acute for asthmatics, children, and senior citizens. Moreover, ozone is suspected of playing a role in the long-term development of chronic lung diseases and permanent lung structure damage. In addition to health effects, ozone has effects on vegetation, including crops such as soybeans, wheat, and corn; is damaging forests in California; and is suspected as a contributing agent in damage to forests in the southeastern United States.

The major sources of VOC's, the most important ozone precursor, are motor vehicles (40 percent); small area sources, e.g., bakeries, dry cleaners, and consumer solvents (40 percent); large point sources, e.g., petroleum refineries (15 percent); and gasoline refueling (5 percent). Many large point sources have already been required to reduce emissions by roughly 80 percent from uncontrolled levels under the Clean Air Act, and tailpipe emissions from new vehicles have been reduced by 96 percent. The smaller area sources are largely uncontrolled.

VOC and NO_x emissions have decreased nationally since 1978—VOC's by 17 percent and NO_x by 8 percent—despite growth in population, travel, and industrial activity. As a consequence, the trend in ambient ozone concentrations declined by 9 percent from 1979 to 1987. Increases occurred again, however, in the hot summers of 1987 and 1988.

The deadline for meeting urban ozone standards set back in 1977 under the existing Clean Air Act has already expired. Despite this progress in reducing ozone, the health standards have not been met within the deadlines. Without new legislation, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will be required by law to impose Federal Implementation Plans (FIP's) on several major American cities. Courts are, for example, already preparing to impose such requirements on Chicago and Los Angeles. These FIP's could involve extraordinary controls that would sharply curb economic growth and dramatically alter the lifestyles of local residents.

Over the next decade, both EPA and the Federal Highway Administration estimate that growth in automobile use will begin to outstrip reductions occurring from fleet turnover, so that VOC emissions will increase after 2000.

Thus, additional measures to reduce ozone-causing emissions are needed if Americans are to have air that is clean enough to meet the health standard. The President's plan sets forth these additional clean air measures.

Some measures required under current law will help reduce VOC's. These include:

- The effect of tightened automobile and truck-tailpipe emission standards, which will continue to cut emissions as older cars are replaced with new ones;
- The implementation of required inspection and maintenance programs for motor vehicles by State and local governments;
- Volatility controls on gasoline. Earlier this year, the Bush administration required a reduction of gasoline volatility to a standard of 10.5 pounds per square inch;

- Selected stationary source controls on refineries and other factories.

It is estimated that these measures will reduce VOC emissions from baseline levels by 18 percent by 2005. They will bring 23 cities into attainment by 1995, but without additional controls, increased automobile use would cause many of these to slip back out of attainment, leaving 72 cities out of attainment by 2005.

Additional Federal Measures Under the President's Proposal

In an ambitious effort to bring all cities into attainment, the President's proposals call for:

- Further tightening the volatility requirements for gasoline nationwide during the summer months to reduce evaporative emissions which cause ozone formation. This will reduce VOC emissions by an estimated 8 percent.
- Reductions in vehicle evaporative emissions caused by automobile running losses, which will cut VOC emissions by an estimated 4.2 percent.
- Federal regulations to control emissions from treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous wastes, which will cut VOC emissions by 3.2 percent.
- Providing EPA with the authority to regulate VOC emissions from small sources and consumer products, such as consumer solvents and paints, which EPA estimates will cut VOC emissions by 2.5 percent.
- Tightening hydrocarbon emission tailpipe standards for automobiles by almost 40 percent. The current standard will be tightened to the level soon to be required on all California vehicles (from .41 to .25 grams per mile). This will cut VOC emissions by 0.4 percent.
- A first time requirement for light duty trucks to meet the same tailpipe standard now required of automobiles (.41 gpm). This will cut VOC emissions by 0.2 percent.
- Expanded vehicle inspection and maintenance programs in serious nonattainment areas, which will cut VOC emissions by 1.2 percent.
- Controls to reduce evaporative emissions which occur during refueling of motor vehicles. These stage II controls would require refueling stations to install special nozzles on gasoline pumps in nonattainment areas and are expected to reduce VOC's by up to 2 percent in such areas.
- Provide EPA new authority to issue control technology guidelines (CTG's) to major stationary source emitters (factories and plants). The most cost-effective control guidelines will be issued first. These guidelines are expected to result in a 3.5 percent reduction in VOC emissions.
- Provide for the use of alternative fuels—such as clean burning methanol, natural gas, and ethanol—in the most serious nonattainment areas. The President's plan is designed to ensure that 1 million clean-fueled vehicles per year are introduced into America's most polluted cities by the year 1997. The program will not only reduce VOC emissions by an additional 2 to 5 percent, it will dramatically reduce toxic air emissions, such as benzene, toluene, and xylene.
- It is estimated that these new Federal measures to curb ozone pollution will add $3 to $4 billion in annual costs to the economy when fully implemented.

The Long-Term Clean Fuels Program

The clean fuels program proposed by the President is perhaps the most innovative and far-reaching component of his proposal. It is designed to provide a long-term reconciliation of the environment and the automobile so that Americans can continue to enjoy economic growth, freedom in using their motor vehicles, and clean air.

The administration proposes to replace a portion of the motor vehicle fleet in certain cities with new vehicles that operate on clean burning fuels. In the 9 major urban areas where current data shows the greatest concentration of ozone, the administration's plan calls for a 10-year program for the phased-in introduction of alternative fuels and clean-fueled vehicle sales according to the following schedule:

—500,000 vehicles in 1995
—750,000 vehicles in 1996

—1,000,000 vehicles each year from 1997 through 2004

The major metropolitan areas affected by the plan are Los Angeles, Houston, New York City, Milwaukee, Baltimore, Philadelphia, greater Connecticut, San Diego, and Chicago. If these areas are able to demonstrate that they can achieve analagous reductions in VOC's and toxic air chemicals through other measures, the plan would allow them to opt out of the clean-fueled vehicle and alternative fuels program, in which case the vehicle target numbers would be scaled down proportionately. The plan would also allow other cities to be included in the program at their request.

The President's alternative fuels program, combined with other motor vehicle and fuel measures in the plan, will shrink the contribution of vehicles to the ozone problem from the current 40 percent to 10 percent. This represents not only an alternative to some of the more disruptive driving controls currently being considered by some States but also a bold and innovative means of reconciling continued use of the automobile by a growing society with the need for cleaner air.

Effect of the Federal Measures Proposed by the President

Taken together, the Federal measures proposed by the President, combined with the effect of measures being pursued under current law, will cut ozone-causing VOC emissions nearly in half. EPA estimates the program will reduce annual emissions by 45 percent by the year 2005. In and of themselves, these measures will bring all but about 20 cities into attainment of the ozone standard.

Because of the President's commitment to ensuring clean air in *all* American cities, however, his plan calls for additional measures to be undertaken by the States in order to meet the standard for healthy air.

State Measures Under the President's Proposal

Under the President's proposal, the roughly 20 cities with the most serious ozone pollution problems would be required to take steps to cut ozone-causing emissions by 3 percent per year beginning with enactment of the legislation.

This will guarantee that, even as more realistic deadlines for meeting the standard are set, those cities with the most significant air pollution problems will be on a steady path toward cleaner air.

Because of ozone transport, some areas may be unable to attain the standard in spite of adequate efforts to control their own pollution. Cities under 200,000 in population, which are not part of regional airsheds, but whose attainment is prevented as a result of ozone pollution transported from other cities or regions, will not be subject to sanctions under these circumstances.

Emissions Trading: Harnessing the Power of the Marketplace to Protect the Environment

The President has also directed the EPA to develop rules and regulations which will provide companies with the maximum flexibility in achieving the pollution reductions called for in his plan. Specifically, the President's plan would require the Administrator to issue regulations within 18 months to allow automobile manufacturers to engage in emissions trading and refiners to engage in fuel pooling to the maximum extent feasible. Such regulations shall establish performance standards for vehicles and transportation fuels marketed in the most serious and severe nonattainment areas. Companies would then be able to choose to engage in emissions trading and fuel pooling so long as they can demonstrate to EPA that the combination of measures they select will allow them to achieve the same emissions reductions as the control measures outlined in the President's program.

This emissions trading concept is already being considered by the State of California. It represents a market-based means of reducing both VOC's and reactive aromatics in the most cost-effective way. The EPA would publish these regulations at the same time as it publishes regulations implementing the other control measures in the President's plan. If companies cannot demonstrate alternative means of achieving the same amount of pollution reduction, they would be required to implement the control measures outlined above.

CARBON MONOXIDE

Background

Carbon monoxide (CO) is a colorless, odorless gas that tends to reduce the oxygen carrying capacity of the blood. It is a particularly serious health threat to individuals who suffer from cardiovascular disease, especially those with angina or heart disease. Unlike ozone, carbon monoxide problems are worse in cold weather.

Two-thirds of CO emissions come from motor vehicles. Emissions of carbon monoxide decreased 25 percent from 1978 to 1987, despite a 24-percent increase in vehicle miles traveled during that period, largely because of controls already in place on emissions from cars, buses, and trucks. Some improvement from these controls will continue, as older, more heavily polluting cars are gradually replaced on America's roads by newer, cleaner vehicles. Currently, cars purchased before 1981 amount to only 38 percent of the vehicle miles traveled (VMT), but they account for over 86 percent of CO emissions.

As use of the automobile continues to grow, however, it is expected that many American cities will not attain the health-based carbon monoxide standard. That standard is 9 parts per million (ppm), measured over an 8-hour period. If a representative reading of monitors in an area shows that it exceeds the standard for 2 or more 8-hour periods, it is classified in nonattainment.

There are currently about 50 American cities not meeting the standard. As with ozone, in some cases, cities exceed the standard only moderately. About six urban areas, however, have a carbon monoxide problem classified by EPA as serious.

EPA estimates that even as vehicle miles traveled (VMT) grow, the effect of fleet turnover will bring almost half of those cities currently violating the standard into attainment. Several of the measures in the President's proposal designed to curb ozone-causing emissions will also help reduce carbon monoxide. These include the measures described above to tighten tailpipe standards for light-duty trucks and to improve State and local inspection and maintenance programs.

Even with these measures, however, several American cities will continue to have a carbon monoxide problem. To bring these cities into compliance with the health-based standard, the President's proposal contains several important measures designed to cut carbon monoxide emissions. Specifically, the President's plan calls for:

- A major new program to promote the use of clean-burning oxygenated fuels, which emit dramatically less carbon monoxide. The plan would require those cities with the most serious carbon monoxide problems to use gasoline blended with oxygenated fuels during the winter months. Oxygenated fuels include ethanol, methanol, ETBE, and MTBE. Blending oxygenates into fuel will not only reduce carbon monoxide, it will also sharply reduce toxic air emissions caused by aromatics in conventional gasoline.
- Ethanol and ETBE are generally produced in the United States from corn, wheat, and potato crops. They offer the opportunity both to clean the air and to provide expanded markets for America's farmers. The President's plan would allow cities to opt out of the oxygenated fuels requirements if they could demonstrate to EPA that they would come into attainment of the carbon monoxide standard using other measures. EPA estimates that requiring oxygenated fuels in areas with serious carbon monoxide problems will reduce carbon monoxide emissions by an additional 18 percent in these areas.
- Giving EPA the authority to issue regulations for a carbon monoxide cold temperature standard. Carbon monoxide problems are exaggerated when motor vehicles start in exceptionally cold weather. This standard has the potential to reduce carbon monoxide emissions by 7 to 12 percent.

The President's plan will bring the vast majority of cities into attainment with the carbon monoxide standard by 1995, and will bring *all* American cities into attainment by the year 2000.

PARTICULATE MATTER

Background

Particulate matter (PM10) includes acid sulfates, toxic organics and metals, and in-

soluble dusts that come from traditional stack emissions, as well as area sources such as wood stoves and open burning. Construction, roadways, and mobile sources also contribute to the problem. PM10 can cause premature death in elderly and ill persons, aggravation of existing respiratory disease, increased respiratory illness, and other effects. Particulate matter (PM10) standards were revised in 1987 to address smaller particulate matter particles most likely to penetrate the lungs.

The President's program will:

- Require reasonably available control measures to meet the standard.
- Ensure that the majority of cities meet the standard by 1994, and that *all* cities meet PM10 standards by 2001.

Toxic Air Pollutants

Highlights

- Dramatically accelerates progress in controlling major toxic air pollutants.
- Uses best technology available to cut air toxics.
- Promises certifiable progress in regulating sources of toxic air emissions on a set schedule.

Background

The emission of toxic chemicals into the air is believed to cause cancer and other health effects in humans. Since 1974 EPA has been required to regulate such emissions in order to provide an ample margin of safety to the public. Because this margin has been difficult to define and has been the subject of continued litigation, EPA has had difficulty proceeding with regulation under the law. Since passage of the statute, it has published regulations for only seven toxic air pollutants. Because the statute has proven unworkable, the President has proposed a major revision of the law in order to guarantee greatly accelerated progress in reducing the damaging effects of toxic air pollution.

Data recently released by the EPA indicate that 2.7 billion pounds of toxic chemicals are emitted into the air each year. EPA estimates that these emissions contribute to approximately 1,500–3,000 fatal cancers annually. Toxic chemical emissions are associated also with respiratory disease and birth defects. Motor vehicles and stationary sources each account for approximately half of air toxic emissions. The measures in the President's plan designed to curb VOC emissions and promote alternative fuels will sharply reduce emissions from motor vehicles.

The President's plan also includes a major new initiative to reduce air toxic emissions from stationary sources (factories, plants, and other such sources). A majority of identified carcinogens are emitted by about 30 industrial categories, including steel mills (coke ovens), rubber, pulp and paper, chromium electroplating, and solvent users. The President's plan is designed to reduce quickly emissions from these sources.

The President's program will:

- Establish a set schedule for regulating major sources of toxic air pollution. Under the plan, EPA will publish regulations for controlling 10 source categories within 2 years, 25 percent of source categories within 4 years, 50 percent of source categories within 7 years, and all necessary additional categories of air toxics within 10 years.
- Require emitters of toxic air pollution to use the Maximum Available Control Technology (MACT) to sharply cut pollution. This means that EPA would set a standard based on the best technology currently available. Plants would then be required to meet that standard, with some exceptions to add flexibility for those who have already reduced most air toxics and for very small plants.
- Encourage voluntary reductions early, before standards are even published, by providing credit for those reductions against the MACT requirement.
- After Phase I is implemented, the EPA Administrator shall assess any remaining risk after reductions from state-of-the-art technology and determine if there is a need for further controls. Based on his assessment, the EPA Administrator would set additional standards to prevent the public from being

exposed to unreasonable risk, which would allow considerations of cost and technical feasibility as well as health-based risks.

It is estimated that the President's air toxics initiative will eliminate in the first phase about three-quarters of the cancer deaths caused by toxic air emissions from factories and plants. The annual costs of the program are difficult to estimate until actual standards are published, but current EPA estimates center at about $2 billion per year.

Designation of Kenneth M. Carr as Chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission

June 12, 1989

The President has designated Kenneth M. Carr as Chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, effective July 1, 1989. He would succeed Lando W. Zech, Jr.

