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FOIA MARKER

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

OA/ID Number: 90519
Folder ID Number: 90519-012

Folder Title:
Monday, August 14, 1989

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
V	12	11	3	6

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet (George Bush Library)

Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
01. Schedule	Schedule of the President [redaction] (1 pp.)	08/14/89	(b)(3)	
02a. Log	White House Telephone Log [E.D.T.] [redaction of personal information] (2 pp.)	08/14/89	(b)(6)	
02b. Log	White House Telephone Log [Signal Switchboard] [redaction of personal information] (1 pp.)	08/154/89	(b)(6)	

Page 1 of 1

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Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Monday, August 14, 1989

Pinksheet Number: dw1415
OA/ID Number: 90519-012
Date Closed: 7/29/2009
FOIA/Sys Case #: 2009-0166-S
Re-review Case #:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

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RESTRICTION CODES

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SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

Monday, August 14, 1989

8:00 am (15 min)	<u>Intelligence Briefing</u> (Scowcroft/Sununu)	Oval Office
8:15 am (30 min)	<u>National Security Briefing</u>	Oval Office
8:45 am (30 min)	<u>Meeting with Governor Sununu</u>	Oval Office
9:15 am (45 min)	<u>Administrative Time</u>	Oval Office
10:00 am (30 min)	<u>Drug Policy Discussion</u> (Demarest) <i>thick</i>	Roosevelt Room (TAB A)
10:30 am (20 min)	<u>Meeting with EPA Administrator William Reilly</u> (Bates)	Oval Office (TAB B)
11:00 am (20 min)	<u>Photos with U. S. Ambassadors</u> (Scowcroft)	Oval Office (TAB C)
11:30 am (15 min)	<u>Signing Ceremony for Drought Relief Legislation</u> (McClure) <i>opwp</i>	Roosevelt Room (TAB D)
11:45 am (15 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
12:00 pm (60 min)	<u>Lunch</u>	Oval Office
1:00 pm (30 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
1:30 pm (40 min)	<u>Taping Session</u> (Demarest) <i>B.A.S.S. - 3/4"</i>	Library (TAB E)
2:15 pm (45 min)	<u>Diplomatic Credentials Ceremony</u> (Scowcroft)	Residence (TAB F)
3:00 pm (30 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office

UNP 08/11/89
5:00 pm



3:30 pm
(30 min)

Administrative Time

Oval Office

4:00 pm
(30 min)

Meeting with Governor Sununu

Oval Office

4:30 pm
(15 min)

Personal Staff Time

Oval Office

4:45 pm
(20 min)

GBFP Reception
(Card)

Residence
(TAB G)

7:53 add Sununu 8:01 add Bates, Scowcroft (b)(3) 8:13 (b)(3) out
8:14 VP in 8:21 Bates + Scowcroft out 8:37 VP + Sununu out
8:55 add Sununu 8:56 Sununu out 9:00 Darman, Sununu + Bennett
9:36 Bennett out 9:38 Darman + Sununu out 9:46 add Scowcroft
9:50 add Sununu 10:01 Scowcroft out 10:01 add Jack Steen
10:07 add Demarest, Steen + Sununu out 10:10 Potter + Demarest to Roosevelt Rm.
10:34 Potter + Police Chiefs et al to Oval for photos 10:39 all out 10:40 add Fitzwater
10:44 Fitzwater out 10:46 add Reilly, Bates + Sununu 11:04 all out; add Scowcroft
11:11 add Hughes, Amb. Bloch et al 11:13 all out; Scowcroft remains 11:13 add Amb. Moore et al
11:17 Amb. Moore, all out; Scowcroft remains 11:18 add Amb. Walker et al
11:23 all out except Scowcroft 11:27 add Amb. Ledergerd + family et al
11:33 all out 11:37 Potter to ~~Roosevelt Rm.~~ Roosevelt Rm. + remarks 11:40 conclude remarks + signing
11:41 Potter to Oval w/ Sen. Yvette + Sen. Dole + Fred McClure
11:45 Yvette out; add Sununu 11:50 all out 11:58 add Ray Scott + 2 for lunch
1:55 Ray Scott et al dpt 1:59 add Bates, Scowcroft, Chinese Amb. Hong Xu + 1 to Oval
1:31 all out 1:33 Potter dpt Oval 1:35 am Library Taping session
1:50 dpt LBray 1:52 am Oval 2:12 add Scowcroft 2:14 dpt Oval w/ Scow
2:45 am Blue Rm 2:17 add El Salvador Ambassador 2:26 El Salvador et al dpt
2:28 add Turkish Ambassador et al 2:36 Turkish Amb et al out
2:37 add Indian Amb. et al 2:44 dpt Indian Amb out
2:46 add Tonga Ambassador 2:48 Ambassador out
2:52 dpt 2:54 am Oval w/ amb. Joseph Reed 3:00 add Jennifer Fitzgerald
3:14 all out 3:15 add Jennifer Fitzgerald 3:18 Fitzgerald out 3:32 Firestone
4:00 add Sununu 4:01 add VP 4:03 Firestone 4:30 Sununu + VP out

UNP 08/11/89
6:00 pm

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

4:32 add amount 4:45 Poles + amount to Poles.
4:07 Poles are ~~at~~ 78 - announced to E. Poles - Poles
4:58 Poles are 2nd 78 Re.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

AUGUST 14th , 1989

E. D. T. PRESIDENT BUSH

	TIME		NAME	ACTION
	PLACED	DISC		
OUT	AM		MRS. BARBARA BUSH	
xxx INC	7:15	xxx 7:33	(b)(6)	TLKD-OK
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM		LEE ATWATER OFC: WASHINGTON, D.C. 863-8848	GIVING SPEECH TOLD PATTY PRESOCK. LW TLKD-OK 11:24 AM.
xxx INC	10:46	xxx 11:27		
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM		MRS. SHELIA SMITH	
xxx INC	11:08	xxx 11:10	(b)(6)	TLKD-OK 11:09 AM.
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM		MR. MICHEAL DEAVER WASHINGTON, D.C. 784-2000	TLKD-OK
xxx INC	2:06	xxx 2:07		
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
xxx OUT	2:38	xxx 3:32	MR. DAVID PACKARD OFC: PALO ALTO, CA. 415 857-2627	IN RES. TOLD MS. PRESOCK LW TLKD-OK 3:29 PM.
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	xxx AM		MR. JAKE SIMMONS WASHINGTON, D.C. 275-7196	TLKD-OK
xxx INC	3:26	xxx 3:28		

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

E. D. T. PRESIDENT BUSH

AUGUST 14th , 1989

	TIME		NAME	ACTION
	PLACED	DISC		
~~OUT~~	~~3:44~~	~~AM~~	CONGRESSMAN SONNY MONTGOMERY OFC: MERIDIAN, MS. 601 693-6681	TLKD-OK
INC	3:44	PM		
OUT		AM		
INC		PM		
~~OUT~~	~~3:55~~	~~AM~~	MR. MARVIN BUSH (b)(6)	TLKD-OK
~~INC~~		PM		
OUT		AM		
INC		PM		
~~OUT~~	~~3:59~~	~~AM~~	MS. LUCY COLE (b)(6)	BY TOLD MRS. PRESOCK TLKD-OK 4:04 PM.
~~INC~~		PM		
OUT		AM		
INC		PM		
~~OUT~~	~~5:50~~	~~AM~~	MRS. PATTY PRESOCK OFC: WASHINGTON, D.C. WHITE HOUSE ADMIN. EXT. 540	TLKD-OK
~~INC~~		PM		
OUT		AM		
INC		PM		
~~OUT~~	~~5:53~~	~~AM~~	MS. ROSE ZAMARIA OFC: WASHINGTON, D.C. 456-2663	TLKD-OK
~~INC~~		PM		
OUT		AM		
INC		PM		
OUT		AM		
INC		PM		

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

SIGNAL SWITCHBOARD

August 14, 1989

	TIME		NAME	ACTION
	PLACED	DISC		
OUT	7:56 AM	8:00	Secretary James A. Baker III Mr. Swift's Residence	Tlkd-ok 7:57 AM via Secure Voice
INC	PM		(b)(6)	
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			

PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMENTS

LOCATION Washington, D.C.

DATE 14 August 1989

TIME	MOVEMENTS
0655	Oval Office
1012	Roosevelt Room
1036	Oval Office
1138	Roosevelt Room
1142	Oval Office
1335	Library
1353	Oval Office
1415	State Floor
1454	Oval Office
1647	State Floor
1747	Residence

Monday, August 14

6:55 The President to the Oval Office
1:35 The President to Library for taping session 1:52 to
the Oval Office
2:15 The President to the State Floor for Diplomatic
Credential Ceremony
2:54 The President to the Oval Office
4:15 Guests arrive for George Bush for President '88 Finance
Committee 236
4:47 The President to the State Floor
5:45 The President to the Second Floor via the Grand Stair
7:00 Guests arrive Second Floor for cocktails and dinner 19
7:30 Dinner served
9:05 Guests depart
9:15 Retired



News Summary

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1989 -- 6 a.m. EDT EDITION

TODAY'S HEADLINES

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

Leland Plane Found Crashed Into Cliff, Without Survivors -- A U.S. Air Force helicopter flying low over a remote mountain ridge in western Ethiopia Sunday discovered the wreckage of a small twin-engine airplane that vanished six days ago while carrying Rep. Mickey Leland and 15 others to a refugee camp. (Washington Post, AP)

Leland Acclaimed For 'Noble' Crusade -- President Bush and Congress Sunday paid tribute to Rep. Leland as a relentless crusader for the poor and powerless, a black activist who turned his passions into law and became a major force in the political establishment on Capitol Hill. (Washington Post, AP)

Two Captured Soldiers Dead, Israel Radio Reportedly Is Told -- Sheik Obeid...has told interrogators that two of the three soldiers for whom Israel hoped to exchange him are already dead, informed sources said Sunday. (Washington Post)

NATIONAL NEWS

Darman: Eliminate Threat Of Recession With Lower Interest Rates -- Doubts about how long the economy will continue to sputter along its current growth path have evoked a rare expression of White House concern over the tight-fisted monetary policy of the Federal Reserve Board. (Washington Post, UPI)

NETWORK NEWS (Sunday evening)

REP. LELAND -- Sunday the wreckage of the plane carrying Rep. Leland and 15 other people was found.

HOSTAGES -- Sheik Obeid told the Israelis that two of the three Israeli soldiers held prisoner in Lebanon are dead.

LEBANON -- Beirut had its fiercest fighting since the Christian-led army vowed last March to drive Syrian forces out of Lebanon.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS...A-1

NATIONAL NEWS.....A-7

NETWORK NEWS.....B-1

TALK SHOWS.....C-1

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

LELAND PLANE FOUND CRASHED INTO CLIFF, WITHOUT SURVIVORS

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia -- A U.S. Air Force helicopter flying low over a remote mountain ridge in western Ethiopia Sunday discovered the wreckage of a small twin-engine airplane that vanished six days ago while carrying Rep. Mickey Leland and 15 others to a refugee camp.

There apparently were no survivors of the crash against the face of a rocky cliff 300 feet below the peak of a 4,500-foot mountain.

Air Force rescuers...confirmed the deaths of 12 persons, whose bodies were widely scattered about the site. The bodies of four others, presumed to be in the wreckage, were unaccounted for by nightfall.

(Neil Henry, Washington Post, A1)

LELAND ACCLAIMED FOR 'NOBLE' CRUSADE

Bush, Congress Pay Tribute To Champion Of The Poor And Powerless

President Bush and Congress Sunday paid tribute to Rep. Leland as a relentless crusader for the poor and powerless, a black activist who turned his passions into law and became a major force in the political establishment on Capitol Hill.

Awaking to reports that no survivors were found when U.S. search teams discovered the wreckage of a plane that had been carrying Leland and 15 others to an Ethiopian refugee camp last Monday, the lawmaker's friends and colleagues in Houston and Washington reacted with virtually the same thought: that he died as he had lived -- in what Bush called a "noble cause."

"In his search to look into the plight of the world's most desperate and hungry individuals, Representative Leland represented the best in compassion that we as a nation possess," said Speaker Foley.

"Mickey Leland died as he lived: on a mission of mercy and hope for victims of poverty, injustice, racism and hunger," said Sen. Kennedy.

(Helen Dewar, Washington Post, A1)

Leland Tributes/President

President Bush expressed his "profound sadness" Sunday at the crash in Ethiopia of an airplane that was carrying Rep. Leland and 15 other persons.

Returning to the White House by helicopter from Camp David, Bush also conveyed his thanks to the government of Ethiopia and the U.S. military team that found the wreckage.

"I want to...simply express the profound sadness that we feel at the loss of the lives in Ethiopia," said the President.

He said he had not yet spoken with the Texas congressman's wife, Alison, "but I certainly express my profound sadness, profound regrets over all this to her, and to their child." ...

"It's a sadness for everybody. He was an outstanding man, a man of great humor," Bush said.... "Everyone from Texas knew of his lively nature and his commitment to helping others." ...

Bush also thanked "everybody that involved themselves in this almost unprecedented search, and certainly the government of Ethiopia, who could not, I'm told, have been more cooperative." (AP)

PENTAGON/LELAND

Pentagon officials said Sunday the plane bearing Rep. Leland and his party "basically disintegrated" when it flew into an Ethiopian mountainside and caught fire.

Navy Capt. Stan Bloyer said eight U.S. and Ethiopian officials were guarding the wreckage overnight and that the retrieval of remains was expected to begin at first light Monday -- about 10 p.m. EDT Sunday.

"We would like to extend our deepest sympathy and condolence to the families involved," he said....

The State Department also expressed condolences, saying the crash "apparently has resulted in the death of all those aboard." (AP)

PENTAGON/CRASH INVESTIGATION

U.S. officials are ready to help investigate the crash in Ethiopia of a plane carrying Rep. Leland and his party if that country's government requests aid, a Pentagon official says....

[Navy Capt. Stan] Bloyer said U.S. officials are ready to assist should the Ethiopian government request help in conducting an inquiry into the crash. (AP)

CONGRESSIONAL ESCORT BEING SENT TO ETHIOPIA

Speaker Foley assembled a congressional delegation to Ethiopia to escort Rep. Leland's remains back to the U.S. once they are positively identified.

Foley arranged for the escort plane to leave the U.S. Monday for the Ethiopian capital of Addis Ababa, said Rep. Dellums....

The escort will be made up of four Democrats and two Republicans, including Bill Emerson...and Rep. Gray, Dellums said(Lynne Varner, UPI)

PRESIDENT/CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

...President Bush was dispatching two aides with a congressional delegation bound for Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, Monday to bring back the remains of Rep. Leland and other Americans.... Frederick McClure, the White House's top lobbyist, and a deputy, Nicholas Calio, will join four members of Congress on the mission. (Christopher Connell, AP)

SEARCH AID 'COULDN'T HURT' ETHIOPIAN LINKS TO U.S.

While the search for Rep. Leland's missing plane ended with Sunday's tragic discovery, the unanticipated cooperation that resulted between Ethiopia and the U.S. has helped the two nations tentatively improve ties....

U.S. officials suspect that [Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam's] desire to improve ties is probably why Ethiopian officials were so helpful in locating the missing U.S. congressman. "It certainly couldn't hurt" their cause, the administration said.

Although the State Department is reviewing Col. Mengistu's proposals -- and would like to improve ties if possible -- officials caution that a dramatic upturn in relations is not expected anytime soon. One called full diplomatic relations "rather unlikely."

(Warren Stroble, Washington Times, A9)

TWO CAPTURED SOLDIERS DEAD, ISRAEL REPORTEDLY IS TOLD

JERUSALEM -- Sheik Obeid...has told interrogators that two of the three soldiers for whom Israel hoped to exchange him are already dead, informed sources said Sunday.

Military authorities are not convinced that Obeid is telling the truth and continue to wait for definitive evidence about the fate of the soldiers...the sources said.

However, the sheik's assertion and reports from Lebanon that tend to back it up appear to have dealt a serious blow to Israel's hope of realizing what it says was its primary aim in capturing Obeid....

Sunday, military spokesmen did not directly deny the report of the two soldiers' deaths but said that Israel would continue to consider its prisoners to be alive unless it receives documentary proof they are dead from an official source such as the Red Cross....

Israeli commentators said that if the two soldiers are considered dead, the government could face more pressure from the U.S. to agree to a bargain involving only American or Western hostages, yet at the same time have little to offer Israelis to compensate for the release of prisoners who have been involved in terrorist acts or the ongoing Arab uprising in the occupied territories.

(Jackson Diehl, Washington Post, A1)

ISRAELI PRIME MINISTER SEES AMERICAN U.N. AMBASSADOR

JERUSALEM -- Prime Minister Shamir stressed Iran's importance in resolving the Lebanese hostage crisis in talks on Sunday with...Ambassador Pickering, aides said.

Pickering, a former ambassador to Israel, said his visit, during which he met Shamir and Foreign Minister Arens separately, was part of a world tour to discuss U.N. matters.

He declined comment on the substance of the talks.

But Shamir's office said the prime minister stressed that Iran...could play a key role in ending the crisis.

(Reuters)

CHRISTIAN FIGHTERS DRIVE BACK SYRIAN-LED OFFENSIVE IN LEBANON

BEIRUT -- Lebanese Christian fighters Sunday beat back an attempt led by Syrian ground forces to punch through the strategic mountain ridge of Suq al Gharb above Beirut.

It was the first such thrust by Moslem troops against what is the gateway fortification to the Christian-held presidential palace, and marked a further escalation of the ferocious fighting that has engulfed the Lebanese capital over the past four days.

The civilian casualty toll since Thursday has risen to about 100 dead and 300 wounded.

(Nora Boustany, Washington Post, A15)

ISRAELI MINISTERS SLAM SYRIA, IRAQ IN LEBANON CHAOS

JERUSALEM -- Foreign Minister Arens Monday slammed Syrian actions in Lebanon and called on the superpowers to stop the bloodletting in Beirut.

Another government minister blamed Iraq for intensifying its role in the fierce battles in which at least 550 people have been killed or wounded since Thursday....

"In my opinion there must be an international effort...made up of the superpowers, and I have no doubt they could exert pressure and stop the Syrians," [said Arens].

-more-

(Reuters)

U.S. UNSURE IF IRAN WANTS TALKS
Hope Ebbs For Imminent Release Of Hostages

After 2½ weeks on an emotional roller coaster that dipped and soared between fear for the lives of American hostages in Lebanon and hints that they might be freed, U.S. officials now believe it is unrealistic to expect an imminent resolution of the crisis that has bedeviled them since 1982.

The problem, according to State Department officials and others involved in Mideast policy, is that the Bush administration has been unable to determine the authenticity or seriousness of suggestions that Iran wants indirect talks about the hostages....

Some kind of turning point may have been triggered by Israel's July 28 abduction of...Sheik Obeid and the reported retaliatory killing of Lt. Col. Higgins, U.S. officials have cautiously acknowledged. But they said initial speculation that these events might produce a quick and dramatic result has given way to the view that a resolution is likely to be weeks or even months away.

The Obeid kidnapping may have marked the start of a process that could lead to the release of the eight Americans and seven other foreign hostages in Lebanon and abatement of the decade-long hostility between the U.S. and Iran, the officials said.

