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2009-0166-S

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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: 90549
Folder ID Number: 90549-005

Folder Title:
Saturday, June 2, 1990

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet (George Bush Library)

Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
01. Schedule	Schedule of the President [redaction] (1 pp.)	06/02/90	(b)(3)	
02. Log	White House Telephone Log [President Bush] [redaction of personal information] (1 pp.)	06/02/90	(b)(6)	

Page 1 of 1

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Office of the President

Series: Daily Files

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Saturday, June 2, 1990

Pinksheet Number: dw1712

OA/ID Number: 90549-005

Date Closed: 5/20/2010

FOIA/Sys Case #: 2009-0166-S

Re-review Case #:

P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

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Date Closed: 5/20/2010	OA/ID Number: 90549-005
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2009-0166-S	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

- P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
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SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

Saturday, June 2, 1990

9:30 am

President and Mrs. Bush and
President and Mrs. Gorbachev
depart for Camp David

South Lawn

Informal Talks to be held during
the day
(Scowcroft)

TBD

B Informal Dinner

TBD

President and Mrs. Bush and
President and Mrs. Gorbachev
arrive White House

South Lawn

Sunday, June 3, 1990

9:45 am
(15 min)

B Private Coffee with President
and Mrs. Gorbachev

Residence

10:00 am
(60 min)

B President Bush and President
Gorbachev hold Joint Press
Conference
(Fitzwater)

East Room

(TAB A)

11:00 am
(45 min)

B Refreshments with President
and Mrs. Gorbachev

Red Room

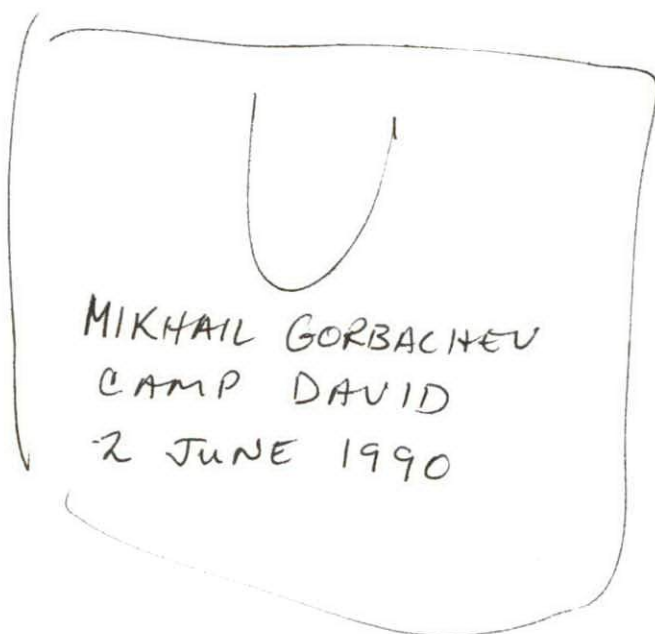
8:31 add Date, Scowcroft + (b)(3) 8:58 add Sumner 9:08 (b)(3) out
9:23 Potes, Dale, Scowcroft, Sumner + Mrs. Bush to State Flr. 9:42 Gorbachev et al
9:46 Gorbachev + Potes to S. lawn + board Marine I 9:48 Marine I dpts
9:50 Mrs. Bush + Mrs. Gorbachev board N. Hawk II 9:53 dpt S. lawn 10:23 arr Camp David
(coffee + discussion w/sumner)
11:15 Begin mtg w/ Baker, Scowcroft Potes, Gorbachev Shevchenko + Akromayor
12:59 conclude mtg 1:04 Potes on tour of CD w/ Gorbachev, Baker, Scowcroft
1:15 conclude tour - all to Aspen for cocktails -

UNP 06/01/90

6:00 pm

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

- 1:40 Begin luncheon 1:25 (approx) conclude lunch
(Gorbachev to Birch. Potus to Aspen)
- (3:00 Gorbachev to Aspen Patio) 3:07 Potus, Scowcroft, Baker to Patio join Gorbachev
- 3:15 Begin meeting of 3:25 (approx) add Shevchenko + Akhromeyev
- 5:21 add V.P. to meeting. 5:24 Potus + Gorbachev + 2 interps for walk on trail.
- 5:39 Drop Gorbachev off
- 5:45 Potus and Gorbachev @ Aspen. 5:50 add Powell + Cheney
- 5:59 Powell + Cheney apt to Laurel 6:03 add Gorbachev
- 6:03 Potus + Gorbachev walk to Laurel
- 6:08 on Laurel w/ Gorbachev join others 6:40 all move into dining room for dinner
- 7:38 Potus remarks - presents horseshoe 7:45 Gorbachev remarks
- 7:50 Gorbachev conclude remarks 7:52 Potus + Gorbachev to Patio for private



(see next page)
for Sunday

Sunday

7:50 Potus + Mrs. Bush dpt Wt en rte St. John's Church

7:52 arr St. John's. 8:00 Service begins 8:24 Service concludes

8:25 dpt St. John's 8:27 arr Wt. 8:29 arr 2nd Flr Rm.

8:34 add Cicconi 8:48 Cicconi out 8:54 add Sumner

8:58 add Fitzwater 9:01 add Gates + Scowcroft 9:13 add Baker + Mrs. Baker

9:27 Cicconi in + Cicconi out 9:38 Potus all to Dip Entrance

9:49 Gorbachew arrive 9:52 arr ~~Gate~~ Reel Rm

10:03 Potus + Gorbachew announced into E. Rm. for press conference
(Press Conference) 11:00 Conclude

11:11 Potus, Mrs. Bush, Mrs. Gorbachew + Pres. Gorbachew to 2nd Flr Rm.

11:26 Potus, Mrs. Bush, Gorbachew + Mrs. all to State Flr - join Gates

(11:29 Gorbachew dpt)

Tennis w/: Bates, Sen. Breaux + M. Bushin

6:18 Potus + Mrs. Bush to M/C

6:19 Potus + Mrs. Bush dpt Wt.
en rte Peking Gourmet

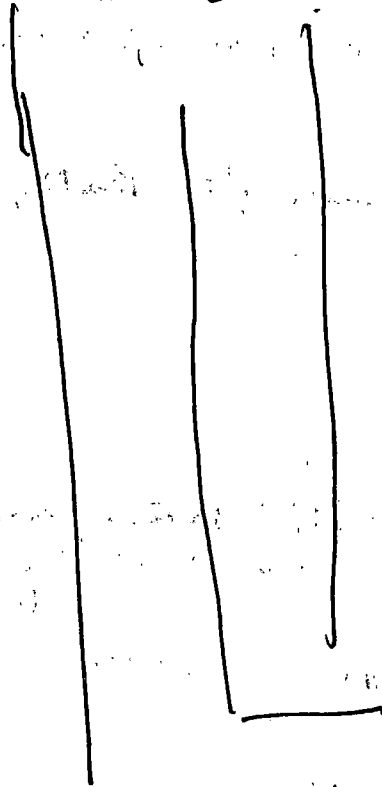
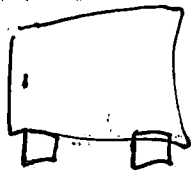
— arr Peking Gourmet 7:54 dpt Peking Gourmet 8:10 arr Wt

Dinner

W/ Marvin + Margaret Bush

Marshall Bush, Waller Bush

Tim McBuck, Maj. Bruce Carghman





SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

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(45 min)

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Red Room

UNP 06/01/90
6:00 pm

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Saturday, June 2, 1990

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the day
(Scowcroft)

TBD	B <u>Informal Dinner</u>	
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10:00 am (60 min)	B <u>President Bush and President Gorbachev hold Joint Press Conference</u> (Fitzwater)	East Room
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11:00 am (45 min)	<u>Refreshments with President and Mrs. Gorbachev</u>	Red Room
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UNP 06/01/90
5:00 pm

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

PRESIDENT BUSH

JUNE 2nd, 1990

	TIME		NAME	ACTION
	PLACED	DISC		
OUT XXX	7:38 AM	7:39	MR. TIMOTHY MCBRIDE OFC: WASHINGTON, D.C. WHITE HOUSE ADMIN. EXT. 620	TLKD-OK
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT XXX	7:40 AM	7:41	MR. TIMOTHY MCBRIDE OFC: WASHINGTON, D.C. WHITE HOUSE ADMIN. EXT. 620	TLKD-OK
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT XXX	AM		SECRETARY JAMES A. BAKER III WASHINGTON, D.C. 580-9551	TLKD-OK 9:27 P.M.
INC	9:04 PM	9:31		
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT XXX	AM		MR. RONALD REAGAN (b)(6)	OUT FOR THE EVENING PER MS. SALOME (HOUSE- KEEPER) -TOLD PRESUS WCB IN THE MORNING-L.W.
INC	10:15 PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			

WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

SIGNAL SWITCHBOARD

June 2 , **19**90

[illegible]

PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMENTS

Washington, D.C.
Camp David, Maryland

LOCATION Washington, D.C.

DATE 2 June 1990

TIME

MOVEMENTS

[illegible]



News Summary

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1990 -- 6:00 A.M. EDT EDITION

TODAY'S HEADLINES

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

SUPERPOWERS AGREE TO CUT NUCLEAR WEAPONS; SIGN PACTS ON CHEMICAL ARMS, GRAIN AND TRADE -- President Bush and President Gorbachev Friday announced agreement on the basic provisions of a landmark treaty slashing U.S. and Soviet strategic nuclear weapons and, in an unexpected move, signed a commercial agreement to facilitate trade between the countries. (Washington Post, AP)

OVER SUCKLING PIG, GORBACHEV GIVES THANKS FOR TRADE PACT -- Mikhail Gorbachev topped an embassy dinner of suckling pig and apple puff pastry with special thanks to President Bush for a new U.S.-Soviet trade agreement he said would hearten his hard-pressed countrymen. (AP, UPI)

BAKER SIGNALS NO QUICK ACTION ON SOVIET TRADE PACT -- Secretary Baker Friday raised doubts about quick implementation of a surprise Soviet trade pact signed at a superpower summit and said the two sides remained divided over the Baltic republics and a united Germany. (Reuter)

RAISA, BARBARA TEAM UP TO WOW WELLESLEY GRADUATES -- Barbara Bush and Raisa Gorbachev wowed the graduates of Wellesley College Friday, with Mrs. Bush using wit to defuse the controversy over whether she is an appropriate role model for modern women. (Washington Post, Copley)

NETWORK NEWS (Friday Evening)

SUMMIT -- Presidents Bush and Gorbachev have formal agreements in two important economic areas: general trade and a new grain deal.

FIRST LADY/WELLESLEY -- Barbara Bush turned controversy into triumph.

SOVIET UNREST -- The Soviet Union has become a nation of the discontented.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS...A-1

NATIONAL NEWS.....A-16

NETWORK NEWS.....B-1

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

SUPERPOWERS AGREE TO CUT NUCLEAR WEAPONS; SIGN PACTS ON CHEMICAL ARMS, GRAIN AND TRADE Gorbachev Makes Strong Plea For Commercial Agreement

President Bush and President Gorbachev Friday announced agreement on the basic provisions of a landmark treaty slashing U.S. and Soviet strategic nuclear weapons and, in an unexpected move, signed a commercial agreement to facilitate trade between the countries.

The agreements on these and other questions were announced in the White House East Room following a day of suspense and intense last-minute negotiations between Secretary Baker and Foreign Minister Shevardnadze.

"The world has waited long enough. The Cold War must end," Bush declared as he and Gorbachev and their senior aides prepared to sign seven U.S.-Soviet accords. The Soviet leader, in reply, cited President Franklin Roosevelt's "four freedoms" declaration of 1941 and said that, "while liberating the world from fear, we are making steps toward a new world."