Since 1986 Commissioner Carr has served as a member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Prior to this, he served in the U.S. Navy as Deputy and Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief, Atlantic Command, and the Commander in Chief of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet, retiring as a vice admiral in 1985. From 1977 to 1980, he commanded the submarine force of the Atlantic Fleet and served as Vice Director of Strategic Target Planning at Offutt Air Force Base, NE. In 1972 he was assigned as chief of staff to the commander of the submarine force of the Atlantic Fleet, and in 1973, assumed duties of military assistant to the Deputy Secretary of Defense. Commissioner Carr enlisted in the Navy in 1943.

Commissioner Carr graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1949. He has received the Distinguished Service Medal, the Legion of Merit, Presidential Unit Commendation, and Defense Distinguished Service and Meritorious Service Medals. He was born March 17, 1925, in Mayfield, KY. He is married to Molly Pace of Burkesville, KY.

Remarks to Students at the Teton Science School in Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming

June 13, 1989

Sorry, Manuel mentioned my birthday. It's so nice to be in Wyoming. Nobody, not one person—your Governor, the Senators, our new Congressman—no one has said, And now you can ride the subway in Jackson Hole for half fare. [*Laughter*] I'm delighted, and thank you for your tolerance. But, Manuel, thank you for that warm introduction. Secretary Lujan and I served in Congress. And I liked very much what Lorraine said about him, and I know he'll do a first-rate job with all the responsibilities that the Secretary of the Interior has. I want to thank all of you for one of the best birthday presents a person could possibly have, and that was going fishing yesterday on Lake Jackson with my grandson. The score: caught six, ate two. Not bad for 45 minutes worth of work out there.

And I am really thrilled to be here. I'm just sorry that the Silver Fox is not here. That's my wife, Barbara. But some have inquired about her health, and she's doing very well, thank you. And she's off doing the good works for literacy in New York City, I think it is, this evening. I wish she were here. She was with me last time, and she'll never forget your hospitality either.

I want to thank Governor Sullivan, who showed us the extraordinary courtesy of coming over across the line into Montana to greet us yesterday and—[*laughter*]—was with us here and then had his beautiful daughter come out, and we could see a little more of that wonderful Sullivan family. I'm glad that Senator Malcolm Wallop, a friend of longstanding, is with us. Our new Congressman who's going to do a great job for this State, Craig Thomas, is here. And then I had to put up with [Senator] Al Simpson. [*Laughter*] You see, every January or so, he and I go fishing, but not in Wyoming. And we have to listen for two straight nights to him lying about Wyoming fishing to those of us fishing in Florida. [*Laughter*] But nevertheless, I'm glad he's here. And I also want to just single out another friend, a friend of my dad's, a friend of mine, who I'm told is here. And I

didn't actually see, but Al tells me that Cliff Hansen is here. He and Martha—one of the great Wyoming Senators—Governor, everything else. There he is right over there, looking younger than a spring colt.

Yesterday I announced our proposals for the Clean Air Act—how to improve it. But protecting the environment requires good people as well as good laws. And I'm especially pleased today to announce that my nominee for the Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is one of Wyoming's own. His Triangle X Ranch I passed just a minute ago up the road. He's president of the State senate. He's here with us today, your own, my friend, Senator John Turner, who's going to take on this very important responsibility. And, Jack, I want to thank you and Lorraine and all the other troopers out there and the Park Service people, who do such a superb job for the entire country.

I want to just visit with you today on some concepts of the environment. It's well-known that Wyoming's first tourist was a trapper named John Colter, a veteran of the Lewis and Clark expedition. In 1808 Colter was captured by the locals, stripped naked, and hotly pursued—given a chance to run for his life. Seven days later he arrived at a Spanish fort, sore feet and a sunburned back. And today George P. and I, my grandson and I, are awful glad that Wyoming's attitude towards visitors—[*laughter*]—is, what's the phrase, kinder and gentler. [*Laughter*]

We meet in the heart of an environmental success story, part of a tradition that began when Abraham Lincoln granted Yosemite Valley to California, set aside as a preserve, and continued through Teddy Roosevelt and others who found inspiration in these majestic American peaks. And creating national parks was an American idea, an idea imitated all around the world. And it was one of our very best ideas. Five generations of Americans have since enjoyed Yellowstone and the Tetons, the largest intact natural area in the temperate zones of the Earth. And yesterday afternoon I toured the fire areas north of here, saw how Yellowstone is coming back, and marveled at nature's regenerative power.

But whether restoring a forest or the air that flows above it, nature needs our help. And yesterday I stood in the majestic East Room at the White House to announce the proposal designed to ensure that we do our part to improve and preserve our natural heritage, the very air we breathe, from coast to coast and beyond, for another five generations and beyond. And today, with our backs to the Pacific and the jewels of the American Rockies, I look east across this fertile and productive land and call on the American people and on the Congress to join me in this new initiative for clean air.

I've said it before, when talking about issues like drug abuse, crime, and national security, the most fundamental obligation of the Government is to protect the people—the people's health, the people's safety, and ultimately our values and our traditions. And nowhere are these traditions more real, more alive, than here in the western reaches of Wyoming. It is a land of legend, campfire tales of brave Sioux warriors, of Butch Cassidy and the Union Pacific Railroad, or range wars between cattlemen and the ranchers. And just over that ridge to the east lies the headwaters of the Wind River, one of the settings—the epic western "Lonesome Dove." And the book, by McMurtry, begins with the famous passage from T.K. Whipple: "All America lies at the end of the wilderness road, and our past is not a dead past, but still lives in us. Our forefathers had civilization inside themselves and the wild outside. We live in the civilization they created, but within us the wilderness still lingers. And what they dreamed, we live, and what they lived, we dream."

Frontier legends have filled America's movie screens and our imagination for most of this century. But the frontier is not the end of the road. It is quite simply our inspiration. The frontiers we face in the final decade leading to the year 2000 are different from those that our forefathers faced in the mountains and meadows of the American Rockies. What we face are the frontiers of the mind—scientific, geographic, cultural—that remain to be crossed. And so, let's cross them.

Last summer I called 1988 the year the Earth spoke back. Time dubbed "Spaceship Earth" the planet of the year. And although, ultimately, medical waste on beaches or that wandering garbage barge may

not present as grave a danger as the ozone holes that we cannot see, touch, or smell, they helped provide the jolt that we needed as a nation.

And some say we're running out of time. Wrong. The only thing we are running out of is imagination and the will to bring what we can imagine to life. And, yes, there is a new breeze blowing. And borne upon that wind is a new breed of environmentalism. Our mission is not just to defend what's left but to take the offense, to improve our environment across the board.

But it cannot be an American effort alone. As I said in Europe last month, environmental destruction knows no borders. And as the mistrust of the cold war begins to give way to a new recognition of our common interests, international environmental challenges offer model opportunities for cooperation. I talked about this at the NATO summit to François Mitterrand, to Margaret Thatcher and Helmut Kohl. And it is universal—the concern, international concern—about the environment. Last fall two whales were saved off American shores by a Soviet icebreaker, a Japanese-built tractor, and a group of determined American Eskimos with saws and boathooks. And, yes, there is a new breeze blowing. And as we speak it is carrying a 156-foot schooner from the Statue of Liberty to Leningrad, an East-West voyage for the environment. And a week ago the airwaves rocked with a 5-hour benefit concert—I confess I didn't listen to all of it—broadcast around the world from New York, London, and Brazil for environmental challenges and our common future.

And many such international events are symbolic, but here at home the substance awaits. It's in my new proposals to Congress, proposals for cleaner air, for an end to acid rain, urban smog, and other toxic emissions. Congress has been deadlocked on clean air for a long time, and when these proposals pass, it will mark the first improvement in the act in 12 years. And other attempts have failed. Competing interests have jammed the avenue to action, and there's been a gridlock.

And I understand the traffic jam. Before deciding on these proposals, I met with representatives of business and energy, and mining and chemical groups, and Members of Congress. And I met with people like you who share my passion for the great outdoors. And just last Thursday I sat down with the leaders of every major environmental group in the United States. And I've listened to these competing voices—sometimes strident, sometimes thoughtful, always well-intentioned.

And now, no group is going to get everything it wants. Some say we're asking too much, too fast. And others say: Not enough, too slow. But today there's some important common ground, because there is one thing everyone agrees on: We need action, and we need it now. Every American deserves to breathe clean air, and you shouldn't have to drive 2,000 miles to come out here to do it. Environmental gridlock must end.

And now, this isn't the first time Congress has had to struggle with questions about the kind of America we're going to bequeath to our children. And it's not even the first time the debate was carried right into the Tetons. More than 100 years ago, in the summer of 1883, a storm was brewing in Congress over the future of the park. And President Chester Arthur boarded a train headed west. In Chicago, they warned that any reporters who followed would be dropped off the next railroad bridge. [Press Secretary to the President] Marlin Fitzwater—very interesting. [*Laughter*] On August 5th that train stopped about 100 miles south of here, at the banks of the Green River. And they embarked by mule wagon for the Wind River Valley, and there the roads ended. And there began a 350-mile odyssey by horseback, as the President traversed the Tetons and Yellowstone. And winding through Jackson Hole, he was followed by nearly 200 pack animals and 75 cavalry troops. So, I hope you'll excuse me—a little parade that came in here. We were very considerate. [*Laughter*] President Arthur emerged from the Tetons and returned to Washington with a new vision of the West, and unlike me, 105 pounds of trout. And you know how the story ended. You're looking at it: a scene so unspoiled that it is little different from the view that John Colter first saw in 1808.

And yet today even the Tetons cannot escape the threat of pollution. It comes not from steam engines and logging saws but

from the very west wind that shaped those peaks, bearing the often invisible poisons that gust in from the sun-baked smog of our cities. And it's ironic that as I've visited with people in these mountains, again and again people say how nice it is to get away from urban air pollution. Well, the bad news is, it can follow you here. But the good news is, we are not going to put up with it any longer—not here, not at home where you summer visitors live most of your lives. We are not.

And the clean air initiatives that we launched yesterday at the White House mark a new chapter in the tradition of protecting our people and our parks. And our aim is to reduce the "big three" in air pollution: acid rain, urban smog, toxic emissions.

And to stop acid rain, we will cut sulfur dioxide emissions nearly in half—10 million tons—and cut nitrogen oxide by 2 million tons before the century is out. And to reduce the emissions that cause smog, we've set an ambitious reduction goal. Our plan will cut emissions from cars and factories. It will promote alternative fuels. And it will launch us towards the goal of clean air in every American city. And that goal will be reached. And on toxics, our plan is designed to cut all categories of airborne toxic chemicals by as much as the best technology we know of will allow, which should be over three-fourths—again, before the century is out. Wherever the next generation may find your children, our goal is nothing less than an America where all air breathes as clean as morning in the Rockies.

June marks the beginning of summer, a family time, a time of remembrance and tradition. An estimated 290 million visitors will come to America's national parks this year. And, yes, I know it sometimes seems like most of them are camped out at your campsite. [*Laughter*] And with each new day, American families clamour across the craggy trails above us, around Jenny Lake, Paintbrush Canyon, and the aptly named Rock of Ages. And people return from these spaces rejuvenated, confident, somehow younger.

America's national parks are also living laboratories, where our boundless curiosity is challenged by nature's unbridled forces. Robin Winks, a professor at one of those eastern Ivy League schools with which I am familiar, Yale University, has said: "Our parks are universities." They are a whole world of wonder, where family and friends can watch nature at work. And yesterday, as we stopped on the helicopters, as we landed at one of the burned out areas between here and West Yellowstone, leaned down to look at that charred soil, and you could see—coming out of that black, charred soil little tiny green shoots—nature at work, the power of nature.

Our stewardship of the Earth is brief. We owe it to those who follow to keep that in perspective, to be responsible passengers along the way. They have a saying in the Himalayas: "To a flea, alive for 80 days, a man is immortal. And to a man, alive for 80 years, a mountain is immortal. Both are wrong."

And we stand in the shadow of the Tetons, still an unspoiled frontier thanks to the vision of leaders no longer alive. But it's not the last frontier. After the Sun went down last night, we got a glimpse of the frontier beyond. It was up there beyond the peaks, past the clear mountain air that we want to preserve for all Americans, up there in the stars. And as we closed our eyes to rest, we saw the frontier beyond the stars, the frontier within ourselves. In the frontiers ahead, there are no boundaries. We must pioneer new technology, find new solutions, dream new dreams. So, look upon these American peaks and at the American people around you and remember: We've hardly scratched the surface of what God put on Earth and what God put in man.

Thank you all for what you do every single day to preserve the environment for all mankind. Thank you, and God bless you. Thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 9:10 a.m. outside of the school. In his remarks, he referred to Lorraine Mintzmeyer, Director of the Rocky Mountain Region of the National Park Service; Prime Ministers Margaret Thatcher of the United Kingdom and François Mitterrand of France; and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Nomination of John F. Turner To Be Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service

June 13, 1989

The President today announced his intention to nominate John F. Turner to be Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior. He would succeed Frank H. Dunkle.

Mr. Turner is currently a partner with Triangle X Ranch, a third generation family business in Jackson Hole, WY. He has served in various advisory capacities, including as a member of the National Wetlands Policy Forum, 1987–1988, and as a member, then vice chairman of the board for the National Wetlands System Advisory Board, 1983–1987. He has also served in the Wyoming State senate as president, 1987–1989; senate majority floor leader, 1985–1987; and vice president, 1983–1985. He was assistant director for the University of Notre Dame, foreign studies program in Innsbruck, Austria, 1964–1965.

Mr. Turner graduated from the University of Notre Dame (B.S., 1964) and the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor (M.S., 1970). He was born March 3, 1942. Mr. Turner is married, has three children, and resides in Moose, WY.

Nomination of Stella Garcia Guerra To Be an Assistant Secretary of the Interior

June 13, 1989

The President today announced his intention to nominate Stella Garcia Guerra to be an Assistant Secretary of the Interior (Territorial and International Affairs). She would succeed Janet J. McCoy.

Since 1985 Ms. Guerra has served as a member of the board of directors of the Mexican American Cultural Center. In addition, Ms. Guerra has served as a member of the advisory board for Friends of the Philippine General Hospitals, 1986 to present; member of the Presidential Task Force for Women for the Minorities and the Disabled in Science and Technology, 1987 to present; and member of Federally Employed Women, 1983 to present. She also serves as a member of the National Association of Elected and Appointed Officials, 1982 to present, and as a member of the National Federation of Republican Women, 1982 to present.

Ms. Guerra graduated from Del Mar College (A.A., 1965), the University of Texas A&I (B.S., 1967), Our Lady of the Lake (M.A., 1973), and the Federal Executive Institute, 1984. She was born January 31, 1945, and resides in Texas.

Remarks at the University of Nebraska in Lincoln

June 13, 1989

Thank all of you—Governor Orr, distinguished leader of this State, for those kind words, that warm introduction. My thanks also to Dr. Roskens, Chancellor Massengale, Chairperson Hoke, and all the other officials at this wonderful institution. And I also want to thank Dr. Peter Jenkins, my tour guide, who runs the Center for Engine Technology here at the University of Nebraska. And also my special thanks to three members of my Cabinet—Secretary Watkins, Secretary Lujan, and Secretary Clayton Yeutter—for joining me here today.

