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**Record Group/Collection:** George H.W. Bush Presidential Records  
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**OA/ID Number:** 13689  
**Folder ID Number:** 13689-005

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**Folder Title:**  
Salinas Arrival & Toast at State Dinner 10/3/89 [OA 6269]

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Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
<b>G</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>

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REMARKS: SALINAS TOAST  
STATE DINING ROOM  
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1989

PRESIDENT AND MRS. SALINAS, HONORED GUESTS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

IT IS INDEED A PRIVILEGE FOR BARBARA AND ME TO WELCOME YOU TO THE WHITE HOUSE. YOUR COUNTRY HAS OFTEN EXTENDED TO US THAT KINDNESS FOR WHICH MEXICO IS FAMOUS. TONIGHT, WE ARE HONORED TO HAVE YOU HERE.

- 2 -

MR. PRESIDENT, WE FIRST MET LAST NOVEMBER IN HOUSTON, TEXAS. WE MET, IF I MIGHT ADD THIS PERSONAL NOTE, THE DAY AFTER YOUR HARVARD FOOTBALL CRIMSON FELL TO THE MIGHTY MEN OF YALE -- SORRY ABOUT THAT.

WE HAVE LEARNED ANEW HOW SPECIAL THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES CAN BE. THIS RELATIONSHIP WHICH HAS BEEN, AND CONTINUES TO BE, BOUND BY SO MANY TIES. WE HAVE BECOME GOOD FRIENDS.

THOSE TIES INCLUDE OUR 2,000-MILE BORDER, AND BILLIONS OF DOLLARS IN TRADE. THEY ARE EDUCATIONAL, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC. OUR TIES REST ON RESPECT AND MATURITY, COMMUNICATION AND CONSULTATION. AND THE VALUES THAT WE CHERISH AND WHICH LINK OUR CULTURES -- VALUES OF FAITH, FAMILY, AND RESPECT FOR TRADITION.

AS A YOUNG MAN, MR. PRESIDENT, YOU STUDIED IN THE UNITED STATES. YOU KNOW US WELL, AND CAME TO UNDERSTAND OUR TIES.

I, TOO, REVERE THEM. FOR AS A TEXAN, I'VE LIVED MANY YEARS SIDE-BY-SIDE WITH MEXICO AND KNOW AND APPRECIATE YOUR BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY AND ITS WONDERFUL PEOPLE.

SUCH UNDERSTANDING LEADS TO TRUST. AND SUCH TRUST CAN LEAD TO PROGRESS. "SPEAKING OF TRUST" -- I TRUST YOU HAVE DRIED OUT FROM THAT GOLF CART TOUR OF CAMP DAVID. THERE WAS A TRUE DOWNPOUR UP THERE, BUT I WAS ANXIOUS FOR PRESIDENT SALINAS TO LOOK AROUND; SO HE AND I SET OUT IN A GOLF CART IN THIS DRIVING RAIN.

BARBARA WAS CONVINCED THAT I HAD JUST DEALT A SEVERE BLOW TO MEXICAN-U.S. RELATIONS. IT IS THIS "TRUST" I'M SPEAKING OF."

FOR FROM ITS EARLIEST DAYS, YOUR ADMINISTRATION HAS ACTED AS OUR NEIGHBOR, AND EQUAL PARTNER. AND KNOWN THAT BY APPLYING OUR RESOURCES TO COMMON PROBLEMS, WE CAN ENSURE A RICHER LIFE FOR ALL. NOW, LET US DO MORE.

LET US INCREASE BILATERAL TRADE AND ACHIEVE ECONOMIC GROWTH.

LET US EXPAND COOPERATION AND ENHANCE INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY. AND LET US SUPPORT DEMOCRACY IN OUR HEMISPHERE -- AND, THUS, REGIONAL SECURITY AND STABILITY. WE MUST ALSO REAFFIRM OUR COMMITMENT TO COMBATING NARCOTICS THAT IS BOTH A NATIONAL PRIORITY AND A HEMISPHERIC CRUSADE. FOR UNLESS WE DEFEAT DRUG USE AND TRAFFICKING, WE WILL HELP ROB OUR CHILDREN OF THEIR DREAMS.

- 7 -

THERE IS AN ANCIENT PROVERB WHICH GOES, "[God] GUIDES WHOM HE WILLS TO A STRAIGHT PATH." MR. PRESIDENT, LET OUR PATH BE STRAIGHT AND TRUE. AFFIRMING ALL THAT WHICH UNITES US. AND SO ENRICH THIS GENERATION -- AND ALL THE GENERATIONS TO COME.

IN THAT SPIRIT, I ASK ALL OF OUR GUESTS TONIGHT TO RISE AND RAISE THEIR GLASSES:

- 8 -

- TO MEXICAN-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP;
- TO A BETTER WORLD FOR OUR CHILDREN, AND ALL CHILDREN;
- AND TO THE HEALTH AND HAPPINESS OF MY FRIEND AND COLLEAGUE, THE PRESIDENT OF MEXICO.

# # # #

**REMARKS: SALINAS CONCERT/TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1989**

**0 JUDY KAYE HAS BEEN HONORED WITH 1988 TONY AWARD,  
DRAMA DESK NOMINATION, AND THEATRE WORLD AWARD.**

**AND THAT'S ONLY START OF HER ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.**

**0 TONIGHT, JUDY, YOU HAVE HONORED US WITH THIS  
MAGNIFICENT PERFORMANCE.**

**0 ON BEHALF OF PRESIDENT AND MRS. SALINAS AND THE  
ENTIRE AUDIENCE, BARBARA AND I EXTEND OUR HEART-  
FELT THANKS.**

**# # #**

**REMARKS: MEXICAN AGREEMENTS  
DIPLOMATIC ENTRANCE  
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1989  
10:45 AM**

**THE TWO AGREEMENTS JUST SIGNED ARE SYMBOLIC OF THE  
BREADTH AND EVER-GROWING CLOSENESS OF UNITED STATES-  
MEXICAN TIES. THEY PROVE THAT THE SPECIAL RELATIONSHIP  
BETWEEN OUR COUNTRIES HAS NEVER BEEN STRONGER.**

- 2 -

I WELCOME THESE AGREEMENTS AS A SIGNAL OF THE COMMITMENT OF OUR TWO GOVERNMENTS -- AND OF PRESIDENT SALINAS AND MYSELF -- TO MAKE PROGRESS OVER A WIDE VARIETY OF ISSUES. PROGRESS THAT BEFITS OLD FRIENDS. FOR THAT IS WHAT OUR NATIONS HAVE BEEN, AND ARE. AND WHICH BEFITS NEIGHBORS AND EQUAL PARTNERS. FOR THAT IS WHAT WE ARE, AND SHALL REMAIN.

- 3 -

THE UNDERSTANDING REGARDING TRADE AND INVESTMENT FACILITATION TALKS, FOR INSTANCE, MOVES BEYOND THE CONSULTATION ENCOURAGED BY OUR FRAMEWORK UNDERSTANDING ON TRADE TO CREATE A MANDATE FOR NEGOTIATION. BY TAKING THE INITIATIVE, WE WILL PROMOTE THE INCREASED TRADE AND INVESTMENT THAT CAN BENEFIT BOTH SIDES OF THE BORDER.

- 4 -

THE AGREEMENT ON THE PROTECTION AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT OF MEXICO CITY IS ALSO SIGNIFICANT. FOR IT COMMITS OUR GOVERNMENTS TO JOINTLY FIND WAYS TO RESOLVE AIR AND OTHER POLLUTION PROBLEMS IN ONE OF THE LARGEST CITIES IN THE WORLD.

- 5 -

IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF LIFE FOR OUR PEOPLE IS A PRIORITY OF BOTH OUR GOVERNMENTS AND WE WELCOME THE PERSONAL COMMITMENT TO THIS MATTER BY PRESIDENT SALINAS. SO IS FINDING BALANCED RESPONSES TO OUR SERIOUS ENVIRONMENTAL NEEDS. THIS AGREEMENT CONFRONTS THOSE NEEDS.

