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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:	90694
Folder ID Number:	90694-006

Folder Title:
Saturday, July 4, 1992 [2]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
(George Bush Library)

Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
01. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01b]. (1 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	
02. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01c]. (1 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	
03. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01e]. (1 pp.)	1/30/92	(b)(1)	
04. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01f]. (1 pp.)	6/28/91	(b)(1)	
05. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01g]. (1 pp.)	9/13/91	(b)(1)	
06. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01h]. (1 pp.)	9/13/91	(b)(1)	
07. Report	Re: [Government Report] [double-sided] [originally closed as 01i]. (1 pp.)	4/28/92	(b)(1)	
08. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01j]. (1 pp.)	4/18/91	(b)(1)	
09. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01k]. (1 pp.)	12/16/91	(b)(1)	
10. Report	Re: [Government Report] [double-sided] [originally closed as 01l]. (1 pp.)	4/24/92	(b)(1)	
11. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01m]. (1 pp.)	10/3/91	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Saturday, July 4, 1992 [2]

Pinksheet Number: cap6166
OA/ID Number: 90694-006
Date Closed: 9/17/2019
FOIA/Sys Case #: 2009-0166-S[4]
Re-review Case #:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
(George Bush Library)

Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
12. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01n]. (1 pp.)	6/22/92	(b)(1)	
13. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01o]. (1 pp.)	4/14/92	(b)(1)	
14. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01p]. (1 pp.)	6/27/91	(b)(1)	
15. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01q]. (1 pp.)	6/27/91	(b)(1)	
16. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01r]. (1 pp.)	4/14/92	(b)(1)	
17. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01s]. (1 pp.)	10/29/91	(b)(1)	
18. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01t]. (1 pp.)	6/27/91	(b)(1)	
19. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01u]. (1 pp.)	6/20/90	(b)(1)	
20. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01v]. (1 pp.)	9/19/90	(b)(1)	
21. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01w]. (1 pp.)	2/5/91	(b)(1)	
22. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01x]. (1 pp.)	6/20/90	(b)(1)	
23. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01y]. (1 pp.)	11/15/91	(b)(1)	
24. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01z]. (1 pp.)	12/3/91	(b)(1)	
25. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01aa]. (1 pp.)	11/14/91	(b)(1)	

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26. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01bb]. (1 pp.)	1/28/91	(b)(1)	
27. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01cc]. (1 pp.)	7/1/92	(b)(1)	
28. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01dd]. (1 pp.)	10/5/90	(b)(1)	
29. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01ee]. (1 pp.)	4/3/91	(b)(1)	
30. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01ff]. (1 pp.)	6/20/90	(b)(1)	
31. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01gg]. (1 pp.)	5/4/89	(b)(1)	
32. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01hh]. (1 pp.)	1/6/92	(b)(1)	
33. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01ii]. (1 pp.)	1/6/92	(b)(1)	
34. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01jj]. (1 pp.)	5/1/92	(b)(1)	
35. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01kk]. (1 pp.)	10/23/91	(b)(1)	
36. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01ll]. (1 pp.)	5/31/89	(b)(1)	
37. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01mm]. (1 pp.)	6/27/91	(b)(1)	
38. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01nn]. (1 pp.)	1/29/92	(b)(1)	
39. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01pp]. (1 pp.)	1/29/92	(b)(1)	

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Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
40. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01qq]. (1 pp.)	1/29/92	(b)(1)	
41. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01rr]. (1 pp.)	1/29/92	(b)(1)	

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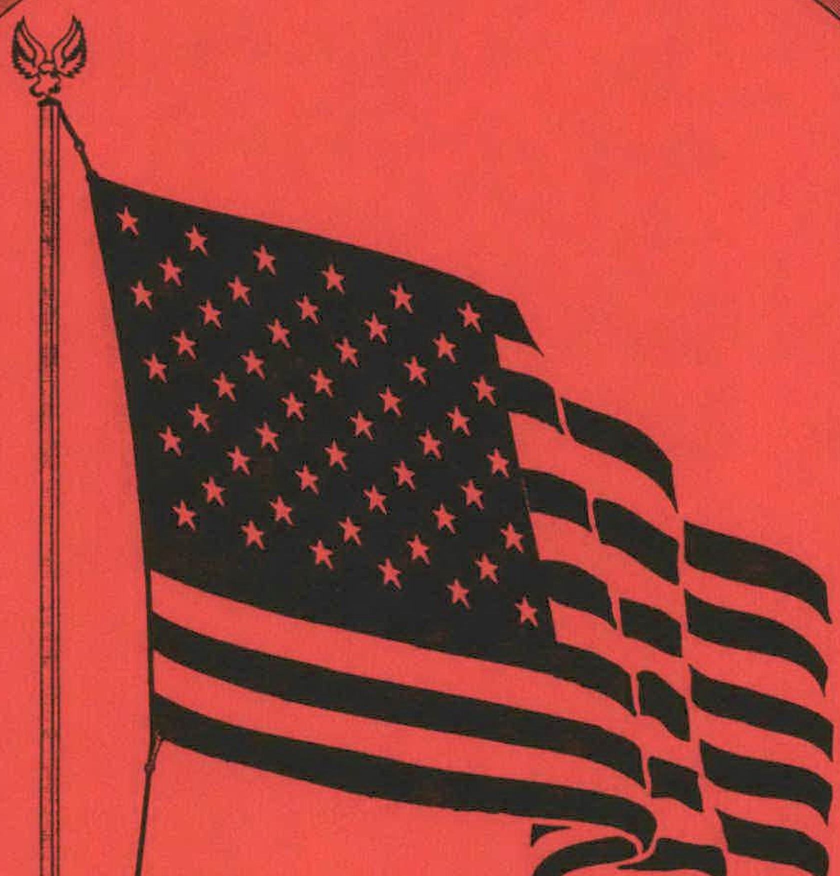
House Republican Conference

Jerry Lewis, Chairman

Independence Day



Information Package

This booklet has been prepared by the
House Republican Conference Staff.

Hon. Jerry Lewis, M.C.
Chairman

If you have any questions or comments
regarding the contents of this booklet, please contact
the Conference at (202) 225-5107

Conference Executive Director:	Ed Slevin
Editor:	Lee Raudonis
Contributors House Republican Conference:	Brenda Benjamin Flint Lewis Dave Ramey Paul Ritacco
Legislative Digest:	Abigail Emerson Mark Evans Kelly Leonard John Sampson Stacey Shrader
Interns:	Melissa Brown Scott Gluck Heidi Nelson
Printer:	Eric Bellamy

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Section One

Section Two

INDEPENDENCE DAY — 1992

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS; ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

On a recent visit to America, Margaret Thatcher, the feisty former Prime Minister of England, observed that the United States was unique among nations because it was the only nation founded on an idea—the idea of liberty. Today, we celebrate the birth of this grand experiment in self-government—an experiment, which after 216 years, I believe we are entitled to call a success.

Longevity, however, should not be the sole criterion by which we measure success. Rather, we should evaluate how well we have secured the rights so eloquently inscribed by Thomas Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence—and, by the degree to which others have chosen to emulate our bold experiment.

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After two centuries plus a few years, how well do we stack up to the idealistic promises of 1776? Are we in ascendancy, or in decline? Are we maturing gracefully or falling apart at the seams? Are we still looked upon by people in other lands as a shining city on the hill, or as an aging, crowded, tarnished megalopolis torn apart by racial, ethnic and class strife? Coming just a little over six months after the collapse of the Soviet Union and just two months after the riots in Los Angeles and other U.S. cities, Independence Day, 1992 is an appropriate time to reflect on questions such as these.

Let me warn you up front that I am an optimist. If you want to hear about all of our country's failings, go home and turn on your television to one of the morning shows or the evening news broadcasts. Those commentators and anchor people will provide you with enough gloom and doom to convince you that we'll never make it to birthday number 217.

The document which John Hancock signed in a very large, bold hand so that, "King George could read it without his spectacles," proclaimed that "all men are created equal, and they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights, including life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

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I believe our Nation's commitment to these principles is as strong today as ever. I believe there is no other country on earth which gives its citizens more freedom or more opportunity than ours. I believe there is no other nation which devotes more time or resources to guarantee its citizens the right to due process under its laws. And, I believe there is no other nation which is as committed to the principle of equality as the United States of America.

There are, of course, some people who would disagree with this view. They would say that one need look no further than the verdict in the Rodney King case for proof that we give only lip service to the principles we purport to revere—that we really don't believe all people are created equal and entitled to the same rights and treatment under the law. They would claim that we need look no further than the riots which followed the verdict for proof that opportunity for some Americans is limited by much more than their abilities and their dreams.

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These are serious charges, and they are worthy of serious debate. But, let me suggest to you that the event which sparked the riots- -the acquittal of four policemen who were shown in a home video beating Rodney King—was the responsibility of individuals, and not a failure or breakdown of the entire legal system. In fact, it is considered a strength of our system that we place the highest value on protecting the rights of the accused, whoever they are. Certainly, the police officers in question had a right to their day in court and the same protection given others accused of crimes. For anyone to suggest that this decision reflects a societal belief that it's acceptable for police to savagely beat the people they arrest is to attribute more to a single case than is merited.

Likewise, the accusation that the riots prove that the American dream has vanished also fails to take into account that it is that very dream that led millions of people from Latin America, Korea, Vietnam and many other nations to crowd into that section of Los Angeles where the riots began. In a sense, it has been the success of the American Dream that has created some of the difficulties faced in many of our urban areas. Can any other nation claim to have assimilated and given opportunity to more people from more different countries than this one?

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Please understand—I am not trying to imply that our country is perfect. No institution made up of imperfect creatures ever will be. But, our failures are not due to a diminishment of society's commitment to the basic principles on which this nation was founded. This commitment is as strong as ever. Where we have failed, in my judgment, is by placing responsibilities on government that the founding fathers never intended government to have.

We have come to expect local, state and federal officials to fulfill many of the duties that were traditionally handled by the family, churches or synagogues. And, we have come to expect perfection from institutions such as the courts, which will never be any more perfect than the humans who participate in them. With expectations of this magnitude, is it any wonder that people believe government has failed them? There's no way it could possibly have succeeded.

When it comes to pointing out the failings of government, Americans are among the most critical people anywhere—we consider that part of our birthright—part of what we are commemorating here today. But, maybe we are a bit too harsh on ourselves. After all, a lot has happened in the last few years which should give us some cause for celebration on this 216th birthday.

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How many of you here today could have predicted just three years ago that by 1992 Communism would be essentially an historical phenomenon, remaining only in China, Cuba and some U.S. universities? Could you have forecast that the Berlin Wall would have been broken up and sold in small chunks as souvenirs...or that a playwright would be president of Czechoslovakia and Lech Walesa president of Poland? And, how many of you could have predicted that the lines in Moscow would be longer to get a hamburger at McDonald's than to see Lenin's Tomb...or that the President of Russia would address the U.S. Congress and be interrupted 28 times by ovations and cheers?

If you were clairvoyant enough to have predicted those things, were you able also to predict that a majority of South African whites would vote to share political power with their black countrymen...and that the United States would lead a coalition of forces in a great victory over an aggressor in the Middle East?

Do you see my point? Just as we did in World War II, the United States, at great sacrifice to its own citizens, has helped rid the world of a corrupt system of government and given new hope to millions of people around the world. How prophetic were these words of Thomas Jefferson in the early 19th century:

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"And even should the cloud of barbarism and despotism again obscure the science and libraries of Europe, this country remains to preserve and restore light and liberty to them. In short, the flames kindled on the fourth of July, 1776, have spread over too much of the globe to be extinguished by the feeble engines of despotism; on the contrary, they will consume these engines and all who work them."

No, America is not perfect...but to millions around the world, from Moscow to Mexico City, it is still "a shining city on the hill." It is still a nation which many want to enter, and few wish to leave.

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But, let us not rest on our laurels or be too proud of our accomplishments, for there still is much work to be done. In this wealthy nation, there are too many poor; too many homeless; too many without adequate education. There are too many who are unemployed and too many who are underemployed—and parts of the American dream such as owning ones own home—are becoming more and more difficult to achieve.

Time does not stand still; problems of today are more complex than those of the past. But, there are time-tested principles to which we can turn for direction—principles as valid for the generations of the 21st century as for those of the generations which preceded us.

One which comes readily to mind is the admonition of Jefferson that government which governs best is that which governs least." And while there may be a greater need for government today than in Jefferson's day, the principle is still valid—we should not expect any government to handle responsibilities which are best handled by government at a level closer to the people or by the people themselves.

Our generation has relied too much on government; too little on ourselves. It is time to remobilize the energies and talents of the American people—to recapture the spirit which emboldened a small band of men at Lexington and Concord to fire the shots heard around the world; the spirit which brought immigrants thousands of miles across the rough waters of two oceans, carrying nothing more than their dreams; the spirit which motivated pioneers to traverse mountains, rivers and deserts in search of brighter tomorrows.

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That spirit isn't dead. If we can send a half-million men and women 10,000 miles from our shores to win a short, decisive victory against an aggressor in the Middle-East, there is no reason we can't improve economic and social conditions here at home. But, don't let anyone try to tell you that there is any quick way to win a new "war on poverty." There are no smart bombs or cruise missiles which we can launch to make our cities safer, our schools better or our young people less likely to use drugs. These are problems that will require a long-term assault—more like our decades-long struggle against communism than our swift action against Saddam Hussein.

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And, let no one try to convince you that government—or money alone—can solve these problems. In many cases, these are conditions that have resulted from a breakdown in social institutions—conditions that can be improved only by strengthening those institutions. Although there are things government can do to help those with serious needs, we must look to the private sector, and to our own families for long-term solutions.

As we begin our 217th year, this is still a land of opportunity; still a land where dreams can come true; still a land where the concept of liberty remains the foundation of the Nation.

House Republican Conference

Jerry Lewis, Chairman

Independence Day

Information Package

Other Speech Materials

QUOTES ON LIBERTY, FREEDOM, INDEPENDENCE

"The greatest glory of a free-born people is to transmit that freedom to their children." William Havard (English actor)

"The only freedom which deserves the name is that of pursuing our own good, in our own way, so long as we do not attempt to deprive others of theirs, or impede their efforts to obtain it." John Stuart Mill

"Many politicians lay it down as a self-evident proposition, that no people ought to be free till they are fit to use their freedom.—The maxim is worthy of the fool in the old story, who resolved not to go into the water till he had learned to swim." Thomas Macaulay (English critic and historian)

"All our freedoms are a single bundle, all must be secure if any is to be preserved." Dwight D. Eisenhower

"The cause of freedom is identified with the destinies of humanity, and in whatever part of the world it gains ground, by and by it will be a common gain to all who desire it." Louis Kossuth (Hungarian patriot)

"We are not to expect to be translated from despotism to liberty in a featherbed." Thomas Jefferson (Letter to Lafayette, April 2, 1790)

"Liberty is not a means to a higher political end. It is itself the highest political end." Lord Acton

"Extremism in the defense of liberty is no vice. And ...moderation in the pursuit of justice is no virtue." Barry Goldwater

"Liberty has restraints but no frontiers." Lloyd George

"Liberty is not merely a privilege to be conferred; it is a habit to be acquired." Lloyd George

"Is life so dear, or peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take, but, as for me, give me liberty or give me death." Patrick Henry

"The spark of liberty in the mind and spirit of man cannot be long extinguished; it will break into flames that will destroy every coercion which seems to limit it." Herbert Hoover

"Where liberty dwells, there is my country." Milton

"A country cannot subsist well without liberty, nor liberty without virtue." Rousseau

"If the true spark of religious and civil liberty be kindled, it will burn. Human agency cannot extinguish it. Like the earth's central fire, it may be smothered for a time; the ocean may overwhelm it; mountains may press it down; but its inherent and unconquerable force will heave both the ocean and the land, and at some time or another, in some place or another, the volcano will break out and flame to heaven." Daniel Webster

"The true danger is when liberty is nibbled away, for expedients, and by parts." Burke

"What constitutes the bulwark of our own liberty and independence? It is not our frowning battlements, our bristling sea coasts, our army and our navy. These are not our reliance against tyranny. All of those may be turned against us without making us weaker for the struggle. Our reliance is in the love of liberty which God has planted in us." Abraham Lincoln

"Liberty is always dangerous — but it is the safest thing we have."
Harry Emerson Fosdick

"Those who expect to reap the blessings of freedom must, like men, undergo the fatigue of supporting it." Thomas Paine

"They that can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety." Benjamin Franklin

"None can love freedom heartily, but good men; the rest love not freedom, but licence." John Milton

"When you have robbed a man of everything, he is no longer in your power. He is free again."
Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn

"Freedom in economic arrangements is itself a component of freedom broadly understood, so economic freedom is an end in itself...Economic freedom is also an indispensable means toward the achievement of political freedom." Milton Friedman

"The tree of liberty must be refreshed from time to time with the blood of patriots and tyrants. It is its natural manure." Thomas Jefferson

"Where Slavery is, there Liberty cannot be; and where Liberty is, there Slavery cannot be."
Charles Sumner

"The history of the world is none other than the progress of the consciousness of freedom."
Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel

POLIQUIPS

DEMOCRATS

* The Democrats say we don't need a balanced budget amendment because Congress already has all of the tools necessary to balance the budget without changing the Constitution. That's kind of like saying that we really don't need laws against speeding because cars already have a speedometer and brakes.

* When the Democrats opposed the balanced budget amendment, they said we didn't need it. They said we could trust them to bring down the deficit. I'm not so sure about that. Trusting the Democrats to stop spending money is like trusting geese not to migrate South in the winter.

* The Democrats have controlled the House of Representatives longer than Castro has ruled Cuba — and, to tell you the truth, I'm not sure which country needs a change the most.

* Democrat Members of Congress like Ted Kennedy say that giving parents a choice in their child's education will ruin the public school system. Wouldn't that be awful? Then all those kids might wind up in the same private schools where the Kennedys send their kids.

CLINTON

* Bill Clinton calls himself a "21st Century Democrat." Unfortunately, his program of more taxes, more government spending and a weaker defense is more like "Back to the Future."

* After seeing Bill Clinton play his saxophone on Arsenio Hall, at least we know he can **exhale.**

* It's a good thing that Bill Clinton got that gig on the Arsenio show. Before people saw him playing his saxophone, a poll showed that more people believed Elvis was alive than Clinton.

PEROT

* One thing about Ross Perot — he doesn't mind taking positions on controversial issues — like saying that guns should be taken out of the hands of "violent people." Wow, with political guts like that, no telling what he'll come out for next — keeping nuclear weapons out of the hands of terrorists or cocaine out of the hands of children?

* I tell you, this Ross Perot is amazing. He says he can pay off the national debt without breaking a good sweat. Says he'll save $20 billion a year by getting people to voluntarily return their social security checks. After that, he's going to save $100 billion by asking people not to fudge on their income tax. If that doesn't work, maybe he could host a telethon called "Dialing for Debt."

* If Ross Perot becomes president, it'll be like having Santa Claus in the White House — "He'll know if you've been bad or good, so be good for goodness sake."

* Ross Perot says the national debt is too high, our tax code is too complicated, our health care system needs changes and there are too many lawyers. I tell you, there ain't much that gets past Mr. Perot. With powers of observation as acute as his, it can't be too long before he figures out that a lot of cars on the interstate highways are going faster than 65 mph.

* Ross Perot's position on the issues reminds me of the senator who received a letter from a constituent who inquired, "Are you for or against socialized medicine?" — to which the senator replied, "I certainly am."

* San Francisco comic Stu Silverstein suggests that people consider the Ross Perot answering machine. "You can leave your name but no message."

House Republican Conference

Jerry Lewis, Chairman

Independence Day

Information Package

The Economy

ECONOMIC TALKING POINTS

Economic news is mixed...

The U.S. economy (as measured by the **Gross Domestic Product**) grew at an annual rate of 2.7% in the first quarter — the highest growth rate of the Bush presidency. Some economists, however, say that other indicators may result in slower future growth.

The **Productivity** of American workers rose 2.7% during the 1st quarter of 1992. The increase was the largest increase in nearly two years. Increased productivity is necessary to increase our standard of living without increasing inflation. Productivity is defined as output per hour of work. [Labor Dept.]

Unemployment rose 0.3% in May to 7.5%, the highest level since August 1984. While high, the rate reflects the entry of recent graduates into the job market, as well as the return of others who had stopped seeking employment. More recently, the number of Americans filing first-time claims for jobless benefits jumped to 16,000 in mid-June, the highest level since early May. [Labor Dept.]

The **Consumer Price Index** for all urban consumers (CPI-U) rose only 0.1% in May. This follows increases of 0.5% in March and 0.2% in April. For the 12-month period ending in May, the CPI-U increased 3.0%. [Labor Dept.]

Consumer Spending and **Personal Income** grew modestly in May. Income grew 0.3% compared to April's 0.1% gain. While the income growth is considered modest, inflation remains low enough to allow for improvement in purchasing power. [AP Wire, 6/26/92] consumer spending rose 0.5% in May, fueling much of the economy's first quarter growth. [Commerce Dept.]

The **Index of Leading Economic Indicators** rose 0.6% in May – the fifth consecutive monthly increase. May's gain follows a 0.3% increase in April. The index is designed to predict economic activity six to nine months in the future. [Commerce Dept.]

The **Trade Deficit** grew in April to $6.97 billion. Exports fell 1.9% while imports rose 1.6% for the month. [Commerce Dept.] Some economists say that sluggish growth at home is making it more difficult for businesses to sell their goods abroad but Commerce Secretary Barbara Franklin says the long-term export picture remains positive. [WSJ, 6/19/92]

Economy Is Recovering Slowly, Fed Says

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1992

Some Officials Are Worried Over Signs of Weakness In Retail Sales, Housing

By MONICA MILLER
And ALAN MURRAY
Staff Reporters of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WASHINGTON – The economy is slowly but surely recovering, according to a new survey by the 12 regional Federal Reserve Banks.

"Economic activity continues to improve," a Fed staff summary said.

The report was mildly optimistic and led financial markets to conclude that the Fed is unlikely to cut interest rates to boost the economy anytime soon.

However, Fed officials in Washington are growing increasingly concerned about recent signs of yet another slowdown in retail sales and housing, as well as continued weak growth in some measures of money supply.

As a result, some officials may begin to push for further cuts in interest rates soon. Fed policy makers hold their next meeting on June 30 and July 1.

The new Fed report suggested manufacturers are gaining strength in all parts of the country, with the Atlanta and Chicago districts reporting "much sharper gains." Most of the increases come from industries that produce durable goods, which are those intended to last three years or more. But some regions reported a drop in demand for exports of manufacturing goods.

Homebuilding remained stable or dropped off slightly in most districts. Increased lumber costs and low inventories forced up home prices in some districts and the commercial real estate market showed no signs of improvement.

The Fed report showed that loan demand increased in many of the districts. The Fed also said that price stability in the retailing and manufacturing sectors "seems to be the rule across districts." Most districts reported increases in retail sales other than autos.

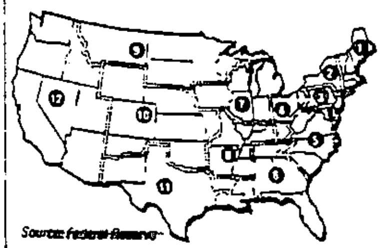
In the agricultural sector, many districts reported that unfavorable weather held up planting and declining livestock prices led cattle and pork producers in one district to curtail production.

The following is an overview of economic conditions in each of the 12 Federal Reserve Districts:

BOSTON: Retailers reported that consumer spending faded in May while manufacturers were pleased with year-to-year increases in sales and orders. Both are keeping investment and employment plans modest in anticipation of "a subdued recovery."

Slow Growth

Summary of economic developments in the 12 Federal Reserve districts in May and early June.



Source: Federal Reserve

1. Boston—"manufacturers more positive than retailers"
2. New York—"marginally more negative in tone"
3. Philadelphia—"improving slowly"
4. Cleveland—"expand(ing) slowly"
5. Richmond—"improving at a modest pace"
6. Atlanta—"slow but steady"
7. Chicago—"a widening of the recovery"
8. St. Louis—"manufacturing...mixed"
9. Minneapolis—"generally steady"
10. Kansas City—"continues to grow slowly"
11. Dallas—"expand(ing) at a mild pace"
12. San Francisco—"weak in California"

NEW YORK: Reports from this district were "more negative in tone" than in previous recent months. Homebuilding slackened and department stores reported slow sales growth. The anticipated closing of 15 metropolitan New York stores at summer's end will result in the loss of 7,200 jobs. Banks said they were just as willing to lend as they were two months ago and most maintained or lowered their interest rates.

PHILADELPHIA: Industrial activity continued on an upswing, and hiring at industrial plants also increased. Retailers in this district said last month's sales were on par with April's and were in line with expectations. Retailers predict that sales during the summer will be "seasonally slow."

CLEVELAND: Recovery in the district continues to be "mild and uneven," but manufacturers, retailers and Realtors expect business to pick up over the next few months. New car sales are expected to rise substantially in the third quarter. Only scattered recalls of laid-off workers have occurred, but several manufacturers say they will add rather than lay off workers in the third quarter.

RICHMOND: Realtors and builders reported "stable to improving" housing activity in much of the district. Manufacturers said factory activity continued to improve in recent weeks, with increases in most indicators, particularly shipments and employment. Bad weather slowed planting and resulted in a poor peach crop.

ATLANTA: Most retailers reported moderate sales increases. Loan demand was up and tourism-related activity improved. In manufacturing, a broad range of industries noted increases in new orders and sales, with firms linked to home building recording the biggest gains.

CHICAGO: Consumer spending appears to be on a steady upswing, and single-family home construction continues to rebound. Businesses outside of manufacturing have boosted employment. News is mixed in the manufacturing sector, where some companies are reporting gains and others are reporting declines in both sales and employment.

MINNEAPOLIS: Residential construction was generally strong with permits for single family homes jumping 18% from a year earlier in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area. But some areas reported that rising building costs are restraining growth. Latest unemployment rates were lower around the district and major retailers reported sales increases.

KANSAS CITY: Housing starts are substantially higher than a year ago and new home sales are up. Mortgage demand is strong but mortgage refinancing has slowed down. Energy activity in the region remains depressed despite recent increases in oil and natural gas prices. District cattle feeders have reduced inventories in anticipation of falling prices; as a result most feedlots are operating below capacity.

DALLAS: Except for energy, all sectors in the district's economy are expanding at "a mild pace." Most manufacturers report a slight increase in orders, residential construction and sales have been stable, and retailers report improved sales. Conditions in the oil and gas industry continue to be weak.

SAN FRANCISCO: In California, economic conditions "remain weak", while other states in the district are "improving moderately." Cutbacks in aerospace and defense-related industries will add to the district's growing unemployment rate. Construction and real estate activity is varied across the district ranging from booming in Utah and Idaho to "mediocre-to-good" in Alaska to weak in California.

Stocks Dip; Economy Gains – Inch by Inch

By David R. Francis
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON

THE United States economy and the stock market are going in opposite directions.

"That's not uncommon," notes Michael Keran, chief economist of the Prudential Insurance Company of America.

Stock prices dropped 69.01 points last week to 3,285.25, as measured by the Dow Jones industrial average. There were stock sell-offs also in Mexico and Tokyo. But economists expect US economic output this year to grow on average a modest 2.1 percent after inflation. Even the pessimistic ones figure the recession has ended.

"If you look beneath the surface, things are terrible," says one such pessimist, Philip Braverman of DKB Securities Corporation in New York.

Last week's statistics, however, show an economy still moving up slowly. Industrial production increased 0.6 percent in May. Builders broke ground on new homes at an annual pace of 1.23 million in the same month. That was up 11 percent from the previous month when housing starts were off 17.3 percent.

A new survey by the 12 regional Federal Reserve Banks concluded: "Economic activity continues to improve." Manufacturers are enjoying more demand for their products in all parts of the country, the survey found.

Further, productivity increased in nonfarm businesses at an annual rate of 2.7 percent in the first quarter. The nation's standard of living improves only if there are gains in productivity.

To Dr. Keran, such numbers are evidence that his relatively cheerful forecast for the economy of growth at a 3 percent annual rate in the first half and 4.5 percent rate in the second half is likely to be proved correct. Though unemployment rose to 7.5 percent in May from 7.2 percent in April, Keran expects the jobless rate to fall to 7 percent by the end of this year and to 6 percent by the end of 1993. He forecasts inflation at a 3 percent rate.

Less encouraging was a jump in the US trade deficit to a 17-month high of $6.97 billion in April. Exports fell sharply while imports shot up to the second-highest level on record.

RETAIL sales inched up only 0.2 percent in May after rising just 0.4 percent in April. Since February, notes Mr. Braverman, retail sales have declined after inflation at a 5.6 percent annual rate. Retail sales account for 68 percent of gross domestic product (GDP).

"Nothing is going great guns," he says. "It is going to feel like a recession."

The downturn in the US stock market was anticipated by Keran. Stock prices in the Group of Seven major industrial democracies declined 14 percent (after taking account of inflation) from their average in 1989 through last Monday, he notes.

But in the US, real prices had risen 15 percent.

"The US is way out of line with every other industrial country," he says. Keran anticipates a drop in the Standard & Poor's 500 index from an average 412 in the first half of this year to around 350. One trigger could be corporate earnings growth of around 20 to 30 percent rather than the 40 to 60 percent anticipated by many investors, he says.

A worrisome factor for some economists is the slow growth in M2, a measure of money that includes currency, checkable deposits, and savings and small denomination time deposits. In the past three months M2 has increased at a rate of only 1.7 percent, well below the target of Federal Reserve policymakers.

"As far as Federal Reserve officials are concerned, economic growth seems to be about the last thing that enters their mind," complains Sam Nakagama, a Wall Street economist. "Their primary goal seems to be that of getting inflation down to zero."

Some other economists maintain that rapid growth in a narrower measure of money, M1, assures continued prosperity. Money growth is seen by economists as the necessary fuel for economic growth.

But Mr. Nakagama says, "There is no monetary aggregate or economic series that has a closer relationship with GDP growth than M2. The Fed should be trying to maintain M2 growth."

Paul Kasriel, an economist with Northern Trust Company in Chicago, agrees: "It is a critical issue. We could very well see this recovery dying out in the third or fourth quarter, if not sooner."

Monday, June 22, 1992

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Execs' confidence level at 8-year high

Consumers see economy picking up, but many fear trouble down the road

By Bill Hendrick
STAFF WRITER

Some workers and politicians may be jittery about keeping their jobs, but men and women on the front lines of the economy — business owners and executives — see better times ahead, the Conference Board said Tuesday.

The New York-based research group said its measure of business confidence rose eight points in the second quarter to its highest level in eight years.

However, the University of Michigan said its confidence gauge shows consumers think the economy will pick up speed for a while, but their long-term expectations have sagged to an all-time low.

After previous recessions, consumers had little doubt the economy would recover, Michigan economist Richard Curtin said in a speech. But this time, he said, they "see white on the horizon but think those storm clouds are still there."

'Relative' figure

But the Conference Board said its business confidence index suggested that decision makers are much more upbeat than consumers.

The board's business confidence index is a "relative measure" of current confidence compared with feelings six months earlier, said economist Jason Bram.

Still, he said, it is very significant that the index has risen to 70 and hasn't been higher since the first quarter of 1984.

"What we're measuring is whether the economy is getting better or worse," Mr. Bram said. "When people expect things to stay about the same, you get readings in the area of 55. What you get at turning points, like in '83 and hopefully now, is a strong sense that things are changing for the better."

The index hit an all-time high of 76 in the second quarter of 1983, only months after the start of the longest peacetime expansion in U.S. history.

About 80 percent of respondents to the executive survey think economic conditions have improved in the past six months, up dramatically from 30 percent three months ago. Eighty-five percent expect business conditions to improve in the next six months, up from 80 percent in the last survey.

Higher profits seen

Three of four chief executives surveyed predicted their companies' profits would increase over the next year; only 6 percent expected declines. Of those expecting increases, 56 percent cited higher demand as the main reason.

"More interestingly, only 12 percent specified higher prices as a means of generating profits, while 42 percent cited cost reduction," Mr. Bram said. "This could have favorable implications for the inflation outlook."

The inflation outlook already is favorable. Most economists doubt inflation in 1992 will exceed last year's 3.1 percent.

Meanwhile, economist Roger E. Brinner of DRI/McGraw Hill in Lexington, Mass., said business investment policies in the next six months "are likely to be the pivotal factors in the recovery."

Wednesday, June 17, 1992

The Atlanta Journal
The Atlanta Constitution

House Republican Conference

Jerry Lewis, Chairman

Independence Day

Information Package

Political Snapshot

THREE'S A CROWD— WHAT IF THERE'S NO MAJORITY IN DECEMBER?

BACKGROUND

If current public opinion polls are accurate and predictive, there is a very real possibility that the next President of the United States may have to be chosen in the House of Representatives. If so, it would be only the third time, and the first in more than a century and a half, that the House has had to elect the country's chief executive.

The first such occurrence was in 1800 under the original Constitution which did not provide for separate ballots for president and vice president. Because Thomas Jefferson and the Democratic-Republican candidate for Vice President, Aaron Burr, had an identical number of electoral votes, the election was thrown into the House. On the first ballot, Jefferson won eight states, Burr won six, and two states, Maryland and Vermont, were equally divided. Since a majority of the 16 states was required for election and neither of the candidates had the mandatory nine, there was no winner.

From February 11 to February 17, 1801, 35 ballots were taken with the same result. Finally, on the 36th ballot, under the influence of Alexander Hamilton, many of the Federalists declined to vote, resulting in an end to the deadlock and a victory for Thomas Jefferson.

In 1824, the popular vote clearly favored Andrew Jackson, but because there were four regional candidates — Jackson; John Quincy Adams; William Crawford; Henry Clay — no candidate received a majority of votes in the electoral college. After a spirited debate in the House, Adams was elected. From the beginning, his administration was clouded by the fact that many believed that he had made a deal with Clay who became his Secretary of State.

The election of 1876 (Hayes v. Tilden) was perhaps the most controversial in American history. Although the election did not wind up in the House, it had to be settled by a special Electoral Commission which resolved a dispute over electoral votes from three states. The Republican, Hayes, was declared the winner over the objection of the Democrat controlled House. As a quid pro quo, the Republicans agreed to remove the carpetbag governments from Southern states.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE

The Electoral College is composed of electors chosen by the voters of each state to elect the President of the United States. Each state has as many votes in the Electoral College as the total of its senators and representatives in Congress, and the District of Columbia has three votes. This makes the total number of electoral votes 538.

In December, following the general election, on a day set by law, the electors of the candidate who won a plurality of the votes from each state and the District of Columbia assemble. Electors meet in their respective state capitals and cast their ballots for President and Vice President. It is customary for the electors to vote for their party's choices for President and Vice President, and in some states, it is law. The results of these elections are sent under seal to the president of the United States Senate and the Administrator of General Services in the District of Columbia.

In January, at a joint session of Congress, the president of the Senate opens the certificates. Then one Democrat and one Republican from each house count the votes in the presence of both houses of Congress. To be elected President or Vice President, a candidate must receive a majority (270) of the electoral votes for that office.

WHAT IF THERE IS NO MAJORITY?

If no candidate for President receives a majority of votes in the Electoral College, the election moves to the House of Representatives where the President is chosen from the three candidates that have the most electoral votes. Each state has one vote, and the winner must receive the votes of a majority (26) of the states. States whose delegations are deadlocked do not count. Under the 1825 precedent, a majority of a state delegation must vote for one candidate for that state's vote to count. This is only precedent. The House could adopt different procedures, such as allowing for a plurality decision.

If no candidate for Vice President has a majority, the Senate must choose between the two candidates with the most votes, with each Senator having a vote. **According to the law division of the Library of Congress, the election would be conducted by the NEWLY ELECTED Congress.**

SCHEDULE OF ELECTIONS FOR 1992

Popular Election: November 3, 1992 (Tuesday after first Monday)

Electors cast votes in states: December 14, 1992 (Monday after the second Wednesday in December)

New Congress takes oath of office: January 4, 1993

Congress meets to count the electoral votes: January 6, 1993

If no candidate receives a majority of electoral votes, the Congress has two weeks to elect a President and Vice President before their terms begin on January 20, 1993.

ELECTORAL VOTES

STATE	1980 CENSUS (1982-1991)	1990 CENSUS (1992-2001)	Difference
Alabama	9	9	+0
Alaska	3	3	+0
Arizona	7	8	+1
Arkansas	6	6	+0
California	47	54	+7
Colorado	8	8	+0
Connecticut	3	8	+0
Delaware	3	3	+0
District of Columbia	3	3	+0
Florida	21	25	+4
Georgia	12	13	+1
Hawaii	4	4	+0
Idaho	4	4	+0
Illinois	24	22	-2
Indiana	12	12	+0
Iowa	8	7	-1
Kansas	7	6	-1
Kentucky	9	8	-1
Louisiana	10	9	-1
Maine	4	4	+0
Maryland	10	10	+0
Massachusetts	13	12	-1
Michigan	20	18	-2
Minnesota	10	10	+0
Mississippi	7	7	+0
Missouri	11	11	+0
Montana	4	3	-1
Nebraska	5	5	+0
Nevada	4	4	+0
New Hampshire	4	4	+0
New Jersey	16	15	-1
New Mexico	5	5	+0
New York	36	33	-3
North Carolina	13	14	+1
North Dakota	3	3	+0
Ohio	23	21	-2
Oklahoma	8	8	+0
Oregon	7	7	+0
Pennsylvania	25	23	-2
Rhode Island	4	4	+0
South Carolina	8	8	+0
South Dakota	3	3	+0
Tennessee	11	11	+0
Texas	29	32	+3
Utah	5	5	+0
Vermont	3	3	+0
Virginia	12	13	+1
Washington	10	11	+1
West Virginia	6	5	-1
Wisconsin	11	11	+0
Wyoming	3	3	+0
TOTAL:	538	538	+0

*Electoral Vote Distribution Based on the 1990 Census

Political Snapshot

Not shy about retiring...

As of June 29, 76 Representatives will not be returning in 1993.

I can't get no satisfaction...

During the third week of May, the Gordon S. Black Corp. asked 1,604 registered voters nationwide: "...rate how different parts of government are performing their jobs." The following percentages reflect those that were either "dissatisfied or angry."

Organization	%
U.S. Senate	72
U.S. House of Representatives	69
President and his Administration	64
Republican Party	60
Democratic Party	59
Your governor and state administration	50
Your state legislature	49

What's on your mind...

An Associated Press poll of 1,002 adults nationwide taken June 10-14 asked people to identify the one issue most important to their vote for president. The responses were:

Issue	%
Economy	39
Education	13
Health Care Costs	13
Crime	8
Environment	7
Drug Abuse	6
Civil Rights	4
Foreign Policy	1
Other	4
Don't Know	5

Even though it weighs in at only 1%, Foreign Policy breaks overwhelmingly for President Bush, as Associated Press and Gallup polls from June illustrate:

When AP asked which presidential candidate could best handle foreign policy, the results were:

Candidate	%
Bush	50
Clinton	13

Perot	19
None	5
Don't Know	13

When Gallup asked which candidate "..would display good judgement in a crisis," Bush won again:

Candidate	%
Bush	49
Clinton	17
Perot	20
None	3
Don't Know	11

Staying with the presidential race. An Atlanta Journal -Constitution poll of 747 voters taken June 21-24 in twelve southern states showed:

George Bush —	39%
Bill Clinton —	29%
Ross Perot —	27%
Undecided —	4%

The poll showed the president losing about half of those who voted for him in 1988. While 78% of those questioned voted for Bush in 1988, only 39% said they would vote for him again. Where are they going? Former Bush supporters are backing Perot over Clinton by a two-to-one ratio. Meanwhile, Clinton garners two- thirds of the black vote, but only one-fifth of the white vote. Seventy-eight percent of Clinton voters either belong to a minority group or are white women.

A new party for NOW...

On June 28, NOW members voted in favor of endorsing and backing the 21st Century Party, a group that has been organizing since 1989 but has not advanced candidates. NOW president Patricia Ireland is an organizer of the new party. NOW claims 280,000 members nationwide. In introducing Illinois Democrat Senate nominee Carol Mosely Braun, Ireland said, "If all the Democratic Party's candidates looked and acted and sounded like this woman, we would have no need for this (new) party."

Who said it...?

"The problem is that the debate over fiscal measures has run off toward spending, leaving in the lurch the question of how to pay for it."

It might easily have been the Hon. Bill Archer, but it wasn't. The quote is from Japan's leading newspaper, the conservative Yomiuri Shimbun, attacking the government's plan for a $56 billion package of public spending and loans designed to stimulate the Japanese economy. The fate, and effect, of the package will be a key topic at the July 5 summit of the Group of Seven industrialized nations in Munich.

Vision for Domestic and Social Change

" We are going to lift this nation out of hard times inch by inch and day by day, and those who would stop us had best step aside."

— President George Bush

Education

- The President proposed an education reform plan, America 2000, that would move America toward achieving the national education goals.
- The President promoted market-oriented competition among schools through parents' choice of public, private or parochial schools for their children.
- President Bush proposed the largest funding increase in history for Head Start, a comprehensive program that serves low-income preschoolers.

Economic Growth

- The Bush administration held consumer inflation to 3.1 percent in 1991, the lowest rate since 1967.
- Interest rates are at their lowest levels in two decades.
- The President has asked for a cut in the capital gains tax but Congress says no.
- President Bush proposed comprehensive reform of the banking system.
- President Bush promotes welfare reform that gives incentive to save, work and become independent.
- The President continues to promote enterprise zones to attract investment and create jobs in urban areas.
- President Bush promotes reducing the burden of payroll tax compliance costs on small businesses.
- The President proposed the HOPE initiative, allowing home ownership to public housing tenants.

Drugs and Crime

- The President developed and implemented a National Drug Control Strategy that has reduced drug use.
- The President achieved unprecedented cooperation from many nations to reduce the drug supply.
- The administration expanded federal prisons, increased the number of law enforcement officers and proposed a comprehensive crime control package.

Courts and Legal Reform

- The President promoted reform of America's legal system to reduce the amount of litigation and to increase American competitiveness.
- The President nominates appointees at all levels who respect traditional interpretation of the Constitution.
- President Bush remains a steadfast defender of the sanctity of human life, including that of the unborn. He has proposed restoring and doubling the special needs adoption tax deduction.