I hope that this symbolizes to all of you the importance that we place not just on the research that's going on here at the university, at this wonderful university, but the importance of agriculture and Nebraska—the two go together. And we're here to salute you. And Secretary Yeutter, as we've heard, is a graduate of this fine school, and let me put it this way: I'm delighted to have a Cornhusker in my Cabinet. And we have several Members of Congress traveling with me today. Your own Doug Bereuter is here, Congressman from Nebraska, someplace over here. And then three Wyoming officials, Senator Wallop, Senator Alan Simpson, and Congressman Craig Thomas over here. Maybe they'd stand up. And lastly, I'd like to thank the Air Force Band from Offutt—first-class music. Anybody who can keep you all awake for 2 hours must have something going for them. So, thank you, sir, thank you very much. Thank you so much for being with us.

I would have made it here a few minutes earlier, but we've been driving around looking for a parking place. [*Laughter*] Actually, I've come from Dr. Jenkins' lab, where I got a short seminar on engine testing and alternative fuels—fascinating, trailblazing work. You can't help but see it to realize that we have a window to the future. And I'm a believer in alternative fuels and conservation. This winter I'm putting windmills in Washington. [*Laughter*] Henceforth, hot air is going to heat the entire city.

Let me tell you a bit about the pathbreaking work that I've just seen in this engine lab. They've got two cars hooked up to emissions monitors, one running on gasoline, the other on new ethanol blend that they're working on. And the results are impressive. The proof is right there before you in the readout: The car runs cleaner on the ethanol mix. And they're confident down there. I asked about performance, and they told me to take a car out on a test drive. I don't do a lot of driving these days, so I'm not sure that I'm the best judge. But I enjoyed the ride. And it had a lot of pickup, certainly got more pickup than the 14,000-pound limousine sitting outside this place. [*Laughter*]

Many of you know that yesterday I announced some sweeping changes to the Clean Air Act, the first amendments to that landmark legislation in more than a decade. And whether you live in the city or in the country or on a farm or near a factory, the changes that we're calling for are going to improve the quality of the air we breathe and, therefore, the quality of life for all Americans.

This is a nation rich in the majesty of nature. In the past 24 hours, I've seen some of the magnificent sights that this great land has to offer: nature renewing itself in Yellowstone after those devastating fires; the Tetons rising up, postcard-perfect, from the Wyoming plateau. Sights like those make me all the more determined that this nation dedicate itself to the restoration and renewal of our natural heritage.

My approach is driven by a new kind of environmentalism, built on five principles: harnessing the power of technology and the marketplace, promoting State and local environmental initiatives, encouraging a common international effort, concentrating on pollution prevention, and strict enforcement of environmental standards. Today I want to focus on the first of these five, on ways that we can harness the power of technology in service to our environment.

The work you're doing here puts Lincoln on the leading edge of that effort. Alternative fuel is going to help us reconcile the automobile to our environment. And right now, 81 American cities exceed Federal clean air standards. Expanded use of alternative fuels is a key element in my plan to guarantee that 20 years from now every American, in every city across this country, will breathe clean air. Alternative fuels are going to help us get there. In the nine urban areas with the worst ozone pollution, we're requiring a million clean-fuel vehicles on the street by the year 1997, a million a year by the year 1997. Our clean air plan also calls for cities with the worst carbon monoxide problems to use oxygenated fuels to cut emissions during peak winter months.

And our plan preserves flexibility. The urban areas targeted for cleanup can opt out of requirements, provided they find other ways to make equivalent cuts in pollution levels. And although we're proposing some tough pollution control measures, we're going to develop ways to allow automobile manufacturers and fuel companies to trade emissions reductions credits among themselves, so long as the overall emissions standard is met. And our goal—clean air. And we're going to achieve it in the most efficient way possible, but make no mistake about it, we are going to achieve our goal.

I came out to the University of Nebraska to get a firsthand look at one of the clean air technologies of tomorrow: an alternative fuel called ETBE, made from ethanol and Nebraska corn. I thought I left all those acronyms behind me in Washington. Incidently, ETBE is short for ethyl tertiary-butyl ether. Maybe the acronym isn't so bad after all. [*Laughter*] But ETBE isn't quite a household word, but it may just become one, based on what I've seen today. Right now, ethanol-blend fuels account for only a fraction of America's overall gasoline consumption—about 8 percent. And that's going to change in the years ahead. Gasohol, ETBE, natural gas-based fuels like

methanol, CNG, and MTBE—all are going to play a role in a transition to cleaner, more efficient engines.

Cutting auto exhaust is an effective avenue to cleaner air. Motor vehicles produce about two-thirds of all the carbon monoxide emissions and about 40 percent of all ozone pollution—chemical threats to our environment that we have all had to live with. And we're learning every day that pollution respects no borders. There's no safe haven from the damaging long-term effect of chronic environmental abuse. Exhaust pollution isn't just a big city problem anymore. We know it's time to cut exhausts, and the question then is, how?

In this great country of ours, we shouldn't have to choose between clean air and continued progress, between sound ecology and sustained economic growth. The answer isn't to shut off our engines and throw away our keys. That's a horse-and-buggy solution to a 21st century problem. And we can do better than that. We've got to follow your lead, push forward technologies that promise cleaner fuels for the future. And there is more the automobile industry can, and will, do. But it's time now to produce cleaner fuels our cars will burn in the future.

Let me tell you just a little of what I learned in your lab. Results so far show that gas blended with ETBE additive lowers environmentally harmful emissions and increases engine performance. That's a promising combination. Think about what that means. ETBE and other alternative fuels can help us meet more stringent air quality standards and strengthen our domestic energy industry at the same time.

And America must work towards energy independence. You know, last year 37 percent of the oil that America consumed was imported, and so far this year, that figure's up to almost 40 percent. And that trend means trouble. We worked hard to cut our consumption of foreign oil. And I will not stand by and watch our country slip back into a dangerous state of dependency, wide open to the next oil shock from some country halfway around the world. We're not going to do that in this country. We've got to plan for the future now. We need secure, reliable sources of energy right here at home. Alternative fuels are an American answer.

And take a look at ETBE. It's made from ethanol, which I've long supported. And ethanol's made from corn and other grains we grow in abundance. And that's good for American farmers, and it's good for all American taxpayers who are now paying more than $5 billion a year in corn price-supports. Ethanol is a homegrown energy alternative. And that's good for national security, and that's good for our trade deficit. And ethanol produces a fuel that burns cleaner. And that's good for our environment—just plain and simple, good for our environment. A source of energy that's clean, abundant, and made right here in the United States—three good reasons why ethanol and ETBE are fuels of the future.

I've got great faith in farm country. Some folks might be surprised to see the kind of work going on here, to see Nebraska leading the way on alternative fuels; but we all know the heartland's been high-tech for a long time. The American farmer has long been the most productive and efficient in the world. You've put food on America's table, and now you're going to help America fill up its tank. The modern farmer is as comfortable talking about gene splicing and biotechnology as he is taking the wheel off a tractor. You've been pioneering in agriculture for years. And I'm not surprised to see you moving from agriculture to energy—and a car that runs on corn.

And Nebraska's going to make it work. These alternative fuels are going to take the market by storm. Kind of like the Big Red [University of Nebraska football team] rolling into Norman, Oklahoma. [*Applause*] You know, what you're doing here will mean cleaner air in Los Angeles and New York and dozens of cities in between now plagued by smog and air pollution. And that's the kind of environmental impact that can improve the quality of life across America and around the world.

And we won't stop with alternative fuels. In the future, we're going to be using other technological alternatives, like biodegradables in the battle against litter and waste disposal, to ease the threats to our environment. Out here there's always been a strong environmental ethic. In this part of

the country, taking care of the land is a way of life. It's natural. And that's why I know when I call on all Americans to make renewal and restoration our new environmental watchwords, I can count on you.

So, let me say to all of you here today in this magnificent auditorium, stadium, area of combat—[*laughter*]—all Nebraskans should be proud of the pioneer work being done here at this great university. It's been a privilege for me as President of the United States to visit this great State, to listen, to learn, to catch a glimpse of progress in the making.

And for those of you in the overflow room and those along the streets from the airport into the city, let me thank you for that warm Nebraska welcome. I'll never forget it. God bless you, and God bless the United States of America. Thank you very much.

***Note:** The President spoke at 3:25 p.m. in the Bob Devaney Sports Center on the campus of the university. In his opening remarks, he referred to Ron Roskens, Martin Massengale, and Nancy Hoke, president, chancellor, and chairperson of the board of regents of the university, respectively; Secretary of Energy James D. Watkins; Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan, Jr.; and Secretary of Agriculture Clayton Yeutter. Prior to his remarks, the President toured university facilities. Following his remarks, he returned to Washington, DC.*

Message to the House of Representatives Returning Without Approval the Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1989

June 13, 1989

To the House of Representatives:

I am returning herewith without my approval H.R. 2, the "Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1989."

This bill would increase the minimum wage by an excessive amount and thus stifle the creation of new job opportunities. It would damage the employment prospects of our young people and least advantaged citizens. It would accelerate inflation. It would not help those in poverty. And thus it would fail to properly reflect the thought behind this measure: to help our lowest paid workers.

H.R. 2 would increase the minimum wage to $4.55 an hour and would provide a training wage only for 60 days and only for a temporary period. Economists universally agree that such an increase in the minimum wage will result in the loss of job opportunities. This is because, as the minimum wage rises, employers in today's highly competitive marketplace must respond. Some close their doors. Some automate. Others reduce their work force or cut the services they provide to their customers.

That is why I made it clear that I could accept an increase only if it were a modest one, and only if it were accompanied by a meaningful training wage for new employees of a firm, to help offset the job loss. As I have said many times, I could sign into law an increase in the hourly minimum wage to $4.25, phased in over 3 years, which preserves job opportunities through a 6-month training wage for all new hires. The bill the Congress has sent to me fails to meet these standards.

The increase in the minimum wage I said I could accept amounts to 27 percent—totalling 90 cents an hour in three equal annual increments of 30 cents. The increase in H.R. 2 exceeds that amount by a full one-third. In the interest of preserving job opportunity, I cannot approve this legislation.

I wish to be clear about this. My difference with the Congress is not just about 30 cents an hour. It is about hundreds of thousands of jobs that would be preserved by my Administration's approach, as opposed to those that would be sacrificed under the excessive increase included in this legislation.

The "training wage" included in H.R. 2 is ineffective. Its 60-day limitation is too short and unrealistically restrictive. The principal justification for a training wage is preservation of opportunity—for jobs and for training. This can be accomplished only through a permanent trainee differential. H.R. 2 provides only temporary training wage authority that would expire in 3 years. This means that within 4 years the minimum

wage for trainees would rise to the regular minimum wage. That defeats the job-saving purpose of the training wage. This provision of H.R. 2 would do little to save jobs. I cannot support it.

Minimum wage jobs are for the most part entry-level jobs—those jobs that give our workers the valuable work experience and basic training they will need for advancement to future opportunities. When those jobs are lost, the losers are the young and disadvantaged, grasping for the first rung on the ladder of economic opportunity.

I am also deeply concerned that an excessive increase in the minimum wage will increase inflation, which has rightly been called the cruelest tax. Inflation is hardest on those living on fixed incomes, many of whom are poor and elderly. As the minimum wage increases, employers' costs rise, and they must charge the consumer more for goods and services just to break even.

The Federal budget deficit also would increase. The jobs lost due to a large minimum wage increase would have generated tax revenues for the Federal Government. Certain Government programs are tied directly to the minimum wage; other Government expenditures are indexed to inflation. As the minimum wage and inflation increase, those expenditures will increase, and so will the budget deficit.

H.R. 2 provides for a Minimum Wage Review Board, which threatens to compound the bill's inflationary effect. The Board would be permanent; it would be required to make annual recommendations to the Congress for increasing the minimum wage in light of increases in wages and prices since any previous minimum wage adjustment. This has been termed, accurately, a "back-door" indexing provision. It is unacceptable.

Contrary to what proponents of H.R. 2 have been saying, increasing the minimum wage is not an effective way to help the poor. The poverty population and the minimum wage earners are, by and large, different people. Most minimum wage earners are young, they are single, they live in households with other workers, and most importantly, they are not poor.

We must never forget that a healthy and growing private economy is essential to remedying poverty. We are now in the 78th month of an unprecedented economic expansion. Over the last few months, the unemployment rate has been lower than at any time since 1974. Since the beginning of this economic expansion at the end of 1982, our economy has created nearly 20 million new jobs. Since 1981 the number of workers earning no more than the Federal minimum wage has been cut in half—from 7.8 million to 3.9 million last year. Now is not the time to turn back or halt the progress we have made.

In the contemporary American market, wages rise—not because of mandated increases, but because of market forces and the changing nature of America's workplace, which demand higher skills and offer better pay to the workers who possess them. An excessive increase in the minimum wage would reduce any chance for hundreds of thousands of less skilled workers to get entry-level employment and experience the on-the-job training and advancement opportunities that go with it.

Most, though not all, of those denied the opportunity would be young people. I remain, as I have said before, haunted by the fact that by the thousands, young Americans in inner cities believe they have no stake in our system, no future, no hope. Believing they have nothing to lose, they act as if they have nothing to gain. We cannot let this continue. Work can give them something to gain—and we cannot sit by, destroying opportunity with well-intentioned but misguided policies—jinxing another generation—and live easily with ourselves.

It is regrettable that this debate must end with a veto; once the majority in the Congress determined to reject my offer of compromise on minimum wage legislation, however, it also became inevitable.

In the discussions of this issue, my objectives have been and remain twofold: first, to preserve job opportunities for entry-level workers seeking to get their feet on the ladder of economic opportunity; and second, to increase the take-home pay of the heads of low-income households. My proposal was designed to accomplish those twin objectives.

If the Congress remains unwilling to support this job-saving approach, I am pre-

pared to examine with the Congress, within the confines of our fiscal limitations, changes in the Earned Income Tax Credit, which could better help the heads of low-income households.

I renew my invitation to the Congress to work with the Administration, in a cooperative and bipartisan way, on what I believe is the compelling work force challenge. We need to improve American education so Americans of all ages can prepare for the more demanding jobs that this economy is creating. Growth offers opportunity for those prepared to seize it. For those not now prepared and lacking the basic skills of language and literacy, computation skills, and the like, we need to provide or refine our training programs.

I have proposed a package of educational reforms to enhance our Federal approach to elementary and secondary education. We can offer a better quality of education to our children than we do and a wider degree of educational choice to them and their parents.

My Administration has also proposed a package of reforms in vocational education that can improve this system, so vital to training and retraining our Nation's work force. We should move quickly to improve the quality of vocational education, to simplify it, to expand choice, to make the system more accountable, and, importantly, to integrate it better with other job training efforts.

We will be proposing significant improvements in the Job Training Partnership Act. These will include a package of youth initiatives to increase the targeting of critical training resources on those in need of help. These initiatives will also offer improvements in the quality of training made available to "at-risk" youth and incorporate higher standards for achievement and competency after training.

We continue to believe that proposals such as these and our child tax credit are preferable and more effective measures for assisting low-income working families. Unlike a minimum wage increase, they can be much more precisely targeted to help only those who need the help, with none of the job-loss or inflationary effects of raising the minimum wage.

The Congress this year has the opportunity to move these legislative proposals in a concerted way. We need to refine our basic skills training, literacy, and remedial education, not just job training, to prepare youth for a *lifetime* of productive work, not just a job. Let us approach these separate statutes and programs not separately, but as parts of a whole, as components of an integrated Federal policy on real workplace needs.