Earlier in the day, Gorbachev made a fervent plea for the trade pact as a political gesture of great importance to him at home. Experts said its symbolic impact is likely to far exceed its practical impact, because it must be approved by still-skeptical Congress and will have little effect in the absence of a more controversial measure granting the Soviet Union MFN trade status, which still has not been authorized by the Administration....

Congressional leaders heard an impassioned plea for the trade pact during an unusually direct and candid breakfast presentation by Gorbachev at the Soviet Embassy early in the day, but most of the leaders expressed skepticism in the absence of an accord between the Kremlin and Lithuania.

(Don Oberdorfer & David Hoffman, Washington Post, A1)

Arms, Trade Accords Mark Summit Half-Way Mark

Celebrating the fruits of their summit diplomacy, President Bush and President Gorbachev signed a sheaf of agreements Friday, including a conditional trade accord. The leaders also embraced a preliminary deal to cut long-range nuclear arms.

The trade accord was thought to hinge in part on Lithuania, but Secretary Baker said the only condition was a loosening of Soviet emigration laws -- thought to be imminent.... Baker acknowledged that passage of the accord could be difficult unless Gorbachev starts a new dialogue with Lithuanian officials....

Gorbachev told the President and the leaders of his Administration that a strategic arms reduction treaty can be signed before the end of this year, "even though it is difficult." ...

Referring to American reaction to Gorbachev's crackdown on Lithuanian independence efforts, Gorbachev said, "I am pleased to note that the turbulent developments in recent months after Malta have not led us astray from the goals we set together."

(Robert Burns, AP)

Summit Talks Turn Informal After Major Accords Signed

President Bush and President Gorbachev anticipated a more relaxed round of summit talks at the Camp David Presidential retreat Saturday after sealing an array of superpower agreements on long-range nuclear weapons, chemical arms and -- surprisingly -- trade.

"The world has waited long enough, the Cold War must end," declared Bush at an elaborate signing ceremony Friday in the ornate East Room of the White House.

At a mid-summit scene framed by Soviet and American flags, Gorbachev said the achievements represent "an event of momentous importance not only for our two countries but for the world." ...

Bush and Gorbachev, with one more full day of bargaining on their summit agenda, were heading for the Camp David compound in Maryland's Catocin Mountains. Said Gorbachev: "There's a lot of fresh air there and I think we'll work and complete our discussions."

Secretary Baker said the two presidents would discuss regional conflicts during the day, presumably including Afghanistan, as well as talk about perestroika and the "prospects for improved economic" ties between the U.S. and Soviet Union. (David Espo, AP)

**SOVIET ATTAINS MAJOR GOAL WITH TRADE PACT
Agreement Expected To Face Challenges In Congress
Over Lithuania, Jewish Emigration**

President Bush handed President Gorbachev his principal economic objective at the summit with a stroke of a pen last night, signing a U.S.-Soviet trade agreement that ends nearly 50 years of commercial cold war between the superpowers.

The agreement is a key symbolic factor in Gorbachev's program to bring the Soviet Union into the mainstream of the Western economic system, paving the way for the eventual end of U.S. tariff barriers that raise the price of vodka, furs, caviar, petroleum and other products that Moscow wants to sell in the U.S....

But...Congress has threatened to hold up the trade agreement until Moscow ends economic sanctions against the breakaway republic of Lithuania.

"Short term, it's hard to see a major impact on trade [from the agreement] because the Soviets don't have much to sell us," said Deputy U.S. Trade Representative Julius Katz, who negotiated the agreement. "But in the long term, there are opportunities to develop trade."

...Gorbachev got an earful of congressional ire from House and Senate leaders Friday morning during a meeting at the Soviet Embassy. Both Sens. Mitchell and Dole as well as Rep. Gephardt linked passage of the trade agreement to Lithuania.... It is unclear whether Bush will send the trade agreement for congressional ratification in the face of such opposition, although Administration officials believe he could win a veto fight.

(Stuart Auerbach, Washington Post, A22)

OVER SUCKLING PIG, GORBACHEV GIVES THANKS FOR TRADE PACT

Mikhail Gorbachev topped an embassy dinner of suckling pig and apple puff pastry with special thanks to President Bush for a new U.S.-Soviet trade agreement he said would hearten his hard-pressed countrymen.

"This agreement takes on special relevance since it has been concluded at a time of a dramatic change of direction in the Soviet economic which is crucial for the future of perestroika," Gorbachev said at the dinner Friday night for Bush and his wife Barbara.

"I am convinced that the Soviet people will appreciate the fact that the United States -- the President of the United States -- is signing this agreement to normalize Soviet-American commercial relations at this moment of special importance for our country," Gorbachev said, raising a glass of golden champagne in a toast to his guest of honor....

Bush, in his toast, said he had learned that Gorbachev's home town in the northern Caucasus was called Privolnoe, which he said means spacious or free. That prompted a smile from the Soviet president, and Bush apologized for his pronunciation.

"It reminded me of the new breeze, the new spirit of freedom that we've seen sweep across Europe and around the globe," Bush said.

(Rita Beamish, AP)

Soviets Host Dinnner For Bushes

Mikhail Gorbachev raised his glass to his summit partner George Bush, declaring that progress achieved to date is due in large part to the relationship the two leaders have built.

In a warm official toast at a Friday night dinner in Bush's honor, Gorbachev hailed the day's achievements, which capped the second of four days of superpower talks.

"There is no doubt that this has been made possible...only in the environment produced by our meeting with President George Bush at Malta," Gorbachev said.... "The package of our new agreements also reflects the special role the Soviet Union and the United States play in building bridges of understanding and trust between the East and the West," he said....

Bush, in turn, also spoke of "the new spirit of freedom" sweeping Europe, and of the "special kinship" Americans feel "with those who dream of being free."

"Today that kinship is quickly becoming a shared spirit, a spirit that inspires millions here in our nation, in your own and around the world," Bush told the Soviet leaders.

(Lori Santos, UPI)

BAKER SIGNALS NO QUICK ACTION ON SOVIET TRADE PACT

Secretary Baker Friday raised doubts about quick implementation of a surprise Soviet trade pact signed at a superpower summit and said the two sides remained divided over the Baltic republics and a united Germany.

Discussing details of agreements signed earlier by President Bush and President Gorbachev, Baker said the trade accord would not be sent to Congress for approval until after Moscow codifies a long-delayed emigration law.

He reiterated that granting of much-coveted most-favored-nation trade benefits to the Soviet Union also depended on passage of that law.

Despite two days of talks, the two leaders "did not narrow our differences" over independence for the Baltic republics and the military alliance of a future united Germany, he added.

(Carol Giacomo, Reuter)

BUSH, ALWAYS FOND OF SURPRISES, DOES IT AGAIN

President Bush delights in surprises and he scored another one Friday when he said he would sign a trade agreement and a long-term grain sale accord with the Soviet Union.

Speaking in the White House East room, Bush waited until the very end of his remarks to reveal that the trade accord had been added to a host of other pacts he and Soviet leader Gorbachev were about to sign.

Just two weeks ago, Bush said Moscow's resistance to Lithuanian independence made it politically difficult for him to sign a trade pact and up until the last moment Friday, U.S. officials said they did not know if the commercial accord or the grain deal would be signed.

(Michael Gelb, Reuter)

OUTLOOK FOR START TREATY BRIGHTENS

Successful negotiations at the summit have carried the U.S. and the Soviet Union closer to concluding a treaty this year to reduce their strategic nuclear weapons arsenals.

But they remain far apart on another accord to withdraw tens of thousands of troops and tanks in Europe.

"Serious substantive differences remain," Secretary Baker said Friday night. But he added that both sides are committed to resolving them by the end of the year.

The key unsettled issue is the kind of aircraft to restrict. Also, the Soviets are still reluctant to approve the reductions without limits on German forces.

A senior U.S. official, who declined identification, offered no prediction of success, and said the U.S. would not yield on its insistence on NATO membership for a unified Germany.

(Barry Schweid, AP)

STRATEGIC ARMS TREATY -- TURNING POINT OR DISAPPOINTMENT?

The U.S.-Soviet strategic arms pact, whose outlines were initialed Friday, has been hailed by its supporters as a turning point, but critics call it a disappointing accord that evades painful cuts.

Even though the agreement will slash the number of nuclear warheads in superpower arsenals, some U.S. scientists estimate each side will still have forces equal to 60,000 bombs like the one dropped on Hiroshima in 1945....

The chief U.S. negotiator, Richard Burt, described it on Friday as "the first real strategic arms reduction agreement in history." ...But a major loophole in the treaty allows that a bomber, no matter how many free-fall nuclear bombs or short-range nuclear missiles it may be carrying, is still only counted as one warhead....

"The START treaty has the character of making a virtue out of necessity," says the National Resources Defense Council's Robert Norris. "As with many past treaties this will be arms control without pain or sacrifice."

(Patrick Worsnip, Reuter)

START PACT MAY FOOL CRITICS OF ARMS CONTROL

Critics of arms control have long complained that "when it's important, it's not do-able, and when it's do-able, it's not important." But President Bush and President Gorbachev took a significant step Friday toward proving the critics wrong....

"The START treaty will signal a turning point in U.S.-Soviet efforts toward a more rational, open, cooperative, predictable and stable relationship," the two leaders said in a statement accompanying the agreement.

...The START pact, in particular, will cut in half the number of missile warheads, the most dangerous weapons on both sides, and the reductions will be verified by 13 different types of on-site inspection. Also, it switches the weight of the arsenals from fast-flying ballistic warheads to slow-flying cruise missile warheads.

"No one is going to start a war by using cruise missiles," said former arms negotiator Paul Warnke. Beyond that, START could significantly increase political stability between the two countries, according to Harvard Prof. Joseph Nye, Jr.

(Robert Toth & Doyle McManus, Los Angeles Times, A11)

GORBACHEV IS FACING TOUGH CRITICS OF ARMS AGREEMENT

The negotiations with the U.S. on reducing the two superpowers' strategic arsenals have been difficult, but President Gorbachev will face an equally tough task selling that agreement at home.

Already, his countrymen are asking why the Soviet Union will give up more weapons than the U.S., why the U.S. will have more nuclear warheads than the Soviet Union, and why Moscow dropped its demand that sea-launched cruise missiles be fully covered by the prospective treaty.

The questions are coming not only from Gorbachev's critics on the right, but also from some of his supporters. And it appears likely that the agreement signed Friday by Gorbachev and President Bush will provoke the Soviet Union's first full-scale foreign policy debate.

"The gap in the numbers makes one stop and think," Alexander Bovin, a political commentator for Izvestia, said before the two leaders approved the agreement.... "Why are we agreeing to have considerably fewer warheads in our strategic offensive arsenal than the Americans?"
(Michael Parks, Los Angeles Times, A11)

U.S.-SOVIET TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED

President Bush and President Gorbachev worked their way around a conflict over Lithuania Friday and signed a landmark trade agreement the Soviet leader had eagerly sought to bolster his nation's sagging economy.

"President Gorbachev, I am very gratified at what we have accomplished over the past couple of days," Bush told his Soviet guest during a White House ceremony....

The Administration had used the commercial agreement as a bargaining chip in its effort to get Gorbachev to ease off Lithuania. In the end Friday, the trade deal went through without any apparent Soviet movement, but Baker reminded reporters that Bush recently said it would be "extraordinarily difficult" to win congressional approval of the deal without a change in the status quo on the Baltics....

Baker refused to say what Bush told Gorbachev about the situation in the Baltics, but offered no indication the U.S. side exacted any commitments from the Soviet leader. (Bob Webster, UPI)

Gorbachev Gets The Trophy He Wanted -- Maybe

President Bush gave President Gorbachev the economic prize he sought from the summit -- a signed trade agreement -- but whether the accord will ever take effect is far from certain.