- 6 -

THESE TWO AGREEMENTS, AND OTHERS THAT WILL BE SIGNED THIS AFTERNOON, AS WELL AS OUR JOINT EFFORTS TO FASHION A PLAN FOR ADDRESSING MEXICO'S EXTERNAL DEBT ARE CONCRETE EXAMPLES OF HOW OUR ADMINISTRATIONS HAVE WORKED CLOSELY TOGETHER DURING THE LAST TEN MONTHS. THESE AGREEMENTS SPRING FROM TEAMWORK. AND SHOW WHAT CAN, AND MUST, BE DONE TO MAKE RELATIONS BETWEEN OUR TWO GREAT NATIONS EVEN CLOSER THAN THEY ARE TODAY.

- 7 -

THIS, MR. PRESIDENT, IS OUR CHALLENGE. I HAVE NO DOUBT WE WILL MEET IT. MEET IT THROUGH COMMON EFFORTS. AND COMMON BONDS -- COMMERCIAL, FINANCIAL, FAMILY, HISTORICAL, AND CULTURAL. MEET IT THROUGH WHAT IS PERHAPS YOUR VISIT'S GREATEST GIFT -- THE FREE, OPEN, AND ONGOING DIALOGUE YOU OFFER US WITH THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT AND THE MEXICAN PEOPLE.

- 8 -

LET US PLEDGE TO MAKE OURS THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE OFFERED HAND AND OPEN HEART. AND LET US PLEDGE THAT THESE AGREEMENTS WILL BE THE FORERUNNER OF AN EVEN GREATER UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN OUR COUNTRIES.

- 9 -

AND LET ME CLOSE WITH THESE WORDS OF THE GREAT MEXICAN PHILOSOPHER, ALFONSO REYES [RAY-ES], BORN 100 YEARS AGO. "LET US GO FORWARD TOGETHER," HE SAID. "TOGETHER IN OUR EFFORTS...TOGETHER IN FRIENDSHIP AND AFFECTION...EVER TOGETHER."

# # # #

REMARKS: SALINAS ARRIVAL  
SOUTH LAWN  
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1989  
10:00 AM

PRESIDENT SALINAS AND MRS. SALINAS, SECRETARIES SOLANA AND BAKER, AMBASSADORS PETRICIOLO [PEH TRAH CHO LEE] AND NEGROPONTE, [NEHGRO POHN TAY] MEMBERS OF THE DELEGATION AND FRIENDS.

LESS THAN ONE YEAR AGO, WE MET IN HOUSTON, TEXAS, AS TWO PRESIDENTS-ELECT.

---

- 2 -

AND BEGAN TO FOCUS ON WHAT, FOR EACH OF US, IS A MAJOR PRESIDENTIAL RESPONSIBILITY -- DEFINING AND ENHANCING THE MEXICAN-U.S. RELATIONSHIP.

MR. PRESIDENT, YOU AND I WENT TO HOUSTON CERTAIN OF THE IMPORTANCE OF OUR RESPONSIBILITIES. FOR OURS IS ONE OF THE WORLD'S BROADEST AND MOST COMPLEX BILATERAL RELATIONSHIPS. BUT I THINK THAT FEW COULD HAVE ENVISIONED THE DEGREE OF SUCCESS THAT OUR TALKS WOULD HAVE.

THAT SUCCESS WAS EMBODIED BY WHAT HAS COME TO BE KNOWN AS "THE SPIRIT OF HOUSTON" -- OUR JOINT COMMITMENT TO CREATE A FRAMEWORK OF MUTUAL TRUST AND UNDERSTANDING. AND IN THE PAST YEAR, THAT SPIRIT HAS STRENGTHENED OUR MEXICAN-AMERICAN TIES.

TOGETHER, MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES HAVE WORKED TO NEGOTIATE A SOLUTION TO THE DEBT QUESTION. AND DEVELOP GREATER COOPERATION IN THE WAR AGAINST DRUGS.

---

TOGETHER, WE HAVE IMPROVED OPPORTUNITIES FOR BILATERAL TRADE AND INVESTMENT. AND NURTURED OUR ENVIRONMENT. IN SUM, FINDING NEW WAYS TO REAFFIRM OLD BONDS.

WHEN PRESIDENT SALINAS AND I MET LAST JULY IN PARIS, THESE STEPS WERE ALREADY UNDERWAY -- STEPS CRUCIAL TO COUNTRIES WITH SUCH SHARED SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND REGIONAL INTERESTS.

**NOW, AS I WELCOME PRESIDENT SALINAS TO OUR CAPITAL FOR HIS FIRST STATE VISIT, I LOOK FORWARD TO CONTINUED PROGRESS. AND ADDITIONAL PROOF OF HOW MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES CAN WORK TOGETHER. TOWARD COMMON ENDS. AND POSITIVE RESULTS.**

**THOSE ENDS ARE REFLECTED IN TODAY'S AGENDA. FOR AS MAJOR TRADING PARTNERS, WE MUST EXPLORE WAYS TO EXPAND OUR COMMERCE.**

**AND AS MEMBERS OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES, DISCUSS HOW DEMOCRACY CAN BE RESTORED TO PANAMA AND FREE AND FAIR ELECTIONS HELD IN NICARAGUA.**

**THIS YEAR, WE CELEBRATE A CENTURY OF JOINT PROJECTS BY THE INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION. WE MUST RENEW THAT COOPERATION. AND CONTINUE TO STRENGTHEN OUR ASSAULT ON THE PLAGUE OF DRUG USE AND TRAFFICKING. FOR WE KNOW THAT WHAT THREATENS ONE NATION IN OUR HEMISPHERE THREATENS US ALL.**

IN EACH CASE, STRONG BILATERAL COOPERATION IS FUNDAMENTAL TO AN EFFECTIVE MULTILATERAL RESPONSE. AND THANKFULLY, MR. PRESIDENT, OUR COUNTRIES SHARE THE GOOD WILL AND DEDICATION TO CONFRONT, AND MEET, OUR CHALLENGES. MEET THEM THROUGH MUTUAL CANDOR AND MUTUAL RESPECT.

I HAVE OFTEN SPOKEN OF THE NEED TO RECOGNIZE THE PERMANENT IMPORTANCE OF THE U.S.-MEXICAN RELATIONSHIP.

MR. PRESIDENT, I WOULD LIKE AGAIN TO REFER TO THAT NEED TODAY. FOR U.S.-MEXICAN AFFAIRS ARE VITAL TO OUR RESPECTIVE NATIONAL AGENDAS. OUR RELATIONS NOW ARE STRONG. THEY MUST GROW EVEN STRONGER. AND WILL.

ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, PRESIDENT SALINAS, LET ME WELCOME YOU TO THE WHITE HOUSE. AND TO THIS NATION OF YOUR FRIENDS.

# # # #

9/15/89

Jim Hoff

# Solinas St. Dinner

Paul Storing

Catrick  
Chism  
good  
1/18  
1/19  
1/20  
1/21  
1/22  
1/23  
1/24  
1/25  
1/26  
1/27  
1/28  
1/29  
1/30  
1/31

Mexico

James McAnulty  
647 - 8529

Mexican Embassy  
234-6000  
Walter Adie x43  
x86

Hobbies - keeps fit 4/ yrs old, jogs  
jogs daily, plays tennis, rides horses

Fav. books

Miss Samano Mrs. Maria Rios

Fav. sports silver medal in show jumping  
in '71 for American games

Relationship w/Pres. - Nov. 22 <sup>1st meet</sup> both pres.-elect.  
that meeting generated goodwill "Spirit of Houston"

2 degrees from Harvard

masters in publ. adm.