As I said in my Inaugural Address, I wish to proceed together with both parties in both Houses of Congress. For those of us whose legislative priorities include the real needs of America's work force, there can be no more important items on that agenda than education and skills preparation.

During this year, and this Congress, even with limited budget resources—we can make a difference. Let us get started.

George Bush

The White House,
June 13, 1989.

White House Statement on the President's Meeting With Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal Al Sa'ud of Saudi Arabia

June 14, 1989

The President met today with Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Foreign Minister of Saudi Arabia, to discuss the efforts of the Arab League to resolve the Lebanon crisis. The President welcomed the collective efforts of Saudi Arabia, Morocco, and Algeria and expressed U.S. support for their mandate to pursue urgently a political process in Lebanon leading to elections, reforms, and a new national consensus. The President pledged the commitment of the United States to do all it can to promote a political solution that would bring Lebanon's turmoil to an end.

The United States encourages the Arab League's efforts to foster a political dialog among the Lebanese. Such a dialog, in the context of a cease-fire, is the necessary first step toward a solution of Lebanon's suffering, which has gone on too long. The President reaffirmed the commitment of the

United States to Lebanon's unity, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, with the withdrawal of all foreign forces and the disbandment of the militias.

The President said that the United States believes that all parties to the conflict in Lebanon must show restraint and flexibility at this crucial point. All concerned must do their part to promote a genuine political process, devoid of threats and coercion. Outside interests must not add to Lebanon's misery.

Message to the Congress Transmitting the Denmark-United States Fishing Agreement

June 14, 1989

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 (Public Law 94–265; 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*), I transmit herewith an agreement effected by exchange of notes at Washington on March 28, 1989, extending for the period of 2 years from July 1, 1989, until July 1, 1991, and amending to conform with current U.S. law, the Governing International Fishery Agreement between the Government of the United States of America of the one part and the Home Government of the Faroe Islands and the Government of Denmark of the other part Concerning Faroese Fishing in Fisheries off the Coasts of the United States, signed at Washington on June 11, 1984. The exchange of notes, together with the present agreement, constitute a governing international fishery agreement within the meaning of section 201(c) of the act.

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

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

George Bush

The White House,
June 14, 1989.

Continuation of Richard Schifter as an Assistant Secretary of State

June 14, 1989

The President today announced that Richard Schifter will continue to serve as Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs.

Since 1985 Mr. Schifter has been the Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs. He is a member of the board of directors of the U.S. Institute of Peace and serves as the Department of State representative on the Commission for Security and Cooperation in Europe. He also served as Deputy United States Representative in the Security Council of the United Nations, with the rank of Ambassador, 1984–1985, and as the U.S. member of the United Nations Human Rights Commission, 1983–1986. Prior to this Mr. Schifter was a practicing attorney in Washington, DC.

Mr. Schifter graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1943 and received his LL.B. from Yale Law School in 1951. He served in the U.S. Army, 1943–1946. He was born in Vienna, Austria, in 1923. He is married and has five children and eight grandchildren.

Informal Exchange With Reporters Following Discussions With Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal Al Sa'ud of Saudi Arabia

June 14, 1989

Q. When is the initiative, Mr. President?

Q. ——prospect for Lebanon, sir?

The President. ——with the Foreign Minister of Saudi Arabia on that. But they are engaged in a mission that comes with the greatest of intentions and met with the strong enthusiastic support of the United States, as they try to be helpful in bringing

peace to Lebanon, and that's something we're all very much concerned about.

Note: The President spoke at 10:09 a.m. in the Oval Office at the White House. He referred to the Arab League's attempt to bring peace to Lebanon.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on President Bush's Meeting With President Jacques Delors of the Commission of the European Communities

June 14, 1989

The President held a working lunch today with Jacques Delors, President of the Commission of the European Communities (EC). The President had invited President Delors for the luncheon when they met in Brussels on May 30. The two, who were accompanied by senior advisers, discussed ongoing cooperation between the United States and the EC Commission on issues of mutual interest, including the implications of the EC's 1992 integration program; international trade and the Uruguay round; the efforts toward political and economic reform in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union; and transnational problems, such as the urgent need to protect the environment.

The President reiterated his support for European integration and the EC's single-market program. He reaffirmed that a stronger Europe means a stronger America. He also noted that there will be new challenges as the EC carries out its single-market program. He stressed the importance of open markets in a more closely integrated Europe and said that the United States would work with the EC Commission and the member states to ensure that U.S. interests are taken fully into account in the 1992 process. The President underlined the need for both the United States and the EC to continue to combat protectionism and to conclude the current round of trade negotiations successfully by the end of 1990.

The President reiterated a key point in his Boston University speech—that the United States and the European Community must strengthen their dialog and cooperation. He stressed the importance of the annual U.S.-EC Ministerial meeting in December as an opportunity for a high-level review of all aspects of the relationship. He also said that other channels, such as the sub-Cabinet consultations held in November 1988, can help to broaden U.S.-EC understanding.

The President said that he looked forward to seeing President Delors again next month at the Paris economic summit.

Remarks Prior to a Meeting With the Congressional Leadership on Savings and Loan Legislation

June 14, 1989

The President. What I want to do was to first welcome two new members of the congressional leadership team, Dick Gephardt and Bill Gray. And just let me say, I look forward to working with you, arguing with you, working with you—and I do mean that. And I congratulate both of you.

The purpose of the meeting today: I wanted to discuss this savings and loan bill that's going to be on the House floor. And I think that every American citizen has every right in the world to be disturbed and shocked by this situation. Tens of billions of dollars are going to have to be spent to clean up this whole matter of savings and loan, and our estimate is that it's costing about $10 million a day for every day that action is not taken. And now some of the smaller—or the weaker S&L's, I would say, are demanding the right to continue to treat goodwill as capital, even though goodwill has no tangible value. And the result could be that up to $600 billion in loans without one dollar in real capital for decades to come. And in my view, it is time for the American public and our administration to say that enough is enough, and to earnestly ask for the support of the Congress. We've had good support on the Hill, and now it's getting critical. And I would simply like to ask you as leaders, both Republican and Democrat, for your support.

I wanted you to know how strongly I feel about it. I have a certain sense of obligation

to the American people to get legislation through that is going to protect the people against the abuses of the past and to fix it, and fix it for once and for all. So, this is what I wanted to do. But, Mr. Speaker, I want to hear from you on this to start with, and then the Leader.

Speaker Foley. Mr. President, we certainly share your view that this is critical legislation. The House will take up the rule and proceed with general debate today and will finish the bill this week. We intend to work as long as it's required tomorrow and on Friday to see to it that the amendments are all considered and voted upon and the final action on the bill is taken before this week ends. And I can give you that assurance.

There are amendments that the House will have to consider—15 of them in number, down from about 107 that were requested. But I'm satisfied, Mr. President, that when the week comes to an end, there will be a strong bill from the House of Representatives and that, together with the Senate, we can send you at an early date legislation that you'll be proud to sign.

The President. Senator Dole, do you want to add anything?

Minority Leader Dole. Well, there are a lot of experts in the room here, men, in this case, who have dealt with it from day one. But it seems to me it's sort of a time bomb that might go off one of these days unless we have a very strong piece of legislation, stripped of all the special interest amendments, and knock out the goodwill wherever you can. There isn't much good will for S&L's I find around. [*Laughter*] Most of the people have been taken for a ride long enough.

So, I think I—first, thank the President for again emphasizing the importance of this and the obligation he has to the American people. It doesn't get a lot of attention. It's only a $200 billion or $300 billion problem. But it's heartening to hear Tom Foley indicate the House is going to be tough and give us a strong bill. I know that Senator Garn and Senator Riegle and others on our side will be working toward that end in conference.

The President. It has gone through the Senate. And I would like to take this opportunity to thank Chairman [Senate Banking, Housing, Urban Affairs Committee] Riegle and Jake Garn, the guys who have raised that, and those around the table here and now—Senator Cranston, Senator Simpson—all. But I'm not singling out the House, but that's where the action is today.

And thank you, Mr. Speaker, for your determination to move this thing.

Note: The President spoke at 1:40 p.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Representatives Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri and William H. Gray III of Pennsylvania, and Senators Donald W. Riegle, Jr., of Michigan and Jake Garn of Utah.

Remarks at the Ceremony for the Winning Design of the Korean War Memorial

June 14, 1989

Thank you all. Thank you, General Davis and General Stilwell; General Goodpaster; our Commandant, General Gray; Secretary Lujan; members of the commission; winners; second place winners; third place winners; fellow veterans; distinguished guests; leaders of the Congress. It is a pleasure to welcome you to the White House, and I want to thank you for the privilege of sharing this occasion.

Woodrow Wilson once said: "A patriotic American is never so proud of his flag as when it comes to mean for others, as to himself, a symbol of liberty." Well, fittingly, we meet here on Flag Day and the day of the U.S. Army's founding, and as patriotic Americans, to publicly unveil the winning design of a symbol of liberty—the Korean War Veterans Memorial.

And there are, of course, many such symbols in this great Capital of ours, memorials which rightly hail veterans from Bunker Hill to Gettysburg to the rice paddies of Vietnam. And they are a part of our history and of our lore, monuments to the dead and the living. But until recently, the Korean war was not formally remembered, nor were the over 5.7 million American servicemen and women who were directly and indirectly involved. And today we say: No more! It's time to remember, for we are

here to pay tribute to America's uniformed sons and daughters who served during the Korean conflict and to recall an American victory that remains too little appreciated and too seldom understood.

We recall that when the war began the forces of totalitarianism seemed ready to overrun all of Asia. But it never happened. For Korea was the first allied effort in history to contain communism by combining strength. Fighting side by side under the flag of the United Nations, the freedom-loving countries of the United States and the Republic of Korea and other allies strove to halt aggression. And we succeeded and built a stable peace that has lasted for more than 35 years. And together, we held the line.

And today we are still holding it. And let me salute those American troops who guard the 38th parallel. And I want to salute our allies, for they, too, have sacrificed on freedom's behalf. And what will happen in much of Asia? We can't be sure. But of this we are certain: In retrospect, the policy of containment so exemplified by the Korean conflict created the conditions for the tide toward democracy now changing and uplifting our globe.

The design we unveil today honors that democracy and the American men and women who took up arms and bore our burden so that freedom could survive. And our nearly 5 million Korean war veterans alive today—we honor them. Our 103,000 wounded in the conflict—we honor them. Our more than 8,000 missing or unaccounted for. The 54,246 Americans who gave their lives, who gave, as Lincoln said, "the last full measure of devotion."

This day marks another step toward the memorial that Korea's veterans deserve and will have, a process which began when President Reagan signed legislation authorizing the creation of a Korean War Veterans Memorial in the District. And last September a site was approved for the Washington Mall. The memorial will be built in Ash Woods, a grove of trees near the Lincoln Memorial, across the reflecting pool from the Vietnam Memorial. And its existence will be due to a number of friends. Among them are members of both parties who helped pass this legislation and, of course, the sponsors of this memorial. And in that context, I would like to thank the Battle Monuments Commission—ably chaired by General Goodpaster—who was years ago, right in this building, the Staff Secretary to President Eisenhower—and also the Korean War Veterans Memorial Advisory Board.

And now let me thank the men and women who chose this design. And to Chairman Ray Davis, my special thanks for chairing the committee. I want also to repeat, as General Stilwell has noted, that every dollar of this funding has been privately financed. And to commend, as he did, Max Jamiesson, whose company donated $1 million. And then Abby, "Dear Abby," Abigail Van Buren, whose readers raised, almost unbelievably, $330,000 for the Veterans Memorial.

General Davis has observed how the design for their—rather for your memorial was crafted by four professional architects and designers on the faculty of Penn State, the department of agriculture [architecture]. You met them—Dr. Leon, Oberholtzer, and John and Veronica Lucas. And to all of them, my congratulations. Somehow it seems that you might even eclipse Joe Paterno [football coach at the university] and the Nittany Lions as Penn State's most noted team.

But let me add that I look forward to the day when the memorial itself is unveiled, for it will stand as America's lasting tribute to those who fought so valiantly in an unknown land, as liberty's Horatio at the bridge. And as you view it, think of such names as Ridgway and Van Fleet, MacArthur, shell-torn uplands, Pork Chop, Bloody Arrowhead. Remember Panmunjom and, yes, Inchon and the heroism of the soldiers who fought across the rugged, snow-covered hills. Think of men like James Garner, Neil Armstrong, or the many Members of the United States Congress who served in Korea—Warren Rudman among them, and John Glenn—and John's wingman, Ted Williams—Ballgame Teddy, they called him, greatest hitter who ever lived—or General Al Gray, sitting right here, who volunteered twice to serve on the front line, first as an enlisted marine and later as a commissioned officer, courageously leading an infantry platoon, heroes who showed that ours

would not be the land of the free if it were not also the home of the brave. And, yes, think of them, honor them, remember how they served from Pusan to Pyongyang, heroes like Rosemary McCarthy, a courageous Army nurse; or our good friend—my good friend—Pete McCloskey, who endured superior forces to charge up and take his hill and whose troops so admired him that they named a baseball field in his honor in Korea; or Wally Lukens, who braved enemy fire to replace another platoon leader, then picked up a gravely wounded infantryman and carried him to the rear. His effort to save that life was in vain, but his selfless devotion to his men—his grit and his guts—lives on in the souls of all Americans in uniform today.

To my right sits such an American—stands such an American—he's supposed to be seated—Ray Davis. He was a lieutenant colonel during the war, received the Congressional Medal of Honor. And 37 years ago, in this very place, President Truman, himself a veteran, presented the medal. And then he said, "Colonel, I'd rather have this than be President." Ray Davis won his medal for you and for me and our country. And he's wearing it today. And it makes us proud, and so will this design of the Veterans Memorial. It speaks of walking toward freedom and toward home, in the cold that was Korea.

Mike McKavitt was a fighter pilot in Korea, and he tells me he couldn't sleep for 3 nights after first seeing this memorial. And now we all are about to see why. So, could we move over and do the honors.

Note: The President spoke at 2:14 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Gen. Raymond G. Davis, USMC, Ret.; Gen. Richard G. Stilwell, USA, Ret.; and James D. "Mike" McKavitt, vice chairman, chairman, and member of the Korean War Veterans Memorial Advisory Board, respectively; Gen. Andrew J. Goodpaster, USA, Ret., Chairman of the American Battle Monuments Commission; Gen. A.M. Gray, Jr., Commandant of the Marine Corps; Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan, Jr.; Max Jamiesson, executive vice president and chief operating officer of Hyundai Motor America; actor James Garner; astronaut Neil Armstrong; Senators Warren Rudman of New Hampshire and John Glenn of Ohio; Ted Williams, former member of the Boston Red Sox; and Paul N. "Pete" McCloskey, Jr., former Representative from California.

Nomination of Chas. W. Freeman, Jr., To Be United States Ambassador to Saudi Arabia

June 14, 1989

The President today announced his intention to nominate Chas. W. Freeman, Jr., to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. He would succeed Walter Leon Cutler.