For one thing, Bush set conditions on whether he will even submit the document to Congress for ratification.

And once that hurdle is cleared, members of Congress were warning that they are in no mood to approve the accord unless Gorbachev eases his economic blockade of Lithuania.

"The United States will not give new trade benefits while the Soviet noose continues to strangle Lithuania," said Sen. D'Amato.
(Martin Crutsinger, AP)

CAMP DAVID MAY BE SETTING FOR BRINGING UP BALTICS

Like an unwanted party guest, the issue of the Soviet Union's three Baltic republics continues to wait in the corners of the Bush-Gorbachev summit....

President Bush said Thursday that Lithuania had come up only briefly in the summit's first day, but aides suggested that the two would revisit the controversy during their Camp David talks Saturday.
(David Lauter, Los Angeles Times)

GORBACHEV, CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS AT LOGGERHEADS OVER LITHUANIA

President Gorbachev held a freewheeling discussion Friday with bipartisan leaders of Congress, saying he would not "beg" for trade assistance and condemning the linkage of bilateral trade relations with Lithuanian independence.

"You should do some rethinking of how to act so as not to impede trade," he bluntly told the congressional delegation over breakfast at the Soviet embassy. In the most provocative exchange of the 90-minute session, Gorbachev coupled a plea for "understanding" from Congress with a condemnation of U.S. actions in Panama.

"I would like to ask the two leaders of the Senate here why do you allow, for example, your own government, your own Administration to invade Panama, which is a sovereign country?" Gorbachev demanded. "If you love freedom so much, where were you when Panama was invaded? Why that double standard?"

But Sen. Mitchell told Gorbachev that "there were very significant differences in the two situations. The overwhelming majority of the Panamanian people received gratefully American forces, which liberated them.

"And while you expressed your opinion that you don't think the majority of Lithuanian people favor independence..., I respectfully disagree," said Mitchell....

"All right, all right, fine," Gorbachev replied. "Let them do it [have independence] and we'll agree, but only through a constitutional process. As regards your explanation about Panama, again I have to disagree."
(Mark Barabak, Copley)

LITHUANIA, RUSSIA WEIGH TRADE LINKS

MOSCOW -- The leader of the breakaway republic of Lithuania met Friday with the newly elected president of Russia...and discussed the possibility of establishing direct trading links in defiance of the Kremlin's economic blockade against the tiny Baltic state.

Stopping in Moscow on his way back from Czechoslovakia, President Landsbergis met for one hour with Boris Yeltsin.... Lithuanian officials later said the meeting marked the first step on the road to long-term economic cooperation and establishment of formal relations.
(Michael Dobbs, Washington Post, A24)

WALESA PROPOSES NOBEL PEACE PRIZE TO BALTICS

GDANSK -- Solidarity founder Lech Walesa said Friday the 1990 Nobel Peace Prize should go to Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia -- which "follow the road to independence in solitude."

In an expression to the Norwegian Committee of the Nobel Peace Prize, the 1983 Nobel Laureate said the award would be an "expression of due recognition from the nations of the world" for the people of the three Baltic republics. (UPI)

VICE PRESIDENT SHARES HIS VIEWS**Space Exploration, Latin America Discussed In 45-Minute Meeting**

President Gorbachev and Vice President Quayle met Friday for 45 minutes devoted not to contentious issues preoccupying the superpowers this week but to two areas that have not taken center stage at the summit: space exploration and Latin America.

The session paralleled the one in 1987 that then-Vice President Bush had with Gorbachev during the Soviet leader's last Washington visit, when Bush was beginning his long battle for the GOP presidential nomination.... Among Republican contenders for the nomination, Bush stood out in his avid support for the INF Treaty, and he took that stance on the road.... The session with Gorbachev gave Bush what his aides called a "stature advantage," which allowed him to do remote television interviews in several states right after the talks, discussing his conversation with the Soviet president.

Quayle, too, headed right for the television cameras afterward. At this summit, the framework for a new treaty reducing strategic weapons is to be signed, but Quayle said the two leaders did not discuss it. Nor, he said, did they discuss a pending U.S.-Soviet trade agreement, Soviet action in the Baltics or other subjects of substantial debate here.

Instead, he said, they discussed space...and Latin America.... Asked what he, as a leading conservative, would tell his fellow conservatives they should think of the Soviets now, Quayle said, "Trust George Bush. They should not have any problem."

(Ann Devroy, Washington Post, A25)

Vice President Quayle Spars With Soviet President Gorbachev Over Cuba

Vice President Quayle and President Gorbachev sparred Friday over Soviet aid to Cuba and agreed to explore further space cooperation between the two nations.

Quayle, in a private, 45-minute discussion at the Soviet Embassy, chided the Soviet Union for its "\$5 billion annual subsidy" to Cuba, said Quayle spokesman David Beckwith, adding that the money is used to export "terrorism and revolution to anti-Democratic forces" in Central America.

"There was a good discussion, but no agreement," said Beckwith, offering Quayle's account of what happened during the private, one-on-one encounter. "Both sides I think understand each other's position." (Marcus Stern, Copley)

BERING SEA BOUNDARY AGREEMENT SIGNED

President Bush and President Gorbachev agreed Friday on a treaty to settle a superpower boundary dispute with roots in the U.S. purchase of Alaska from czarist Russia more than a century ago.

The agreement, which is subject to Senate ratification, redraws the 1,600-mile border separating Alaska from the Soviet Far East in the Bering Sea, the longest maritime boundary in the world.

The treaty was signed by Secretary Baker and Foreign Minister Shevardnadze at a White House ceremony as Bush and Gorbachev looked on.
(Steven Gorman, UPI)

INTERNATIONAL PARK ACCORD SIGNED

An agreement to establish an international park straddling the superpowers' icy frontier in the Bering Strait was signed Friday by President Bush and President Gorbachev.

The Beringian Heritage International Park is to be comprised of nearly 3 million acres of land already under park protection on Alaska's Seward Peninsula and a comparably sized piece of Siberian territory on the Chukotskiy Peninsula....

It marks the sixth international park agreement the U.S. has reached with another country, and the first between the superpowers.
(Steven Gorman, UPI)

COUNTERING GORBACHEV'S SPIN

After Day 1, White House Scrambles To Control Themes

At 11 a.m. Friday, dozens of cameras awaited President Gorbachev at the Pennsylvania Avenue entrance to the White House, where they were poised to capture his words as he went in the door to meet with President Bush.

But the Soviet leader never showed. Like others the White House wants to keep out of the camera's eye, Gorbachev Friday was sent to the "back door," the southwest entrance to the White House where reporters are banned....

Seeking to recapture control of what one official called the "story line" of the summit, Administration officials spent much of Friday trying to ensure that, at least while he was on their territory, Gorbachev's spontaneous chats with the press would not disrupt the summit themes the White House was trying to lock into place.

On Thursday...this effort mostly failed as many news organizations reported movement toward an agreement on the future of Germany. By yesterday, however, Administration officials were more successful.
(Ann Devroy, Washington Post, A23)

**COUNTERING NEWS OF DECLINE
Gorbachev's Speeches Here Emphasize Soviet Strength**

Mikhail Gorbachev has not dropped the "charm offensive" that first dazzled the world. But now, with the Western media filled with images of Soviet weakness, the Kremlin leader has launched a new offensive to push aside the news of decline and remind his American hosts of Soviet strength and prestige.

At a meeting with congressional leaders Friday, as with movie stars and intellectuals on Thursday, Gorbachev struggled to impress upon his audience that there can be no revolution without a period of pain and uncertainty.

"Please don't be frightened because that can frighten us, too, if you get frightened," Gorbachev told the congressional delegation. "No one can really scare us or scare you. We should fear ourselves."

But talk of Soviet weakness, he insisted several times, "is not serious."
(David Remnick, Washington Post, A1)

THE HUNT FOR THE MAN IN THE LONG BLACK ZIL

Mikhail Gorbachev's proclivity to jump from his motorcade without notice has stirred an almost primal desire to be there when he does.

Twice Friday, after leaving his formal setting at the White House and then the Soviet Embassy, the Soviet leader's caravan rolled through the crowded downtown streets. At lunchtime and then again at rush hour, a wave of screams and loud applause followed it, as did some well-dressed office workers who gave chase on foot....

His handshakes with Americans, which are seen on television in the Soviet Union, play well with his constituency, said Artour Blinov, a correspondent for Isvestia. "The people want to be on good terms with Americans," said Blinov. "It is a very simple feeling. To be friends. You could have an opinion about meeting with celebrities, but this part of the visit is completely noncontroversial."

(Dana Priest & Bill Dedman, Washington Post, A21)

GORBACHEV RECEIVES 5 PEACE AWARDS

Soviet leader Gorbachev was hailed Friday as a man of peace and courage as he accepted five peace awards from American organizations in separate ceremonies at the Soviet Embassy.

"You symbolize a new era of reconciliation between two nations and peoples," said Coretta Scott King, as she bestowed upon Gorbachev the prestigious Martin Luther King Jr. Non-Violent Peace Prize of 1990. "You have provided new hope that the superpowers can end the arms race."

The other awards given Gorbachev were the Albert Einstein Peace Prize...; the Franklin Delano Roosevelt International Four Freedoms Award...; the Martin Luther King Jr. International Peace Prize from Friends World College in Huntington, N.Y.; and the Man of History Award, from the Appeal of Conscience Foundation.

(Janet Bass, UPI)

MUSCOVITES INDIFFERENT TO SUPERPOWER SUMMIT

MOSCOW -- Muscovites fearful of price hikes and disillusioned by President Gorbachev's failure to improve their lives say they are not impressed by the glamour of the superpower summit.

"I don't think that Gorbachev can represent the Soviet people as a whole," said Yelena Shalnov, 29.... "Today there are few people who believe in him or the Politburo. There is no faith in them." Many residents of the Soviet capital said Moscow favorite Boris Yeltsin's parliamentary election as president of the Russian republic has stirred them far more than another trip to the West by Gorbachev.

(James Rosen, UPI)

DISTANCING LEADER FROM REFORM

One of Mikhail Gorbachev's principal economic advisers Thursday distanced the Soviet president from a controversial new economic reform package that Gorbachev had embraced on May 23, blaming the program on Prime Minister Ryzhkov and his council of ministers.

Stanislav Shatalin was joined by other economists and academics traveling with Gorbachev in holding Ryzhkov and his fellow ministers responsible for the reform package.... He said Gorbachev's television appeal Sunday urging Soviet consumers to remain calm over planned price increases did not signify approval of the program. "The president and the president's council feel quite differently," continued Shatalin, a member of the council. "There is a very big difference between their position and the position of the government."

(Stuart Auerbach, Washington Post, A1)

SECOND SOVIET REPUBLIC REJECTS PRICE HIKES

MOSCOW -- Byelorussia has become the second Soviet republic to reject the central government's plan for price hikes, providing further evidence Mikhail Gorbachev's economic reform program may be doomed.

The Parliament in Minsk...rejected Friday "any decisions to increase state retail prices without offering corresponding compensation and social protection to the population or without a nationwide discussion of these issues," the official Tass news agency said.

(Michael Collins, UPI)

**SOVIET EXPERTS SAY ECONOMY NEEDS WESTERN HELP
TO ACHIEVE FREE MARKETS**

The Soviets cannot go back to a controlled economy and cannot go forward to a successful free-market economy without help from the West, Soviet academicians said Friday at a meeting with U.S. experts.

"The old system is bankrupt," said Stanislav Shatalin, head of the economics division of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. "It is difficult for me to admit that, but it is a fact."

The Soviets, he said, still have not decided "the degree we will work with the West" in changing the economy. "Without the help of the West, we cannot establish a successful market system," Shatalin said.