Ph doctorate - pol. econ. & for. policy

written to each other & spoken on the phone

W.H. Gift Off. x7133 John Hillbult  
Charles Free

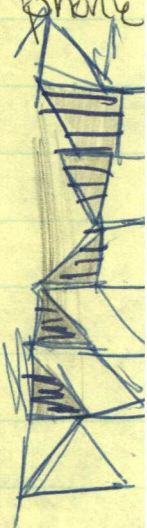
★ Call Bill Price for letters

~~4572~~ 6942 (Cissy Runyon)

Harvard / Yale

17/86

in  
Date  
Done



Mrs Solinos gave Mrs Boh  
silver framed in Tokyo

Minister of the Gov. 1/27/89

Fernando Guterrez

wooden heart shaped box w/ handpainted  
river scene on removable lid

13 x 13

delivered thru CIA messenger

Voice of America 755-1951

OAS

~~343-1726~~ 458-3000

Museum

458 - 6016

Maria Lera

458-6018

LOC Hispanic Desk

707-5400 65398

Dr. Larson

Isabel Hemenez

OAS Library

458 - 6040

Larry Welch

Mr. Ney Venitez 458-6038

~~From~~ The who grasps time will have  
time left over.

Sect of  
Programming  
& Budget

Benito Juárez - Abraham Lincoln  
of Mex.

Between indiv. as between Nations  
the respects of others is rights.

philosopher

Difonso Reyes - 100<sup>th</sup> Ann. of his ~~Birth~~ Birth

Essays on America

In his book *Ultimatus* 1942

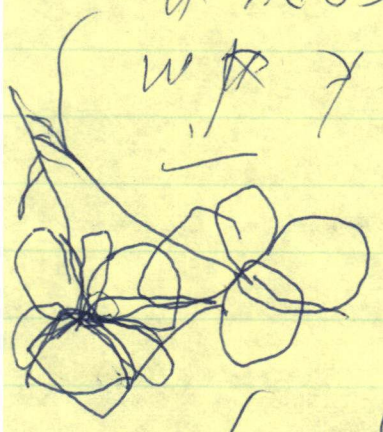
"Centuries of being neighbors has brought about the sense that the American nations are not as far from each other as other nations or other continents. This American culture, both Latin & Asian, has been able to ignore, in principle, ethnic and national barriers that to the common drive towards democratic principles."

Over 100 yrs ago

Benito Juarez

President of Mexico  
1860's

Democracy is the destiny of  
humanity! Liberty is its inalienable  
right and its perpetual perfection  
the goal to which democracy  
aspires.



Alfonso Reyes

It is a copy of a copy of a  
dozen a researcher.

"He who has a good friend  
has a good neighbor"

Dict of Mex - Amer. Proverbs

As the Mex pro



**DRAFT**

9/26  
4:00pm

THE STATE VISIT  
TO THE UNITED STATES  
OF  
HIS EXCELLENCY  
CARLOS SALINAS DE GORTARI  
PRESIDENT  
OF  
THE UNITED MEXICAN STATES  
AND  
MRS. SALINAS

OCTOBER 1 TO OCTOBER 6, 1989

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

SUNDAY  
OCTOBER 1

3:15 pm His Excellency Carlos Salinas de Gortari, President of the United Mexican States, and Mrs. Salinas arrive Andrews Air Force Base, Washington, D.C., via Mexican Air Force Aircraft from Mexico City, Mexico.

Welcoming Committee.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

SUNDAY  
OCTOBER 1  
(continued)

3:55 pm Official delegation arrives  
Blair House via motorcade.

Private evening.

Overnight: Blair House.

Comp David fill 9:00 pm

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

MONDAY  
OCTOBER 2

Private breakfast.

- 9:30 am- President Salinas attends a  
10:30 am meeting at the Inter-American  
Development Bank.
- 11:00 am- President Salinas meets at Blair  
11:55 am House with leaders of the  
Hispanic community of Washington.
- 12:00 pm- Various private meetings at  
1:00 pm Blair House. TBD.
- 1:00 pm- Luncheon at Blair House with  
2:30 pm representatives of the academic  
community and research  
institutions.
- 3:00 pm- Meeting at Blair House with The  
3:25 pm Honorable Manuel Lujan,  
Secretary of the Interior.
- 3:30 pm- Meeting at Blair House with  
3:55 pm Edwin Yeo.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

MONDAY

OCTOBER 2

(continued)

4:00 pm- Meeting at Blair House with  
4:25 pm The Honorable Jeffrey Bingaman,  
United States Senator.

4:30 pm- Meeting at Blair House with The  
4:55 pm Honorable Phil Gramm, United  
States Senator.

5:00 pm- Meeting at Blair House with The  
5:25 pm Honorable Lauro Cavazos,  
Secretary of Education.

5:30 pm- Meeting at Blair House with The  
5:55 pm Honorable Pete Domenici, United  
States Senator.

6:00 pm- Meeting at Blair House with The  
6:25 pm Honorable John McCain, United  
States Senator.

7:15 pm- President Salinas  
10:00 pm attends a private dinner at  
the Mexican Ambassador's  
Residence.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

MONDAY  
OCTOBER 2  
(continued)

10:00 am- Mrs. Salinas meets  
11:30 am at Blair House with  
U.S. drug prevention  
and education  
officials.

1:00 pm- Luncheon at the Shriver  
3:00 pm Residence offered by  
Mrs. Sargent Shriver  
in honor of Mrs.  
Salinas.

3:30 pm- Mrs. Salinas tours  
5:00 pm Mount Vernon.

7:00 pm- Mrs. Salinas attends a  
private dinner at  
Blair House.

Overnight: Blair House.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

TUESDAY  
OCTOBER 3

10:00 am- Arrival Ceremony at The  
10:30 am White House for President and  
Mrs. Salinas. *South Lawn*

10:30 am- Coffee in the Green  
11:00 am Room offered by Mrs.  
Bush in honor of Mrs.  
Salinas.

11:25 am- Mrs. Salinas tours the  
Kimball Elementary  
School.

10:30 am- President Salinas meets  
10:45 am in the Oval Office with  
President Bush.

*Signing in Roos. Rm. ← Pres's witness*

10:45 am- Expanded meeting in the Cabinet  
11:30 am Room with President Bush.

12:00 pm- Meeting in the Henry Clay  
12:30 pm Room at Department of State with  
The Honorable James A. Baker  
III, Secretary of State.

*Signing ceremony  
of (two or 3) treaties  
on trade &  
environment  
agreements*

*Some agreements will be signed  
on trade, environment*

Summary Schedule -6-

*Don't dwell  
b/c 3 are being  
signed @ W.H.  
at 4:30 elsewhere*

*framework econ.  
tourism  
comm & invest. accord  
tax. info. exch  
border enviro  
Mexican pollution*

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

TUESDAY  
OCTOBER 3  
(continued)

- 12:30 pm- Working luncheon in the Thomas  
2:00 pm Jefferson Room with Secretary  
Baker.
- 1:00 pm- Luncheon in the James  
2:30 pm Madison Room at  
Department of State  
offered by Mrs. Baker  
in honor of Mrs.  
Salinas.
- 3:00 pm- Mrs. Salinas tours the  
4:30 pm National Gallery of  
Art.
- 3:00 pm- Wreath-Laying Ceremony at  
3:15 pm Abraham Lincoln Memorial.
- 3:30 pm- Wreath-Laying Ceremony at statue  
3:45 pm of Benito Juarez.
- 4:30 pm- Meeting at Blair House with His  
Excellency Joao Clemente Baena  
Soares, Secretary General of the  
Organization of American States.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

TUESDAY  
OCTOBER 3  
(continued)

5:00 pm- Meeting at Blair House with the  
5:55 pm Hispanic Congressional Caucus.

7:15 pm- President and Mrs. Salinas are  
7:45 pm received in The White House by  
The President and Mrs. Bush.