(John Goshko, Washington Post, A16)

IRANIAN CLERIC SAYS U.S. IS ENEMY NO. 1

ATHENS -- A senior Iranian cleric said the U.S. is Iran's No. 1 enemy, echoing views of hard-liners opposed to President Rafsanjani's offer to negotiate with Washington on the hostage crisis.

Hojatoleslam Mohammed Ali Ansari was quoted Sunday by Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency as saying it was "necessary to preserve the Imam's (Khomeini's) clear and explicit line on every issue, especially in foreign policy." ...

"We must always see the (U.S.) as the No. 1 foreign enemy of the Islamic revolution," Ansari, a former secretary in Khomeini's personal bureau, told [thousands of mourners gathered at the shrine of the late Ayatollah].

(UPI)

IRAN SAYS ITS INFLUENCE WITH HOSTAGE HOLDERS UNLIKELY TO WORK

LONDON -- Iran again offered conditional help in freeing Western hostages in Lebanon but said Sunday that it is unlikely to have much influence with their captors.

The official news agency IRNA, monitored by the BBC, said Iran's influence on the groups holding the hostages was "merely spiritual."

Although this had sometimes been effective in the past, IRNA added: "But it is likely this time this influence would not be productive because it also depends on the interests of Lebanese Moslems..."

The agency said such interests included a halt to U.S. and Israeli interference in Lebanon.

IRNA said Iran was ready to use its influence for the hostages' release if the U.S. "fulfilled its legal responsibility" in releasing Iranian assets.... The IRNA report [also] called on the U.S. to present a comprehensive plan for the release of all the hostages.

(Reuters)

HARD-LINERS FIGHT FOR INFLUENCE IN IRAN'S NEW GOVERNMENT

DUBAI, United Arab Emirates -- Radical Islamic leaders are fighting hard to get the key foreign and intelligence posts in Iran's new government, which could create a split in foreign and economic policy.

Newly elected President Rafsanjani is expected to announce his Cabinet after parliament reconvenes in the coming week....

"If the hard-liners get these posts, there will inevitably be confrontation over future policy," said an Iranian analysts....

Iranian political sources close to senior parliamentarians in Tehran said Rafsanjani appears assured of getting the men he wants into the main economic portfolios, but the radicals believe he can't exclude them entirely.

(Eric Hall, Reuter, Washington Times, A12)

U.S. TO KEEP PRESSURE ON NICARAGUA, BUSH ADMINISTRATION SAYS

A senior Bush administration official said Sunday the U.S. and Europe must continue pressuring Nicaragua to force its Sandinista government to become more democratic.

Bernard Aronson, assistant secretary of state for Inter-American affairs, said on ABC-TV's "This Week with David Brinkley" that that was the only way to hold Nicaragua to its promise to allow free elections next February....

Aronson said the U.S. needed "to keep the pressure on now to make sure they don't get to evade their promises as they've done for 10 years."

..."Part of that pressure is a willingness on the part of the democracies, including the Europeans, not to reward the Sandinistas with economic assistance until they comply with their promises," Aronson said.

NICARAGUAN PARTY NAMES PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

MANAGUA -- The Social Christian Party Sunday became the first political group to name its presidential candidate for February elections in Nicaragua.

The party chose businessman Erick Ramirez Benavente, 40, to run for president and Rina Maria Cordoba de Taboada as [for vice-president]....

The Democratic Conservative Party said Sunday it would choose a candidate in the next few days while the UNO, the strongest opposition group, said it would announce its nominee in three weeks. The ruling Sandinista National Liberation Front plans to name its candidate in the first two weeks of September. Sandinista officials have said President Ortega and Vice President Sergio Ramirez will run for reelection. (Reuter)

U.S. TROOPS MANEUVER NEAR PANAMA AIR FORCE BASE, REPORT SAYS

PANAMA CITY -- U.S. troops in armored personnel carriers and other vehicles maneuvered close to a Panamanian Air Force base early Saturday morning, a pro-government newspaper said Sunday.

But a U.S. Army spokesman said five vehicles had been sent to escort a U.S. mail truck to Panama City airport after it was stopped at a Panamanian army roadblock.

La Republica newspaper said U.S. troops, alleging they were guarding a mail truck, drove close to a Panamanian Air Force base in the early hours of Saturday. Panamanian infantry units were mobilized immediately in response, it said.

The newspaper said the U.S. operation...was another display of might in open violation of the 1977 Panama Canal treaties. (Reuter)

INDONESIA HITS OUT AT POSSIBLE U.S. BASE IN SINGAPORE

JAKARTA, Indonesia -- A senior Indonesian government official has attacked Singapore's offer to play host to U.S. military bases, saying it would create instability in the region.

"Indonesia's stand is clear. A new foreign base will create instability within the region. We will respond to that," said the official, who declined to be named, in an interview Sunday night....

"If Singapore really wants to have a foreign military base, it would mean a setback for ASEAN," the Indonesian official said.

(Muklis Ali, Reuter)

EDITOR'S NOTE: "BUSH'S STATEMENT ON THE LELAND AIR TRAGEDY," by the AP, appears in The Washington Post, page A19.

NATIONAL NEWS

BUDGET CHIEF WANTS FED TO LOWER INTEREST RATES

In a clear sign that the Bush administration is more worried about the softening economy than it has publicly acknowledged, OMB Director Darman Sunday complained that the Federal Reserve is holding interest rates too high, and he asserted that the Fed will be to blame if a recession occurs.

Darman said that Fed policy-making should "be more attentive to the need to avoid tipping this economy into recession." If a slump occurs, he said, "it will be because they erred on the side of caution" in fighting inflation by keeping a tight grip on the money supply.

Darman's criticism of the Fed, which he made on NBC-TV's "Meet the Press," was unusually harsh for an administration official and marked the first such attack on the central bank since the economy began to show signs of weakness in the second quarter of this year....

Darman's remarks suggest that the administration may be ready to embark on a new campaign aimed at prodding the Fed to ease credit more quickly. The budget director said it "would be a fair conclusion" to say that he wanted the Fed to bring rates down further.

(Paul Blustein, Washington Post, A7)

Darman: Eliminate Threat Of Recession With Lower Interest Rates

Doubts about how long the economy will continue to sputter along its current growth path have evoked a rare expression of White House concern over the tight-fisted monetary policy of the Federal Reserve Board.

Appearing Sunday on the NBC News program "Meet the Press," OMB Director Darman...advocated lower interest rates by the Fed to fend off any threat of recession....

"I think it's quite important that the Fed appreciate that growth is indeed fundamental to the health of this economy," he said, "and that they not become obsessed with concern about things going well for too long."

...Amid talk that the slowing economy may be headed for worse than the "soft landing" desired by the Fed, even as the stock market soars to record highs, Darman hinted at discord over how to keep the economy on a course to further prosperity.

"I think the Fed has had a difficult job," he said. "I'm fearful that they may have been a little bit too concerned that things have been going well and that they may have been a little bit tight. If we do have a recession, I think it will be because they erred on the side of caution."

(Norman Sandler, UPI)

POLL SAYS DRUGS TOP TEEN FEARS

Drug abuse is the No. 1 concern of teens in the U.S., says a new Gallup poll released Monday by drug czar William Bennett. Bennett is releasing the survey to support his controversial plan to combat the nation's drug problems. Tuesday, he reviews an early draft of that plan with President Bush....

The poll shows 60 percent of 500 teens surveyed last month said concern over drug abuse outranks fear of AIDS, alcohol, unemployment and war.... The poll also shows 54 percent of high school seniors said they have used drugs. (Jack Kelley & Sam Meddis, USA Today, 3A)

**'DIFFICULT CHOICES' NEEDED TO RAISE FUNDS
FOR DRUG WAR, BENNETT SAYS**

Drug policy director Bennett says he doesn't think new taxes are needed to wage his expanded war on drugs, but Congress must "make some difficult choices" to find the money....

Bennett on Sunday defended Nancy Reagan's "Just Say No" campaign and other Reagan administration efforts to combat drugs, saying that drug users themselves -- not failed government policies -- are to blame for the way the problem has spread through society.

Asked on CBS' "Face the Nation" if he would recommend raising taxes as part of his new anti-drug strategy, Bennett replied, "Don't think we need taxes."

But he insisted, "The money will be there. We will put our cards on the table. We will suggest what we want to do and we will propose spending more money. Then we will see what the Congress wants to do.

"It means making some difficult choices," he said.

(Christopher Connell, AP)

Bennett: Drug War Will Test Congress

Drug czar Bennett said Sunday that the cost of a national plan to be announced by President Bush early next month will test the commitment of Congress to the war on drugs.

"I will tell you that this plan has...budget implications," Bennett said. "Those implications are serious. And I think when people see this plan, they will see that this President is serious," he said on CBS' "Face the Nation." ...

With the proposal still not officially announced by the President, Bennett refused Sunday to reveal any specifics or comment on reports that the cost will be \$7 billion.

(Jay Mallin, Washington Times, A3)

WATKINS OBJECTS TO ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT BILL

Despite repeated promises that his agency's badly polluted nuclear weapons plants will meet environmental laws, Energy Secretary Watkins is raising objections to enforcement legislation, saying it leaves him too little "wiggle room."

In a recent interview with UPI, Watkins also said he believes many of the environment violations at the weapons plants were "unwitting" and therefore it would be "unfair" to subject plant managers to criminal penalties such as prison terms.

On the enforcement legislation, Watkins said Congress should trust him to move swiftly against poor environmental practices in his department and hold off on pending bills giving state officials and the EPA new oversight powers over federal facilities....

"I am saying, give me a year, then monitor me and if you need to do more...let's work together next year," Watkins said. "Give me some wiggle room and then let's work together." ...

"I think it's premature to move too aggressively on additional thumbscrews on the system that could well lead to what I would call mischief in the system where we lose control and, all of a sudden, you can have some capricious action taken...to help defeat the best national interest," he said.

Watkins said a prime example of "capricious" state action was New York Gov. Cuomo's effort to dismantle the Shoreham nuclear power plant on Long Island.

(George Lobsenz, UPI)

BILL BARRING BIAS AGAINST DISABLED HOLDS WIDE IMPACT

Legislation to bar discrimination against the disabled in the workplace, public accommodations, transportation and communications services is likely to cost businesses hundreds of millions of dollars a year, representatives of trade and industry groups say.

And the bill, described as the most comprehensive civil rights measure in 25 years, will almost certainly invite a wave of lawsuits, business lobbyists said....

In the face of strong support from the White House and grass-roots political organizations, business groups are not trying to stop the measure. But they are concerned about how much it will cost them and are seeking amendments to clarify ambiguous language and to influence the regulations that will eventually define how the law is put into effect.

(Susan Rasky, New York Times, A1)

BLOCH PROBE HURT BY EARLY REPORTS, JUSTICE SAYS

The espionage investigation of Felix Bloch was "compromised" by the early disclosure of information about the case, according to the Justice Department.

"There is no doubt that the premature disclosure that there was an ongoing investigation did compromise the investigation," Justice Department spokesman David Runkel told reporters. He declined to elaborate on how the probe was compromised.

The statement on Friday represented a harsher assessment of the damage caused by revelations about the ongoing spy investigation and an indication that it is bogged down. But one FBI official said Sunday that investigators were continuing to amass evidence against Bloch.

(Bill Gertz, Washington Times, A7)

MISSION ACCOMPLISHED: COLUMBIA GLIDES HOME

All-Military Crew Pilots Oldest Space Shuttle To Perfect Landing

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE -- The oldest space shuttle glided to a perfect landing in the Mojave Desert Sunday, completing a secret mission to deploy a spy satellite and reportedly conduct experiments for...SDI.

Columbia, though dirty, sustained little damage to the tiles that protect it from the heat of the fiery reentry...said Ed Janner, shuttle support manager for the Air Force at Edwards....

"It was an apparently perfect landing," observed Nancy Lovato, a spokeswoman for NASA.

(AP, Washington Post, A8)

EDITOR'S NOTE: "Bennett Moves Into High Gear; 234-Page Plan To Go To Bush," by Judy Keen, appears in USA Today, page 3A.

"Republican Courtship Campaign Is Paying Off As Conservative Democrats Make Switch In South," by James Perry, appears in The Wall Street Journal, page A10.

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY

(Sunday evening, August 13)

(ABC News was pre-empted by sports)

LELAND

NBC's Garrick Utley: It has been a mystery all week and now the tragedy is confirmed. Today, in a remote region of western Ethiopia, the wreckage of the plane carrying Congressman Mickey Leland and 15 other people was found. Twelve bodies have been accounted for although not yet identified, four are missing, but there is no sign of survivors.

NBC's Mike Boettcher reports from Addis Ababa that only a slight glare given-off by the tangled wreckage gave away the plane's location 1,000 feet below the peak of a mountain and at the base of a cliff.

(Capt. Stan Bloyer, Pentagon spokesman: "It does not appear that there was an attempt to make a forced landing or a crash landing [but] it appeared that [the plane] impacted at true speed in the side of the mountain.")

Throughout the afternoon helicopters refueled in mid-air so they could continue ferrying special squads assigned to recover the bodies to the site of the crash. Nightfall forced the suspension of flights until tomorrow. Congressman Gary Ackerman, Leland's colleague and friend, joined the search and never gave up hope that Leland and his delegation would be found alive. But after Ackerman's helicopter hovered a few feet above the wrecked plane he knew there was no hope for Leland.

(Rep. Ackerman: "The plane went nose first right into the rocks. The two wings sheared off just about instantaneously and their left [sic] almost melted to the top of the fuselage. The rest of the fuselage is gone, the engines are melted, everything is missing.")

Leland's aircraft had apparently tried to follow a river to a refugee camp which was their intended destination. The plane crashed 20 miles short of the camp. The plane had not turned back despite the dangerous weather. Ackerman said that was Leland's way, to continue pressing on.

(Ackerman: "He was right where we knew he'd be, just a couple miles away from where he was going. When we got here we said, 'He wasn't the kind of guy that could ever be turned around.' But he was most of the way to where he was going [and] the weather wasn't going to stop him -- that he had an important mission to fulfill, that there are people who are starving all over the world. And we know, and knew, and so did all of our colleagues in the country, that he is one guy who made a tremendous difference.")

The American general who directed the search sat quiet and alone this evening. His men had accomplished their mission, but the news was the worst. Tomorrow morning American military men will begin the difficult task of recovering the bodies and bringing them back home.

-more-

NBC's Henry Champ reports on the life of Mickey Leland.

(Alma Newsom, Leland's press secretary: "We received a call about 6:45 our time [that said] the plane was located [and that there were] no survivors.")

What his friends and colleagues had bravely refused to believe for six days was true: Mickey Leland and his party of volunteers were dead. (President Bush: "Sadness for everybody. He was an outstanding man, a man of great humor. Everyone from Texas knew of his lively nature and his commitment to help others.")

It was Leland's fifth visit to Ethiopia, a place he said had become his passion. Over the years Leland had convinced Congress to give \$800 million to that starving region. That money saved many lives, yet Leland said he was constantly haunted by the hunger and the image of a 12-year-old girl he saw die before his eyes in 1985.

(Rep. Dellums: "I believe that the nation and the world have lost a considerable number of very caring and compassionate and concerned human beings.")

At his church in Houston, friends prayed for the man who sent poor black children to Israel because he hoped to bridge festering hostilities between Houston's black and Jewish communities. His Hispanic friends will remember his successful efforts to free political prisoners in Cuba and the elderly of Texas will remember his generic drug law, which Leland secured in spite of a powerful pharmaceutical lobby. While other Democrats worried about the "L-word," Leland said he was proud to be a liberal. He will be remembered for his work among the starving in sub-Saharan Africa. He was there before television cameras recorded the misery and he was still there when the eyes of the world turned away. (NBC-Lead)

CBS's Connie Chung: Rescuers in western Ethiopia found the wreckage today of the plane carrying Texas Congressman Mickey Leland and 15 others. Most of the bodies were badly burned, making identification difficult, but searchers did find some of Leland's belongings. The group was flying to a refugee camp last Monday when it flew directly into a cliff.

CBS's Peter Schweitzer reports from Addis Ababa that the plane was spotted by two U.S. Blackhawk helicopters in rugged country 4,300 feet up a mountainside. The aircraft apparently went down in heavy rain 20 miles short of its destination. The severity of the impact made positive identification of all the victims difficult. Congressman Gary Ackerman was on one of the helicopters and said one of the victims was Leland. Ackerman had worried all week that the military wasn't deploying enough resources in the search and that Leland and his party were out there alive and waiting to be rescued.

(Rep. Ackerman: "He was right where we knew he'd be, just a couple of miles away from where he was going. The plane went nose first right into the rocks. The two wings sheared-off and they told us that everybody had died instantaneously [at] the moment of impact.")

One week after Leland's plane disappeared, one of the largest search operations ever conducted is finally over.

CBS's Ron Allen reports that flags were lowered to half-staff at the Capitol to honor Leland as a humanitarian who died as he lived, on a journey to help those less fortunate. News of Leland's death hit hard among those who had maintained a vigil at his office.

(Capt. Stan Bloyer, Pentagon spokesman: "The condition of the airplane is extensively destroyed, basically disintegrated.")

President Bush, who had ordered the largest search-and-rescue operation in recent memory for his fellow Texan, expressed his sadness.

(President Bush: "It's a sadness for everybody. He was an outstanding man, a man of great humor. Everyone from Texas knew of his lively nature and his commitment to helping others.")

Leland's friends said he would want everyone to focus on the reason he went to Ethiopia.

(Jesse Jackson: "I have watched him stand in these halls [of Congress] and literally break down crying trying to appeal to other congresspeople to be sensitive to the fact that people in Ethiopia, way up in the hillside, were clutching to his ankles and dying before his eyes.")

(Rep. Dellums: "There are people like Mickey Leland who go out there to risk their lives for their fellow human beings and I love him and I admire him and he will always be alive in my soul and in my spirit as long as I'm alive and well.")

It's believed that Leland is only the third member of Congress to die while overseas on official business. A delegation of congressmen is preparing to travel to Ethiopia to accompany the bodies of Leland and his party back to the U.S. President Bush has also dispatched members of his staff to Ethiopia. (CBS-Lead)

HOSTAGES

NBC's Stan Bernard reports from Israel that the Israeli Cabinet went into its regular Sunday meeting very unhappy because The London Sunday Times reported that Sheik Obeid told the Israelis that two of the three Israeli soldiers held prisoner in Lebanon are dead. The soldiers, according to the British paper, died within hours of an ambush north of the Israeli border. They have been missing since early 1986. The paper said it had confirmation of the deaths from Arab sources in Beirut. A military spokesman knocked down the report, calling it a bargaining ploy.

(Gen. Lapid, Israeli Army spokesman: "We consider our prisoners of war and our missing in action soldiers as living until positive evidence proves it to the contrary.")

There were rumors before the newspaper report that the two soldiers were dead and Israel demanded proof that they were alive before negotiations could proceed. Israel had linked the freeing of all the Western hostages to the three Israeli soldiers. Now Israel may have to come up with another bargaining position. (NBC-3)

LEBANON

Utey reports that Beirut experienced its fiercest fighting since the Christian-led army vowed last March to drive Syrian forces out of Lebanon. Both sides launched a large ground offensive and both sides claimed success. At least 20 people were killed or wounded.