(Paul Recer, AP)

RAISA, BARBARA TEAM UP TO WOW WELLESLEY GRADUATES

WELLESLEY -- Barbara Bush and Raisa Gorbachev wowed the graduates of Wellesley College Friday, with Mrs. Bush using wit to defuse the controversy over whether she is an appropriate role model for modern women....

Mrs. Bush called on the students to tolerate individuality and personal choices, urging them to enjoy life and "cherish human connections...relationships with friends and family." ...

Many of the students waved purple armbands they had been wearing over their black graduation gowns "to celebrate all the unknown women who have dedicated their lives to the service of others." The armbands were described in an open letter to Mrs. Bush, signed by two graduating seniors who previously had protested her appearance. The signers, Peggy Reid and Susana Cardenas, urged Mrs. Bush to take a "definitive and vocal stand" on several issues including women's reproductive rights, cuts in aid for poor women and children and lack of affordable day care.

Asked later about the letter, Mrs. Bush told reporters, "they didn't ask me. They were adorable. I loved them."

(Dori Meinert, Copley)

BARBARA BUSH, WOWING WELLESLEY

With Raisa Gorbachev Looking On, The First Lady Triumphs

WELLESLEY -- One thing was certain Friday at Wellesley College's 112th commencement exercises -- Barbara Bush triumphed. With Raisa Gorbachev by her side, Mrs. Bush confronted complaints about her selection as a role model for young women and urged the graduates to "respect difference, to be compassionate...to cherish our own identity."

They loved it. Throughout her address, the crowd cheered, applauded and laughed at her jokes. After weeks of talk and news reports about a student petition complaining that Mrs. Bush was chosen because of who her husband is, the students seemed ecstatic to have her here. That the Soviet First Lady accompanied her and spoke to the graduates only improved the day....

During the speech, [Bush] urged the students to "believe in something larger than yourself, to get involved in some of the big ideas of your time." (Donnie Radcliffe, Washington Post, C1)

On The Air: Cameras On The Commencement

Our First Lady sure beats their First Lady.

Not that it was a contest, of course -- but Barbara Bush's speech to graduating seniors at Wellesley College in Massachusetts Friday, aired on all the networks, was a rock'em-sock'em smash hit, while Raisa Gorbachev's was just your standard graduation address.

Mrs. Bush's remarks were expertly written and beautifully delivered. She's dynamite.

"One of the best commencement speeches I've ever heard," Tom Brokaw forgivably editorialized on NBC once Mrs. Bush had finished her 10.5 minute address. Anchor Reid Collins on CNN declared it "clearly a victorious day for Barbara Bush as well as for Mrs. Gorbachev."

(Tom Shales, Washington Post, C1)

SEOUL AND MOSCOW COULD NORMALIZE RELATIONS SOON, OFFICIAL SAYS

SEOUL -- South Korea and the Soviet Union will likely set up full diplomatic ties by August and their presidents would exchange visits by year's end, state radio Saturday quoted a senior ruling party official as saying.

Kim Young-sam, second in line in the Democratic Liberal Party after President Roh, told reporters that the two countries are expected to exchange ambassadors some time during July and August, Korea Broadcasting System said.

"First, we will normalize relations [with the Soviet Union], then Roh will visit Moscow and Gorbachev's visit to Seoul will follow," Kim was quoted as saying. "I think it's highly possible that Gorbachev will visit here some time this year." A presidential spokesman had no comment on the remarks. (Reuters)

ISRAELI OFFICIAL SAYS U.S. EMBASSY WAS TARGET OF RAID

JERUSALEM -- Palestinian guerrillas intended to attack the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv when they were intercepted off the Israeli coast this week, an Israeli official said Friday.

The high-ranking source, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said maps seized from the guerrillas indicated they were headed for the densely populated beachfront hotel district of Tel Aviv. The American Embassy is in the district.

"During the debriefing we conducted...it was established that the U.S. Embassy was one of the targets in the vicinity of the hotel district," said the source. An army spokesman said he was not authorized to comment on the report. There was no immediate comment from the U.S. (Karin Laub, AP)

PALESTINIAN LEADERS CALL FOR SANCTIONS, NO U.S. CONTACT

JERUSALEM -- Fifty leading Palestinian activists from the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and Jerusalem said Friday that they were breaking off contacts with the U.S. government and called on Arab states to initiate sanctions against the U.S., including "use of the oil weapon." Palestinian leaders here also gave up a 13-day hunger strike for new support for the Arab uprising against Israel. Both actions followed Washington's veto Thursday night of a U.N. Security Council initiative to dispatch a fact-finding team to the Israeli-occupied territories to report on the situation of the Palestinians....

For the Israeli government under acting Prime Minister Shamir, the sudden U.S.-Palestinian tensions have provided a welcome respite after a period in which Washington has been sharply critical of Israeli behavior. One official close to Shamir Friday said the changed atmosphere would make it easier for the prime minister to proceed with forming a new, right-wing coalition government next week that would reject U.S. proposals for Israeli-Palestinian negotiations.

However, Bush Administration officials predicted that Shamir's relationship with the Bush Administration would continue to be problematic. "There will be ups and downs, and the problems will come up again," said one senior official. "We still have to work with each other to come up with some compromises."

(Jackson Diehl, Washington Post, A13)

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PRETORIA PREPARES TO REPEAL KEY ACT ON SEGREGATION
De Klerk Said To Plan Moves Aimed At Lifting Of Sanctions

JOHANNESBURG -- The South African government moved Friday to repeal the Separate Amenities Act, an important foundation of the apartheid system, which segregates facilities such as city parks, beaches and swimming pools.

The bill is part of a new package of reforms that President de Klerk is expected to announce over the next two weeks. They may include a lifting or relaxation of the four-year-old state of emergency, and general amnesties for about 500 political prisoners and tens of thousands of political exiles, sources close to the president said. The emergency is due for renewal June 12 and could simply be allowed to lapse.

The reforms have been agreed in negotiations between representatives of the government and the ANC following last month's groundbreaking meeting between the two sides. However, de Klerk is said to be planning their sequential announcement in the hope of influencing leaders of the EC to lift sanctions against South Africa at an EC summit in Dublin June 25.

The sources close to de Klerk said this is one reason he postponed his planned trip to the U.S. this month.

(Alister Sparks, Washington Post, A13)

LIBERIAN PRESIDENT APPEALS FOR ASSISTANCE IN ENDING REVOLT

MONROVIA -- President Samuel Doe pleaded with the U.S. and other allies to help end a revolt that threatens his government, and promised that he would not seek re-election in October next year in an attempt to appease rebels nearing the capital.

A U.S.-based spokesman for the rebels said they were no longer insisting that Doe surrender and stand trial for alleged corruption and atrocities, and demanding only that the president leave Liberia.... If Doe left Liberia, the spokesman, [Tom Woewiyu] said, the rebels would be willing to work with the remaining government to set up an interim one.

(Michelle Faul, Washington Post, A15)

BULGARIAN OPPOSITION ACCUSES GOVERNMENT OVER MYSTERY DEATHS

SOFIA -- Bulgaria's leading opposition alliance accused the ruling Socialists Friday of being partly to blame for a rash of mysterious deaths among its activists in the days preceding this month's elections.

"We are convinced that these incidents did not happen accidentally," Union of Democratic Forces activist Solomon Pasi said in a televised declaration on behalf of the alliance....

An opposition newspaper suggested that a UDF leader shot dead in the northern town of Shumen Thursday night was a political victim.

(Reuter)

U.S. SAYS DEMOCRACY ON TRIAL IN BULGARIA

The U.S. Friday said "democracy is on trial in Bulgaria" and called for substantial improvements in the electoral process ahead of elections scheduled 10 days from now.

State Department spokeswoman Tutwiler, in a written statement, said progress toward democratization had been made since hardline dictator Todor Zhivkov was overthrown last November.

But she insisted that "for democracy to succeed, there must be substantial improvements in the electoral process during the final 10 days of the campaign."

"Democracy is on trial in Bulgaria," she said, adding that "more must be done by the government to correct abuses and ensure that these elections are free and fair." (Reuter)

HONDURAS STILL FEELS U.S. ROLE

Contras' Departure Eases Central American Ally Off World Stage

TEGUCIGALPA -- With the departure of the Nicaraguan contras from Honduras, the Central American nation that played a key role in U.S. policy in the region during the 1980s has left the world stage to become yet another Third World nation striving to overcome severe economic problems.

But the legacy of the U.S. role in Honduras will be felt for years as Honduras struggles to overcome both its international image as a pawn of Washington and the economic distortions caused by massive amounts of U.S. aid money.

Many observers are hopeful that new President Callejas...can accomplish both objectives. But they question whether he has the political courage to carry through with needed but unpopular reforms and if he has the international stature to erase Honduras' negative image. (Wilson Ring, Washington Post, A14)

NATIONAL NEWS

JESSE JACKSON SAYS AMERICA NEEDS 'SUMMIT' TO REBUILD

COLUMBUS -- The Rev. Jesse Jackson said Friday that America needs its own "summit" meeting of urban and rural leaders to rebuild the nation by ensuring decent jobs, cleaning up the environment and protecting civil rights.

"We need to rebuild America," said Jackson, who met Thursday with President Gorbachev. "While Bush meets with Gorbachev to discuss a plan to rebuild the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, we need our own summit."

Jackson said it should be a summit of "urban and rural leaders to negotiate for ourselves a healthy future for this country, a future where workers have decent jobs, where the environment is clean and safe, where civil rights are sacred." (Lee Leonard, UPI)

U.S. UNEMPLOYMENT DECLINES TO 5.3 PCT.

The hiring of thousands of temporary census workers helped push the nation's unemployment rate down slightly to 5.3 percent in May, the government said Friday.

But analysts viewed the 0.1 percentage point decline in the jobless rate as a sign of a sluggish economy because private sector job growth slowed to a near standstill.

"These numbers are a real danger sign...and bring into question whether we can muddle through without tilting toward recession," said economist David Jones of Aubrey G. Lanston & Co.

The report...shows the economy is "worse than sluggish -- it is moribund," said Richard Rahn, chief economist at the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

(AP, Washington Post, D11)

STUDY FINDS VETERANS HOSPITALS LAGGING IN KEY AREAS OF CARE

The typical veterans hospital is considerably more likely than other hospitals to fail quality standards in key areas such as surgery, emergency care and intensive care, according to a study by the commission that accredits most of the nation's health care facilities.... Arthur Lewis, the VA's acting chief medical director, said he "was concerned by the wide disparities" and that medical centers would be expected to "attend promptly to those areas where remedies can be achieved quickly." Lewis said many of the areas of noncompliance represented inadequate "documentation" and "did not necessarily equate to poor care" or to "loss of accreditation."

(Robert Steinbrook, Washington Post, A2)

EPA UPHOLDS STATE ON TOUGHER ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS

In a key test of state powers to regulate hazardous waste within their borders, the EPA Friday upheld the right of North Carolina to enact environmental laws tougher than federal requirements.... Velma Smith of Friends of the Earth applauded the decision as a "clear victory for states' rights. It's EPA saying it will stay out of it when states adopt more stringent laws that industry doesn't happen to like."

(Michael Weisskopf, Washington Post, A4)

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OFFICIALS SEE MILITARY'S CREDIBILITY ERODING

The Navy's handling of the investigation into the USS Iowa explosion has exacerbated concerns in the Pentagon and Congress about the credibility of the U.S. military as it enters a critical period of redefinition and restructuring, according to a number of officials.

The Iowa episode is the latest in a series of high-profile blunders, mishaps and misleading pronouncements in recent months. While they do not bear directly on the defense budget, they have helped erode public confidence in the armed forces' leadership, and may further complicate the military's ability to present its case in budget battles later this year.