7:45 pm- Reception and State Dinner  
10:30 pm offered by The President and  
Mrs. Bush in honor of His  
Excellency Carlos Salinas de  
Gortari, President of the United  
Mexican States, and Mrs. Salinas.

Overnight: Blair House.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY  
OCTOBER 4

- 8:00 am- President Salinas attends a  
9:30 am private breakfast at The Washington  
Post with Mrs. Katherine Graham.
- 10:00 am- Meeting at the United  
10.45 am States Capitol, Room H-207, with  
leadership of The United States  
Senate and The United States House of  
Representatives.
- 10:50 am Mrs. Salinas arrives the  
Carriage Entrance of the  
United States Capitol to  
attend the Joint Meeting  
of the United States  
Congress.
- 11:00 am- Address by His Excellency Carlos  
11:30 am Salinas de Gortari, President of the  
United Mexican States, in the Great  
Hall of the House of Representatives  
at the United States Capitol before a  
Joint Meeting of the United States  
Congress.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY

OCTOBER 4

(continued)

- 11:45 am- Reception and Luncheon at the  
12:30 pm National Press Club offered by  
the members in honor of  
President Salinas.
- 12:00 pm- Mrs. Salinas attends a  
2:00 pm private luncheon at Blair  
House.
- 12:30 pm- President Salinas addresses  
2:00 pm members of the National Press  
Club.
- 2:05 pm- Visit to NOTIMEX Washington  
2:15 pm Bureau.
- 2:35 pm- Dedication Ceremony  
3:00 pm at the new Mexican Embassy, attended  
by Mrs. Salinas.
- 3:55 pm Arrive the Washington Monument  
Grounds, Reflecting Pool, via  
motorcade.

Farewell Committee.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY

OCTOBER 4

(continued)

4:15 pm Arrive Andrews Air Force Base via  
U.S. Presidential Helicopters.

4:20 pm President and Mrs. Salinas  
depart via Mexican Air Force  
Aircraft en route New York,  
New York.

5:20 pm Arrive John F. Kennedy  
International Airport, New York,  
New York.

Welcoming Committee.

6:30 pm Arrive the Plaza Hotel via  
motorcade.

7:15 pm- Reception in La Petite

7:45 pm Trianon Room, of the Plaza Hotel  
offered by the Mexican-American  
Chamber of Commerce of New York in  
honor of President Salinas.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY  
OCTOBER 4  
(continued)

8:00 pm- Reception and Dinner at the  
10:00 pm Metropolitan Museum of Art offered by  
the Trustees in honor of President  
Salinas.

TBD Mrs. Salinas has private  
dinner and evening  
schedule.

Overnight: Plaza Hotel.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

THURSDAY  
OCTOBER 5

8:00 am- Breakfast and Reception at the  
9:15 am Anti-Defamation League Office  
offered by the leadership of the  
New York Jewish community in  
honor of President Salinas.

9:00 am- Mrs. Salinas tours New  
10:00 am Columbus Elementary  
School, New Rochelle.

10:45 am- Mrs. Salinas tours the  
11:45 am Museum of Modern Art.

12:00 pm- Luncheon at the  
2:00 pm Mexican Consul  
General's Residence  
offered by Mrs. Jorge  
Montano and Mrs.  
Agustin Barrios-Gomez  
in honor of Mrs.  
Salinas.

2:30 pm- Mrs. Salinas tours  
3:45 pm Covenant House.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

THURSDAY  
OCTOBER 5  
(continued)

4:00 pm- Mrs. Salinas meets  
5:00 pm at UNICEF House with  
Mr. James Grant,  
Executive Assistant of  
UNICEF.

10:45 am- Meeting at The Wall Street  
11:30 am Journal with the Editorial  
Board.

12:15 pm- Reception and Luncheon in  
2:15 pm the Blue Room of the  
Plaza Hotel offered by The  
Council of the Americas in  
honor of President Salinas.

2:30 pm- Meeting in President Salinas'  
2:45 pm Suite with leadership of the  
Council of the Americas.

3:00 pm- Meeting in President Salinas'  
3:40 pm Suite with journalists from  
Newsweek Magazine.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

THURSDAY  
OCTOBER 5  
(continued)

3:45 pm- Meeting in President Salinas'  
4:30 pm Suite with journalists from  
Time Magazine.

5:00 pm- Meeting at the Secretary  
6:00 pm General's Residence with  
His Excellency Javier Perez  
de Cuellar, Secretary General of  
the United Nations.

7:10 pm President and Mrs. Salinas arrive  
John F. Kennedy International  
Airport.

Farewell Committee.

7:20 pm President and Mrs. Salinas  
depart via Mexican Air Force  
Aircraft en route Providence,  
Rhode Island.

8:10 pm Arrive Theodore Francis Green  
State Airport, Providence, Rhode  
Island.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

THURSDAY  
OCTOBER 5  
(continued)

8:30 pm Arrive the Pizzitola Sports  
Center, Brown University, via  
motorcade.

8:35 pm- President Salinas delivers the  
9:30 pm Ogden Memorial Lecture and  
receives an honorary degree,  
with Mrs. Salinas attending.

9:35 pm- Reception at the John Carter  
10:30 pm Brown Library, Brown University,  
offered by the Trustees in honor  
of President and Mrs. Salinas.

Overnight: Gardner House.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

FRIDAY  
OCTOBER 6

TBD            Private breakfast.

TBD            Arrive Theodore Francis Green  
State Airport.

TBD            His Excellency Carlos Salinas de  
Gortari, President of the United  
Mexican States, and Mrs. Salinas  
depart via Mexican Air Force  
Aircraft en route Mexico.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

**B**

SEPTEMBER 28, 1989

UNCLASSIFIED

CLASSIFICATION

No. Pages

JAMES McANULTY

ARA/MEX

(202) 647-8529

ROOM 4258

(Officer name)

(Office symbol)

(Extension)

(Room number)

MESSAGE DESCRIPTION UNOFFICIAL DRAFT OF PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT AT

THE AGREEMENTS SIGNING CEREMONY ON OCTOBER 3

DELIVER TO:

Extension

Room No.

STEPHANIE BLESSEY

456-7750

///

WHITE HOUSE RESEARCHER FOR  
SPEECHES

FAX 456-6218

456-2461

DR: CLEARANCE  INFORMATION  PER REQUEST  COMMENT

REMARKS: STEPHIE, THIS IS UNOFFICIAL VERSION -- WHICH PROBABLY WILL NOT  
CHANGE MUCH BEFORE BEING SENT OFFICIALLY TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

I HOPE THIS HELPS YOU. REGARDS, JIM.

Draft Statement  
for The President at the  
October 3 Agreements Signing Ceremony  
with the Mexican Government

The two agreements that Secretary of State James Baker and Mexican Foreign Relations Secretary Fernando Solana have just signed are symbolic of the diversity, breadth, vitality, and growing closeness of the United States - Mexico relationship. I welcome them as a sign of the commitment of our two governments -- and of President Salinas and myself -- to make progress across a broad range of issues in the very special friendship between our two countries.

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The Understanding Regarding Trade and Investment

Facilitation Talks moves beyond the consultative mechanism established in our Framework Understanding on Trade to provide a mandate for forward-looking negotiations. It is a signal that we are not going to confine ourselves to taking up problems as they arise. Rather, we will take the initiative in promoting increased trade and investment in ways which will bring economic benefits on both sides of the border.

The cooperation agreement on Mexico City pollution is also significant, because it commits our Governments to working together to find ways to resolve air and other pollution problems of one of the largest cities in the world. Improving the quality of life for our people and finding balanced responses to the serious environmental challenges we face are priorities of both our Governments. I am confident that results of this cooperation will have many applications to resolving pollution problems in other large cities in both our countries.