Environment and Energy

- The President proposed, negotiated and signed a new Clean Air Act, which halves acid rain emissions and decreases toxic air pollutants.
- The President established a moratorium on off-shore oil and gas drilling along many areas of U.S. coastline.
- President Bush developed a National Energy Strategy to increase energy efficiency, improve conservation and reduce American dependence on foreign energy sources.

Health Care Reform

- President Bush proposed a market-based plan to reform the U.S. health care system by making health care more affordable and available.
- To contain health care costs, the President proposed giving states incentives to reform malpractice laws and limiting mandated benefits imposed on states.

Returning Accountability to Government

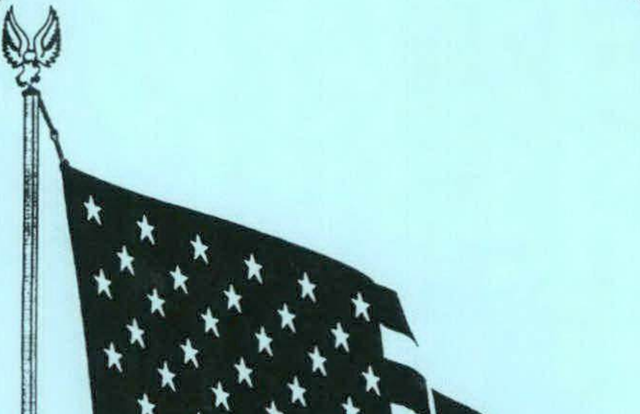
- The President proposed making the legislative branch subject to civil rights, government ethics, minimum wage and freedom of information laws for the first time.
- President Bush promotes congressional term limits.

From "A Common Sense Agenda for a Changing World"
Published by the Republican National Committee

House Republican Conference

Jerry Lewis, Chairman

Independence Day



Information Package

Legislative Review

REVIEW

Appropriations

Energy and Water Development—The House passed **H.R. 5373**, the **Energy and Water Development Appropriations bill** on June 17, 1992. This bill appropriates $21.3 billion for the Department of Energy, the Department of Interior's Bureau of Reclamation (BuRec), the Army Corps of Engineers, and related programs. The appropriation is $600.0 million **below** the President's request, $44.0 million **less** than last year's appropriation, and within the subcommittee's 602(b) allocation. H.R. 5132 also cuts all FY 1993 funding for the **Superconducting Super Collider (SSC)**, and places a **one-year moratorium on U.S. nuclear weapons testing** — unless any of the independent states of the former Soviet Union conduct nuclear tests. The bill is now pending before the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Legislative Branch—On June 24, 1992, the House passed **H.R. 5427**, appropriating $1.8 billion for FY 1993 for the House of Representatives and other legislative branch operations. This amount is a **decrease** of $19.9 million from the FY 1992 level, with **outlays 5.7% lower than those expected for FY 1992** The bill makes funding cuts for House leadership offices, House Information Systems operations, official mail costs, the Capitol Police, the Architect of the Capitol, and the General Accounting Office (GAO). H.R. 5427 also bans House members from making mass mailings outside their districts.

Disaster Spending — Los Angeles and Chicago—On June 18, 1992, the House (249-168) and Senate (by voice vote) passed H.R. 5132, appropriating $1.0 billion in FY 1992 emergency aid for urban areas. The bill provides (1) assistance to the victims of the Chicago flood and the Los Angeles riot through Small Business Administration (SBA) and Federal Emergency Management (FEMA) disaster loans and assistance payments, and (2) additional funds for summer youth employment programs. The President signed H.R. 5132 into law on June 22, 1992.

The funds are designated as **"emergency" spending**, exempting them from the budget spending limits of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 (BEA) and allowing them to be scored off-budget.

Balanced Budget Amendment

Despite wide popular support for it, and strong bipartisan backing in both chambers of Congress, the House Democrat leadership managed to derail the Balanced Budget Amendment. The vote on final passage was 280-153, just a few votes short of the two-thirds necessary for passage.

Proponents argued that even though Congress passed five statutes to control the deficit in the past decade, the deficit was still nearly $400.0 billion, interest payments about $200.0 billion, and the national debt around $4.0 trillion. Congress, they pointed out, obviously does not have the resolve to reduce the deficit and **current budget enforcement laws are insufficient**. New discipline, they argued, must be implemented.

Opponents asserted that Congress **already has the power to balance the federal budget**, but has not made the choices or commitment to do so. Even with a balanced budget amendment, they insisted, members could continue to spend irresponsibly by voting to raise the deficit level rather than choosing between spending cuts and higher taxes.

Defense

FY 1993 Defense Authorization—On June 5, 1992, the House passed **H.R. 5006**, the FY 1993 Department of Defense (DOD) Authorization. The bill authorizes $274.0 billion in budget authority for FY 1993 defense spending, including $262.0 billion for DOD, $11.9 billion for DOE defense spending, and $132.6 million for other defense- related activities. The bill also authorizes $1.0 billion for economic conversion and transition assistance activities.

In addition, the bill includes provisions (1) allowing abortions at overseas military bases; (2) placing a one year ban on nuclear testing; (3) cutting funding for U.S. overseas bases by $3.5 billion; and (4) reducing U.S. troops stationed abroad. The bill also expands eligibility for the Purple Heart medal to American soldiers wounded or killed by "friendly fire."

The bill authorizes (1) four additional B-2 Bombers, ending the program at 20 planes, (2) $4.3 billion for SDI, $1.1 billion below the President's request; and ignores the President's request of $575.6 million for Brilliant Pebbles — the backbone of the space-based interceptor program.

Energy Bill

On May 27, 1992, the House passed (381-37) H.R. 776, bi-partisan energy legislation that had been referred to nine House committees. The bill (1) sets new energy efficiency standards; (2) promotes the use of alternative fuels; (3) streamlines the approval process for construction of new natural gas pipelines and new nuclear power plants; (4) reforms regulation of the electric utility industry; and (5) authorizes approximately $15.3 billion for research and development of programs to reduce the U.S.'s oil dependence and encourage energy and economic growth.

Although the Senate has passed its own energy legislation (S. 2166), before going to conference it must take the procedural step of bringing up H.R. 776 to substitute the text of S. 2166. The Senate is also expected to fold in its own **energy tax package** — reported out of the Finance Committee on June 16, 1992 — to replace similar tax proposals in the House bill.

Enterprise Zones/Urban Aid/Tax Bill

Responding to broad bipartisan pressure to report out Enterprise Zone legislation, extend expiring tax provisions, provide passive loss relief to the real estate industry, and repeal the luxury tax, Ways and Means Chairman Rostenkowski unveiled a $14.5 billion six- year package to do these things and more. As for Enterprise Zones, the Rostenkowski bill (H.R. 11; slated for floor consideration on July 1) establishes 50 — split evenly between rural and urban communities. Unfortunately for Republicans, President Bush, and Americans whose neighborhoods desperately need economic revitalization, the Rostenkowski package does not exempt businesses from paying capital gains tax on property sold within the zones. The capital gains exemption is essential in the eyes of Republicans and featured in President Bush's Enterprise Zone/Urban Aid package.

Overall, Committee Republicans are pleased about much of what is in the bill but are annoyed that their amendment to provide the capital gains exemption was defeated by their panel counterparts. Some Committee Democrats are pessimistic about reaching a deal with the administration and assume that the Chairman's bill will be modified in an attempt to appease House Republicans before being sent to the White House.

Interior and Insular Affairs

Central Valley Project Improvement Act (H.R. 5099)—The House passed H.R. 5099 by voice vote on June 18, 1992. The bill (1) caps at 20 years the length of time utility companies can contract to use CVP water; (2) expands the project to give restoration, protection and enhancement of fish and wildlife the same priority as irrigation and power; (3) divides costs for water and power service among the State of California, the federal government, and water service/CVP Public power contractors; and it allows water contractors to sell their water outside the CVP service area.

H.R. 5099 is now Title 34 of H.R. 429 (Western Water bill). House Conferees were appointed on June 25, 1992.

Waste Isolation Pilot Plant Land Withdrawal Act (H.R. 2637)—H.R. 2637 was slated for floor consideration the week of June 22. Due to schedule changes, it is slated for floor consideration the week of June 29.

The Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP), located on federal lands in southeastern New Mexico, near Carlsbad, is a Department of Energy (DOE) facility constructed to determine whether the site could be used for low-level toxic waste (resulting from defense production—gloves, absorbent papers, cutting oils, tools, etc.). The bill authorizes the Interior Department to permanently withdraw 10,240 acres of land from public use near Carlsbad, N.M., and to transfer the property to DOE's jurisdiction. The bill makes the land transfer permanent and sets up a number of requirements to ensure that tests conducted on the site are environmentally sound. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is directed to publish regulations governing the transportation and disposal of low-level waste within six months of the bill's enactment. The bill also provides for impact assistance payments to New Mexico in amounts up to $40.0 million from previously appropriated funds.

Legal Services Corporation

On May 12, 1992, the House passed **H.R. 2039**, the Legal Services Reauthorization Act of 1992. The bill amends the Legal Services Corporation (LSC) Act to authorize "such sums" for the Corporation, and makes a number of operational changes, including provisions (1) ensuring that lawyers do not abandon needy clients in favor of high-profile causes; (2) prohibiting the use of federal funds for federal-, state- or local-level lobbying (with exceptions); (3) prohibiting the use of federal funds for any redistricting activity; (4) limiting LSC eligibility for aliens; and (5) lifting restrictions on the Inspector General's access to information. The House **rejected** an amendment prohibiting all abortion-related activity.

National Institutes of Health Reauthorization

On June 23, the President vetoed H.R. 2507, a bill reauthorizing the National Institutes of Health — the nation's largest biomedical research organization. The next day, the veto was upheld (271-156) in the House. Two provisions in particular, were unsatisfactory to the President: (1) the bill suspended a four-year old ban on federally-supported research on the use of living fetal tissue **acquired from induced abortions** in the treatment of diabetes, Parkinson's disease, spinal cord injuries, Alzheimer's disease and blood disorders; and (2) it included language requiring the Secretary of HHS, before withholding research funds on ethical grounds, to convene an ethics advisory board — **whose decisions could not be overruled by the Secretary or the President** — to make a final recommendation on the research project's worthiness of NIH support. These two provisions, micromanagement, and the authorization levels — $3.1 billion above the House-passed bill and the President's request — prompted the veto.

National Voter Registration Act

On June 16, 1992, the House passed (268-153) **S. 250**, a bill requiring states to provide access to voter registration through drivers license applications, by mail, and through designated state agencies. **The President objects to S. 250** — the so-called motor voter bill — because (1) no funds are authorized to fund the expensive new federal mandate on the states, (2) the bill increases the risk of voter fraud, and (3) the Voting Rights Act of 1965 already provides sufficient tools to challenge discriminatory registration procedures.

The House rejected a **Republican substitute amendment** offered by Mr. Thomas (CA) authorizing $25.0 million for FYs 1992-1994 for a **block grant** to states to support, facilitate, and enhance voter registration.

Veterans Benefits

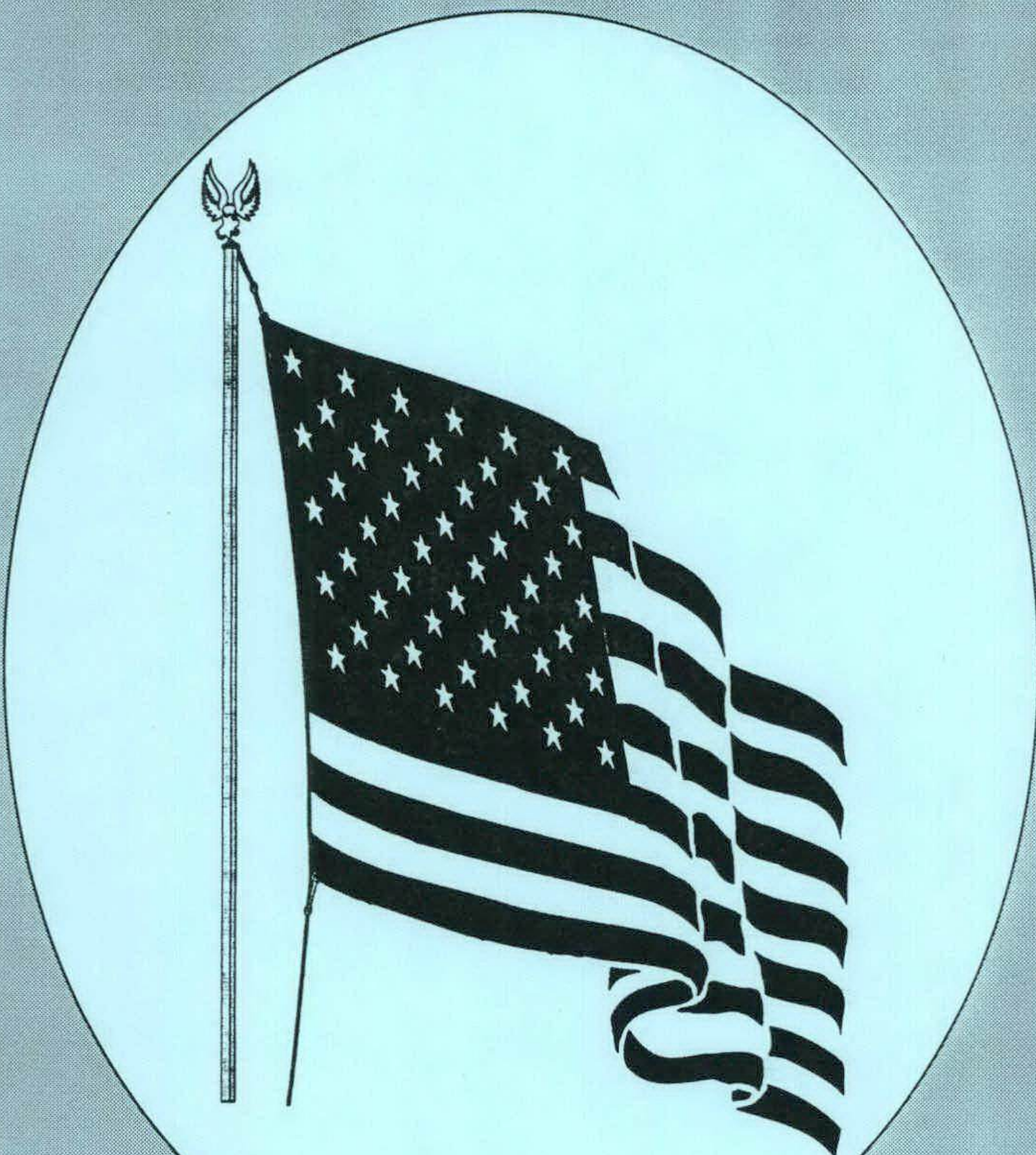
On June 9, 1992, the House passed **H.R. 4342**, the Veterans Employment and GI Bill Amendments — correcting several inequities in current law. Specifically, the bill expands job assistance programs, through the Veterans Readjustment Appointment Program, to all Vietnam-era veterans. For Persian Gulf War veterans, the bill (1) extends the disabled veterans' outreach program and (2) makes permanent the temporary GI bill benefit levels set in the Persian Gulf Conflict Supplemental Authorization and Personnel Benefits Act of 1991 (P.L. 102-25).

That same day, the House passed **H.R. 4368**, the National Cemetery System and VA Home Loan Amendments. The bill extends eligibility for burial in a national cemetery to reservists with 20 years of service. The bill also authorizes the furnishing of a flag to drape the casket of those reservists buried in a national cemetery. Finally, H.R. 4368 reduces the VA loan refinancing fee from 1.25 percent to 0.5 percent and extends the Lender Appraisal Processing Program through 1995.

House Republican Conference

Jerry Lewis, Chairman

Independence Day



Information Package

Legislative Preview

PREVIEW

Appropriations

Department of Defense—At press time, the FY 1993 Department of Defense Appropriations bill was scheduled for House consideration during the week of June 29, 1992. The bill was approved by the House Defense Appropriations Subcommittee on June 18 and the full Committee is scheduled to meet on June 29. The measure will roughly follow the $253.0 billion authorization bill (H.R. 5006) which passed the House on June 5, 1992. (See Legislative Review section.)

In subcommittee, legislators followed the authorizing language and agreed to (1) complete the B-2 program at 20 planes, and (2) fund SDI at the authorization level. Departing from the authorization bill, the panel (1) added $250.0 million to upgrade existing F-14 Navy Fighters — which the administration contends it cannot afford; (2) approved the Navy's request of $1.1 billion for the F/A-18 — bringing the appropriation more in line with the administration but reversing the Armed Services Committee's position on production without further testing; and (3) approved the Navy's request of $165.0 million for the AX deep strike aircraft — slashing the Armed Services mark by $575.0 million. As the bill goes to the Appropriations Committee, the floor, and then Conference, these issues will be at the center of debate.

Other Appropriations Measures—At press time, the **Agriculture, Treasury/Postal, Defense, Interior, District of Columbia**, and **Transportation Appropriations** bills were either scheduled for floor consideration or still pending in the Appropriations Committee.

Budget Enforcement

Budget Committee Chairman Panetta announced prior to debate on the Balanced Budget Amendment his intention to mark up a long-term deficit-reduction program. Claiming backing from his leadership, Mr. Panetta has held bipartisan meetings and convened his Committee in executive session, but no consensus has been reached. While the Chairman does have a commitment from the Majority Leader to bring up a budget enforcement bill sometime this year, it is not yet clear how Mr. Gephardt intends to reconcile this obligation with another he made to Mr. Stark to bring up free-spending health-care reform legislation. The two bills do opposite things with the same pot of money.

Cable Regulation

The House Energy and Commerce Committee approved H.R. 4850, a scaled-back **cable television regulation bill**, on June 17 (31-12). The bill would (1) require the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to **set a nationwide price for basic cable service**, (2) require the FCC to set **new service standards and maximum prices for cable equipment and services**, and (3) allow local franchising authorities to set tougher service standards. H.R. 4850 does **not** include provisions giving satellite distributors and other potential competitors lower-priced access to cable programming, nor does it call for compensation to broadcasters for cable operators' use of their signals.

The Committee rejected a **Republican substitute** that was similar to a cable reregulation measure that passed the House in 1990. **The President opposes any measure that attempts to reregulate the cable industry.** Instead, the administration supports lifting current bans against telephone companies competing with cable in delivering video programming.

Education

Higher Education Legislation—The Higher Education bill (S. 1150) passed the Senate on February 21, 1992 and passed the House (as H.R. 3553) on March 26, 1992. House and Senate conferees met to negotiate the differences in the two bills and approved a compromise on June 16, 1992. The House and the Senate will take up the conference report in the near future. The bill reauthorizes, through FY 1998, the 1965 Higher Education Act, which governs all federal grants and loans to post-secondary students. Specifically, the bill extends programs to more students from middle-class families and creates a direct loan demonstration program that would bypass banks.

GI Bills for Children—On June 25, 1992, the President announced his newest education initiative — the State and Local GI Bills for Children. Introduced on the anniversary of the 1944 GI bill for returning World War II veterans, the program is designed to strengthen the primary and secondary school system, much like what the 1944 bill and the Pell Grant have done for post-secondary education.

Specifically, the program provides funds to state and local government units, which in turn provide scholarships of $1000.00 to the most needy children. Families are then free to use the scholarship for public or private school education and supplementary academic services such as tutoring. The program gives middle- and low-income families the same choices available to wealthier families and ultimately improves the quality of education at every school.

Freedom of Choice Act (FOCA)

The House Judiciary Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights approved H.R. 25, the Freedom of Choice Act on June 18, 1992. The measure would prohibit states from restricting a woman's access to abortion in all but the later stages of pregnancy and at any time if the woman's health or life were in danger. Amendments requiring spousal notification and parental consent were defeated in subcommittee.

Health Care

On June 4, 1992, House Republican leaders introduced the **Action Now Health Care Reform Act of 1992**. The Act provides for **increased availability** of health insurance, **increased access** to health care, and **lower health care costs**. Among other things, the package includes specific provisions for (1) small group insurance reform, (2) increased deductions for the self-employed, (3) malpractice reform, (4) the expansion of community health centers, (5) administrative and paperwork reform, and (6) removal of certain anti-trust impediments and encouragement of physician self- regulation.

The House has not taken action on any of the over 40 health care reform bills that have been introduced during the 102nd Congress. Ways and Means Health Subcommittee Chairman Stark has indicated his desire to bring his plan — which would set hospital and physician prices — to subcommittee mark-up before the Democratic National Convention. However, the Democratic leadership has not yet developed consensus within its caucus on a health care timetable or floor strategy.

Housing Bill

After the Democrat National Convention, the House is expected to consider H.R. 5334, the 1992 Housing Reauthorization Bill. Reported out of the full Banking Committee on June 16, the bill is expected to meet opposition from House Republicans and the administration. Of particular concern: (1) low funding for HOPE grants, (2) replacement of the graduated HOME match with a flat 10 percent match, and (3) an increase in the top FHA mortgage limit to $151,725. The total FY 1993 authorization is $30.2 billion, nine percent more than the FY 1992 authorization and 20 percent more than the FY 1992 appropriation.

Interior and Insular Affairs

Western Water Bill (H.R. 429)—House conferees were appointed on June 25, 1992 and the first conference meeting is expected to take place after the Democratic convention. There are currently 35 Titles, roughly half of them from Republican members. H.R. 429 is very similar to the Omnibus Water bill which died over a dispute concerning the Reclamation Reform Act (RRA). Title 34 (consisting of the Central Valley Project Improvement Act; see review section) addresses two specific areas of concern relating to two parts of RRA: (1) the Buffalo Bill Dam Authorization and (2) Central Utah Water Project Authorization. Both projects have been stalled, and it has been costly waiting for construction to begin. Chairman Miller's RRA language concerns Committee Republicans: (1) his "farming operations" definition which would prevent sharing of equipment, labor force, farm buildings, etc. and: (2) a 960-acre cap on farmers receiving reclamation (federal) water. Western water interests, the National Water Resources Association and the Cotton Council, as well as a number of Democratic and GOP members from Western States oppose Mr. Miller's language — expect a fight!

Pacific Yew (H.R. 3836)—Legislation to protect the Pacific Yew passed by voice vote in the House Agriculture Committee on June 18. Interior and Insular Affairs, and Merchant Marine and Fisheries had already approved H.R. 3836. Swift passage is expected on the floor. The yew grows in the Pacific Northwest—home of the prized timber trees (e.g. Douglas Fir) and the threatened northern spotted owl. The yew is thought to be the source of an effective anti- cancer drug, particularly in the diagnosis of ovarian, breast and lung cancers. The much sought after substance in the yew, taxol, comes from the tree's bark. Prior to the discovery of taxol, the trees were burned after an area had been cleared.

OSHA Reform

The House Education and Labor Committee approved legislation on May 28, 1992 that significantly expands protection under the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). The bill (H.R. 3160) extends OSHA coverage to most public-sector workers, speeds up the OSHA rulemaking process, and requires employers to develop workplace safety plans and monitoring committees. The bill includes a provision easing the burden on employers when workers are injured due to their own negligence. Finally, the legislation contains a controversial section requiring that all communications between the Department of Labor and administration officials (except the President) be made public. The House is expected to take up the measure in the future, but the administration has already threatened a veto.

Trade Legislation

Highly controversial trade legislation (H.R. 5100) is now ready for floor consideration and should see **quick action** when the members return from recess. As reported by the Ways and Means Committee, the bill requires the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) to begin negotiations to lift barriers on U.S. auto exports to Japan and rice exports to Japan, Korea, and Taiwan.

Against administration wishes, the bill also **reauthorizes the lapsed Super 301** section of U.S. trade law for five years. Super 301 requires USTR to identify countries with major barriers to U.S. goods and target them for negotiations and potential retaliation.

U.S. Aid to Former Soviet Republics

Aid to former republics of the Soviet Union continues to be **delayed** by Democrats until **urban aid legislation** is signed into law. However, legislation has been approved by both the Foreign Affairs (H.R. 4547) and Banking (H.R. 3428) Committees and may be combined in some fashion on the floor.

The aid bills authorize a **$12.2 billion contribution** by the U.S. to the **International Monetary Fund** (IMF), thereby increasing the IMF's flexibility to grant loans. The Foreign Affairs bill also authorizes **$584.7 million** for FYs 1992-93 in **bilateral aid** for humanitarian and food assistance.

The Electoral College

The Electoral College is composed of electors chosen by the voters of each state to elect the President of the United States. Each state has as many votes in the Electoral College as the total of its senators and representatives in Congress, and the District of Columbia has three votes. This makes the total number of electoral votes 538.

In December, following the general election, on a day set by law, the electors of the candidate who won a plurality of the votes from each state and the District of Columbia assemble. Electors meet in their respective state capitals and cast their ballots for President and Vice President. It is customary for the electors to vote for their party's choices for President and Vice President, and in some states, it is law. The results of these elections are sent under seal to the president of the United States Senate and the Administrator of General Services in the District of Columbia.

In January, at a joint session of Congress, the president of the Senate opens the certificates. Then one Democrat and one Republican from each house count the votes in the presence of both houses of Congress. To be elected President or Vice President, a candidate must receive a majority (270) of the electoral votes for that office.

– Information Continued on Side 2 –

Schedule of Elections for 1992

Popular Election: November 3, 1992 (Tuesday after first Monday)

Electors cast votes in states: December 14, 1992 (Monday after the second Wednesday in December)

New Congress takes oath of office: January 4, 1993

Congress meets to count the electoral votes: January 6, 1993

If no candidate receives a majority of electoral votes, the Congress has two weeks to elect a President and Vice President before their terms begin on January 20, 1993.

Quotes

"The greatest glory of a free-born people is to transmit that freedom to their children." William Havard (English actor)

"All our freedoms are a single bundle, all must be secure if any is to be preserved." Dwight D. Eisenhower

"We are not to expect to be translated from despotism to liberty in a featherbed." Thomas Jefferson (Letter to Lafayette, April 2, 1790)

"Liberty is not a means to a higher political end. It is itself the highest political end." Lord Acton

"Extremism in the defense of liberty is no vice. And ...moderation in the pursuit of justice is no virtue." Barry Goldwater

"Liberty has restraints but no frontiers." Lloyd George

"Liberty is not merely a privilege to be conferred; it is a habit to be acquired." Lloyd George

"Is life so dear, or peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take, but, as for me, give me liberty or give me death." Patrick Henry

– Information Continued on Side 2 –

"Where liberty dwells, there is my country." Milton

"A country cannot subsist well without liberty, nor liberty without virtue." Rousseau

"The true danger is when liberty is nibbled away, for expedients, and by parts." Burke
"Liberty is always dangerous — but it is the safest thing we have." Harry Emerson Fosdick

"Those who expect to reap the blessings of freedom must, like men, undergo the fatigue of supporting it." Thomas Paine

"They that can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety." Benjamin Franklin

"None can love freedom heartily, but good men; the rest love not freedom, but licence." John Milton

"When you have robbed a man of everything, he is no longer in your power. He is free again." Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn

Review

Appropriations

Energy and Water Development—The House passed **H.R. 5373**, the **Energy and Water Development Appropriations bill** on June 17, 1992. This bill appropriates $21.3 billion for the Department of Energy, the Department of Interior's Bureau of Reclamation (BuRec), the Army Corps of Engineers, and related programs.

Legislative Branch—On June 24, 1992, the House passed **H.R. 5427**, appropriating $1.8 billion for FY 1993 for the House of Representatives and other legislative branch operations. This amount is a **decrease** of $19.9 million from the FY 1992 level, with **outlays 5.7% lower than those expected for FY 1992**

Disaster Spending — Los Angeles and Chicago— On June 18, 1992, the House (249-168) and Senate (by voice vote) passed H.R. 5132, appropriating $1.0 billion in FY 1992 emergency aid for urban areas.

Defense

FY 1993 Defense Authorization—On June 5, 1992, the House passed **H.R. 5006**, the FY 1993 Department of Defense (DOD) Authorization. The bill authorizes $274.0 billion in budget authority for FY 1993 defense spending, including $262.0 billion for DOD, $11.9 billion for DOE defense spending, and $132.6 million for other defense- related activities. The bill also authorizes $1.0 billion for economic conversion and transition assistance activities.

Energy Bill

On May 27, 1992, the House passed (381-37) H.R. 776, bi-partisan energy legislation that had been referred to nine House committees.

– Information Continued on Side 2 –

Although the Senate has passed its own energy legislation (S. 2166), before going to conference it must take the procedural step of bringing up H.R. 776 to substitute the text of S. 2166. The Senate is also expected to fold in its own **energy tax package** — reported out of the Finance Committee on June 16, 1992 — to replace similar tax proposals in the House bill.

Interior and Insular Affairs

Central Valley Project Improvement Act (H.R. 5099)—The House passed H.R. 5099 by voice vote on June 18, 1992. H.R. 5099 is now Title 34 of H.R. 429 (Western Water bill). House Conferees were appointed on June 25, 1992.

Waste Isolation Pilot Plant Land Withdrawal Act (H.R. 2637)—H.R. 2637 was slated for floor consideration the week of June 22. Due to schedule changes, it is slated for floor consideration the week of June 29.

Legal Services Corporation

On May 12, 1992, the House passed **H.R. 2039**, the Legal Services Reauthorization Act of 1992.

National Voter Registration Act

On June 16, 1992, the House passed (268-153) **S. 250**, a bill requiring states to provide access to voter registration through drivers license applications, by mail, and through designated state agencies.

Veterans Benefits

On June 9, 1992, the House passed **H.R. 4342**, the Veterans Employment and GI Bill Amendments — correcting several inequities in current law. That same day, the House passed **H.R. 4368**, the National Cemetery System and VA Home Loan Amendments.

Economic Talking Points

Economic news is mixed...

The U.S. economy (as measured by the **Gross Domestic Product**) grew at an annual rate of 2.7% in the first quarter — the highest growth rate of the Bush presidency.

The **Productivity** of American workers rose 2.7% during the 1st quarter of 1992. The increase was the largest increase in nearly two years.

Unemployment rose 0.3% in May to 7.5%, the highest level since August 1984. While high, the rate reflects the entry of recent graduates into the job market, as well as the return of others who had stopped seeking employment.

The **Consumer Price Index** for all urban consumers (CPI-U) rose only 0.1% in May. This follows increases of 0.5% in March and 0.2% in April. For the 12-month period ending in May, the CPI-U increased 3.0%.

Consumer Spending and **Personal Income** grew modestly in May. Income grew 0.3% compared to April's 0.1% gain. While the income growth is considered modest, inflation remains low enough to allow for improvement in purchasing power.

– Information Continued on Side 2 –

The **Index of Leading Economic Indicators** rose 0.6% in May – the fifth consecutive monthly increase. May's gain follows a 0.3% increase in April. The index is designed to predict economic activity six to nine months in the future. [Commerce Dept.]

The **Trade Deficit** grew in April to $6.97 billion. Exports fell 1.9% while imports rose 1.6% for the month. [Commerce Dept.]

Poliquips

Democrats

• The Democrats say we don't need a balanced budget amendment because Congress already has all of the tools necessary to balance the budget without changing the Constitution. That's kind of like saying that we really don't need laws against speeding because cars already have a speedometer and brakes.

• When the Democrats opposed the balanced budget amendment, they said we didn't need it. They said we could trust them to bring down the deficit. I'm not so sure about that. Trusting the Democrats to stop spending money is like trusting geese not to migrate South in the winter.

• The Democrats have controlled the House of Representatives longer than Castro has ruled Cuba — and, to tell you the truth, I'm not sure which country needs a change the most.

• Democrat Members of Congress like Ted Kennedy say that giving parents a choice in their child's education will ruin the public school system. Wouldn't that be awful? Then all those kids might wind up in the same private schools where the Kennedys send their kids.

– Information Continued on Side 2 –

Clinton

• After seeing Bill Clinton play his saxophone on Arsenio Hall, at least we know he can **exhale.**

• It's a good thing that Bill Clinton got that gig on the Arsenio show. Before people saw him playing his saxophone, a poll showed that more people believed Elvis was alive than Clinton.

Perot

• If Ross Perot becomes president, it'll be like having Santa Claus in the White House — "He'll know if you've been bad or good, so be good for goodness sake."

• Ross Perot's position on the issues reminds me of the senator who received a letter from a constituent who inquired, "Are you for or against socialized medicine?" — to which the senator replied, "I certainly am."

• San Francisco comic Stu Silverstein suggests that people consider the Ross Perot answering machine. "You can leave your name but no message."

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– Information Continued on Side 2 –

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POOL REPORT NUMBER ONE
Andrews to Daytona
July 4, 1992

Air Force One was uneventful. No visits, no news.

On the tarmac at Daytona, the Bush campaign's political director, Mary Matalin, defended the decision to come to North Carolina despite the dustup over the racial situation in Faith.

Calling complaints about the visit "outrageous," she said the campaign had not screened the town before deciding tostop here.

"What's to check out? If we checked it out and rejected any town in which there had ever been a march to which 60 people went, we couldn't go to Connecticut. We couldn't go to Chicago. We couldn't go to manyplaces across the South.''

We continue: "This Fourth of July celebration is for all the citizens of North Carolina. It's for everyone across the entire state. Over 50,000 people are there today."

Why North Carolina and Faith? "We never considered not going to Faith. ... We knew we were always going to go to the Daytona 400.I have a list of target states. North Carolina is clearly a target state, a key state for the fall. I wanted to make another stop that was convenient in the day, since the campaign was paying for this, and we went to Gov. martijn and asked him what was the best.''

Daytona color: The President wore gray slacks and a white western-style shirt, sans tie or bolo. He was trailed throughouot the pre-race ceremonies by grandkids Jebby Bush and Sam LeBlond.

In a meeting of drivers, pit crews and families -- maybe 200 total -- Mr. Bush stood in a garage bedecked in banners (Busch beer, McDonalds, Winston cigarettes, Pepsi, various auto accessories) and told the crowd: "I salute the spirit of NASCAR, the spirit of racing... If ever a group of people stood for family values, what we call American traditional values, it's this crowd. ... I know we have big problems in this country, but we've got an awful lot of right.''

The President said he'd been to 3 Daytona races.

Bill Frances Jr., NASCAR president, gave Mr. Bush a framed checkered flag signed by NASCAR drivers, identical to the one Richard Petty got in the later ceremony. Mr. Bush also was given a blue blazer, purpose unclear, which he wore and quickly shed.

He posed for pictures with Richard Petty, the Orbisonian racing legend in black shades and black cowboy hat, and Mr. Petty later seemed to draw as much of an adoring crowd at the President himself.

Later, Mr. Bush watched a tire-changing, fuel-filling demo by the pit crew of Geoff Bodine, who drove a Ford Thunderbird into a mock pit area for the performance. Mr. Bodine's crew, the current champions in the art (best time 22.565 seconds), did their deed in 23.9 seconds, by the reliable stopwatch of one Frank Murray, who has covered some 23 Daytona races in his off hours, we learned. Or was it 24?

The President responded to the change by pumping an arm and crying, "Aw right!" with what seemed pretty genuine fervor.

Later still, he entered a white Pontiac Grand Prix with mr. frances at the wheel and Jebby and Sam in the back with a Secret Service bodyguard for 1.5 laps around the big oval. Press asked him as he waited, "How come you're not driving?" The President replied: "They offered me. But I had to get the press pool to come with me, and I couldn't get any volunteers." The wimps.

Mike Wines
NY Times

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 30, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF
PAUL BATEMAN
TONY BENEDI
PHILLIP BRADY
ANN BROCK
MICHAEL BUSCH
SANDY BUSHUE
NICK CALIO
SUE CORNICK
BILLY DALE
DAVID DEMAREST
BILL FARISH
CAM FINDLAY
LAURIE FIRESTONE
MARLIN FITZWATER
CLAYTON FONG
JOHN GAUGHAN
BOYDEN GRAY
EDE HOLIDAY
CONSTANCE HORNER
TOM HUFFORD
RON KAUFMAN
BOBBIE KILBERG
CECE KREMER
WILLIAM KRISTOL
MICHAEL LUCAS
CHRISTINA MARTIN
TIM MCBRIDE
LAURA MELILLO
HENSON MOORE
JANE MOORE
ROGER PORTER
PATTY PRESOCK
SUSAN PORTER ROSE
BRENT SCOWCROFT
DORRANCE SMITH
TONY SNOW
KATHY SUPER
PEGGY SWIFT
DAVID VALDEZ
CLAYTON YEUTTER
ROSE ZAMARIA
USSS/PPD OPS
WHCA OPS
MEDICAL UNIT
AIRLIFT OPS

THROUGH: TIMOTHY J. MCBRIDE
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

FROM: ED MURNANE Ed Murnane
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND
DIRECTOR OF PRESIDENTIAL ADVANCE

SUBJECT: **TRIP OF THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. BUSH TO DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA AND FAITH, NORTH CAROLINA ON JULY 4, 1992**

For your use and planning purposes, the attached is a preliminary outline schedule for the Trip of the President and Mrs. Bush to Daytona Beach, Florida and Faith, North Carolina on July 4, 1992. Please keep in mind the following information has not been finally approved and is subject to change.

Attachments

PRELIMINARY OUTLINE SCHEDULE
Saturday, July 4, 1992

GUEST AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS:

6:40 am	Vans depart West Basement en route Andrews Air Force Base.
7:00 am	Guests and Staff with own transportation should arrive Distinguished Visitor's Lounge, Andrews Air Force Base at this time for check-in.

7:00 am MARINE ONE departs Camp David en route Andrews Air Force Base.

(Flying Time: 35 Minutes)

7:35 am MARINE ONE arrives Andrews Air Force Base.

7:45 am (E.D.T.) AIR FORCE ONE departs Andrews Air Force Base en route Daytona Beach, Florida.

(Flying Time: 1 Hour 50 Minutes)
(Time Change: None)
(Interchange: No)

9:35 am (E.D.T.) AIR FORCE ONE arrives Daytona Beach Regional Airport, Daytona Beach, Florida.

9:45 am MOTORCADE departs Daytona Beach Regional Airport en route Daytona International Speedway.

(Drive Time: 5 Minutes)

9:50 am MOTORCADE arrives Daytona International Speedway Garage Area.

* ATTEND DRIVER'S MEETING
  - Expanded Pool Coverage
  (9:55 am - 10:10 am)

* ESPN INTERVIEW
  - Closed Press (ESPN Only)
  (10:15 am - 10:20 am)

* CAR/PIT STOP DEMONSTRATIONS
  - Expanded Pool Coverage
  (10:25 am - 10:40 am)

* REMARKS TO CROWD AT RICHARD PETTY CEREMONY
  - Open Press
  - Brief Remarks
  (10:50 am - 11:00 am)

* STARTING COMMAND/PACE LAPS
  - Open Press
  (11:05 am - 11:10 am)

* VIEW PEPSI 400
  - Expanded Pool Coverage
  (11:15 am - 12:00 pm)

12:05 pm — MOTORCADE departs Daytona International Speedway en route Daytona Beach Regional Airport.

(Drive Time: 5 Minutes)

12:10 pm — MOTORCADE arrives Daytona Beach Regional Airport.

12:15 pm (E.D.T.) — AIR FORCE ONE departs Daytona Beach, Florida en route Charlotte, North Carolina.

(Flying Time: 1 Hour 35 Minutes)
(Time Change: None)
(Interchange: Yes)

1:50 pm (E.D.T.) — AIR FORCE ONE arrives Charlotte-Douglas International Airport, Charlotte, North Carolina.

2:00 pm — MARINE ONE departs Charlotte-Douglas International Airport en route Faith, North Carolina.

(Flying Time: 20 Minutes)

2:20 pm — MARINE ONE arrives Faith Landing Zone, Faith, North Carolina.

2:25 pm	MOTORCADE departs Faith Landing Zone en route Legion Park. (Drive Time: 5 Minutes)
2:30 pm	MOTORCADE arrives Legion Park. * PARTICIPATE IN FAITH FOURTH OF JULY FESTIVITIES - Expanded Pool Coverage (2:35 pm - 3:00 pm) * REMARKS TO FAITH FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION - Open Press - Brief Remarks (3:05 pm - 3:30 pm)
3:40 pm	MOTORCADE departs Legion Field en route Faith Landing Zone. (Drive Time: 5 Minutes)
3:45 pm	MOTORCADE arrives Faith Landing Zone.
3:50 pm	MARINE ONE departs Faith Landing Zone en route Charlotte, North Carolina. (Flying Time: 20 Minutes)
4:10 pm	MARINE ONE arrives Charlotte-Douglas International Airport, Charlotte, North Carolina.
4:20 pm (E.D.T.)	AIR FORCE ONE departs Charlotte, North Carolina en route Andrews Air Force Base. (Flying Time: 1 Hour 5 Minutes) (Time Change: None) (Interchange: No)
5:25 pm (E.D.T.)	AIR FORCE ONE arrives Andrews Air Force Base.

5:35 pm	MARINE ONE departs Andrews Air Force Base en route Camp David.
	(Flying Time: 35 Minutes)
6:10 pm	MARINE ONE arrives Camp David.

Daily July 4.
(answer to tickler)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

2 JUL 7 P3:17

July 6, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SAMUEL K. SKINNER S

SUBJECT: DRUG WAR

In regards to your note of July 4, I had already set up a meeting with Alvah Chapman and Jim Burke for Thursday of this week. Bill Moss has resigned from the job to assume new responsibilities with the RNC in the fundraising area, but Alvah and Jim are scheduled to come in Thursday for a meeting.

sent to trip - look for Mon in Returned papers.