(Patrick Tyler, Washington Post, A4)

**BARRY'S LAWYERS RECEIVE PROSPECTIVE PLEA OUTLINE
Mayor Said To Have Ruled Out Resignation**

U.S. Attorney Jay Stephens sent attorneys for D.C. Mayor Barry the outline of a prospective plea agreement Friday after Barry's lawyers requested a document that reflected the progress of negotiations between the two sides over the past several days....

Sources who have spoken to Barry in recent days said the mayor is prepared to agree not to seek reelection as part of a possible plea, but at this time remains adamant about not resigning the office he has held since 1979.... Close associates of the mayor also said he is resisting pleading to one of the three felony charges against him because doing so could expose him to a prison sentence and the loss of his office.

(Michael York & R.H. Melton, Washington Post, A1)

EDITOR'S NOTE: The New York Times did not arrive by press time.

-End of A-Section-

NETWORK NEWS

Friday evening, June 1

ABC's Peter Jennings: There was an ending and a beginning at the summit here in Washington here Friday. The end of the formal, public events which reached their climax a short time ago with the signing of more than a dozen Soviet-American agreements at the White House and the beginning Saturday of the private event -- the meeting at Camp David which Mr. Gorbachev said Friday could be the most important part of the summit. He would be hard pressed to say it could be more important than some of the agreements they reached Friday. Surely the high point was the agreement in principle Friday afternoon to actually reduce the number of long-range nuclear missiles in each of the two superpower arsenals. And the signing of two agreements that were not expected: one on Soviet-American trade and one on the availability to the Soviet Union of American grain.

ABC's Brit Hume: This was a day at a summit unlike any I think we've had in recent years. Mostly summits are set-piece, carefully choreographed events in which we know pretty well down to the last detail what is going to happen. Well, we certainly didn't know what was going to happen Friday, and it appeared for a time that this might be the first summit in recent memory in which there were fewer agreements to come out of it than we thought we had going in. It didn't turn out that way, as you indicated, but there were certainly some anxious moments and some competitive jockeying. The White House brought its distinguished guest in the back entrance Friday morning where there were cameras, but unlike the front entrance no reporters. Thus, there was no chance for Gorbachev to do what he did twice Thursday: hold an impromptu news conference upstaging President Bush and getting the Soviet version of events out first right under Mr. Bush's nose.

(TV coverage: Gorbachev's limousine arriving at White House, President Bush greeting him.)

Again Friday, the two leader met one-on-one in the Oval Office prior to a larger meeting with their negotiators.

(TV coverage: Presidents Bush and Gorbachev sitting in Oval Office.)

A main topic: strategic arms reduction -- a top Soviet priority. Afterward, as the President was showing his guest to his car, Gorbachev spotted a camera and once again was off and talking -- about strategic arms reduction.

(Gorbachev: "Right now we were discussing the central question of the 50 percent START reductions and we made a lot of progress.") The President first tried to encourage Gorbachev to leave. Then he tried to get a word in edgewise -- and finally he did, putting some emphasis on a U.S. priority.

(President Bush: "I would add the chemical weapons. I think we're in pretty close agreement on the chemical, and that is a major, a major significant accomplishment if it all works out.")

(Announcer, at signing ceremony: "Ladies and gentlemen, the President of the United States and the President of the Soviet Union.")

Hume continues: In fact, it had all been worked out and the chemical weapons accord was the centerpiece agreement signed at this afternoon's East Room ceremony. The treaty would eliminate the bulk of both countries' chemical weapons over a 12 year period. (President Bush: "And let this landmark agreement quickly lead to a global ban on chemical weapons.")

And after some hurried, last-minute bargaining Friday afternoon, the two leaders were able to issue a statement of intent on a strategic arms deal. The deal would cut both sides' long-range nuclear weapons by 30 to 35 percent. Their negotiators will try to have the full treaty ready by year's end. It's still a little unclear how much we've actually got in that letter or statement of intent. It wasn't the agreement in principle that we thought we were going to get. It wasn't the initialing of the broad outlines of the treaty, it doesn't appear. It appears that they got over some of the humps that had occurred in the negotiations, but we're going to have to take, with some help from expert analysts, a long look at it to find out how far that actually went.

Jennings: Let me...ask you to sum up how you think it went.

(Hume: I think from the President's point of view and from the point of view of what we had been told they were trying to do here, it has all gone very well. After all, all these agreements that were on the agenda, a couple of which appeared to be in danger Friday, apparently have now been signed or agreed to or otherwise disposed of. And so I'm sure that the President, particularly with chemical weapons having been a campaign promise -- he said he'd do something about that, and a high priority with him -- is pleased. And finally, he did also get some kind of a statement from the two leaders to push their negotiators toward an agreement on conventional arms, which of course is a major Bush priority.

Jennings asks ABC's John McWethy about the linkage of the trade agreement signed and the elimination of emigration restrictions in the Soviet Union.

McWethy reports that Congress has made it very clear that until the situation in Lithuania is at least partially resolved or on the way to being resolved, then the President need not send up either the trade bill or a most-favored-nation trading status request.

Jennings asks if the emigration bill in the Soviet parliament is being held up by design or default.

McWethy replies that there are indications it is by design. The Soviets have been saying it's just a clogged calendar, but other Soviets indicated that, why bother to push it through if the U.S. was linking all of this to Lithuania?

Jennings asks if Mr. Bush has convinced Gorbachev that Germany should remain in the Western NATO alliance.

McWethy: It's clear that that is the big one that thus far has gotten away from both of the leaders. They have talked about it in-depth but they have not resolved the issue. In all fairness, it's difficult to see how they could resolve the issue since it's the Germans that are going to have the primary say on this down the road. It is the U.S. perspective on this that the longer the Soviets wait the situation in Germany is simply going to evolve...and it will be very difficult to keep [Soviet troops in East Germany].

ABC's Jim Laurie reports that Gorbachev was in a tough-talking mood Friday when talking to congressional leaders, a glimpse of the hard Gorbachev negotiating style. With sarcasm he challenged congressional leaders for linking U.S. trade concessions to his handling of Lithuania while President Bush was extending advantageous trade benefits to the Chinese a year after they crushed the democracy movement.

(Gorbachev: "You have now given the MFN treatment to China after Tiananmen in Beijing. What should we do? Maybe we should introduce presidential rule in the Baltics and at least fire some rounds in the Baltics.")

Gorbachev argued he was simply asking Lithuania to put its declaration of independence on hold, not rescind it.

(Gorbachev: "We want to find a solution within the framework of the constitutional process, because this is the key.")

He then accused Congress of double-standards, approving the invasion of Panama.

(Gorbachev: "If you love freedom so much, where were you when Panama was invaded?")

(Sen. Mitchell: "The fact of the matter is, of course, that the overwhelming majority of the Panamanian people received gratefully American forces which liberated them.")

Softening his touch, Gorbachev then cautioned he was being easy on Lithuania for the sake, he said, of the Soviet economy which badly needed help.

(Gorbachev: "A favorable gesture from the U.S. Congress on trade would, I'm sure, be very helpful mostly I would say politically.") At the same time, Gorbachev made it plain he was not a crippled, weakened leader who had come to beg.

(Gorbachev: "It would be humiliating if we were to beg for something from you.")

Jennings asks what benefits Gorbachev will receive at the summit which he can use at home.

Laurie replied that Gorbachev will at least be able to point to this trade agreement, although it's a small one. The big step, most-favored-nation status, will come later. But he will have that and he'll be able to get back to work on repairing the economy with perhaps a little boost from Mr. Bush.

Jennings reports that Gorbachev's visit has been largely protest-free. Up on Capitol Hill, demonstrators gathered in support of Baltic independence. Mr. Gorbachev did not see them, but was instead at the Soviet Embassy where he received peace and human rights awards from several different groups.

ABC's John Martin reports that some in Washington feel that Gorbachev's visit no longer generates the excitement it used to.

(ABC-Lead)

NBC's Tom Brokaw: Presidents Bush and Gorbachev in the East Room of the White House Friday night to sign formal agreements in four areas and with news that they have now made major, last-minute progress on a deal to reduce long-range nuclear weapons, START. Also, they have formal agreements in two important economic areas: a general trade agreement and a new grain deal signed here at the White House as well.

NBC's John Cochran: It had become a race against the clock. The START talks began in the early days of Ronald Reagan's presidency and after all these years, last minute snags threatened the signing of an agreement outlining big cuts in nuclear arms. But after feverish negotiations this afternoon, the cliffhanger ended happily for both leaders.

(President Bush: In addition, President Gorbachev and I are issuing a joint statement recording major agreed provisions of the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty as well as a joint statement in which we agree to future negotiations on nuclear and space arms designed to enhance stability and reduce the risk of war.") The two leaders also agreed to 80 percent cuts in chemical weapons, gradually reducing poison gas stockpiles over the next 12 years. And on the tough issue of reducing conventional forces, the Soviets seemed to have stopped what the U.S. side regarded as foot-dragging.

(President Bush: "We're also issuing a statement on the conventional armed forces in Europe, committing us to intensify the pace of the Vienna negotiations and to reach rapid agreement on all outstanding issues.")

The leaders also signed agreements on nuclear testing, atomic energy and student exchanges. But it's been tough going on an agreement Gorbachev especially wants. At the top of Gorbachev's wish list has been a trade agreement which might help both the Soviet economy and Gorbachev's popularity back home. But President Bush had threatened to delay economic help until Gorbachev eases his pressure on Lithuania. Outside the U.S. Capitol, demonstrators urged Bush to dig his heels in on Lithuania by refusing most-favored-nation trade status to Moscow. A sarcastic Gorbachev complained to congressional leaders that Bush just approved MFN status for China.

(Gorbachev: "You have now given the MFN treatment to China after Tiananmen in Beijing. What should we do for you to give us MFN? Maybe we should introduce presidential rule in the Baltics and at least fire some rounds in the Baltics.")

Gorbachev also played the few cards he has in trying to get a trade agreement. He left the impression that he may refuse to buy American grain until he gets the economic help he wants. President Bush's popularity in the farmlands would not be helped if he fumbled the grain deal. But Friday night, both leader said they had reached agreement on a grain deal. That should please a lot of American farmers. The leaders said they've also reached agreement on an overall trade deal, and that should not please a lot of prominent Republican conservatives, and they're likely to tell the President they're not happy.

-more-

Brokaw: At one point Friday, President Bush said to President Gorbachev, you've been earning your pay check today, I've been watching you on television in this capital city. Gorbachev, in fact, was on everything but the soap operas as he moved from group to group selling his vision of perestroika. That included 90 minutes with congressional leaders.

NBC's Bob Abernethy reports that the congressional leaders found a proud, dominating Gorbachev, determined to contradict any notion that his troubles at home had made him weak or needy. He said he wants more trade.

(Gorbachev: "But I'm not going to ask for anything that would be humiliating if we were to beg for something from you.")

Gorbachev did ask his guests to be patient with all the turmoil of Soviet economic reforms.

(Gorbachev: "This is a genuine revolution. Please don't be frightened because it will frighten us too if you get frightened.") Gorbachev lectured the leaders on his position on Lithuania and accused them of being inconsistent.

(Gorbachev: "Why do you allow, for example, your own administration to invade Panama, which is a sovereign country. If you love freedom so much where were you when Panama was invaded?")

(Sen. Mitchell: "I think there are very significant differences in the two situations.")

The two sides agreed to disagree. Afterwards, these reactions:

(Rep. Gephardt: "He seems to be in control, self-assured, self-confident.")

(Sen. Dole: "He still feels he's still dealing from a position of strength.")

Gorbachev seems so assured that he proposed that in spite of all the economic problems of the Soviet Union, that the U.S. and the Soviet Union become business partners -- for instance, to build airplanes.