These two agreements, and others that will be signed this afternoon, are concrete examples of how our Administrations have worked closely together on issues of mutual interest during the past ten months. More important, they are a sign of our determination to continue to work together in the spirit of friendship and mutual respect to shape an increasingly close relationship.

This is crucial for two countries which are not only neighbors but have extensive commercial, financial, family, historical, and cultural ties. Our diverse relationship will continue to grow in importance in the years to come. Ensuring that this growth comes about in a productive and mutually beneficial way is one of the foreign policy priorities of my Administration.

Let us pledge today that these agreements will be the forerunners of many more important understandings between our two great countries.

3RD STORY of Level 2 printed in FULL format.

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Los Angeles Times

September 21, 1986, Sunday, Home Edition

SECTION: Book Review; Page 2; Book Review Desk

LENGTH: 811 words

HEADLINE: MEXICAN POETRY: AN ANTHOLOGY, COMPILED BY OCTAVIO PAZ; TRANSLATED BY SAMUEL BECKETT (GROVE: \$29.95, HARDCOVER; \$9.95, PAPERBACK; 213 PP.)

BYLINE: By Raymund A. Paredes

BODY:

Mexico has always seemed a country of vast possibilities for the creation of poetry. To start with, it inherited great traditions of poetic expression: from the Aztecs and the Mayas, marvelously simple contemplative and lyrical verse, and from the Golden Age Spaniards, opulent and intricate poetry exemplified by the flamboyant Gongora. Like its northern neighbor, Mexico offered its hopeful poets a landscape of inspiring beauty and size. And most of all, it offered its history, which featured perhaps the most massive blending of divergent cultures in human experience to provide poets enormous symbolic, linguistic and narrative resources.

But as "Mexican Poetry" demonstrates, the poetic promise of Mexico was not easily realized. In the 16th and 17th centuries, the intensity of Spanish cultural domination sometimes produced clumsy results in poetry. In celebrating the Mexican landscape, for example, Mexican poets adopted a baroque style, eloquent but formal, aloof and thus incompatible with its subject. As Octavio Paz points out in his introduction, early Mexican poets aspired to European notions of universality and thereby failed to avail themselves of indigenous resources. The history of subsequent Mexican poetry turned on the struggle to balance aboriginal and Spanish elements and to find an appropriate voice in which to treat the synthesized national culture.

The struggle was not only arduous but long-lasting, for until the late 19th Century, Mexican poetry still manifested Spanish influences. In the 18th Century, Mexican poets avidly embraced the conventions of Spanish neo-classicism -- even to the point of writing in Latin -- and in the next century fell prey to the excesses of Spanish romanticism.

Mexican poetry did not decisively shed Spanish hegemony until Ramon Lopez Velarde and Alfonso Reyes appeared on the scene. Lopez Velarde was a provincial poet in the finest sense, drawn to ordinary people, their language and their actual cultural and economic circumstances. Reyes helped to turn Mexican poets irreversibly toward native subjects with compositions such as "Tarahumara Herbs."

"Mexican Poetry," which originally appeared in 1958, gathers poems from the period 1521 to 1910, the first year marking the Spanish conquest of Mexico, the second, the onset of the Mexican Revolution. All of Mexico's prominent poets in that span of time are well represented here: Bernardo de Balbuena, Juana de Asbaje, Jose Manuel Martinez de Navarrete, Luis Urbina, Amado Nervo, Lopez Velarde and Reyes of course, and 28 others. The great strengths of the

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anthology are that it clearly shows the trajectory of Mexican poetry over four centuries, and that Paz carries the reader through various literary movements with great style and insight.

Unfortunately, the volume's shortcomings are as striking as its virtues. While the time span of its coverage is convenient, it provides a very incomplete view of its subject. Certainly the collection would have been enhanced by the inclusion of pre-Columbian poetry, a very rich body of verse little known in the United States. Furthermore, the closing date of the anthology cuts the reader off from post-revolutionary poetry -- the work of Efrain Huerta and Paz himself, to pick but two examples -- arguably the finest body of verse Mexico has produced.

One last point about the selections. Paz mentions that Mexico has developed an impressive tradition of popular and folk poetry. He is correct, and it is a shame that the volume does not contain, at the very least, a sampling of ballads known as "corridos."

As the cover of "Mexican Poetry" prominently notes the participation of Samuel Beckett as translator for the poems, a few words on the subject are in order. The anthology began to take shape in 1950 when UNESCO commissioned Paz, then a financially strapped student in Paris, to gather 100 Mexican poems for publication. UNESCO then approached Beckett to serve as translator, presumably because he had earlier translated Gabriela Mistral's poem, "Recado terrestre." Also in need of money, Beckett accepted, although he admitted his knowledge of Spanish was only fair. With the help of Paz, an unnamed friend and a dictionary, Beckett completed his assignment. The results are mixed. Beckett obviously took liberties in his work, so much so that many of the English poems are more like revisions than translations. Which suggests a final, belated recommendation for the new edition of "Mexican Poetry." The publisher might have issued the volume with Spanish and English versions of the poems on facing pages. Then the bilingual reader could decide which he liked better, the Mexicans' poems or Beckett's. Paredes writes frequently on the relationship between Mexican and Mexican American writing and has recently completed an anthology of Mexican American poetry.

TYPE: Book Review

7TH STORY of Level 2 printed in FULL format.

The Xinhua General Overseas News Service

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NOVEMBER 27, 1981, FRIDAY

LENGTH: 150 words

HEADLINE: famous mexican writer commemorated

DATELINE: mexico city, november 26; Item No: 112715

BODY:

the home of alfonso reyes was opened here yesterday as a museum in honor of the memory of the late famous contemporary writer.

on display at the museum were the writer's manuscripts, documents, letters, photos, collections of pictures and objects connected with the writer's life.

this is part of a series of activities in the last few days commemorating alfonso reyes with the aim of "rehabilitating what is best in the country's cultural heritage".

addressing the inaugural ceremony which was presided over by mexican president lopez portillo, public education minister fernando solana pointed out that in mexico, this was the first time that a writer's home was turned into a museum to make "the future generations aware of his importance."

alfonso reyes, 1889-1959, is regarded as the best man of letters in mexico in the present century and the best prose writer in latin america.

11TH STORY of Level 2 printed in FULL format.

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February 11, 1979, Sunday, Final Edition

SECTION: Outlook; #1

LENGTH: 3540 words

BYLINE: By Carlos Fuentes

DATELINE: MEXICO CITY

BODY:

On St. Valentine's Day, Presidents Jimmy Carter and Jose Lopez Portillo will meet on this "high metaphysical valley," as the writer Alfonso Reyes once called it. The American president will be sandwiched between the visits of Pope John Paul II and the president of France, Valery Giscard d'Estaing. This is a bit like playing the Phyllis Diller role, following Sophia Loren and preceding Brigitte Bardot.

John Paul was welcomed by millions of people; in an era of resurgent spiritual movements, he has shown (to the horror of Mexico's official but minority Jacobinism) that the southern neighbor of the United States might be as swayable as Iran by its deep and ancient religious commitments. And Giscard represents the nation most admired by Mexicans for its intellectual and cultural achievements. Besides, he has proven to be both a practical and respectful economic partner and one of the few statesmen of world stature in today's barren landscape.

Giscard's message has been, in effect, that progress is no longer what it used to be. An era of exceptional growth ended in 1979; oil prices, demography and, "perhaps, even more, spiritual evolution," will temper the excesses of the splashy and splurgy brand of progress the West and its dependent oligarchies in the Third World knew between Bretton Woods and the Arab oil embargo. Behind Giscard's wise observations and pragmatic policies looms a new reality: that of combining future growth with the reappearance of cultural factors as a determining force in national and world affairs.