Tickler

July 4, 1992

To: Sam Skinner

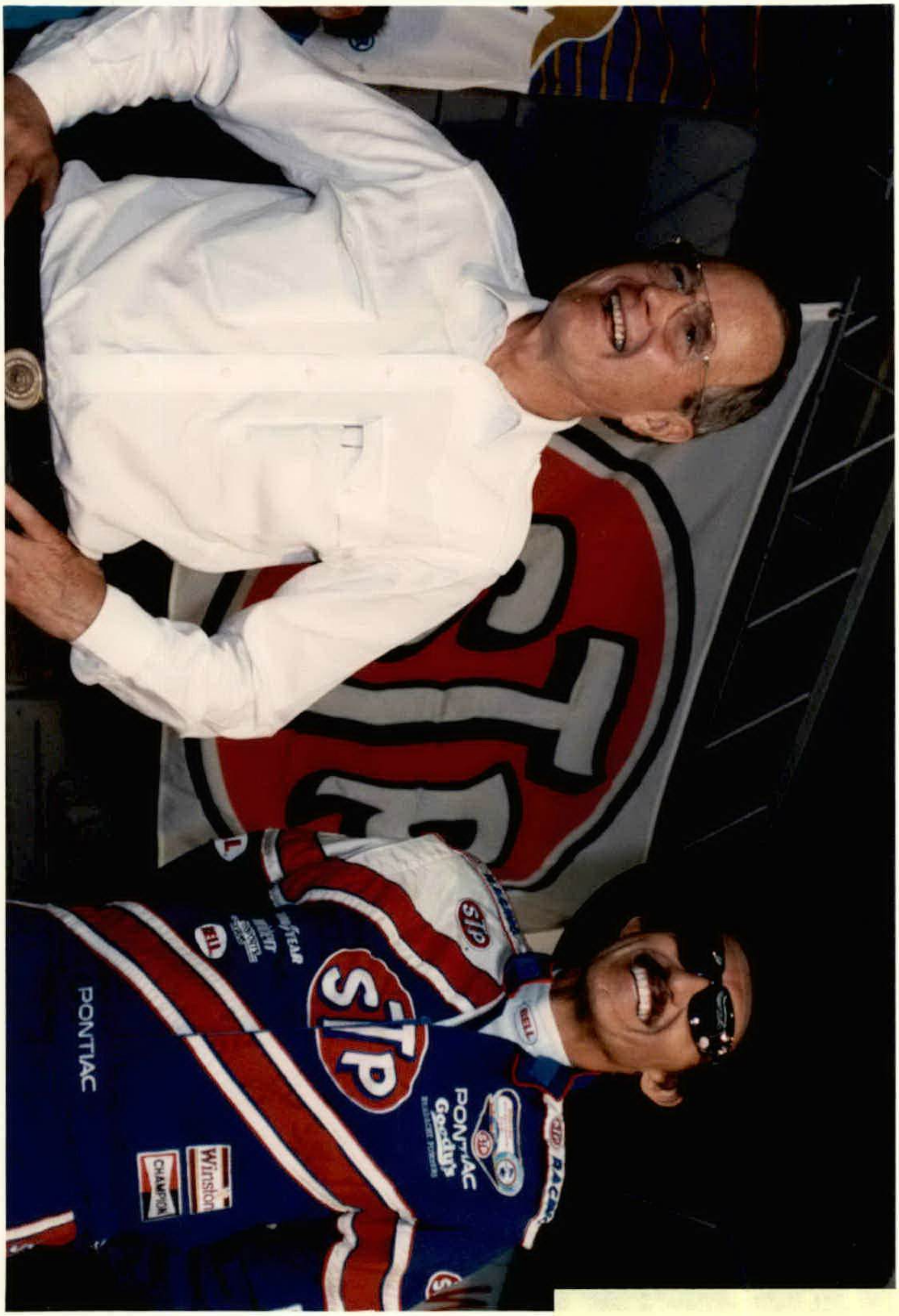
From: The President

Subject: DRUG WAR

While I am gone, please review the drug czar office to be sure our key outside advisers are happy with status quo.

Jim Burke is key, but we also have Alvah Chapman and Bill Moss. We need them enthusiastically involved.

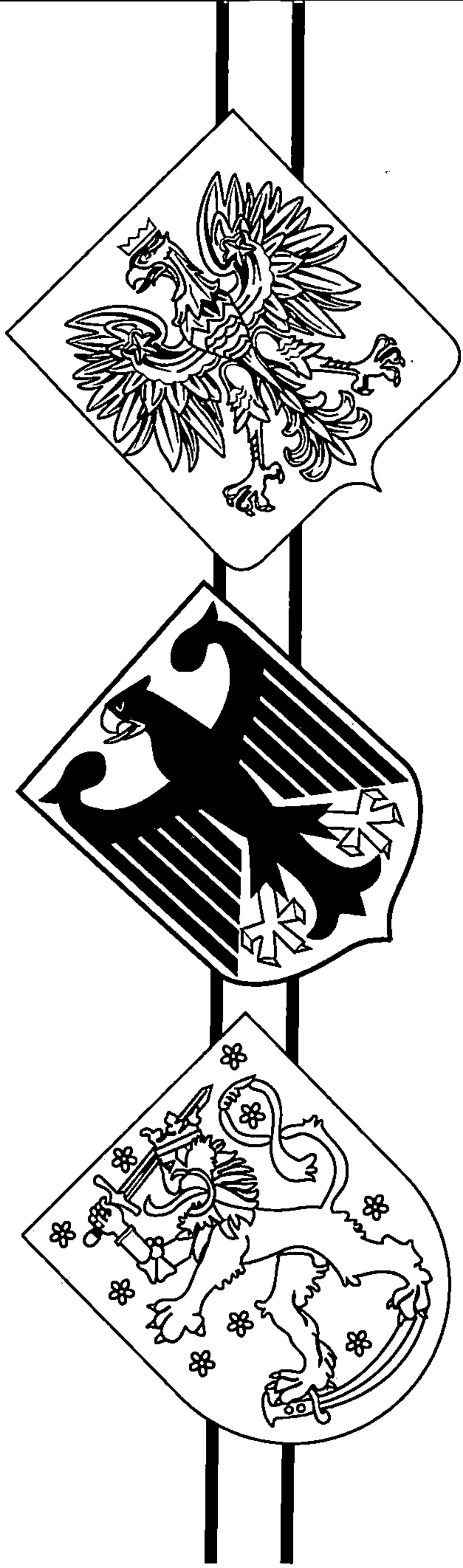
FROM THE PRESIDENT



Richard Petty

The Trip of President Bush to Warsaw, Poland; The Economic Summit, Munich, Germany; and CSCE, Helsinki, Finland

July 4-10, 1992



The Trip of President Bush to Warsaw, Poland; The Economic Summit, Munich, Germany; and CSCE, Helsinki, Finland

July 4-10, 1992

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The Trip of
President Bush to Warsaw, Poland;
The Economic Summit, Munich, Germany;
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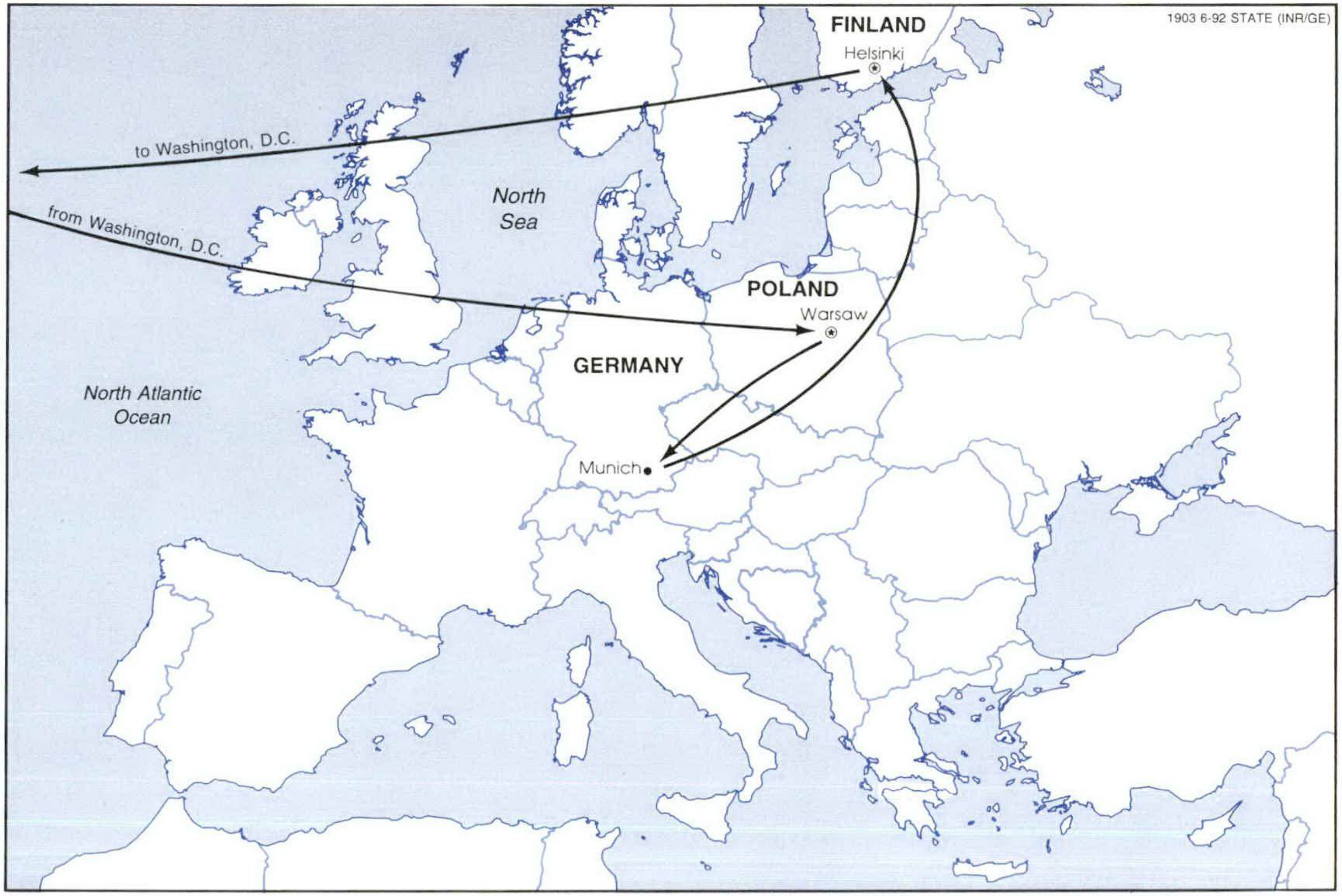


From/To	Statute Miles	Flying Time
Washington, D.C. (Andrews A.F.B.) to Warsaw, Poland	4,630	8 hours and 10 minutes
Warsaw, Poland to Munich, Germany	600	1 hour and 30 minutes
Munich, Germany to Helsinki, Finland	1,230	2 hours and 35 minutes
Helsinki, Finland to Washington, D.C. (Andrews A.F.B.)	4,550	8 hours and 55 minutes

Biography of President George Bush

George Herbert Walker Bush was born on June 12, 1924, in Milton, Massachusetts, to Dorothy Walker Bush and the late Senator Prescott Bush (R–CT, 1952–62).

Mr. Bush graduated from Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, in June 1942, and enlisted in the United States Navy as a Seaman 2d Class. Receiving his wings and commission while still 18 years old, he was the youngest pilot in the Navy at that time.

On active duty from August 1942 to September 1945 during World War II, Mr. Bush flew torpedo bombers off the *USS San Jacinto.* On September 2, 1944, Mr. Bush's plane was hit by anti-aircraft fire while making a bombing run over the Bonin Island of Chichi Jima, 600 miles south of Japan. Although the plane was afire and severely damaged, he completed his strafing run on the targeted Japanese installation before flying toward sea to bail out. Mr. Bush was able to bail out successfully and was rescued by a Navy submarine, the *USS Finback.* Tragically, his two crew members were killed. For his courageous service in the Pacific Theater, Mr. Bush was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross and three Air Medals.

On January 6, 1945, George married Barbara Pierce of Rye, New York. Today they are the parents of five children: George, John (Jeb), Neil, Marvin, and Dorothy Bush LeBlond. Their second child, Robin, died of leukemia in 1953. The Bushes have 12 grandchildren.

Following World War II, Mr. Bush entered Yale University, where he pursued a degree in economics and served as captain of the varsity baseball team. He graduated Phi Beta Kappa in 1948.

After his graduation from Yale, George and Barbara Bush moved to Texas, where he worked as an oil field supply salesman for Dresser Industries. In 1951, he cofounded a small royalty firm, the Bush-Overbey Oil Development Company. Two years later he cofounded the Zapata Petroleum Corporation. In 1954, at the age of 30, he became cofounder and president of a third firm, Zapata Off-shore. Zapata pioneered in experimental off-shore drilling equipment.

Following an unsuccessful bid for a Senate seat in 1964, Mr. Bush was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1966 from Texas' Seventh District. One of the few freshman Members of Congress ever elected to serve on the Ways and Means Committee, he was reelected to the House 2 years later without opposition. Mr. Bush lost a second campaign for the Senate in 1970.

During the 1970's, Mr. Bush held a number of important leadership positions. In 1971, he was named U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations and served there until 1973, when he became Chairman of the Republican National Committee. In October 1974, Mr. Bush traveled to Peking, where he served as Chief of the U.S. Liaison Office during the critical period when the United States was renewing ties with the People's Republic of China. In 1976, Mr. Bush was appointed Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. He is given credit for strengthening the intelligence community and helping to restore morale at the CIA while Director of the Agency.

In July 1980, Ronald Reagan selected George Bush to be his Vice Presidential running mate, an office to which he was elected 4 months later. He was sworn into office on January 20, 1981. In the 1984 Presidential election, the Reagan-Bush ticket won a second term in an electoral landslide.

Beginning in June 1985, Mr. Bush coordinated the Administration's activities to combat international terrorism. Earlier, he had led the efforts of the Presidential Task Force on Regulatory Relief and the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System (NNBIS).

After 8 years as Vice President in one of the most successful administrations in the nation's history, George Bush was nominated for the Presidency at the 1988 Republican National Convention. Mr. Bush selected Indiana Senator J. Danforth (Dan) Quayle as his running mate. During the November 8th election, the Bush-Quayle ticket won 40 states and a landslide Electoral College victory of 426–112. On January 20, 1989, George Bush was sworn in as the 41st President of the United States.

The President and Mrs. Bush are residents of Houston, Texas, and are members of St. Martin's Episcopal Church, where he is a former vestryman. When in Washington, D.C., the President and First Lady attend services at St. John's Episcopal Church. President Bush is on the board of the Episcopal Church Foundation. He serves on the vestry of St. Ann's Episcopal Church, Kennebunkport, Maine.

Biography of Barbara Bush

Barbara Bush, wife of President George Bush and the 38th First Lady, has lived a life that reflects her husband's varied career in business and public service, her involvement as the mother of five children, and her own energy and commitment to a wide variety of community projects.

Barbara Pierce Bush was born on June 8, 1925; grew up in Rye, New York; and married George Bush on January 6, 1945. They have 5 children: George, Jr., Jeb, Neil, Marvin, and Dorothy; 4 daughters-in-law; and 12 grandchildren. By virtue of George Bush's service as a Member of Congress, U.S. Representative to the United Nations, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, Chief of the United States Liaison Office in the People's Republic of China, Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, and the Vice President of the United States, the Bushes have lived in 17 cities and 29 homes since their marriage.

Mrs. Bush has chosen the promotion of literacy and the importance of reading as her special areas of focus. She is a sponsor of Laubach Literacy Volunteers, a worldwide program committed to eradicating illiteracy; she is Honorary Chairperson of the National Advisory Council of Literacy Volunteers of America, Inc., a national volunteer tutorial organization; she is the Honorary Chairperson for the National Committee on Literacy and Education of the United Way; and serves as Honorary Chairman of the Reading Is Fundamental Advisory Council.

Mrs. Bush is Honorary Chairperson of the Barbara Bush Foundation for Family Literacy, an organization whose mission is to establish literacy as a value in every family in America, to support the development of family literacy programs, and to break the intergenerational cycle of illiteracy.

Being particularly encouraging of volunteer, community, and corporate support of schools, Mrs. Bush serves as the Honorary Chairperson of the National Association of Partners in Education. She is an Honorary Member of the Board of Directors of the Business Council for Effective Literacy and the Honorary Chairperson of the Washington Parent Group Fund. Mrs. Bush has also taken a particular interest in the problem of learning disabilities and has encouraged many national organizations that seek to bring about greater public awareness and effective treatment for the problem.

Reflecting her own years as an active volunteer, Mrs. Bush encourages volunteerism and the giving by people of their time and energies for the betterment of others and their communities. She is an honorary member of the board of the Washington Home, an honorary member of the board of Children's Oncology Services of Washington, D.C., Inc., the Honorary President of the Girl Scouts of the United States of America, Honorary Chairpersonof the Leukemia Society, and the Honorary Chairperson of the 10th Anniversary Year of Second Harvest National Food Bank Network.

Since becoming First Lady, Mrs. Bush has received the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Humane Letters from Bennett College in Greensboro, North Carolina; Smith College in Northampton, Massachusetts; Morehouse School of Medicine in Atlanta, Georgia; and St. Louis University in St. Louis, Missouri; and an Honorary Doctor of Law Degree from the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Bush is an exercise enthusiast and also enjoys reading, gardening, the family dog Millie, and being with her family.

Biography of James A. Baker, III
Secretary of State

James A. Baker, III was sworn in as the 61st Secretary of State at the Department of State on January 25,1989, and at a formal White House ceremony on January 27, 1989. President-elect Bush nominated him on November 9, 1988, and he was confirmed by the Senate on January 25,1989. Prior to his appointment, Secretary Baker served as Campaign Chairman for the presidential campaign of Vice President George Bush.

Secretary Baker served as the 67th Secretary of the Treasury from February 1986 to August 1988. From January 1981 through January 1985, Secretary Baker was Chief of Staff to the President of the United States. During this time he was also a member of the National Security Council and remained a member as Secretary of the Treasury. While at Treasury, he was also Chairman of the President's Economic Policy Council.

He practiced law with a Houston firm, Andrews & Kurth, from 1957 to 1975, when he was appointed Under Secretary of Commerce by President Ford. In May 1976, he joined President Ford's presidential campaign as Deputy Chairman for Delegate Operations, and in August he became National Chairman of the President Ford Committee. From January 1979 to May 1980, he was Chairman of Vice President Bush's campaign for the 1980 Republican Presidential nomination. In 1980, he served as Senior Adviser to the Reagan/Bush general election campaign. Secretary Baker was the Republican Party nominee for Attorney General of Texas in 1978.

Secretary Baker is a member of the American, Texas, and Houston Bar Associations; the American Judicature Society; and the Phi Delta Phi honorary legal fraternity. He also serves on the Board of Trustees of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars at the Smithsonian Institution. He has served on the governing bodies of the Texas Children's Hospital and the M.D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute.

Secretary Baker received the Jefferson Award for distinguished public service from the American Institute for Public Service, an award for Distinguished Public Service from the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard, and the Woodrow Wilson Award for distinguished achievement in the nation's service from Princeton University. In 1986 the University of Texas selected him as a Distinguished Alumnus.

Secretary Baker graduated from Princeton University in 1952 and received a J.D. degree, with honors, from the University of Texas School of Law at Austin in 1957. He served as a lieutenant in the U.S. Marine Corps.

Secretary Baker was born in 1930 in Texas. He and his wife, the former Susan Garrett Winston, have eight children and seven grandchildren.

Biography of Nicholas F. Brady, Secretary of the Treasury

Nicholas F. Brady became the 68th Secretary of the Treasury on September 15, 1988.

Secretary Brady served in the United States Senate from April 20, 1982 through December 27, 1982. During that time he was a member of the Armed Services Committee and the Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee.

In 1984 President Reagan appointed Secretary Brady Chairman of the President's Commission on Executive, Legislative and Judicial Salaries. He has also served on the President's Commission on Strategic Forces (1983), the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America (1983), the Commission on Security and Economic Assistance (1983), and the Blue Ribbon Commission on Defense Management (1985). Most recently, Secretary Brady chaired the Presidential Task Force on Market Mechanisms (1987).

Secretary Brady's career in the banking industry spans 34 years. He joined Dillon, Read & Co. Inc. in New York in 1954, rising to Chairman of the Board. He has been a Director of the NCR Corporation, the MITRE Corporation, and the H. J. Heinz Company, among others.

He has also served as a trustee of Rockefeller University and a member of the Board of The Economic Club of New York. He is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, Inc. He is a former trustee of the Boys' Club of Newark.

Mr. Brady was born April 11, 1930 in New York City. He was educated at Yale University (B.A., 1952) and Harvard University (M.B.A., 1954). He and his wife, Katherine, have four children.

President George Bush's Trips Abroad During His Presidency

Canada:
Ottawa—February 10, 1989. Met with:
Prime Minister Brian Mulroney

Japan:
Tokyo—February 23–25, 1989. Met with:
Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, Japan
Emperor Akihito, Japan
President Francois Mitterrand, France
Prime Minister Mario Soares, Portugal
President Hosni Mubarak, Egypt
Prime Minister Chatichai, Thailand
King Juan Carlos I, Spain
King Hussein I, Jordan
President Herzog, Israel
President Richard Von Weizsaecker, Germany
President Kwan Yew Lee, Singapore
King Baudouin, Belgium
President Ozal, Turkey
Prime Minister Bhutto, Pakistan
President Mobuto Sese Seko, Zaire
President Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida, Nigeria
President Sarney, Brazil

China:
Beijing—February 25–27, 1989. Met with:
President Yang Shangkun, China
Premier Li Peng, China
Chairman Deng Xiaoping, China
General Secretary Zhao Ziyang, China

Korea:
Seoul—February 27, 1989. Met with:
President Roh, Korea
Speaker Kim Jaison, Korean National Assembly

Italy:
Rome—May 26–28, 1989. Met with:
Prime Minister Ciriaco De Mita, Italy
Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, Italy

The Vatican
His Holiness Pope John Paul II

Belgium:
Brussels—May 28–30, 1989. Met with:
Prime Minister Wilfried Martens, Belgium
Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans, Belgium
NATO Secretary General Manfred Woerner
Prime Minister Mulroney, Canada
Prime Minister Schlueter, Denmark
Chancellor Kohl, Germany
Prime Minister Papandreou, Greece
Prime Minister Hermannsson, Iceland
Prime Minister De Mita, Italy
Prime Minister Santer, Luxembourg
Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers, Netherlands
Prime Minister Brundtland, Norway
Prime Minister Cavaco Silva, Portugal
Prime Minister Gonzales, Spain
Prime Minister Ozal, Turkey
Prime Minister Thatcher, United Kingdom
President Mitterrand, France
President Jacques Delors, European Economic Community

Federal Republic of Germany:
Bonn—May 30–31, 1989. Met with:
Chancellor Helmut Kohl, Federal Republic of Germany
Foreign Minister Genscher, Federal Republic of Germany

Trips Abroad—Continued

England:
London—May 31–June 2, 1989. Met with:
Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, United Kingdom
Sir Geoffrey Howe, United Kingdom

Poland:
Warsaw—July 9–11, 1989. Met with:
General Wojciech Jaruzelski, Chief of the Council of Ministers
Foreign Minister Tadeusz Olechowski
Party Secretary Jozef Czyrek
Marshal (President) of the Senate Andrzej Stelmachowski
Prime Minister Meiczyslaw Rakowski

Gdansk—July 9, 1989. Met with:
His Excellency Bishop Tadeusz Goclowski, Bishop of Gdansk
Mr. Lech Walesa
Mrs. Danuta Walesa

Hungary
Budapest—July 11–13, 1989. Met with:
President Bruno Straub
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Gyula Horn
Prime Minister Miklos Nemeth
Minister of Trade, Mr. Thomas Beck

France
Paris —July 13–17, 1989. Met with:
President Francois Mitterrand, France
Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, Canada
Chancellor Helmut Kohl, Federal Republic of Germany
Prime Minister Ciriaco De Mita, Italy
Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, United Kingdom
Prime Minister Uno, Japan
President Jacques Delors, European Economic Community

Netherlands
The Hague —July 17–18, 1989. Met with:
Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers, Netherlands
Vice Prime Minister Rudolf de Korte

Costa Rica
San Jose—October 27–28, 1989. Met with:
President Oscar Arias Sanchez, Costa Rica
Foreign Minister Madrigal, Costa Rica
President Menem, Argentina
Prime Minister Tindling, Bahamas
Prime Minister Sandiford, Barbados
Prime Minister Price, Belize
President Paz Zamora, Bolivia
President Sarney, Brazil
Prime Minister Mulroney, Canada
President Barco, Colombia
Vice President Morales, Dominican Republic
President Cristiani, El Salvador
President Hoyte, Guyana
President Azcona, Honduras
President Manley, Jamaica
President Ortega, Nicaragua
Violetta Chamorro, Presidential Candidate, Nicaragua
Mr. Endara, Presidential Candidate, Panama
President Rodriguez, Paraguay
President Shakar, Suriname
President Sanquinetti, Uruguay
President Perez, Venezuela

Malta
Valletta —December 1–3, 1989. Met with:
Prime Minister Eddie Fenech-Adami, Malta
President Mikhail Gorbachev, USSR
Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, USSR

Belgium
Brussels —December 3–4, 1989. Met with:
Prime Minister Martens, Belgium
Foreign Minister Marc Eyskens, Belgium
King Baudouin I, Belgium

Trips Abroad—Continued

Belgium—Continued

Secretary General Manfred Woerner, NATO
Chancellor Helmut Kohl, Federal Republic of Germany
President Francois Mitterrand, France
Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, Canada
Prime Minister Schlueter, Denmark
Prime Minister Zolotas, Greece
Prime Minister Hermannsson, Iceland
Prime Minister Andreotti, Italy
Prime Minister Santer, Luxembourg
Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers, Netherlands
Prime Minister Syse, Norway
Prime Minister Cavaco Silva, Portugal
Prime Minister Gonzales, Spain
Prime Minister Ak Bulut, Turkey
Prime Minister Thatcher, United Kingdom

St. Martin
St. Martin —December 16, 1989. Met with:
President Francois Mitterrand, France

Colombia
Cartagena —February 15, 1990. Met with:
President Virgilio Barco Vargas, Colombia
President Alan Garcia, Peru
President Jaime Paz Zamora, Bolivia

Canada
Toronto —April 10, 1990. Met with:
Prime Minister Brian Mulroney

Bermuda
Hamilton —April 13 –14, 1990. Met with:
Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, United Kingdom

England
London —July 4–6, 1990. Met with:
Secretary General Manfred Woerner, NATO
Chancellor Helmut Kohl, Federal Republic of Germany
President Francois Mitterrand, France
Prime Minister Martens, Belgium
Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, Canada
Prime Minister Schlueter, Denmark
Prime Minister Zolotas, Greece
Prime Minister Hermannsson, Iceland
Prime Minister Andreotti, Italy
Prime Minister Santer, Luxembourg
Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers, Netherlands
Prime Minister Syse, Norway
Prime Minister Cavaco Silva, Poland
Prime Minister Gonzales, Spain
Prime Minister Ak Bulut, Turkey
Prime Minister Thatcher, United Kingdom

United States
Houston, Texas—July 7–11, 1990. Met with:
Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, Japan
Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, Canada
President Jacques Delors, European Economic Community
President Francois Mitterrand, France
Chancellor Helmut Kohl, Federal Republic of Germany
Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, United Kingdom
President Giulio Andreotti, Italy

Finland
Helsinki —September 7–9, 1990. Met with:
President Mauno Koivisto, Finland
President Mikhail Gorbachev, USSR
Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, USSR

Trips Abroad—Continued

United States

New York, New York —September 29–October 1, 1990. Met with:

President Cesar Gaviria Trujillo, Colombia
President Salim el-Hoss, Lebanon
President Violeta Chamorro, Nicaragua
Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Poland
Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, Japan
President Fernando Collor, Brazil
President Carlos Andres Perez, Venezuela
President Vaclav Havel, Czechoslovakia
King Baudoin I, Belgium
Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, Spain
President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, Mexico
Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, United Kingdom
President Saul Menem, Argentina
President Luis Alberto LaCalle, Uruguay
Secretary General Salim Ahmed Salim, OAU
Chairman Yower Museveni, OAU
Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, UN
Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, USSR
President Jovic, Yugoslavia
President Giulio Andreotti, Italy
President Hussain Mohammad Ershad, Bangladesh
President Alfredo Cristiani, El Salvador

Czechoslovakia

Prague —November 17–18, 1990. Met with:

President Vaclav Havel
Prime Minister Marian Calfa
Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Jiri Dientsbier
Prime Minister Pithart, Czech
Prime Minister Meciar, Slovak
Mr. Alexander Dubcek, Chairman, Czech and Slovak Federal Republic Federal Assembly

Germany

Ludwigshafen —November 18, 1990. Met with:

Chancellor Helmut Kohl

France

Paris —November 18–21, 1990. Met with:

President Francois Mitterrand, France
Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, United Kingdom
Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers, Netherlands
President Mikhail Gorbachev, USSR
President Turgot Ozal, Turkey
Prime Minister Constantine Mitsotakis, Greece

Saudi Arabia

Jeddah —November 21–22, 1990. Met with:

Shaikh Jaber al-Ahmed al-Sabah, The Emir of Kuwait
Shaikh Saad al-Abdullah al-Salem al-Sabah, Crown Prince and Prime Minister, Kuwait
King Fahd bin 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, King of Saudi Arabia
Crown Prince Abdullan bin Addulaziz As-Saud, Deputy Prime Minister

Dhahran —November 22, 1990. Met with:

Prince Mohammed bin Fahd bin Abdulaziz, Governor of the Eastern Province
Prince Khalid bin Sultan bin Abdulaziz, Commander of Arabic and Islamic Military Forces

Egypt

Cairo —November 22–23, 1990. Met with:

President Hosni Mubarak
Prime Minister Atef Sedky

Switzerland

Geneva —November 23, 1990. Met with:

President Hafez Al-Assad, Syria

Trips Abroad—Continued

Mexico
Agualeguas and Monterrey —November 26–27, 1990. Met with:
President Carlos Salinas de Gortari

Brazil
Brasilia —December 2–4, 1990. Met with:
President Fernando Affonso Collor
Foreign Minister Rezek

Uruguay
Montevideo and Punta del Este —December 4–5, 1990. Met with:
President Luis Alberto Lacalle

Argentina
Buenos Aires —December 5–6, 1990. Met with:
President Carlos S. Menem

Chile
Santiago and Valparaiso —December 6–7, 1990. Met with:
President Patricio Aylwin
Foreign Minister Enrique Silva Cimma

Venezuela
Caracas —December 7–8, 1990. Met with:
President Carlos Andres Perez

Canada
Ottawa —March 13–14, 1991. Met with:
Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, Canada

French West Indies
Martinique— March 14, 1991. Met with:
President Francois Mitterrand, France

Bermuda
Hamilton—March 15–17, 1991. Met with:
Prime Minister John Major, United Kingdom

Canada
Toronto—July 9, 1991. Met with:
Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, Canada

France
Rambouillet—July 14, 1991. Met with:
President Francois Mitterrand, France

England
London—July 14–18, 1991. Met with:
Prime Minister John Major, United Kingdom
President Jacques Delors, European Community
Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, Japan
Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, Canada
President Francois Mitterrand, France
Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl, Germany
President Giulio Andreotti, Italy
President, Council of Ministers, Ruud Lubbers, European Community
President Mikhail Gorbachev, USSR

Greece
Athens—July 18–20, 1991. Met with:
President Constantine Karamanlis, Greece
Prime Minister Constantine Mitsotakis, Greece

Turkey
Ankara—July 20–21, 1991. Met with:
President Turgut Ozal, Turkey
Prime Minister A. Mesut Yilmaz, Turkey
Mr. Erdal Inonu, Chairman, Social Democratic Party
Mr. Suleyman Demirel, Chairman, True Path Party

The Soviet Union
Moscow—July 29–August 1, 1991. Met with:
President Mikhail Gorbachev, USSR
President Boris Yeltsin, RSFSR

Trips Abroad—Continued

United States

New York, New York —September 23–24, 1991. Met with:

Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, UN
President Fernando Collor, Brazil
President Alfredo Cristiani, El Salvador
President Roh Tai Woo, Korea
Foreign Minister Boris Pankin, USSR
Prime Minister David Oddsson, Iceland
President Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodia
President Amata Kabua, Marshall Islands
President Bailey Olter, Micronesia
Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland, Norway
President Carlos Perez, Venezuela
President Ilyas Hrawi, Lebanon

Spain

Madrid—October 29–30, 1991. Met with:

President Mikhail Gorbachev, USSR
President and Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, Spain
King Juan Carlos I, Spain
Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, Israel
Minister of Foreign Affairs Amre Mahmoud Moussa, Egypt
Minister of Foreign Affairs Kamal Abu Jabir, Jordan
Mr. Haydar 'Abd al-Shafi, Chairman of the Pales tinian Component of the Jordanian Palestinian Delegation
Foreign Minister Saruk al-Shara, Syria
Minister of Foreign Affairs Faris Buwayz, Lebanon

Italy

Rome—November 6–8, 1991. Met with:

Prime Minister John Major, United Kingdom
Secretary General Manfred Woerner, NATO
Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti, Italy
Prime Minister Wilfried Martens, Belgium
Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, Canada
Prime Minister Poul Schluter, Denmark

Italy—Continued

President Francois Mitterrand, France
Chancellor Helmut Kohl, Germany
Prime Minister Constantine Mitsotakis, Greece
Prime Minister David Oddsson, Iceland
Prime Minister Jacques Santer, Luxembourg
Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers, Netherlands
Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland, Norway
Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva, Portugal
Prime Minister Felipe Gonzales, Spain
Prime Minister Mesuud Yilmaz, Turkey

The Vatican—November 8, 1991. Met with:
His Holiness, Pope John Paul II

Netherlands

The Hague—November 8–9, 1991. Met with:

Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers, Netherlands
President Jacques Delors, European Community Commission

Australia

Sydney—December 30, 1991 - January 1, 1992. Met with:

Prime Minister Paul Keating, Australia

Canberra—January 1–3, 1992. Met with:

Prime Minister Paul Keating, Australia
Mr. Graham Blight, President, National Farmers Federation
Mr. Andrew Inglis, President, Grains Council of Australia
Mr. Ed Wright, Chairman, Cattle Council of Australia
Mr. John Ralph, President, Australian Center for American Studies

Singapore

Singapore—January 3–5, 1992. Met with:

Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong, Singapore
Senior Minister Lee Kuan Yew, Singapore

Trips Abroad—Continued

Korea
Seoul—January 5–7, 1992. Met with:
President Roh Tae-Woo, Republic of Korea

Japan
Kyoto—January 7, 1992. Met with:
Former Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu

Tokyo—January 7–10, 1992. Met with:
Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, Japan

United States
New York, New York—January 30–31, 1992. Met with:
Prime Minister Carlois Viega, Cape Verde
Chancellor Franz Vranitzky, Austria
Prime Minister Wilfried Martens, Belgium
King Hassan, Morocco
Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, Japan
Prime Minister John Major, United Kingdom
President Perez, Venezuela

United States—Continued

Prime Minister Rao, India
President Francois Mitterrand, France
Premier Li Peng, China

San Antonio, Terxas—February 26–27, 1992. Met with:
President Alberto Fujimori, Peru
President Cesar Gairia, Colombia
President Rodrigo Boria, Ecuador
President Jamie Paz Zamora, Bolivia
President Carlos Salinas, Mexico

Panama
Panama City, June 11, 1992. Met with:
President Guillermo Endara

Brazil
Rio de Janeiro, June 12–13, 1992. Met with:
President Fernando Affonso Collor

Poland Site Information

Royal Castle

Warsaw's Royal Castle is a commanding structure overlooking the Vistula River. In its present form, the castle is built around a 5-sided, cobbled courtyard accessible through two gates: the Clock Gate (main entrance, facing the castle square) and the Senator's Gate (facing a small side courtyard). Archaeological research indicates that a fortress of some kind has been on that site since prehistoric times.

The castle was originally built by Prince Konrad II in the 13th century. It was completed in its present form in the early 17th century by King Zygmunt III Vasa, who moved Poland's capital from Krakow to Warsaw. The castle was severely damaged in the Polish-Swedish wars in the mid-17th century and restored in the 18th century.

The scene of some of Poland's most historic events, such as the proclamation of the constitution of May 3, 1791 (the second democratic constitution in the world after our own), the Royal Castle served as the headquarters for Poland's post-partition rulers and fell into disrepair under the Russians. After Poland recovered its independence in 1918, the castle again became a ceremonial center of political life. The castle was heavily damaged in the 1939 seige of Warsaw; looted by the Nazis in 1941; and razed to the ground by the retreating German army. All of Poland contributed to the castle's reconstruction.

Cathedral of St. John the Baptist

The requiem mass for former polish Premier Jan Ignacy Paderewski (formerly buried in Arlington National Cemetery) will take place in St. John's Cathedral in the old city. The cathedral was totally destroyed in World War II and has been rebuilt in its original 14th century gothic form. Two polish kings were crowned here.

The cathedral's crypts contain the tombs of many famous Poles. A large memorial marker for former Premier Paderewski is already mounted on the cathedral's east wall. The cathedral is relatively small, with permanent seating for 256 persons.

Castle Square

Castle Square is a roughly triangular plaza, the longest leg of which is formed by the Royal Castle. Restored medieval houses and Krakowskie Przedmiescie Street form the other two edges of the cobbled pedestrian space. The square slopes gently uphill from its narrowest angle, where a tree stands.

At the top end of the square stands the Sigmund Column, first erected in 1644 in honor of King Zygmunt III Vasa, who moved Poland's capital from Krakow to Warsaw in 1586. The column, destroyed by the Nazis at the end of World War II, was reconstructed in 1949, the first monument to be rebuilt after the war.

Spatenhaus

The Spatenhaus is a restaurant rich in Munich tradition. The existence of the building has been documented as early as 1555. In the early 1600's, the City Council of Munich acquired the building for use as a residence for prominent Munich citizens. In 1896, the royal court brewer Gabriel Sedlmayr took over and installed a brewing facility on the ground floor, as well as a restaurant and billiard room on the second floor—both of which became favorite meeting places. With its central location, the Spatenhaus retains its place in Munich's social life.

Residenz

Now an archipelago of museums and institutes, the Residenz was formerly the royal home of the House of Wittelsbach, whose dukes, princes, and kings shaped Bavarian history since the family founding in the 12th century. The Wittelsbachs moved their royal court to the Residenz at the beginning of the 1500's. Over the next four centuries, the eclectic construction and continuous expansion of the palace occupied generations of the family. The Residenz was rebuilt from ruins after World War II.

Today, various nonroyal tenants make their home in the palace, including the Bavarian Academy of Sciences, the Bavarian Academy of Fine Arts, the Max Planck Institute, and the Spanish Cultural Institute. Most visitors, however, know the Residenz through its museums. Tour highlights include:

- period rooms, with rich collections of porcelain, silver plate, tapestries, and furniture;
- the Antiquarium, the largest secular Renaissance hall north of the Alps;
- the Treasury, with its crown jewels, one of the most important European goldsmith collections;
- the Coin Collection, one of the largest on the continent; and
- the Cuvillies Theater, with its ornate tiered boxes, arguably the world's finest example of a Rococo theater.

Nymphenburg

The former summer residence of the Wittelsbachs, Bavaria's royal family, Nymphenburg encompasses some of the most important baroque structures and gardens in Germany. It was begun in 1663, when the Bavarian Elector Ferdinand Maria acquired the dairy farm Kemenaten as the site of a palace for his wife, Henrietta Adelheid of Savoy. Between 1664 and 1758, Bavarian rulers commissioned architects such as Härelli, Viscardi, Effner, and Cuvillies the Elder to create and add to the palace and its grounds.

The interior of the palace is in the Rococo style. Of special interest are the "Steinere Saal" (Stone Hall) banquet room, which extends through three floors of the central tract, and the "Schoenheits Gallerie" (Gallery of Beauties). This room displays portraits of Bavarian women whose appearance caught the fancy of King Ludwig I in the 19th century. The extensive grounds around the palace are geometric gardens patterned after those of Versailles and contain four smaller structures, Pagodenburg, Badenburg, Magdalenenklause, and Amalienburg.

Amalienburg

Amalienburg was built between 1734 and 1739 by the Elector Karl Albrecht as a hunting lodge for his wife Maria Amalia. Designed by Cuvillies the Elder, it is a single-story building with a small dome over its Hall of Mirrors. The outside is subdued, with a luxurious interior. Decoration is in the Rococo style, with frescoes, elaborate stucco work, and sculptures of hunting scenes. The highlight of Amalienburg is the domed Hall of Mirrors in the building's center, which is decorated throughout in silver. Its walls consist only of windows and mirrors, crafted to make the gardens outside appear part of the interior of the room.

Prinz-Carl-Palais

One of the most graceful and beautiful early neo-classical architectural works in Munich, Prinz-Carl-Palais was completed in 1805 by Karl von Fischer for Bavarian Minister Abbe von Salabert. It received its current name from its subsequent owner, Prince Carl. Since its extensive restoration in 1972, Prinz-Carl-Palais has been the site of numerous official Bavarian state events.

Finland Site Information

Helsinki Fair Center, the Messukeskus

The Helsinki Fair Center is a conference and exhibition hall complex about 15 minutes to the north of central Helsinki. The original Helsinki Fair Center was built in 1975 as a 4,000-seat auditorium named after Finnish President Urho Kekkonen. It is the site of scores of classical and rock music concerts. In 1983, a second exhibition hall with a capacity of 13,000, was built and named after Finnish President Paasikivi. In 1986, the most recent addition was added to host receptions and small exhibitions and is named after the current Finnish President, Mauno Koivisto.

Presidential Palace

The Presidential Palace faces Helsinki's south harbor. It was built in the 1820's as the home of a wealthy merchant and was subsequently purchased by the Government of the Grand Duchy of Finland to be used as the Czar's residence during his visits to Helsinki. Since Finnish independence in 1917, it has been the official residence of the Finnish President.

The main entrance, from an open courtyard facing the harbor, leads to the first floor entrance hall. Another entrance from an enclosed courtyard at the rear of the building leads to the same first-floor entrance hall. There are also waiting rooms and staff offices on the first floor.

From the first floor entrance hall, a flight of stairs leads to the second floor where the formal reception and dining rooms are located. These include the Yellow Room, where President Koivisto usually receives his guests; the Gothic Hall, where champagne will be served before the dinner for heads of state or government; and the State Hall, where the state dinner will be held. From the second floor, the same staircase leads to the third floor, where the private living quarters of President and Mrs. Koivisto are located.