(NBC-2, CBS-2)

POLAND

Utley reports that Lech Walesa will meet tomorrow with the leaders of other opposition parties to discuss forming a coalition government because the current prime minister, a communist, has not been able to form a communist-led government in parliament. Walesa said he is not interested in becoming prime minister, but a Solidarity spokesman said Walesa is considering it. (NBC-4)

HUNGARY

Utley reports that after Hungary tore down its barbed wire fence on its western border that hundreds of East Germans went to Budapest to escape to the West. Three hundred are camped out at the West German embassy in Budapest waiting to get visas and more East Germans are arriving every day. Today West Germany announced that it's going to close its embassy, at least temporarily, because its staff's ability to handle the visa requests is "totally exhausted." (NBC-5)

DARMAN

Utley reports that OMB Director Darman today said that the Fed may have been too tight in its management of the nation's money supply. He urged the Fed to let interest rates fall and he warned of the consequences if it does not: recession.
(Richard Darman: "I would say that insofar as we are concerned about recession we should all worry about the Fed."
Reporter: "You'd like to see the Fed bring down interest rates more than it has so far?"
Darman: "That would be a fair conclusion.")
Clearly the Bush Administration is concerned about a recession and is saying if it happens, don't blame us. (NBC-7, CBS-5)

SPACE SHUTTLE COLUMBIA

Chung reports that Columbia returned to earth after a secret five-day mission. The five-man crew deployed a satellite which reportedly will spy on the Soviet Union. The flight was the first for Columbia in more than three years. (CBS-3, NBC-6)

-End of B-Section-

ABC -- THIS WEEK WITH DAVID BRINKLEY

Moderator: David Brinkley.

Panel: Cokie Roberts, Sam Donaldson.

Guests: Adolfo Calero, Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry spokesman Alejandro Bendana followed by Rep. Bonior and Sen. McCain then Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Bernard Aronson.

Brinkley: In view of the agreement that has been made [between the Central American presidents] do you feel let down?

Calero: Yes, we feel that we have been let down by the U.S. and by the Central American presidents, who should know better.

Brinkley: What would you have had the U.S. do?

Calero: They could have lobbied harder and shown more support so that our forces could have remained in place until after the elections [and thus provided] the only guarantee for free elections in Nicaragua.... It was our forces and our effort that brought the Sandinistas to the negotiating table and kept them there.

Bendana: Never has the call for dismantlement of the contras been broader. What [the Central American presidents] are saying is that the electoral procedures, and they are equitable ones, are in place in Nicaragua and that the presence of the contras are [contrary] to the carrying-out of free and honest elections under international observation and with international guarantees.

Roberts: Often contra leaders have said that it was the pressure of the contras that brought Nicaragua [to the bargaining table]. In some ways haven't [the contras] won?

Bendana: If the Bush Administration and the contras want to claim victory that's fine with us. The important point is to put the bloodshed behind us.

Donaldson: Is it your view that the contras are going to continue and, if so, where are you going to get the backing, money and the forces?

Calero: The struggle for freedom never ends. Our men are going to go into Nicaragua armed according to the Sapoa agreement, observe the ceasefire there, and remain in zones that the Sandinistas have agreed to. We have to realize that the Sandinistas have lied, deceived and broken promises all along and they've never, never, never complied with anything they have subscribed to before.

Donaldson: Why not demobilize your army if you are no longer threatened by the contras?

Bendana: Contra commanders who are living in Miami condominiums really don't command that much respect anymore from contra foot soldiers. People do not want to continue to get killed in Nicaragua because of a U.S. war. There are certain callous politicians and callous contra leaders that are willing to fight to the last Nicaraguan. The war is over.

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Roberts: Are you willing to demobilize [the Sandinista army]?

Bendana: Why should any standing legal government want to demobilize its force to protect itself?

Guests: Rep. Bonior and Sen. McCain.

Brinkley: What do you foresee happening in Nicaragua?

Bonior: I anticipate that there will be free and fair elections and that there will be a normalization of economic and political activity with the government of Nicaragua, no matter who wins the election. I also anticipate that the opposition parties will be victorious in some ways during the electoral process.

McCain: I think that it's clear that the Sandinistas have broken every commitment they've made in the past...and I'm very skeptical [about their keeping this latest promise]. The importation of Cuban and Soviet military supplies continues to pose a real threat to the U.S. national security and why that should continue if the Sandinistas are interested in peace is a question that needs to be answered.

Roberts: Did the Bush Administration blow it [in not trying to stop the Central American presidents] and why did the Central American presidents agree to the disbanding of the contras?

McCain: [The Central American presidents] continue to get mixed signals from the U.S. They see the Democrats in Congress who basically break one agreement after another. The so-called bipartisan agreement was undermined almost immediately by the liberal Democrats. I think the Central American presidents were trying to make the best of a very bad deal.

Roberts: Did the Administration have a role in that confusion?

McCain: I think the Administration could have done more...but, very frankly, the President's National Security Adviser and the Secretary of State certainly haven't shown the degree of involvement that I think was necessary to really influence events at that meeting.

Donaldson: Do you buy the idea that there cannot be a bipartisan foreign policy and that this example proves it?

Bonior: Not at all. I think there is a bipartisan foreign policy on the issue of Central America and we look forward to continuing to work with this Administration to make that policy come to fruition.... We don't want to micro-manage [foreign policy] and we understand where the [power to make] foreign policy lies in this government but we want to be consulted.

-more-

Guest: Assistant Secretary Aronson.

Brinkley: If all the promises made by the Sandinistas turn out to be a pack of lies what do we do then?

Aronson: We need to keep the pressure on now to make sure they don't evade their promises, which they've done for ten years. The pressure on them to democratize has worked to some extent and part of that pressure is a willingness on the part of the democracies, including the Europeans, not to reward the Sandinistas with economic assistance until they comply with their promises.

Roberts: What signal does [the end of U.S. aid for the contras] send to other countries where the U.S. is supporting other groups?

Aronson: If you are a guerrilla then you have clearly learned a lesson that it's necessary for there to be a bipartisan consensus in order for the U.S. to sustain a difficult policy.

Roberts: Are we going to give the contras asylum here?

Aronson: The process as it's supposed to work will allow these people to return to Nicaragua, but that's going to take some action by the government there.

Donaldson: What have Soviet officials told you about military aid to Nicaragua?

Aronson: This Administration, more than any previous administration, has made it clear to the Soviet Union that the issue of their aid flowing into Central America, into Cuba and into Nicaragua is an issue in our bilateral relationship and it can be an irritant or it can be something positive.

Donaldson: What are we going to do about Noriega?

Aronson: We're going to continue to isolate his regime, as we've done.

Discussion segment, David Gergen joins the panel:

Brinkley: Is Iran to be trusted and do we take their offer of help seriously?

Roberts: It's hard to take any of these governments that are suddenly saying they love us dearly seriously. It's probably worth having some new negotiations with Iran because it's a new situation in Iran.... This Administration is going to have to be very careful not to look like it's in an arms-for-hostages deal.

Donaldson: I can't believe that George Bush through Algerian third parties, isn't going to be able to move in a satisfactory direction while all the time proclaiming that he's not doing it.

Gergen: It is certainly worth exploring whether we can establish a new relationship [with Iran]. If that could happen it would be fundamentally a step forward for the U.S. ###

CBS -- FACE THE NATION

Moderator: Lesley Stahl.

Panel: Rep. Rangel, David Mactas, president of Marathon Inc. and drug treatment specialist, Sterling Johnson, special drug prosecutor for New York City.

Guest: William Bennett.

Stahl: In light of the children in Lebanon, Pa. who were playing make-believe drug dealers, how do you fight something that is that deep of a problem?

Bennett: You fight it through education and through counter-example. Since children will imitate what they see adults do, we have to have fewer adults doing drugs.

Stahl: President Reagan took money away from treatment and put it all into drug interdiction. If you weren't in the Reagan Administration wouldn't you be furious at the wasted \$21 billion?

Bennett: It wasn't wasted and it wasn't all wrong. It's very hard to figure out exactly what to do and in our strategy we propose what we think is a series of good ideas. But there were some real successes during the Reagan era. Let's remember that casual [drug] use is down in America and although some people like to criticize the educational efforts and the First Lady's efforts they obviously have had some effect. Good work was done during those years.

Stahl: Why isn't this as big a scandal as HUD?

Bennett: Because you can't make the case that good things weren't done and in fact a lot of good things were done.... Government may not have been as effective as it should have been or as smart as it should have been, and I hope we will be more effective and smarter, but it is the people who are taking drugs that are causing these tragedies and not the government.

Stahl: Last year Congress authorized \$2.8 billion and you only spent \$500 million. Why was that?

Bennett: This plan has serious budget implications. When people see this plan they will see that this President is serious. And then the question will be whether Congressman Rangel and his colleagues are prepared to make some of the same choices we've made.

Stahl: [To pay for it will you need] taxes?

Bennett: I don't think you need taxes. If this is a priority we should act like it's a priority and we should spend the money.

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Rangel: How do you treat crack addiction?

Bennett: Nothing works with great success for the treatment of crack addicts but some things work with some success. What we need to do is to find out what is effective and fund it. We also have to have more accountability in our treatment system. We could lose a lot of credibility with the American people and waste a lot of money if we're not funding the right kind of treatment programs.

Stahl: What about the idea of sending U.S. advisors to help the drug-producing nations eradicate the crops?

Bennett: What we want to do is to have a strategy that cuts across the board and that works on every link in this chain. We don't think we have had a comprehensive approach to source countries and our efforts there. There are brave people in these countries who are fighting the drug traffickers and we need to be more supportive and more consistent than we have been.

Mactas: To what extent will [your] plan assure those who are seeking treatment voluntarily access to that treatment?

Bennett: In some treatment areas where great demands are made on the patient, there are no waiting lines. In other places where you can get your methadone and walk out, there are waiting lines and this is a problem within the system. If people want treatment, we have to see to it that they get it. We may want to make treatment part of the criminal justice system as well.

Johnson: What is the level of commitment we are going to receive from Washington concerning resources?

Bennett: I think you'll see a commitment, but we're back to money again, which seems irresistible, but it's not the whole ballgame.

Stahl: A new study says people who get methadone sell it to get money to buy other drugs. Do you really favor this kind of treatment?

Bennett: Hell, no.

Stahl: Do you want to end the methadone treatment program?

Bennett: No, because we have seen that when these programs are well supervised, they work.

Stahl: Everything you've said today costs money. Is \$7 billion going to be enough?

Bennett: Except some of the most important things don't cost money. We did get a lot of people off drugs in the last 3-4 years because I think the media has done a good job in [raising] people's awareness to [the fact of drug addiction]. Also because teachers and preachers and parents and Nancy Reagan stood up and said, get off drugs. That didn't cost much, but it made a big difference.

NBC -- MEET THE PRESS

Moderator: Garrick Utley.

Panel: Alan Murray, R.W. Apple Jr.

Guest: Richard Darman.

Utley: Are you going to get a reduction in capital gains this September?

Darman: I am very hopeful that we will. There is movement in our direction and I think the chances are a lot better than anyone thought they would be at this stage.

Utley: Do you support the proposal that would reduce the rate for 2½ years and then the rates would go back up or Rep. Rostenkowski's plan?

Darman: At the moment we would prefer the first of those, although Chairman Rostenkowski's proposal does have some attractive characteristics. What we would like to see is an improvement on both plans.

Utley: What do you want?

Darman: We'd like to see the effective rate reduced so that there's a greater incentive for entrepreneurial pioneering investment from which the whole economy benefits. We'd also like to see indexing...so that the inflation component of the gain isn't taxed.

Murray: How long does the President's no tax pledge last?

Darman: For the time being we should assume that the pledge lasts forever. For fiscal year '91 -- if the Congress will fully implement the agreement we reached for fiscal year '90 -- the amount of money needed to be cut in addition is going to be on the order of \$25-\$30 billion. We could do that without new taxes. It's essential that the Congress implement the bipartisan budget agreement fully so that we don't have to address the tax issue.

Murray: Can you pledge to us that you will not at any time in the next three years recommend that the President sign-on to a budget package if it includes a tax increase?

Darman: No.

Apple: Is the President backing away already from his pledge of no new taxes?

Darman: I don't think so. The President has been as clear on this as it's possible for a human being to be.

Utley: By pointing out that in terms of a percentage of GNP the growth in the federal budget is due exclusively to increases in the size of Social Security and Medicare, aren't you sending a signal that this has to be tackled and that trims have to be made here?

Darman: We cannot continue to have the entitlement portion of the budget grow and grow and grow and drive out not only defense spending but [also] other domestic spending opportunities.

Utley: What should social security be?

Darman: I'm not suggesting that we should attack Social Security. I think that the Medicare component of the budget is growing extremely rapidly and that growth is a better target for restraint. Also there's an opportunity to be more sensible with respect to agricultural programs, veterans programs and other such entitlement programs.

Murray: Why should anyone believe that you are going to be able to succeed in dealing with the budget deficit on the spending side?

Darman: People shouldn't make a leap of faith on this. They should see what we actually do and judge us by our performance. You are quite right, people are not likely to believe a government that keeps telling them that it is going to get the deficit down while the deficit has been rising.

Apple: Isn't there a lot of room for further cuts in the military budget, particularly given the changes in the Soviet Union?

Darman: I don't think so. The military budget has actually declined in real terms by about 12% in the last five budgets.

Murray: Why isn't the President's spending on a manned mission to Mars, the S&L bailout, an expanded education budget, enhanced environmental policy an example of the "now-nowism" you have talked about?

Darman: We have suggested things we would like to cut and not all of them have been accepted by the Congress. If we are obsessed with attending to immediate accountancy...that's not being responsible either.

Apple: What happened to the country that funded the Marshall Plan?

Darman: ...Until the Polish economy is satisfactorily reformed it doesn't make sense for anyone to be investing large sums there.

Utley: How do you grade the Fed and how it's working?

Darman: I think the Fed has had a difficult job. I'm fearful that they may have been a little bit too concerned that things have been going well and that they may have been a little bit too tight. If we do have a recession I think it will be because they erred on the side of caution.

###

THE McLAUGHLIN GROUP

Moderator: John McLaughlin.

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

On the hostage crisis:

McLaughlin: Is President Bush doing everything that should be done?

Buchanan: President Bush is making a fatal mistake. He is making the welfare and the safe return of these hostages his highest priority. By doing that, he is downplaying what [should be his] first priority and that is winning and ending this war against terror. The American threat against Iran has been pulled back and now the President is being dragged into negotiations with the supporters of terrorists. The result of all of this is going to be that [the Iranians] are going to try to get ransom [in the form of their frozen assets] for the hostages. President Bush is going to lose this crisis for the country.

Barnes: Bush has hostage-itis. It's the same thing that happened to Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan. If you talk to people at the White House, they will tell you that Bush has become just as sentimental about the hostages as Reagan was. He is not doing anything that discourages further acts of terrorism against Americans.

Germond: [President Bush] keeps talking about how there's not going to be any quid pro quo but if it looks like a duck and it walks like a duck and it quacks like a duck, then it's a duck. It appears that we're about to make a deal and if we do we will have done nothing to deter further kidnappings.

Kondracke: I think [Bush's] big mistake is to [negotiate] with high visibility. In this kind of situation you use secret diplomacy. You don't raise this to the top of the agenda and you don't make the hostage-takers think that they've got you where they want you.

Germond: We are now, apparently, putting our faith in the moderate Iranians and this bunch of wild men and religious zealots who have never paid the price for the first round of hostages. I think we should be very suspicious about sitting down and dealing with these people.

Barnes: There's nothing wrong with negotiating, but what Bush needs to do, rather than have this drag out, is to say, "Iran, I will give you two weeks. Here's what we want, you can help and we can be friendlier, but you've got to do it now."

Buchanan: What Bush should have done is taken Iran hostage. He could have simply blockaded the coast and mined the harbors and said. "O.K. your country is hostage while our eight men are hostage and while we negotiate you're going to hurt as much as they are."

McLaughlin: If Bush follows President Mitterrand's example and pays for the hostages and then says there was no deal, would he get away with it?

Buchanan: He would be Carter-ized which means he would be perceived as a wimp who traded money for hostages.

-more-

Monday, August 14, 1989 -- C-9

Barnes: He would be Carter-ized, but he would also get away with it and he shouldn't. It is paying protection money and a bribe.

Germond: There's no question he would get away with it.

Kondracke: He would certainly get away with it unless the hostage-takers broke the deal and took more hostages, or Rafsanjani turned harshly anti-American, and then he would look like a wimp.

McLaughlin: If the Hezbollah kept their promises, [Bush] would get away with it and his stock would eventually rise because of it.

On the contras:

McLaughlin: Is the contra movement dead and what impact will that death have on peace in Central America?

Kondracke: The contras are almost dead but they can be kept alive because they cannot be demobilized against their will. So if you keep them alive through the February elections in Nicaragua, they will still be a pressure point to use against the Sandinistas. However, much of this is up to Congress because if it refuses to fund them through February then the whole game is over.

Buchanan: The contras have been betrayed by the U.S. and particularly by the American Congress. The balance of power [in Central America] is shifting against the U.S. and the contras were the strongest asset we had to win that whole region back for the West and we're going to lose it.

McLaughlin: Is Jim Baker behind this sellout?

Buchanan: It is a sellout of the contras and I don't think Jim Baker's heart has ever been in the contras.

Barnes: By abandoning the contras the U.S. has thrown away the one thing we had that could pressure [the Sandinistas]. This is a disaster for Central America and Jim Baker bears a great deal of the responsibility for it.

Germond: The contras have been a dead issue for 3-4 years. It's been clear from Bush's conduct during the campaign last year that he wanted to get rid of this thing and they've got to be relieved to get rid of it.

On Colin Powell:

McLaughlin: Did George Bush pick Powell because of his qualifications or because of his race?

Buchanan: He's a good man and a fine soldier, but clearly he was picked because he's black.

Barnes: Bush was lucky because the best guy for the job also happened to be black.

McLaughlin: He picked him because this man is a seasoned bureaucrat and he's a quasi-politician and Bush does not want to get sandbagged at the Gorby-Bush summit.

###

INSIDE WASHINGTON

Moderator: Gordon Peterson.

Panel: Carl Rowan, Elizabeth Drew, Marianne Means, James Kilpatrick.

On the hostage crisis:

Peterson: We can see no progress, but the mood seems to be optimistic. Do you share that?

Rowan: We went three decades saying we won't talk to the mainland Chinese and we went a long time saying we won't talk to the leaders of the PLO. Now President Bush seems to be saying, "I'm going to talk to anybody can help get us out of this terrible cycle of violence."

Drew: I think it's time to be realistic. I think something may happen over the long haul but that we may be in for a long process.

Means: President Bush has a far better shot at [freeing the hostages] that Ronald Reagan ever did. I think he's approaching it much more thoughtfully and more intelligently [than Reagan did].

Kilpatrick: I was not optimistic last week and I'm not optimistic this week.