Against all hopes and forecasts, the rediscovery of the cultural facts of life has been embodied by nationalism. Marx would turn in his grave; more than one multinational executive swivels in his chair. But from Algeria to Tanzania to China to Canada, the national aspiration, the need to embody the culture in a national state and a national society, is still the strongest moving force as the world plunges towards the 21st century. Culture has triumphed over economic determinism and national interests have overcome ideology.

The presidents of Mexico and the United States will discuss less than metaphysical realities when they meet on the same stage where Nontezuma once received Cortes for the merging of the New and the Old Worlds. Mr. Carter would do well to dwell not only on energy, trade and immigration, but on the larger issues at hand. These have to do, in reality, with the cultural substance and the national identity of Mexico, with the viability of the Mexican state and the respect due to the design for the future which is universally known in Mexico as the "national project."

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Mexico is heir to ancient civilizations. The Indian world is as alive as the rich strains of Renaissance, Enlightenment and modern industrial culture. Carter, in fact, will be visiting one of the truly polycultural nations of today's world. Mexico's existence since 1810, when the parish priest Miguel Hidalgo declared independence from Spain, has been one long struggle for identity and integrity; for territorial integrity in the 19th century, against American "Manifest Destiny" and European imperial ambitions; and for national identity through the revolutionary movement of the first 40 years of this century.

The United States, as both the hegemonic power within the Hemisphere and Mexico's immediate neighbor to the north, has played the leading role in Mexican foreign relations. Half our national territory was lost to the armies of Zachary Taylor and Winfield Scott in 1848 -- against the protests of a lone congressman, Abraham Lincoln, and a stubborn philosopher, Henry David Thoreau, who, like Edmund Wilson a century later, refused to pay taxes that would finance an unjust war. The Mexican Revolution was misunderstood, harassed, menaced and undermined by the United States in an attack of the provincial blindness which seems to afflict American foreign policy when it encounters (as encounter it must) what it had ignored.

Down Graham Greene's "lawless roads" traveled the thundering denunciations of Secretary of State Kellogg, Sen. Albert Fall (before his name became his destiny: He was convicted in the aftermath of Teapot Dome) and the dusty hoofs of Pershing's punitive expedition fruitlessly searching for Pancho Villa in the land and among the people who invented modern guerrilla warfare, having decided, after the defeats at Churubusco and Chapultepec, never to wage academic war again. Although Engels urged the United States to take over all of Mexican territory in the name of industrial progress, Winfield Scott knew better: He had seen the lurking eyes of ambush and the dark suction of protracted occupation on heavily populated, emotionally hostile and culturally alien territory.

The Importance of Oil

NO MARXIST, certainly, is today advising the United States to consider a Mexican takeover. Yet, for the first time since the 1830s, Mexico has become strategically important to the United States. Then, it meant achieving, at the expense of Mexican territorial integrity, the continental unity which would prepare the emergence of the United States as a world power. Today, it means assuring an uninterrupted supply of oil and gas from a nearby source. Energy from Mexico can even be transported overland, and drawn from a friendly, stable nation. No more fears of Middle East flareups, Arab blackmail, OPEC boycotts or unforeseen holy men toppling the amiable, if somewhat brutal, shah of Iran.

Mexico is there and Mexico has 40.1 billion barrels of proven oil reserves, 44.6 billion barrels of probable reserves and 200 billion barrels of potential reserves. Mexico, furthermore, is not a member of OPEC. And the United States, by 1985, will be facing a daily internal demand of 22.5 million barrels a day. It will only be producing about half that amount. Thus, it will be forced to import 50 percent of its needs. And Mexico is so near to the United States, no matter how far from God...

John Paul II may have shorted the traditional distance between Mexico and God, but many Mexicans feel that, in the case of a real crisis, the United States would perfunctorily abolish the space between themselves and Mexico.

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Did not Secretary Kissinger, in 1974, menace the Arab states with military intervention if U.S. energy requirements were not met? This saber-rattling never fooled anybody. You don't send in the Marines to rape the Seven Sisters. The difference between the halls of Montezuma and the shores of Tripoli is that Mexico owns its oil resources totally and manages all the elements of its industry, from exploration to exportation. It would take the Marines to divert Mexico from its national energy policies in order to become the servile supplier of American needs dictated by American gluttony and American whim.

The American public should recall that, in 1938, President Lázaro Cárdenas nationalized all the holdings of American, British and Dutch oil companies in Mexico, in compliance with Article 27 of the Mexican Constitution. London and The Hague broke off diplomatic relations with Mexico City. In spite of the thunder from the right, Franklin D. Roosevelt refused to frown suit. Aably counseled by two exceptional American statesmen, Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles and Ambassador Josephus Daniels, FDR decided to face the challenge and respect Mexico's sovereign decision. In so doing, he prompted the American and Mexican publics to digest one hundred years of adversary relationship and placed the American national interest where it truly lay: in Mexican partnership during World War II, when the Avila Camacho government, without yielding an inch in the matter of oil nationalization, provided the Roosevelt war administration with anti-Fascist militancy, strategic raw materials and that same cheap labor force which comes in so handy in times of need and is so easily dismissed when the local police forces of Texas or California decide to sneer at Carter's human rights campaign inside his own corral. Also, thanks to the Roosevelt-Cárdenas policies, Mexico became the United States' fourth trading partner in the world and the first in the Western Hemisphere.

A Question of Respect

AS CARTER and Lopez Portillo prepare to meet, a challenge as great as the one faced by their predecessors 40 years ago looms before them. This challenge is not composed solely of the material factors of the problem -- energy, trade and immigration. It also surpasses the supposed choice among three approaches to U.S.-Mexico's policy: an ad hoc, issue-by-issue stance; a resurrection of the so-called "special relationship," which never existed in reality; or a frankly protectionist or even punitive attitude.

What is at stake is not a negotiating procedure or even this or that component of a hypothetical negotiation, important as any of the three issues in question indisputably are. In his now classic "Diplomacy for a Crowded World," George Ball warned the U.S. that, "The problems one can predict between the United States and Mexico foreshadow those we will face with many other countries. They are problems for which we are not prepared -- psychologically, emotionally, or in terms of concrete plans and programs."

As in 1938, the challenge consists in knowing whether the United States will respect Mexico's "national project." Mexico is a proud nation which does not accept paternalistic solutions recommended, much less imposed, from abroad.

Furthermore, the national project now taking shape in Mexico does not depend on oil. Rather, oil depends on the national project. In 1982, Mexico hopes to expand its present production of 1.4 million daily barrels to 2.5 million, of which 1.5 would be reserved for internal consumption, following the unwritten rule set down by the 1938 nationalization: that oil is a nonrenewable resource and must be used primarily for internal development. Another 1

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million barrels a day would be left over for exportation. Half of that amount already has been committed through long-term contracts with France, Spain, Japan and Israel -- all actively negotiating with Mexico while Energy Secretary James Schlesinger was playing the arrogant bully and Sen. Adlai Stevenson III stupidly blocked credits for the sale of Mexican natural gas to the United States.

Mexico would be happy to sell the remaining 500,000 daily barrels to the United States, considered, in Lopez Portillo's words, "a natural but not a privileged client." But will American hunger for oil be content with what amounts to 5 percent of its foreseeable oil imports for 1985? Why shouldn't Mexico go whole hog and raise its production to Persian Gulf levels of 5, 7, even 10 million barrels a day?

Simply because, answers Mexico's able young minister for industrial development, Jose Andres de Oteyza, by setting a ceiling on production at 2.5 million barrels per day, and limiting exports to 1 million a day, Mexico will achieve a spectacular but healthy growth of 10 percent a year. The Mexican state will double its income (this is the argument against rabid Mexican conservationists who would not export a single barrel of oil) and be able to invest heavily in four essential growth sectors (oil, steel, electricity and fertilizers) which will act as engines for an overall plan to decentralize industry, banish new factories from Mexico City, attract development toward the border and coastal areas and stimulate the reallocation of population near food-producing zones and in labor-intensive agro-industrial projects.