Time Conversion Table

Washington, D.C. (DST) 0	Germany Poland +6	Finland +7
0600	1200	1300
0700	1300	1400
0800	1400	1500
0900	1500	1600
1000	1600	1700
1100	1700	1800
1200	1800	1900
1300	1900	2000
1400	2000	2100
1500	2100	2200
1600	2200	2300
1700	2300	2400
1800	2400	*0100*
1900	*0100*	*0200*
2000	*0200*	*0300*
2100	*0300*	*0400*
2200	*0400*	*0500*
2300	*0500*	*0600*
2400	*0600*	*0700*
0100	*0700*	*0800*
0200	*0800*	*0900*
0300	*0900*	*1000*
0400	*1000*	*1100*
0500	*1100*	*1200*
0600	*1200*	*1300*

+1 day

Notes on Gifts and Customs

Gifts

As set forth in 22 CFR Part 3, the Foreign Gifts Act specifies that employees and members of their families may accept and retain a gift tendered as a souvenir or mark of courtesy from foreign governments or their representatives if it is of "minimal value," which is currently defined as a retail value in the United States, at the time of acceptance, of $140 or less. However, an employee may accept a gift valued at over $140 only if to refuse it "would likely cause offense or embarrassment or otherwise adversely affect the foreign relations of the United States," and even then such a gift is deemed to have been accepted on behalf of the United States, and, upon acceptance, becomes the property of the United States. Any such gift must, within 60 days after acceptance, either be deposited for disposal with the recipient's employing agency, or, subject to the approval of the employing agency, deposited with that agency for official use. For Department of State employees, the depositary is the Office of Protocol.

The Attorney may bring a civil action in the U.S. District Court against any employee who knowingly has solicited or accepted a gift from a foreign government not consented to by the revised statute, or who has failed to report such a gift as the law requires. A penalty may be assessed in such a case in any amount not to exceed the retail value of the gift improperly solicited or received plus $5,000.

Customs

Everyone will be expected to fill out a customs declaration form to be returned to the steward just prior to returning to a U.S. point of entry. You will need to note on the declaration when:

- The total fair retail value of articles acquired abroad exceeds $400; or if acquired in American Samoa, Guam, or the U.S. Virgin Islands, $800.
- More than 1 liter (33.8 fl. oz.) of alcoholic beverages, 200 cigarettes, or more than 100 cigars are included. Or if returning from American Samoa, Guam, or the U.S. Virgin Islands: more than 4 liters (135.2 fl. oz) of alcoholic beverages, 100 cigars, and 1,000 cigarettes.
- Some of the items are not intended for your personal or household use, such as commercial samples, items for sale or use in your business, or articles you are bringing home for another person.
- Articles acquired in the U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, or Guam are being sent to the United States.
- A customs duty or internal revenue tax is collectible on any article in your possession.

Note: "Courtesy of the Port" does not mean you do not have to fill out a declaration or that you will not have to pay customs duty. Your declarations will be reviewed by customs officials at the U.S. point of entry and you will be billed for any dutiable items purchased.

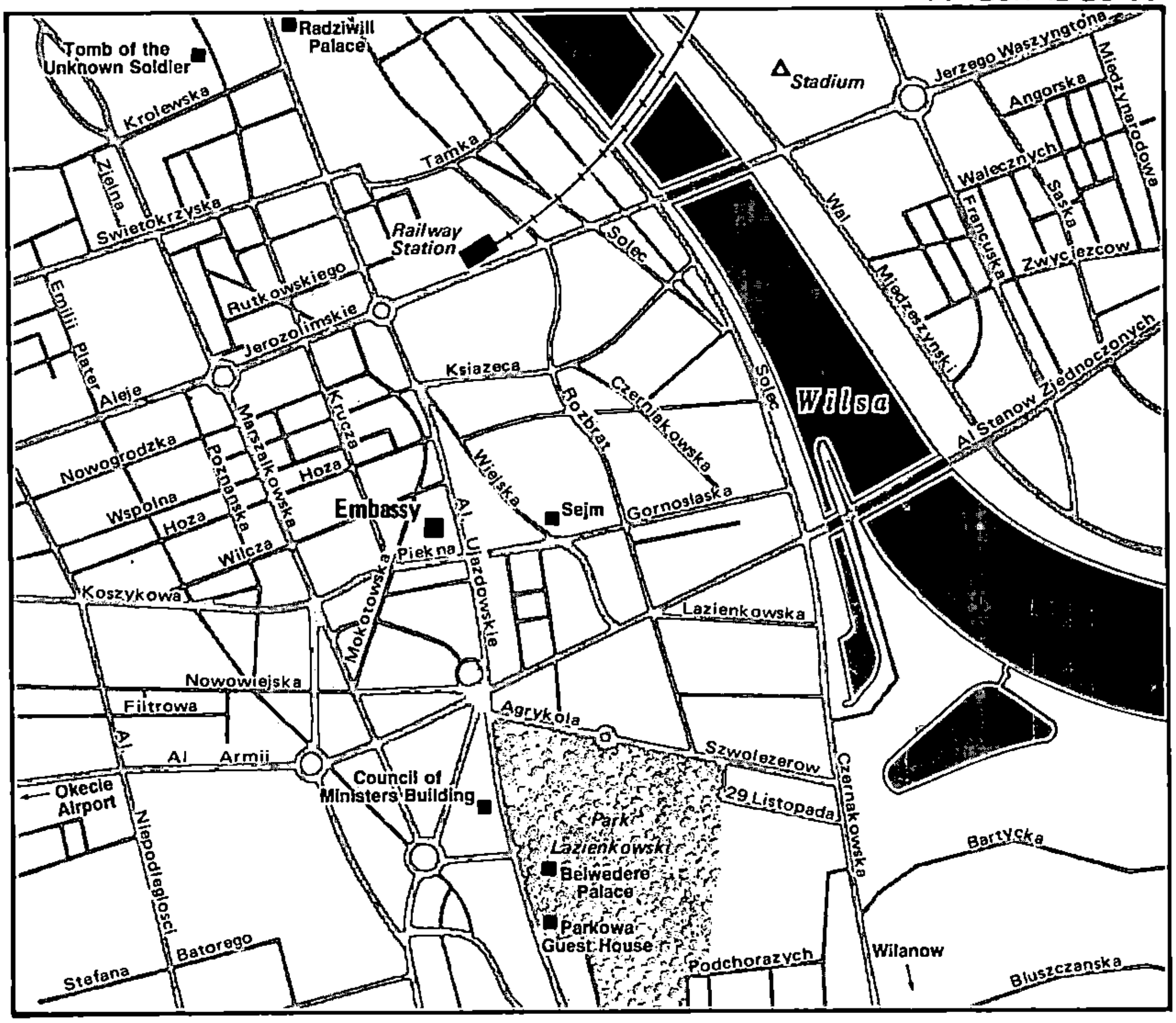
Prohibited and Restricted Articles

Some items must meet certain requirements, require a license or permit, or may be prohibited entry. Among these are:

> • Absinthe • Biological material • Books protected by American copyright if unauthorized foreign reprints • Candy, liquor-filled • Copies of gold coins if not properly marked • Electronic products subject to radiation emission standards • Firearms & ammunition • Food, drugs, and certain other items not approved by FDA • Fruits, plants, vegetables & their products • Hazardous articles (e.g., fireworks, dangerous toys, toxic or poisonous substances) • Lottery tickets • Meats, poultry, & products (e.g., sausage, pate, canned items) • Motor vehicles not conforming to safety and emission standards • Narcotics & dangerous drugs including medicine containing same • Objects of Central and South American pre-Columbian Indian cultures • Obscene articles & publications • Pets (e.g., dogs, birds, turtles, monkeys) • Seditious or treasonable matter • Trademarked items (e.g., certain cameras, watches, perfumes) • Switchblade knives • Wildlife (birds, fish, animals) & endangered and protect species (e.g., pheasants; furskin; feathers, eggs, or skins of wild birds; articles from reptile skins, ivory, and whalebone).

Base 505077 (547779) 4-82

Warsaw



0504 6-89 STATE (INR/GE)

[Free Market Rate]

Polish Zloty Conversion Table at Z 13,620 = U.S. $

(Zloty = 100 groszy)

Zloty to U.S. Dollars		U.S. Dollars to Zloty	
Zloty	U.S. $	U.S. $	Zloty
1,000	0.07	0.10	1,362.00
3,000	0.22	0.25	3,405.00
5,000	0.37	0.50	6,810.00
7,000	0.51	0.75	10,215.00
13,620	1.00	1.00	13,620.00
15,000	1.10	5.00	68,100.00
20,000	1.47	7.00	95,340.00
50,000	3.67	10.00	136,200.00
100,000	7.34	20.00	272,400.00
200,000	14.68	50.00	681,000.00
350,000	26.70	100.00	1,362,000.00
1,000,000	73.42	300.00	4,086,000.00
2,000,000	146.84	500.00	6,810,000.00

NOTE: All U.S. dollar values are rounded to nearest U.S. cent. Value of the Zloty may vary due to currency market conditions. The official rate is 11,487 Zloty to the U.S. dollar.

June 1992

background notes

Poland

United States Department of State
Bureau of Public Affairs

June 1991

Official Name: Republic of Poland

PROFILE

Geography

Area: 312,680 sq. km. (120,725 sq. mi.); about the size of New Mexico. **Cities** (1988): *Capital*—Warsaw (pop. 1.7 million). *Other cities*—Lodz (851,500), Krakow (743,700), Wroclaw (637,400), Poznan (586,500), Gdansk (461,000). **Terrain:** Flat plain, except mountains along southern border. **Climate:** Temperate continental.

People

Nationality: *Noun*—Pole(s). *Adjective*—Polish. **Population** (1990): 38 million. **Annual growth rate:** Negligible. **Ethnic groups:** Polish 99%, Ukrainian, Byelorussian, Jewish. **Religions:** Roman Catholic 95%, Eastern Orthodox, Uniate, Protestant. **Language:** Polish. **Literacy:** 98%. **Health** (1989): *Infant mortality rate*—13/1,000. *Life expectancy*—males 68 yrs., females 77 yrs. **Work force:** 17 million (1988). *Agriculture*—28%. *Industry and construction*—37%. *Trade, community services, transport, communications*—18%. *Government and other*—17%.

Government

Type: Republic. **Constitution:** July 22, 1952 (as amended).

Branches: *Executive*—chief of state (president). *Legislative*—bicameral National Assembly (lower house—*Sejm*, upper house—Senate). *Judicial*—Supreme Court, provincial and local courts.

Administrative subdivisions: 49 provinces (*voivodships*).

Political parties: Almost all freely elected seats in the present parliament are held by members who were supported by Citizens Committees organized by Solidarity before the June 1989 elections. These *Sejm* deputies and senators formed the Citizens Parliamentary Club (OKP). As plans are made for parliamentary elections in which all seats will be freely contested, many new parties are emerging. **Suffrage:** Universal over age 18.

National holiday: May 3.

Flag: Two equal-sized horizontal bands of white (upper) and red (lower).

Economy

GNP: $172 billion. **Per capita:** $4,600 (purchasing power parity estimate, 1989). **Economic growth rate** (1989 est.): -1.6%. **Inflation rate:** 249% (retail prices of consumer goods and services, Dec. 1990 vs. Dec. 1989).

Natural resources: Coal, sulfur, copper, natural gas, silver, lead, salt.

Agriculture: *Products*—grains, sugar beets , potatoes, livestock, oilseed.

Industry: *Types*—machine-building, iron and steel, extractive industries, chemicals, shipbuilding, food processing, glass, beverages, textiles.

Trade (1989 est.): *Exports*—$28 billion (f.o.b.): machinery and equipment, coal, minerals, metals. *Imports*—$24 billion (f.o.b.): machinery and equipment, fuels, minerals, metals, agricultural and forestry products.

Exchange rate (Jan. 1991): 11,200 zlotys=US$1.

Membership in International Organizations

UN and several specialized agencies, including International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank (IBRD); General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT); Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE).

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GEOGRAPHY

Poland is located in Eastern Europe in the same general latitude as southern Canada. Natural barriers form its boundaries on the north (the Baltic Sea) and the south (the Carpathian Mountains along the border with Czechoslovakia). In an east-west direction, the country is part of a continuous plain that starts in Central Europe and continues to the Ural Mountains.

The climate is temperate, with moderately severe winters and mild summers. Annual rainfall varies from 50 centimeters (20 in.) in most of the country to 122 centimeters (48 in.) in the mountains.

Poland is the largest country in Eastern Europe. The pre-World War II, easternmost territories (181,300 sq. km./70,000 sq. mi.) were incorporated into the Soviet Union after the war. As a result of the 1945 Potsdam agreement, some 103,600 sq. km. (40,000 sq. mi.) of former German areas in the north and west were placed under Polish administration and have since been incorporated into the Polish state. Poland and West Germany signed a treaty in 1970 accepting existing frontiers. After German unification, the Polish and German foreign ministers signed a border treaty in November 1990; it awaits ratification early in 1991.

PEOPLE

Poland has the second largest population in Eastern Europe (after the Soviet Union). Today it is ethnically almost homogeneous (98% Polish) in contrast with the pre-World War II period, when there were significant ethnic minorities—4.5 million Ukrainians, 3 million Jews, 1 million

Byelorussians, and 800,000 Germans. The majority of the Jews were killed during the German occupation in World War II, and many others emigrated in the succeeding years. Most Germans left Poland at the end of the war, while many Ukrainians and Byelorussians lived in territories incorporated into the USSR.

HISTORY

Poland's historic record begins with the reign of Mieszko I, who accepted Christianity for himself and his kingdom in AD 966. The Polish state reached its zenith under the Jagiellonian dynasty in the years following the union with Lithuania in 1386 and the subsequent defeat of the Teutonic Knights at Grunwald in 1410. The monarchy survived many upheavals but eventually went into a prolonged decline, ending with the final partition of Poland by Prussia, Russia, and Austria in 1795.

1918 Through World War II

Independence for Poland was one of the 14 points enunciated by President Woodrow Wilson during World War I. Many Polish-Americans enlisted in the military services to further this aim, and the United States worked at the postwar conference to ensure its implementation. However, the Poles were largely responsible for achieving their own independence in 1918. The United States established diplomatic relations with the newly formed Polish Republic in April 1919.

A turbulent period of parliamentary democracy lasted from 1919 to 1926, when Marshal Jozef Pilsudski installed an authoritarian regime. The invasion of Poland by Nazi Germany in 1939 marked the onset of World War II. The country remained under either German or Soviet occupation until the end of the war but had a government-in-exile, first in Paris and later in London. The government-in-exile and Soviet authorities negotiated the organization, evacuation, and deployment in the west of an army of 110,000 Polish prisoners-of-war captured after the Soviet invasion of Poland on September 17, 1939. The number of armed Poles reached about 600,000 during World War II—400,000 in an army formed in the Soviet Union under Soviet command and 200,000 fighting on western fronts in units loyal to the Polish government-in-exile.

The Soviet Union broke relations with the exiled Polish government in April 1943 on the pretext that the Poles had insulted the USSR by requesting that the Red Cross investigate mass graves of murdered Polish army officers found by German military authorities at Katyn.

In July 1944, the Soviet Union installed a communist-controlled "Polish Committee of National Liberation" at Lublin, in the area of Poland that advancing Soviet armies had brought under their control. In January 1945, the USSR recognized this committee as the Polish government.

Meanwhile, the Polish underground staged an unsuccessful uprising against the Germans in Warsaw (August-October 1944). After suppressing the uprising, the Germans evacuated the surviving population and leveled the city as they retreated in January 1945.

Following the Yalta Conference of early 1945, a Polish Provisional Government of National Unity was formed in June 1945; the US recognized it the next month. Although the Yalta agreement called for free elections, those held in January 1947 were controlled by the Communist Party. The communists then established a regime entirely under their domination.

Communist Party Domination

In October 1956, after the 20th ("de-Stalinization") Soviet Party Congress at Moscow and riots by workers in Poznan, a shake-up in the communist regime returned Wladyslaw Gomulka to power as first secretary. Gomulka, a former head of the Polish Communist Party, had been ousted in 1948 and later imprisoned for "nationalist tendencies." While retaining most traditional communist economic and social aims, the Gomulka regime liberalized Polish internal life.

In 1968, a reverse trend set in when student demonstrations were suppressed and an "anti-Zionist" campaign initially directed against Gomulka supporters within the party eventually led to the emigration of much of Poland's remaining Jewish population.

In December 1970, workers' discontent erupted into riots on Poland's Baltic coast. Disturbances and strikes in the port cities of Gdansk, Gdynia, and Szczecin, triggered by a price increase for essential consumer goods, reflected deep dissatisfaction with living and working conditions in the country. Gomulka was replaced as first secretary by Edward Gierek.

Gierek improved economic conditions by increasing real wages, easing food distribution problems, providing more and better consumer goods, and modernizing Polish industry, for which much of the equipment and technology came from the West. Fueled by large infusions of Western credit, Poland's economic growth rate was one of the world's highest during the first half of the 1970s. But much of the borrowed capital was misspent, and the centrally planned economy was unable to use the new resources effectively. The growing debt burden became insupportable in the late 1970s, as recession in the West and inflation and market problems at home became more severe. Economic growth slowed and actually became negative by 1979.

In October 1978, the Bishop of Krakow, Cardinal Karol Wojtyla, became Pope John Paul II, head of the Roman Catholic Church. Polish Catholics rejoiced at the elevation of a Pole to the papacy and greeted his June 1979 visit to Poland with an outpouring of emotion.

The Gierek regime continued to try to stop the spiraling economic decline by borrowing from the West. In July 1980, with the Polish foreign debt at more than $20 billion, the government made another attempt to increase meat prices. A chain reaction of strikes virtually paralyzed the Baltic coast by the end of August and, for the first time, closed most coal mines in Silesia. Poland was entering into an extended crisis which would change the course of its future development.

The Solidarity Movement

On August 31, 1980, workers at the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk, led by an electrician named Lech Walesa, signed a 21-point agreement with the government which ended their strike. Similar agreements were signed at Szczecin and in Silesia. The key provision of all these agreements was the guarantee of the workers' right to form independent trade unions and the right to strike. After the Gdansk agreement was signed, a new national union movement—"Solidarity"—swept Poland.

The discontent underlying the strikes was intensified by revelations of widespread corruption and mismanagement within the Polish state and party leadership. At the sixth Central Committee Plenum of the Polish United Workers' (Communist) Party (PZPR) in September 1980, Gierek was replaced by Stanislaw Kania as first secretary. Other changes in the party and state bureaucracies continued during the following months, and some initial attempts were made at economic and political reforms in the midst of continuing worker unrest.

Alarmed by the rapid deterioration of the PZPR's authority following the Gdansk agreement, the Soviet Union proceeded with a massive buildup of its forces along Poland's border in December 1980. In February 1981, Defense Minister Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski assumed the position of prime minister as well, and in October 1981, he also was named party first secretary. At the first Solidarity national congress in September- October 1981, Lech Walesa was elected national chairman of the union.

The collapse of talks among party, union, and church leaders on a front of national understanding in November 1981 was followed by a call from Solidarity for democratic elections and a referendum on the Communist Party's continued dominance of the state. On December 12-13, the regime declared martial law under which the army and special riot police were used to crush the union. Virtually all of the Solidarity leaders were arrested or detained, as were many affiliated intellectuals. In October 1982, the *Sejm* (parliament) adopted a new law abolishing Solidarity and all other unions.

The United States and other Western countries responded to the declaration of martial law by imposing economic sanctions against the Polish regime and against the Soviet Union. Unrest in Poland continued for several years thereafter.

In a series of slow, uneven steps, the Polish regime ended many of the extraordinary repressive measures associated with martial law. In December 1982, martial law was suspended, and internees were released; a large number of political prisoners continued to be detained. Martial law formally ended in July 1983 and, while a general amnesty was enacted, several hundred political prisoners remained in jail.

The abduction and murder of pro-Solidarity priest Father Jerzy Popieluszko by the security police in October 1984 shocked and angered the Polish people. Four security officers were tried for the murder and in February 1985 were convicted and sentenced to long prison terms. Although their trial was marred by the government's efforts to use it as a vehicle for anti-clerical propaganda, it was an unprecedented event in Poland and in the communist world.

In July 1984, another general amnesty was declared, and 2 years later, the government had released nearly all political prisoners. The authorities continued, however, to punish dissidents and Solidarity activists by assessing severe fines and confiscating private property, such as automobiles. Solidarity was still proscribed, and its publications were banned. The independent publications that were tolerated were subject to censorship. The security police continued to harass those citizens whose attempts to exercise the rights of free speech and free assembly were seen as threatening to the communist regime.

The implausible claim made by the authorities that Solidarity had ceased to exist after the imposition of martial law reinforced the government's lack of credibility. For the majority of Poles, the communist regime lacked legitimacy and was simply the creation of a powerful neighbor.

Roundtable Talks and Elections

The government's inability to forestall Poland's economic decline led to waves of strikes across the country in May-August 1988. In an attempt to take control of the situation, the government gave *de facto* recognition to Solidarity, and on August 31 Interior Minister Kiszczak began talks with Lech Walesa. These talks broke off in October, but in February 1989 a new series began—the "roundtable" talks. Agreement was reached in April providing for partially free elections to a bicameral National Assembly. By the terms of the agreement, the June election produced a *Sejm* (lower house) in which one-third of the seats went to communists and one-third went to the two parties which had hitherto been their coalition partners, the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party. The remaining one-third of the seats in the *Sejm* and all those in the Senate (upper house) were freely contested; virtually all of these were won by candidates supported by Solidarity, working at the local level through newly established Citizens Committees.

The failure of the communists at the polls produced a political crisis. The roundtable agreement called for a communist president, but on July 19, the National Assembly, with the support of some Solidarity deputies, elected Gen. Jaruzelski to that office by a single vote. Two attempts by the communists to form governments failed, however. On August 19, President Jaruzelski asked journalist/Solidarity activist Tadeusz Mazowiecki to form a government; on September 12, the *Sejm* voted approval of Prime Minister Mazowiecki and his cabinet. While the communists retained responsibility for national defense, internal affairs, and some other ministries, for the first time in more than 40 years, Poland had a government led and dominated by non-communists.

In December 1989, the *Sejm* considered the government's reform program to rapidly transformation the Polish economy from a centrally planned system to a free market, and it amended the constitution to eliminate references to the "leading role" of the Communist Party and renamed the country the "Republic of Poland."

The Polish United Workers' (Communist) Party dissolved itself in January 1990, creating in its place a new party, Social Democracy of the Republic of Poland. Most of the property of the former Communist Party was turned over to the state.

The May 1990 local elections were entirely free. Candidates supported by Solidarity's Citizens Committees won most of the races they contested, although voter turnout was little over 40%. The cabinet was reshuffled in July 1990; the national defense and interior affairs ministers, who were hold-overs from the previous communist government, were among those replaced.

In October 1990, the constitution was amended to curtail the term of President Jaruzelski. In December, Lech Walesa became the first popularly elected president of Poland. At year's end, talks were underway to form a government that would serve until the 1992 parliamentary elections.

GOVERNMENT

The present government structure reflects compromises made in the roundtable agreement between the former communists and the opposition.

The bicameral legislature, the National Assembly, is made up of the 460-member *Sejm* (lower house) and the 100-member Senate (upper house).

The constitution was amended in September 1990 to allow election of the president by general suffrage. The president nominates a prime minister who, together with his cabinet members, must be approved by the *Sejm*. A new constitution is being drafted and must be approved by the parliament elected in 1991.

Judicial proceedings are carried out through a Supreme Court and provincial and local courts.

Principal Government Officials

President—Lech Walesa
Prime Minister—Jan Krzysztof Bielecki
Minister of Finance—Leszek Balcerowicz
Minister of National Defense—Piotr Kolodziejczyk
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Krzysztof Skubiszewski
Ambassador to the US—Kazimierz Dziewanowski
Ambassador to the UN—Stanislaw Pawlak

Poland maintains an embassy in the United States at 2640 - 16th St. NW, Washington, DC 20009 (tel. 202-234-3800/3801/3802); the consular annex is at 2224 Wyoming Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20008 (tel. 202-234-3800). Poland has consulates in Chicago, New York City, and Los Angeles.

Travel Notes

Entry Requirements: Effective April 15, 1991, Poland discontinued visa requirements for visitors of 90 days or less.

Tourist Attractions: Poland's major tourist attractions include the winter resort area of Zakopane, near the Czechoslovak border; the Wawel Castle, medieval Cloth Hall, and St. Mary's Church in Krakow; the magnificently restored Teutonic fortress of Malbork; the coastal resort of Sopot; and the reconstructed portions of Gdansk and Szczecin (two Hanseatic cities) in the north. Favorite attractions in metropolitan Warsaw include Chopin's birthplace at Zelazowa Wola, Gen. Pulaski's birthplace and museum at Warka, the Wilanow and Lazienki palaces of the kings of Poland, and the painstakingly restored "Old Town."

National Tourist Office (ORBIS): 500 Fifth Ave., New York, NY 10110 (tel. 212-391-0844).

POLITICAL CONDITIONS

The political scene in Poland reflects the growth of pluralism since the advent of the Mazowiecki government in September 1989. While most leading political figures are identified with the anti-communist opposition of the 1980s, the Solidarity forces have begun to split into groupings of the center-left and center-right. In addition, the Polish Peasants Party has shown political strength by identifying itself with the interests of the country's large rural population. Many other parties have also formed; the 1991 parliamentary elections will show which of them will play a role in the future political life of Poland.

Freedoms of the press, association, and assembly were restored by the Mazowiecki government, and the censor's office was abolished. Constitutional changes are planned to give formal recognition to the human rights which are now respected in practice by the Polish state.

ECONOMY

Poland is undergoing a profound transformation as the government rapidly introduces a free-market system to replace the centrally planned economy. During 1990, the economic reform program stopped hyperinflation, stabilized the currency, brought an end to chronic shortages of consumer goods, and produced a sizable trade surplus. At the same time, however, the economy suffered a recession, with sharp declines in industrial production and real incomes and steadily increasing unemployment. The United States and other Western countries have been supporting the growth of a free enterprise economy by providing direct economic aid, restructuring the debt and rescheduling payments, and encouraging private investment in Poland.

Agriculture

Nearly 30% of Poland's work force is engaged in agriculture. Unlike the industrial sector, Poland's agricultural sector remained largely in private hands during the decades of communist rule. Private farms occupy three fourths of the land and account for about four fifths of agricultural employment and production. These 2.8 million private farms, however, are small—average 5.5 hectares each—and often fragmented. In contrast, the roughly 5,000 state farms average nearly 900 hectares each.

Production of wheat, feed-grains, vegetable oils, and protein meals is insufficient to meet domestic demand. However, Poland is the leading producer in Eastern Europe of potatoes, rapeseed, sugar beets, grains, hogs, and cattle. Attempts to increase domestic feed grain production are hampered by the short growing season, poor soil, and the small size of farms.

While the government's economic reform has generally resulted in sharp price increases to the consumer, the costs to farmers for their inputs have risen faster than the prices they can demand for their products. State monopolies still control agricultural procurement, processing, and distribution. The price for bread is subject to government controls. On the other hand, fertilizer and pesticide prices have risen rapidly, and energy costs have increased several fold.

Implementation of the government's privatization program in the agriculture sector—specifically the breakup of the state monopolies in procurement and distribution—will help bring the costs of inputs and production into balance, but the small size and often fragmented nature of land holdings and the large portion of the population engaged in farming will limit profitability.

Industry

Before World War II, Poland's industrial base was concentrated in the coal, textile, chemical, machinery, iron, and steel sectors. Today it extends to fertilizers, petrochemicals, machine tools, electrical machinery, electronics, and shipbuilding. Accordingly, exports have become more diversified, including those to hard-currency markets; meat, coal, and copper remain important export commodities.

Poland's industrial base suffered greatly during World War II, and much of the investments in the 1950s were directed toward reconstruction. The need to rebuild existing capacities and the orthodox communist economic system imposed on Poland in the late 1940s resulted in the intense centralization of industries. Large and unwieldy economic structures operated under detailed central command. In part because of this systemic rigidity, with the emphasis on central planning, the economy performed poorly even in comparison with other economies in Eastern Europe.

In 1989, the Mazowiecki government began a comprehensive reform program to replace the centralized command economy with a free-market system.

Economic Reform Program

The *Sejm* passed enabling legislation in December 1989 on the government's economic reform program. The reform program resulted in a drop in the inflation rate from 78.6% in January 1990 to 4.9% in November, and it stabilized the currency. At the same time, however, industrial production fell by 25%, average real incomes dropped by more than 20% and average real wages by almost 30%. By the end of 1990, unemployment grew from a few thousand to more than a million (6.1%, according to the Polish Central Planning Office).

A vital element of the economic reform is the privatization of state-owned enterprises. Enabling legislation was passed by the *Sejm* in July 1990. A Ministry of Ownership Transformation has been created to oversee the conversion of state enterprises into private firms and prepare guidelines for the creation of a stock market. The challenge facing the Polish government is how to privatize thousands of state enterprises, while preventing profiteering and cushioning the work force against unemployment as many large, unprofitable state firms face bankruptcy.

Foreign Trade

Before 1990, Poland's trade was divided about equally between hard currency markets and CEMA countries, where goods and services were traded at artificial CEMA prices, and the transferable ruble was the unit of account. Trade with CEMA countries declined during 1990, and as of January 1991, trade with all these countries switched to world market prices and hard currency settlements. Poland had a current account surplus of more than $1.8 billion for the first three quarters of 1990, but its trade balance suffered during the final quarter due to rising oil prices and other factors. Oil deliveries from Iraq (made to offset Iraq's $500 million debt to Poland) stopped in August 1990 in keeping with UN sanctions, while at the same time Soviet deliveries fell below projected levels. With the unification of Germany in 1990, traditional trade ties with East Germany, one of Poland's major trading partners, were disrupted.

Poland's external debt exceeds $43 billion, and its debt service ratio (the ratio of hard debt service obligations to hard currency earnings) is one of the world's highest, even after successive reschedulings by Poland's commercial and official creditors. Scheduled debt-service payments in 1989 amounted to $5.2 billion (equivalent to about 60% of the value of total exports in hard currency), but only about $1.5 billion was actually paid. Most of Poland's debt (about $28 billion) is owed to Paris Club governments, which in 1990 extended to Poland a rescheduling agreement; the fifth rescheduling since 1981, the 1990 agreement included a temporary moratorium on debt-service payments. The 1991 agreements with the Paris Club reduces Poland's official debt by a minimum of 50%.

Consumer Supplies

As a result of the economic reform program, prices for consumer goods have risen in response to market forces. Demand has been dampened by falling real wages, whose growth is tied to increases in productivity. The serious consumer shortages that were once endemic to the Polish economy have now largely disappeared.

DEFENSE

Poland's armed forces number 305,000. Career soldiers make up about one-third of the army. Men are required to serve a 12-month period of basic military service.

Poland is reducing armaments to levels agreed upon in the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE), signed in Paris in November 1990. As of the end of 1990, Poland had 2,850 tanks, 654 fighter planes, 2,377 armored personnel carriers, 40 combat helicopters, and 2,300 heavy artillery pieces and missile launchers. Further reductions are planned in order to conform with CFE obligations.

Warsaw Pact members met in early 1991 and disbanded the organization on March 31. Polish officials have begun to restructure the military to increase civilian control and de-politicize its ranks.

At the end of 1990, less than 50,000 Soviet troops were in Poland under Polish-Soviet agreements, primarily to provide logistical support to Soviet troops stationed on the territory of the former German Democratic Republic. Negotiations are underway on their withdrawal and on terms for the transit through Poland of Soviet forces being withdrawn from Germany.

US Secretary of Defense Richard Cheney visited Poland in December 1990 at the invitation of Minister of National Defense Kolodziejczyk. Their talks included the role of visits and training programs in expanding the US-Polish relationship.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Poland is developing a new, independent foreign policy, while strengthening friendly ties to the United States and other Western countries. Although still a member of CEMA—an organization whose future is in question—Poland has a permanent observer at NATO headquarters and is pursuing associate status in the European Community.

Poland took part in the Two-Plus-Four meetings on the borders of the unified Germany. A Polish-German border treaty was signed in November 1990.

US-POLISH RELATIONS

After Gomulka came to power in 1956, Poland appeared ready to follow policies of increased internal liberalization and greater autonomy in foreign affairs. Consequently, relations with the United States began to improve. However, during the 1960s, erosion of internal liberalization and reversion to a policy of full and unquestioning support for Soviet foreign policy objectives caused those relations to stagnate. In 1968-69, an anti-Semitic campaign in Poland contributed to a further deterioration.

The atmosphere for US-Polish relations improved significantly after Gierek succeeded Gomulka as first secretary of the Communist Party, and the new Polish leadership expressed its interest in improving relations with the United States. President Nixon visited Warsaw May-June 1972, when a consular convention was signed. Visits to the United States later that year by the Polish foreign minister and the Minister of Foreign Trade led to the Polish government's decision to settle the question of defaulted pre-World War II bonds with American bondholders.

Edward Gierek visited the United States in October 1974. This visit, the first by a Polish leader, underlined the considerable progress that had been made in US-Polish relations. During this period, several important agreements were concluded to promote cooperation in science and technology, health research, commerce, and other areas. The continued improvement in bilateral relations was reflected by visits to Poland by President Ford (1975) and President Carter (1977).

The birth of Solidarity in 1980 raised the hope that progress would be made in Poland's external relations as well as in its domestic development. US policy throughout the Solidarity period had two goals: to encourage greater respect for human rights and individual freedom, while at the same time carefully avoiding interference in Poland's internal affairs. Toward this end, for example, the US government provided a total of $765 million in agricultural assistance during 1981.

In response to the 1981 imposition of martial law, President Reagan introduced a number of sanctions against the Polish regime, including suspending trade credits and food aid, refusing to negotiate the rescheduling of Poland's debt, and restricting the export of advanced technology to Poland. In October 1982, the US suspended most-favored-nation (MFN) status for Poland in response to the Polish government's decision to ban Solidarity.

The United States responded to the gradual human rights improvements in 1983-84 by easing the sanctions and opening a dialogue with Poland. After the amnesty for political prisoners was declared in September 1986, the United States began a re-engagement with Poland which led to the lifting of sanctions in February 1987, as President Reagan restored Poland's MFN tariff status. In June 1987, the United States renewed participation in the Poznan International Fair. In 1988 the US and Poland agreed to upgrade their diplomatic relations and ambassadors were exchanged.

President Bush, who had visited Poland as vice president in 1987, paid a state visit to Poland in July 1989, shortly after the parliamentary elections in which Solidarity candidates scored an overwhelming victory. With the formation in September 1989 of a government dominated by Solidarity, relations between the US and Poland entered a new phase.

Following Solidarity leader Lech Walesa's visit to the United States in November 1989, the Congress passed the Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act, which authorized a $928 million assistance program for Poland and Hungary. Key provisions of the act were a $200 million contribution to the $1 billion international fund to stabilize Poland's currency and a $240 million grant to create an enterprise fund. These and other SEED programs were designed to support the Polish government's economic reform program and the country's rapid transition to a free-market economy.

During Prime Minister Mazowiecki's visit to Washington in March 1990, the US and Poland agreed to conclude a Business and Economic Agreement to promote closer economic and trade ties. As of June 1991, the agreement was before the *Sejm* awaiting ratification.

President Walesa made a state visit to Washington in March 1991 and signed with President Bush a joint declaration on relations between the two countries.

Poland is rapidly reorienting its political and economic relations in order to pursue an independent foreign policy and to develop an internationally competitive free-market economy. As it does so, the close cooperation existing in US-Polish relations in can be expected to continue and to intensify.

Principal US Officials

Ambassador—Thomas W. Simons, Jr.
Deputy Chief of Mission—Michael Hornblow
Political Counselor—Daniel Fried
Economic Counselor—Paul Wackerbarth
Press and Cultural Affairs Counselor—Stephen Dubrow
Consul General—Anthony Perkins
Principal Officer, Poznan—J. Christian Kennedy
Principal Officer, Krakow—Michael Barry

The US Embassy in Poland is located at Aleje Ujazdowskie 29/31, Warsaw (tel. 628-3041-9). The consulate at Poznan is at Ulica Chopina 4 (tel. 595-86, 595-87); at Krakow, Ulica Stolarska 9 (tel. 577-93, 597-64). ■

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Thomas W. Simons, Jr.
U.S. Ambassador to Poland

Thomas W. Simons, Jr. was appointed as U.S. Ambassador to Poland in August 1990.

Mr. Simons' career as a Foreign Service Officer includes the following assignments: U.S. Delegation to Kennedy Round trade negotiations in Geneva, Switzerland, 1965-67; consular and political officer in Warsaw, Poland, 1968-71; PM political military affairs officer, 1972; SP staff member, 1974; Moscow political officer, 1975; Chief of the External Reporting Unit, U.S. Embassy in Moscow, 1975-77; Deputy Chief of Mission, Bucharest, Romania, 1977-79; political counselor in London, 1979-81; Director of the Office of Soviet Union Affairs in the Department, 1981-85.

Mr. Simons received a Meritorious Honor Award in 1971.

He attended the University of Paris in 1957; he received a B.A. degree from Yale University in 1958, a M.A. degree from Harvard University in 1959, and a Ph.D. in 1963.

Mr. Simons was born on September 4, 1938, in Crosby, Minnesota.

U.S. Embassy Officials in Poland

Deputy Chief of Mission
Darryl Johnson

Political Officer
Daniel Fried

Economic Officer
Paul Wackerbarth

Press and Cultural Affairs Officer
Stephen Dubrow

Consul General
Anthony Perkins

Principal Officer (Poznan)
J. Christian Kennedy

Principal Officer (Krakow)
Michael Barry

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
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Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01b]. (1 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Saturday, July 4, 1992 [2]

Date Closed: 9/17/2019	**OA/ID Number:** 90694-006
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2009-0166-S[4] **Re-review Case #:** **P-2/P-5 Review Case #:**	**Appeal Case #:** **Appeal Disposition:** **Disposition Date:**
AR Case #: **AR Disposition:** **AR Disposition Date:**	**MR Case #:** **MR Disposition:** **MR Disposition Date:**

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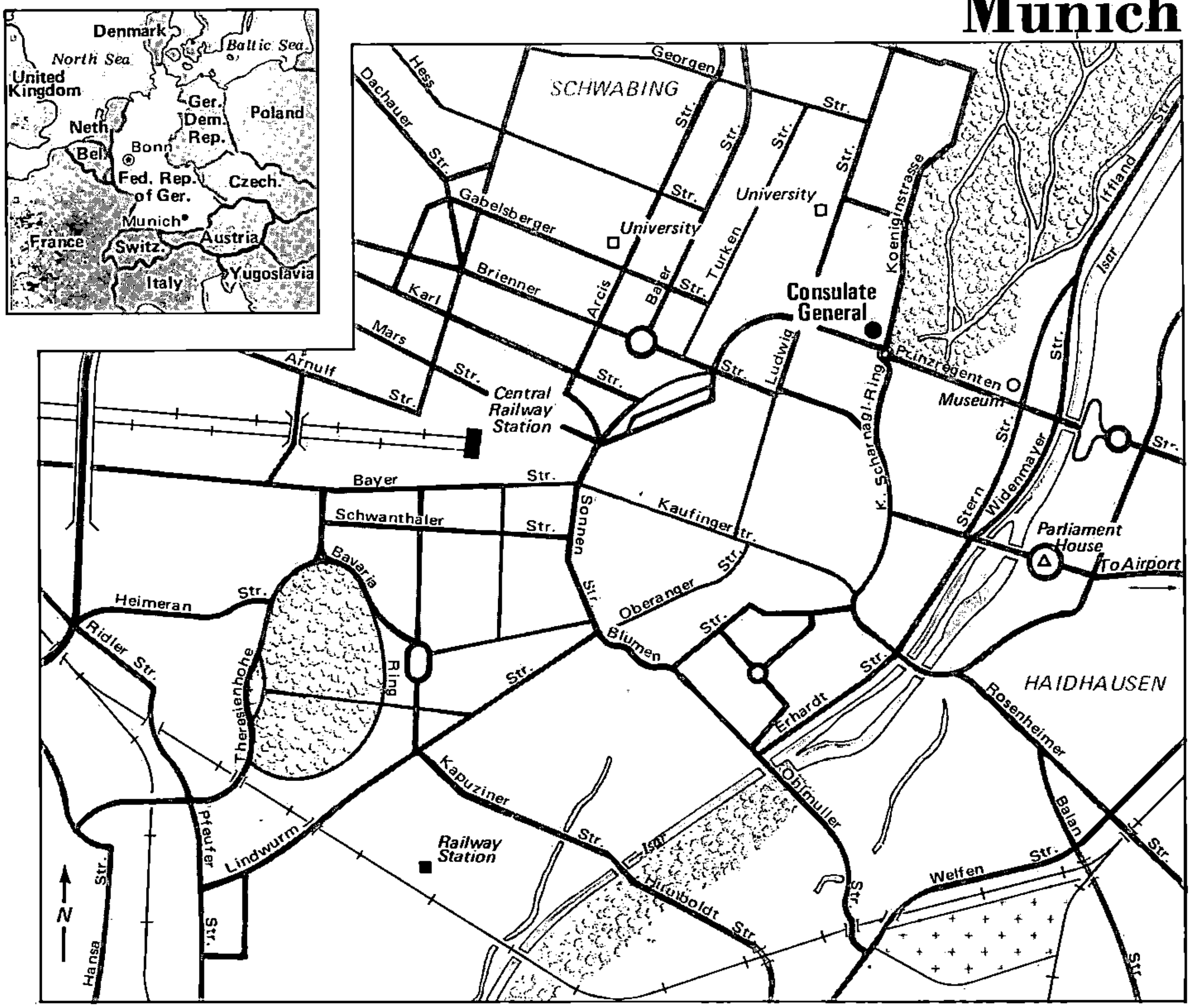

4658 9-82 STATE(GE)

German Mark (M) Conversion Table at DM 1.53 = U.S. $

(DM = 100 pfennings)

Markka to U.S. Dollars		U.S. Dollars to Markka	
M	U.S. $	U.S. $	M
0.25	0.16	0.10	0.15
0.75	0.49	0.25	0.38
1.00	0.65	0.50	0.77
1.53	1.00	1.00	1.53
5.00	3.27	2.00	3.06
10.00	6.54	5.00	7.65
20.00	13.07	10.00	15.30
50.00	32.68	20.00	30.60
100.00	65.36	50.00	76.50
200.00	130.72	100.00	153.00
500.00	326.80	300.00	459.00
1,000.00	653.59	500.00	765.00

NOTE: All U.S. dollar values are rounded to nearest U.S. cent. Value of the German Mark fluctuates daily according to currency market conditions.