Means: When Ronald Reagan was in office we never quite knew whether he was just saying something that somebody had just told him to say and whether he really understood the nuances and the consequences of his policies. You don't have that feeling with George Bush.

Drew: The President says he won't negotiate or bargain [with terrorists], but we've done it before and that's how we got the TWA hostages back.

Kilpatrick: There certainly can be no appearance of direct negotiations or otherwise you invite more hostage-taking year after year after year. I just simply do not trust this new Iranian government to deal honestly and fairly and generously to try and free these hostages.

Peterson: Where is the U.N. in this?

Kilpatrick: I'm not mad at the Israelis but I sure am sore at the U.N. That flabby, impotent, imbecilic organization [has] it's own representative, Col. Higgins, murdered and we don't hear one peep from them.

Rowan: The Soviet Union has a great interest in our not being too successful with the new Iranian [government] because they want some warm water ports. So we have to negotiate being a little bit wary of Russians bearing gifts.

On the contras:

Kilpatrick: Once more the U.S. goes belly-up on its allies and its friends and abandons and deserts them. It was one more day of infamy, as far as I'm concerned, when they gave up on the contras. God knows what will happen to them, but it will be nothing good. These February elections [in Nicaragua] are going to be a farce.

-more-

Monday, August 14, 1989 -- C-11

Drew: I think you're right. But the problem is that we got into a policy of backing these people without having the political backing behind it.

Means: Ever since the Administration and Congress agreed last April to a deal that would not extend military aid to the contras anymore, they have been finished.

On Colin Powell:

Drew: One of the many good things about this appointment is that he is a political realist and I have found him to be open minded about the world.

Means: Usually [the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff] is the military's advocate to the White House, but in this case he might be the advocate of the White House to the military.

Rowan: I asked Secretary Cheney why he recommended Powell [over other more senior people] and Cheney said simply because of Powell's breadth of experience.

On blacks in America:

Rowan: President Bush may think the appointment of Colin Powell represents action and it does to a small degree. But he's got to come up with a better education budget and some better programs to give jobs to the people who are out there jobless.

Means: This is the kind of problem that Bush has gotten himself into because of the budget constraints and because of his promise of no new taxes. Next year you might well see some new kind of revenue enhancement and then there might be money for more Headstart programs.

Drew: Dick Darman has been dropping hints all over town that he hoped and expected to be able to convince the President to come out for revenues next year in exchange for further cuts by Congress.... Sitting at the President's right elbow is John Sununu who got [Bush] to make this no-new-taxes pledge. I think Sununu sees himself as a kind of enforcer on the right.

On William Lucas:

Drew: Giving Lucas a recess appointment would have been throwing sand in the eyes of the Senate.

Rowan: They appointed the guy to something he is able to do and [now] he can't turn the civil rights division into an anti-civil rights division.

Kilpatrick: I hope they get someone in that job who's not wild-crazy to promote affirmative action.

On Felix Bloch:

Drew: Here's a guy who's reputation is being destroyed and if [the FBI] has the goods on him then fine. But they don't and they say so. They also say that this whole circus is in order to break him. I didn't know that's how we functioned in this country.

-End of News Summary-

August 14, 1989

THE WHITE HOUSE

Dear Mr. President,

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

CB

I loved it! The card was perfect.
Thanks so much for your vote of confidence.
I'm glad I'm here and appreciate more
than I can say the opportunity you've
given me to serve you.

Have a great vacation and enjoy
the family. My best to you and Bar,
Ron
(Zamaria)

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

Bush Library Photocopy
George Bush Handwriting

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

talked

August 14, 1989
Monday - 10:05 am

PHONE CALL FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: LEE ATWATER

Would like the President to call him
back before the President's lunch at
12:00 noon.

Needs to discuss one point regarding
Ray Scott.

Lee Atwater: 863-8848.

Bridget Montagne

SIR --
DISCUSS

Bobby
Holt

J.

MEMORANDUM
OF CALL

Previous editions usable

TO:

Patty

☒ YOU WERE CALLED BY— ☐ YOU WERE VISITED BY—

Vice Chairman

OF (Organization)

Jake Simmons

☒ PLEASE PHONE ☐ FTS ☐ AUTOVON

275-7196

☐ WILL CALL AGAIN ☐ IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

☐ RETURNED YOUR CALL ☐ WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

7066
///

RECEIVED BY

bmn

DATE

8.14

TIME

2:55

63-110 NSN 7540-00-634-4018

STANDARD FORM 63 (Rev. 8-81)

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Following Page

Presidential Phone Calls



requested
a meeting
POTUS
called
3:32 instead
Incoming/outgoing

DATE: 8-14-89

TIME:

WITH: Taber Simons

SUBJECT: now vice chairman
candidate for head of
Comm -

Only need word
from personnel. I'm now
vice chair.

2 non status: Healtier &
Fred Andre.

FOLLOW UP: Ed Emmett taking Fred's Mac

I could be designated

Bush
George
Photocopy
dwriting

August 14, 1989

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

LEE ATWATER

021

Mr. President —

Thanks for your kind words at the finance meeting. It really helps as you know.

I want you to know that not a day goes by that I do not appreciate ~~the~~ loyalty and friendship that

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

Bush Library Photocopy
George Bush Handwriting

you have demonstrated to
me repeatedly throughout the
years.

I have had the toughest
summer in my almost 20
years of politics and now that
things have settled down a bit

I just want you to know
of my appreciation and
tell you that hopefully
one day I'll be in a
position to return there many
acts of loyalty on your part. all

310 FIRST STREET, S.E.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20003

The President

OPENING STATEMENT

August 15, 1989

Good morning. I want to note again the passing of two outstanding public servants during the past week. Congressmen Mickey Leland and Larkin Smith lost their lives in tragic aircraft accidents. Their passing is mourned by everyone who knew them, and Barbara and I extend our sympathies to their families and friends during this difficult period. But their death also reminds us that there are outstanding men and women in public life who are working at every level of government to better the lot of mankind. These two fine individuals represented a deep caring for the poor, the disadvantaged, the victims of drug abuse and crime, and many other areas of our society that need improving.

In the last two days, I have attended meetings to consider our new national strategy to deal with the drug problem. It is an issue that tears at the heart, and feeds the fears, of every American. Just yesterday we learned that more than 75 percent of Americans say they favor tougher drug laws. Teenagers find drugs the biggest problem facing their generation. It is clear in these polls, and from the hundreds of personal stories of tragedy that we hear everyday, that drug abuse is a national menace and that the central government must attack it with every means at its disposal.

Bill Bennett has given me the outline of a national strategy that is balanced, decisive, effective and achievable. It will target all aspects of the problem. It will call for commitment, sacrifice and understanding. But it's clear to me that the American people demand no less. We will be working on the final points of this strategy over the next few weeks, and I will present to the American people on September 5th a coordinated counterattack involving all basic anti-drug initiatives and agencies.

Late August is a traditional vacation period. But we cannot forget the full agenda that faces America at this time: Our hostages, the Middle East, Lebanon, drugs, the final budget, and so many other matters. All of these issues will be on my mind as we prepare for the hard work of the fall.

I'll be glad to take your questions.

#

Bush Library Photocopy
George Bush Handwriting

In addition, the Congress is considering more than 100 of our nominees for government positions. We need these people. And I urge the Congress ~~to make~~ ~~that process rapidly on these selections.~~ to make this a top priority.

Presidential Phone Calls



DATE: 8-14-89 TIME: 3⁴⁵
incoming/outgoing

WITH: Sonny Montgomery

SUBJECT: was with Cong. Larkin Smith
before killed
over De Soto Forest

see attached

FOLLOW UP: _____

Bush Library Photocopy
George Bush Handwriting

10:00 A.M. NEWS UPDATE

PLANE CRASH/REP. SMITH (Hattiesburg, Miss./AP) -- A single-engine plane carrying Rep. Larkin Smith was spotted in a forest today, 12 hours after it disappeared, authorities said. The congressman's fate was not immediately known. C.B. Easterling, spokesman for the Perry County Sheriff's Department, said searchers found the plane, but he had no immediate information on whether it had crashed or on the condition of the Republican congressman and his pilot. Smith, 45, was in plane being flown by Chuck Vierling, said Charles Busby, Smith's press secretary. The men were returning home to Gulfport from Hattiesburg on Sunday night when the plane disappeared from radar screens.

HOSTAGES/IRAN (Nicosia, Cyprus/Reuter) -- Iran's supreme leader Ali Khamenei strongly attacked the United States Monday, ruling out hostage talks with Washington unless it gives up supporting Israel. Tehran radio quoted Khamenei as saying in a speech that the U.S. government was the most hated regime in the eyes of the Iranian nation after Israel.... "As long as the U.S. policy is based on lies, fraud and mischief, as long as it supports a sinister regime like Israel and oppresses the weak nations, and as long as the memory of crimes of American ringleaders like shooting down the passenger plane and blocking our assets is fresh in our nation's memory, there is no possibility for negotiations or relations with the U.S. government," the radio quoted Khamenei as saying. "No one from the Islamic Republic has negotiated with you and no one will," he said.

(Nicosia, Cyprus/AP) -- Iran's spiritual leader, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, said today that Iran will never hold talks with the U.S. Hours earlier, Iran renewed an offer to help free Western hostages in Lebanon. The official Islamic Republic News Agency, monitored in Nicosia, reported in a commentary late Sunday that Tehran was "ready to use its maximum influence for the release of all hostages" if the U.S. freed Iranian assets.... But Tehran Radio, also monitored in Cyprus, quoted Khamenei today as saying no Iranian leaders will negotiate with the U.S. "Next to the usurper regime ruling over occupied Palestine [Israel], you are the most cursed government in the eyes of the Iranian people. No one in the Islamic republic will hold talks with you," the radio quoted Khamenei as telling U.S. leaders. Khamenei has been seen as a so-called moderate in Iran, interested in restoring the country's ties with the West. His comments underlined the divisions in Tehran over whether Iran should help free the Western hostages in Lebanon.

LEBANON/PICKERING (Cairo/Reuter) -- Thomas Pickering, the new U.S. ambassador to the U.N., urged an Arab League committee Monday to resume its efforts to end bloodshed in Lebanon, Egyptian Foreign Ministry officials said. They said Pickering expressed Washington's concern over the carnage in Lebanon during talks with Egyptian Foreign Minister Esmat Abdel-Maguid.... Pickering...told reporters that his meeting with Abdel-Maguid revolved around the hostage crisis in Lebanon and Middle East peace diplomacy. He briefed Abdel-Maguid on his visit to Israel Sunday where he held separate talks on Lebanon with Prime Minister Shamir and Foreign Minister Arens.

JOE

Per the Governor,
please work this
out.

Both POTUS & Governor
think it's a good
thing.

THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

August 14, 1989

Patty

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Dan Quayle *DQ*

I talked with Admiral Truly and he indicated the astronauts are all home today and spread out. He suggested a telephone hook-up Tuesday with them. Truly could be here. Unfortunately I am going to be in Atlanta. I suggest a telephone hook-up on Tuesday is the best way to go since this is a "classified" mission and the details can't be discussed publicly.

Sometime today I will try to call Shuttle Commander, Colonel Brewster Shaw.

The contact person at Houston is Don Puddy at 713 483-3916.

cc: Governor Sununu

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. Leeward J. Bean
Director Worldwide Business
Imaging
Polaroid Corporation
549 Technology Square
2nd Floor
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139



THE PRESIDENT

August 14, 1989

Dear Leeward:

Ray Scott was in the office today and gave me one of your special B.A.S.S. polaroid cameras. You can be assured that it will be put to good use -- we have 11 grandchildren visiting with us this summer in Maine! Many thanks for that thoughtful gift.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "G. Bush".

enc. Gift Unit

thank you for camera

(requested by
Ray Scott)

JB

golf

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

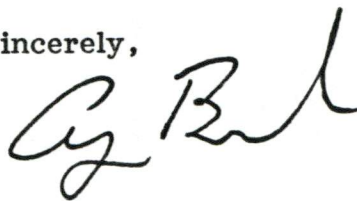
August 14, 1989

Dear Mr. Bradley:

Thank you for your thoughtful letter and for enclosing the golf balls. I appreciate your concern about my putting, and I'll certainly try your method. I hope it will help lower my handicap.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,



Mr. Rob Bradley
Beau Chene Golf and
Racquet Club
Post Office Box 760
Mandeville, Louisiana 70470-0760

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. William Bowles
Detroit News
615 West Lafayette
Detroit, Michigan 48231



THE PRESIDENT

Aug 14, 1989

Dear Billy,

So many thanks
for my signed copy of
They Love a Man in
Our Country. I've just

had a glance but I
know I'll love it.

May Thanks

By Bush

bcc: Marlin Fitzwater

bcc: Gift Unit

August 14, 1989

Barbara and I are delighted to join the families and friends of the graduates of Sinte Gleska College in saying, "Congratulations!" You've worked hard for this day, and we share your joy and pride.

You now face the future strengthened by knowledge; matured by experience; and understandably humbled, yet exhilarated, by the realization that you are the future and bright hope of the Lakota people. Just as you will never forget the many opportunities that your family, your tribe, and Sinte Gleska College have given you, so I urge you never to forget to use the knowledge you've gained to serve your fellowman.

I know you take great pride in being the first graduating class from the only tribal college in the country to offer to reservation-based students accredited curricula for both the bachelor's and master's degrees. Sinte Gleska thus occupies a special place, not only in the hearts of the Lakota Nation, but also in the history of the United States.

May today be the beginning of many achievements.
Congratulations and God bless you.

SENT TO:

GEORGE BUSH

Dr. Lionel R. Bordeaux
President
Sinte Gleska College
Post Office Box 490
Rosebud, South Dakota 57570

GB:DC:BW:SMG:ckb PM11
(PM-Sinte)

cc: Pres.Msgs.Rm.18/CF
Jan Burmeister
Dean Clancy

whcc:
Admiral E. R. Zumwalt, Jr., USN, Ret.
1500 Wilson Boulevard
Arlington, Virginia 22209

EVENT: 08/25/89

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

fishing

Mr. Woo Daves
6801 Fieldwood Road
Chester, Virginia 23831



THE PRESIDENT

August 14, 1989

Dear Woo:

Ray Scott gave me those great fishing reels from Zebco today. I can't wait to use them -- we're heading off to Maine on Wednesday and I hope to get in some good fishing time. Many thanks for thinking of me.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Ag Bush

*see
Gift Unit*

Woo Daves

Thank you for
fishing reels
(that Ray Scott brought
to WH)

JB

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 14, 1989

Dear Mrs. Reed:

Jeiks

I just received a wonderful letter from your son, Wilson, telling me of your outstanding efforts to help those in need. It's a tremendous inspiration to learn of heroic individuals like you. You have touched the lives of countless human beings, giving them the priceless gifts of kindness and hope. Most important, you have raised a loving family of which you can be very proud. I salute you, Mrs. Reed -- you set a fine example for all of us.

With best regards,

Sincerely,



Mrs. Mary Reed
904 West Decatur Street
Decatur, Illinois 62522

cc: Gregg
Petersmeyer
(FYI)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

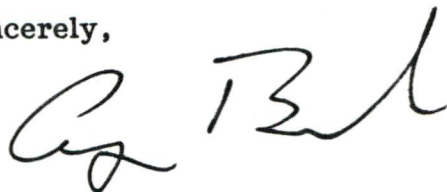
August 14, 1989

Dear Mr. Jelks:

Thank you for your warm, thoughtful letter and for the newspaper clipping. I just finished writing your mother a note. She's obviously a very special lady.

With best regards,

Sincerely,



Mr. Wilson Jelks
1623 Bryden Road
Columbus, Ohio 43205

see Mary Reed

cc: Gregg
Petersmeyer
(FYI)

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TITLE PRIME MINISTER
COUNTRY ISRAEL
SUBJECT RESPONSE TO LETTER FROM PRIME MINISTER
 YITZHAK SHAMIR RE HOSTAGE SITUATION AND

063063 DOCUMENT= 1 OF 2 PAGE = 1 OF 2

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SysAvl

Appl

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RELATIONS MORE GENERALLY
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

COPY
from ORM

Mr. Jack Valenti
Motion Picture Association
of America
1600 Eye Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006



THE PRESIDENT

August 14, 1989

Dear Jack,

It looks like we're going to do the AFI dinner
in September, and that's great.

Thanks for the Brussels report which I'm sending
to Hills, Mosbacher and Baker. Ah, diplomacy!

See you soon.

Sincerely,

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

(w/c of inc.)
bc: JABaker III
Carla Hills
R. Mosbacher

890814



MOTION PICTURE ASSOCIATION
OF AMERICA, INC.

1600 EYE STREET NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006
(202) 293-1966

JACK VALENTI
PRESIDENT
AND
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

June 23, 1989

Dear Mr President

The American Film Institute will mark its 25th anniversary, celebrating the unique and indigenous American art form--the movie, with a dinner on Tuesday, September 26 in Washington.

I remember it so well, for it was President Johnson who signed into law the bill giving birth to the National Endowment for the Arts, which included in its provisions the creation of an American Film Institute.

The dinner will fall short of the mark if the President of the United States is not there for it was a President who caused the AFI to be born, and with it a visible reminder of the worth by which this nation measures the movie. We would also invite all living ex-Presidents to be with us for they, like you, carry on the ascending curve of America's interest in the American movie, which as you know, is supreme in the world, as well as one of our most valuable trade assets.

We would also invite not only Senators and Congressmen who care about the arts, and the American movie in particular, but also artists and artisans in film, music, literature and dance to join with us in this celebration of our heritage.

Mr. President, we would be delighted if you and Mrs. Bush would consent to lending your presence and your joy for films to this once-in-a-generation event, on the evening of September 26, when you and your living predecessors would gather to salute the American movie?

I hope so very much you will say "Yes." It is an important event in the life of art in America, and it can be rightfully and valuably celebrated only with your presence.

Sincerely,

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

(w/c of inc.)
bc: JABaker III
Carla Hills
R. Mosbacher

BY HAND

Jan Burmeister



60595

MOTION PICTURE ASSOCIATION
OF AMERICA, INC.
1600 EYE STREET NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006
(202) 293-1966

JACK VALENTI
PRESIDENT
AND
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT:

FROM: Jack Valenti

August 3, 1989

Jan Valenti

Meetings in Brussels
with Officials of the European Community

Subject:
A Proposed Broadcast Directive
Which Would Impose
Quotas on American TV Programs in the EC

You were kind enough to suggest when last we met that I report back to you on my trip to Brussels and the Community. I do that now.

A Summary:

1. I met on July 31, for a total of three hours, with two ranking EC Commissioners and their senior staff, charged with developing the EC Directive on Broadcasting. EC Commissioners were: EC Foreign Minister Frans Andriessen (The Netherlands) and EC Commissioner for Audiovisual Affairs Jean Dondelinger (Luxembourg). All others in the EC high command were on holiday.

2. The response from this assembly of EC officials was correct, but unyielding and unpromising. In short, we ran into a stonewall. They are determined to push forward with the proposed Directive.