Brokaw reports that both Gorbachevs got out of their limousine to mingle with people on their way back to the White House for the signing ceremony.
(NBC-Lead)

Brokaw asks William Hyland of Foreign Affairs why we don't give the Soviets MFN status.

Hyland comments that he thinks the President is moving in that direction with the announcement of just a few minutes ago. The next step is up to the Soviet Union to pass the laws on emigration and then the President will advance MFN treatment and send it to the Senate where I think there'll be a major battle because of Lithuania.

Vitaly Churkin of the Soviet Foreign Ministry admits that the Soviet domestic scene is getting quite lively and will take a lot of political skill to smooth things down. Yeltsin will have to get into the fray because some of the trouble spots are in Russia. Cooperation between Yeltsin and Gorbachev has become extremely important.

Brokaw asks why the START agreement stops at 10,000 warheads when hardliners like Paul Nitze say we can take it down to 4,000 or fewer warheads.

Hyland thinks it is a question of momentum. They want to wrap this agreement up and then go into the second phase, which I think they'll be signing a declaration of principle at the meeting Friday evening. Whether we can go that far is a question of politics; it's no longer a question of how many missiles, but does the political atmosphere, especially inside the Soviet Union, justify another major step?

Brokaw asks if it is possible if Gorbachev will return to Europe with the hope of making another deal with the Germans.

Churkin says he doesn't think so. We are fairly negotiating with all the members of the two-plus-four club trying to resolve the German issue.

Brokaw: Based on what we saw signed here Friday night, a little more progress than what you expected earlier?

Churkin: A lot of progress. It turned out to be a very successful summit indeed. All the agreements which could possibly be signed at this summit are being signed at this moment. (NBC-4)

Brokaw reviews the schedule for the rest of Gorbachev's stay in the U.S. (NBC-13)

NBC's Robert Hager reports on Soviet coverage of the summit. One hundred and fifty million people see the evening news in the USSR - - four times greater than the combined viewerships of the American newscasts. Sixty Soviet radio and TV journalists are here to cover the summit, many more than the Soviets have ever sent abroad before.

(Vladimir Pozner: "In the past, whatever you reported out of the United States had to be negative.")

Some specs are still dictated in advance by editors in Moscow, but Pozner says there is much more freedom than in earlier years.

(Pozner: "There isn't the same ideological, you know, very strict ideological guidelines that really were stifling. I think a reporter had to work in an ideological straitjacket.")

Friday night's news was evidence of the new journalistic relaxation: a generally factual account heavy on reporting, light on commentary and frank in dealing with Soviet problems. Soviet television journalism is suddenly looking a lot more like modern Western reporting. (NBC-12)

CBS' Dan Rather: One of the deals Mikhail Gorbachev most wanted out of the summit he didn't get Friday night. He didn't get the U.S. to grant the Soviets most-favored-nation trade status. He did get some expansion in U.S.-Soviet trade. With fits and starts, the summit signing ceremony was delayed more than an hour by wrangling behind the scenes. As for what else they did sign at the White House Friday evening, there were arms reduction deals that were in the making for years, a U.S.-Soviet understanding -- not a sealed and delivered deal -- an understanding about a possible first ever cut in long-range nuclear weapons, a deal for reducing stockpiles of chemical weapons, an agreement on nuclear testing.

Rather continues:

(**Gorbachev**: "The important steps that we are taking today illustrate the degree of agreement between our two countries despite the fact that, and here I quite agree with you, that there are things on which we disagree and there are differing views that we have on certain questions. But that area of disagreement is being narrowed in the course of our work together.")

(**President Bush**: "After long, sometimes arduous negotiations, we both agreed on unprecedented improvements for on-site verification of the threshold test-ban treaty and the peaceful nuclear explosions treaty.")

But for hurting Soviet citizens back home, Gorbachev wanted and needed to take home a trade deal. That was the cliffhanger as Gorbachev tried to twist arms and lobby congressional leaders Friday morning.

(**Gorbachev**: "I think they're even putting pressure on you, they certainly are putting pressure on me. A favorable gesture from the U.S. Congress on trade would, I am sure, be very helpful mostly I would say politically.")

Trade was still not a done deal as Presidents Bush and Gorbachev parted at lunchtime. In spite of the unresolved trade issue, maybe even because of it, Gorbachev staged another Gorbachev-on-the-street photo opportunity, still holding out hope for progress Friday at Camp David.

(**Gorbachev**: "There's a lot of pressure there. I think we'll do some good thinking there.")

CBS's Leslie Stahl: At the last minute Gorbachev did get his trade treaty. All his cajoling and pressuring worked for him. He even threatened to hold up the grain agreement which American farmers wanted very badly. The only thing holding up most-favored-nation status right now, as I understand it, is the Soviets' passage of their emigration law. President Bush said he would not give them the trade treaty unless they gave in on Lithuania. There's no sign, that we know of yet anyway, that there was any give on Lithuania. So Gorbachev came and did what he set out to do.

Rather: ...There was doubt until the very end on even the framework around the strategic arms arrangement. What caused that?

Stahl: There were glitches that may well have been tied in with this trade agreement. Mr. Gorbachev showed he was capable of playing hardball. The glitches involved such things as big Soviet land-based missiles, the SS-18s, and whether they can be modified. You must understand that what they did sign Friday was only a statement explaining what they've agreed to so far and they must continue to negotiate the START treaty, which they say they hope and probably will sign by the end of the year. So there are still outstanding issues on START left to iron out.

CBS's Barry Peterson reports on Gorbachev's meeting with U.S. congressional leaders. Even Gorbachev's handlers say it was a top performance in what's been a great political career. Gorbachev was argumentative, even combative. He accused the U.S. of hypocrisy for not giving Moscow preferential trade treatment while granting it to the Chinese, even after that massacre at Tiananmen Square. His question to the congressmen was sarcastic.

Peterson continues:

(Gorbachev: "Maybe we should have presidential rule. Maybe we should fire some rounds into the Baltics.")

At other times he was like a businessmen trying to convince the bank to give him a break, but he refused to beg.

(Gorbachev: "It would be humiliating if we were to beg for something from you.")

He did beg them to understand that he is making the difficult decisions in creating a market economy. Example, bread prices will soon skyrocket to reflect the real cost of production.

(Gorbachev: "Bread is too cheap in the Soviet Union, and kids play football with loaves of bread, feed bread to cattle, and that's really outrageous.")

On Lithuania, he gave as well as he got.

(Gorbachev: "Why do you for example, your own administration, invade Panama, which is a sovereign country. If you love freedom so much, where were you when Panama was invaded. Why that double standard?"

Sen. Mitchell: "The overwhelming majority of the Panamanian people received gratefully American forces which liberated them. And while you expressed your opinion that the majority of the Lithuanian people favor independence, I think most of us have a different opinion."

Gorbachev: All right, all right. Fine, fine, fine. Let the Lithuanians use a constitutional process and we'll agree. As for your explanation about Panama, respectfully I have to disagree.") But Gorbachev's point wasn't to win a debate. It was to change minds in Congress to help him get that special trade status for the Soviet Union.

(Rep. Gephardt: "There needs to be some, I think, resolution, at least strong steps toward resolution in the Lithuanian question before we have the ability in the Congress to move forward.")

(Sen. Dole: "I think he desperately wants some give on the trade side. I think he really feels that if he doesn't have it he goes home empty-handed.")

Not quite empty-handed, because he is taking a commercial agreement home. And he also got an 'A' for effort from a man who knows a lot about dealing with the American Congress. President Bush watched the exchange on television and told Gorbachev later, today, you really earned your paycheck.

Rather asks how important the agreements he got Friday night are in his effort to keep his leadership going at home.

Peterson says that it is important for the people in the streets. I think he really wanted to take home MFN status because then he could go back home and say he's bringing back hope that at some point life is going to get better. I'm not sure with this low-level treaty that he's really accomplished that.

Rather asks what we should look for Saturday in the talks at Camp David.

Peterson says we're probably going to see more talk about German reunification and trade. I don't think Gorbachev is going to give up on that one.

(CBS-Lead)

FIRST LADIES/WELLESLEY

Brokaw: Most commencement speeches are about as memorable as airline meals. But not today at Wellesley College. Two speeches by two first ladies. Some graduates of the women's college outside of Boston had protested the choice of Mrs. Bush as speaker, complaining that she was chosen not for her achievements but for her husbands. She had an answer.

NBC's Andrea Mitchell: Barbara Bush turned controversy into triumph as she and Raisa Gorbachev addressed the concerns of graduating seniors at Wellesley.

(Mrs. Bush: "I thought it was going to be fun. I never dreamt it would be this much fun, so thank you for that.")

Some students wore purple arm bands. They said while honoring Mrs. Bush they also wanted to celebrate less famous women who have dedicated their lives to service. Mrs. Bush talked about service and choices.

(Mrs. Bush: "The first is to believe in something larger than yourself. To get involved in some of the big ideas of our time.... Early on I made another choice, which I hope you'll make as well. Whether you're talking about education, career or service, you're talking about life. And life really must have joy. It's supposed to be fun.")

She told them to place human relationships first.

(Mrs. Bush: "At the end of your life you will never regret not having passed one more test, winning one more verdict or not closing one more deal. You will regret time not spent with a husband, a child, a friend, or a parent.... Yeah, maybe we should adjust faster, and maybe we should adjust slower. Whatever the era, whatever the times, one thing will never change. Fathers and mothers, if you have children they must come first. You must read to your children, and you must hug your children, and you must love your children.")

Raisa Gorbachev also talked today about the need to balance career and family, and about what she called women's special mission.

(Mrs. Gorbachev: "Always, even in the most cruel and troubled times, women have had the mission of peacemaking, humanism, mercy and kindness.")

For all the historic appearance of a joint appearance, it was Mrs. Bush's day. In a letter to her, some graduates asked her to speak out more forcefully on women's issues. She said, "Our conversation is only beginning."

(Mrs. Bush: "Who knows? Somewhere out in this audience may even be someone who will one day follow in my footsteps. And preside over the White House as the President's spouse. And I wish him well." [raucous applause])

(NBC-2)

ABC's Lynn Sherr reports that Raisa Gorbachev took a more political tack. She lectured on the need for perestroika and the need for women to continue to act as peacemakers. The students were thrilled, even the ones who had protested originally.

(Chris Bicknell, student speaker: "We're not looking for someone to tell us exactly what to do and how to do it; we're looking for inspiration and hope and good words of wisdom from one woman to another. And I think she certainly gave us those.")

(ABC-2)

CBS's Edie Magnus reports that First Lady Barbara Bush showed her usual grace and self-deprecating humor as she addressed the graduates.

(First Lady: "Now I know your first choice today was Alice Walker. Guess how I know.")

Raisa Gorbachev was ever-mindful of the audience at home.

(Raisa Gorbachev: "Perestroika was conceived and is being implemented for the sake of the people, their dignity and equality.")

The two women say they're getting along famously.

(First Lady: "I simply feel very at home and comfortable with Mrs. Gorbachev. I have enormous respect for her.") (CBS-2)

SOVIET UNREST

NBC's Tom Pettit reports from the Soviet Union that Uzbekistan and Tadzhikistan announced Friday they are keeping all their fresh fruit and vegetables for themselves. The region of Kalinin is holding back meat and another region is even holding on to its vodka. The Soviet Union has become a nation of the discontented. One man said, we have been living badly and it is going to get worse. We do not believe promises anymore. A woman said, perestroika -- where is it? I can't see it. From the Washington summit, there is only a vague expectation of help among Soviets.