June 1992

background notes

Germany

United States Department of State
Bureau of Public Affairs

June 1991

Official Name:
Federal Republic of Germany

Profile

Geography

Area: 357,000 sq. km. (137,838 sq. mi.); about the size of Montana. **Cities:** *Capital*—Berlin (population about 3.4 million). *Seat of government*—Bonn (pop. 287,000). The permanent seat of government for a unified Germany will be addressed by the all-German Parliament elected on December 2, 1990. *Other cities*—Hamburg (1.6 million), Munich (1.2 million), Cologne (946,000), Frankfurt (635,000). (Dec. 1990 est.) **Terrain:** Low plain in the north; high plains, hills, and basins in the center and east; mountainous Alpine region in the south. **Climate:** Temperate; cooler and rainier than much of the US.

People

Nationality: *Noun and adjective*—German(s). **Population:** About 79 million (Dec. 1990 est.). **Ethnic groups:** Primarily German; Danish minority in the north, Serbian (Slavic) minority in the east. **Religions:** Almost evenly divided between Protestant and Roman Catholic. **Language:** German. **Education:** *Years compulsory*—10. *Attendance*—100%. *Literacy*—99%. **Health** (in the original 11 states): *Infant mortality rate* (1990)—6/1,000. *Life expectancy* (1990)—women 81 yrs., men 73 yrs. **Work force:** 39 million (1990 estimate). Includes the 11 million workers in the former GDR.

Government

Type: Federal republic. **Founded:** 1949 (Basic Law, i.e., constitution, promulgated on May 23, 1949). On October 3, 1990, the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic unified in accordance with Article 23 of the FRG Basic Law. **Branches:** *Executive*—president (titular chief of state), chancellor (executive head of government). *Legislative*—bicameral parliament. *Judicial*—independent, Federal Constitutional Court. **Subdivisions:** 16 *Laender* (states)—Baden-Wuerttemberg, Bayern (Bavaria), Berlin, Brandenburg*, Bremen, Hamburg, Hessen (Hesse), Mecklenburg-Vorpommern*, Niedersachsen (Lower Saxony), Nordrhein-Westfalen (North Rhine-Westphalia), Rheinland-Pfalz, Saarland, Sachsen (Saxony)*, Sachsen-Anhalt*, Schleswig-Holstein, Thueringen (Thuringia)*. (* = formerly part of the GDR) **Major political parties:** Christian Democratic Union (CDU); Christian Social Union (CSU); Social Democratic Party (SPD); Free Democratic Party (FDP); Greens/Alliance 90; Party of Democratic Socialism (PDS). **Suffrage:** Universal at 18. **Central government budget (1990):** $245 billion. **Defense budget** (original 11 states, 1990): 2.2% of GNP. **Flag:** Three horizontal bands: black, red, and gold, from top to bottom.

Economy (for original 11 states)

GNP (1989): $1.2 trillion. *Annual growth rate* (1989): 4%. *Per capita income*: $19,000. *Inflation rate* (1988): 2.8%. **Natural resources:** Iron, hard coal, lignite, potash, natural gas. **Agriculture** (1.5% of GNP): *Products*—corn, wheat, potatoes, sugar beets, barley, hops, viniculture, forestry, fisheries. **Industry** (40% of GNP): *Types*—iron and steel, coal, chemicals, electrical products, ships, vehicles, construction. **Trade** (1989): *Exports* —$367 billion: chemicals, motor vehicles, iron and steel products, manufactured goods, electrical products. *Major markets* (1988)—European Community 54%, other European countries 19%, US 8%, developing countries 7%, Soviet Union 2%. *Imports*—$269 billion: food, petroleum products, manufactured goods, electrical products, automobiles, apparel. *Major suppliers* (1988)—European Community countries 52%, other European countries 16%, US 7%, developing countries 10%, Soviet Union 2%. **Exchange rate** (November 1990): 1.50 Deutsche marks=US $1.

Membership in International Organizations

Council of Europe, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), INTELSAT, European Community (EC), Western European Union (WEU), Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), and the United Nations and UN-related agencies, including the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), and International Monetary Fund (IMF).

PEOPLE

The population of the unified FRG is primarily German; however, there are a substantial number of foreign guest workers and their dependents. An ethnic Danish minority lives in the north, and a small Slavic minority known as the Sorbs lives in eastern Germany. Renowned for their economic productivity, Germans are well-educated. Since the end of World War II, the number of youths entering universities has nearly tripled, and the trade and technical schools in the original 11 states of the FRG are among the world's best.

German culture has produced some of the greatest artists and intellectuals of all time. Composers, artists, writers, scholars, and scientists have always enjoyed prestige in Germany.

With per capita income levels approaching $20,000 in the original 11 states, postwar Germany has become a broadly middle class society. A generous social welfare system provides for universal medical care, unemployment compensation, and other social needs. Modern Germans also are mobile; millions travel abroad each year.

With unification on October 3, 1990, the FRG has started the major task of bringing the standard of living of Germans in the former GDR up to the levels of western Germany. It appears that this will be a lengthy and difficult process, due to the relative inefficiency of the industrial enterprises in the former GDR, the poor infrastructure in this area, the environmental damage in eastern Germany brought on by years of mismanagement under communist rule, and difficulty in resolving property ownership in the former GDR.

HISTORY

Germanic tribes, migrating south and west, entered the present territory of Germany nearly 4,000 years ago. They pushed back the Celts and were strongly established before encountering the Romans moving north under Varus, one of Augustus' generals. The Germans annihilated the Roman forces and killed Varus in the battle of the Teutoburg Forest in 9 AD, effectively stopping Roman expansion on the Danube-Rhine line.

Thus, much of Germany did not experience Latin culture directly and adopted Christianity later than did the Roman world. The baptism of Clovis in 496 AD opened the way for widespread conversion of the Germanic tribes and culminated three centuries later with the crowning of "Karl the Great" (Charlemagne) in 800 as Holy Roman Emperor. For the next 1,000 years, decentralizing forces dominated German politics, leaving power largely in the hands of local princes, often with devastating consequences. The Thirty Years' War (1618-48), a series of conflicts between Protestant and Catholic forces, decimated Germany's population. After the war, an uneasy balance remained between Protestant and Catholic states, which continued to war against each other periodically.

The rise of Prussian power in the 19th century, supported by growing German nationalism, eventually ended the inter-state fighting and resulted in the formation of the German Empire in 1871 under the chancellorship of Otto von Bismarck. Although authoritarian in many respects, the empire eventually permitted the development of political parties and Bismarck was credited with passing the most advanced social welfare legislation of the age. Dynamic expansion of military power, however, contributed to tension on the continent. The fragile European balance of power broke down in 1914, and World War I left millions dead and led to the collapse of the empire.

The Weimar Republic

The postwar Weimar Republic (1919-33) sought to draw on Germany's liberal traditions but was handicapped by terrible economic problems—the inflation of the early 1920s and the post-1929 world depression—as well as the political legacy of the Versailles Treaty, which imposed a heavy burden of reparations and loss of territory. The new experiment in republican, parliamentary democracy was unable to harness the resulting surge of political conflicts, and the republic suffered from a succession of weak governments formed by multi-party coalitions.

The National Socialist (Nazi) Party, led by a demagogic ex-corporal, Adolf Hitler, stressed nationalist themes, such as the alleged betrayal of Germany by German republican representatives at Versailles, promised to put the unemployed back to work, and blamed many of Germany's ills on alleged Jewish conspiracies. Its electorate expanded rapidly in the early 1930s, but the Nazi party never achieved a majority prior to coming to power. Only after months of deadlock was Hitler asked to form a government as Reich Chancellor in January 1933. After President Paul von Hindenburg died in 1934, Hitler assumed that office as well. Once in power, Hitler and his party first undermined then abolished democratic institutions and opposition parties and installed a program of racism that resulted in the deliberate, widespread extermination of Jews and other minority groups during World War II. In the 1930s, Hitler also began to restore Germany's economy and military strength. His ambitions led Germany into launching World War II and suffering destruction, defeat, and loss of territory.

After Germany's unconditional surrender on May 8, 1945, the United States, the United Kingdom, and the USSR occupied the country and assumed responsibility for its administration. The commanders-in-chief exercised supreme authority in their respective zones and, sitting as the Allied Control Council (ACC), acted in concert on questions affecting the whole country. France was later invited to join the ACC and was given a separate zone of occupation.

At Potsdam in August 1945, the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union agreed to a broad program of decentralization, treating Germany as a single economic unit with some central administrative departments. These plans failed, primarily because of inter-Allied conflict. The turning point came in 1948 when the Soviets withdrew from the Four Power governing bodies and blockaded Berlin.

Political Developments in West Germany

The United States and the United Kingdom moved to establish a nucleus for a future German government by expanding the size and powers of the German Economic Council in their two zones. The program provided for a West German constituent assembly, an occupation statute governing relations between the Allies and the German authorities, and the economic merger of the French with the British and American zones.

On May 23, 1949, the Basic Law, or constitution, of the Federal Republic of Germany was promulgated. The first federal government was formed by Konrad Adenauer on Sept. 20, 1949. The next day, the occupation statute came into force, granting full powers of self-government with certain exceptions.

The FRG quickly progressed toward fuller sovereignty and association with European neighbors and the Atlantic community. The London and Paris agreements of 1954 restored full sovereignty to the FRG when they went into effect on May 5, 1955 and opened the way for German membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Western European Union (WEU).

The three Allies retained occupation powers in Berlin and certain responsibilities for Germany as a whole. Under the new arrangements, the Allies stationed troops within the FRG for NATO defense, pursuant to stationing and status-of-forces agreements. With the exception of 45,000 French troops, Allied forces were under NATO's joint defense command.

Political life in the FRG was remarkably stable and orderly. The Adenauer era (1949-63) was followed by a brief period under Ludwig Erhard (1963-66) who, in turn, was replaced by Kurt Georg Kiesinger (1966-69). Kiesinger's 1966-69 "Grand Coalition" included the CDU/CSU and the Social Democratic Party (SPD). Governments between 1949 and 1966 were all formed by the united caucus of the Christian Democratic Union (CDU) and Christian Social Union (CSU), either alone or in coalition with the smaller Free Democratic Party (FDP).

In the 1969 election, the Social Democratic Party (SPD), headed by Willy Brandt, gained enough votes to form a coalition government with the FDP. Chancellor Brandt remained head of government until May 1974, when he resigned after a senior member of his staff was arrested and accused of being an officer in the East German intelligence service.

Finance Minister Helmut Schmidt formed a government and received the unanimous support of coalition members. Hans-Dietrich Genscher, a leading FDP official, became the vice chancellor and foreign minister. Schmidt, a strong supporter of the European Community (EC) and the Atlantic alliance, emphasized his commitment to "the political unification of Europe in partnership with the USA."

In October 1982, the SPD/FDP coalition fell apart and the FDP joined forces with the CDU/CSU to elect CDU Chairman Helmut Kohl as chancellor. Following national elections in March 1983, Kohl emerged in firm control of both the government and the CDU. The CDU/CSU fell just short of an absolute majority, due to the entry into the *Bundestag* of the Greens, who received 5.6% of the vote.

In January 1987, the Kohl/Genscher government was returned to office, but the FDP and the Greens gained at the expense of the larger parties. Kohl's CDU and its Bavarian sister party, the CSU, slipped from 49% of the vote in 1983 to 44%. The SPD fell to 37%. Long-time SPD Chairman Brandt subsequently resigned in April 1987 and was succeeded by Hans-Jochen Vogel. The FDP rose from 7% to 9%, their best showing since 1980. The Greens also significantly strengthened their place in the *Bundestag*, rising from 5.6% (1983) to 8.3% (1987).

Political Developments in East Germany

In the Soviet zone, the Social Democratic party was forced to merge with the Communist party in 1946 to form a new party, the Socialist Unity Party (SED). The October 1946 elections resulted in coalition governments in the five *Land* (state) parliaments with the SED as the undisputed leader.

A series of people's congresses were called in 1948 and early 1949 by the SED. Under Soviet direction, a constitution was drafted on May 30, 1949, and adopted on October 7, which was celebrated as the day when the German Democratic Republic was proclaimed. The People's Chamber (*Volkskammer*), the lower house of the GDR parliament, and an upper house, the States Chamber (*Laenderkammer*), were created. (The *Laenderkammer* was abolished in 1958.) On October 11, 1949, the two houses elected Wilhelm Pieck as president and an SED government was set up. The Soviet Union and its East European allies immediately recognized the GDR, although it remained largely unrecognized by non-communist countries until 1972-73.

The GDR established the structures of a single-party, centralized communist state. On July 23, 1952, the traditional *Laender* were abolished and, in their place, 14 *Bezirke* (districts) were established. All effective government control was in the hands of the SED and almost all important government positions were held by SED members.

The National Front was an umbrella organization nominally consisting of the SED, four other political parties controlled and directed by the SED, and the four principal mass organizations (youth, trade unions, women, and culture). However, control was clearly and solely in the hands of the SED. Balloting in GDR elections was not secret. As in other Soviet bloc countries, electoral participation was consistently high, with nearly unanimous candidate approval.

Inter-German Relations

The constant stream of East Germans fleeing to West Germany placed great strains on FRG-GDR relations in the 1950s. On August 13, 1961, the GDR began building a wall through the center of Berlin, effectively dividing the city and slowing the flood of refugees to a trickle. The Berlin Wall became the symbol of the East's political debility and the division of Europe.

In 1969, FRG Chancellor Brandt announced that the FRG would remain firmly rooted in the Atlantic alliance but would intensify efforts to improve relations with Eastern Europe and the GDR.

The FRG commenced its *Ostpolitik* by negotiating non-aggression treaties with the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and Hungary. The FRG's relations with the GDR posed particularly difficult questions. Though anxious to relieve serious hardships for divided families and to reduce friction, the FRG under Brandt was intent on holding to its concept of "two German states in one German nation."

Relations improved, and, in September 1973, the FRG and the GDR were admitted to the UN. The two Germanys exchanged permanent representatives in 1974, and, in 1987, GDR head of state Erich Honecker paid an official visit to the FRG.

German Unification

During the summer of 1989, rapid change in the GDR ultimately led to German unification. Growing numbers of East Germans emigrated to the FRG via Hungary after the Hungarians decided not to use force to stop them. Thousands of East Germans also tried to reach the West by staging sit-ins at FRG diplomatic facilities in other East European capitals. The exodus generated demands within the GDR for political change, and mass demonstrations in several cities—particularly in Leipzig—continued to grow. On October 7, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev visited Berlin to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the GDR and urged the East German leadership to pursue reform.

On October 18, Erich Honecker resigned as head of the SED and head of state and was replaced by Egon Krenz. But the exodus continued unabated, and pressure for political reform mounted. On November 4, a demonstration in East Berlin drew an estimated 500,000—1 million East Germans. Finally, on November 9, the Berlin Wall was opened, and East Germans were allowed to travel freely. Thousands poured through the Wall into the western sectors of Berlin, and on November 12, the GDR began dismantling it.

On November 28, FRG Chancellor Kohl outlined a 10-point plan for the peaceful unification of the two Germanys based on free elections in the GDR and a unification of their two economies. In December, the GDR *Volkskammer* eliminated the SED monopoly on power, and the entire Politburo and Central Committee—including Krenz—resigned. The SED changed its name to the Party of Democratic Socialism (PDS) and the formation and growth of numerous political groups and parties marked the end of the former communist system. Prime Minister Hans Modrow headed a caretaker government which shared power with the new democratically oriented parties. On December 7, 1989, agreement was reached to hold free elections in May 1990 and rewrite the GDR constitution. On January 28, all the parties agreed to advance the elections to March 18, primarily because of an erosion of state authority and because the East German exodus continued with over 117,000 leaving for the West in January and February 1990.

In early February 1990, the Modrow government's proposal for a unified, neutral German state was rejected by Chancellor Kohl, who affirmed that a unified Germany must be a member of NATO. Finally, on March 18, the first free elections were held in the GDR, and a government led by Lothar de Maiziere (CDU) was formed under a policy of expeditious unification with the FRG. The freely elected representatives of the *Volkskammer* held their first session on April 5, and the GDR peacefully evolved from a communist to a democratically elected government. Free and secret communal (local) elections were held in the GDR on May 6, and the CDU again won. On July 1, the two Germanys entered into an economic and monetary union.

Four Power Control Ends

During 1990, in parallel with internal German developments, the Four Powers—the United States, Britain, France, and the Soviet Union—negotiated to end Four Power reserved rights for Berlin and Germany as a whole. These "Two-plus-Four" negotiations were mandated at the Ottawa Open Skies conference on February 13, 1990. The six foreign ministers met four times in the ensuing months in Bonn (May 5), Berlin (June 22), Paris (July 17), and Moscow (September 12). The Polish Foreign Minister participated in that part of the Paris meeting that dealt with the Polish-German borders.

Of key importance was overcoming Soviet objections to a united Germany's membership in NATO. This was accomplished in July when the alliance—led by President Bush—issued the London Declaration on a transformed NATO. On July 16, President Gorbachev and Chancellor Kohl announced agreement in principle on a united Germany in NATO. This cleared the way for signing the "Treaty on the Final Settlement With Respect to Germany" in Moscow on September 12.

In addition to terminating Four Power rights, the treaty mandates the withdrawal of all Soviet forces from Germany by the end of 1994, makes clear that the current borders are final and definitive, and specifies the right of a united Germany to belong to NATO. It also provides for the continued presence of British, French, and American troops in Berlin during the interim period of the Soviet withdrawal. In the treaty, the Germans renounced nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons and stated their intention to reduce German armed forces to 370,000 within 3-4 years after the conventional armed forces in Europe (CFE) agreement (signed in Paris on November 19, 1990) enters into force.

Conclusion of the final settlement cleared the way for unification of the FRG and GDR. Formal political union occurred on October 3, 1990, with the accession (in accordance with Article 23 of the FRG's Basic Law) of the five *Laender*, which had been reestablished in the GDR. On December 2, 1990, all-German elections were held for the first time since 1937. The CDU/CSU received 44% of the vote and the FDP received 11%, giving the governing coalition 55% of the vote and 398 of 662 seats in the *Bundestag*. The SPD opposition won 34% of the vote and 239 seats. Under the special provisions of the first all-German elections, parties in the former GDR who received 5% of the vote in that area were also able to receive representation. The Party of Democratic Socialism received 10% of the vote in the former GDR and 17 seats in the *Bundestag*, and an alliance of the Greens and several left-wing organizations (Alliance 90) won 6% of the vote in East Germany and 8 *Bundestag* seats. However, in West Germany, since the Greens won only 4.7% of the vote, they did not receive any *Bundestag* seats.

GOVERNMENT

The government is parliamentary and based on a democratic constitution that emphasizes the protection of individual liberty and divided power in a federal structure. The chancellor (prime minister) heads the executive branch of the federal government. The president's duties (chief of state) are largely ceremonial; power is exercised by the chancellor. Although elected by and responsible to the *Bundestag* (lower and principal chamber of the parliament), the chancellor cannot be removed from office during a 4-year term unless the *Bundestag* has agreed on a successor.

The *Bundestag*, also elected for a 4-year term, consists of 662 deputies. The first elections for an all-German *Bundestag* were held on December 2, 1990. The *Bundesrat* (upper chamber or Federal Council) consists of 68 members who are delegates of the 16 *Laender*. The legislature has powers of exclusive jurisdiction and concurrent jurisdiction (with the *Laender*) in fields specifically enumerated by the Basic Law. The *Bundestag* bears the major responsibility, and the role of the *Bundesrat* is limited except in matters concerning *Laender* interests, where it can exercise substantial veto power.

The FRG has an independent federal judiciary consisting of a constitutional court, a high court of justice, and courts with jurisdiction in administrative, financial, labor, and social matters. The highest court is the Federal Constitutional Court which ensures a uniform interpretation of constitutional provisions and protects the fundamental rights of the individual citizen as defined in the Basic Law.

Principal Government Officials

President—
Richard von Weizsaecker

President of the Bundestag—
Rita Suessmuth (CDU)

Chancellor—Helmut Kohl (CDU)

Vice Chancellor—
Hans-Dietrich Genscher (FDP)

Minister of Defense—
Gerhard Stoltenberg (CDU)

Minister for Foreign Affairs—
Hans-Dietrich Genscher (FDP)

Ambassador to the US—
Dr. Juergen Ruhfus

Ambassador to the UN—
Detlew Graf zu Rantzau

The FRG maintains an embassy in the United States at 4645 Reservoir Road NW, Washington, DC 20007 (tel. 202-298-4000).

FRG consulates general are located in Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, and New York. Consulates are located in Miami and New Orleans.

Political Parties

• Christian Democratic Union/ Christian Social Union (CDU/CSU)
An important aspect of postwar German politics has been the emergence of a moderate Christian party, the Christian Democratic Union, operating with a related Bavarian party, the Christian Social Union. Although each party maintains its own structure, the two form a common caucus in the *Bundestag* and do not run opposing campaigns. The CDU/CSU is loosely organized, containing Catholics, Protestants, rural interests, and members of all economic classes. It is generally conservative on economic and social policy and more identified with the Roman Catholic and Protestant churches than are the other major parties, although its programs are

pragmatic rather than ideological. Helmut Kohl has served as chairman of the CDU since 1973; Theo Waigel succeeded the late Franz Josef Strauss as chairman of the CSU in 1988.

• **Social Democratic Party (SPD)** The SPD is the other major party in the FRG and is one of the oldest organized political parties in the world. Historically, it advocated Marxist principles, but in the "Godesberg Program," adopted in 1959, the SPD abandoned the concept of a class party, while continuing to stress social welfare programs. Although the SPD originally opposed West Germany's 1955 entry into NATO, it now emphasizes German ties with the alliance. However, the SPD often has opposed specific NATO programs and has advanced its own proposals under the banner of "security partnership" with the East. The SPD has a powerful base in the bigger cities and industrialized *Laender*. Bjoern Engholm became the SPD chairman in May 1991.

• **The Free Democratic Party (FDP)** The FDP has traditionally been composed mainly of middle- and upper-class Protestants who consider themselves "independents" and heirs to the European liberal tradition. Although the party is weak on the state level, it has participated in all but three postwar governments and has spent only 7 years out of government in the 40-year history of the Federal Republic. Otto Graf Lambsdorff was elected chairman of the FDP in 1988. A leading figure in the party is Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who has served since 1974 as the West German Vice Chancellor and Foreign Minister in coalition governments with both the SPD and the CDU/CSU.

• **The Party of Democratic Socialism (PDS)** Under chairman Gregor Gysi, the PDS is the successor party to the SED (communist party). Established in December 1989, it renounced most of the extreme aspects of SED policy, but has retained much of the ideology of the SED. In the December 1990 all-German elections, the PDS gained 10% of the vote in the territory of the former GDR and 17 seats in the *Bundestag*. However, having won only 0.3% of the vote in western Germany, it is questionable whether the PDS will win representation in the next German election, when the 5% hurdle will apply throughout all of Germany.

• **Greens** In the 1970s, environmentalists organized politically as the Greens. Opposition to expanded use of nuclear power, to NATO strategy, and to aspects of highly industrialized society were the principle campaign issues. The Greens received 8% of the vote in the January 1987 West German national election. However, in the December 1990 all-German elections, the Greens in western Germany were not able to clear the 5% hurdle required to win seats in the *Bundestag*. It was only in the territory of the former GDR that the Greens, in an alliance with Alliance 90 (a loose grouping of left-wing political entities with diverse political views), were able to clear the 5% hurdle and win *Bundestag* seats.

ECONOMY

Germany ranks among the world's most important economic powers. From the 1948 currency reform until the early 1970s, it experienced almost continuous economic expansion, but real growth in gross national product (GNP) slowed and even declined from the mid-1970s through the recession of the early 1980s. Since then, however, the FRG has experienced 8 consecutive years of economic growth. The German economy grew 4% in 1989 and should equal that performance again in 1990.

Germans often describe their economic system as a "social market economy." Competition and free enterprise are fostered as a matter of government policy. However, the state also intervenes in the economy through the provision of subsidies to selected sectors and the ownership of some segments of the economy, including such public services as railroad, airline, and telephone systems. The German government also provides an extensive network of social services.

The FRG economy is heavily export oriented, with one-third of its national output shipped abroad annually. As a result, exports have traditionally been a key element in German macro-economic expansion. Over the past 2 years, however, domestic demand has been the main engine of economic growth. The FRG has long been a strong advocate of closer European economic integration, and its economic and commercial policies are increasingly determined by agreements among EC members.

Outside the EC, the United States, Austria, and Switzerland are the FRG's major trading partners. The United States had sales of about $20 billion (a 7.6% share of the FRG import market) in 1988. In that year, the FRG exported goods valued at about $25 billion to the United States (an 8% share of the US import market), including motor vehicles, machinery, chemicals, and electrical equipment. US sales to the FRG are concentrated in chemicals, machinery, edible fats and oils, aircraft, electrical equipment, and motor vehicles.

The FRG has followed a liberal policy toward foreign investment. About 65% of US capital invested in the FRG is in manufacturing—the largest share in the automobile industry—and another 25% is in petroleum. Total US assets in the FRG amounted to $20 billion at the end of 1988. German capital has come increasingly to the United States. At the end of 1988, net FRG direct investment amounted to $27 billion.

Principal US Officials

Ambassador—Vernon A. Walters
Deputy Chief of Mission—George F. Ward
Minister-Counselor for Political Affairs—Douglas H. Jones
Minister-Counselor for Economic Affairs—Donald B. Kursch
Minister-Counselor for Commercial Affairs—John W. Bligh, Jr.
Minister-Counselor for Administrative Affairs—Harold W. Geisel
Minister-Counselor for Consular Affairs—Norman A. Singer
Minister-Counselor for Public Affairs—Cynthia J. Miller

The US embassy is located at Deichmanns Aue 29, 5300 Bonn 2 (tel. 0228-3391). A US embassy office is in Berlin, and consulates general are at Frankfurt, Hamburg, Munich, and Stuttgart. A consulate general is scheduled to open in 1991 in Leipzig.

With the unification of the two German states, the FRG faces the complex task of rapidly introducing a market economy in the East. Since overall productivity in the former GDR was less than half that in the FRG, closing the economic gap between East and West will be a major undertaking. The poor condition of basic infrastructure and widespread environmental damage in the East will further complicate the process of economic integration. Private investment in eastern Germany has been slower than expected, in large part since the issue of property ownership in the former GDR has proven difficult to resolve. But most observers nevertheless continue to believe that after an initial period of economic adjustment, eastern Germany will enter into an era of rapid and sustained economic growth.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

The unified Germany continues to emphasize close ties with the United States, membership in NATO, progress toward further West European integration, and improved relations with Eastern Europe. The FRG took part in all of the joint postwar efforts aimed at closer political, economic, and defense cooperation among the countries of Western Europe. The FRG is also a strong supporter of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), which seeks to reduce tensions and improve relations among the European nations, the US, and Canada.

During the postwar era, the FRG sought to improve its relationship with the countries of Eastern Europe, initially establishing trade agreements and, subsequently, diplomatic relations. With unification, German relations with Eastern Europe have intensified. The FRG and Poland signed a treaty confirming the Oder-Neisse border on November 14, 1990, and are negotiating a broader agreement to cover bilateral relations. The FRG has also concluded four treaties with the Soviet Union covering the overall bilateral relationship, economic relations, the withdrawal of Soviet troops in the territory of the former GDR, and FRG support for these troops.

US-GERMAN RELATIONS

US-German relations have been a focal point of American involvement in Europe since the end of World War II. The FRG stands at the center of East-West relations, as well as of US relations with the West Europeans in NATO and the European Community.

But German-American ties extend back to the colonial era. More than 7 million Germans have immigrated over the last three centuries, and today nearly 25% of all US citizens can claim German ancestry. In recognition of this heritage and the importance of modern-day US-German ties, Congress has declared October 6 to be "German-American Day."

The US objective in Germany remains the preservation and consolidation of a close and vital relationship with the FRG not only as friends and trading partners but also as allies sharing common institutions. During the 45 years in which Germany was divided, the US role in Berlin and the large American military presence in West Germany served as symbols of US commitment to the preservation of peace and security in Europe. Since German unification, the US commitment to these goals has not changed. American policies continue to be shaped by the awareness that the security and prosperity of the United States and Germany depend—to a major degree—on each other.

As allies in NATO, the United States and Germany work side by side to maintain peace and freedom. This unity and resolve made possible the successful conclusion of the 1987 US-USSR Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty (INF), the Two-plus-Four process which led to the Final Settlement Treaty, and the November 1990 conventional armed forces in Europe (CFE) agreement.

As two of the world's leading trading nations, the United States and the FRG share a common, deep-seated commitment to an open and expanding world economy. After the United States, Germany is the world's second leading trading nation. It is the fourth largest trading partner of the United States.

Personal ties between the United States and the FRG extend beyond immigration to include lively foreign exchange programs, booming tourism in both directions, and the presence in the FRG of large numbers of American military personnel and their dependents.

The United States and the FRG have built a solid foundation of bilateral cooperation in a relationship that has changed significantly over four decades. The historic unification of Germany and the role played by the United States in that process has served to strengthen ties between the two countries. The relationship now constitutes a mature partnership but remains subject to occasional misunderstandings and differences. These strains tend to reflect the importance, variety, and intensity of US-FRG ties and respective interests rather than fundamental differences.

German-American political, economic, and security relationships continue to be based on close consultation and coordination at the most senior levels. High-level visits take place frequently, and the United States and the FRG cooperate actively in international forums.

BERLIN

The Final Settlement Treaty ends Berlin's special status since 1945 as a separate area under Four Power control. By the terms of the treaty between the FRG and the GDR, Berlin becomes the capital of a unified Germany, but a decision on the seat of government has been left to the *Bundestag* elected in December 1990. Berlin is also one of the Federal Republic's 16 *Laender*. Its first united government since 1948 also was elected on December 2, 1990.

The opening of the Berlin Wall on November 9, 1989, was a watershed in the developments which culminated in German unity on October 3, 1990. The infamous 165-kilometer (103 mi.) wall surrounding the Western sectors of the city has been torn down, and the city is being physically reunited as streets, subways, and rail lines are rejoined.

Shortly after World War II, Berlin became the seat of the Allied Control Council, which was to govern Germany as a whole until the conclusion of a peace settlement. In 1948, however, the Soviets refused to participate any longer in the quadripartite administration of Germany. At the same time, they also refused to continue to cooperate in the joint administration of Berlin, drove the government elected by the people of Berlin out of its seat in the Soviet sector, and installed a communist regime in its place.

Between then and unification, the Western Allies continued to exercise supreme authority (effectively only in their sectors) through the Allied *Kommandatura.* To the degree compatible with the city's special status, however, they turned over control and management of city affairs to the Berlin *Senat* (executive) and House of Representatives, governing bodies established by constitutional process and chosen on the basis of free elections. The Allies and the German authorities in the FRG and West Berlin never recognized the communist city regime in East Berlin or GDR authority there.

During the years of Berlin's isolation 176 kilometers (110 mi.) inside the former GDR, the Western allies encouraged a close relationship between the government of West Berlin and that of the FRG. Representatives of the city participated as non-voting members in the FRG parliament; appropriate West German agencies, such as the supreme administrative court, had their permanent seats in the city; and the governing mayor of Berlin took his or her turn as president of the *Bundesrat.* In addition, the Allies carefully consulted with the FRG and Berlin governments on foreign policy questions involving unification and the status of Berlin.

The Quadripartite Agreement on Berlin in 1971 also provided for practical improvements in the life of Berliners. It made possible unhindered civilian access to Berlin and greater freedom of movement between the eastern and western sectors for a period of 20 years, in addition to containing a Soviet acknowledgment of the ties that had grown between West Berlin and the FRG, including the latter's right to represent Berlin abroad.

Between 1948 and 1990, major events such as fairs and festivals were sponsored in West Berlin, and investment in commerce and industry was encouraged by special concessionary tax legislation. The results of such efforts, combined with effective city administration and the Berliners' energy and spirit, have been encouraging. Berlin's morale has been sustained, and its industrial production has considerably surpassed the prewar level. Although the Allies' responsibility has ended, they have been asked to maintain a military presence in the city until the Soviets have withdrawn completely. ■

Travel Notes

Climate and clothing: Germany is in the temperate zone but is cooler than much of the United States, especially in summer. Lightweight summer clothing is seldom needed.

Customs and immigrations: No visa is required of US citizens. Innoculations are not required.

Health: Community sanitation and cleanliness standards are high. Drinking water, dairy products, and other foods are under strict government control and generally meet or exceed US standards.

Telecommunications: Telephone and telegraph services, domestic and international, are efficient, although it is still difficult to telephone from the territory of the former GDR. Bonn is 6 hours ahead of eastern standard time.

Transportation: Frankfurt's international airport is a center of European air traffic. Most airlines operate services to the FRG. Express trains are available. An extensive network of highways (Autobahnen) connects most major cities. Car rentals are expensive but widely available. Third-party liability insurance is mandatory. Mass transportation facilities (trains, streetcars, subways) are crowded but efficient. Taxis are available in all cities.

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Robert M. Kimmitt
U.S. Ambassador to Germany

Mr. Kimmitt has been Ambassador to Germany since September 1991. Prior to his appointment in Bonn, he served as Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs in the Department of State. For his service during the Gulf War, President Bush awarded Ambassador Kimmitt the Presidential Citizens Medal, the nation's second highest civilian award.

Prior to joining the State Department in 1989, Mr. Kimmitt was a partner in the Washington office of a Chicago law firm; General Counsel at the Treasury Department, under then-Treasury Secretary James Baker, and; as a member of the National Security Council, where he was appointed as Executive Secretary and General Counsel.

Ambassador Kimmitt graduated with distinction from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point in 1969, and received a law degree from Georgetown University in 1977. He served in the 173rd Airborne Brigade in Vietnam, earning three Bronze Stars, the Purple Heart, the Air Medal, and the Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry. He is currently a Colonel in the Army Reserve.

Key Officers in Bonn:

Deputy Chief of Mission: George F. Ward, Jr.
Political Officer: Douglas H. Jones
Economic Officer: Donald B. Kursch
Commercial Officer: John W. Bligh, Jr.
Consular Officer: Norman A. Singer
Administrative Officer: Harold W. Geisel
Regional Security Officer: Steven B. Bray
Labor Officer: Dan E. Turnquist
Public Affairs Officer: Cynthia A. Miller
Defense Attaché: Col. Bernard E. McDaniel, USA
Information Systems Manager: Carol Rodley
Communications Program Officer: John Hughs
Science Officer: Francis M. Kinnelly

Key Officers in Munich:

Consul General: Andrew G. Thoms, Jr.
Political Officer: James F. Jeffrey
Communications Officer: Edward E. Ruse III
Consular Officer: Kathleen M. Cayer
Administrative Officer: Donald E. Mason
Regional Security Officer: John Jarrell
Branch Public Affairs Officer: Kathryn L. Koob

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
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Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01e]. (1 pp.)	1/30/92	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Saturday, July 4, 1992 [2]

Date Closed: 9/17/2019	**OA/ID Number:** 90694-006
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2009-0166-S[4] **Re-review Case #:** **P-2/P-5 Review Case #:**	**Appeal Case #:** **Appeal Disposition:** **Disposition Date:**
AR Case #: **AR Disposition:** **AR Disposition Date:**	**MR Case #:** **MR Disposition:** **MR Disposition Date:**

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

(b)(1) National security classified information
(b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency
(b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute
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P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]

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Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
04. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01f]. (1 pp.)	6/28/91	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Saturday, July 4, 1992 [2]

Date Closed:	9/17/2019	**OA/ID Number:**	90694-006
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2009-0166-S[4]	**Appeal Case #:**	
Re-review Case #:		**Appeal Disposition:**	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		**Disposition Date:**	
AR Case #:		**MR Case #:**	
AR Disposition:		**MR Disposition:**	
AR Disposition Date:		**MR Disposition Date:**	

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05. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01g]. (1 pp.)	9/13/91	(b)(1)	

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Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Saturday, July 4, 1992 [2]

Date Closed: 9/17/2019	**OA/ID Number:** 90694-006
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06. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01h]. (1 pp.)	9/13/91	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Saturday, July 4, 1992 [2]

Date Closed: 9/17/2019	**OA/ID Number:** 90694-006
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Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
07. Report	Re: [Government Report] [double-sided] [originally closed as 01i]. (1 pp.)	4/28/92	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Saturday, July 4, 1992 [2]

Date Closed: 9/17/2019	**OA/ID Number:** 90694-006
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2009-0166-S[4] **Re-review Case #:** **P-2/P-5 Review Case #:**	**Appeal Case #:** **Appeal Disposition:** **Disposition Date:**
AR Case #: **AR Disposition:** **AR Disposition Date:**	**MR Case #:** **MR Disposition:** **MR Disposition Date:**

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
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Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
08. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01j]. (1 pp.)	4/18/91	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Saturday, July 4, 1992 [2]

Date Closed: 9/17/2019	**OA/ID Number:** 90694-006
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2009-0166-S[4] **Re-review Case #:** **P-2/P-5 Review Case #:**	**Appeal Case #:** **Appeal Disposition:** **Disposition Date:**
AR Case #: **AR Disposition:** **AR Disposition Date:**	**MR Case #:** **MR Disposition:** **MR Disposition Date:**

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
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Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
09. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01k]. (1 pp.)	12/16/91	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Saturday, July 4, 1992 [2]

Date Closed: 9/17/2019	**OA/ID Number:** 90694-006
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2009-0166-S[4] **Re-review Case #:** **P-2/P-5 Review Case #:**	**Appeal Case #:** **Appeal Disposition:** **Disposition Date:**
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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
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Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
10. Report	Re: [Government Report] [double-sided] [originally closed as 011]. (1 pp.)	4/24/92	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Saturday, July 4, 1992 [2]

Date Closed: 9/17/2019	**OA/ID Number:** 90694-006
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2009-0166-S[4] **Re-review Case #:** **P-2/P-5 Review Case #:**	**Appeal Case #:** **Appeal Disposition:** **Disposition Date:**
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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
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Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
11. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01m]. (1 pp.)	10/3/91	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Saturday, July 4, 1992 [2]

Date Closed: 9/17/2019	**OA/ID Number:** 90694-006
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2009-0166-S[4] **Re-review Case #:** **P-2/P-5 Review Case #:**	**Appeal Case #:** **Appeal Disposition:** **Disposition Date:**
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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
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Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
12. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01n]. (1 pp.)	6/22/92	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Saturday, July 4, 1992 [2]

Date Closed:	9/17/2019	**OA/ID Number:**	90694-006
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2009-0166-S[4]	**Appeal Case #:**	
Re-review Case #:		**Appeal Disposition:**	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		**Disposition Date:**	
AR Case #:		**MR Case #:**	
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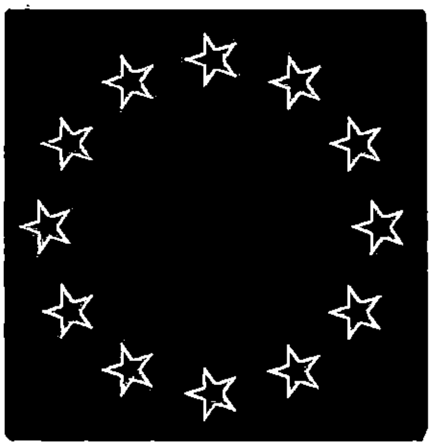
background notes

European Community

United States Department of State
Bureau of Public Affairs

April 1990



Official Name:
European Community (EC)
Also referred to as the European Communities

PROFILE

Background

Headquarters: Brussels, Belgium.

Established: On April 18, 1951, when the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) Treaty was signed in Paris, and on March 25, 1957, when the treaties for the European Economic Community (EEC) and the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM) were signed in Rome.

Purposes: To build foundations for peace through economic and political cooperation and to make possible an eventual federation of Europe.

Members: The Six—Belgium, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands. The Nine—in 1973, Denmark, Ireland, and the United Kingdom joined the Six. The Ten—on January 1, 1981, Greece joined. The Twelve—Spain and Portugal joined the Ten on January 1, 1986.

Official Languages: Danish, Dutch, English, French, German, Greek, Italian, Portuguese, and Spanish.

Population (1988): 325 million.

Gross National Product (GNP) (1988): $4.71 trillion.

Average Per Capita GNP (1988): $14,500.

Organization

Principal Organs: Council, Commission, Parliament, Court of Justice.

Principal Areas of Community Competence: Internal and external trade, common industrial and commercial policies, agriculture, monetary coordination, fisheries, assistance, science and research, the environment, common social and regional policies.

Budget (1990): $56 billion, financed by a customs duty, a 1.4% value-added tax collected on the goods and services consumed in member countries, and a percentage donation based on member countries' gross domestic product.

Trade

Imports (1988): *Worldwide*—$458.6 billion. *From US*—$79.6 billion (23.7% of US exports).