Mr. Freeman joined the Foreign Service of the United States in 1965. After service in Madras, India, and in Taiwan, he was assigned to the mainland China desk at the Department of State. He was the principal American interpreter during President Nixon's visit to the People's Republic of China in February 1972. From 1974 to 1975, he was a visiting fellow at Harvard University's East Asian Legal Research Center. He then served successively as the Department of State's Deputy Director for Republic of China (Taiwan) Affairs, as Director of Public Programs, and as Director of Plans and Management in the Bureau of Public Affairs. In 1978 Mr. Freeman became Director of Program Coordination and Development at the U.S. Information Agency, and in 1979 he was named Deputy U.S. Coordinator for Refugee Affairs. In the summer of 1979, Mr. Freeman became Director for Chinese Affairs. From 1981 to 1986, he was successively deputy chief of the U.S. missions at Beijing, China, and Bangkok, Thailand. In 1986 he was named Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs.

Mr. Freeman received a bachelor of arts from Yale University and a juris doctorate from the Harvard Law School. He was born March 2, 1943, in Washington, DC. He is married, has three children, and resides in Washington, DC.

Nomination of Warren A. Lavorel for the Rank of Ambassador While Serving as United States Coordinator for the Multilateral Trade Negotiations

June 14, 1989

The President today announced his intention to nominate Warren A. Lavorel to the rank of Ambassador during his tenure of service as the U.S. Coordinator for Multilateral Trade Negotiations.

Since 1987 Mr. Lavorel has served as the U.S. Coordinator for Multilateral Trade Negotiations in the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative in Washington, DC. Prior to this, he served as deputy chief of mission in Geneva, Switzerland, for the Office of U.S. Trade Representative, 1981–1987; financial attaché for the U.S. Mission to the European Community, 1980–1981; and U.S. Representative to GATT [General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade] in Geneva, 1978–1980. Mr. Lavorel was a negotiator for the multilateral trade negotiations in Geneva, 1975–1977, and he served as an economic/commercial officer at the U.S. Embassy in Luxembourg, 1973–1975. He served in the Trade Agreements Division at the Department of State, 1970–1973, and as an economic/commercial officer at the U.S. Embassy in Paris, 1967–1969.

Mr. Lavorel graduated from the University of California (B.A., 1961) and Stanford University (M.A., 1970). He was born October 29, 1935, in Oakland, CA. He served in the U.S. Army, 1958–1960. Mr. Lavorel resides in California and has two children.

Nomination of Edward T. Timperlake To Be an Assistant Secretary of Veterans Affairs

June 14, 1989

The President today announced his intention to nominate Edward T. Timperlake to be an Assistant Secretary of Veterans Affairs (Congressional and Public Affairs). This is a new position.

Mr. Timperlake most recently served as director of Veterans for Bush and codirector of the national security task force on the campaign staff of Bush/Quayle '88. Prior to this he was the commanding officer of VMFA 321 from 1985–1987. Mr. Timperlake was the principal director of mobilization, planning, and requirements (SES–2) in the Office of the Secretary of Defense, 1984, and the national director of the Vietnam Veterans Leadership Program, 1981–1983. Mr. Timperlake was also the section manager at the Analytic Sciences Corp., 1978–1981, and a business analyst for Exxon Enterprises, Inc., 1977–1978.

Mr. Timperlake graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy (B.S., 1969), Naval Air Training Command (1971), and Cornell Graduate School of Management (M.B.A., 1977). He was a captain in the U.S. Marine Corps, 1969–1975. Mr. Timperlake was born November 22, 1946, in Perth Amboy, NJ. He is married, has two daughters, and resides in Oakton, VA.

Nomination of Raoul L. Carroll To Be General Counsel of the Department of Veterans Affairs

June 14, 1989

The President today announced his intention to nominate Raoul L. Carroll to be General Counsel of the Department of Veterans Affairs. This is a new position.

Since 1986 Mr. Carroll has been a partner with Bishop, Cook, Purcell and Reynolds in Washington, DC. Prior to this he was a partner with Hart, Carroll and Chavers, 1981–1986. He was an associate member of the U.S. Board of Veterans Appeals, 1980–1981, and an Assistant United States Attorney in the Office of the United States Attorney, 1979–1980. He was an Appellate Defense Attorney for the Defense Appellate Division, U.S. Army Legal Services Agency, 1977–1979.

Mr. Carroll graduated from Morgan State College (B.S., 1972) and St. John's University School of Law (J.D., 1975). He was born March 16, 1950, in Washington, DC. He served in the U.S. Army, 1975–1979. He is married, has two children, and resides in Washington, DC.

Proclamation 5990—Baltic Freedom Day, 1989

June 14, 1989

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Fifty years ago on August 23, 1939, the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union and Nazi Germany signed the infamous Molotov-Ribbentrop pact. The secret protocols to this treaty condemned the independent Baltic States of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania to the foreign domination they still endure today.

Less than 1 year after the signing of the Molotov-Ribbentrop pact, the Soviet Union invaded the three Baltic Republics and imposed a regime antithetical to the ideas of national sovereignty and individual liberty. The suffering of the Baltic people was exacerbated when Nazi forces drove through these states during the beginning of the Nazi-Soviet War and established a brutal administration. When the Red Army recaptured the Baltic States during World War II, it reinstituted a reign of terror under the Soviet secret police. Hundreds of thousands of innocent men, women, and children were deported to Siberia; thousands of other perished in armed resistance to the attack upon their national independence and individual rights. By the end of World War II, the Baltic States had lost 20 percent of their population.

Since their forcible annexation by the Soviet Union in 1940, the people of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia have suffered political oppression, religious persecution, and repression of their national consciousness. Their cultural heritage has been denigrated and suppressed, and russification has threatened their survival as distinct ethnic groups. An aggressive program of industrialization has posed hazards to their health as well as the environment. Members of the clergy and lay religious leaders have been systematically harassed and imprisoned for activities deemed unacceptable by the authorities.

However, half a century of repression has not broken the spirit of the Baltic peoples. Today, their longing and hopes for liberty remain strong. Hundreds of thousands of Estonian, Lativan, and Lithuanian men and women have publicly demonstrated their desire for freedom and democracy, calling for national autonomy and control over their own affairs.

The future looks brighter today than at any other time in the Baltic States' post-war experience. The undeniable voice of Baltic people is being heard. Some religious shrines—desecrated by the Communist government and used to house concerts, artwork, and even a museum of atheism—have been returned to the churches. Members of the clergy have been allowed to take up their pastoral duties. The unique languages, national flags, and patriotic songs of the three countries have been restored. Some political prisoners have been released.

These are important steps, but justice demands that more be taken. Recent improvements in human rights practices by the ruling Communist officials are not complete, nor have they been institutionalized. The people of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia both demand and deserve lasting guarantees of their fundamental rights.

The Government of the United States does not and will not recognize the unilateral incorporation by force of arms of the Baltic States into the Soviet Union. On this observance of Baltic Freedom Day, we express our solidarity with them and call upon the Soviet Union to listen to their calls for freedom and self-determination.

By Senate Joint Resolution 63, the Congress has designated June 14, 1989, as "Baltic Freedom Day" and has requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this event.

Now, Therefore, I, George Bush, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim June 14, 1989, as Baltic Freedom Day. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate remembrances and ceremonies and to reaffirm their commitment to principles of liberty and freedom for all oppressed people.

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

the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

George Bush

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:49 a.m., June 14, 1989*]

Letter to the Speaker and the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives on the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1989

June 14, 1989

Dear _____:

Today the House of Representatives begins floor consideration of the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1989 (FIRREA). This legislation will provide vitally needed funds to restructure or close insolvent thrift institutions. The legislation would also overhaul the existing system of thrift regulation. Inadequacies in capital rules, accounting practices and supervisory oversight in the past were fundamental causes of this disaster.

In addition to protecting depositors, passage of this bill will allow us to begin reducing the ongoing losses in the S&L industry. This program will cost the American public tens of billions of dollars to replace deposits of the public lost through speculation, criminality, fraud and irresponsible risk-taking.

I am determined that in the future federally-insured institutions should have to put their own money at risk before that of the insurance fund and the taxpayers. This is an essential element in protecting against any future repetition of this problem.

The capital provisions of the legislation adopted by the Banking Committee recognize the need for a new core capital requirement to protect the public. Thrifts that fail this capital standard would be required to submit a prudent business plan, and they would generally be subjected to closer supervisory oversight and limitations on excessive future growth.

Unfortunately, amendments have been offered that would allow as much as $20 billion of "supervisory goodwill" to be included in the computation of tangible net worth, even though it has no tangible value. Any such amendment could permit a relatively small group of firms to maintain $600 billion in loans without investing one dollar in tangible capital. Under this approach the American public could be required to carry 100% of this risk for decades.

I adamantly oppose each of the proposed amendments that will be debated on the House floor concerning supervisory goodwill. Giving recognition to goodwill as capital or creating procedural changes that could have the same effect is not justifiable. There should be no mistake. This matter goes to the very heart of my determination to clean up the abuses of the past among the savings and loans, about which every voter is entitled to be outraged. Each of the amendments to the tough capital standards proposed by the Banking Committee would render this bill unacceptable to me.

In financing the thrift plan, the Administration's proposal, as adopted by the Senate and the House Banking Committee, preserves the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings (GRH) process. It properly scores on-budget all Treasury payments, while industry contributions to the financing package are kept out of the budget. The alternative proposal by the Ways and Means Committee requires a waiver of $44 billion to GRH, which is our only statutory bulwark for fiscal discipline. Maintaining bipartisan efforts to control our budget process is a critical objective to continuing a positive domestic and international economic climate.

The legislation I submitted also seeks a number of other important provisions to strengthen our supervisory system. These include a substantial increase in civil and criminal penalties for those who have committed wrongdoing in insured institutions. As the legislation moves forward, I ask each Representative to review carefully the specific items outlined in the Administration Statement of Position as well as my letters of May 22 to the House leadership.

As I stated in today's meeting, I am firmly committed to these principles and offer again my support to your efforts to enact responsible legislation. The United States Government must seek to ensure the safety and soundness of the thrift industry once and for all, as well as to protect the trust of insured depositors and the interest of the American public.

Since I sent my proposed legislation to the Congress, more than $1.1 billion in potentially avoidable losses have occurred. The industry had total losses of $3.4 billion in the first quarter alone, on top of more than $13 billion in 1988. This financial hemorrhage continues to mount at a cost of more than $10 million every day. I urge Congress to complete its work and pass an effective and responsible bill that reflects adequately my concerns, and those of the American public.

Sincerely,

George Bush

Note: Identical letters were sent to Thomas S. Foley and Robert H. Michel, Speaker and minority leader of the House of Representatives, respectively. The letters were released by the Office of the Press Secretary on June 15.

Message to the Congress Transmitting the Comprehensive Violent Crime Control Act of 1989

June 15, 1989

To the Congress of the United States:

Today I am pleased to transmit proposed legislation entitled the "Comprehensive Violent Crime Control Act of 1989." As the American people are aware, our Nation is experiencing a surge of violent criminal behavior, linked in no small degree to the scourge of illegal drugs currently prevalent in our border areas, our cities, and our neighborhoods.

On May 15, 1989, I outlined a comprehensive program, consisting of both legislative and non-legislative items, to combat violent crime. This program is a logical approach to the violent crime problem that focuses on four major objectives: strengthening current laws; augmenting enforcement; enhancing prosecution; and expanding prison capacity. The seven-title proposal that I am sending you today represents the actions that we believe the Congress should take in each of these areas. Its enactment would help reduce the incidence of violent crime in our society.

Dealing with crime is not a novel problem, nor is it one with which we can ever expect fully to succeed. Nevertheless, assuring the physical safety of our citizens and inhabitants is among the very highest responsibilities of government, and it is a top priority of my Administration.

Traditionally, dealing with violent crime has been, and should properly remain, primarily the function of State and local law enforcement authorities. Yet it is clear that the Federal Government also has an important leadership role to play.

The Federal Government cannot properly discharge its duties in this regard, however, unless the Nation's criminal laws, the essential backbone of the Federal justice system, are modernized and strengthened. A substantial strengthening of our laws would help all elements of the Federal criminal justice system—law enforcement officials, prosecutors, judges, and correctional authorities—to execute their responsibilities with maximum effectiveness.

In recent years, substantial progress has been made toward this goal. Each of the last three Congresses, with the participation of the previous Administration, passed a major bipartisan piece of anti-crime legislation. Together, these enactments have served greatly to assist in the struggle against violent and drug-related crime.

But much remains to be done to create the statutory framework necessary to cope with the still rising incidence of drug-related violent crime. *Now* is the time for this Congress to act—before the end of this year—on the proposed legislation I am transmitting today. Long-range solutions also lie in other directions, such as better education and job opportunities for our citizens. Our immediate task, however, and the one with which the present set of proposals is concerned, is to improve the Federal criminal justice system to render it able to dispense swift, sure, and fair justice. Persons who endanger society through the commission of violent offenses must know that their behavior will not be tolerated.

The present bill would improve the criminal justice system in several important ways.

First, the laws relating to firearms possession and use need to be carefully scruti-

nized to insure that, while the legitimate rights of firearm owners are protected, illegitimate use and possession of firearms are subject to proper punishment. In this regard, the Congress passed a major firearms statute in 1986, which generally struck a proper balance in this area. But our examination has revealed a number of instances in which the provisions of that law should be strengthened.

For example, I do not think it was the intention of the Congress to permit convicted felons, imprisoned for dangerous crimes, to be able to purchase firearms immediately upon their release from prison, merely because State law generally restores rights of citizenship to persons who have served their sentences. Yet that result may be required under the Federal statute as it is written today. Similarly, persons who use a semiautomatic weapon to commit a violent or drug felony are punished no more severely under present law than if an ordinary handgun had been employed. Existing Federal law also contains no penalty for stealing a firearm and lacks a clear definition of the offense of burglary. These defects and others would be remedied under a package of proposed firearms amendments that is included in the proposed legislation.

Second, building on the work of the 100th Congress, which, for the first time in recent memory, created a limited Federal death penalty for certain drug-related killings, this proposal would establish procedures necessary to institute a capital sanction for murders committed in violation of other Federal statutes, such as those involving murder-for-hire and the murder of a kidnap victim or a Federal prison guard. The proposed provisions are in compliance with all relevant Supreme Court decisions, and their enactment is long overdue. I believe it is absolutely essential to bring Federal law into conformity with the law in the more than three-quarters of the States that have passed statutes to reinstate the death penalty for a limited number of heinous crimes.

Third, the proposal includes provisions designed to impose severe restrictions on ammunition clips and other ammunition feeding devices frequently used to enable so-called "assault weapons" to fire a large number of rounds rapidly and without reloading. Under my Administration's proposal, a magazine or other ammunition feeding device with a capacity of greater than 15 rounds would be subject to strict regulation and generally could no longer be imported, manufactured, received, or possessed. Persons already in possession of such devices would be allowed to retain and use them lawfully. No transfer to another owner would be permitted unless a record was made of that transfer, which would permit tracing in the event of a criminal misuse.

Limited manufacture or importation for purposes of export or for sale to Government agencies would be authorized, but such large-capacity devices, like a firearm today, would be subject to identification by requiring serial numbers. While an ammunition feeding device, like a firearm itself, is not inherently evil, the enhanced potential for danger to law-abiding citizens posed by the unlawful use of weapons equipped with such devices in criminal hands makes it necessary to impose these restrictions in the interest of public safety.