3. I also met in the evening with Thomas Niles, US Chief of Mission to the European Community, and his deputy, Michael Ely. I was accompanied on all visitations by my own key staff, Senior Vice President Marc Spiegel, from our Rome office, and Vice President Harlan Moen, from our London office. Ambassador Niles intends to visit personally with Commissioner Dondelinger to follow up on my meeting.

4. I am attaching a more spacious summary of our talks.

Future Strategy:

Only the firm unhesitating stand taken by the United States, under your personal leadership, and deployed by Secretary Mosbacher and Ambassador Carla Hills, as well as the follow-on comments conveyed by the State Department and US ambassadors in the capitals of Europe, has thus far slowed the onrush of this Directive. As you know, the Broadcast Directive approval was shunted aside just recently, and will be taken up again after October 2. At that time, according to what I was told by the assembled EC officials, without ambiguity, the Directive will be approved.

Therefore:

My suggestion, respectfully offered, is that the US confer immediately with those member states who have been either wary of or discomforted by the Directive, and strengthen their

resolve. The opposition to the Directive has not been cohesive, that is, each opposing member state has differing reasons for its antagonism.

In June, the Directive was on the table, but no vote taken since Greece and the Netherlands indicated they would vote against, along side West Germany, Belgium, Denmark. But, to repeat, each member state has wholly different reason for disfavoring. There is such volatility here, that when this memorandum is read, some of these national positions may have changed.

It takes 23 votes to block. West Germany (ten votes), Denmark (three votes), Ireland (three votes) Belgium (five votes) must be worked on, as well as Greece (five votes), the Netherlands (five votes).

If within those capitals we could make our official voices heard through our Ambassadors as well as through Secretary Baker, Secretary Mosbacher and Ambassador Hills, we may be able to baffle the Directive's passage.

The 'word' in Brussels is if the French move with passion and velocity, as they are expected to do, the Directive will go forward, and some of the states, earlier opposing, will cave.

Which is why I most respectfully suggest that our officials move briskly as possible.



MOTION PICTURE ASSOCIATION
OF AMERICA, INC.

1600 EYE STREET NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006
(202) 293-1966

JACK VALENTI
PRESIDENT
AND
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

MEMORANDUM FROM: Jack Valenti

NOTES OF THE JULY 31, 1989 MEETING
in Brussels
WITH EC COMMISSIONERS AND THEIR STAFF

The exchange of views was, as they say in some State Department communiques, "frank and candid", which means we definitely didn't agree.

I repeatedly declared our opposition to quotas. No nation, in the 23 years I have been in the forefront of global film and TV issues, has ever lifted the level of its cinema/TV quality or quantity through restrictions, quotas, trade hedgerows. I cited the confirmed fact that no Prime Minister can order a good program to be made, nor can any Parliament force its citizens to watch what they don't want to see. I offered to them the glimmering of an alternative, the only suitable pathway to an enlarged quality of cinema/TV: Would it not be worthy for the EC to convene a joint creative production consortium of Europeans and Americans (and Canadians, Australians and others)? Visual entertainment that attracts viewers begins with a story, not a quota, not a distribution agreement, not national

origin. Unless the EC recognizes the realities of creative visual enterprises, their efforts will be like tracings on dry leaves in the wind.

Without specifics, and I added without collecting the judgments of the major US film companies, I suggested that through such a Consortium, scripts, story ideas and potentially excellent writers could have their work funneled through a clearing house, wherein voluntary ventures, joint or singly, could be formed. Producers and directors could entice financing and distribution of their creative labors.

This, I said, was the way to the future. No quota ever produced anything worthwhile. Quotas nourish mediocrity.

Then I asked some key questions:

1. Does whatever Directive passed by the Council of Ministers take primacy over individual country rules and/or restrictions?

Answer: No. (This surprised me, for I was led earlier to believe otherwise).

2. Do the prescriptions of a Directive in whatever form apply to total TV hours per month in an individual country, or does it apply to each TV channel?

Answer: To each TV channel.

3. Does the Directive, in whatever form, apply to satellites beamed to homes and/or TV stations and cable?

Answer: Yes. (But the incongruity of this answer lies in the contradiction that the Directive does not preempt national regulations.)

The EC officials took this line:

First, the Directive was not a Quota, but a "safety net."

Two, they insisted that the Directive, in its present form, "liberalized and deregulated" rather than restricted. (My colleagues shook our heads in confusion at this topsy-turvy declaration. It made no sense)

Three, they described their own position as "anti-quota," and that the Directive was a political necessity which is why a "safety net" was required. (Still more puzzlement on our part).

Fourth, then both Andriessen and Dondelinger admiringly described the Directive as "a recommendation, not an obligation", in keeping with their answer that the Directive had no preemptive powers. (To which we rejoined, "Why have a quota then, if it is merely advisory and means nothing?" No suitable answer was given, except the implied 'political necessity'.)

Fifth, without exception, they said, all member states believed that their 'culture' must be preserved and protected. This was a Community 'given.' (I did not say, though I wish I had, that there is no "protection" given to music, which is in many ways more intrusive on national culture than almost anything else. No one demands, for example, that a percentage of air time be given to "French rock & roll.")

Sixth, they were going to move with dispatch to get the Directive approved in October, for without such a Directive, no single European market was possible. They plainly stated that they believe West Germany and the Netherlands, as prime examples, would be persuaded to change their votes.

And seventh, they scoffed at the notion of any US retaliation, through 301s or anything else. One official said "We know that the US will not do anything." They conveyed their total confidence that the US had no choice in the matter.

I repeated again (1) we applauded deregulation and liberalization which is prized so highly, (2) an open marketplace was the prime arena, indeed the only one, for encouraging talented, skilled Europeans to exhibit their cinematic wares, (3) their objectives would be more visibly achieved through a cooperative creative spirit, embracing not only Europeans but Americans, Australians, Canadians, Asian and the Latin American cinema environment.

The reaction was passive. And the meeting ended.

MEETING ATTENDEES

Monday, July 31, 1989

10:30 a.m.

HUGO PAEMEN

Deputy Secretary General,
External Affairs, DG-1
Responsible for GATT,
OECD, Uruguay Round, and
external aspects of 1992.

JOHN RICHARDSON

Chief of North American
Relations, DG-1

ISABEL BENOLIEL

DG-1 (A3) - External Relations.
Advisor on trade policy and high
technology questions.

MARCO PICCAROLO

Communications advisor to
Jean Dondelinger, Commissioner
for Audiovisual and Cultural
Affairs. DG-10

ANTHONY CARY

Advisor to Sir Leon Brittan,
Commissioner for (Anti-Trust)
competition. DG-4

GREGORY PAULGER

Advisor to Commissioner
Dondelinger for audiovisual
matters.

IVO SCHWARZ

Director, DG-3

ULF BRUHAN

Legal Advisor, DG-3

PETER SMITH

Internal Market Affairs, - DG-3

12:00 noon

FRANS ANDRIESSEN

EC Foreign Minister

JEAN DONDELINGER

Commissioner, Audiovisual
and Cultural Affairs.

FRANCOISE GAUDENZI

Advisor to Mr. Andriessen

HARALD HOTZE

Public Affairs

HUGO PAEMEN

IVO SCHWARZ

JOHN RICHARDSON

ISABEL BENOLIEL

ANTHONY CARY

TELEVISION WITHOUT FRONTIERS - POSITION OF MEMBER STATES

Status : July 31, 1989

1

	Member State (votes)	Common Position April 13, 1989	Re- examined Proposal June 14, 1989	National Elections Pending this Fall	Position on Quotas	View on current Quota Text (Recommendation or Requirement)	Basis for current position
1.	Belgium (5)	Opposed	Opposed	No	Supports Quotas	Recommendation	Opposed because (1) Need stronger quota language. Make it a requirement. Need to encourage European Production. (2) Internal constitutional problem. The Belgian national government, in the context of a de-centralized regional structure, does not have competence to handle broadcasting / cultural issues.
2.	Denmark (3)	Opposed	Opposed	No	Opposed	Requirement. Too strong. Needs further dilution.	Opposed because (1) broadcasting falls in the cultural field and thus falls outside the scope of the EC Treaty and cannot be the subject of an EC directive. (2) Objects to the concept of quotas or other legal requirements or obligations (e.g., rules on programs for children) which will give the Commission in Brussels an oversight role and a justification for meddling and calling to task individual broadcast companies. Denmark believes each Member State should have full freedom to set its own rules on broadcasting.
3.	Germany (10)	Opposed	Opposed	No	Opposed	Requirement. Too strong. Make it a mere political declaration.	Opposed because (1) Domestic Constitutional Problems. Local State Governments (Landers) challenge right of the German central government in Bonn to negotiate in Brussels in the broadcast field. Bavaria has taken Bonn to court and a decision should be handed down by Germany's highest Court this Fall, perhaps in September. (2) Disapproves of Quotas. Current text should be diluted and turned into a mere political declaration. Germany wishes to have a declaration inserted in the Council minutes stating that the quota provision is (a) a political declaration and (b) not a legal obligation. The first part may be acceptable to others but not the second part. (3) Disapproves of discrimination against East European programmes as a result of current definition of European Programmes contained in Article 6 and seeks extension, therefore of the definition.
4	Greece (5)	Supported	Objected	Yes (Oct.)	Prefers Quotas	Recommendation. Prefers stronger language.	Unclear why Greece changed its position. Perhaps it is upset that Germany may get concessions on definition of European programmes (i.e., expand scope to include Eastern Europe) and Greece has power to block concession since a change to text at this stage would require unanimity.
5.	Spain (8)	Supported	Supported	No	Prefers Quotas	Recommendation.	During Spanish Presidency of the Council (Jan. - June 1989), Spain desired to have a broadcast service directive adopted and did not raise its own preference for strong quotas.

	Member State (votes)	Common Position April 13, 1989	Re- examined Proposal June 14, 1989	National Elections Pending this fall	Position on Quotas	View on current Quota Text (Recommendation or Requirement)	Basis for current position
6.	France (10)	Supported	Supported	No	P r e f e r s Quotas	Recommendation. Prefers stronger language.	Through June 14th Council meeting, France supported Common Position and weak language on quotas. Since then, in response to heavy lobbying by the French "Culture Establishment", the French Government has indicated that it wishes stronger quota language. Such an amendment can only be agreed to by a unanimous vote (which is impossible), therefore France may vote against the proposal. <u>Contradictory Aims</u> : For internal political reasons France wishes stronger quota language, but at the same time, as the current Council President, wishes to see the broadcast service proposal adopted. It will probably attempt to delay a Council vote until after the French-organized Assise Audiovisuel is held in early October, in the hope that the sentiment and declarations made there in favor of quotas will persuade other Member States to support quotas as well. France may be relying on Germany to switch its vote, (i.e., support proposal) so that France can vote against it without preventing its adoption.
7.	Ireland (3)	Supported	Supported	No	Objects to Quotas	Recommendation	No domestic industry. Support full liberal treatment of broadcast services and against quotas.
8.	Italy (10)	Supported	Supported	No	Prefers Quotas	Recommendation	Wishes to see some kind of broadcast service proposal adopted. Would prefer stronger quota language but accepts current text.
9.	Luxembourg (2)	Supported	Supported	No	Against Quotas	Between a recommendation and a requirement	Supports proposal because it is among the strongest proponents of the full liberalization of broadcast service due to the location of major pan-European broadcasters in Luxembourg. Luxembourg opposes quotas. Believes European production should be encouraged by positive means (maybe subsidies), not by negative means (quotas). It clearly wishes this proposal to be adopted and accepts the current text on quotas (which it, in fact, views as too strong).

	Member State (votes)	Common Position April 13, 1989	Re- examined Proposal June 14, 1989	National Elections Pending this fall	Position on Quotas	View on current Quota Text (Recommendation or Requirement)	Basis for current position
10.	Netherlands (5)	Supported	Opposed	Yes (Sept. 6)	A g a i n s t Quotas	Recommendation	Officially, the Netherlands does not have a position at present, but can be said to oppose the proposal because : (1) <u>Internal Problem</u> - There is a plan by certain Dutch broadcast companies to set up companies elsewhere in the EC (Italy and/or Luxembourg) which would broadcast commercial programmes via satellite to Dutch audiences. The Dutch Government wishes to protect the Dutch market from such foreign commercial broadcasts specifically directed at Dutch audiences. The organization of the Dutch broadcast network is sacrosanct and vital to Dutch on cultural and political grounds. The Netherlands would like some assurance from the Commission that the Dutch market could be defended against such incursions in the event that the proposal is adopted. Apparently the Commission indicated July 17th that it would not interfere in a Dutch Government action against such broadcasters. Whether this conforms to EC law is questionable. The sensitivity here is heightened by the fall of the Dutch Coalition in June and elections scheduled for September 6th. (2) <u>Oppose Quotas</u> : The Dutch oppose casting quotas in the form of legal obligations.
11.	Portugal (5)	Supported	Supported	No	Against Quotas	Recommendation	Supports proposal because no domestic industry. Supports full liberalization.
12.	U.K. (10)	Supported	Supported	No	Against Quotas	Recommendation	Supports proposal because it interests lie in complete liberalization. Opposes any changes which would make quotas legal obligations.



THE PRESIDENT

8-14-89

Dear Sheila -

To you and your
Tracy, Barbara & I

send our most sincere
condolences and our
family love. In a very



THE WHITE HOUSE

Mrs. Larkin Smith

short period of time
on the Washington scene
Larkin won the respect
of all who met him.

Certainly I felt that in
Larkin the County had a truly
decent and dedicated man.
God Bless Him. Be Strong. You're
in our Prayers - Cy Burl

bcc: Mrs. Bush

bcc:
Sununu
McClure
Fitzwater

COPY
from ORM

federal
expressed

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 14, 1989

Dear Alison,

Barbara & I
are thinking about you
and your family in
this time of shock and
grief.

We send you our
family love, which comes
to you with respect
and admiration for Mickey.
God Bless him and may
God give you the strength
to carry on.

Maybe it helps
a tiny bit to know that

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

- 2 -

may may people are
thinking of you, Mickey
had the respect of
so many, their friendship,
to -

My Sincere Condolences,
and my respects.

Ly Bush

bcc: Mrs. Bush

bcc: Sununu
McClure
Fitzwater

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mrs. Mickey Leland
1600 Vassar
Houston, Texas 77006

*sent
federal express*

1:15 P.M. NEWS UPDATE

DROUGHT RELIEF BILL (Charles Abbott, UPI) -- President Bush committed the government to its second major disaster aid program for farmers in two years Monday signing into law a \$897 million program to help them survive crop losses.... "The farmer is at the mercy of the forces of nature and sometimes nature fails him" Bush said during a five-minute White House ceremony. "Farmers have suffered losses." Bush hailed the law as a way to help farmers with serious losses without driving up the federal deficit.

(Christopher Connell, AP) -- President Bush, saying "farmers have indeed suffered," today signed legislation providing nearly \$900 million in disaster relief for farms where crops were battered this year by rain, drought and other foul weather. In remarks at a signing ceremony, Bush said the Disaster Assistance Act of 1989 brings "important relief to farm families hit by the extreme weather."

The President was also dispatching two aides with a congressional delegation bound for Addis Ababa to bring back the remains of Rep. Leland and other Americans killed in the crash of their mercy flight to a refugee camp. It was not certain when the delegation would depart. Frederick McClure and a deputy, Nicholas Calio, will join four members of Congress on the mission.

PLANE CRASH/REP. SMITH (New Augusta, Miss./UPI) -- Search teams Monday recovered the bodies of Rep. Larkin Smith, R-Miss., and a pilot in the wreckage of a single-engine plane that crashed in a wooded area.... The White House expressed sympathy to Smith's family through spokesman Marlin Fitzwater. "The President and Mrs. Bush deeply regret the news of the death of Congressman Larkin Smith," Fitzwater said. "The President knew and supported Congressman Smith during his election to the seat vacated by Senator Trent Lott. Congressman Smith was just beginning a promising career in the Congress."

LELAND (Addis Ababa/Reuter) -- U.S. Marines and Ethiopian paramedics, hanging from helicopters hovering high above the lonely ravine where Rep. Leland and 15 others died in a plane crash, began to pick up bodies and wreckage Monday. Ethiopian civil aviation officials said they had already sent a team of experts to study the wreckage and investigate last Monday's crash in which Leland and his party died. They said the Twin Otter aircraft, which was flying in bad weather to a refugee camp in western Ethiopia, may have been trying to reach a nearby airport by following the course of the Baro River. The river is bordered by towering cliffs on both sides and the plane flew directly into one.

DRUG POLL (AP) -- Three-fourths of all teen-agers and nearly half of all adults are ready to volunteer time to drug prevention programs, education and treatment and 9 in 10 Americans want tougher anti-drug laws, a new Gallup poll showed today. "The American people are in a wartime mood," said George Gallup in a White House news conference. William Bennett ...said the "the American people have given a very clear sense of direction to us," in the poll. "The public is ready to take action on all fronts," he said. The survey showed that drug abuse was listed by 32% of teen-agers as the most important problem facing the country.

BUSINESS INVENTORIES (UPI) -- The Commerce Department reported Monday that the value of stockpiled goods in business warehouses rose a modest 0.4% in June, suggesting that the large inventory accumulations that normally precede a recession are not happening. The June increase, which was not concentrated in any particular sector of the economy, came at a time when sales were reported to be weak as the economy slowed down under the pressure of higher interest rates.... Economists predict inventories may decline in July because of strong retail sales activity reported last week by the Commerce Department. "The kind of inventory overhang we have seen so far doesn't seem commensurate with a recession scenario," said Gordon Richards, an economist with the National Association of Manufacturers.

BREEDEN/SEC (AP) -- President Bush has chosen Richard Breeden...to head the SEC, administration sources said today. The formal nomination was expected later in the day, said the sources, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

U.S./PLO (Tunis/Reuter) -- The U.S. told the PLO Monday that Palestinians must abandon the belligerence of the past. "We made clear our conviction that the Palestinians must respond to the challenge of building a new peace, not continuing an old conflict," U.S. Ambassador Pelletreau told reporters after the two-and-a-half-hour meeting.... "We are suggesting that the next, but not the last, milestone on [the road to get the peace process moving] is an election in the occupied territories," he said in a prepared statement. "Such an election...could launch a political negotiating process which would...lead to a comprehensive solution."

AFGHANISTAN (Kabul/Reuter) -- Afghanistan's foreign minister said Monday the Kabul government was stepping up international diplomatic efforts to force the U.S. and Pakistan to back negotiations for peace in Afghanistan. Abdul Wakil outlined government plans for a diplomatic offensive that will start next month at the Non-Aligned Movement's summit conference in Belgrade. In particular, Wakil said Afghanistan wanted the summit to pressure Pakistan to stop its support of the mujahideen rebels.

WALESA (Warsaw/UPI) -- Solidarity leader Walesa is being considered as a candidate to become Poland's prime minister, a union spokesman said Monday after negotiations snagged on the formation of a new coalition government. "Poland's situation is gloomy," Walesa said, reporting that the two key parties had refused to talk to him about his offer to form a coalition in which the Communist Party would be either excluded or would be a minor participant. Both parties, which previously had tentatively approved the offer, said the talks had not broken down. But it was not immediately clear why the meeting was not held.... Shortly after Walesa left Warsaw, Leszek Kaczynski, the union leader's advisor, said Solidarity was considering nominating him as a candidate for prime minister in a new government coalition. Walesa could not be reached for comment on Kaczynski's statement.