(Boris Yeltsin: "Our people are not used to such radical changes. It will lead to a popular explosion, a social explosion.") Yeltsin is causing a political explosion in Gorbachev's absence. Friday he even invited in a speaker from breakaway Estonia, held a surprise meeting with the President of Lithuania and dispatched some political allies to Lithuania. If Gorbachev was worried about chaos and disintegration three weeks ago, he will not be reassured by a Los Angeles Times poll: in European areas of the Soviet Union, 49 percent would not be surprised by a public revolt.

(NBC-3)

CBS's Richard Threlkeld reports that one of Estonia's officials said Boris Yeltsin was very supportive.

(Official: "He has been always on the understanding position about rights that every nation, every people to find out its own way.")

Reporter: "Including Estonia?"

Official: "Yes, naturally.")

Gorbachev's economic blockade of Lithuania is causing real hardship. A shortage of fuel is now threatening electric power supplies to the whole country. Yeltsin went out of his way to meet with President Landsbergis, who said the two talked about signing some treaties. Yeltsin said that as the new president of a sovereign republic, it is important for him to start signing economic and political treaties with all the other Soviet republics. The more treaties the republics sign with each other, the more irrelevant Gorbachev's central government is going to become.

(NBC-4)

CBS's Anthony Mason reports on the shaky base of communism in the city of Leningrad. The city now listens to a cacophony of radical voices. Socialism there is fast unraveling.

(CBS-11)

GORBACHEV/MINNESOTA AND CALIFORNIA TRIPS

Brokaw: There has been a small change in plans for the Gorbachevs visit to San Francisco on Monday. They had been scheduled to take a ride over the Golden Gate Bridge, but California officials had second thoughts. The Gorbachev ride would cause a traffic jam that could start World War III.

CBS's Frank Courier reports on the extensive preparations Minnesota has been making for Gorbachev's seven-hour visit there. (CBS-6)

GERMAN REUNIFICATION

Brokaw reports that East Germany said it would end all border patrols around West Berlin starting July 1. People will no longer have to show documents to get across. (NBC-5)

PLO/PALESTINIAN ATTACK

Jennings reports that Israel's chief of military intelligence said there is no evidence that PLO chairman Arafat knew in advance that a PLO faction would try to mount an attack on Israel this week.

ABC's David Ensor reports that the Bush administration has told Arafat that unless he takes further steps to disassociate the PLO from this week's attempted raid on an Israeli beach, U.S. contacts with his organization are in peril. U.S. officials say they realize Arafat by himself cannot expel Abbas from the ruling Palestine National Council to which he was elected. But at a minimum, one official said, Arafat should publicly condemn the man who also engineered the hijack of the Achille Lauro cruise ship and the death of an American passenger. U.S. officials say they will give Arafat some time to respond; they're extremely reluctant to end their official contacts with the PLO. It would be a major setback for peace efforts in the Middle East. (ABC-4)

SOUTH AFRICA

Jennings reports that the South African government has made a significant move towards ending what's often called petty apartheid. It has put forward legislation to desegregate all public facilities including buses, parks and restaurants. (ABC-4, NBC-8)

LIBERIA

Jennings reports that Samuel Doe said he will not seek re-election. (ABC-5)

Brokaw reports that four U.S. warships will arrive shortly off the Liberian coast for the possible evacuation of Americans from that country. It appears that the government of Samuel Doe may soon be ousted. A rebel army is reported advancing about 25 miles from the capital. (NBC-6, CBS-5)

CHINA

Rather reports that one year ago tension was building in a Tiananmen Square filled with pro-democracy protesters. Friday, communist leaders filled the square with children in a carefully orchestrated celebration of International Children's Day. They Chinese leaders praised last year's bloody army crackdown. The said only the army's "bravery" made Friday's celebration possible. (CBS-3)

IRAN

Brokaw reports that Iran is beginning a week-long period of mourning to mark one year since the death of Ayatollah Khomeini. (NBC-7)

OLIVER NORTH

Rather report Oliver North made his first appearance before a newly empowered Iran-Contra grand jury Friday. Federal court sources said North likely testified under a grant of immunity. (CBS-7)

TORNADOES

Brokaw reports that at least seven tornadoes touched down in Texas causing damage estimated at \$5.5 million. (NBC-9)

ECONOMY

Jennings reports that the unemployment rate went down by one-tenth of a percent last month to 5.3 percent, mostly because several thousand temporary workers, some of them students, were hired to help out with the census. (ABC-3, NBC-11, CBS-9)

-End of News Summary-

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE:

6-2-90

FROM THE PRESIDENT

To:

PAtty

These are letters to our
5 kids from Gorby
(at my request).
Please send to State
to the Interpreter who
was on our chopper returning
from C.D. (see manifest-
Peter?)

He iwll translate.

DO NOT send originals

Send copies and ask for
return on same dya.

GB

THE WHITE HOUSE

My dear Guy -

Here we are, the family
knowing (a little more
than 33rd) how to
do it. We are all ready
at the show early.

Yours truly

21, 1940.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Дорогой Доктор!

Надеюсь, Вы сомне-
ваетесь, что пишу в Ва-
сему изданию.

Меня все
сражает.

Мурбань
27 1990.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Harry Truman -

Dear General & family -
Just, general & family.

Most truly

2 or 14 for.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Дорогой Бунин-младший
С искренним пожеланием
успеха.

В. Розинский
Ученый СССР

Кембридж

21,

1990 г.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Джону Бушу -

на добру и приятел

от Президента СССР

В. Леонидов

2.01.1990.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Bonnie Newman



THE PRESIDENT

June 2, 1990

Dear Bonnie,

Happy Happy
Birthday plus Many
Happy Returns -
A Bush

Dear Mr. Sathilava -
Your wonderful performance
brightened our lives, Barbara
& I said on the way back
to the White House "What a
great talent!" And
we also agreed "some
great showman" - You
made us feel welcome
and you enchanted us
into your music. Good luck
Ag Bar

June 2 1990

THE PRESIDENT





THE PRESIDENT

June 2, 1990

Dear Mr. Plotnev,

Thank you for those
enchancing moments on Friday
evening at the Embassy.
Your superb talent

was like the icing on
the cake, coming as your
performance did, following
a history making day.

Good luck in your career

G. Bush

ПРОГРАММА
концерта в Посольстве СССР
1 июня 1990 года

PROGRAM
of the Concert at the USSR Embassy
June 1, 1990

М.В.Плетнев

1. Чайковский "Размышления"
2. Глюк "Сцена из карнавала"
3. Скрябин "Пьеса-этюд"

З.Л.Соткилава

1. Рахманинов. Романс "Не поёт красавица"
2. Чайковский "Флорентийская песня"
3. Народная песня "Ах, красавица"
4. Шереметьев "Я вас любил"
5. Тиринделли "Весна"

Mr. Pletnev

1. Tchaikovski "Meditation"
2. Gluk "Carnival Scenes"
3. Scriabin "Study"

Mr. Sotkilava

1. Rakhmaninov. Romance "The Beauty, don't sing"
2. Tchaikovski "Florentine Song"
3. Folk song "Oh, Nastasia"
4. Scheremetiev "I was in love with you"
5. Tirindelly "Spring"

Human Events

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATIVE WEEKLY



JUNE 2, 1990

Capital Briefs

★ If President Bush reneges on his "no new taxes—read my lips" pledge, he will have opposition for the **1992 GOP presidential nomination**. That is a sentiment increasingly heard among GOP House members. Says California Rep. William Dannemeyer, "If Bush agrees to new taxes, there's very little doubt in my mind there'll be a candidate on the Republican side going about the precincts of New Hampshire and Iowa in the 1992 election cycle."

★ One name being frequently mentioned right now in Washington as such a potential candidate is that of conservative columnist **Patrick J. Buchanan**. Buchanan, who entertained serious thoughts of entering the 1988 GOP presidential race, has become increasingly critical of the Bush Administration in his columns.

★ The chief topic of conversation in congressional cloakrooms last week was the narrow primary victory of Rep. **John P. Murtha** (D.-Pa.), one of the Hill's most powerful and supposedly entrenched members. Murtha was held to less than 51% of the vote by a political neophyte, **Kenneth Burkle**, who made as his biggest issue Murtha's support of the **fat pay raise** that lawmakers voted themselves last November.

★ **Murtha**, who did not even have opposition in 1988, reported spending \$368,849 through March 31, compared to \$7,010 for Burkle. But he could not answer Burkle's incessant claim, "John Murtha is the **'Pay Raise King'** of the U.S. Congress. While the people of our district struggle to make an honest living, Murtha has voted himself pay raise after raise."

★ What worries other members of the House who supported the **pay hike**—Democrats and Republicans alike—is that challengers will adopt Burkle's strategy and use the issue against them this year.

★ There are 179 House members who have been in office at least since January 1980. Under the law, they can pocket any **unused campaign funds** as long as they leave Congress by January 1993. Most aren't saying what they'll do with the money.

★ Typical is Rep. **Gus Hawkins** (D.-Calif.), who is not running for re-election and has \$546,000 in his campaign treasury. "I don't have time to decide what I'm going to do," Hawkins told *Newsweek*. "To me, it's not a major issue facing the nation."

★ Rep. **Marvin Leath** (D.-Tex.), who is also retiring, "hasn't decided what to do" with his \$1.3-million kitty. Rep. **Doug Barnard** (D.-Ga.), who boasts a campaign treasury of \$978,000, says he may keep at least the 45% he says came from savvy investment. "It was by prudent management that my account was built up."

★ Thanks to Sen. Gordon Humphrey (R.-N.H.), all **franked mail** sent out by senators must bear the disclaimer, "Prepared, published and mailed at taxpayer expense." Now, Sen. **Harry Reid** (D.-Nev.), chairman of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch, wants to repeal or modify the requirement on the grounds it is "confusing" to constituents. Nonsense, says Humphrey. "From all I can gather, the darn thing [the disclaimer] is working beautifully, and that's why [Senate colleagues] are squawking."

★ The African National Congress' leader, **Nelson Mandela**, is expected to come to the United States shortly and address a joint meeting or joint session of Congress. Mandela's devotion to freedom was recently revealed while visiting Luanda, the capital of Communist Angola, where he was quoted as saying that **Cuba** was a poor country economically, but "there's one thing where that country stands out head and shoulders above the rest—that is in its love for human rights and liberty." How's that again, Nelson?

★ Rep. **William Dannemeyer** (R.-Calif.) has promised to demand a rollcall vote on expelling Rep. **Barney Frank** if the ethics committee gives the Massachusetts Democrat only a slap on the wrist for his misdeeds. Close observers say Dannemeyer's pledge has pressured the Congress into a likely censure of Frank.

★ Last week Republican Whip **Newt Gingrich** (R.-Ga.) signed on to a Dannemeyer letter to ethics committee Chairman **Julian Dixon** (D.-Calif.) demanding disclosure of "all relevant facts and findings used as a basis for the committee's eventual report and recommendation." "Disclosure of all investigatory findings," wrote the two conservatives, "will assist [congressmen] in handling this case appropriately on the floor."

★ The White House, busy in recent weeks courting the black civil rights establishment and the homosexual lobby, has infuriated one of its core constituencies. About 1,800 **Cuban-Americans** from around the country were invited to a 2 p.m. ceremony on the South Lawn on May 22 to celebrate freedom for Cuba, but the event was canceled at the last minute just because of cloudy skies, even though the President has participated in numerous events in the Rose Garden and South Lawn in pouring rain.

★ As a "consolation," President **Bush** and Vice President **Quayle** spoke briefly in the East Room to some 300 of the **Cuban-Americans** who had not gotten word of the cancellation, though no reporters were present and Bush's remarks went unrecorded—virtually unprecedented.

★ **Patricia Fernandez**, executive director of the Republican Hispanic National Assembly for Massachusetts, spoke for most of the invitees when she said her group was "very, very upset. . . . People came from all over. . . . They paid for plane tickets. They were looking forward to this for weeks."