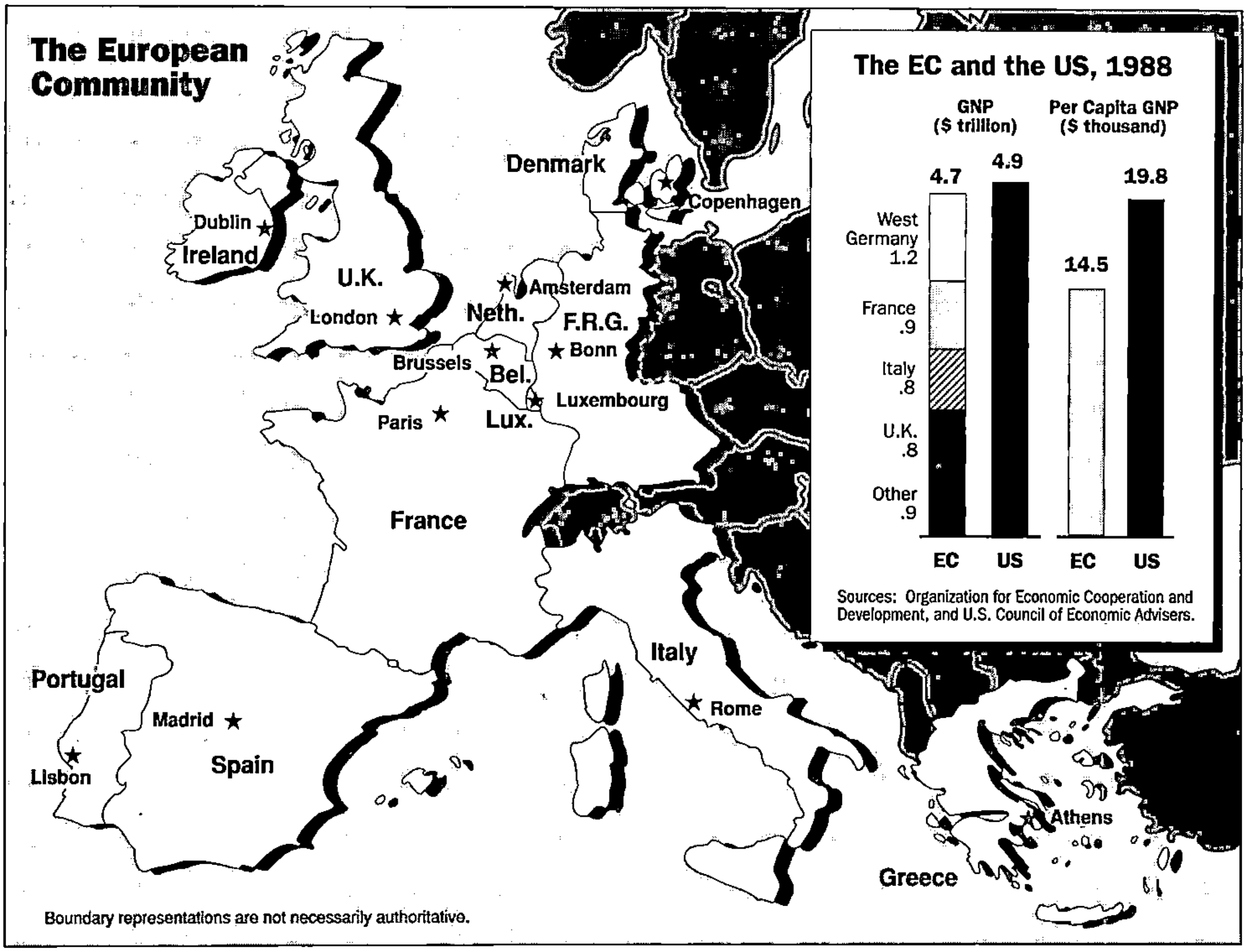
Exports (1988): *Worldwide*—$430.8 billion. *To US*—$84.4 billion (19.6% of EC exports).

EC and US Officials

Commission President: Jacques Delors, France

US Representative to the EC: Ambassador Thomas M.T. Niles, 40 Boulevard du Regent, B-1000, Brussels, Belgium; Tel. 32-2-513-4450.

EC Representative to the US: Ambassador Andreas Van Agt, 2100 M St., NW, Suite 707, Washington, D.C. 20037; Tel. 202-862-9500.



Boundary representations are not necessarily authoritative.

HISTORY

Peaceful union of European countries had been a dream for centuries, but not until the devastation of World War II was unity perceived as a necessity. Postwar economic chaos and the descent of what he called the "Iron Curtain" led Winston Churchill to declare in 1946: "We must create a sort of United States of Europe." Although they thought that unity was necessary for the reconstruction of the continent, national governments remained reluctant to cede any authority to a supranational body.

The primary aim of the Paris and Rome treaties establishing the European Communities (EC) was to remove the economic barriers that divided the member countries as the first steps toward political unity. To accomplish this, the treaties call for members to establish a common market, a common customs tariff, and common economic, agricultural, transport, and nuclear policies. The institutions and policies established by the treaties provide a framework within which the 12 EC members have agreed to integrate their economies and eventually consider forming a political union.

The Brussels Pact of 1948 created the first postwar European intergovernmental organization. Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg agreed to mutual military support and political cooperation. The military aspects of the pact were quickly overshadowed when the five signatories joined others in the NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) alliance with the United States.

In the political sphere, the Council of Europe was organized by the pact members along with Ireland, Denmark, Norway, Italy, and Sweden. The Council was designed to be more than a simple forum for discussion, but the British and the Scandinavian Governments thwarted federalist attempts to give the Council any supranational powers. All decisions were to be made by unanimous agreement of the ministers of each member state, effectively weakening the Council.

The establishment of an administrative framework for European economic cooperation was stimulated by US Secretary of State George Marshall's offer of vast aid in a joint recovery program. Federalists, led by French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman and Jean Monnet (now considered the "father" of a united Europe), thought that Europe would never regain its status in world affairs, effectively solve its domestic problems, or be able to protect itself unless national governments were integrated. They proposed a supranational authority to make decisions in the interest of the whole continent. The British and the Scandinavians, again preferring international cooperation rather than formal integration, prevented the incorporation of a federal element in this new body, the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC). The OEEC, established in 1948 and transformed in 1961 into the worldwide Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), was very effective in channeling US aid throughout the continent, but it had no supranational authority of its own.

Continuing their effort to develop a federal European authority, Schuman and Monnet proposed establishing the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) in 1950 "to place the entire Franco-German production of coal and steel under a common High Authority, in an organization open to other European countries." The French and German heavy industries urgently needed rebuilding, and the ECSC would facilitate growth as well as make war between the two countries "not merely inconceivable but physically impossible." Ratified by the Governments of France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg (the Six), the ECSC began functioning in 1952 and was the world's first international organization with an integrated federal governing body. The High Authority was empowered to act independently in the narrow but important economic fields of coal and steel production. The ECSC had limited financial independence, raising funds through levies on the coal and steel industries and the sale of bonds.

With Europe's immediate defense problem solved by NATO, efforts were concentrated on political and economic questions. Under the direction of Belgian Foreign Minister Paul Henri Spaak, the foreign ministers of the Six met to discuss proposals for an integrated economic system and a common structure for the development of nuclear energy. In 1957, the Six agreed to establish the European Economic Community (the EEC or Common Market) and the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM). The two treaties formally establishing the new communities to work with the ECSC were signed by the Six in Rome on March 25, 1957. The EEC and EURATOM began operating in January 1958. The wide-reaching EEC was given less supranational authority than the ECSC, although the economic union was viewed as a prerequisite for eventual political integration.

British ties to its Commonwealth and its desire to create a larger free trade area, as opposed to a customs union consisting only of the Six, resulted in the United Kingdom rejecting EEC and EURATOM membership. Britain, Austria, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, and Switzerland later formed the European Free Trade Association (EFTA). EFTA was designed to boost nonagricultural trade among its members and to provide a united platform for relations with the EEC.

In the 1960s, Commonwealth ties were becoming less important for Britain, and UK economic growth was slower than the impressive growth rate of the Six. The British, therefore, decided to join the Community, even though membership would result in a substantial increase in British food prices. A French veto temporarily blocked British membership, but in 1973, the United Kingdom, Denmark, and Ireland were admitted, creating the EC Nine. The Government of Norway also had agreed to accession, but membership was rejected in a referendum. A further enlargement took place on January 1, 1981, when Greece joined the Community, making it the EC Ten. The most recent expansion occurred with the addition of Spain and Portugal on January 1, 1986, creating the current EC Twelve.

INSTITUTIONS

The three communities—the ECSC, EEC, and EURATOM—had separate executive commissions and councils of ministers until their 1967 merger into the European Communities; a joint commission and a joint council of ministers were then established. The other major EC institutions are the European Parliament, the Court of Justice, and the Economic and Social Committee.

The Commission

The Commission, headquartered in Brussels, is made up of 17 commissioners appointed by common agreement of the 12 governments. Each country is represented, with the largest five—France, West Germany, Italy, Spain, and the United Kingdom—supplying two commissioners. According to the treaties, members of the Commission act independently of their governments and of the Council; they represent the interests of the Community as a whole.

The Commission's major responsibility is to oversee the implementation of the EC treaties. It initiates EC policy by making proposals and steers its proposals through the legislative process. The commissioners also conduct the EC's negotiations with nonmember states on behalf of the Community. The collection and disbursement of EC funds is another important Commission responsibility. The Commission's independence and its "right of initiation" of policy account for much of its supranational authority. To balance that independence, the Commission is subject to censure by the Parliament, which can force the entire Commission to resign as a body by a two-thirds majority vote.[1] A European civil service divided into 23 Directorates-General plus Commission services assists the Commission. The Commission president is appointed to a renewable 2-year term by the Council.

The Council

The Council, which has its secretariat in Brussels, represents the national governments of the 12 member states and is the primary decisionmaking body of the Community. The foreign ministers of the member states deal with the most important and wide-reaching topics, while more specific decisions are made by the respective councils of the ministers of agriculture, finance, industry, energy, social affairs, and others. The 1987 Single European Act created a less restrictive decisionmaking process by allowing most voting in the Council by qualified majority, rather than unanimity.[2] Exceptions include certain health and safety proposals that individual states can veto. At the same time, the act mandated an increased role for the European Parliament in the decisionmaking process.

The various ministerial groups meet monthly. Formal biannual European Council meetings discuss intra-Community and foreign policy issues. Each country assumes the Council presidency for a 6-month term. The Committee of Permanent Representatives, consisting of member country ambassadors to the Community in Brussels, assists the Council.

The European Parliament

The European Parliament (EP), the only EC institution that directly represents European citizens, has gained a greater role in EC decisionmaking in recent years. The Parliament has significant power over budgetary matters (except agricultural spending) because it can amend or reject the budget and approve its adoption. The Parliament also considers the Commission's proposals on their way to the Council of Ministers. Since 1987, the Parliament also has had the right to amend or reject certain legislation approved by the Council, which can overrule the Parliament only by a unanimous vote. The Parliament also has gained the right to approve or disapprove applications of nonmember countries to join the Community, as well as new association agreements.

The 518 deputies are elected to 5-year terms. The first direct elections were held in 1979. The Parliament was enlarged to its present size in January 1986, when 60 members from Spain and 24 members from Portugal took their seats. The members sit in transnational political groupings ranging across the political spectrum, including Socialists, Christian Democrats, Liberals, Conservatives, Communists, and Greens.

Many of the Parliament's specialized committees have emphasized development of truly "European" policies in areas such as the internal market, energy, industrial restructuring, and regional development funding. Direct elections ensure full public representation in the Community, and important tasks for the deputies include promoting the Community's work within their constituencies and increasing public support for an integrated Europe.

The Parliament meets monthly in week-long sessions in Strasbourg. The EP's Secretariat is located in Luxembourg; most Committee and Political Group meetings are held in Brussels.

The Court of Justice

The role of the EC Court of Justice is very similar to that of the US Supreme Court. The EC Court is the final authority for the interpretation of EC laws, as embodied in the treaties, regulations, and directives. Complaints about member-state treaty violations may be lodged by other members or by the Commission. Member governments, EC institutions, and individuals also can contest Commission and Council actions and member state implementation of EC legislation in the Court. The Court resolves conflicts between Community and national laws, and the Justices have played a major role in the process of removing barriers to the movement of goods, services, capital, and people among members. The Court's decisions are binding on all parties. Court decisions generally have tended to strengthen EC institutions and promote integrated EC policies.

The 13 Justices are appointed by the EC member governments and serve renewable 6-year terms. Court decisions are reached by a simple majority. All decisions are announced unanimously, but votes never are announced. The Court sits in Luxembourg.

The 1987 Single European Act introduced a new Court of First Instance, which essentially serves as a lower court. In addition, member state courts are obligated to directly enforce the Community treaties, thus creating a multi-layered judicial system.

The Economic and Social Committee

This consultative body of 156 members represents employers and unions as well as special interest groups such as consumers and farmers. The Committee enables a broad spectrum of interested producer and consumer groups to be actively involved in EC decisionmaking. Through a mandatory consultation process, the Committee submits its opinions to both the Councils of Ministers and the Commission.

BUDGET

Initially, the EC budget was funded by member-state contributions based on varying percentages of their gross domestic product (GDP). In 1977, those contributions were supplemented by revenue from agricultural levies and customs duties on EC imports. The GDP-based contributions were eliminated in 1979, as each state began paying 1% of the value-added tax (VAT) it collected on manufactured goods. Starting in 1986, the VAT contribution increased to 1.4%.

The Commission prepares the preliminary draft of each year's EC budget. The Council discusses the preliminary report and then issues a draft budget for EP approval. The Parliament can amend or reject the budget and is responsible for its final adoption.

The preliminary EC budget for 1990 is about $56 billion. The largest budget item, accounting for about two-thirds of the total, is agricultural expenditures. Other major budget items are energy and industrial programs, research, and development assistance to poorer regions of the Community, central and Eastern Europe, and Third World nations.

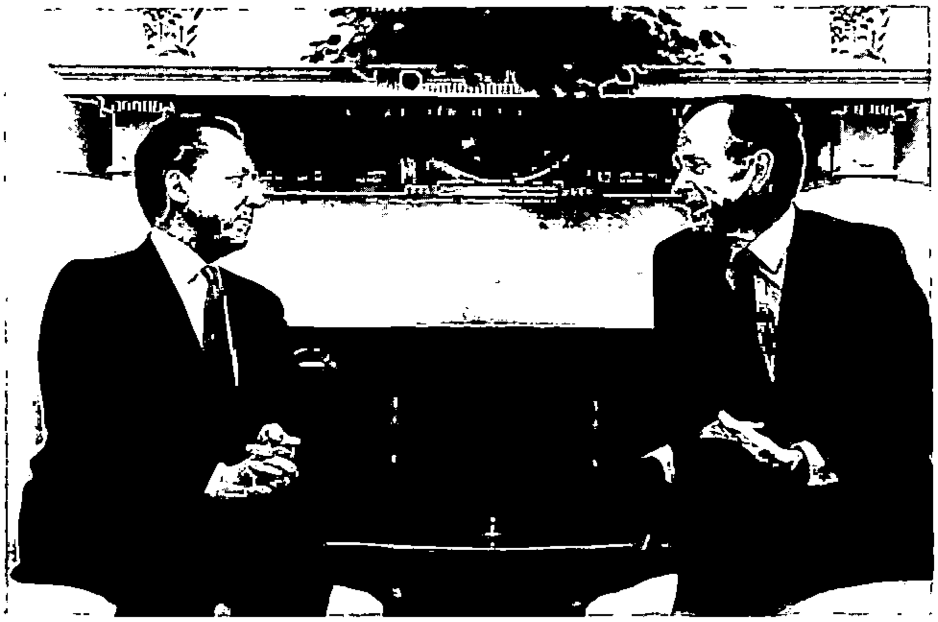
TRADE

The Customs Union

The authors of the EC treaties recognized that the economic keystone of unity would be a customs union permitting the free movement of goods, services, capital, and people within Western Europe. In 1958, the Community began the difficult process of eliminating all trade barriers among its members. Ten years later, all member-to-member duties were abolished, and a common external tariff of the Six was established. By 1977, this union was extended to include the new EC members—the United Kingdom, Denmark, and Ireland. Spain and Portugal, which joined in 1986, must dismantle their customs duties with other EC members before 1992 and must abolish their quantitative restrictions on intra-EC trade according to a timetable laid down for each.

The common external tariff is a key element in the customs union. Each EC member charges the same duty on a given import from a nonmember country. Agricultural imports are subject to the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). The CAP places variable levies on agricultural imports to raise their prices to those of EC-produced commodities.

Although tariffs have been eliminated within the Community, several kinds of nontariff barriers still exist. Some member states maintain protectionist measures that the Community has not yet been able to eliminate entirely, such as limiting public works contracts and adopting unilateral technical or safety standards that restrict trade. Numerous health and safety barriers to agricultural trade still exist. Individual firms and governments can register trade restriction complaints with the Commission, which attempts to eliminate the barriers through binding judicial action.



President Bush supports European efforts, led by EC Commission President Jacques Delors, to achieve economic and political integration. (White House photo)

External Trade

In 1988, trade among Community members was $1.24 trillion, while external trade was $890 billion, accounting for about 16% of world commerce, and making the EC the world's largest trading unit. Its total imports from third countries in 1988 were $459 billion, roughly the same amount as that of the United States. Most EC imports are raw materials and unprocessed goods. EC exports, most of which are processed goods such as machinery and vehicles, totaled $431 billion in 1988, compared with total US exports of $320 billion.

As provided for in Article 113 of the Treaty of Rome, the Community operates a common commercial policy adhered to by all member states. The Community's trade policy is based on the principles and obligations of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) to which all Community members are contracting parties. EC countries are active participants in the current Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, which are scheduled to be completed with a concluding conference in Brussels in December 1990.

In 1972-73, the Community concluded free trade agreements with the member states of EFTA—Austria, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland. These agreements provide for the elimination of barriers to trade on almost all industrial products between the member countries of the two trading blocs. Only products originating within the free-trade area receive preferential treatment. EFTA members maintain quotas and tariffs on agricultural products.

The Community has reached preferential trade agreements with Turkey, Yugoslavia, and Mediterranean countries and separately with 68 African, Caribbean, and Pacific countries. Nonpreferential agreements have been signed with Canada, India, Romania, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Bangladesh, China, and major Latin American countries. Most recently, the EC has concluded trade and commercial agreements with Poland, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, the Soviet Union, and Czechoslovakia.

The Community is the United States' largest trading partner. In 1989, total US-EC trade was $171.7 billion. The 1989 trade balance with the EC was in the US favor for the first time since 1982. In 1988, almost 24% of all US exports were purchased by the EC, which, in turn, provided almost 24% of US imports.

The United States and the EC are each other's most significant source of direct investment. By the end of 1988, the EC had $194 billion invested in the United States (the British are the largest foreign investors in America), and the United States had about $127 billion in the EC.

SINGLE MARKET PROGRAM

Recently, the EC has made remarkable progress toward achieving a goal it set for itself more than 30 years ago—a unified West European market without national barriers to the movement of goods, services, capital, and people. The 12 EC member states have committed themselves to the historically important policy initiative of creating a single market by the end of 1992. The EC is expected to have adopted most of its single market proposals by that time and to have made significant progress on related efforts toward more complete economic integration.

The EC is, to a great extent, still a set of 12 separate markets, with different regulations for banks, insurance companies, medicinal products, lawnmowers, and cheese, to name just a few areas. The single market program will create a single set of rules for doing business in Europe. Where EC-wide rules are not practical, the single market will ensure mutual recognition of other members' regulations so that technical standards and procedures no longer pose barriers to trade across national borders. This creates potentially vast economies of scale and should expand the size and wealth of the EC market.

The renewed effort to create a single market began in 1985, when member countries approved an ambitious plan outlining almost 300 legislative proposals. The 1987 Single European Act committed government leaders to adhere to the timetable and made passage of legislation easier. Since then, the EC Commission has finished its work in proposing more than 90% of the proposals (now 279), and the EC Council has adopted more than half of them into Community law. Member states must pass legislation to implement the directives, usually within 2 years of final agreement at the EC level.

Difficult areas remain in the single market program, notably in attempting to allow the free movement of people across national borders and in harmonizing policy on indirect taxation. However, momentum has been sustained, largely because most of the European public and businesses strongly support the program. When the major proposals are fully implemented, the Commission will have authority to control large mergers and acquisitions; will make a European company statute available throughout the Community; will enforce open procurement, allowing foreign participation (with some limitations) in all sectors except defense; and will provide a host of product and regulatory standards ranging from containers to automobiles to biotechnology. Many, but not all, of these standards will be based on existing international standards.

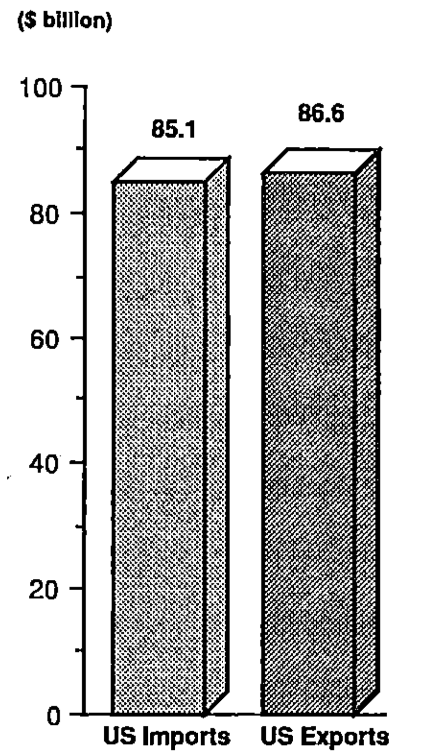
Further economic integration beyond trade and investment issues is under consideration. The Community already has sought or will pursue common policies on environmental protection, immigration, labor law, monetary and fiscal issues, and law enforcement against narcotics and terrorism. Questions of national sovereignty have exacerbated tension among some members and EC institutions. The debate indicates the difficult course ahead, and it is clear that many of these issues will be decided well after 1992.

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

Instituted in 1962, the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) has allowed the EC to become more than self-sufficient in many agricultural commodities and has provided stable incomes to the European farming population. The CAP, however, consumes about two-thirds of the EC budget and—through its complicated network of protection, price supports, and subsidies—has created large surpluses of many agricultural products. EC export subsidies, traditionally used to dispose of some of these surpluses, have helped to create a distorted and unstable market in agricultural commodities. Over the years, EC products benefiting from the CAP have displaced some US farm exports, particularly grains.

Since the EC already has a single agricultural market in many respects, the 1992 program will not have as great an effect as in other areas. The single market program aims to harmonize agricultural health rules for animals and plants, thereby reducing barriers that have kept the EC's agricultural markets somewhat segmented. As the Community eliminates border controls, it must act on the taxes or subsidies currently levied on agricultural trade at national borders. Further monetary harmonization is likely to result in the elimination of the special agricultural exchange rates which also have served to protect markets from intra-EC competition.

US Trade With EC, 1989



Sources: US Department of Commerce

An EC budget package adopted in February 1988, aimed at balancing the budget and reducing growth in agricultural expenditures over a 4-year period, to a great extent has removed agriculture as a contentious internal EC issue. The agreement resolved short-term budgetary problems by basically resorting to supply management techniques. Although the package is reducing somewhat agricultural oversupply within the EC and is helping to limit new pressures on international agricultural markets, it does little to increase the market orientation of EC agriculture. The global reform of agricultural policies remains an important US objective and a major task of the current round of multilateral trade negotiations.

ENERGY

The European Community is sensitive to the need for reducing foreign energy dependence, particularly on oil imports, through conservation and other measures. In September 1986, the Council set EC targets for 1995 which would limit oil consumption to 40% of total energy consumption and maintain net oil imports at less than one-third of total energy consumption. The Community has an active program of research into alternate energy sources, including biomass, synthetic fuel, solar, and geothermal development. Nuclear energy also is widely used in certain EC member states, but there is intense and growing public concern about nuclear safety issues, particularly following the Chernobyl accident in the Soviet Union.

EURATOM, established following the first European energy crisis in 1956, is responsible for the procurement and distribution of nuclear fuels in the Community. It also undertakes research in nuclear development, provides financing for nuclear energy projects, and exercises safety and security responsibilities over member-country facilities.

THE EUROPEAN MONETARY SYSTEM

In 1979, the Community inaugurated the European Monetary System (EMS). The EMS replaced the "snake" in an effort to reduce exchange fluctuations.[3] The EMS provides for frequent discussions among central bankers and for intervention in foreign exchange markets to maintain the value of each EC currency within a narrow range vis-a-vis the European Currency Unit (ECU) and each other currency. All Community members belong to the EMS. However, the United Kingdom, Greece, and Portugal do not participate in the system's exchange rate mechanism, which represents a commitment by the participants to maintain their exchange rates within a very narrow band. The founders of the EMS maintained that exchange rate stability was essential to increase trade and also would provide impetus for better coordination of monetary and fiscal policies. In addition to currency swap arrangements for defense of currency parities, the EMS includes a reserve fund. The ECU, a combination of 12 member currencies, is the Community's budget and accounting unit.[4]

Jacques Delors, the Commission President, has drawn up a three-phase plan for broadening the EMS into an economic and monetary union (EMU).

Under Phase I, all EC governments are committed to join the exchange rate mechanism, and finance ministers and central bank governors would cooperate more closely on policy decisions. Later phases of the Delors Plan envisage a central bank and a common currency, but several EC members, particularly the United Kingdom, have opposed aspects of the plan. In 1989, Community leaders decided that on July 1, 1990, the EC will begin implementing Phase I of the Delors Plan. An intergovernmental conference will convene in late 1990 to consider what changes to the EC treaties would be required for EMU. Treaty changes must be approved by all 12 of the member countries.

POLITICAL COOPERATION

Coordination of the foreign policies of the EC members was not included in the three treaties but was undertaken voluntarily in 1970. In 1987, European political cooperation was formalized in the Single European Act. Recently, this cooperation has increased to a wider range of foreign policy issues. Topics included under the act are such key areas as Eastern Europe, the Middle East, Central America, nuclear and conventional disarmament, and nuclear nonproliferation. A secretariat to administer the act has been established in Brussels.

The 12 foreign ministers meet at least quarterly to discuss political coordination. The foreign ministers attempt at these meetings to coordinate the broad lines of the members' international policies and to issue joint statements of policy. In addition to these formal meetings, the foreign ministers gather informally twice a year, unaccompanied by staff. The ministers also discuss political cooperation during the twice-yearly meetings of the European Council, at which the 12 EC heads of government meet.

The meetings of the foreign ministers are prepared for by the EC Political Committee, comprising senior officials from the 12 foreign ministries, who meet monthly to prepare specific issues for ministerial discussion. The Political Committee also meets in New York in September at the opening of the UN General Assembly.

Further Information

These titles are provided as a general indication of material published on the European Community. The Department of State does not endorse unofficial publications.

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RELATIONS WITH EUROPE

The success of the European Community has encouraged other countries to seek membership. Turkey and Austria have applied, but the EC has indicated that it will put off consideration of new applications until after the completion of the single market. In addition, the EC has association agreements with Yugoslavia, Turkey, and Cyprus. EC leaders expect to negotiate association agreements with a number of East European countries in response to recent developments there.

Recently, the EC has developed closer ties with the EFTA countries, which already have many of the same industrial and technical standards that apply in the Community. The two groups have agreed to negotiate a closer relationship, to be known as the European Economic Space. This may involve EFTA agreement to implement many EC directives while the EC would give EFTA a role in the development of future rules.

Although EC countries have longstanding political and economic ties with the countries of Eastern Europe, the EC itself only recently has established diplomatic relations with most states of central and Eastern Europe. In 1988, the EC and the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA), an economic organization of communist countries, agreed to recognize each other. Trade agreements have been signed with Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Bulgaria, and the Soviet Union.

In July 1989, the EC Commission was designated by the seven economic summit partners to play a coordinating role for Western assistance to Poland and Hungary. Since then, major political and economic reforms taking place throughout Eastern Europe have caused a reevaluation of the Community's relationship to that region. The EC has been a major contributor of assistance to the region and has eased access to its markets for these countries. A European Bank for Reconstruction and Development has been established to assist economy recovery and reform in Eastern Europe. Trade and investment flows between the EC and Eastern Europe are expected to increase as market forces play a greater role in East European economies. The United States has worked with the European Community in mobilizing economic and financial support for the reforming nations in Eastern and central Europe.

THIRD WORLD RELATIONS

Improving relations with the Third World long has been a high priority for the Community. In addition to its desire to contribute to the economic and social advancement of less developed countries, the Community seeks reliable supplies of primary products and markets for its exports. The Community has become one of the major providers of Third World assistance with programs such as food aid, rural development, and refugee relief. In 1987, aid disbursements were $1.9 billion, but EC aid commitments have been substantially higher in 1988 and 1989. The EC program is separate from assistance programs provided by the member states.

The Community's most notable accomplishment has been the Lome Convention, a framework for development cooperation with 68 African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) countries. Signed in 1975 and renewed in 1979, 1985, and 1989 for a 10-year period beginning in 1990, the agreement provides aid for development projects, free access to EC markets for almost all manufactured imports from ACP countries, and incentives to promote European investment in the developing states. The most recent agreement (Lome IV) puts greater emphasis on market-oriented economic reform in recipient countries and on human rights. About 65% of EC aid goes to the ACP states. Since 1978, 40% of ACP exports have gone to the Community, which imports about 10% of its raw materials from the Lome signatories.

One innovative aspect of the Lome Convention is the Stabex system. A kind of insurance policy against poor trade years, Stabex (export receipts stabilization system) provides currency transfers to countries heavily dependent on a small number of commodities for export earnings in years when export receipts drop significantly because of poor harvests or low world prices. Lome IV is designed to encourage diversification to other crops. The Lome Convention provides a similar scheme, Sysmin, to cover mineral export earning losses.

US-EC RELATIONS

The United States has supported and welcomes European efforts to achieve economic and political integration. As Europe moves toward its goal of a common internal market, and as its institutions for political cooperation evolve, the link between the United States and the EC will become even more important. The United States wants this transatlantic cooperation to keep pace with European integration and institutional reform.

The United States and the Community have a continuing dialogue on all political and economic issues of mutual interest, and they engage in direct negotiations on trade issues. The US Government is following the progress of the EC's single market program and is working with the European public and private sectors to ensure that American interests are not discriminated against in post-1992 Europe. The United States seeks a European Community open to cooperation with others.

The US Government consults with the Commission regularly throughout the year, often at the Cabinet level. In the past there have been annual US-EC meetings in Brussels on a ministerial level, but there are plans to hold these meetings twice a year beginning in 1990. On February 27, 1990, President Bush and Irish Prime Minister Haughey, representing the Community, agreed to biannual US-EC summit meetings and to biannual meetings between the US Secretary of State and the 12 EC foreign ministers. The United States also is enhancing its relationship with the European political cooperation process.

Delegations from the US House of Representatives and the European Parliament also meet twice a year. Close relationships are further maintained through the US Mission to the European Communities, headed by an ambassador in Brussels, and through the Delegation of the European Communities in Washington, D.C., headed by the EC ambassador.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

The US Mission to the EC is directed by Ambassador Thomas M.T. Niles and is located at 40 Boulevard du Regent, B-1000, in Brussels, Belgium; Tel. 32-2-513-4450; Telex 846-21336. The EC Delegation to the United States, headed by Ambassador Andreas Van Agt, and its Information Services Office are at 2100 M Street, NW, 7th floor, Washington, D.C. 20037; Tel. 202-862-9500. The EC Information Services in New York City is at One Dag Hammarskjold Plaza, 245 East 47th Street, New York, NY 10017; Tel. 212-371-3804. ■

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1 This action has never been taken.

2 EC member states have the following votes in the Council: West Germany (10), France (10), Italy (10), United Kingdom (10), Spain (8), Belgium (5), Greece (5), Netherlands (5), Portugal (5), Denmark (3), Ireland (3), and Luxembourg (2). Total=76. Qualified majority=54; blocking minority=23.

3 The "snake" was a set of upper and lower limits of currency exchange rates; the central banks of the participating European countries pledged to intervene in the currency market to keep the value of their currencies within fixed limits.

4 The ECU value against the US dollar was $1.21 at the end of March 1990. During 1989, the average ECU value against the US dollar was $1.10.

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Writer: Robert Coe

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Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
13. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01o]. (1 pp.)	4/14/92	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Saturday, July 4, 1992 [2]

Date Closed: 9/17/2019	**OA/ID Number:** 90694-006
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2009-0166-S[4] **Re-review Case #:** **P-2/P-5 Review Case #:**	**Appeal Case #:** **Appeal Disposition:** **Disposition Date:**
AR Case #: **AR Disposition:** **AR Disposition Date:**	**MR Case #:** **MR Disposition:** **MR Disposition Date:**

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile

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

P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]

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15. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01q]. (1 pp.)	6/27/91	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
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Date Closed: 9/17/2019	**OA/ID Number:** 90694-006
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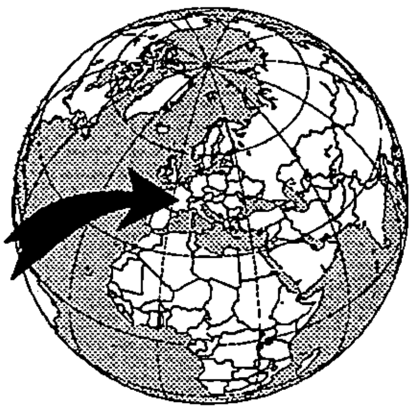
Country Profile

France



Official Name: French Republic

Geography

Area: 551,670 sq. km. (220,668 sq. mi.); largest West European country, about ur-fifths the size of Texas.
ities: *Capital*—Paris. *Other cities*—Marseille, Lyon, Toulouse, Strasbourg, Nice, Bordeaux.
Terrain: Varied.
Climate: Temperate; similar to that of the eastern US.

People

Nationality: *Noun and adjective*—French.
Population: (Mar. 1990): 58 million (with overseas departments and territories). Metropole alone (Mar. 1990): 56 million.
Annual growth rate (1989 est.): 0.5%.
Ethnic groups: Celtic and Latin with Teutonic, Slavic, North African, Indochinese, and Basque minorities.
Religion: Roman Catholic 90%.
Language: French.
Education: *Years compulsory*—10. *Literacy*—99%.
Health: *Infant mortality rate*—8/1,000.
Work force (24 million, 1987): *Services*—47%. *Industry and commerce*—45%. *Agriculture*—8%.
Unemployment rate (1989 est.): 9%.

Government

Type: Republic.
Constitution: September 28, 1958.
Branches: *Executive*—president (chief of state); prime minister (head of government). *Legislative*—bicameral parliament (577-member National Assembly, 319-member Senate). *Judicial*—Court of Cassation (civil and criminal law), Council of State (administrative court), Constitutional Council (constitutional law).
Subdivisions: 22 administrative regions containing 95 departments (metropolitan France). Four overseas departments (Guadeloupe, Martinique, French Guiana, and Reunion); five overseas territories (New Caledonia, French Polynesia, Wallis and Futuna Islands, and French Southern and Antarctic Territories); and two special status territories (Mayotte and St. Pierre and Miquelon).
Political parties: Socialist Party (PS), Rally for the Republic (RPR—Gaullists/Conservatives), Union for French Democracy (UDF—center-right), Parti Republicain (PR—center-right), Communist Party (PCF), National Front (FN), various minor parties.
Suffrage: Universal over 18.
Defense (1990): 16% of central government budget.
Flag: Three vertical stripes of blue, white, and red.

Economy

GDP (1989 est.): $958 billion.
Avg. annual growth rate (1989 est.): 4.5%.
Per capita GDP (1989 est.): $17,185.
Avg. inflation rate (1989 est.): 4%.
Natural resources: Coal, iron ore, bauxite, fish, forests.
Agriculture: *Products*—beef, dairy products, cereals, sugar beets, potatoes, wine grapes.
Industry: *Types*—steel, machinery, textiles and clothing, chemicals, food processing, aircraft, electronics, transportation.
Trade (1989 est.): *Exports*—$179 billion: chemicals, electronics, automobiles, automobile spare parts, machinery, aircraft, foodstuffs. *Imports*—$186 billion: crude petroleum, electronics, machinery, chemicals, automobiles, automobile spare parts. *Major partners*—Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg, Italy, US, UK, Netherlands, Japan.

Principal Government Officials

President—Francois Mitterrand
Prime Minister—Edith Cresson
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Roland Dumas
Ambassador to the United States—Jacques Andreani
Ambassador to the United Nations—Jean-Bernard P.H.P. Merimee ■

US Department of State
Bureau of Public Affairs
Office of Public Communication

February 24, 1992

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16. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01r]. (1 pp.)	4/14/92	(b)(1)	

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Re-review Case #:		**Appeal Disposition:**	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		**Disposition Date:**	
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17. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01s]. (1 pp.)	10/29/91	(b)(1)	

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Date Closed: 9/17/2019	**OA/ID Number:** 90694-006
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2009-0166-S[4] **Re-review Case #:** **P-2/P-5 Review Case #:**	**Appeal Case #:** **Appeal Disposition:** **Disposition Date:**
AR Case #: **AR Disposition:** **AR Disposition Date:**	**MR Case #:** **MR Disposition:** **MR Disposition Date:**

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

Deed of Gift Restrictions

C(1) Closed by Executive Order 13526, governing access to national security information
C(2) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the information
C(3) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift [formerly listed as only C]
PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile

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

P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
19. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01u]. (1 pp.)	6/20/90	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Saturday, July 4, 1992 [2]

Date Closed: 9/17/2019	**OA/ID Number:** 90694-006
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2009-0166-S[4] **Re-review Case #:** **P-2/P-5 Review Case #:**	**Appeal Case #:** **Appeal Disposition:** **Disposition Date:**
AR Case #: **AR Disposition:** **AR Disposition Date:**	**MR Case #:** **MR Disposition:** **MR Disposition Date:**

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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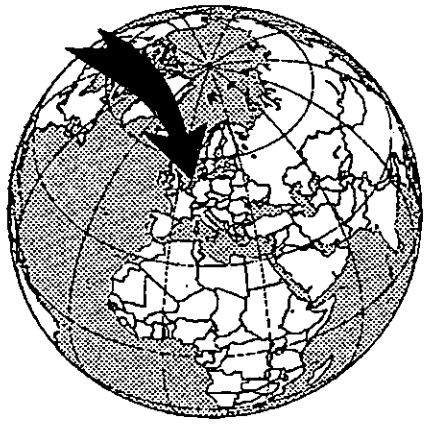
Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]

Country Profile

Netherlands



Official Name: Kingdom of the Netherlands

Geography

Area: 41,473 sq. km. (16,464 sq. mi.).
Population: 15 million.
Cities: *Capital*—Amsterdam (pop. 687,450). *Others*—The Hague, seat of government, (pop. 449,350); Rotterdam, principal port (pop. 558,850); Utrecht (pop. 231,750).
Terrain: Coastal lowland.
Climate: Northern maritime.

People

Nationality: *Noun and adjective*—Dutch.
Ethnic groups: Predominantly Dutch; largest minority communities are Moroccans, Turks, Surinamese, and Indonesians.
Religions: Roman Catholic, Protestant, and other.
Language: Dutch.
Education: *Years compulsory*—10. *Attendance*—nearly 100%. *Literacy*—98%.
Health: *Infant mortality rate*—6/1,000. *Life expectancy*—76 yrs. (males, 73 yrs.; females, 79 yrs.).
Work force (6 million, 1985): *Services*—45%. *Industry*—30%. *Trade*—17%. *Agriculture*—1.4%.
Of the above total, government—23% of the work force.

Government

Type: Parliamentary democracy under a constitutional monarch.
Constitution: 1814 and 1848.
Branches: *Executive*—monarch (chief of state), prime minister (head of government), Cabinet. *Legislative*—bicameral parliament (First and Second Chambers). *Judicial*—Supreme Court.
Subdivisions: 12 provinces.
Political parties: Christian Democratic Appeal (CDA), Labor Party (PvdA), Liberal Party (VVD), Democrats '66 (D'66), other minor parties.
Suffrage: Universal over 18.
Defense (1989): 3% of GNP.
Flag: Three horizontal stripes—red, white, and blue, from top to bottom.

Economy

GNP (1989): $224 billion.
GNP per capita (1988): $15,000.
Annual growth rate (1989): 4%.
Per capita income (1989): $13,424.
Inflation (1989): 1%.
Unemployment (1989): 6%.
Gov't deficit/GNP (1989): 5%; US: 3%.
Natural resources: Natural gas.
Agriculture (4% of Net National Income (NNI)): *Products*—dairy, poultry, meat, flower bulbs, cut flowers, vegetables/fruits, sugar beets, potatoes, wheat, barley, oats.
Industry (19% of NNI): *Types*—steel, metal products, electronics, bulk chemicals, natural gas, petroleum products, transport equipment.
Trade (1989): *Exports*—$103 billion: mineral fuels, chemical products, machinery and transport equipment, foodstuffs. *Imports*—$104 billion: mineral fuels and crude petroleum, machinery, chemical products, foodstuffs. *Major trade partners*—Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg, France, UK, US.
Foreign development aid: 1.5% of NNI (1990 est.: $3 billion).

Principal Government Officials

Head of State—Queen Beatrix
Prime Minister—Ruud Lubbers
Vice Prime Minister and Finance—Wim Kok
Foreign Affairs—Hans van den Broek
Ambassador to the United States—Johan H. Meesman
Ambassador to the United Nations—Robert Jan van Schaik ■

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
20. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01v]. (1 pp.)	9/19/90	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Saturday, July 4, 1992 [2]

Date Closed:	9/17/2019	**OA/ID Number:**	90694-006
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2009-0166-S[4]	**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

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

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PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile

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

P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]

Country Profile

Belgium

Official Name: Kingdom of Belgium

Geography

Area: 30,519 sq. km. (11,799 sq. mi.); about the size of Maryland.
Cities: *Capital*—Brussels (pop. 1 million). *Other cities*—Antwerp (463,000), Ghent (234,000), Liege (211,000).
Terrain: Varies from coastal plains in northwest, through gently rolling countryside in the center, to the Ardennes Mountains in the southeast.
Climate: Cool, temperate, and rainy.

People

Nationality: *Noun and adjective*—Belgian(s).
Population (1989 est.): 1 million.
Annual growth rate: -1%
Languages: Dutch 57%, French 33%, legally bilingual region of Brussels 9%, German 0.7%.
Religion: Roman Catholic 75%.
Education: *Years compulsory*—to age 18. *Literacy*—98%.
Health: *Infant mortality rate* (1989)—9/1,000. *Life expectancy* (1989)—70 yrs. men, 77 yrs. women.
Work force (1987) 4 million: *Services and transportation*—37%. *Industry and commerce*—26%. *Public service*—23%. *Agriculture*—2%. *Unemployment*—10%.