WALESA/PRAVDA (Moscow/Reuter) -- The Communist Party daily Pravda, signaling growing Soviet concern over the political turmoil in Poland, accused Solidarity's Lech Walesa Monday of provoking a crisis by refusing to join a Communist-led government. In a strongly-worded commentary, published as a meeting between Walesa and two small Polish parties on forming a non-Communist coalition was abruptly canceled, Pravda said Solidarity was acting in a "non-parliamentary" way. "All this does not facilitate the difficult mission of the new Prime Minister Czeslaw Kiszczak or promote relaxation of political tension in Poland, any strengthening of which can negatively tell on the all-European process," the daily said. "In the opinion of local observers, the actions of the Solidarity leaders, which were denounced even by activists from the trade union, can lead to a long government crisis in the country."

BOTHA (Cape Town/Reuter) -- President P.W. Botha announced his resignation in a television address to the nation Monday after a bitter row with heir-apparent F.W. de Klerk, leader of South Africa's ruling white National Party. Botha, 73, head of the white minority government for almost 11 years, castigated de Klerk for planning talks with Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda without consulting him. "I shall not approve a visit to Dr. Kaunda...at this time," Botha said.

CHINA/U.S. DEPENDENTS (Beijing/Reuter) -- The families of American Embassy staff in Beijing returned to China Monday after being evacuated during the military crackdown on student protests in June. A group of 40 dependents arrived, tired but smiling, on a United Airlines flight from Tokyo after flying there from the U.S.

#

George Bush Presidential Library Transfer Sheet

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FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. Remer Tyson
Detroit Free Press
321 West Lafayette
Detroit, Michigan 48231



THE PRESIDENT

8-14-89

Dear Remer

Bete Teely brought
me my copy of The
Love a Man in the Country
I'll love it. My warmest
best wishes & thanks
Ag Bush

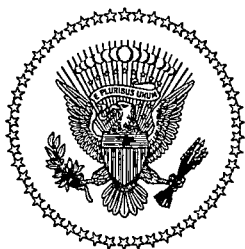
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Marlin Fitzwater

Gift Unit

JB

Weekly Compilation of

Presidential Documents



Monday, August 14, 1989

Volume 25—Number 32

Pages 1217-1235

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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, August 11, 1989

**Remarks at a Ceremony
Commemorating the 200th Anniversary
of the Department of War**

August 7, 1989

Thank you, Mr. Secretary; Deputy Secretary Atwood; and our service chiefs, Chairman Crowe and members of the Joint Chiefs; distinguished Members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives. Dick, first let me just thank you for the splendid job you're doing at the Defense Department. I don't know if you've found the barber shop, but I hope you're finding how to get from the E Ring to your car without getting lost. *[Laughter]* You all remember the Secretary's dilemma, and now they've made a movie about the Pentagon called "No Way Out." *[Laughter]*

Secretary Marsh—Jack, this is an appropriate time to thank you for your splendid performance in service to the United States Army and service to your country. And I just can't tell you how much respect I have for the job you have done. And I also want to congratulate your successor, Mike Stone, who will lead the Army into the 1990's as Secretary of the Army.

I'm pleased to join with all of you in celebrating the 200th anniversary of this historic Department, now part of the Department of Defense. And in honoring the bicentennial of this Department, we're also honoring the heroes of America, past and present. The Department of War—the very name sounds antiquated, even bellicose; and certainly today, the title Department of Defense is more appropriate since the purpose of our Armed Forces is to deter war, not to seek it. And yet the title was undeniably forthright, for the War Department fought and won six wars in its 158-year history. It was the War Department that waged the most tragic conflict in American history, a civil war in which one Secretary, Edwin Stanton, was pitted against one of his predecessors, Jefferson Davis. And it was also the War Department that trained and

dispatched vast armies of Doughboys over to France. And it was the War Department that served as America's nerve center in the struggle against the Axis Powers, leading to the greatest military and moral victory in our history.

Winston Churchill gave much of the credit for this to the Army Chief of Staff, George Marshall, calling him the true organizer of victory. Everyone remembers George Marshall as a great Secretary of State. He deserves no less credit for his service to the Army and later as Secretary of Defense.

And none of us who served in the Second World War will ever forget the great leaders of the War Department, nor will we forget the great lesson of those years: Only the strong can keep the peace.

It is no discredit to the War Department that at the outbreak of the Second World War our Armed Forces were still drilling with wooden rifles and hauling massive but useless radios and planning to wage land warfare with the horse cavalry. And today, of course, it is not a shortage of rifles that threaten to undermine America's ability to keep the peace. To preserve the peace today, we must be strong in other ways, and this means that we must rely on advanced technology, not the strategic equivalent of the horse cavalry.

The United States today requires a closely integrated strategic program designed to enhance our strength, bolster deterrence, and facilitate arms control. It demands that we modernize our ICBM [intercontinental ballistic missile] force, redeploying the Peacekeeper missile and rail garrison; and it means completing and development of the new small ICBM and its deployment when ready. And these mobile systems will bring improved survivability and stability to the land-based leg of our strategic triad. A strong defense also means something else: sufficient funding for the B-2 bomber. And it means one thing more: support for the Strategic Defense Initiative, SDI. It offers

the promise of a stable nuclear balance that relies increasingly on defense. It provides an incentive for the Soviets to return to the negotiating table, and it will make any START [Strategic Arms Reduction Talks] treaty more effective. It represents a firm step towards stability, the same goal we seek through modernization of our nuclear arsenal and arms control. This is the program that our country needs, and I will work to see that this is the program that our country gets.

Just as critical to our nation's defense are the men and women of this Department of Defense. You are called upon to do a difficult, often dangerous job, and you perform your duty with great distinction. The history of this Department is nothing less than the history of American bravery. Whether we call it the Department of War or the Department of Defense, this tradition of service to country lives on in each and every one of you.

And so, today, in commemorating the Department of War, we also salute you and every brave American who ever served in the original War Department, in the U.S. Army, in your Air Force and Navy compatriots and now, with you in the Department of Defense. We also salute those who served in the two great conflicts of this century, and those who served in Korea and in Vietnam. And we cannot leave here today without pausing to salute one who stands as a symbol of the courage that burns in the breast of every American in uniform, one marine who has been very much in our thoughts, Lieutenant Colonel Higgins, William Richard Higgins.

It is an inspiration to be here today among America's finest and to honor a great Department and its great traditions. God bless you all, and God bless the United States of America.

Note: The President spoke at 9:32 a.m. on Sommerall Field at Fort Myer in Arlington, VA. In his opening remarks, the President referred to Secretary of Defense Richard B. Cheney; Deputy Secretary of Defense Donald J. Atwood; and Adm. William J. Crowe, Jr., Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Lt. Col. William R. Higgins, USMC, chief of the U.N. peacekeeping force in

southern Lebanon, was kidnapped on February 17, 1988, and allegedly hanged by pro-Iranian terrorists on July 31, 1989.

Remarks at the Boy Scout National Jamboree in Bowling Green, Virginia August 7, 1989

Bill, thank you for that generous introduction, and to you and Ben Love, my sincere thanks for inviting us to this unbelievable gathering of Scouts from all across the country. If you will permit me a note of regional pride, I understand that my home State of Texas has a pretty good-size delegation over here. I saw that flag, and I wanted to acknowledge it. Thank you, Curtis, for the Pledge of Allegiance and, Calvin, for that National Anthem. Once again, I salute the colonel and the great Marine Band over here. You guys are lucky to have them. They are outstanding, and thank you, Colonel Bourgeois.

I want to salute our Secretary of Transportation, Sam Skinner. We flew down here. You saw us coming in on Marine One. And sitting with me on that plane was Sam Skinner, our outstanding Secretary of Transportation; Andy Card, an Assistant to the President; Bob Gates, an Assistant to the President for National Security—all three of them Eagle Scouts, so that tells you something about how we feel.

The last Jamboree, I understand you had an unwelcome visitor by the name of Bob—Hurricane Bob. And Bill tells me you didn't have a camp-out; you had a damp-out. But today I want credit as the guy that brought you the cool air down here. I would like full credit for that.

But I'm told that this Jamboree has come together marvelously—canoeing, kayak, swimming. You can race trail bikes and compete in archery. You can earn merit badges while you work your way down the Midway. And some of you undoubtedly, you wise ones, will be asked to organize snipe-hunting expeditions. [Laughter] And this all sounds like a lot of fun, but there's one activity here that really tempts me to leave the White House behind and spend a few days with you here at Fort A.P. Hill. And I'm talking about Fish Hook Lane.

You see, I started fishing at age 5 or so, in the cold waters along the Atlantic coast at Maine, using a lead jig with—[*applause*—modest, but reasonably good delegation there, I'd say; thank you very much—you know, fishing with one of these lead jigs with a little white cloth for bait, trolling with one of those old green cotton lines. And after awhile you get the hang of it, pulling in the fish—mackerel and maybe a flounder. But I became acquainted with the waters up there, and so well that now I think I know every reef, when the swells will break and where they will, the sea conditions and where you can find the seals on a given day.

And since the time I was your age, I've waded in a clean, clear river in Iceland next to the Prime Minister of that land, catching my first salmon up there. I've pulled in bass in many, many of the States that are represented here today, fought dolphins and kings and tarpon and bluefish in Florida on the high seas—the earlier ones. [*Applause*] Good sound system here. Thank you, Florida. And as you might have guessed then, fishing, I guess, is my favorite source of relaxation. And it's with a rod and reel that I tend to count my blessings, especially if I'm out there with one of our grandkids or with Barbara, the only woman on Earth who can read and fish at the same time—[*laughter*]—and catch every word and every fish.

But no matter where I fish today, I always look back to the days when I trailed that little piece of white cloth along the shoreline. And there's a lesson here that I want to share with you. Whatever you love to do—whether it's hiking, hunting, kayaking—hang on to it. As you pursue success in school—and if there is ever a group that epitomizes the pursuit of success, it's you—and later in your careers, don't forget to find time for the things you love to do. If you stay true to the hobbies of your youth, you'll find a source of relaxation and replenishment that will never fail you.

There are other things that you will learn as a Scout that will serve you well through your entire life. Your Scout Law commands you to be trustworthy, loyal, helpful, friendly, courteous, kind, obedient, cheerful, thrifty, brave, clean, and reverent. What a mouthful. And that might sound like a lot to remember, but it isn't. For at the core of

that code is something simple: a desire to serve with honor, a sincere feeling for one's fellow man and for one's country. Serving is not a lifelong chore to be carried out. As Chief Scout Citizen Teddy Roosevelt put it: "The full performance of duty is not only right in itself but also the source of the profoundest satisfaction that can come in life." In short, to serve and to serve well is the highest fulfillment we can know. Bill Swisher, who gave so much time and commitment to this Jamboree—he certainly knows this. Around the country, Americans like you are serving others in a thousand ways, providing a thousand points of light and doing a good turn daily.

I know that Boy Scouts have always helped out through times of disaster, from fires to flash floods. The Boy Scouts were there when Franklin Delano Roosevelt appealed for help during the Great Depression, gathering almost 2 million articles of clothing, household furnishings, and food for the needy. And the Boy Scouts were a strong helping hand at home when older brothers fought a war in Europe. And today the Boy Scouts have taken on a new struggle: to defeat what you call the five "unacceptables"—illiteracy, unemployment, child abuse, drug abuse, and hunger. In fact, fighting hunger alone, Scouts, Cub Scouts, and Explorers rounded up—now get this—65 million cans of food for local food banks, the largest collection of food ever undertaken in the history of the United States of America.

And your focus, then, is right on target. Today we can be grateful as a nation that no depression or no war looms ahead of us. But this doesn't mean that the times we live in are less demanding. The Boy Scouts of this 12th National Jamboree will face challenges unimagined by your parents. Perhaps the greatest challenges of our times, I'm sorry to say, is one of the "unacceptables": the continuing struggle to keep drugs out of our high schools—a form of pollution, a poisoning of the mind, a corruption of the very soul of young America.

And we had some good news last week about drug use in America. The number of overall drug-users in the United States is down by almost 40 percent. And this is a real tribute to those who have worked in

the service organizations, the youth clubs, and communities across this country. And it's especially a tribute to the Boy Scouts of America. But we cannot yet claim victory. The number of people addicted to cocaine and crack has almost doubled. And we must work harder. And I'm especially looking to you to encourage friends to refuse drugs—any illegal drug. I don't want any young American starting down the path to cocaine and crack.

Last week, a Wall Street Journal reporter wrote movingly of his son, a boy named Ryan. Ronald Shafer remembered his Ryan as an enthusiastic collector of baseball cards who could name every batting champion back to the sixties—the kind of bright kid for whom life was an open invitation to succeed. But Ryan started using drugs and alcohol at age 12, and soon became a stranger to his parents and his classmates. And by age 16, Ryan was dead. There are thousands of Ryans across America, thousands of young men and women who are in danger of losing their future, their very lives, to this scourge called drugs.

The Boy Scouts of America has assumed a leadership role in confronting this problem. You are teaching self-protection strategies against drugs and other dangers, and you've circulated these strategies in direct language in a very successful pamphlet called "Drugs: A Deadly Game." And you've done something else: You are leading the youth by example.

For years, the Boy Scouts of America has led our nation in taking the antidrug message to every community. By actively engaging in the lives of others, you are demonstrating a central theme, a central idea of this administration: that from now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others. Now I want to challenge you to take the final steps. Ask yourself if you know someone like Ryan Shafer. And if so, have you done everything that you possibly can to help him or her?

And there are other, more positive challenges facing your generation. When the first Boy Scouts chapter was formed, Americans had just tamed the farthest reaches of the West. There were only a few remote places in the world unseen by man. And

since then, the world has become smaller, and so has the room for our imagination and daring—a narrowed space for the restless spirit of freedom that is so much a part of our national priority and of our national identity. But you and I know that there's a new frontier, a frontier without limits: space.

And once again, the Boy Scouts has played a leadership role in preparing a generation for space exploration. It's no coincidence that half of all astronauts were once Scouts. Admiral Richard Truly, who ably heads NASA, is an Eagle Scout. Gus Grissom, an American hero who lost his life in the early space program, was a Scout. David Scott, who operated that first lunar rover, was a Scout. And Jim Lovell, another lunar explorer, whom I'm told is with us today. And I guess, Jim, if you're here, it's true what they say: Once an Eagle Scout, always an Eagle Scout. And I doubt that any of the Scouts who participated in the 1969 seventh Jamboree in Idaho will ever forget Eagle Scout—[applause]—go Boise—will ever forget Eagle Scout Neil Armstrong, who made man's first step on the Moon and later sent his greetings to the Jamboree from deep space.

The first spacefarers were unique, the lucky few. But your generation will have a broader, greater opportunity to live in space, to travel, to establish an outpost on the Moon, and explore the mysteries of Mars. And this is the challenge of the next century—your century, your challenge.

Near the Jamboree area is a NASA exhibit called Freedom Station, which includes a display of our nation's first permanently manned space station in the next decade. And nearby are also large-scale models of the space shuttle and other spacecraft. This is America's space fleet, and its mission is gradually changing from exploration to settlement. When we aim for the stars, it will be to stay.

And this brings to mind a small coincidence. Just a few miles away, along the Tidewater coast of Virginia, the first Englishmen arrived in the New World—also not just to explore but to stay. Those early colonists faced a terrible struggle. Their first

autumn brought a bitter harvest of hardship. Their first winter brought tragedy. But in the end, the generation of Captain John Smith escaped the confines of the Old World and settled the New, a fresh frontier, a boundless promise called America.

And today, as before, some timid and chiding voices caution us against the danger, the hardship, and the expense. Perhaps they should have seen Steven Spielberg's extravaganza. Or perhaps they should listen to Ray Bradbury, a writer who once said that space will make children of us all. He meant that the strange beauty and mystery of space will teach even the most cynical and world-weary among us to rediscover the wonder of their first glimpse of the night sky. It is this sense of wonder and curiosity that draws you from the comfort of home, comfort of television, to the outdoors. And tonight, when you are lying around the campfire, surrounded by dark forest, looking up at the stars of the night sky, I want you to consider something. Perhaps you, or even your kids—or as hard as it is for you to imagine, your grandchildren—will one day look up at the night sky before going to sleep, and see the Earth as a faint, twinkling blue star.

It is this spirit, a spirit of wonder, of discovery, and adventure, that is surely drawing us to a new destiny on new and far distant worlds. You are privileged to be the generation that will witness the first large movement of men and women into space. And as this happens, I know that the Boy Scouts of today will be in the lead. Thank you for inviting me to your Jamboree. God bless you, God bless the Boy Scouts of America, and God bless the United States of America. Thank you all.

Note: The President spoke at 10:44 a.m. at Fort A.P. Hill. In his remarks, he referred to G. William Swisher, Jr., chairman of the National Jamboree; Ben H. Love, chief Scout executive of the Boy Scouts of America; former Scout Curtis Hawkins; entertainer Calvin Grant; and Col. John R. Bourgeois, USMC, Director of the U.S. Marine Corps Band.

Proclamation 6006—National Neighborhood Crime Watch Day, 1989 *August 7, 1989*

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Communities across the United States bear testimony to the great things Americans can accomplish through their own resourcefulness and the help of neighbors. In business, government, education, and social services, the ingenuity and hard work of individual Americans have been both the foundation and the catalyst for progress.

Individual private citizens represent a particularly important force in our Nation's fight against crime. Last year, crime struck one in four American households. While law enforcement officials do all they can to apprehend and prosecute those who prey upon innocent victims, the cooperation of law-abiding citizens is vital to their efforts.

Today, more than 19 million Americans participate in neighborhood crime watch programs. They remain vigilant against criminal activity in their neighborhoods and report suspicious behavior to the police. They also keep special watch over elderly persons and others who might easily become victims of theft or violence. These Americans who look out for their neighbors and make a personal commitment to help fight crime serve as positive role models for young people, thereby demonstrating not only respect for the law, but also active concern for the well-being of others. Participants in crime watch programs affirm that, as communities, we must not and will not tolerate contempt for civil order and disregard for the rights of innocent people.

On August 8, 1989, millions of Americans will join their neighbors in "National Night Out," an evening sponsored each year by the National Association of Town Watch. This event provides citizens an opportunity to demonstrate the importance and effectiveness of community participation in crime prevention efforts. During the "National Night Out," families spend the period between 8:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. on the porches, steps, or lawns of their homes as a notice to criminals that their communities

are off limits to drug trafficking and other illicit activities. "National Night Out" is a way for all Americans to express their determination to protect and enjoy the security of their homes and neighborhoods.

To encourage all Americans to join with their neighbors in such crime prevention programs, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 136, has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation designating August 8, 1989, as "National Neighborhood Crime Watch Day."

Now, Therefore, I, George Bush, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim August 8, 1989, as National Neighborhood Crime Watch Day. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this seventh day of August, 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 fourteenth.