Fourth, My proposal would establish a nationwide program of mandatory drug testing for defendants on post-conviction release, including probation, parole, or supervised release. It is estimated that upwards of 81,000 individuals will be on some form of Federal supervised release in 1990. The known association between criminal behavior and drug abuse is such that drug testing as a condition of release for convicted persons is an essential precaution to help enhance the public safety, while also promoting rehabilitative goals. I have proposed that $10.7 million be appropriated for this activity in fiscal year 1990.

Fifth, the proposal contains provisions to reform the so-called "exclusionary rule." Under this rule, Federal courts today exclude or suppress probative evidence obtained by searches and seizures conducted in good faith by law enforcement officials. The result is that factually guilty individuals avoid conviction and punishment. Under my proposal, any evidence that is obtained as a result of a search or seizure undertaken in objectively reasonable good faith, as determined by a court, would be admissible at trial, notwithstanding that a magistrate or

judge later found that the search did not satisfy constitutional requirements.

Suppression of evidence in criminal trials—which are supposed to represent a search for truth on the issue of a defendant's guilt or innocence—is not an appropriate remedy to redress innocent mistakes. Law enforcement officers must frequently make split-second decisions on matters involving difficult constitutional issues on which even judges may disagree. Enactment of this proposal is necessary in order to make the justice system work effectively.

The exclusionary rule would remain, under my proposal, as a permissible sanction for intentional violations, but no longer would a criminal escape punishment because of a technical mistake in conducting a search or seizure. The House of Representatives last year passed a similar proposal, which unfortunately was deleted in the conference agreement on the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988. The proposal should be enacted this year.

Sixth, the proposed bill would restore an appropriate degree of finality to State and Federal criminal convictions by curtailing abuses of the writ of *habeas corpus.* Under current interpretations of Federal statutes, defendants whose convictions have been affirmed by courts of appeals may nonetheless later seek to relitigate in Federal courts the claims previously raised or waived on direct appeal. Not infrequently, defendants with nothing to lose exercise this novel opportunity, which is afforded by no other civilized society in the world, through several rounds of litigation lasting many years and tying up our already overburdened Federal courts.

With the massive delays in many Federal districts occasioned by an overwhelming caseload, we can no longer afford the luxury of this system of excessive opportunity for review of "final" criminal judgments. An effective justice system requires that final adjudications not be subject to continuous review. No innocent individual should be denied an avenue through which to petition the Federal courts to review his or her conviction. But at the same time, those persons who have been tried and found guilty, and whose legal claims have been rejected after full and fair consideration, should not be allowed to relitigate endlessly in the Federal courts.

Under the proposed amendments, the opportunity for certain kinds of collateral attacks upon a conviction would be limited by a time period of 1 or 2 years, with due exceptions for the assertion of rights newly created or facts newly discovered. Similarly, Federal courts would be admonished to give presumptive validity to any full and fair determination of a factual issue by a State court.

A nearly identical proposal was overwhelmingly passed by the Senate in 1984. Its enactment this year would improve the justice system and relieve the Federal courts, thereby freeing them to hear other cases and to dispense justice to others more promptly.

Seventh, and finally, the proposed bill would authorize appropriations for several activities of the Department of Justice to augment Federal law enforcement personnel, increase prosecutorial efforts, and expand prison capacity. These appropriation authorizations, along with the increased funding I have requested for the Judiciary and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms in the Department of the Treasury—a total government-wide increase of about $1.2 billion in 1990—will make possible a tougher, more vigorous and more effective fight against violent crime.

When I stood before the United States Capitol on May 15 and addressed the families of the brave and valiant peace officers who gave lives in the battle to rid America of drugs and crime, I promised them—as I did the American people on the day I assumed this office—that "this scourge will stop." Enactment of the set of proposals that I present to you today, as well as implementation of the other initiatives that I announced last month, will be a major step in keeping that promise. I urge that these important proposals promptly be considered and enacted. We owe the people of our great Nation no less.

George Bush

The White House,
June 15, 1989.

Remarks to Law Enforcement Officers at the Federal Training Center in Glynco, Georgia
June 15, 1989

I don't want to do anything less than solemn on an occasion like this, but I'll be darned if I'm going to sweat up here. I'm going to take my coat off, and I hope all you will, too.

Well, thank you all very much. In a sense, there's a little nostalgia in the air, because just 44 and a half years ago, Barbara and I had our honeymoon 14 miles from here, or just a few miles from here. So, I feel like it's coming back in a sense.

And I want to thank Charlie Rinkevich, who has really epitomized what cooperation stands for between law enforcement agencies. And I worked with him, as Nick Brady said, hand in hand, as we did battle against narcotics in south Florida. And the South Florida Task Force was a success. And one of the reasons that this place here has been a demonstrable success is that Charlie brought those same skills that he had of getting people working together and has applied them right here at Glynco.

I want to salute our Attorney General [Richard L. Thornburgh], who really is doing a superb job, shaping for me an anticrime package that I want to talk with you a bit about today. I want to salute Secretary Brady. Many don't realize that the Secretary of the Treasury has tremendous responsibilities in the field of law enforcement, and Nick's doing an outstanding job.

And then on the political front, I wasn't quite sure that anybody could ever fill the shoes of Bo Ginn, who's over here, your own. And sure enough, [Representative] Lindsay Thomas, who flew down with us on Air Force One, is doing a superb job for Georgia, and he's right here with us today. And I want to say I'm pleased he's here.

And unrelated though it is to battling crime, we brought with us another son of Georgia, and that is the Honorable Paul Coverdell, who had been a member of the State senate here, and is now the Director of the Peace Corps, worldwide. Paul, over here. [*Applause*]

And the last thing I would like to do—those of you in the back can't see them—but one of the things this center does is offer training in certain anticrime techniques and self-preservation techniques to Ambassadors. And I see that several of those who I have selected to be United States Ambassadors serving in foreign countries are here with us today, and I'd like to ask them to stand. [*Applause*]

This is such a warm summer day, I think Charlie ought to take you all over to Pam's. [*Laughter*] Sorry about that, Charlie. [*Laughter*]

We've had a lot of talk about the various kinds of training that our law enforcement people from all different agencies go through, and they were telling me about the shooting range. I also hear that a distinguished graduate of one of the courses was a predecessor in the ambassadorial training. Shirley Temple Black was here, soon to be our Ambassador to Czechoslovakia, a tough assignment which she'll do very well. But I'm told that in shooting she had an almost perfect score: four shots right on the target. The target was a picture of a tourist with a camera. [*Laughter*] She's going to do well in Czechoslovakia.

But when you graduate from this center, the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, you're going to leave, you graduates, with a knowledge that you've already confronted the hardest questions that any peace officer must face. You will have already been tested under fire. And you will know, from the Firearm Training Center, whether or not you would shoot when you must shoot and if you would hold your fire when the apparent bank robber turns out to be a child with a toy gun. And you will know from "Hogan's Alley" just how fast your reaction time really is. And in short, you will have been tried and tested, all of your reflexes—physical, mental and moral. And when you return to duty—whether your duty is at the Federal courthouse in Atlanta, the mountain hollows of West Virginia, or the city streets of New York—you will take with you a confidence and a self-assurance that can only be earned, never bestowed.

And you might guard a NASA rocket, a witness under the threat of a murder con-

tract, or a visiting Prime Minister. Or you might be a member of the U.S. Customs, the Secret Service, or practically any Federal agency. Or you might be a local or State law enforcer. But wherever you're from, whatever you do, you wear a badge over your heart, a badge of service, a badge of honor. And I came here to salute each and every one of you.

This center is dedicated to a special partnership between every man and woman with a badge. The bulk of law enforcement is provided by one partner: the States and localities, those closest to the streets and homes of America. The other partner, the Federal Government, is best equipped to fight specialized crimes, from interdicting drugs on the high seas to putting prison stripes on high-rolling crooks that are now in pinstripes. And the Federal Government is adept at yet another task: training. And that's why this center is so well-suited to this special partnership.

This center is renowned for its high-tech, state-of-the-art facilities and many talented instructors. And it was my pleasure just now to meet several of those talented instructors. But it's more than your ample resources and your excellent faculty that make Glynco one of the most unique law enforcement training facilities in the world. It's also your singular and unwavering commitment to fighting crime. And you teach many agencies, but you are one academy with one purpose: to catch today's criminals with tomorrow's methods and to lift the shadow of fear from our neighborhoods, from our communities, yes, from our entire country.

And here, investigators learn how to track down insurance or telecommunications fraud, money laundering, computer crimes. Glynco's Financial Fraud Institute will allow agencies to keep up with a boom industry, the quiet larcenies of white-collar crime. And let me just say parenthetically: If we are going to be fair about it, the white-collar criminal has got to pay along with the common street criminal.

But right here, State law enforcers work with Federal agents to learn how to crack a drug ring. And here, our U.S. Ambassadors learn to recognize and avoid terrorists. Investigators and regulators—they learn how to work together to track down those who would poison our lakes and our rivers.

And nowhere else do law enforcers from so many agencies train together. You may be a security officer from the State Department or a U.S. Marshal. At this center you learn that there are many agencies that fight crime, but you are all members of one team, the united forces of justice.

The Peace Officers Memorial here at Glynco is a somber reminder of this shared cause and shared sacrifice. Thirty-nine names, thirty-nine slain Federal officers. All were graduates of this Center. Among the names is one that I recognize and knew well: Ariel Rios, a Special Agent of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, graduated from the Center in March 1979, and gunned down, shot to death, while working undercover trying to break up a drug ring in south Florida just 3 years later, in December of 1982. Julie Cross, Special Agent, U.S. Secret Service—her name marks a poignant distinction. When she was killed in Los Angeles in June of 1980 while working a criminal counterfeit investigation, Julie became the first female Secret Service Agent to die in the line of duty. And sadly, these are not the only names of slain officers. Of 161 officers killed in the line of duty last year, 152 were State or local officers. More than 1,500 law enforcement officers have been killed in the past 10 years. And that is almost 1 death every 2 days. And 1 death for every 2 days—that is too much.

I'm here today to deliver a message. I said it in New York, after the murder of Special Agent Everett Hatcher. And I came here to Georgia to lay a wreath and to repeat a warning: Better that you have never been born than to attack one of America's finest. We are going after those who kill or wound our police officers.

And so, I've also come here to send a message to the United States Congress: We can work together to protect those who protect us. And I've come here today to sign a transmittal, an official message to Congress detailing our crime package. Usually, this would entail nothing more than a quick flourish of the pen and then sending an aide on a 10-minute car ride up from

Pennsylvania Avenue, 1600, on up to Capitol Hill. But when it comes to fighting crime, you deserve more than business as usual. And that's why I have come almost a thousand miles to this wonderful center to let you know we intend to back you where it counts—on the streets and in the courtroom.

And first, I call on Congress to do for dangerous firearms what it has wisely done for dangerous drugs. I propose to double the mandatory penalties for the use of semiautomatic weapons in crimes involving violence or drugs. And those who use a semiautomatic weapon in Federal crimes, or so much as have one during the commission of a crime, will do an automatic 10 years in Federal prison—and I mean 10 years. No excuses, no probation, no parole. And let's put the handcuffs on the criminals, not on the criminal justice system.

Secondly—and I know our able Attorney General agrees with this—we can't plea bargain away the lives of your loved ones, the lives of fellow cops and kids. And I have directed the Attorney General to advise America's Federal prosecutors to end plea bargaining for violent Federal firearms offenses. Our message: Pack a gun, and we will pack you away. No plea bargaining for that kind of crime.

And third, when a criminal commits a crime with a gun and someone dies, justice demands something in return: the ultimate penalty, the death penalty. And I call on Governors to match this Federal initiative and propose these same three standards at home—mandatory time, no deals without cooperation, and the death penalty for these kinds of crime.

Fourth, at my direction, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms suspended the importation of certain assault weapons. ATF is continuing its examination to determine which, if any, of these weapons are not acceptable under the standards in existing law. And the standard talks about suitability for sporting purposes, and you're hearing this from one who prides himself on being a sportsman, and have been a hunter all my life. And at the conclusion of this study, and after careful consideration, we will permanently ban any imports that don't measure up to these standards. I am going to stand up for the police officers in this country.

And toward this end, I am proposing the prohibition of the importation and manufacture of gun magazines of more than 15 rounds for citizens' use. I just don't believe that sportsmen require these 30-round magazines if the legitimate purpose is sports.

And finally, I am requesting funding for the hiring of 825 new Federal agents and staff: 375 at Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms; 300 at the FBI; and 150 new Deputy U.S. Marshals. And these new law enforcers should be matched by 1,600 new prosecutors and staff. And we're asking for an additional $1 billion, over and above $500 million already slated for 1990, for Federal prison construction. This will mean 24,000 new beds to boost Federal prison capacity by nearly 80 percent. In short, I am proposing more law enforcers to catch criminals, more staff to prosecute them, and more prisons to keep them off the streets.

You here at Glynco play a major role in this war on crime. And to say it exists to "foster interagency cooperation" is a forgivable understatement. It creates a bond between you and your roommates, your classmates, your fellow officers of the law. And this is a bond that can be known only by those who put themselves on the line every day in the service of a great cause. In a country where criminals threaten to erode the very liberties that we hold so dear, you here at Glynco are domestic freedom fighters in this war on crime. And for this reason, you have a friend in the majestic Oval Office, and you have the gratitude and the support of the American people.

Thank you. God bless you, and God bless the United States of America. Thank you very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 11:41 a.m. in the Steed Building. Prior to his remarks, he participated in a wreath-laying ceremony at the Peace Officers Memorial. Charles F. Rinkevich is the Director of the Center. The President referred to Pam's, a local bar. At the conclusion of his remarks, the President returned to Washington, DC.

Nomination of Stephen A. Wakefield To Be General Counsel of the Department of Energy

June 15, 1989

The President today announced his intention to nominate Stephen A. Wakefield to be General Counsel of the Department of Energy. He would succeed Francis S. Ruddy.

Since 1986 Mr. Wakefield has served as a senior partner in the law firm of Baker and Botts in Houston, TX. Prior to this, he served as vice chairman and general counsel of United Energy Resources, Inc., 1985, and in 1985 when United Energy Resources, Inc., merged with the MidCon Corp., he became an executive vice president and member of the board of directors. He served as an attorney with the law firm of Baker and Botts in Houston, 1974–1985; Assistant Administrator for International Affairs at the Department of Energy, 1974; and Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Energy and Minerals, 1973. Prior to this, he served in various positions, including assistant to the General Counsel of the Federal Power Commission and Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Interior, 1970–1973.

Mr. Wakefield graduated from the University of Texas and the Texas School of Law. He was born in Olney, IL. He is married, has six children, and resides in Texas.

Nomination of J. Michael Davis To Be an Assistant Secretary of Energy

June 15, 1989

The President today announced his intention to nominate J. Michael Davis to be an Assistant Secretary of Energy (Conservation and Renewable Energy). He would succeed John R. Berg.

Since 1986 Mr. Davis has served as president of GlowCore Colorado, Inc., in Englewood, CO. Mr. Davis served as vice president of Sunbelt Energy Corp. in Englewood, CO., 1982–1986. Mr. Davis has served in several positions with the Solar Energy Research Institute in Golden, CO, including manager of planning and special programs, 1981–1982; acting associate director for analysis and applications, 1981; and buildings division manager, 1980–1981. Mr. Davis also served as a division manager at the Department of Energy in Washington, DC, 1977–1980.