Daily

George Bush Presidential Library Transfer Sheet

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Office of the President

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White House Photographs: P13412-08, P13410-21, P13410-21 [Camp David]; P013448-25 [Gorbachevs meet Margarest Bush]; P13474-31 [Goodbye to Gorbachevs]; P13444-03 [St. John's Church]; P13475-03 Peking Gourmet

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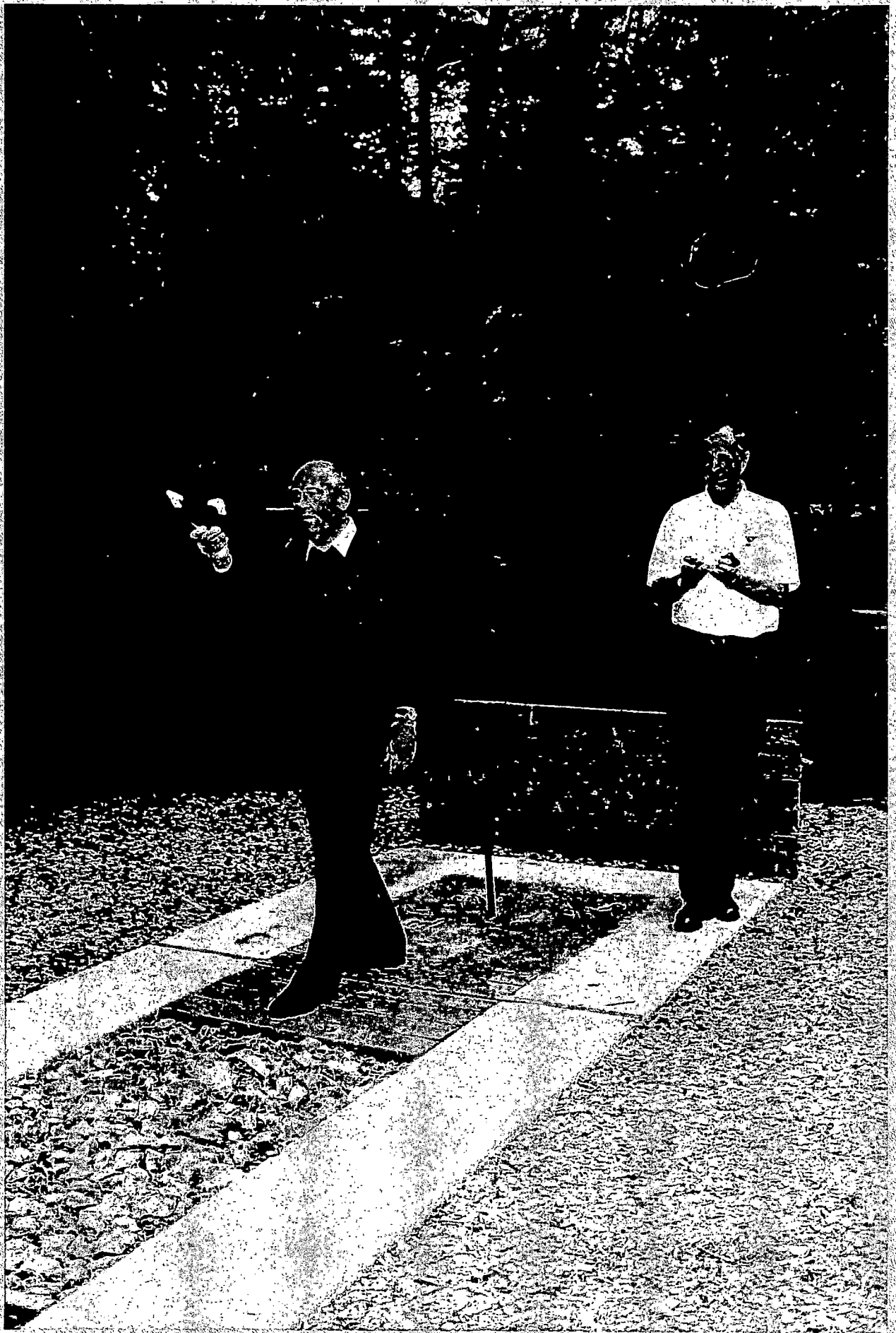
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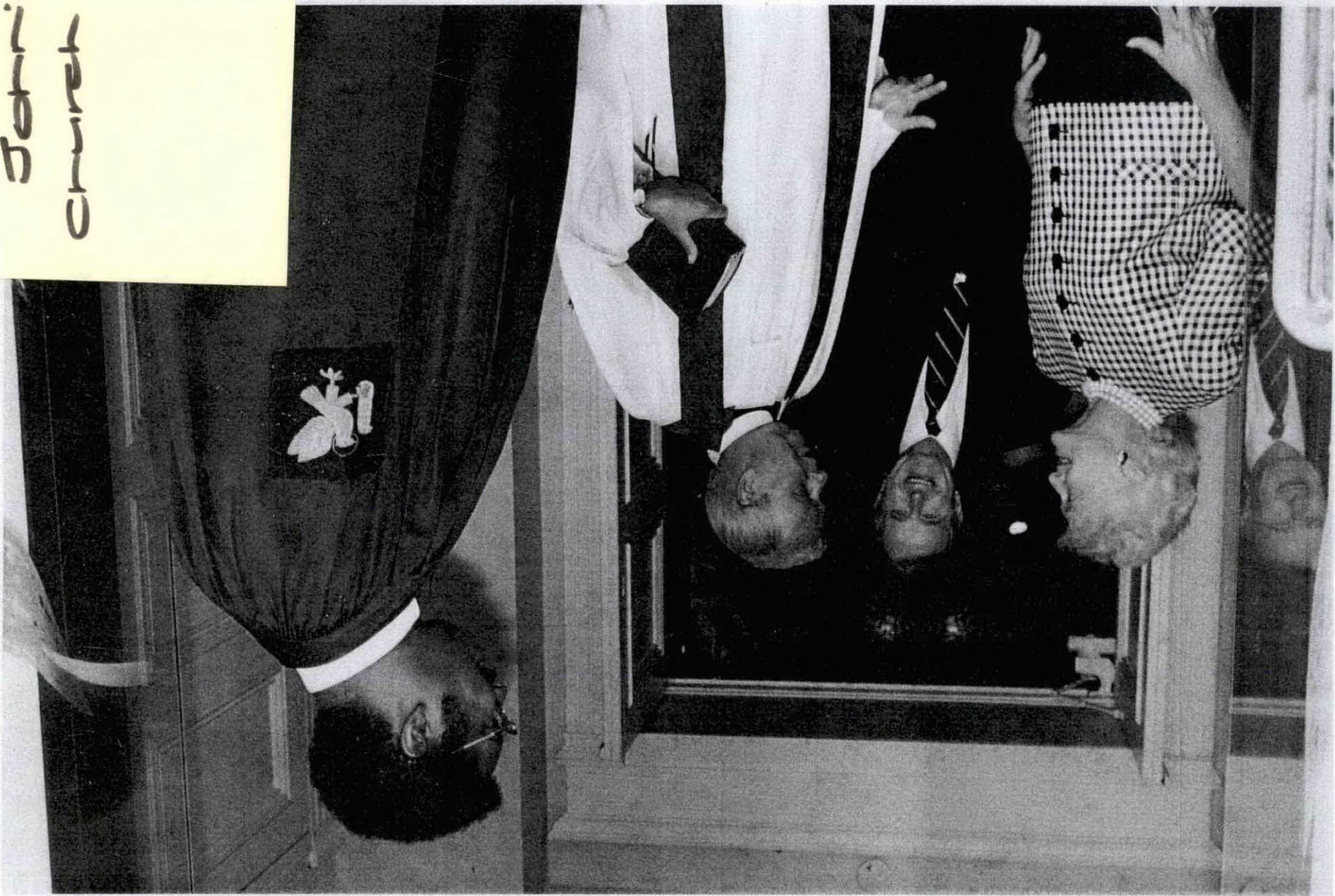
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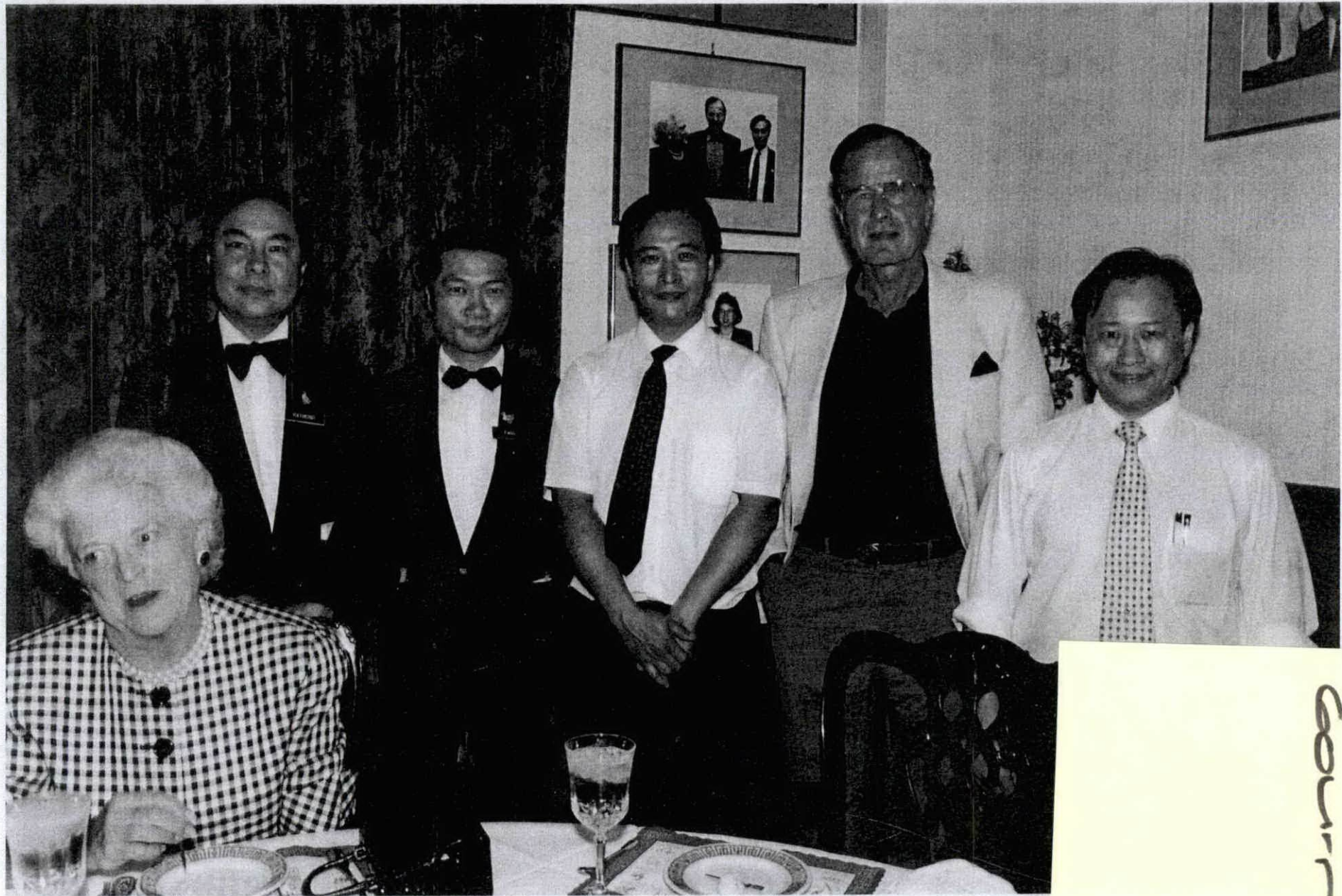
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