George Bush

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:49 a.m., August 8, 1989]

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on the Alleged Hanging of Lieutenant Colonel William R. Higgins

August 7, 1989

The Federal Bureau of Investigation today released the results of forensic examinations of the videotape purported to be of Lieutenant Colonel Higgins. Mrs. Higgins was informed of the results by the Commandant of the Marine Corps, General Al Gray. President Bush called Mrs. Higgins at about 2 p.m. to offer his support and encouragement. The President said the U.S. Government will continue to do all it can to obtain a full accounting of what happened to her husband.

Note: Lt. Col. William R. Higgins, USMC, chief of the U.N. peacekeeping force in southern Lebanon, was kidnaped on February 17, 1988, and allegedly hanged by pro-

Iranian terrorists on July 31, 1989. After examining a videotape released by the pro-Iranian group, FBI forensic experts and pathologists concluded that, although a positive identification could not be made, the person depicted in the videotape probably was Lieutenant Colonel Higgins and that he was "within a reasonable degree of medical certainty" dead.

Remarks at the National Urban League Conference

August 8, 1989

Thank you very much, Dr. Watson, and to you, my friend, John Jacob, thank you, sir. Tony Burns, the chairman, and all the other Urban League leaders. I single out my Cabinet-mate, Secretary Kemp. I'm delighted that you're here, Jack. Thank you all.

You know, Jack told me coming over that you had a moment of silence, a prayer, really, for Mickey Leland, my fellow Houstonian. And let me just say that we have been in touch with the Government of Ethiopia and the United Nations to learn the whereabouts of Congressman Leland's plane. Our Secretary of Defense, Dick Cheney—seeing what he can do in terms of search assets.

I think it says a lot about Mickey that he was on his sixth humanitarian mission to help feed the hungry in that part of the world, and so, I would just like to join you all in what you did this morning to say that our thoughts and prayers are with him. I talked to Alison, his wife, late this morning—earlier this morning, I guess. She's strong, has a lot of hope. And we all pray that he's safe and that he and the others with him on that humanitarian mission will be found and that they'll all be safe. And we will, I can tell you as President, do all we can to learn what has happened.

I want to speak to you today about the state of urban America, about the future that I see for American cities and for the many millions of Americans who make them their home. In many respects, let's face it, urban America offers a bleak picture: an inner city in crisis. And there is too

much crime, too much crack, too many dropouts, too much despair, too little economic opportunity, too little advancement, and—the bottom line—too little hope. But there's something else that's true about our inner cities, something we can't overlook, something the Urban League has worked tirelessly to strengthen; and that's a core community that is simply too strong to succumb, a community where there is too much faith, too much pride, too strong a sense of family not to fight back, whatever their challenge, whatever the odds.

But the challenge for urban America is a challenge for all America. It's a challenge for my administration. It's a challenge every American must embrace.

The condition of our inner cities isn't a matter of charts and graphs and these cold statistics. It's more than an exercise in sociology or public policy. It's a question of how people live their lives, a question of human dignity. And it's a challenge that I take to heart. Your problems are my problems; your hopes, the hopes all Americans hold dear. Today I offer you my hand, and I offer you my word: Together we will make America open and equal to all. And together we must and will find a way to stop the decline in our inner cities, to restore hope, and make the nineties a decade of urban renaissance.

And whether we succeed depends on how well we meet three key tests. First, we must strike down barriers to advancement and opportunity for American minorities—and strike them down for good. And second, we must create conditions for urban growth and economic revival, conditions that leave no one behind. And finally, we must secure the most fundamental right of all: the right of young and old alike of any race to walk any street without fear.

Let me start with equal opportunity. Not just in urban America but across this nation, we must continue the crusade for equality. Just over a week ago, a collection of scholars released a monumental study called "A Common Destiny: Blacks and American Society." It offers detailed evidence of the progress our nation has made in the past 50 years in living up to American ideals. But the study makes clear that our work is far from over. The great gulf between black and white America has narrowed, but it's

not closed. And closing that gulf, eliminating it for all time, is the next chapter we must write in the unfolding history, the unfinished history of civil rights. And that chapter will be written because today, as in the past, advancing the cause of equal rights is in keeping with our highest ideals. It's the right thing to do.

Think back to 1954, the Court's decision in favor of Linda Brown; a year later, another decision, Rosa Parks' refusal to go to the back of the bus; the 1960's, the passage of the Civil Rights Act, the Voting Rights Act, Fair Housing; and in this decade, the elevation of Dr. Martin Luther King to a place of honor among American heroes. It was the right thing to do. And today, when our challenge is securing true equality for every American, once again, we will succeed because it's the right thing to do.

Discrimination—of course, it still exists. Race hate, born of ignorance and inhumanity—still exists. The day of the poll tax is over. The day of Jim Crow is gone. Today bigotry and bias may take more subtle forms. But they persist, and as long as they do, my work is not over, your work is not over, our work is not over.

Before I go on, I want to make sure everyone in this room knows just exactly where I stand and just where my administration stands. My administration is committed to reaching out to minorities, to striking down barriers to free and open access. We will not tolerate discrimination, bigotry, or bias of any kind, period, just as Dr. Watson said.

Now we've all spent a lot of time over the past two decades debating the best means of ending unequal treatment. And we've argued—I've even argued with John Jacob; you try that one on for size—we've argued, society's argued, about affirmative action, about quotas, about goals and timetables, about set-asides and 8-A firms. Well, while society's been debating these important issues, society's also been changing. The economy's been changing. Our world, the world our children will inherit, is changing. And part of the change is the progress we have made, hard-fought changes in which the Urban League can take pride. Part of the change is simply a

matter of the dynamics at work in our world.

Take the economy. We're used to thinking of unemployment as a case of too many people and too few jobs. I remember playing musical chairs when I was a little kid—a game of musical chairs. And all too often, it's the minorities left standing when the music stops. In the 1990's, into the next century, our problem, our nation's problem, will be just the opposite: more than enough jobs and too few people qualified to fill them.

The last of the Baby Boom generation are in their thirties. And there's been a slow-down in the number of new workers that are entering our economy, and that's going to continue into the 1990's. Talk to any demographer, and they'll tell you that's true. New workers will be in demand—new workers—and the simple fact is that 8 out of every 10 new workers will be women, minorities, and immigrants. Think about what that means. Think about it: For every child growing up today—black or white and, yes, urban or rural—there will be a job waiting. The question, our challenge, is whether they'll have the education and the skills that they need to seize that opportunity. And that's the new frontier for civil rights.

Opportunity means education. The jobs open to the 21st century worker are going to require higher skills. And never has education been more important than for the next generation, for the first grader—today's first grader—who is a member of the high school class of the year 2001. The package of education initiatives that I sent to the Congress this spring will make a difference for urban America and for American minorities. And I've called on Congress to provide a \$250 million increase in funds for Head Start, a key program in getting disadvantaged children ready for school. And back in April, I signed an Executive order that will strengthen our nation's historically black colleges and universities and expand opportunities for their students and their graduates.

In many urban schools, the key is creating a sound learning environment, one that keeps the dropouts in and keeps the drugs out. And that's why I've called for the creation of Urban Emergency Grants to help clean up schools hit hardest by the drug

scourge. Education is the way to turn dreams into reality, and even in the inner city, every kid has a dream.

And opportunity means job training, building the employment skills and basic literacy ability that everyone needs to get and keep a job. For 6 years now, the Job Training Partnership program has been equipping the disadvantaged youth to enter the work force, to start that climb up out of the poverty trap. JTPA—it works. The proof is its 68-percent success ratio, and we're working to make the program even stronger. Last month we introduced amendments to the Job Training Partnership Act to target it more tightly on at-risk youth, kids with the most urgent need for job training.

But growth creates jobs, and the future of urban America depends on bringing growth to our inner cities. One entrepreneurial answer to inner city poverty—and I salute my Secretary of HUD for being in the foreground on this one—is enterprise zones. Enterprise zones can be a source of jobs, growth, and advancement. And the payoff isn't simply economic. When you create jobs, you create hope. We've debated the idea of enterprise zones long enough. And I've asked Congress to create at least 50 enterprise zones between now and 1993. And now is the time for action. But enterprise zones are meaningless if we don't create economic incentives for urban expansion. And that's why I've also called on Congress to enact changes in the Tax Code that will make enterprise zones magnets for capital, magnets for job creation. And I'm talking about incentives to increase investment, to open a flow of seed capital into urban areas. And if we're going to make inner cities attractive to new capital, individuals who invest in enterprise zones should get an immediate tax savings.

And we've also got to reward risktaking. I've proposed a zero capital gains rate for eligible business investments in enterprise zones. If you take your capital and go there to invest, you ought to have that as an incentive to put the business where the jobs must be for outside—[applause]. It should be a powerful incentive for outside investors and a rate of return fitting for urban entrepreneurs.

And I'm talking about incentives for working people. We want to establish what's known as a refundable wage credit for low-income employees in enterprise zones. In many cases, this credit will cut the taxes of low-income workers to zero. And for some low-income families who already owe little in taxes, a refundable credit will not only take them off the Federal income tax rolls, it will put money in their pockets.

Opportunity, education, advancement, equality—each is essential. But we can't talk about the future we want to see for urban America without talking about the number one threat in our inner cities today. You know what that is, every one of you: illegal drugs. And you know the simple truth: Our inner cities cannot become centers of opportunity as long as they are battle zones in a drug war.

A little over a week ago, our Secretary of HHS [Health and Human Services], Dr. Louis Sullivan, released the newest statistics—maybe some of you all saw it in the paper—the newest statistics on illegal drug use in America. The statistics show two trends, one positive and one profoundly, earthshakingly disturbing. Overall use of cocaine has declined by almost half—testimony to the years of dedication and hard work of parents, educators, religious and community leaders, all determined to end this plague. But our greatest challenge is yet to come. Frequent cocaine use—frequent use—is up sharply. And that means while our message is getting across to the casual user, hard-core drugs, drugs like this insidious crack cocaine, are tightening their grip. And that's grim news, that's bad news for the United States of America, because crack, crime, and violence—they're the unholy trinity in our inner cities. And urban communities suffer the most. And when the crack house is on your block, and when the stray bullet from a drug-war shoot-out kills some mother sitting on her porch, and when parents and teachers and churches struggle to teach the values of honesty and hard work and then find themselves up against the fast-money lure of the drug trade, there's a certain hopelessness.

But our children can live and learn in peace. Urban communities can thrive again. And that's why we've got to combat drug violence, and that's why we've got to elimi-

nate fear. And that's why we've got to create a climate of hope. The Federal Government is doing its part. We're going to do more. We've taken forceful action to speed up the eviction process for drug dealers in America's public housing. And in less than a month, we'll unveil a new national drug strategy, our comprehensive battle plan to wage the long, hard fight against illegal drugs.

And there's a message that I want to send today, all out across this country, to all law-abiding Americans: The war on drugs is a battle that can't simply be waged from Washington, DC. When I was in Chicago last month, I asked this nation's Governors to pass laws in each of their States that parallel the tough Federal stand that we've taken against illegal drugs. And today I ask each of you to do the same at the local level, in urban America. Let's put more police on the streets, tougher laws on the books, build the jail cells that we need to put drug criminals where they belong—behind bars—and, in my view, keep them there. Let's not point the finger or look for scapegoats. Let's enlist every asset that we have, form a united front, and fight this war together.

There are some who say—and you've heard it—the state of urban America is hopeless. The National Urban League doesn't believe that. I say they're wrong. We've got to see past the stories on the 6 o'clock news and past the statistics. We've got to see the potential for progress; we've got to see the face of hope in our inner cities.

And now, I'm not afraid to say we've got hard work ahead of us: We've got to wage war on poverty and wage war on despair and wage war on the hopelessness that robs us of our future. And I want to tell all of you here today: I'm not going to relax in this job, or rest, until I know that I have done everything in my power to ensure that we succeed, that every child in our inner cities has a shot at a good job, that every kid stays in school and gets a quality education, yes, lives in decent housing—in a neighborhood free of drugs, fear, and violence. We've got to work together to achieve these goals. I know we will, and I know why. John, you know why. Jack

Kemp, Dr. Watson, you know why. Everyone here today knows why: because, simply, it is the right thing to do.

Thank you, God bless you, and God bless the United States of America. Thank you very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 2:25 p.m. at the Washington Convention Center. In his remarks, he referred to Bernard Watson, John Jacob, and M. Anthony Burns, senior vice chairman, president and chief executive officer, and chairman of the National Urban League, respectively, and Secretary of Housing and Urban Development Jack F. Kemp.

Remarks on Signing the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989

August 9, 1989

Well, Secretary Brady and Secretary Jack Kemp, Chairman Greenspan, Senators Riegle and Gramm, and Congressmen Wylie and Gonzalez, and other distinguished Members of the House and Senate, ladies and gentlemen, and friends, Thomas Jefferson once observed that "the care of human life and happiness, and not their destruction, is the first and only legitimate object of good government." And today we gather here to sign legislation, the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989, which reaffirms those words.

This legislation comes to grips with the problems facing our savings and loan industry. It'll safeguard and stabilize America's financial system and put in place permanent reforms so these problems will never happen again. And moreover, it says to tens of millions of S&L depositors: You will not be the victim of others' mistakes. We will see—guarantee—that your insured deposits are secure.

And this, of course, was government's intent when, in 1933, it created the Federal Deposit Insurance. And yet as that system incurred massive loans over the past couple of decades, the fund designed to protect depositors itself became insolvent. And the

crisis has been told and retold. The Federal insurance fund was unable to make good on its commitments to the public or to close insolvent institutions. And their losses mounting, hundreds of bankrupt institutions were allowed to continue operating.

On February 6, I announced a plan to change all that: to protect insured depositors and to responsibly finance the closing or other resolution of all insolvent institutions. And we sought to abolish lax regulations, to increase penalties for wrongdoing, and to reform the financial system. And above all, we sought to protect those who have relied on government to faithfully fulfill its obligations.

I take a special pleasure in the historic legislation that I will sign here this morning. For the Task Group on Regulation of Financial Services, which I was proud to chair, began the effort to strengthen our financial system. And its work, and that of many others, was debated and refined by the United States Congress. And you see it here, all 371 pages of it. And, no, the bill is not perfect, but it is a first step, a crucial step, toward restoring public confidence. H.R. 1278 is responsive and responsible, and for that I salute the Congress. This bill balances America's need for financial security, competitiveness, and equity.

In particular, I want to thank two committee chairmen, Senator Don Riegle and Representative Henry B. Gonzalez, here with us today for their superb leadership in an extraordinarily difficult proceedings. And they were aided by Senator Jake Garn and Representative Chalmers Wylie, who helped make these proposals a reality; and of course, Senator Phil Gramm who I mentioned earlier; and numerous other members of the banking and other committees, from both sides of the aisle, who took up the cause of the public's interest. And then there's my friend, the Treasury Secretary, Nick Brady, whose dedicated efforts have been vital and whose leadership has been truly outstanding. And so have those of Director Dick Darman, over here, the head of the OMB [Office of Management and Budget]. I'd also like to mention Richard Breeden of the White House. I'd be remiss not to salute hundreds of others on the staffs of the various regulatory agencies and

congressional committees. They, too, deserve our thanks.

And because of them, of you here today, and so many others, this legislation will give us the tools to make our thrift institutions and our financial system as a whole strong and stable. With this bill's substantial funding, we will begin, here and now, to eliminate the ongoing losses of the insolvent firms and to ensure that not one dollar of insured funds will be lost by any depositor.

Toward that end, this legislation abolishes the agency once responsible for thrift supervision. And in its place a new agency will operate as part of the Treasury Department, ensuring the taxpayers' interests will always come first. And at the same time, a completely new insurance fund will protect deposits in thrift institutions. The obligations of the new fund, called Savings Association Insurance Fund, SAIF, will be fully guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the United States. The new seal displayed here symbolizes this new fund and our commitment to protecting depositors.

Good steps? I'd say vital steps. And this legislation goes still further. Beginning today, penalties for wrongdoing by officers and directors of insured institutions will be increased up to \$1 million per day. And criminal penalties will be toughened from yesterday's slap on the wrist to the clang of a prison door. Those who try and loot the savings of their fellow citizens deserve, and will receive, swift and severe punishment. And also, starting today, tougher requirements for safe and sound operating practices will begin to take effect. Never again will America allow any insured institution to operate normally if owners lack sufficient tangible capital to protect depositors and taxpayers alike. And today, too, we begin using the new resources available to accelerate the resolution of failed institutions and to recover every possible dollar from their assets for the taxpayer. And at the same time, we will seek to minimize adverse impact on local markets.

These reforms will help our system right itself. For while the S&L crisis isn't behind us, we have met and passed our first critical test. More hard choices, more challenges lie ahead. But we will meet them as we have this challenge: consulting, cooperating between Congress and the executive branch.

And as we do, we will keep the new Federal Deposit Insurance System solvent and help serve those millions of small savers who make America great: the local paperboy looking ahead to college or the young couple dreaming of their first home, the retired teacher whose savings are her entire lifetime. We have a commitment to protect the savings of these Americans and millions like them across this country, and we will honor that commitment.

And so, together, Republicans and Democrats, we can keep America's economy number one in the world. We can and will preserve a safe, efficient, and equitable financial system for ourselves and, yes, for our kids.

So, thank you all very much for coming here and for your support, both past and future, because plenty of work lies ahead. Thank you all very much and now, I'm proud to sign this monster.

Note: The President spoke at 10:49 a.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Secretary of the Treasury Nicholas F. Brady; Secretary of Housing and Urban Development Jack F. Kemp; Alan Greenspan, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; Senators Donald W. Riegle, Jr., Phil Gramm, and Jake Garn, chairman and members of the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, respectively; Representatives Henry B. Gonzalez and Chalmers P. Wylie, chairman and member of the House Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, respectively; and Richard C. Breeden, Assistant to the President for Issues Analysis. H.R. 1278, approved August 9, was assigned Public Law No. 101-73.

Exchange With Reporters August 9, 1989

American Hostages in Lebanon

The President. Well, first let me welcome His Eminence, Cardinal Law, once again to the White House—a friend of longstanding

and a man for whom I think we all have great respect.

But I just want to suggest that this weekend, each in our own way, that we say a prayer for the American hostages, for their family, and indeed for world peace. I believe in prayer, and I think it would be most appropriate with the situation that we consider this. So, I would ask the churches and other places of faith to say a special prayer this weekend.

Q. Mr. President, you seem to be moving away from the Reagan interpretation of what is a negotiation. You have fine-tuned it in the Boston Globe interview. To really make it specific, is there a subtle change, any change?

The President. I don't think there's any subtle change from the report that I signed, and indeed was the father of, sponsored obviously by President Reagan. I'm not going to do anything that would put some other American, perhaps in some other place, at some other time, at risk; and that means trading off or negotiating for hostages.

Q. But you are talking, and when you talk you obviously are—

The President. Excuse me, Helen [Helen Thomas, United Press International], I hope I'm openminded enough to talk and to exercise every diplomatic channel I can to free these Americans. No American is going to be content until these people are free. And I would be not doing my job if I didn't approach it in that manner.