Mr. Davis graduated from the U.S. Air Force Academy (B.S., 1969) and the University of Illinois (M.S., 1970). He served with the U.S. Air Force, 1969–1977, achieving the rank of captain and receiving the Bronze Star and the Vietnam Honor Medal. Mr. Davis has three children and currently resides in Lakewood, CO.

Nomination of Luigi R. Einaudi To Be Permanent United States Representative to the Organization of American States With the Rank of Ambassador

June 15, 1989

The President today announced his intention to nominate Luigi R. Einaudi to be the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the Organization of American States with the rank of Ambassador. He would succeed Richard Thomas McCormack.

Since 1977 Dr. Einaudi has been Director of the Office of Policy Planning Coordination at the Bureau of Inter-American Affairs at the Department of State, and a member of the Policy Planning Staff, 1974–1977. Dr. Einaudi was visiting professor at the University of California at Los Angeles, 1964–1974. He served as a senior social scientist for the Rand Corp., 1962–1974, and was a teaching fellow and tutor in government at Harvard University, 1960–1961.

Dr. Einaudi graduated from Harvard College (A.B., 1957) and Harvard University (Ph.D., 1966). He was born March 1, 1936, in Cambridge, MA. He served in the U.S. Army, 1957–1959. He is married, has four children, and resides in Bethesda, MD.

Remarks at a Reception for Participants in the Very Special Arts International Festival

June 15, 1989

Thank you, Jean, for that warm introduction; and Barbara and I are just delighted to be here. I'm only sorry that the six puppies are not here. [*Laughter*] We'd have had a heck of a good time with them. But, Jean, thank you for all you do—you and everyone else involved in this Very Special Arts program.

Let me tell you how pleased that Barbara and I are to have front-row seats for a program like this. I'll tell you. I used to be a Kenny Rogers fan, I've got to admit it. And I still am. But I'm also a Phong Sak fan—[*laughter*]—Phong Sak Meunchanai, the son of Thailand. What a magnificent performance. Maybe it's not such a long journey from the streets of Thailand, of Bangkok, to the South Lawn at the White House. It tells us all that there's no limit to how far we can go or what we can achieve. And here at the White House, we're very privileged—every President is—to have the great artists come to this magnificent home, the people's home. And it's a special treat for us to see, Jean, so many talented young people from across the country and around the world. Bring your art, your special abilities, here to Washington. And I only wish that every performer here, and I know there's a lot, could have performed right here on this stage.

You're all well on your way to the kind of life that I want to see for every American: a life of independence and opportunity and productive involvement in our mainstream. And that means a commitment on society's part to end discrimination, to increase access and opportunity in our schools, on the job, and in every aspect of our society. You guys don't let any disabilities stand in your way, and so it's up to us to make sure that discrimination doesn't stop you. And Federal law must protect individuals with disabilities, and I'm going to do my level-best to see that it does.

I want to share, in conclusion, just one little story told to me by Jean Kennedy Smith about a blind young man, a sculptor. Jean met him in Ireland several years ago, and she watched as this sightless boy sculpted a face from clay, a marvel of detail, masterful expression. And what Jean said made an impression on me: "Art gave that boy the power to see for the rest of us." And that's true. All art is a vision that comes from within, and each of you has a very special talent to make us see what you see, feel what you feel, hear what you have to say.

And so, share your gift, and it will grow. And you've made this a very, very special afternoon at the White House. Thank you, and God bless each and every one of you. Thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 2:43 p.m. at the South Portico of the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Jean Kennedy Smith, founder of the Very Special Arts Foundation, and Phong Sak Meunchanai, a participant in the festival who sang before the President's remarks.

Proclamation 5991—National Grasslands Week, 1989

June 15, 1989

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

We Americans have been blessed with a fertile land of unparalleled beauty. It is the source of much of our country's strength and wealth. The great sweep of grasslands that crosses the continent—beginning below the border of Mexico and stretching into central Canada—is an ecological treasure.

Nearly 4,000,000 acres of grasslands, located in 11 States across the United States, are public property. These national grasslands constitute an invaluable resource for the American people. Archeologists, anthropologists, and rangeland ecologists have discovered enormous potential for scientific research in them. Careful management has made them a model of successful conservation policies and multiple-use of land. It has also enhanced public appreciation for the natural resources they contain. Throughout the national grasslands, innovative agricultural techniques—as well as sustained-yield

management of oil, gas, timber, fish, wildlife, and forage for livestock—are being developed.

The national grasslands are home to a variety of plants, soils, minerals, and animals not found elsewhere. The lands are also a source of employment and economic stability for rural Americans, who benefit from the opportunities they provide in livestock grazing, energy development, tourism, and recreation.

Publicly owned and beneficial to all Americans, the national grasslands are a proud portion of our natural heritage. This week, let us renew our appreciation for them. Let us also remember our responsibility—as individuals and as a Nation—to cherish and protect the environment.

In recognition of the value of the national grasslands, the Congress, by Public Law 100-664, has designated the week of June 18 through June 24, 1989, as "National Grasslands Week" and has requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

Now, Therefore, I, George Bush, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim June 18 through June 24, 1989, as National Grasslands Week and 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 fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

George Bush

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 9:10 a.m., June 19, 1989*]

***Note:** The proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on June 16.*

Remarks to United States Attorneys

June 16, 1989

Welcome to the White House. Thank you all very much. Thank you, Dick, and thank all of you for that warm welcome here. But let me welcome you to the White House. I'm just delighted to have the U.S. Attorneys here.

First, a word about our able Attorney General. I feel very confident about our Justice Department under his able leadership. And the integrity that Dick brings to this job is known nationwide, and I know it's going to enhance the work that you all are involved in every day of your lives, serving this country. So, I want to thank the Attorney General for all he is doing and to salute him in front of you who work closely with the Department and with him.

This is a time where we get around and tell lawyer's jokes. [*Laughter*] I was thinking of having Frank Donaldson come up—Alabama's own—to tell a few—[*laughter*]—but this is a kinder and gentler White House, and I'm not sure we need that. But—[*laughter*].

You know, when I flew out to Wyoming on Monday, I got off Air Force One out there—beautiful—and Richard Stacy was there to shake my hand. And he said, "I'm here to represent rural America." [*Laughter*] Simple, dramatic words. So, my name is George Bush, and I represent the United States. [*Laughter*] And with words like these, you and your assistants begin a Federal criminal trial. And it's a great and rare honor to represent the United States, and I'm honored to share that distinction with you. I share the pride that you feel every time you say that.

Two hundred years ago, a few months after becoming President, George Washington signed the act that gave birth to the offices that you hold. And it's a distinguished tradition. And one of the reasons that I was so delighted when Dick arranged for this little meeting was that I wanted to be able to tell you the respect I feel for the job that you all do. And, in the words of a former Attorney General, you represent "one of the most powerful peacetime forces known to man."

Peacetime? Well, I expect some of you would debate that. The situation in our streets has been aptly compared to a shooting war. And that's why you're here for an assembly unprecedented in modern times. And I did want you to know how strongly I

feel—and I'm grateful to Dick for his comments on this—about violent crime in America, and how firmly I support what you all do every single day.

The problem today is violent crime, some call it blood and thunder, involving these high-powered weapons of a new class of criminals who impose the law of the jungle out of the barrel of a gun. And the fundamental responsibility for protecting America's streets and neighborhoods from violent crime must remain with our cities and States. But there's an increasing and important Federal role in fighting violent crime. And when leadership is called for, we've got to respond, we've got to seize the day.

One month ago, on a really somber, rainy day here, I was standing in front of the Capitol to commemorate the police officers who were slain in the line of duty. And many were agents or officers who had worked with you or the prosecutors that you supervise. And to honor their sacrifice, I called upon the United States Congress to join me in launching a new national strategy, a new partnership with America's cities and States, to take back the streets. And to do that we must raise our voices to correct an insidious tendency—the tendency to blame crime on society rather than on the criminal.

And let me be extra clear on my own beliefs here today. I, like most Americans, believe that we can start building a safer society by first agreeing that society itself doesn't cause the crime. Criminals cause the crime. And we are foursquare behind the men and women like you who make sacrifices every day to protect the vulnerable, to safeguard the law-abiding, and to ensure that those who scorn justice are brought to justice. And we must hold people accountable for their actions. And I said it at the Capitol: A commonsense approach to crime means that criminals must know that if they commit a crime, they will be caught; and if caught, they will be prosecuted; and if convicted, they will do time.

A plain-speaking predecessor of mine was Harry Truman. And he said it pretty well 37 years ago when he met with the U.S. Attorneys here at the White House. And he summed it up, "We don't want any crooks left out of jail when they do crooked things." And nowhere is this precept more critical than in combating violent crime. The killing must stop, and it must stop now. And I'm here to ask your help—to ask you to take a leadership role in your districts in helping put away our nation's most wanted: the privileged class of violent, repeat, and fugitive offenders hellbent on proving that crime really does pay.

The comprehensive plan that we sent to Congress seeks to take violent criminals off the streets with an attack on four fronts: new laws to punish them, new agents to arrest them, new prosecutors to convict them, and new prisons to hold them. And all four are essential. Your role is essential. A chain is only as strong as its weakest link.

The first link is some tough new laws, and everyone here is familiar with title 18's section 924(c). And well we have asked Congress to do for dangerous firearms what it has wisely done for dangerous drugs—double the mandatory penalties. As we've said, the math is simple. Anyone using a semiautomatic for crime, or so much as having one in hand during a crime, will do an automatic 10 extra years in Federal prison. No probation. No parole. No matter which judge they get.

And I'm asking each of you to see that this message is brought to life in the streets and courtrooms of your cities and towns. Because for these laws to be effective, we can't plea bargain away the lives of our cops and our kids. And I want and expect that when suspects are arrested with serious weapons, that they'll face serious weapons charges. And so, last month, I directed the Attorney General to issue guidelines to ensure that, in all but the most exceptional cases, all firearms offenders are prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

And those guidelines are being distributed today, I'm told. And you've been summoned to Washington to hear it from the top. No more loopholes. No conditional surrender. No more rolls of the dice. If a criminal carries a gun, all deals are off. And when a criminal carries a gun and someone dies, I firmly believe that that person should pay with his life.

We're going to up the stakes for those who calculate that our criminal justice system is a crapshoot where the risks are worth the rewards. And when criminals

think about reaching for a gun, they're going to know, and they're going to learn, that they will do time—hard time. And yes, this policy may mean more trials. And I understand that firearms cases, like narcotics cases, are not always very popular with some on the bench. But it can be done. And in fact, already is being done—even in districts with these overcrowded dockets like the Southern District of New York, where plea bargains for 924(c) violations have been banned since 1987.

And yes, we recognize that more offenders serving longer sentences obviously means more prison space. And here again we've matched our rhetoric with resources: an unprecedented $1.5 billion building program for federal prisons, boosting present capacity by 80 percent. These are tough budgetary times, as everybody here knows. But $1.5 billion is what I want to see go into this program.

And finally, yes, we also know how understaffed and overworked your offices are. And we've called in the cavalry—Federal reinforcements are on the way. And if Congress will move—and move quickly—in addition to 825 new agents to investigate violent crime, I have asked the Congress to provide funding for 1,600 new prosecutors. New positions for your district—the largest one-time expansion in U.S. history—with increases in both prosecutors and then the support staff. And we're also seeking over 150 new attorneys at this end, adding more muscle to the Department's Criminal Division.

These forces must be marshaled effectively. And the Attorney General is proposing to consolidate the strike forces so that they are led not from distant Washington, but by you—the commanders at the front lines. And of course, new laws and new manpower aren't the only tools at your disposal. Your leadership on the law enforcement coordinating committees has already produced new initiatives to meet the challenge of violent crime. In Chicago, Tony Valukas has led a cooperative effort to rid the community of dangerous offenders by charging gang leaders and other repeat offenders under tough Federal armed career criminal laws. And in the last 2 years, working together, we've jammed the revolving door on 20 such criminals—all are now serving life without parole in Federal prisons. And one of Tony's counterparts, the director of the Illinois State Police, responded to the Federal initiative by launching a violent crime task force. Similar partnerships on violent crime are being led by U.S. Attorneys like Benito Romano up in New York, Jay Stephens right here in the District, Rob Bonner in L.A., whose promotion to the Federal district court was recently confirmed by the Senate.

And there are other innovations. To attack the profusion of gang and street violence, you may use some of your new slots to recruit seasoned ADA's or others trained in prosecuting gunshot crime. In those States where police are not protected by death penalty provisions, we should make full use of those Federal laws that permit the death penalty for cop-killers. And we should always use our unique Federal resources and expertise to wipe out the kind of violent crime that operates beyond the reach of any one State like the Rukn street gang whose members were convicted of conspiring with Libya to acquire military weapons for terrorist operations in America.

And in addition to my directive on plea bargaining, there's a second important message that I ask you to bring home to your districts. Your colleagues in State and local law enforcement need the same tools we've proposed for you: Mandatory time for weapons offenders, no plea bargaining on guns, the death penalty for heinous crimes, and the kind of increased resources—police, prosecutor, prisons—that ensure these vicious thugs will be pursued, prosecuted, and put away for good.

United States Attorneys are a breed apart—invariably bright, committed, tenacious public servants. I really believe the country understands that about all of you. Four former U.S. Attorneys hold leadership roles in our administration: Dick Thornburgh of Western Pennsylvania, [Secretary of Transportation] Sam Skinner of Northern Illinois, [Director of Central Intelligence] Bill Webster of Eastern Missouri, and [Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation] Bill Sessions of Western Texas. And we hope to see yet another—Bob Fiske of New York joining our ranks here soon.

Your efforts against violent crime are important, but no less important than the other law enforcement priorities that you have so ably addressed. And over the years, America has watched in admiration, and sometimes awe, as the accomplishments of your offices roll across America's television screens. And we're not going to tolerate the corruption of labor by organized crime, as the landmark Teamster settlement proved. And crime is crime, whether committed with a briefcase or a gun. And we will not tolerate greed over honest business, whether the business is defense contracting—Operation Ill Wind—Wall Street, where you're owed congratulations on last week's convictions; banking—polar cap was the largest money laundering case in history—savings and loans—where the legislation we've proposed will give you the tools you need to wipe out the financial fraud that has devastated that industry.

Nor will we tolerate civil rights violations, as the recent Klan convictions in Alabama prove. And as the recent indictments against two major drug gangs right here in Washington show, we will not tolerate the corruption of our youth by the poison they call cocaine. This scourge will stop. I said it in my inaugural address and I'll repeat here: This scourge will stop.

And it's easy to understand why our people are so grateful to those of you who have sacrificed to serve on the firing line—whether in court or on the streets. And day and night your skypagers and mobile phones are active, as those you command monitor court-authorized intercepts, or move undercover into the breach. It is exciting and principled work, an integral link in a system of justice that remains the envy of the world. In today's new effort, and in all your efforts, you have the gratitude, the respect, and the support of the American people—and certainly of me. For your kids, for mine, for America's kids: Take back the streets.

And thank you for coming here today. Godspeed in the challenges ahead. And God bless you, your families, and the Nation that you work so ably to protect. Thank you for coming to the White House.

Note: The President spoke at 10:09 a.m. in the East Room at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Frank W. Donaldson, U.S. Attorney for the Northern District of Alabama, and Richard A. Stacy, U.S. Attorney for the District of Wyoming.