The conservationists' attitude would deprive the state of the resources for this policy. But uncontrolled production would trigger uncontrollable inflation, an abnormal development of up to 15 percent where a booming oil industry would deform an otherwise enfeebled economy, create the temptation to subsidize mendacity and assure the prompt exhaustion of the wells. Mexico would soon sacrifice both its potential riches and its very important advantage over most oil-producing countries of the Third World: Mexico, since 1920, has been establishing an infrastructure capable of absorbing oil revenue and using it wisely for both social and productive goals.

Beyond that limit lies the Abudabization of Mexico.

Mexico's discovery of vast resources of oil and natural gas is transforming our relations with our southern neighbor. As President Carter heads for Mexico on a state visit, Carlos Fuentes, a distinguished novelist and a former Mexican ambassador to France, warns that Washington must respect Mexico's plans to develop its wealth at its own pace, for its purposes.

A New Relationship

IF THE national project is respected by the United States and well administered by Mexico, many of the irritants in the relations between the two countries will be modified, notably the amount and nature of Mexican immigration to the United States.

Both countries coexist under the mixed system of modern capitalism. As is true between the south and the north of Europe, the free flow of the labor market is natural and sound: Mexican labor represents a collective aid to the American economy; it takes jobs from no one and pays its own way through taxes considerably higher than the social services it receives. Conversely,

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Mexico allows the free flow of capital. The vast U.S. investment in Mexico (\$5.5 billion in 1978) is not hampered by hand-slicing fences, brutal cops or other measures applied by the United States to the flow of labor. In fact, an American investor is even free to decapitalize the Mexican economy by repatriating all of his earnings, which are usually gained in the most dynamic and quickly profitable sectors of the Mexican economy.

If the United States cannot be patient enough with Mexico's labor problem, Mexico can also lose patience with the problem of American capital. The Mexican government, under the Constitution, has the authority to apply to private property the modalities dictated by the public interest. Exclusion of foreign investment from certain sectors, a ban on repatriation of profits, can be among them. Two can tango.

But this would lead us directly to confrontation politics. Mexicans do not believe in a sudden change of heart in American policy. Superpowers behave cynically, but they should not behave stupidly. Relations with Mexico are a challenge to the imagination of U.S. policymakers because the world will judge and forecast Washington's attitudes toward the vast majority of the human race by its dealings with its southern neighbor.

The 2,000-mile frontier between the the countries, it should be recalled, is also the boundary between the United States and Latin America as a whole, and between the world's strongest economic and military power and the Third World. The United States has no closer contact with what is alien, different and challenging to its assumptions. Cuba is separated by those famous 90 miles. In 1979, the Latin American countries nearest to, yet most alienated from, the United States will be negotiating the nature of their relations with the United States into the coming century. If Cuba, because of its close association with Soviet bloc, gets more respect and understanding from the United States than Mexico, which has remained a close American trade, labor and financial partner, the lesson will not be lost on the rest of Latin America or the vast reaches of the Third World.

While on a visit furthering diversified economic relations and political support in Japan and China last year, Lopez Portillo declared that Mexico stood very low in the lists the U.S. "priorities" or respect. Since the Mexican president uttered these words, U.S. public opinion and, presumably, the White House, have become aware of the Mexican priority.

Jorge Diaz Serrano, the dynamic and efficient head of Petroleos Mexicanos (Pemex), the state oil enterprise, is aware of how far too much "priority" can go. He recently warned the audience of the CBS Evening News that the Mexican people would not tolerate foreign interference in decisions affecting the nation's oil and gas resources. In conversation with this writer, he added that American officials had grossly underestimated Mexican resilience to pressure during the ill-fated negotiations in Washington last year, when Schlesinger and Stevenson, in what was certainly not their finest hour, blocked gas sales and pipeline credit. Now the United States must approach Mexico under less favorable conditions and in a more bitter atmosphere.

The American tendency to black-mail through tradeoffs on issues that only become confused and debased in the process does not enhance understanding. The economic, social and humane need for an open border cannot be linked to oil and gas supply.

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## A Binational Commission?

MISUNDERSTANDING in these matters should be avoided. Perhaps the time is ripe for some kind of permanent high-level commission on Mexican-American relations, designed to negotiate further where negotiation is called for and eliminate friction points. I wonder how much Presidents Carter and Lopez Portillo can truly negotiate in Mexico City come Valentine's Day without hurting each other's national pride or interests. Given the itchy nature of the relationship, a fully empowered commission could negotiate without going public, while retaining direct and immediate access to both the American and the Mexican chief executives.

Neither country lacks men of caliber to head such a commission. I think, on the American side, of George Ball, or Elliot Richardson, who has shown remarkable rapport with his Mexican colleague, Jorge Castaneda, at the Law of the Sea Conference, or the quiet, flexible and infinitely knowledgeable attorney. William D. Rogers, the former Undersecretary of State. Mexico could field any of the richly experienced men of its senior diplomatic tradition, not to speak of its three most brilliant young statesmen: Porfirio Munoz Ledo, former secretary of labor and education; Carlos Tello, former secretary of the budget; and Mario Moya Palencia, former secretary of the interior.

If, as Ball says, the Mexican problem foreshadows all others, it is imperative that there exist a body capable of giving the appropriate danger signals when unreflective and even brutal attitudes emerge uncontrolled.

Mexico has a sorry experience in the matter: Operation Intercept, commercial restrictions, cotton dumping, last October's Tortilla Wall (or Berlin-on-the-Rio-Grande) were all sprung as surprises on a deteriorating, and far from "special," relationship.

President Lopez Portillo will try to make President Carter realize that Mexico is a nation, not an oil well. It is up to Mexico to determine its nationhood. Its big pluses are there: the strong development of its public sector in general and its oil industry in particular; the capacity of its administrative cadres; the diversification of its economy, its sound infrastructure; the catholicity of its intellectual debate on the history and destiny of the nation; its justifiable cultural pride. But there are also its flagrant minuses: corruption; a disruptively unjust pattern of distribution of wealth; a voraciously antisocial entrepreneurial class; a seemingly uncontrollable demography; a lack of sufficient channels for public debate.

The great catastrophes of U.S. foreign policy have come about through a mixture of cultural ignorance and political impatience. The isolation of the U.S.S.R. greatly abetted Stalinism. Ambassador Spruille Braden, by opposing him, virtually put Juan Peron in power in Argentina. Three decades were lost before the Middle Kingdom and its "celestial bureaucracy" were perceived as cultural structures of an ancient civilization, and not the result of Marxist conspiracy. Tens of thousands died before it was understood that Vietnam's historical mission has been to contain Chinese expansionism. Nixon's blind intervention in Cambodia destroyed that nation's fabric for years to come.

Let not these mistakes take place in Mexico. The price would be far higher. Mexico must sort out its own national priorities without external pressures; otherwise, it could go down the drain of explosion or repression

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and the United States could end up with a Cuba, an India or a Chile on its doorstep.

Carter can be sure of a warm welcome in Mexico; my countrymen are past masters at colorful receptions for foreign visitors. Less overwhelming than the pope's, less glamorous than Giscard's, the American president's visit will be translated into an appropriate media event. But it would be sad if all Carter picked up in Mexico was the 1.5 percent of the vote which Hispanics could grant him in the 1980 election.

The Mexican Valentine, if thorny, holds a challenge for statesmanship. It is the same challenge Franklin Roosevelt rose to: the recognition that the national interest of the United States lies in respect for and recognition of Mexico's national project, complex culture and historical identity. If this was true in 1938, it has become urgent in 1979.

GRAPHIC: Illustration 1, No Caption, By Carlos Llerena -- Aguirre for The Weashington Post; Illustration 2, "Hispano-America," a mural by the Mexican painter Jose Clemente Orozco, at the Dartmouth College library

(Smith/Blessey)  
 Draft Two  
 September 26, 1989  
 SALINAS

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: SALINAS TOAST  
 STATE DINING ROOM  
 TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1989

President and Mrs. Salinas, Honored guests, Ladies and gentlemen.