Q. Well, isn't talking really trying to find out what their terms are and trying to persuade?

The President. I'm not talking about terms; I'm talking about talking to get people out that are held against their will. And I think I covered that pretty well in my inaugural address when I said "good will will beget good will." And if ever there was a clearer signal, in my view, that's it. So, I repeat it. And if there are changes taking place and signals that are shifting, I don't want to miss a signal. The life of every single one of these people is too precious for me to be sticking my head in the sand and miss some subtlety in this highly complicated corner of the world. So, we are in touch with as many people as possible, anyone that I think can help either me or the Secretary of State or others who are in

contact with them. We're going to keep on doing that.

Q. Is it possible to even discuss the question of the Iranian assets and the United States unfreezing them without encouraging the taking of other hostages?

The President. I'm not going to go into the details of the question you've asked. I've seen conflicting statements coming out of Iran on this question. And my view is to make the statements unconflicting, and my view is to do nothing that will be seen as quid pro quo for hostages.

Q. Mr. President, is it possible for you to elaborate on what you mean by that? How you—

The President. No.

Q. No?

The President. No, it's not possible for me to elaborate on it.

Q. After some original statements of optimism, you now seem a little bit more pessimistic about the prospects for getting the hostages out any time soon. Why do you feel that way?

The President. Terry [Terence Hunt, Associated Press], how do you know what I feel? It's the first time you've seen me in 4 days.

Q. No, I'm looking at your comments in the Boston Globe interview.

The President. What does it say there?

Q. In which you say, "I have no reason to say just over the horizon that I think that this problem will be solved."

The President. Well, so I never said that I thought it would be solved just over this side of the horizon, did I?

Q. But you just said—

The President. What I'm saying hasn't changed anything. I don't go up and down by some headline, some news clip. I'm conducting the foreign policy of this country in a prudent manner that I hope will get these people out of there. But the last thing I want to do is elevate the hopes of these families who have been disappointed over and over again, to have those hopes dashed. I think that would be not a good way to behave. So, I don't know. Put it this way, I don't think, in reply to your question, that I've changed my views. I've never felt that the hostages would be here tomorrow, but I want to—I hope they will, hope that some-

thing will happen. But in terms of my emotions, or how I view it, I haven't shifted.

Q. But "cautiously optimistic" means more hope than you seem to have had before.

The President. Come again?

Q. "Cautiously optimistic," which is the word you bought yesterday in your interview, seemed to have raised hopes.

The President. But he just said I dashed the hopes by saying it was too far away in the same interview. Come on, lighten up here. I mean you can't have it both ways. You interpret the interview one way. He interprets it another. And I'm telling you what I think.

Q. Are the signals for Iran still positive? Are the signals from Iran still apparently positive?

The President. They're mixed, they're very mixed, John [John Cochran, NBC News]. And this is one of the difficulties. They're very mixed.

Representative Leland Missing in Africa

Q. Mr. President, do you have any late word on Congressman Leland?

The President. No.

Q. Is there anything the U.S. conceivably could do that it's not yet doing?

The President. No, we're cooperating and trying. Any late news on the Leland matter?

General Scowcroft. No late news, but the Ethiopians have asked for our help in searching for it.

The President. Well, they're getting it, and we are—

Q. What about the search plane they've asked for?

The President. What?

Q. What about the search plane that they've asked for?

The President. They're going to get all the cooperation we can give them. [Secretary of Defense] Cheney's trying to find what assets are available. Indeed, I think we've already mobilized—

General Scowcroft. We've sent some, and we're sending more, Mr. President.

The President. But this matter is of great concern to us.

Yes, Tom? And this is the last question.

American Hostages in Lebanon

Q. Mr. President, have we made any progress at all on the possible return of Colonel Higgins' body?

The President. No. And again, I'm not going to give up on it. I'm not going to say there is no hope. I talked to the [U.N.] Secretary-General [Javier Perez de Cuellar de la Guerra] yesterday, who is meeting with his representative Goulding [Marrack Goulding, Under Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs] today. He's coming back from his vacation to talk to him, and I expect I'll be in touch if there is any reason.

I'll tell you one thing, Tom [Tom DeFrank, Newsweek], that is interesting out of this, and perhaps hopeful. Some who—don't ask me to elaborate—some who heretofore have been ambivalent or silent in the face of Americans held hostage because of political reasons have been so infuriated or angered or repulsed by the brutality of the Higgins film and then having Cicippio come out and read under obvious duress that statement—they've been so offended by that, regardless of their view on the politics of the Middle East or any other area, that we are finding more and more of a willingness to help. And I'd say that's a positive thing. That might offer more hope to those families that are just being so hurt by the recent revelations.

Q. You mean in the Mideast?

General Scowcroft. All over.

The President. All over in the diplomatic efforts we're engaged in. People have—there's a common thread—look, this is too much, enough is enough. And so, maybe that—it's just a hunch, but perhaps that will lead us to some solution here.

Meeting With Cardinal Law

Q. Why is the Cardinal here? Do you have some special message? From divine providence or from anywhere else?

Cardinal Law. No.

The President. His Eminence has a keen interest in many areas in the world, including Cuba, Haiti, Eastern Europe. And as I do with a lot of people, I talk to a lot of people outside of the White House and outside of our government in order to learn, in order to see how we can help the cause of world peace, the cause of human rights.

And I expect we're going to touch on those three areas here, along with others. His Eminence knows of my respect for the Holy Father; indeed, has helped me understand the dedication that the Pope has to world peace. Perhaps through Cardinal Law I have a more personal feeling about the Holy Father that made me feel the other day just inclined to pick up the telephone and call him and ask for his help in the return of Rich Higgins. And so, I learn from wise people.

Thank you all very much.

Note: The exchange began at 12:09 p.m. in the Oval Office at the White House, prior to a meeting with Bernard Cardinal Law of Boston. Lt. Col. William R. Higgins, USMC, chief of the U.N. peacekeeping force in southern Lebanon, was kidnaped on February 17, 1988, and allegedly hanged by pro-Iranian terrorists on July 31, 1989. Joseph J. Cicippio, acting comptroller at the American University of Beirut, was abducted from the university campus on September 12, 1986.

Continuation of John J. Welch, Jr., as an Assistant Secretary of the Air Force *August 9, 1989*

The President today announced that John J. Welch, Jr., will continue to serve as an Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Acquisition).

Since 1987 Mr. Welch has served as Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Acquisition. From 1965 to 1987, he was vice president of the Ling-Temco-Vought Co. and served in several capacities, including senior vice president, 1975-1987; corporate vice president, 1974-1975; and LTV Aerospace vice president for programs, 1970-1974; and as vice president of the missiles and space division, 1965-1970. He served as chief scientist for the U.S. Air Force, 1965-1970.

Mr. Welch received a bachelor's degree from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1951. He was born August 23, 1930, in Cambridge, MA. He is married, has four children, and resides in Bethesda, MD.

Nomination of Charles E. Cobb, Jr., To Be United States Ambassador to Iceland

August 9, 1989

The President today announced his intention to nominate Charles E. Cobb, Jr., to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Iceland. He would succeed Nicholas Ruwe.

Since 1987 Mr. Cobb has served as Under Secretary for Travel and Tourism at the Department of Commerce. Prior to this, he served as chairman and chief executive officer of Arvida Disney Corp., 1984-1987, and as chairman and chief executive officer, 1983-1984. He was senior vice president and chief operating officer and director of the Penn Central Corp., 1982-1983, and group president of the Penn Central Corp., 1980-1982. In addition, he served as president and chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Arvida Corp., 1972-1980, and president and chief financial officer of several subsidiaries of Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corp., 1964-1972.

Mr. Cobb graduated from Stanford University (B.A., 1958; M.B.A., 1962). He was born May 9, 1936, in Fresno, CA. He served in the U.S. Navy, 1958-1960. He is married, has two children, and resides in Miami, FL.

Statement on Signing a Joint Resolution Concerning the Cordell Bank National Marine Sanctuary

August 9, 1989

Today I am signing H.J. Res. 281, a joint resolution relating to the Cordell Bank National Marine Sanctuary. The Secretary of Commerce designated Cordell Bank as a sanctuary pursuant to a procedure established by the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 (MPRSA). That law allows the Congress 45 days of continuous session to disapprove any part of the designation. In the first section of H.J. Res. 281, the Congress attempted to disapprove the part of the designation allowing the regulation of oil and gas activities within the sanctuary, but it did not present the joint resolution to me until after the review

period expired. Thus, that part of the designation was not "disapproved by enactment of a joint resolution of disapproval" within the time period permitted by the MPRSA.

Section 2 of the resolution, however, accomplishes essentially the same objective that the first section would have accomplished. Section 2 prohibits *all* oil, gas, and mineral activities within the sanctuary. That prohibition becomes law upon my approval of H.J. Res. 281, and it will now govern the management of the sanctuary.

George Bush

The White House,
August 9, 1989.

Note: H.J. Res. 281, approved August 9, was assigned Public Law No. 101-74. The statement was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on August 10.

Statement on the American Hostages in Lebanon

August 10, 1989

This Sunday millions of Americans of every faith will attend worship services. We have much to give thanks for in this country. But I ask that each of you say a special prayer this Sunday for the American hostages being held in Lebanon.

In the last several days, we have all struggled with the reality of Americans being held in a foreign land, tortured, and sometimes killed by their captors. Even as we search for political solutions to this problem, I believe that prayer is the most important way to deal with the human response to this tragic situation. I believe in prayer. It gives us strength in times of need. It gives us hope in times of despair. It gives us optimism in times of opportunity. So, I ask again that each of you join me this Sunday in saying a special prayer for the American hostages, their families, and their friends.

Remarks Announcing the Nomination of General Colin L. Powell To Be Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff August 10, 1989

The President. Ladies and gentlemen, I am most pleased to introduce the man that I have selected to be the next Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff: General Colin L. Powell. Colin Powell has had a truly distinguished military career, and he's a complete soldier. He served two tours in Vietnam and has had many important assignments around the world, including commander of the Fifth Corps in Germany and, most recently, as Commander of all Army forces stationed in the United States. He is also a distinguished scholar with a postgraduate degree, diplomas from our major war colleges, and a unique tour as a White House fellow.

The position of Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff has always been a special and important one. Our Chairman today has unique responsibilities. He has a significant role in determining our military requirements and developing the defense budget. He is the principal adviser on all military issues to the Secretary of Defense and to the President. And Bill Crowe has performed these duties in an absolutely splendid way, and we can be most thankful that we have had his special leadership during the past 4 years. Bill, words can never fully acknowledge what you have done for your country, and thank you very, very much for that.

As we face the challenges of the nineties, it is most important that the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff be a person of breadth, judgment, experience, and total integrity. Colin Powell has all those qualities and more. His wealth of military experience, coupled with his most distinguished assignments, including Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, have prepared him for this challenging and demanding role. He will bring leadership, insight, and wisdom to our efforts to keep our military strong and ready, prepared to defend our security and to safeguard the peace. Colin Powell will be a key member of my national security team, a team of close-knit, experienced professionals. And I

am very proud of this team and proud to add Colin Powell to it.

Colin, welcome, sir.

General Powell. Thank you, Mr. President, for your very kind words, and thank you, sir, for this new opportunity to serve you, to serve the men and women of the Armed Forces, and to serve our nation. I'm very pleased to be joining your national security team; and I look forward to working with you, the Vice President, and all the members of the team, as you face the historic opportunities and challenges that are before us. I also feel it a special privilege to be the spokesman for all the millions of great young men and women who are serving their nation voluntarily in uniform.

I also feel especially privileged and somewhat humble to be following a man like Admiral Bill Crowe, a distinguished sailor, great friend, and an outstanding Chairman. They are big shoes to fit into. I will give it my very best. The Nation owes Bill Crowe a great debt of gratitude. And, Mr. President, I am ready to go to it, and I look forward to the challenges ahead. Thank you, sir.

Note: The President spoke at 2:32 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on the Disappearance of Representative Mickey Leland in Africa
August 11, 1989

We understand the frustration and grief that Congressman Mickey Leland's family and staff must be enduring as the search for his aircraft and its passengers continues. This is indeed a time of great apprehension and sadness for all those who know Congressman Leland. President Bush has long been a friend and colleague of Congressman Leland. They share mutual political interests in Houston and have worked together on any number of Texas issues. The President remains hopeful that the Congressman and his party will be found alive and well. He has expressed those sentiments personally to Mrs. Leland.

The United States Government and the Ethiopian Government have committed un-

precedented amounts of people, equipment, and other resources to the search for the Leland aircraft. From the U.S. point of view, we have more than 160 U.S. military personnel in Ethiopia operating C-141, HC-130, C-21, C-5, and MH-60 aircraft and helicopters involved in the rescue effort. A U-2 reconnaissance aircraft that took photographs of the search area yesterday returned to the area today to take more pictures. Both of the beeper findings which have been detected have been investigated without success.

The United States commitment to this search is the largest, most comprehensive undertaking in recent memory. The U.S. commitment, coupled with thousands of Ethiopians making ground searches, will continue.

Note: Representative Leland, chairman of the House Select Committee on Hunger, disappeared enroute to a refugee camp in Fugido, Ethiopia, near the Sudanese border.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on the Education Summit With the Nation's Governors
August 11, 1989

The education summit with the Nation's Governors will be held in Charlottesville, VA, on September 27 and 28.

In his speech to the National Governors' Association in Chicago on July 31, President Bush invited the Governors to work with him at a Governors summit on education to share ideas and to explore options for educational progress in order to find ways to strengthen our schools, to enlarge opportunities, and to improve our nation's educational performance.

This will be the third time in history that a President has called the Nation's Governors together to address a single problem facing our country. In 1908, President Theodore Roosevelt called the Governors together to address problems of conservation. In 1933, President Franklin Roosevelt called for the Nation's Governors to assemble to consider solutions to the Great Depression. President Bush calls the Gover-

nors together because he believes raising the level of learning in the classrooms of America is crucial to our nation's future.

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.

August 6

In the evening, the President returned to the White House from a weekend stay at Camp David, MD.

August 7

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 Defense Richard B. Cheney;
- John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President.

In the afternoon, the President participated in a swearing-in ceremony in the Oval Office at the White House for Michael R. Deland as Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality.

In the evening, the President telephoned Representative E. Clay Shaw, Jr., who was co-hosting a town meeting in Fort Lauderdale, FL, discussing ways of curbing the rising drug problem in the area.

August 8

The President met at the White House with:

- John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
- Egyptian Defense Minister Youssef Sabry Abu Taleb;

—John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President.

August 9

The President met at the White House with John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff.

In the morning, the President toured the Saudi cultural exhibition at the Washington Convention Center.

The President sent a message to Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu of Japan, congratulating him on his election to office.

In the evening, in a telephone conversation, the President and Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel discussed the hostage situation in the Middle East.

August 10

The President met at the White House with:

- John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
- James E. Burke, president of the Media Advertising Partnership for a Drug-Free America;
- the Vice President, for lunch;
- Secretary of State James A. Baker III;
- John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President.

In the evening, the President attended a performance of the musical *Gypsy* at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

August 11

The President met at the White House with:

- John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
- representatives of the handicapped, to discuss the American Disabilities Act;
- business community leaders, to discuss the American Disabilities Act;
- Secretary of State James A. Baker III;
- John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President.

In the afternoon, the President 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 August 4¹

Christopher H. Phillips,
of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Brunei Darussalam.

William Ludwig Jacobsen, Jr.,
of Washington, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

Penne Percy Korth,
of Texas, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Mauritius.

Elizabeth M. Tamposi,
of New Hampshire, to be Assistant Secretary of State for Consular Affairs, vice Joan M. Clark, resigned.

Sidney L. Jones,
of Utah, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, vice Michael R. Darby, resigned.

Robert Clifton Duncan,
of the District of Columbia, to be Director of Operational Test and Evaluation, Department of Defense, vice John E. Krings, resigned.

¹ This release was not received in time for inclusion in the appropriate issue.

Submitted August 4—Continued

Conrad K. Cyr,
of Maine, to be United States Circuit Judge for the First Circuit, vice Frank M. Coffin, retired.

Marvin J. Garbis,
of Maryland, to be United States District Judge for the District of Maryland, vice Joseph H. Young, retired.

Rebecca Beach Smith,
of Virginia, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia, vice D. Dortch Warriner, deceased.

Stuart M. Gerson,
of Maryland, to be an Assistant Attorney General, vice John R. Bolton, resigned.

Gene McNary,
of Missouri, to be Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, vice Alan C. Nelson, resigned.

Michael Paul Galvin,
of Illinois, to be an Assistant Secretary of Commerce, vice Michael E. Zacharia, resigned.

Warren G. Leback,
of New Jersey, to be Administrator of the Maritime Administration, vice John A. Gaughan, resigned.

James M. Strock,
of Virginia, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, vice Thomas Lynch Adams, Jr., resigned.

Harold B. Steele,
of Illinois, to be a member of the Farm Credit Administration Board, Farm Credit Administration, for the remainder of the term expiring May 21, 1992, vice Frank W. Naylor, Jr., resigned.

Submitted August 4—Continued

Reginald J. Brown,
of Virginia, to be an Assistant Administrator
of the Agency for International Develop-
ment, vice Richard E. Bissell, resigned.

John Warren McGarry,
of Massachusetts, to be a member of the
Federal Election Commission for a term ex-
piring April 30, 1995 (reappointment).

Joan D. Aikens,
of Pennsylvania, to be a member of the
Federal Election Commission for a term ex-
piring April 30, 1995 (reappointment).

James David Berg,
of Kentucky, to be Executive Vice Presi-
dent of the Overseas Private Investment
Corporation, vice L. Ebersole Gaines, re-
signed.

Forrest J. Remick,
of Pennsylvania, to be a member of the
Nuclear Regulatory Commission for the
term of 5 years expiring June 30, 1994, vice
Lando W. Zech, Jr., term expired.

The following-named persons to be mem-
bers of the Defense Nuclear Facilities
Safety Board for the terms indicated (new
positions):

For a term of 1 year:

Edson G. Case, of Maryland.

For a term of 2 years:

John W. Crawford, Jr., of Maryland.

For a term of 3 years:

Herbert Kouts, of New York.

For a term of 4 years:

A.J. Eggenberger, of Montana.

For a term of 5 years:

John T. Conway, of New York.

**Checklist
of White House Press Releases**

*The following list contains releases of the
Office of the Press Secretary that are nei-
ther printed as items nor covered by entries
in the Digest of Other White House An-
nouncements.*

Released August 8

Advance text:

Remarks at the National Urban League
Conference

Released August 9

Fact sheet:

Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery,
and Enforcement Act of 1989

**Acts Approved
by the President**

Approved August 7

H.R. 3024 / Public Law 101-72

To increase the statutory limit on the public
debt, and for other purposes

Approved August 9

H.R. 1278 / Public Law 101-73

Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery,
and Enforcement Act of 1989

H.J. Res. 281 / Public Law 101-74

To approve the designation of the Cordell
Bank National Marine Sanctuary, to disap-
prove a term of that designation, to prohibit
the exploration for, or the development or
production of, oil, gas, or minerals in any
area of that sanctuary, and for other pur-
poses

Approved August 10

S.J. Res. 136 / Public Law 101-75

Designating August 8, 1989, as "National
Neighborhood Crime Watch Day"

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