Remarks on Meeting Wichita State University Shockers

June 16, 1989

First, let me salute the two Kansas Senators, Senator Dole, Senator Kassebaum; members of the Kansas congressional delegation; President Armstrong; Coach Stephenson; Shocker players; staff; friends; secret admirers. Welcome to the White House, and heartfelt congratulations on wrapping up and winning the NCAA Baseball Championship. And nothing personal at all in your having kicked the Texas Longhorns out to pasture. [*Laughter*] I'd forgotten that.

But, it's a special treat to be here, for as you may have heard, I love the game. In fact, watching Greg Brummett's fastball last weekend reminded me of another one from the olden times—threw that high, hard fast one—the fabled Dizzy Dean, St. Louis Cardinal fame. As a player, he fractured the opponents' bats; but later, as a broadcaster, he fractured the English language. [*Laughter*] And he said once, of a home-run hitter: "He's standing confidentially at the plate." [*Laughter*] And then he delighted listeners with his trademark quote that I'm sure even young guys remember: "That runner slud into third." [*Laughter*]

Well, by winning Wichita State's first-ever national baseball title, you have slud headfirst into the sports hearts of America. And they're calling it Shocker Success or Midwest Magic. And remember how Judy Garland once said of Kansas, "There's no place like home"? Well, with apologies to Senator Dole and Senator Kassebaum, you've proven there's also no place like Omaha and the College World Series.

If you'll excuse a personal reminiscence, I played in 1947 in the first College World Series finals. It started in Kalamazoo, Michigan. I think they played there 2 or 3 years

before a move to Omaha. And next year, '48, again our Yale team reached the finals. But there was one problem: We had a good coach, great National League baseball player, Ethan Allen; and we walked the eighth hitter, bases loaded, I think, to get to the ninth hitter. The ninth hitter was their pitcher, Jackie Jensen, who went on to be one of the greatest sluggers the Boston Red Sox ever had. And he hit a ball that's still rolling in Kalamazoo, Michigan. [*Laughter*] So, we lost both times. So, baseball can keep you humble.

But in 1989, you were the ones that kept your opponents humble—58–14 they were—58–14 on the regular season. Five victories in the College World Series. Batting, pitching, fielding—all of it right into the history books. Greg Brummett, of course, now famous nationally, led you there: only the seventh pitcher to win three games in a College World Series. Greg, the pickoff move of yours would nab Ricky Henderson [member of the New York Yankees]. And help came, too, from the Shockers' answer to the question, "How do you spell relief?" Well, Jim Newlin, only the fourth college pitcher to get three saves in a College World Series. And then there's Eric Wedge, your catcher, shortstop Pat Meares, clubbing a home run in the title game. Called NASA this morning, and that ball's still in orbit. And Jim Audley, Todd Dreifort—each of the four, All-Tournament selections.

So, don't worry; I'm not forgetting Mike Wentworth here. One week ago, you started reading the comic that covers a piece of bubble gum, and you came upon this fortune: "Something magical will happen." And hours later, you belted a three-run homer to help beat top-seeded Florida State. And the next day, Gene Stephenson's team completed the magic act, becoming the first NCAA baseball champion in 23 years not located in California, Texas, Arizona, or Florida. And last week, Gene said, "We wanted to prove to people all over the country that somebody outside those States can play baseball." Don't worry, coach; they got the message.

And in that final game, Bryant Winslow had to leave because of a stress fracture in his right leg. One of four major injuries to hit this ball club. He had, as we all would, tears in our eyes at a difficult situation like that. He didn't want to leave, but he led his teammates from the bench.

And a writer once observed, "The Kansas spirit is the American spirit double-distilled." And my friends, you embody that spirit. And it—and you—have made the Shockers number one.

The Vice President and I are delighted to be here to salute you along with our distinguished Members of the Congress. Congratulations to a team of champions. Well done. Thank you.

Note: The President spoke at 11:03 a.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Warren B. Armstrong, president of the university, and Gene Stephenson, coach of the team.

Nomination of Stephen J. Hadley To Be an Assistant Secretary of Defense

June 16, 1989

The President today announced his intention to nominate Stephen John Hadley to be an Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Policy). He would succeed Ronald F. Lehman II.

Since 1981 Mr. Hadley has been a partner with Shea and Gardner, Attorneys at Law, in Washington, DC. Prior to this he was an associate with Shea and Gardner, 1977–1981. Mr. Hadley served on the National Security Council staff in the Office of Program Analysis, 1974–1977, and as a member of the analysis group for the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), 1972–1974.

Mr. Hadley graduated from Cornell University (B.A., 1969) and Yale Law School (J.D., 1972). He was an active-duty U.S. naval officer, 1972–1975. Mr. Hadley was born February 13, 1947, in Toledo, OH. He is married, has two children, and resides in Washington, DC.

Nomination of Henry S. Rowen To Be an Assistant Secretary of Defense

June 16, 1989

The President today announced his intention to nominate Henry S. Rowen to be an Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs). He would succeed Richard Lee Armitage.

Mr. Rowen is currently a professor of public policy studies at Stanford University's Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace. Mr. Rowen served as Chairman of the National Intelligence Council at the Central Intelligence Agency, 1981–1983. He has served as a member of the Defense Science Board since 1983. Mr. Rowen served as president of the Rand Corp., 1967–1972; Assistant Director of the Bureau of the Budget, 1965–1966; and Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for National Security Affairs, 1961–1964. He also served as an economist with the Rand Corp. from 1950 to 1961.

Mr. Rowen received his bachelor of arts degree from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1949, and his master's degree from Oxford University, 1955. He served in the U.S. Navy, 1943–1946, in the Pacific theater of operations. He was born October 11, 1925, in Boston, MA.

Nomination of Andrew C. Barrett To Be a Member of the Federal Communications Commission

June 16, 1989

The President today announced his intention to nominate Andrew Camp Barrett to be a member of the Federal Communications Commission for the term expiring June 30, 1990. He would succeed Mark S. Fowler.

Since 1980 Mr. Barrett has been commissioner for the Illinois Commerce Commission. Prior to this he was assistant director of the Illinois Department of Commerce and Community Affairs, 1979–1980. He was director of operations for the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission, 1975–1979; executive director for the Chicago branch NAACP, 1971–1975; and associate director for the National Conference of Christians and Jews, 1969–1971.

Mr. Barrett graduated from Roosevelt University of Chicago and received his master's degree from Loyola University of Chicago. He currently resides in Chicago, IL.

Nomination of Sherrie P. Marshall To Be a Member of the Federal Communications Commission

June 16, 1989

The President today announced his intention to nominate Sherrie P. Marshall to be a member of the Federal Communications Commission for the remainder of the term expiring June 30, 1992. She would succeed Dennis R. Patrick.

Since 1989 Ms. Marshall has been a partner with Wiley, Rein and Fielding in Washington, DC. Prior to this she was an attorney with the White House Counsel's Office in the office of the President-elect, 1988–1989. She was Director of the Office of Legislative Affairs at the Federal Communications Commission, 1987–1988; an attorney with Wiley, Rein and Fielding, 1986–1987; and Executive Secretary for the Department of Treasury, 1985–1986. She served as Associate Counsel to the President, 1982–1985; Special Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs, 1981–1982; and Executive Assistant to the Chairman of the Federal Election Commission, 1979–1981. She has also served as the minority counsel for elections for the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, 1978–1979; and as an attorney in the Office of the General Counsel for the Federal Election Commission, 1977–1978.

Ms. Marshall graduated from the University of North Carolina (A.B., 1974) and the University of North Carolina School of Law at Chapel Hill (J.D., 1977).

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on Hungarian Political Reforms

June 16, 1989

The United States welcomes the announcement of the Hungarian Government's intention to begin discussions with the opposition as a first step to multiparty elections. On April 17, in Hamtramck, MI, the President pledged support to East European countries which embarked upon the path of fundamental political and economic reform. In view of Hungary's progress, the President will seek legislation to accord Hungary GSP (Generalized System of Preferences) and to permit the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) to operate in Hungary.

Proclamation 5992—National Scleroderma Awareness Week, 1989

June 16, 1989

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Each year, thousands of Americans suffer from a rare but serious disease known as scleroderma. We must call national attention to this mysterious ailment and the ongoing efforts to find a cure for it.

Scleroderma, which literally means "hard skin," is a painful and debilitating connective tissue disease characterized by excessive deposits of collagen in the skin. While the hallmark of this disease is skin thickening, scleroderma can affect other organs of the body, such as the stomach, lungs, heart, or kidneys.

Although the disease can strike at any age, it usually affects people in their most productive years, and women more frequently than men. New research findings and new approaches to diagnosis and treatment are being developed to combat scleroderma. Studies on scleroderma include investigations into various causes of the disease, research on vascular alterations and regulation of collagen synthesis, and development of diagnostic probes. Such studies may lead to new and improved treatments that will effectively eliminate the disease itself.

In order for this work to continue and in order to take advantage of the knowledge we have already gained, public awareness of scleroderma and of the importance of scientific research must be increased. The Federal Government and private voluntary organizations are thus working together to promote education and research on scleroderma.

To enhance public understanding of scleroderma and to recognize the important efforts to combat this disease, the Congress, by House Joint Resolution 274, has designated the week beginning June 11, 1989, as "National Scleroderma Awareness Week" 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 week beginning June 11, 1989, as National Scleroderma Awareness Week. I urge the people of the United States and educational, philanthropic, scientific, and medical organizations and professionals to participate in activities designed to further public awareness of the causes and treatment of scleroderma.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this sixteenth day of June, 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, 11:39 a.m., June 19, 1989*]

Continuation of Edward L. Rowny as Special Advisor to the President and Secretary of State for Arms Control Matters

June 16, 1989

The President today announced that Edward L. Rowny will continue to serve as Special Advisor to the President and Secretary of State for Arms Control Matters.

In 1985 Ambassador Rowny was named Special Representative for Arms Control and Disarmament Negotiations at the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. From 1981 to 1985, he served in Geneva as chief negotiator and head of the first U.S. delegation for strategic arms reduction negotiations. From 1941 to 1979, he served in the U.S. Army, retiring with the rank of lieutenant general. He commanded units from platoon through corps, serving in Africa and Italy in World War II; in Korea, 1950 to 1952; and in Vietnam, 1962 to 1963. In 1971 he was assigned to Brussels as the Deputy Chairman of the NATO Military Committee, where he set up the Mutual Balanced Force Reduction (MBFR) Negotiations. From 1973 to 1979, General Rowny was the Joint Chiefs of Staff representative to the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) in Geneva.

Ambassador Rowny graduated from Johns Hopkins University (B.S., 1937); the U.S. Military Academy, second lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, 1941; Yale University (M.A. and M.S., 1949); and American University (Ph.D., 1977). From 1980 to 1981, he was a fellow at the Woodrow Wilson Center of the Smithsonian Institution. He was born April 3, 1917, in Baltimore, MD.

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.

June 11

In the afternoon, the President and Mrs. Bush returned to the White House from a weekend stay at Camp David, MD.

June 12

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;

—a group of the Nation's Governors, to discuss the administration's clean air plan;

—congressional staff members, to discuss the administration's clean air plan;

—the congressional leadership, to discuss the administration's clean air plan.

The President declared that major disasters exist in areas located along the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers in Alaska as a result of flooding that began on May 1 and in areas of Ohio as a result of heavy rains and flooding that began on May 23. He directed the Federal Emergency Management Agency to provide assistance to supplement State and local recovery efforts.

In the afternoon the President traveled to Yellowstone National Park, WY, where he toured Fountain Flats, an area of the park devastated by forest fires in 1988. He then traveled to the Grand Teton National Park, WY, where he remained overnight at the Brinkerhoff Guest House.

June 14

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;

—Secretary of State James A. Baker III;

—John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President.

The President appointed Secretary of the Interior Manuel J. Lujan, Jr., as the Federal member of the Delaware and Susquehanna River Basin Commissions.

In the evening, the President and Mrs. Bush attended the President's Dinner at the Washington Convention Center.

June 15

The President met at the White House with:

—John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President.

In the afternoon, the President and Mrs. Bush hosted a reception for members of the Republican National Committee on the State Floor at the White House.

In the evening, the President and Mrs. Bush attended a performance of "Spirit of America" at the Capital Centre.

June 16

The President met at the White House with:

—the Vice President, for breakfast;

—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 heads of Federal law enforcement agencies, for lunch;

—Secretary of State James A. Baker III;

—John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President.

The President transmitted to the Congress fiscal year 1990 budget amendments totalling $1,189.1 million to implement his initiative to combat violent crime that was announced on May 15, 1989. These proposals would provide the following:

—$1,119.6 million for the Department of Justice. Of this amount, $1 billion would be used to expand Federal prison capacity. Additional funds are also requested for legal activities of the Department, the FBI, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the Office of Justice Programs.

—$50.7 million for the Federal judiciary, of which $40 million would cover the cost of processing increased numbers of criminal defendants and for additional Federal criminal prosecutions. The remaining $10.7 million is included for the drug testing of all Federal prisoners released on probation, parole, or supervised release.

—$18.8 million for the Department of the Treasury to enable the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms to provide additional personnel to investigate assault weapon and other firearms violations by armed career criminals and repeat offenders.

The details of the President's initiative are contained in the fact sheet entitled "Combating Violent Crime," issued by the White House Press Office on May 15.

The President declared that a disaster exists in Louisiana as a result of severe storms and tornadoes that struck the southern portion of the State on June 7–8.

In the afternoon, the President and Mrs. Bush left the White House for a weekend stay at Camp David, MD.

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 June 13

Joseph Bernard Gildenhorn,
of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Switzerland.

Martin Lewis Allday,
of Texas, to be Solicitor of the Department of the Interior, vice Ralph W. Tarr, resigned.

John F. Turner,
of Wyoming, to be Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, vice Frank H. Dunkle, resigned.

Deborah Wince-Smith,
of Ohio, to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Technology Policy, vice D. Bruce Merrifield, resigned.

Submitted June 15

Frederick Morris Bush,
of Maryland, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Luxembourg.

Chas. W. Freeman, Jr.,
of Rhode Island, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Submitted June 15—Continued

Stella Garcia Guerra,
of Texas, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Interior, vice Janet J. McCoy, resigned.

Edward T. Timperlake,
of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Veterans Affairs (Congressional and Public Affairs) (new position).

Raoul Lord Carroll,
of the District of Columbia, to be General Counsel, Department of Veterans Affairs (new position).

Withdrawn June 15

Janet J. McCoy,
of Oregon, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Interior, vice Richard Thomas Montoya, resigned, which was sent to the Senate on January 3, 1989.

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 June 12

Transcript:
Press briefings on the President's Clean Air Act amendment proposals—by William K. Reilly, Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, and Admiral James D. Watkins, Secretary of Energy

Released June 13

Advance text:
Remarks to students at the Teton Science School in Grand Teton National Park, WY

Advance text:
Remarks at the University of Nebraska in Lincoln

Released June 15

Fact sheet:
President's trip to Glynco, GA

Advance text:
Remarks at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Glynco, GA

Announcement:
Nomination of Margaret Person Currin to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of North Carolina

Released June 16

Announcement:
Distribution by Attorney General Richard L. Thornburgh to U.S. Attorneys of guidelines for plea bargaining in cases involving firearms.

Acts Approved by the President

Approved June 15

S. 767 / Public Law 101–37
Business Opportunity Development Reform Act Technical Corrections Act

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