Government

Type: Parliamentary democracy under a constitutional monarch.
Independence: 1830.
Constitution: 1989 (revised).
Branches: *Executive*—king (chief of state), prime minister (head of government), council of ministers (cabinet). *Legislative*—bicameral parliament (Senate and House of Representatives); regional assemblies with executives for regional affairs for Brussels, Flanders and Wallonia; community assemblies with executives for cultural affairs for Dutch-speaking, Francophone, and German-speaking communities. *Judicial*—Court of Cassation.
Subdivisions: 3 regions (Brussels, Flanders, Wallonia); 3 cultural communities (Flemish, Francophone, German); 9 provinces; 589 communes.
Political parties: Flemish Social Christians (CVP), Francophone Social Christians (PSC), Francophone Socialists (PS), Flemish Socialists (SP), Flemish Liberal (PVV), Francophone Liberal (PRL), *Volksunie* (VU), Francophone Democratic Front (FDF), Flemish Ecologists (AGALEV), *Vlaams Blok* (VB), Francophone Ecologists (ECOLO), Communist Party (PCB).
Suffrage: Compulsory at 18.
Central government budget (1989 est): $51 billion.
Defense (1987): $3 billion, or 6% of budget.
Flag: Three vertical bands—black, yellow, and red.

Economy

GNP (1988): $153 billion.
Annual growth rate (1989 est.): 3%.
Per capita income (1987): $10,300.
Avg. inflation rate (1986-89): 1%.
Natural resources: Coal.
Agriculture (2% of GNP): *Products*—livestock, including dairy cattle, grain, sugarbeets, nursery products, flax, tobacco, potatoes, other vegetables, fruits.
Industry (31% of GNP): *Types*—machinery, iron and steel, coal, textiles, chemicals, glass, pharmaceuticals, manufactured goods.
Trade (1988): *Exports*—$104 billion: machinery, chemicals, food and livestock, jewelry, iron and steel, refined oil products. *Imports*—$95 billion: machinery, fuels, chemical products, jewelry, food. *Major trade partners*—Germany, France, the Netherlands.
Economic aid budgeted (1990): $500 million.

Principal Government Officials

Head of State—King Baudouin I
Prime Minister—Wilfried A.E. Martens
Foreign Minister—Mark Eyskens
Ambassador to the United States—Jean Cassiers
Ambassador to the United Nations—Paul Noterdaeme ■

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
21. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01w]. (1 pp.)	2/5/91	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Saturday, July 4, 1992 [2]

Date Closed: 9/17/2019	**OA/ID Number:** 90694-006
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2009-0166-S[4] **Re-review Case #:** **P-2/P-5 Review Case #:**	**Appeal Case #:** **Appeal Disposition:** **Disposition Date:**
AR Case #: **AR Disposition:** **AR Disposition Date:**	**MR Case #:** **MR Disposition:** **MR Disposition Date:**

RESTRICTION CODES

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

P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
22. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01x]. (1 pp.)	6/20/90	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Saturday, July 4, 1992 [2]

Date Closed: 9/17/2019	**OA/ID Number:** 90694-006
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2009-0166-S[4]	**Appeal Case #:**
Re-review Case #:	**Appeal Disposition:**
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	**Disposition Date:**
AR Case #:	**MR Case #:**
AR Disposition:	**MR Disposition:**
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RESTRICTION CODES

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
23. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01y]. (1 pp.)	11/15/91	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Saturday, July 4, 1992 [2]

Date Closed: 9/17/2019	**OA/ID Number:** 90694-006
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2009-0166-S[4] **Re-review Case #:** **P-2/P-5 Review Case #:**	**Appeal Case #:** **Appeal Disposition:** **Disposition Date:**
AR Case #: **AR Disposition:** **AR Disposition Date:**	**MR Case #:** **MR Disposition:** **MR Disposition Date:**

RESTRICTION CODES

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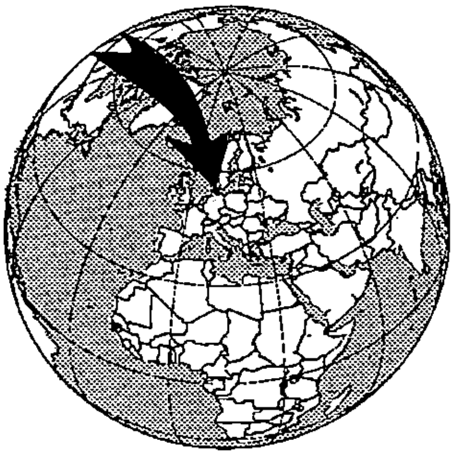
Country Profile

Denmark



Official Name: Kingdom of Denmark

Geography*

Area: 43,076 sq. km. (16,632 sq. mi.); slightly smaller than Vermont and New Hampshire combined.
Cities: *Capital*—Copenhagen (pop. 1 million in Greater Copenhagen). *Other cities*—Aarhus (195,000), Odense (137,000), Aalborg (114,000).
Terrain: Low and flat or slightly rolling; highest elevation is 173 m. (568 ft.).
Climate: Temperate. The terrain, location, and prevailing westerly winds make the weather changeable.

People

Nationality: *Noun*—Dane(s). *Adjective*—Danish.
Population (1988, excluding Greenland and the Faroe Islands): 6 million.
Annual growth rate (1987): 0.8%.
Density: 119 per sq. km. (308/sq. mi.).
Ethnic groups: Scandinavian, Eskimo, Faroese, German.
Religion: Evangelical Lutheran (about 97%).
Languages: Danish, Faroese, Greenlandic (an Eskimo dialect), some German. English is the predominant second language.
Education: *Years compulsory*—9. *Attendance*—100%. *Literacy*—99%.
Health: *Infant mortality rate* (within first year, 1986)—8/1,000. *Life expectancy*—men 72 yrs., women 78 yrs.
Work force (1987, 3 million): *Industry and commerce*—50%. *Government*—30%. *Services*—12%. *Agriculture and fisheries*—6%.

Government

Type: Constitutional monarchy.
Constitution: June 5, 1953.
Branches: *Executive*—queen (chief of state), prime minister (head of government), cabinet. *Legislative*—unicameral parliament (*Folketing*). *Judicial*—appointed Supreme Court.
Political parties (represented in the *Folketing*): Social Democratic, Conservative, Liberal, Progress, Socialist People's, Radical Liberal, Center Democratic, Christian People's.
Suffrage: Universal adult.
Administrative subdivisions: 14 counties.
Defense (1989): About 2% of GDP.
Flag: A white cross on a red field. The Faroe Islands and Greenland maintain separate flags under their respective home-rule governments.

Economy

GDP (1989): $105 billion.
Annual growth rate (1989): 1%.
Per capita income: $20,000.
Avg. inflation rate last 5 yrs.: 4%.
Agriculture (and related production, 6% of GDP): *Products*—meat, dairy products, fish.
Industry (19% of GDP): *Types*—industrial and construction equipment, electronics, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, furniture, textiles.
Natural resources: *North Sea*—oil and gas, fish. *Greenland*—fish, zinc, lead, iron ore, coal, molybdenum, cryolite, uranium. *The Faroe Islands*—fish.
Trade (1989): *Exports*—$28 billion: machinery and instruments (24%), meat and meat products (10%), chemical, medical and pharmaceutical products (10%), fish and fish products (6%), transport equipment (including ships) (5%), textiles and apparel (4%), and furniture (4%). *Imports*—$27 billion: machinery (10%), iron, steel, and metals (10%), transport equipment (excluding ships) (7%), crude oils and petroleum products (5%), paper and paperboard (4%), and fish and fish products (3%). *Partners*—Germany 20%, Sweden 12%, UK 10%, US 6%, Central and Eastern Europe 3%.

Principal Government Officials

Head of State—Queen Margrethe II
Prime Minister—Poul Schlueter
Foreign Minister—Uffe Ellemann-Jensen
Ambassador to the United States—Peter Dyvig
Ambassador to the United Nations—Bent Haakonsen

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*Excludes Greenland and the Faroe Islands. ■

US Department of State
Bureau of Public Affairs
Office of Public Communication

February 24, 1992

Country Profile

Germany

Official Name: Federal Republic of Germany

Geography

Area: 357,000 sq. km. (137,838 sq. mi.); about the size of Montana.
Cities: *Capital*—Berlin (pop. about 3 million). *Seat of government*—Bonn (pop. 287,000). Plans are currently being formulated to move the Parliament, the Offices of the President and the Chancellor, and several major ministries to Berlin over the next few years. *Other cities*—Hamburg (1.5 million), Munich (1 million), Cologne (946,000), Frankfurt (635,000).
Terrain: Low plain in the north; high plains, hills, and basins in the center and east; alpine region in the south.
Climate: Cooler and rainier than much of the US.

People

Nationality: *Noun and adjective*—German(s).
Population (1990 est.): 79 million.
Ethnic groups: Primarily German; Danish minority in the north, Serbian (Slavic) minority in the east.
Religions: Almost evenly divided between Protestant and Roman Catholic.
Language: German.
Education: *Years compulsory*—10. *Attendance*—100%. *Literacy*—99%.
Health (in the original 11 states): *Infant mortality rate* (1990)—6/1,000. *Life expectancy at birth* (1990)—women 81 yrs., men 73 yrs.
Work force: 4 million (1990 est., including the 11 million workers in the former GDR).

Government

Type: Federal Republic.
Founded: 1949. (Basic Law, i.e., constitution, promulgated on May 23, 1949). On October 3, 1990, the FRG and the GDR unified in accordance with Article 23 of the FRG Basic Law.
Branches: *Executive*—president (titular chief of state), chancellor (executive head of government). *Legislative*—bicameral parliament. *Judicial*—independent, Federal Constitutional Court.
Subdivisions: 16 *Laender* (states).
Major political parties: Christian Democratic Union (CDU); Christian Social Union (CSU); Social Democratic Party (SPD); Free Democratic Party (FDP); Greens/Alliance 90; Party of Democratic Socialism (PDS).
Suffrage: Universal at 18.
Defense (original 11 states, 1990): 2% of GNP.
Flag: Three horizontal bands—black, red, and gold—from top to bottom.

Economy

(for original 11 states)

GNP (1989): $1 trillion.
Annual growth rate (1989): 4%.
Per capita income: $19,317.
Inflation rate (1988): 3%.
Natural resources: Iron, hard coal, lignite, potash, natural gas.
Agriculture (2 % of GNP): *Products*—corn, wheat, potatoes, sugar beets, hops, wine, lumber, fish.
Industry (40% of GNP): *Types*—iron and steel, coal, chemicals, electrical products, ships, vehicles, construction.
Trade (1989): *Exports*—$367 billion: chemicals, motor vehicles, iron and steel products, manufactured goods, electrical products. *Major markets* (1988)—European Community (EC) 54%, other European countries 19%, US 8%, developing countries 7%. *Imports*—$269 billion: food, petroleum products, manufactured goods, electrical products, automobiles, apparel. *Major suppliers* (1988)—EC countries 52%, other European countries 16%, US 7%, developing countries 10%.

Principal Government Officials

President—Richard von Weizsaecker
Chancellor—Helmut Kohl
Foreign Minister—Hans-Dietrich Genscher
Ambassador to the United States—Dr. Juergen Ruhfus
Ambassador to the United Nations—Detlew Graf zu Rantzau ■

US Department of State
Bureau of Public Affairs
Office of Public Communication

February 24, 1992

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
24. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01z]. (1 pp.)	12/3/91	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Saturday, July 4, 1992 [2]

Date Closed: 9/17/2019	**OA/ID Number:** 90694-006
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2009-0166-S[4] **Re-review Case #:** **P-2/P-5 Review Case #:**	**Appeal Case #:** **Appeal Disposition:** **Disposition Date:**
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RESTRICTION CODES

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
25. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01aa]. (1 pp.)	11/14/91	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Saturday, July 4, 1992 [2]

Date Closed:	9/17/2019	**OA/ID Number:**	90694-006
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2009-0166-S[4]	**Appeal Case #:**	
Re-review Case #:		**Appeal Disposition:**	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		**Disposition Date:**	
AR Case #:		**MR Case #:**	
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RESTRICTION CODES

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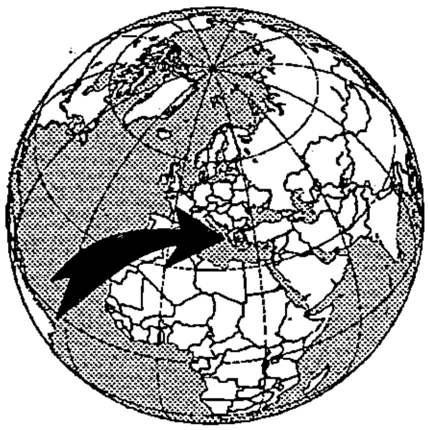
PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile

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

P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]

Country Profile

Greece



Official Name:
Hellenic Republic

Geography

Area: 131,957 sq. km. (51,146 sq. mi.) including islands; roughly the size of Alabama.
Cities: *Capital*—(greater) Athens (3 million). *Other cities*—Thessaloniki (705,000), Patras (154,600), Iraklion (111,000).
Terrain: Largely mountainous interior, with coastal plains; many islands.
Climate: Temperate.

People

Nationality: Noun and adjective—Greek(s).
Population (1990 est.): 10 million.
Ethnic groups: Greek 98%, other 2%.
Religions: Greek Orthodox 97%, Muslim 2%, other 1%.
Language: Greek.
Education: *Years compulsory*—9. *Literacy*—men 96%, women 89%.
Health (1984): *Infant mortality rate*—14/1,000. *Life expectancy*—men 72 yrs., women 75 yrs.
Work force (1988): *Services*—43%. *Agriculture*—27%. *Industry*—27%.

Government

Type: Presidential parliamentary republic.
Independence: 1827.
Constitution: June 1975, amended March 1986.
Branches: *Executive*—president (chief of state), elected May 1990 for 5 years; prime minister (head of government). *Legislative*—unicameral parliament (*Vouli*) elected April 1990; parliamentary system with 4-year (maximum) term. *Judicial*—supreme court (*Areios Pagos*).
Major political parties: New Democracy (ND), Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK), Left Alliance (*Synaspismos*)—coalition of leftist parties and former Communist Party elements, and Communist Party of Greece (KKE).
Suffrage: Universal at 18.
Administrative subdivisions: 51 prefectures (*nomi*), 13 regional districts (*periferiarchies*).
Central government budget (1988 projected): $25 billion.
Defense (1988 projected): About 11% of central government budget, 5% of GDP.
Flag: Four white and five blue alternating horizontal stripes, with a white cross on the upper staff corner.

Economy

GDP (1989): $67 billion.
Annual growth rate (1990): 0.1%.
Inflation (1991 est): 17%.
Natural resources: Bauxite, lignite, magnesite, oil.
Agriculture (13% of GDP, 1989): *Products*—grains, fruits (especially olives, olive oil, and raisins), vegetables, wine, tobacco, cotton, livestock, dairy products.
Industry (including mining, electricity and construction): *Manufactured goods* (30% of GDP, 1989)—processed foods, shoes, textiles, metals, chemicals, electrical equipment, cement, glass, transport equipment, petroleum products, construction, electrical power. *Services* (57% of GDP, 1989)—transportation, communications, trade, banking, public administration, defense.
Trade: *Exports* (1989)—$6 billion: textiles, metal products, cement, chemicals, pharmaceuticals. *Major markets* (1988)—EC 64%, Middle East and North Africa 8%, US 6%. *Imports* (1989)—$15 billion: petroleum, machinery, transport equipment, chemicals, meat and animals. *Major suppliers* (1988)—EC 66%, Middle East and North Africa 4%, US 4% (taken from Greek customs statistics, which exclude military equipment imports).
US economic and security assistance (1946-1989): $9 billion.

Principal Government Officials

President—Constantine Karamanlis
Prime Minister—Constantine Mitsotakis
Foreign Minister—Antonis Samaras
Ambassador to the United States—Christos Zacharakis
Ambassador to the United Nations—Antonis Exarchos ■

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
26. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01bb]. (1 pp.)	1/28/91	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Saturday, July 4, 1992 [2]

Date Closed:	9/17/2019	**OA/ID Number:**	90694-006
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2009-0166-S[4]	**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

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

(b)(1) National security classified information
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(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells

Deed of Gift Restrictions

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PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile

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

P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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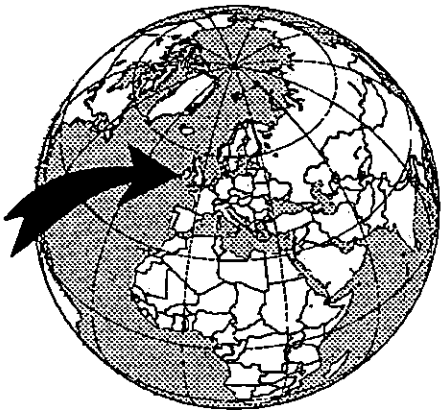
Country Profile

Ireland



Official Name: Ireland

Geography

Area: 70,282 sq. km. (27,136 sq. mi.); slightly larger than West Virginia.
Cities: *Capital*—Dublin (pop. 502,000). *Other cities*—Cork (133,000), Limerick (56,000), Galway (47,000), Waterford, Kilkenny.
Terrain: Arable 17%, meadows and pastures 50%, forested 3%, inland water 2%.
Climate: Temperate maritime.

People

Nationality: *Noun and adjective*—Irish.
Population (1990): 3.6 million.
Ethnic groups: Celtic with English minority.
Religion: Roman Catholic 94%.
Language: English, Irish (Gaelic).
Education: *Years compulsory*—9. *Attendance*—92%. *Literacy*—99%.
Health: *Infant mortality rate*—9/1,000. *Life expectancy*—70 yrs. male, 76 yrs. female.
Work force (3 million): *Services*—38%. *Industry*—28%. *Government*—19%. *Agriculture*—15%.

Government

Type: Parliamentary republic.
Independence: 1921.
Constitution: December 29, 1937.
Branches: *Executive*—president (chief of state), prime minister (head of government). *Legislative*—bicameral parliament; 166-member House of Representatives (*Dail*—pronounced "doyle"), 60-member Senate (Seanad—pronounced "SHEN-ad"). *Judicial*—Supreme Court.
Major political parties: Fianna Fail, Labor, Fine Gael, Workers', Sinn Fein, Progressive Democrats.
Suffrage: Universal at 18.
Administrative subdivisions: 26 counties.
Flag: Three vertical bands—green, white, and orange.

Economy

GNP (1990): $31 billion.
Per capita income: $8,600.
Inflation rate: 2%.
Trade: *Exports*—$18 billion: live animals, animal products, chemicals, data processing equipment, industrial machinery. *Imports*—$15 billion: food, animal feed, chemicals, petroleum and petroleum products, machinery, textiles, clothing. *Major trade partners*—EC, US.

Principal Government Officials

President—Mary B. Robinson
Prime Minister—Charles Haughey
Foreign Minister—Gerard Collins
Ambassador to the United States—Gallagher A. Dermot
Ambassador to the United Nations—Francis Mahon Hayes ■

US Department of State
Bureau of Public Affairs
Office of Public Communication

February 24, 1992

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
27. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01cc]. (1 pp.)	7/1/92	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Saturday, July 4, 1992 [2]

Date Closed: 9/17/2019	**OA/ID Number:** 90694-006
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2009-0166-S[4]	**Appeal Case #:**
Re-review Case #:	**Appeal Disposition:**
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	**Disposition Date:**
AR Case #:	**MR Case #:**
AR Disposition:	**MR Disposition:**
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RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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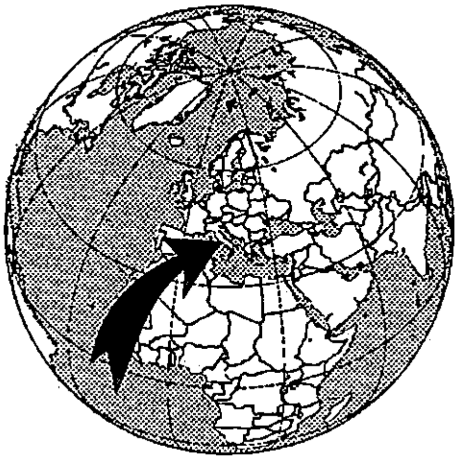
Country Profile

Italy



Official Name: Republic of Italy

Geography

Area: 301,225 sq. km. (116,303 sq. mi.); about the size of Georgia and Florida combined.
Cities: *Capital*—Rome (pop. 3 million). *Other cities*—Milan, Naples, Turin.
Terrain: Mostly rugged and mountainous.
Climate: Generally mild Mediterranean; cold northern winters.

People

Nationality: *Noun and adjective*—Italian(s).
Population (1990): 58 million.
Annual growth rate (1990): 0.2%.
Ethnic groups: Primarily Italian, but small groups of German-, French-, Slovene-, and Albanian-Italians.
Religion: Roman Catholic.
Language: Italian.
Education: *Years compulsory*—8. *Literacy*—98%.
Health: *Infant mortality rate* (1990)—10/1,000 live births. *Life expectancy*—74 yrs.
Work force (1988, 21 million): *Services—58%. Industry and commerce*—32%. *Agriculture*—10%.

Government

Type: Republic since June 2, 1946.
Constitution: January 1, 1948.
Branches: *Executive*—president (chief of state), Council of Ministers (cabinet), headed by the president of the council (prime minister). *Legislative*—bicameral parliament; 630-member Chamber of Deputies, 322-member Senate. *Judicial*—independent constitutional court and lower magistracy.
Subdivisions: 96 provinces, 20 regions.
Political parties: Christian Democratic, Socialist, Italian Social Movement, Social Democratic, Republican, Liberal.
Suffrage: Universal at 18.
Defense (1990): 2% of GDP.
Flag: Three vertical bands—green, white, and red.

Economy

GDP (1990): $1 trillion.
Per capita income (1990): $18,900.
Avg. inflation rate (last 4 yrs.): 5%.
Annual GDP growth (1990): 2%.
Natural resources: Fish, natural gas.
Agriculture: *Products*—wheat, rice, grapes, olives, citrus fruits.
Industry: *Types*—automobiles, machinery, chemicals, textiles, shoes.
Trade (1990): *Exports*—$170 billion: machinery and transport equipment, textiles, foodstuffs, chemicals, footwear. *Imports*—$182 billion: machinery and transport equipment, foodstuffs, ferrous and nonferrous metals, wool, cotton, petroleum. *Major trade partners* (1990)—FRG 20%, France 16%, UK 7%, US 7%, OPEC 5%.

Principal Government Officials

President—Francesco Cossiga
Prime Minister—Giulio Andreotti
Foreign Minister—Gianni De Michelis
Ambassador to the United States—Boris Biancheri
Ambassador to the United Nations—Vieri Traxler ■

US Department of State
Bureau of Public Affairs
Office of Public Communication

February 24,1992

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
28. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01dd]. (1 pp.)	10/5/90	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Saturday, July 4, 1992 [2]

Date Closed: 9/17/2019	**OA/ID Number:** 90694-006
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2009-0166-S[4] **Re-review Case #:** **P-2/P-5 Review Case #:**	**Appeal Case #:** **Appeal Disposition:** **Disposition Date:**
AR Case #: **AR Disposition:** **AR Disposition Date:**	**MR Case #:** **MR Disposition:** **MR Disposition Date:**

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile

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

P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
29. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01ee]. (1 pp.)	4/3/91	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Saturday, July 4, 1992 [2]

Date Closed: 9/17/2019	**OA/ID Number:** 90694-006
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2009-0166-S[4] **Re-review Case #:** **P-2/P-5 Review Case #:**	**Appeal Case #:** **Appeal Disposition:** **Disposition Date:**
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RESTRICTION CODES

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
30. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01ff]. (1 pp.)	6/20/90	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Saturday, July 4, 1992 [2]

Date Closed: 9/17/2019	**OA/ID Number:** 90694-006
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2009-0166-S[4] **Re-review Case #:** **P-2/P-5 Review Case #:**	**Appeal Case #:** **Appeal Disposition:** **Disposition Date:**
AR Case #: **AR Disposition:** **AR Disposition Date:**	**MR Case #:** **MR Disposition:** **MR Disposition Date:**

RESTRICTION CODES

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Luxembourg

Official Name: Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Geography

Area: 2,586 sq. km. (1,034 sq. mi.); about the size of Rhode Island.
Cities: *Capital*—Luxembourg (pop. 83,000). *Other cities*—Esch/Alzette, Dudelange, Differdange.
Terrain: In the north, heavily forested hills; in the south, rolling countryside.
Climate: Cool, temperate, rainy; like US Pacific Northwest.

People

Nationality: *Noun*—Luxembourger(s). *Adjective*—Luxembourgish.
Population (1988): 372,200.
Annual growth rate: Less than 1%.
Ethnic groups: Celtic base with French and German blend; also, guestworker residents from Portugal, Italy, and other European countries.
Religion: Roman Catholic.
Languages: Luxembourgish, French, German.
Education: *Years compulsory*—9. *Attendance*—100%. *Literacy*—100%.
Health: *Infant mortality rate*—9/1,000. *Life expectancy*—70 yrs. men, 77 yrs. women.
Work force (162,500): *Services*—49%. *Industry and commerce*—36%. *Government*—11%. *Agriculture*—5%.

Government

Type: Constitutional monarchy.
Independence: 1839.
Constitution: 1868.
Branches: *Executive*—Grand Duke (chief of state). *Legislative*—bicameral parliament (Chamber of Deputies and Council of State). *Judicial*—Superior Court.
Political parties: Christian Social Party (CSV), Socialist Party (POSL), Democratic (Liberal) Party (PD), Green Alternative Party (GAP), Communist Party (PCL).
Suffrage: Universal at 18.
Central government budget (1989): $2 billion.
Defense: 2% of 1989 budget.
National holiday: June 23.
Flag: Three horizontal stripes—red, white, and sky blue.

Economy

GDP (1988): $7 billion.
Annual growth rate (1987-88): 4%.
Per capita income (1988): $19,600.
Avg. inflation rate (1987-88): 1%.
Natural resource: Iron ore.
Agriculture (2% of GNP): *Products*—dairy, corn, wine. *Arable land*—44%.
Industry (30% of GNP): *Types*—steel, chemicals.
Trade (1989): *Exports*—$6 billion: steel, plastics, and rubber products. *Major markets*—Germany, Belgium, France. *Imports*—$7 billion: minerals (including ore, coal, and petroleum products), mechanical and electrical equipment, transportation equipment, scrap metal. *Major suppliers*—other EC countries.
Fiscal year: Calendar year.

Principal Government Officials

Head of State—The Grand Duke Jean of Luxembourg
Prime Minister—Jacques Santer
Foreign Minister—Jacques Poos
Ambassador to the United States—Alphonse Berns
Ambassador to the United Nations—Jean Feyder ■

US Department of State
Bureau of Public Affairs
Office of Public Communication

February 24, 1992

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
31. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01gg]. (1 pp.)	5/4/89	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Saturday, July 4, 1992 [2]

Date Closed: 9/17/2019	**OA/ID Number:** 90694-006
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2009-0166-S[4] **Re-review Case #:** **P-2/P-5 Review Case #:**	**Appeal Case #:** **Appeal Disposition:** **Disposition Date:**
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RESTRICTION CODES

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
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Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
32. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01hh]. (1 pp.)	1/6/92	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Saturday, July 4, 1992 [2]

Date Closed: 9/17/2019	**OA/ID Number:** 90694-006
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2009-0166-S[4] **Re-review Case #:** **P-2/P-5 Review Case #:**	**Appeal Case #:** **Appeal Disposition:** **Disposition Date:**
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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
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Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
33. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01ii]. (1 pp.)	1/6/92	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
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Country Profile

Portugal

Official Name: Republic of Portugal

Geography

Area: 94,276 sq. km. (36,390 sq. mi.), including the Azores and Madeira Islands; about the size of Indiana.
Cities: *Capital*—Lisbon (pop. 2 million in the metropolitan district). *Other cities*—Oporto (2 million in the metropolitan district).
Terrain: Mountainous in the north; rolling in central south.
Climate: Maritime temperate.

People

Nationality: *Noun and adjective*—Portuguese (sing. and pl.).
Population (1989): 10 million.
Population density: 106/sq. km. (274/sq. mi.)
Annual growth rate (1989): 3%.
Ethnic groups: Homogeneous, Mediterranean stock with small black African minority.
Religion: Roman Catholic 97%.
Language: Portuguese.
Education: *Years compulsory*—6. *Attendance*—60%. *Literacy* (1985)—83%.
Health: *Infant mortality rate* (1987)—14/1,000. *Life expectancy* (1985)—73 yrs.
Work force (5 million, 1989): *Government, commerce, and services*—46%. *Industry*—35%. *Agriculture*—19%.

Government

Type: Parliamentary democracy.
Constitution: Entered into effect April 25, 1976; revised October 30, 1982, and June 1, 1989.
Branches: *Executive*—president (chief of state), Council of State (presidential advisory body), prime minister (head of government), council of ministers (cabinet). *Legislative*—unicameral Assembly of the Republic (between 230 and 235 deputies). *Judicial*—Supreme Court, district courts, appeals courts, Constitutional Tribunal.
Major political parties: Social Democratic Party (PSD), Socialist Party (PS), Portuguese Communist Party (PCP), Center Social Democratic Party (CDS), Democratic Renewal Party (PRD), Popular Monarchist Party (PPM).
Suffrage: Universal at 18.
Subdivisions: 18 districts, 2 autonomous regions, and 1 dependency.
Central government budget (1990): $23 billion (expenditures).
Defense (1990): 2% of GDP.
Flag: A vertically divided field—one-third green along the staff, two-thirds red; centered on the dividing line is the Portuguese coat of arms encircled in gold.

Economy

GDP (1989): $45 billion.
Annual growth rate (1990): 4.5%.
Per capita GDP (1990): $5,700.
Avg. inflation rate (1990): 13%.
Natural resources: Fish, cork, tungsten, iron, copper, tin and uranium ores.
Industry (44% of GDP): *Types*—textiles, clothing, footwear (9%); construction (7%); food, beverages, tobacco (6%).
Trade (1989): *Exports*—$13 billion: clothing, footwear, electrical machinery and appliances, automobiles. *Imports*—$19 billion: electrical and nonelectrical machinery, automobiles, fuel, appliances. *Partners*—European Community, US, European Free Trade Association (EFTA).

Principal Government Officials

President—Mario Soares
Prime Minister—Anibel Cavaco Silva
Foreign Minister—Joao de Deus Pinhiero
Ambassador to the United States—Francisco Jose Laco Treichler Knopfli
Ambassador to the United Nations—Fernando Reino ■

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
34. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01jj]. (1 pp.)	5/1/92	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Saturday, July 4, 1992 [2]

Date Closed: 9/17/2019	**OA/ID Number:** 90694-006
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2009-0166-S[4] **Re-review Case #:** **P-2/P-5 Review Case #:**	**Appeal Case #:** **Appeal Disposition:** **Disposition Date:**
AR Case #: **AR Disposition:** **AR Disposition Date:**	**MR Case #:** **MR Disposition:** **MR Disposition Date:**

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

Deed of Gift Restrictions

C(1) Closed by Executive Order 13526, governing access to national security information
C(2) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the information
C(3) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift [formerly listed as only C]
PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile

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

P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
35. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01kk]. (1 pp.)	10/23/91	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Saturday, July 4, 1992 [2]

Date Closed: 9/17/2019	**OA/ID Number:** 90694-006
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2009-0166-S[4] **Re-review Case #:** **P-2/P-5 Review Case #:**	**Appeal Case #:** **Appeal Disposition:** **Disposition Date:**
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RESTRICTION CODES

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
36. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01ll]. (1 pp.)	5/31/89	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Saturday, July 4, 1992 [2]

Date Closed: 9/17/2019	**OA/ID Number:** 90694-006
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2009-0166-S[4] **Re-review Case #:** **P-2/P-5 Review Case #:**	**Appeal Case #:** **Appeal Disposition:** **Disposition Date:**
AR Case #: **AR Disposition:** **AR Disposition Date:**	**MR Case #:** **MR Disposition:** **MR Disposition Date:**

RESTRICTION CODES

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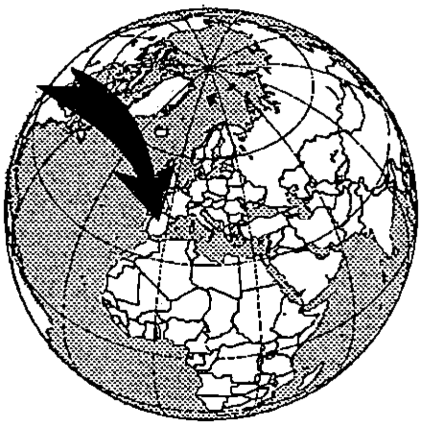
Country Profile

Spain



Official Name: Kingdom of Spain

Geography

Area: 507,606 sq. km. (195,988 sq. mi.) including the Balearic and Canary Islands; about the size of Arizona and Utah combined.
Cities: *Capital*—Madrid (pop. 5 million). *Other cities*—Barcelona (3 million), Valencia (700,000), Seville (580,000), Zaragoa (500,000), Bilbao (450,000), Malaga (400,000).
Terrain: High plateaus and mountains.
Climate: Warm and dry; temperate in northwest.

People

Nationality: *Noun*—Spaniard(s). *Adjective*—Spanish.
Population (1989): 39 million.
Annual growth rate: .3%.
Density: 69/sq. km (202/sq. mi.).
Ethnic group: Mediterranean and Germanic composite.
Religion: Predominantly Roman Catholic.
Languages: Spanish (official), Catalan 17%, Galician 7%, Basque 2%.
Education: *Years compulsory*—to age 16. *Literacy*—97%.
Work force (15 million, 1989): *Services*—51%. *Industry and commerce*—32%. *Agriculture*—17%.

Government

Type: Constitutional monarchy (Juan Carlos I proclaimed king November 22, 1975).
Branches: *Executive*—prime minister nominated by monarch, subject to approval by the Congress of Deputies. *Legislative*—bicameral *Cortes*: Congress of Deputies, 350 seats elected by the d'Hondt system of proportional representation; Senate, 4 senators elected in each province, while voters in the cities of Ceuta and Melilla choose 2 each (total 208); in addition, the autonomous regions appoint 1 senator and 1 additional senator for each 1 million inhabitants within their territory (about 20). *Judicial*—a Constitutional Tribunal has jurisdiction over constitutional issues. Supreme Tribunal heads system comprising territorial, provincial, regional, and municipal courts.
Subdivisions: 50 metropolitan provinces; 2 territories on the Mediterranean coast of Morocco (Ceuta and Melilla); and 3 islands or groups of islands along that coast—Alhucemas, Pelon de Velez de la Gomera, and the Chafarinas Islands.
Political parties: Spanish Socialist Workers Party, Popular Alliance, Social and Democratic Center, Popular Democratic Party, Liberal Party; three communist parties, the biggest being the Spanish Communist Party grouped in the United Left (IU) coalition; key regional parties are the Convergence and Union in Catalonia and the Basque National Party in Pais Vasco.
Defense: 7% of FY 1991 budget.
Flag: Two red horizontal bands separated by a wider yellow band; the national coat of arms, centered, shows the royal seal framed by the Pillars of Hercules (the two promontories on either side of the Strait of Gilbraltar).

Economy

GDP (1990): $491 billion.
Annual growth rate (1990): 4%.
Per capita GDP (1990): $11,300.
Natural resources: Coal, lignite, iron ore, uranium, mercury, pyrites, fluorspar, gypsum, zinc, lead, tungsten, copper, kaolin, hydroelectric power.
Agriculture (5% of GDP): *Products*—grains, vegetables, citrus and deciduous fruits, wine, olives and olive oil, sunflowers, livestock.
Industry (30% of GNP): *Types*—processed foods, textile, footwear, petrochemicals, steel, automobiles, consumer goods, electronics.
Trade: *Exports* (1990)—$51 billion: fresh and canned fruits, automobiles, iron and steel products, footwear, textiles. *Major markets*—EC 69%, US 6%. *Imports* (1990)—$81 billion: oilseeds, grains, oil, chemicals, machinery, and transportation equipment. *Major sources*—EC 59%, US 9%.
Fiscal year: Calendar year.

Principal Government Officials

Head of State—King Juan Carlos I
President—Felipe Gonzalez Marquez
Foreign Minister—Francisco Fernandez Ordonez
Ambassador to the United States—Jaime de Ojeda
Ambassador to the United Nations—Juan Antonio Yanez ■

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
37. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01mm]. (1 pp.)	6/27/91	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Saturday, July 4, 1992 [2]

Date Closed: 9/17/2019	**OA/ID Number:** 90694-006
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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
38. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01nn]. (1 pp.)	1/29/92	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Saturday, July 4, 1992 [2]

Date Closed: 9/17/2019	**OA/ID Number:** 90694-006
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2009-0166-S[4] **Re-review Case #:** **P-2/P-5 Review Case #:**	**Appeal Case #:** **Appeal Disposition:** **Disposition Date:**
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Country Profile

United Kingdom

Official Name:
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Geography

Area: 244,111 sq. km. (94,251 sq. mi.); slightly smaller than Oregon.
Cities: *Capital*—London (metropolitan pop. about 6.7 million). *Other cities*—Birmingham, Glasgow, Leeds, Sheffield, Liverpool, Bradford, Manchester, Edinburgh, Bristol, Belfast.
Terrain: Extensive coastal plains and flat midlands to rolling hills and low mountains.
Climate: Generally mild and temperate; weather is subject to frequent changes but to few extremes of temperature.

People

Nationality: *Noun*—Briton(s). *Adjective*—British.
Population (1991): 58 million.
Annual population growth rate: 0.3%.
Ethnic groups: British, West Indian, South Asian.
Religions: Church of England, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian.
Languages: English, Welsh, Gaelic.
Education: *Years compulsory*—12. *Attendance*—nearly 100%. *Literacy*—99%.
Health: *Infant mortality rate*—13/1,000. *Life expectancy*—males 70 yrs., females 76 yrs.
Work force (about 28 million in 1991): *Agriculture*—1.7%. *Manufacturing and engineering*—26.4%. *Construction*—4.8%. *Mining and energy*—3.1%. *Services*—64%.

Government

Type: Constitutional monarchy.
Constitution: Unwritten; partly statutes, partly common law and practice.
Branches: *Executive*—monarch (chief of state), prime minister (head of government), cabinet. *Legislative*—bicameral parliament: House of Commons, House of Lords. *Judicial*—magistrates' courts, county courts, high courts, appellate courts, House of Lords.
Subdivisions: Municipalities, counties, parliamentary constituencies, province of Northern Ireland, and Scottish regions.
Political parties: Conservative, Labor, Liberal Democrats, and various smaller parties, including the Greens and parties of Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland.
Suffrage: British subjects and citizens of the Irish Republic resident in the UK, 18 yrs. or older.
Government budget (1991): $243 billion.
Flag: The red, white, and blue Union Jack combines crosses of the patron saints of England (St. George), Scotland (St. Andrew), and Ireland (St. Patrick).

Economy

GDP (1991): $1 trillion.
Annual growth rate (1991): 1.7%.
Per capita GDP (1991): $17,500.
Avg. inflation rate (1991): 6%.
Natural resources: Coal, oil, gas (North Sea).
Agriculture (2% of GDP): *Products*—cereals, livestock, livestock products, fish.
Industry (34.4% of GDP): *Types*—steel, heavy engineering and metal manufacturing, textiles, motor vehicles and aircraft, construction, electronics, chemicals.
Trade (1991): *Exports*—$183 billion: machinery and transport equipment, petroleum, manufactures, chemicals. Major markets—European Community, US, Sweden, Saudi Arabia, Nigeria, Switzerland, South Africa. *Imports*—$200 billion: machinery and transport equipment, manufactures, foodstuffs, petroleum, chemicals. *Major suppliers*—EC, US, Japan, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland.
Fiscal year: April 1-March 31.

Principal Government Officials

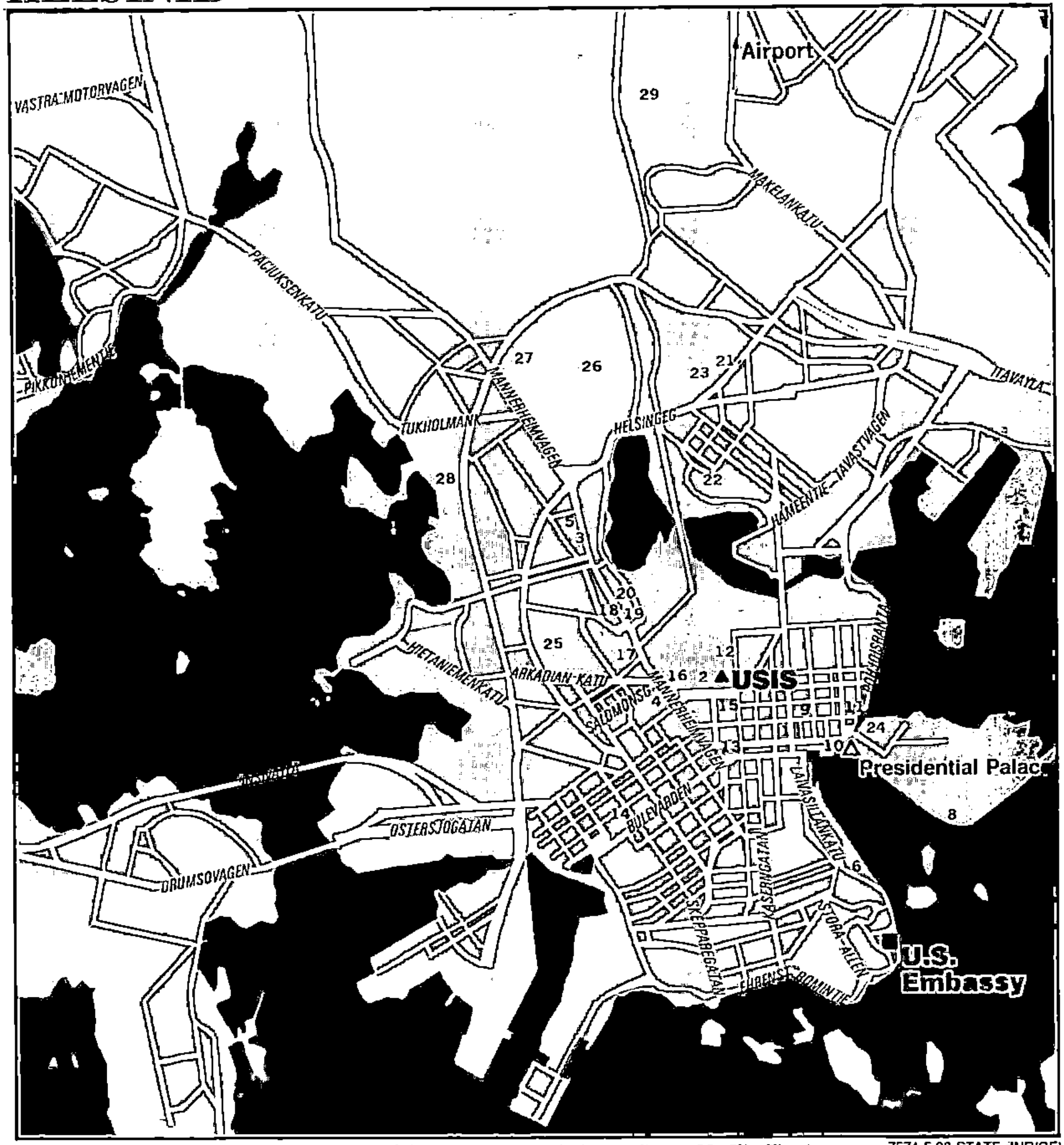
Head of State—Queen Elizabeth II
Prime Minister—John Major
Foreign Secretary—Douglas Hurd
Ambassador to the United States—Sir Robin Renwick
Ambassador to the United Nations—Sir David Hannay ■

US Department of State
Bureau of Public Affairs
Office of Public Communication

February 24, 1992

Base 800463 (B00083) 12-87

HELSINKI



7574 5-88 STATE (INR/GE)

1. City Tourist Office
2. Railway Station
3. Helsinki Congress Bureau
4. Bus Station
5. Air Terminal
6. Olympic Harbour
7. Passenger Harbour K5
8. Katajanokka Harbour
9. Senate Square, Cathedral
10. Market Square (Ferry to Suomenlinna)
11. Pohjoisranta (Ferry to Korkeasaari)
12. Finnish National Theatre
13. Swedish Theatre
14. Finnish National Opera
15. Art Museum of the Ateneum
16. Main Post Office
17. Parliament House
18. National Museum
19. City Museum
20. Finlandia Hall
21. House of Culture
22. City Theatre
23. Linnanmaki Amusement Park, Peacock Theatre
24. Uspensky Cathedral
25. Temppeliaukio Church
26. Olympic Stadium, Swinning Stadium
27. Ice Rink
28. Sibelius Monument
29. Helsinki International Fair Center

Finland Markka (FMK) Conversion Table at FMK 4.30 = U.S. $

(Markka = 100 pennia)

Markka to U.S. Dollars		U.S. Dollars to Markka	
Markka	**U.S. $**	**U.S. $**	**Markka**
0.50	0.12	0.10	0.43
1.00	0.23	0.25	1.08
2.00	0.47	0.50	2.15
3.00	0.70	0.75	3.23
4.30	1.00	1.00	4.30
10.00	2.33	3.00	12.90
30.00	6.98	5.00	21.50
50.00	11.63	10.00	43.00
100.00	23.26	20.00	86.00
300.00	69.77	50.00	215.00
500.00	116.28	100.00	430.00
1,000.00	232.56	300.00	1,290.00
2,000.00	465.12	500.00	2, 150.00

NOTE: All U.S. dollar values are rounded to nearest U.S. cent. Value of the Markka fluctuates daily according to currency market conditions.

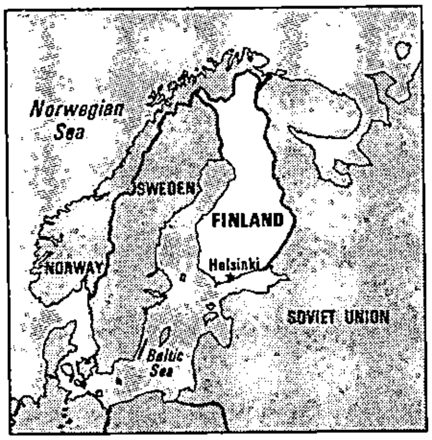
June 1992

background notes

Finland

United States Department of State
Bureau of Public Affairs

August 1990



Official Name: Republic of Finland

PROFILE

Geography

Area: 337,113 sq. km. (130,160 sq. mi.); about the size of New England, New Jersey, and New York combined. **Cities:** *Capital*—Helsinki (pop. 484,399). *Other cities*—Tampere (167,335), Turku (163,655). **Terrain:** Low but hilly, more than 70% forested, with more than 60,000 lakes. **Climate:** Cool; mean annual temperature in Helsinki (1977–86) +5 °C (41 °F); July +17 °C (63 °F); January -6 °C (21 °F).

People

Nationality: *Noun*—Finn(s). *Adjective*—Finnish. **Population** (1989): 4,971,844. **Annual growth rate** (1989): 0.4%. **Ethnic groups:** Finns, Swedes, Lapps, Gypsies, Tartars. **Religions** (1987): Lutheran 88.7%, Orthodox 1.1%. **Languages:** Finnish 93.6%, Swedish 6%. **Education:** *Years compulsory*—9. *Attendance*—almost 100%. *Literacy*—almost 100%. **Health** (1989): *Infant mortality rate*—6/1,000. *Life expectancy*—males 71 yrs., females 79 yrs. **Work force** (1989, 2,559,000): *Agriculture*—8.7%. *Industry, commerce, and finance*—53.3%. *Services* (public and personal)—24.7%. *Government*—5.4%. *Transport* (storage and communication)—7.1%.

Government

Type: Constitutional republic. **Constitution:** July 17, 1919. **Independence:** December 6, 1917.

Branches: *Executive*—president (chief of state), prime minister (head of government), Council of State (cabinet). *Legislative*—Unicameral parliament. *Judicial*—Supreme Court, regional appellate courts, local courts.

Subdivisions: 12 provinces, provincial self-rule for the Aland Islands.

Political parties: Four largest, in order: Social Democratic Party (SDP), National Coalition (Conservative) Party, Center Party, Leftist Alliance.

Central government budget (1989): $28.91 billion.

Defense (1989): 1.4% of GDP.

Flag: Light blue cross on a white field.

Economy

GDP (1989): $114.9 billion. **Annual growth rate:** 5% (GDP). **Per capita income** (1989 est.): $23,153. **Inflation rate** (1989): 6.6%.

Natural resources: Forests, minerals (copper, zinc, iron), farmland.

Agriculture (3% of GDP): *Products*—meat (pork and beef), grain (wheat, rye, barley, oats), dairy products, potatoes, rapeseed.

Industry (27% of GDP): *Types*—metal and steel, forest, foodstuffs, textile and clothing.

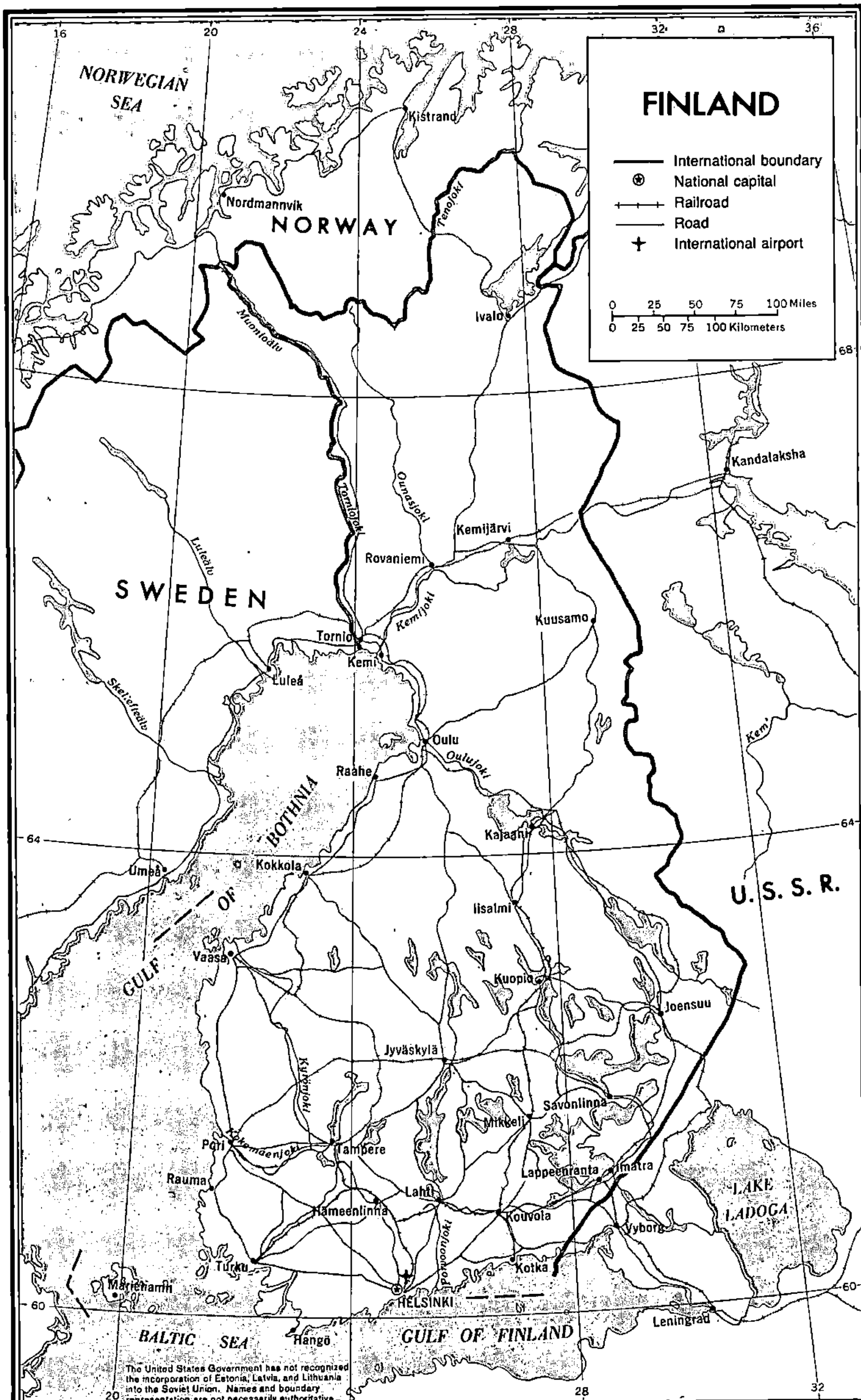
Trade (1989): *Exports*—$23.2 billion: paper and paperboard, machinery and equipment, ships, lumber, woodpulp, chemicals. *Major markets*—USSR 14.5%, Sweden 14.4%, UK 12%, FRG 10%, US 6.4%. *Imports*—$24.6 billion: fuels and lubricants, machinery and equipment, including motor vehicles, basic manufactures, chemicals; foodstuffs. *Major suppliers*—FRG 17.3%, Sweden 13.6%, USSR 11.4%, US 6.3%.

Official exchange rate (1989): 4.295 Finnmarks=US$1.

Fiscal year: Calendar year.

Membership in International Organizations

UN and some of its specialized and related agencies, including the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), International Monetary Fund (IMF), General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), International Finance Corporation (IFC), International Development Association (IDA); Bank for International Settlements (BIS); Asian Development Bank; Inter-American Development Bank (IDB); Council of Europe; Nordic Council; European Free Trade Association (EFTA); European Community (EC)—free trade agreement; Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD); INTELSAT.


FINLAND
International boundary
National capital
Railroad
Road
International airport
0 25 50 75 100 Miles
0 25 50 75 100 Kilometers
NORWEGIAN SEA
NORWAY
SWEDEN
U.S.S.R.
GULF OF BOTHNIA
BALTIC SEA
GULF OF FINLAND
LAKE LADOGA
Kistrand
Nordmannvik
Ivalo
Kandalaksha
Kemijärvi
Rovaniemi
Kuusamo
Tornio
Kemi
Luleå
Oulu
Raahe
Kajaani
Umeå
Kokkola
Iisalmi
Vaasa
Kuopio
Joensuu
Jyväskylä
Savonlinna
Mikkeli
Pori
Tampere
Rauma
Lappeenranta
Imatra
Lahti
Hämeenlinna
Kouvola
Vyborg
Turku
Kotka
Mariehamn
HELSINKI
Leningrad
Hangö
Tenojoki
Muonioälv
Tornionjoki
Ounasjoki
Kemijoki
Luleälv
Skellefteälv
Oulujoki
Kem'
Kyrönjoki
Kokemäenjoki
Kymijoki
16
20
24
28
32
36
68
64
60
The United States Government has not recognized the incorporation of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania into the Soviet Union. Names and boundary representation are not necessarily authoritative.

PEOPLE

The origins of the Finnish people are still a matter of conjecture, although most scholars agree that their original home was in what is now west-central Siberia. The Finns arrived in their present territory thousands of years ago, pushing the indigenous Lapps into the more remote northern regions.

The Finnish language is Finno-Ugric, of the Uralic language family (of which Hungarian and Estonian also are a part) and not Indo-European. Lappish, the language of the small Lapp minority, also is Finno-Ugric.

Swedish became the dominant language following Finland's incorporation into Sweden in the 12th century. Finnish recovered its predominance after a resurgence of Finnish nationalism in the 19th century. Today, although 94% of the people speak Finnish as a first language, both Finnish and Swedish are official languages.

The population is ethnically homogeneous with no sizable immigrant population. Few tensions exist between the Finnish-speaking majority and the Swedish-speaking minority.

Finns are highly literate, and poetry has played a key role in Finnish history. Publication in 1835 of the Finnish national epic, *The Kalevala*, a collection of traditional myths and legends, first stirred the nationalism that led to independence in 1917.

An important theme in Finnish literature is humanity's unity with nature, which identifies human fate with impersonal forces and which gives Finnish literature a somber, sometimes tragic, sometimes heroic, tone. Another theme is the importance of the common people—the Finnish folk. One of the country's major writers, Frans Emil Sillanpaa, received the Nobel Prize for literature in 1939.

Finland is one of the most active publishing countries in the world. Although major literary works have been translated into English, Finnish music, because it does not require translation, is better known. This is especially true of the works of Jean Sibelius who, along with many other Finnish artists, was profoundly influenced by *The Kalevala*.

Finns also are outstanding in other artistic fields; their jewelry, textile, glass, and furniture designs have gained prominence throughout the world.

Finland enjoys complete religious freedom as well as free education through the university level. An extensive social welfare system, constituting about one-fifth of the national income, includes a variety of pension and assistance programs and a comprehensive health insurance program.

In the mid-1970s, the educational system was reformed with the goal of equalizing educational opportunities. Beginning at age 7, all Finnish children are required to attend a "basic school" of nine grade levels. After this, they may elect to continue along an academic *(lukio)* or vocational *(ammattikoulu)* line. However, most pursue vocational studies. About one child in four receives a higher education in this highly competitive system. The number of openings in higher educational institutions is less than the demand.

Finnish folkdancing.

HISTORY

Finland's nearly 700-year association with the Kingdom of Sweden began in 1154 with the introduction of Christianity by Sweden's King Eric. During the ensuing centuries, Finland played an important role in the political life of the Swedish-Finnish realm, and Finnish soldiers often predominated in Swedish armies. Finns also formed a significant proportion of the first "Swedish" settlers in 17th-century America.

In 1809, Finland was conquered by the armies of Czar Alexander I and thereafter remained an autonomous grand duchy connected with the Russian Empire until the end of 1917. On December 6, 1917, shortly after the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia, Finland declared its independence. In 1918, Finland experienced a brief but bitter civil war that colored domestic politics for many years.

During World War II, Finland fought the Soviet Union twice—in the Winter War of 1939–40 and again in the Continuation War of 1941–44. This was followed by the Lapland War from 1944–45 when Finland fought against the Germans as they withdrew their forces from northern Finland.

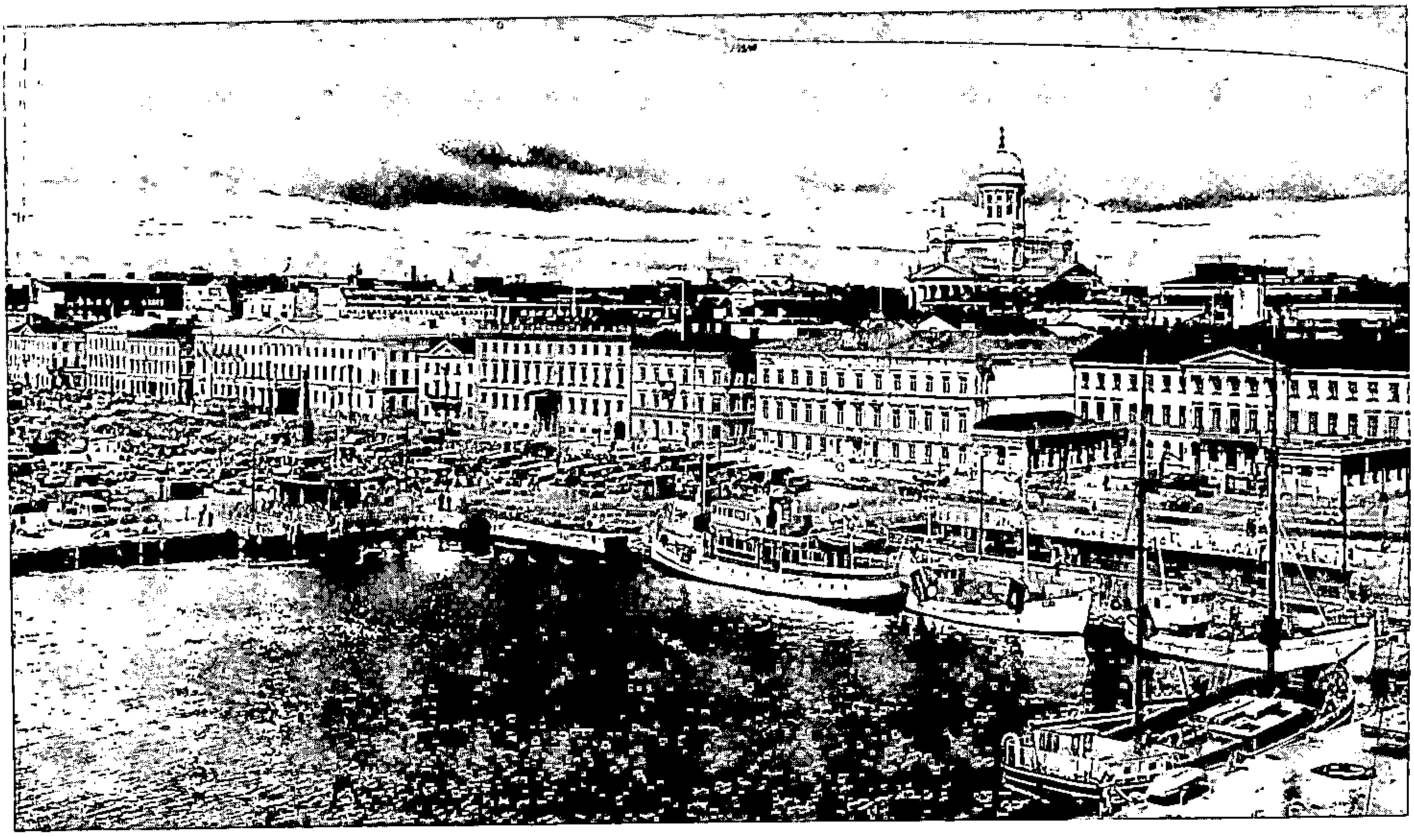
The Treaty of Peace, signed at Paris on February 10, 1947, limited the size of Finland's defense forces and provided for the cession to the Soviet Union of the Petsamo area on the Arctic coast, the Karelian Isthmus in southeastern Finland, and other territory along the former eastern border. Another provision, terminated in 1956, leased the Porkkala area near Helsinki to the USSR for use as a naval base and gave free access to this area across Finnish territory. The peace treaty also called for Finland to pay to the Soviet Union reparations of 300 million gold dollars (amounting to an estimated $570 million in 1952, the year the payments ended). The United States was not a signatory to the treaty because it had not been at war with Finland.

GOVERNMENT

Under the Finnish constitution, political power is divided between the *Eduskunta* (parliament) and the president of the republic, with the highest executive power vested in the president.

Elected for a 6-year term, the president:

- Handles foreign policy, except for certain international agreements and decisions of peace or war, which must be submitted to parliament;
- Is commander in chief of the armed forces and has wide decree and appointive powers;
- May initiate legislation, block legislation by pocket veto, and call extraordinary parliamentary sessions; and
- Appoints the cabinet.



A view of Helsinki's neoclassic center.

The Council of State is made up of the prime minister and ministers for the various departments of the central government as well as an ex-officio member, the Chancellor of Justice. Ministers are not obliged to be members of the *Eduskunta* and need not be formally identified with any political party.

Constitutionally, the 200-member, unicameral *Eduskunta* is the supreme authority in Finland. It may alter the constitution, bring about the resignation of the Council of State, and override presidential vetoes; its acts are not subject to judicial review. Legislation may be initiated by the president, the Council of State, or one of the *Eduskunta* members.

The *Eduskunta* is elected on the basis of proportional representation. All persons 18 or older, except military personnel on active duty and a few high judicial officials, are eligible for election. The regular parliamentary term is 4 years; however, the president may dissolve the *Eduskunta* and order new elections at any time.

The judicial system is divided between courts with regular civil and criminal jurisdiction and special courts with responsibility for litigation between the public and the administrative organs of the state. Finnish law is codified. Although there is no writ of habeas corpus or bail, the maximum period of pre-trial detention was recently reduced to 4 days. The Finnish court system consists of local courts, regional appellate courts, and a supreme court.

Finland's 12 provinces are divided into cities, townships, and communes administered by municipal and communal councils elected by proportional representation once every 4 years. The 11 mainland provinces are administered by provincial boards composed of civil servants and each headed by a presidentially appointed governor. The boards are responsible to the Ministry of the Interior and play a supervisory and coordinating role within the provinces.

The island province of Aaland is located near the 60th parallel between Sweden and Finland. It enjoys local autonomy by virtue of an international convention of 1921, implemented most recently by the Act on Aaland Self-Government of 1951. The islands are further distinguished by the fact that they are entirely Swedish speaking. Government is vested in the provincial council, which consists of 30 delegates elected directly by Aaland's citizens.

Principal Government Officials

President—Mauno Koivisto
Prime Minister— Harri Holkeri
Foreign Minister—Pertti Paasio
Ambassador to the United States—Jukka Valtasaari
Ambassador to the United Nations—Klaus Tornudd

Finland maintains an embassy in the United States at 3216 New Mexico Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20016 (tel. 202-363-2430).

POLITICAL CONDITIONS

Finland's proportional representation system encourages a multitude of political parties and has resulted in many coalition governments.

Political activity by communists was legalized in 1944. Although four major parties have dominated the postwar political arena, none has a majority position. The largest is the Social Democratic Party (SDP), which commands the support of nearly 25% of the electorate, mainly among the urban working class but also with some support among small farmers, white-collar workers, and professionals. The SDP's rival on the left is the Leftist Alliance, formed in May 1990, which replaces the People's Democratic League (SKDL), the parliamentary group in the *Eduskunta* that represented the Finnish Communist Party. The SKDL's parliamentary effectiveness and potential participation in government were impaired, however, by the deep split in the Communist Party between its "moderate" majority and "hardline" minority.

The two other major parties are the Center Party, traditionally representing rural interests, and the Conservative Party, which draws its major support from the business community and urban professionals.

In the February 1988 election, President Koivisto won a new 6-year term. Parliamentary elections in March 1987 led to the formation of a "red-blue" coalition government that includes both the SDP and the National Coalition (Conservative) Party.

ECONOMY

Finland has a dynamic industrial economy based on abundant forest resources, capital investments, and technology. In the 1980s, Finland's economic growth rate was one of the highest of industrialized countries. Exports contribute more than 20% of the gross domestic product (GDP); combined exports of goods and services amount to about 25% of GDP. Exports and imports of goods total about 40% of GDP. Timber and steel are the main industries, but other industries produce manufactured goods ranging from electronics to motor vehicles. Finnish-designed consumer products such as textiles, porcelain, and glassware are world famous.

Finland is self-sufficient in dairy products and meats, as well as in grains in good harvest years, but it imports large amounts of fruits and vegetables. Farms tend to be small, but sizable timber stands are harvested for supplementary income in winter.

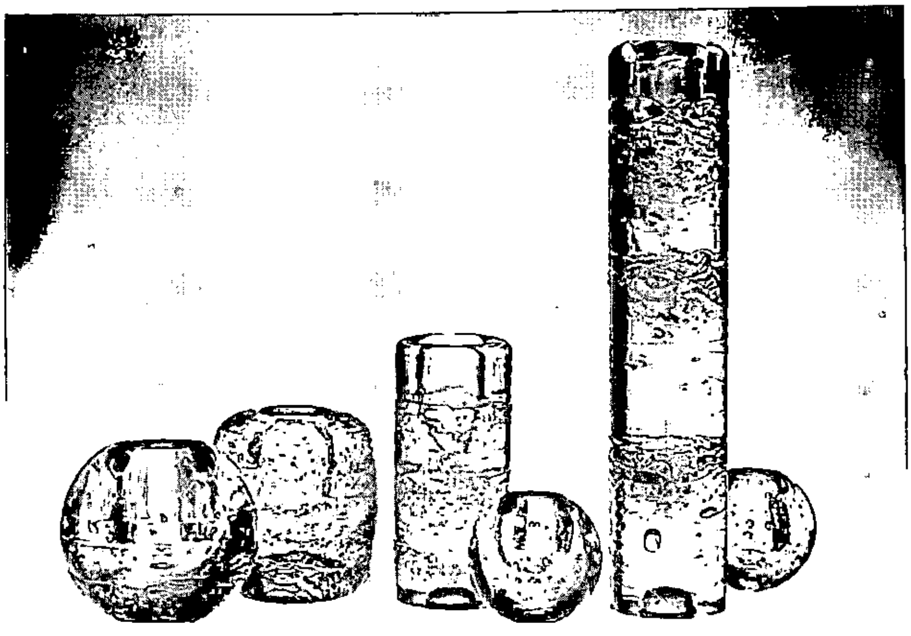
Except for timber and several minerals, Finland depends on imported raw materials, energy, and some components for its manufactured products. Traditionally, Finland is a net importer of capital to finance industrial growth.

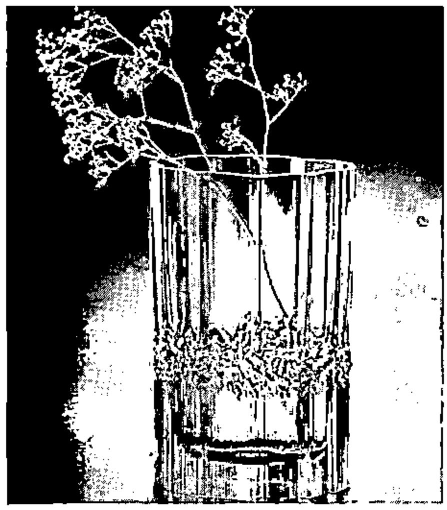
Finland imported 70% of its energy in 1989. Oil imports met 31% of Finnish requirements while nuclear power provided 15%, coal 11%, and natural gas 6%. Domestic energy sources include hydroelectric power, peat, and wood products.

Political Parties

In order of respective seating placement

Democratic Alternative	4
Leftist Alliance	16
Social Democrats	56
Rural Party	8
Free Democrats	1
Center Party	40
National Coalition Party	53
Swedish People's Party	13
Greens	4
Christian League	5





Iittala Glassworks are famous worldwide. Classic designs capture the atmosphere of Finland's clear, cold waters.

DEFENSE

Finland's active duty defense forces are limited by the 1947 Treaty of Peace to 41,900 troops (army 34,400, navy 4,500, air force 3,000). The country has military conscription under which all young men serve from 8 to 11 months. A reserve force of about 700,000 ensures readiness as one means of deterring involvement in war. The basic tenet of Finnish security policy is that, while foreign policy is important, the nation's ability to defend itself is a prerequisite for a successful policy of neutrality.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Finland's basic foreign policy goal since 1944 has been to avoid great-power conflicts and to build mutual confidence with the Soviet Union. Although the country is culturally, socially, and politically Western, Finns realize they must live in peace with the USSR and take no action that might be interpreted as a security threat.

The principal architect of the post-1944 foreign policy was J.K. Paasikivi, who was president from 1946 to 1956. Urho Kekkonen, president from 1956 until 1981, further developed this policy, stressing that Finland should be an active rather than a passive neutral. This policy is now popularly known as the "Paasikivi-Kekkonen Line."

In April 1948, Finland signed an Agreement of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance with the Soviet Union, under which Finland is obligated (with the aid of the Soviet Union, if necessary) to resist armed attacks by Germany or its allies against Finland, or against the USSR through Finland. At the same time, the agreement recognizes Finland's desire to remain outside great-power conflicts. This agreement was renewed for 20 years in 1955, again in 1970, and most recently in 1983 to the year 2003.

Finland joined the United Nations and the Nordic Council in 1955, is a full member of the European Free Trade Association, and in 1973 signed a free trade agreement with the European Community. It also has entered into free trade agreements with Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, and the German Democratic Republic; a 15-year economic cooperation agreement with the

Further Information

Available from the Superintendent of Documents, US Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402:

American University. *Area Handbook for Finland.* 1974.

US Department of Commerce. *"Finland." Foreign Economic Trends and Their Implications for the United States.* International Marketing Information Series: Published annually.

Soviet Union, last extended in 1980; and a cooperation agreement with the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

Finland also emphasizes cooperation with the other Scandinavian countries and has been a member of the Nordic Council since 1955. Under the council's auspices, the Nordic countries have created a common labor market and have abolished immigration controls among themselves. The council also serves to coordinate social and cultural policies of the participating countries and has promoted increased cooperation in many fields.

In recent years, Finland has emphasized its participation in international organizations. In proportion to its population, Finland is well represented in the UN civil service. Finnish troops have participated in UN peacekeeping activities since 1956 and Finns now serve with UN forces in the Middle East and with the UN good offices mission in Afghanistan.

Finland has hosted major international meetings such as the first and final stages of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE). The summit-level CSCE meeting in July and August 1975 brought 35 heads of state from Europe and North America to Helsinki for a conference unique in diplomatic history. Finland also hosted a 10th anniversary CSCE commemorative meeting in the summer of 1985 and will host the next CSCE review meeting in 1992.

US-FINNISH RELATIONS

Relations between Finland and the United States are cordial. It has been longstanding US policy to support Finnish neutrality while maintaining and reinforcing Finland's historic, cultural, and economic ties with the West. Economic and trade relations between Finland and the United States are active. President Reagan proclaimed 1988 the Year of US-Finnish Friendship.

Travel Notes

Climate and clothing: Helsinki's winter climate is similar to Boston's; summer temperatures rarely exceed +24 °C (75 °F). Northern and parts of interior southern Finland sometimes experience Arctic conditions in mid-winter. Buildings are well-heated. Bring warm outdoor clothing during late autumn, winter, and early spring. Sweaters and raincoats are recommended for other seasons.

Health: Public health standards are similar to those in the United States. Tapwater is potable. Medical facilities are good.

Telecommunications: Telephone and telegraph services are efficient and available to most parts of Finland and the world. Helsinki is seven time zones ahead of eastern standard time.

Transportation: Bus and taxi service is available in most cities as well as tram and subway service in Helsinki. At least one US carrier provides US-Finland flights 5 days a week. Finnair flies to New York daily and offers flights to Los Angeles several days a week. Flights to many European cities depart Helsinki daily. Finland's domestic air network is one of the best in Europe. The country also has efficient rail and long-distance bus service. Roads are well maintained; nearly all major highways ,and most important secondary roads are paved.

Tourist attractions: With many islands and lakes, evergreen forests, and granite outcroppings, Finland's countryside is striking. Many tourists enjoy cruises on stately historic steamers that travel on Finland's biggest lake, Saimaa. Lapland, with its flora and reindeer, also is popular.

The US educational exchange program in Finland, comparatively large for a West European country of Finland's size, is financed in part from a trust fund established in 1976 from Finland's final repayment of a US loan made in the aftermath of World War I.

Principal US Officials

Ambassador—John Giffen Weinmann
Deputy Chief of Mission—Max N. Robinson
Public Affairs Officer—William P. Kiehl
Chief, Political Section—William Kushlis
Chief, Administrative Section—William J. Burke, Jr.
Defense and Air Attache—William A.J. Mackie
Chief, Economic Section—Lawrence E. Butler
Commercial Attache—Richard Newquist
Consul—Robert O. Tatge

The US Embassy in Finland is at Itainen Puistotie 14 B, Helsinki 14 (tel. 171931). The public affairs section is located at Kaivokatu 10 A, Helsinki 10 (tel. 176599). ■

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Editor: Juanita Adams

Department of State Publication 8262
Background Notes Series

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, US Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

John H. Kelly
U.S. Ambassador to Finland

Mr. Kelly was sworn in as American Ambassador to Finland on December 9, 1991. Prior to this assignment, he served as Assistant Secretary of State for near Eastern and South Asian Affairs. Other recent assignments include Principal Deputy Director of the Policy Planning Staff, and as U.S. Ambassador to Lebanon.

A career Foreign Service Officer, Ambassador Kelly has served posts in Paris, France; Adana and Ankara, Turkey; and Bangkok and Songkhla, Thailand. In the Department, he served in the Office of the Counselor, the Politico-Military Bureau, and the Bureau of Intelligence and Research. He has also been Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for European and Canadian Affairs, and Senior Deputy Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs. He also spent a year as a Diplomatic Associate at the Institute for the Study of Diplomacy, Georgetown University.

Ambassador has received the Secretary of Defense Meritorious Civilian Service medal and the State Department Meritorious Honor Award. He is a graduate of the Armed Forces Staff College.

He graduated from Emory University in 1961 with a degree in History. He speaks French and Thai. Ambassador Kelly is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and the American Foreign Service Association.

Key Officers in Helsinki:

Deputy Chief of Mission: Max N. Robinson
Political Officer: William J. Kushlis
Economic Officer: Robert W. Boehme
Commercial Officer: Maria J. Andrews
Administrative Officer: William J. Burke, Jr.
Consular Officer: Robert O. Tatge
Regional Security Officer: James W. Holt
Agricultural Officer: Gordon S. Nicks (resident in Stockholm)
Public Affairs Officer: Jeremy F. Curtin
Defense Attaché: Col. William A. J. Mackie, USAF
Communications Program Officer: Dennis R. Thatcher
Labor Officer: Robert A. Benzinger

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
39. Report	Re: [Government Report] [originally closed as 01pp]. (1 pp.)	1/29/92	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Saturday, July 4, 1992 [2]

Date Closed: 9/17/2019	**OA/ID Number:** 90694-006
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2009-0166-S[4] **Re-review Case #:** **P-2/P-5 Review Case #:**	**Appeal Case #:** **Appeal Disposition:** **Disposition Date:**
AR Case #: **AR Disposition:** **AR Disposition Date:**	**MR Case #:** **MR Disposition:** **MR Disposition Date:**

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

Deed of Gift Restrictions

C(1) Closed by Executive Order 13526, governing access to national security information
C(2) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the information
C(3) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift [formerly listed as only C]
PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile

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

P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
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Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Saturday, July 4, 1992 [2]

Date Closed: 9/17/2019	**OA/ID Number:** 90694-006
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GEORGE BUSH

WASHINGTON

July 4, 1992

Dear Mayor Schaeffer:

Congratulations on your successful efforts last week to defeat the U.S. Conference of Mayors' committee resolution in opposition to a balanced budget amendment.

If cities and States across the country balance their budgets, then Congress can too. This week, I again called upon the Senate to pass a constitutional amendment in their chamber. The American people demand fiscal discipline, and our political system has failed to meet that responsibility. A constitutional balanced budget amendment would provide the necessary discipline the Federal Government needs in order to make difficult budget decisions.

Again, congratulations on your victory. Republican mayors like you are key to the Administration's success, and I sincerely appreciate your help.

Also, I would like to offer my congratulations on your appointment to the Conference's nominating committee. I'm sure your work in that body will be as impressive as the skills you displayed at the Conference's rodeo!

Barbara joins me in sending best wishes to you and the citizens of Cheyenne.

Sincerely,

George Bush

The Honorable Gary Schaeffer
Mayor of Cheyenne
2101 O'Neil Avenue
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001

This letter was given to OPA to be transferred to the Bush/Quayle Committee for mailing. 7/6 JWG

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 4, 1992

Your Eminence:

Thank you for your letters regarding the plight of the Haitians taking to the high seas to try to reach the United States. I am deeply concerned about the Haiti crisis and, as always, I appreciate hearing your views and having your ideas on such serious issues of humanitarian concern.

Our decisions regarding the Haitian boat people have been taken with one goal foremost in mind -- saving lives. Given the outflow of overcrowded, unseaworthy boats, we were very concerned that our Coast Guard could not rescue them all. Since we began returning Haitians directly home, the number of people trying to make this dangerous passage has fallen to practically zero, thankfully before the Caribbean hurricane season hits in full force.

I admire the courage of the Haitians, and I feel for their station in life. No one can fault them for seeking to reach U.S. shores in search of economic opportunity and a better life for their families. But, as a nation, we cannot accept unlimited numbers of immigrants from Haiti, Mexico, or any country.

Of course, we will always have room for persons being repressed because of their beliefs, and I know that some of the Haitians do fear persecution. We are urging anyone in Haiti and any of the boat people who fear they are in danger because of their political activities or beliefs to take advantage of our refugee processing service at the U.S. Embassy. I appreciate your commendation of this program. We have such a capability at only three other Embassies in the world. Let me add that our Embassy personnel are also making themselves available to Haitians outside the capital.

Our people are also making a concerted effort to monitor the safety of the Haitians we have repatriated, and we have asked the UNHCR to establish a presence in Haiti to do the same. It is several months since I last wrote you, but I'm glad to say that we still have no indication that any Haitians we have returned home have subsequently suffered persecution.

We are continuing our efforts to return Haiti to democratic rule, and we continue to expand our humanitarian assistance efforts while asking other countries to do the same. We are trying to do what is right, fair, and humane for the Haitians and all concerned.

Sincerely,

His Eminence Bernard Cardinal Law
Archbishop of Boston
Cardinal's Residence
2101 Commonwealth Avenue
Brighton, Massachusetts 02135

CAMP & ASSOCIATES

P.O. Box 3378
Concord, N.C. 28025
Phone: 704 597-7857

5301 Harris Blvd.
Charlotte, N.C. 28269
Fax: 704 598-3956

Memo: October 14, 1992

To: Barbara Sevier
Fm: Larry Camp
Re: President Bush's signature

Barbara:

I spoke with Joe recently about the possibility of having President Bush sign the enclosed photos for the team members who were present for his inspection of our car at the Pepsi 400 in Daytona Beach, July 4.

Joe said to send the pictures to you and you would have your contact at the White House get the President to sign them. If we could get them signed and back to the guys before the November election, I think I can guarantee a sweep for him from Joe Gibbs Racing.

I have included extras for signing so we would have some for Joe's office, here at the shop, etc.

If they can be personalized, the names of those pictured are, from left:

Joe Gibbs
Doug Shaak
Dale Jarrett
Jon Wolfe
President Bush
Rich Gilmore
Jimmy Makar
J.D. Gibbs
Todd Meredith
Rodney Pickler
Pete Bingle
Larry Camp

Thanks Barbara...I know the guys will love having a personalized photo of a great moment for the team!

Larry

Larry M. Camp

P.S. We think there was a better shot of the team done by the White House Photographer. Any way your source there can come up with a copy?

Patty ?

per Marilyn
photos sent to Larry Camp
Marilyn will call Camp + hand
P.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 4, 1992

Dear Bob:

Congratulations on your successful efforts last week to defeat the U.S. Conference of Mayors' committee resolution in opposition to a balanced budget amendment.

If cities and States across the country balance their budgets, then Congress can too. This week, I again called upon the Senate to pass a constitutional amendment in their chamber. The American people demand fiscal discipline, and our political system has failed to meet that responsibility. A constitutional balanced budget amendment would provide the necessary discipline the Federal Government needs in order to make difficult budget decisions.

Again, congratulations on your victory. Mayors like you are key to the Nation's success, and I sincerely appreciate your help.

Barbara joins me in sending best wishes to you and the citizens of Houston.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Bob Lanier
Mayor of Houston
901 Bagby Street
Houston, Texas 77002


INTERSTATE
BATTERIES
NFL
True Value
Cup
GOODYEAR
76
INTERSTATE BATTERIES

Presidential Support and Opposition: Senate

1. Bush Support Score, 1991. Percentage of 81 recorded votes in 1991 on which President Bush took a position and on which a senator voted "yea" or "nay" *in agreement* with the president's position. Failures to vote lowered both support and opposition scores.

2. Bush Opposition Score, 1991. Percentage of 81 recorded votes in 1991 on which President Bush took a position and on which a senator voted "yea" or "nay" *in disagreement* with the president's position. Failures to vote lowered both support and opposition scores.

3. Bush Support Score, 1991. Percentage of 81 recorded votes in 1991 on which President Bush took a position and on which a senator was present and voted "yea" or "nay" *in agreement* with the president's position. In this version of the study, absences are not counted; therefore, failures to vote did not lower support or opposition scores. Opposition scores, not listed here, are the inverse of the support score; i.e., the opposition score is equal to 100 percent minus the individual's support score.

North Carolina			
Sanford	33	65	34
Helms	84	11	88

Presidential Support, Presidential Opposition: House

1. Bush Support Score, 1991. Percentage of 111 recorded votes in 1991 on which President Bush took a position and on which a representative voted "yea" or "nay" *in agreement* with the president's position. Failures to vote lowered both support and opposition scores.

2. Bush Opposition Score, 1991. Percentage of 111 recorded votes in 1991 on which President Bush took a position and on which a representative voted "yea" or "nay" *in disagreement* with the president's position. Failures to vote lowered both support and opposition scores.

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North Carolina			
1 Jones	40	55	42
2 Valentine	45	51	47
3 Lancaster	40	60	40
4 Price	40	60	40
5 Neal	38	58	40
6 *Coble*	70	30	70
7 Rose	29	63	31
8 Hefner	34	59	37
9 *McMillan*	78	22	78
10 *Ballenger*	79	17	82
11 *Taylor*	84	16	84


Dale
CAR
RACE CAR

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CAR
RACE CAR

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