It is indeed a privilege for Barbara and I to have you as our guest. Many times, your country has extended to us that kindness for which Mexico is famous. Tonight, we are honored to return that favor -- and to welcome you to the White House.

One hundred years ago, Mr. President, a great Mexican philosopher was born. His name was Alfonso Reyes [RAY-es]. And he wrote eloquently of the friendship between the United States and Mexico.

Once, he observed that, "Nations are like individuals. When a unity of purpose binds them, one should take the opportunity to note and praise the union."

This evening, I want to use this opportunity to "note and praise" the great leader of a great country. And the special relationship between our two countries that is bound by many ties.

Those ties include our 2,000-mile border, and billions of dollars of two-way trade. They are military and educational,

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

B

SEPTEMBER 28, 1989

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MESSAGE DESCRIPTION UNOFFICIAL DRAFT OF PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT AT

THE AGREEMENTS SIGNING CEREMONY ON OCTOBER 3

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I HOPE THIS HELPS YOU. . REGARDS, JIM.

**Draft Statement  
for The President at the  
October 3 Agreements Signing Ceremony  
with the Mexican Government**

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The Understanding Regarding Trade and Investment Facilitation Talks moves beyond the consultative mechanism established in our Framework Understanding on Trade to provide a mandate for forward-looking negotiations. It is a signal that we are not going to confine ourselves to taking up problems as they arise. Rather, we will take the initiative in promoting increased trade and investment in ways which will bring economic benefits on both sides of the border.

The cooperation agreement on Mexico City pollution is also significant, because it commits our Governments to working together to find ways to resolve air and other pollution problems of one of the largest cities in the world. Improving the quality of life for our people and finding balanced responses to the serious environmental challenges we face are priorities of both our Governments. I am confident that results of this cooperation will have many applications to resolving pollution problems in other large cities in both our countries.

These two agreements, and others that will be signed this afternoon, are concrete examples of how our Administrations have worked closely together on issues of mutual interest during the past ten months. More important, they are a sign of our determination to continue to work together in the spirit of friendship and mutual respect to shape an increasingly close relationship.

This is crucial for two countries which are not only neighbors but have extensive commercial, financial, family, historical, and cultural ties. Our diverse relationship will continue to grow in importance in the years to come. Ensuring that this growth comes about in a productive and mutually beneficial way is one of the foreign policy priorities of my Administration.

Let us pledge today that these agreements will be the forerunners of many more important understandings between our two great countries.

(Smith/Blessey)  
Draft Two  
September 22, 1989  
SALINAS

PRESIDENTIAL DEPARTURE: SALINAS DEPARTURE  
DIPLOMATIC ENTRANCE  
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1989

\_\_ days ago, I took great pleasure in welcoming President Salinas back to the Nation where he has worked and studied. Today, I take equal pleasure in saying: Because of our discussions, the special relationship between Mexico and the United States has perhaps never been more special.

President Salinas and I first met in Houston, then Paris, and now in Washington. Corresponding also by letter, and phone. From the first, our talks were cordial, as befits old friends. For that is what our Nations have been, and are. And marked by respect and candor, as befits neighbors and equal partners. For that is what we are, and shall remain.

This week's meeting reflected those qualities, and spirit of continuity. For in our conversations, the President and I have have the opportunity to review and renew the bilateral relationship between our two countries.

Mr. President, that relationship is unique. And our discussions proved it. They reaffirmed the commitment to expand the ties -- political, economic, and cultural -- which link Mexico and the United States. And our agenda reflected the diversity of that commitment.

We have concluded a series of important agreements, commitments, and accomplishments. Bilateral achievements which will enhance trade and investment, environmental and cultural cooperation, the war against drugs and support for democracy. Achievements which will build a better hemisphere, and world.

Our achievements spring from teamwork -- a harmony embodied by the International Boundary and Water Commission centennial, marking 100 years of U.S.-Mexican border cooperation. And they show what can, and must be done, to make relations between our two great Nations even closer than they are today.

This, Mr. President, is our challenge. I have no doubt we will meet it. Meet it through common efforts solving common problems. Meet it through perhaps your visit's greatest gift -- the free, open, and ongoing dialogue you offer us with the Mexican government and the Mexican people.

For that, and for your leadership, we thank you. For together, we can make ours The Relationship of the Offered Hand and Open Heart. In that spirit, for now I bid you an affectionate farwell. We will see much of each other in the months and years to come.

# # # #

(Smith/Blessey)  
 Draft One  
 September 22, 1989  
 SALINAS

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: SALINAS TOAST  
 STATE DINING ROOM  
 TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1989

President and Mrs. Salinas, Honored guests, Ladies and gentlemen.

It is indeed a privilege for Barbara and I to have you as our guest. Many times, your country has extended to us that kindness for which Mexico is famous. Tonight, we are honored to return that favor -- and to welcome you to the White House.

More than \_\_ years ago, a great Mexican \_\_ spoke of the urgency of time. "Four things come not back," said \_\_. "The spoken word; the sped arrow; time past; the neglected opportunity."

Well, this evening I want to use this opportunity to salute the great leader of a great country. My new friend -- but already a good friend. And his Nation that in times both "past" and present, is the friend of all America. <sup>of the</sup> ← what America

Mr. President, an old American hymn reminds us: "Blest Be the Tie That Binds." Well, the special relationship between the United States and Mexico is bound by many ties.

Those ties include our 2,000-mile border, and billions of dollars of two-way trade. They are military and educational,

political and economic. Our ties rest on respect and maturity, communication and consultation. And cherish the values which link our cultures -- values of faith, family, and respect for tradition.

As a young man, Mr. President, you came to grasp these ties. For you have studied in the United States. You know us well. I am -- perhaps -- not so young a man. But I, too, revere them. For as a Texan I've lived side-by-side with Mexico. I think I know you well.

Such understanding leads to trust. And such trust can lead to progress.

Already, we have done much. For from its earliest days, your Administration has acted as our neighbor, and equal partner. And known that by applying our resources to common problems, we can ensure a richer life for all. Now, let us do more.

By increasing bilateral trade, let us achieve economic growth to match the rise in our population. And by joining hands, expand the cooperation embodied by a century of joint engineering projects by the International Boundary and Water Commission.

Together, let us enhance investment opportunity. And the environment along our border. Let us support democracy in our hemisphere -- and, thus, regional security and stability. And toward that goal, let us reaffirm the national priority that is a hemispheric crusade. For unless we defeat drug use and trafficking, we will help rob our children of their dreams.

There is an ancient proverb which goes, "God guides whom He wills toward a straight path." Mr. President, let our path be straight and true. Affirming all that which unites us. Combating that which divides us. And so enrich this generation -- and all the generations to come.

In that spirit, I ask all of our guests tonight to rise and raise their glasses:

- To Mexican-American friendship;
- To a better world for our children, and all children;
- And to the health and happiness of my friend and colleague, the President of Mexico.

# # # #

(Smith/Blessey)  
Draft One  
September 21, 1989  
SALINAS

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: SALINAS ARRIVAL  
DIPLOMATIC ENTRANCE  
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1989

President Salinas and Mrs. Salinas, Secretaries Solana and Baker, Ambassadors Petriciolo and Negroponte, members of the delegation and friends.

Less than one year ago, two Presidents-elect met in Houston, Texas. We met, if I might inject this personal note, 2 days before Harvard's football Crimson fell to the mighty men of Yale.

But in our discussions, Mr. President, both sides won. For even then, we began discussions about what for each of us is a major Presidential responsibility -- defining and enhancing the Mexican-U.S. relationship.

Mr. President, you and I went to Houston certain of the importance of our discussions. For ours, after all, is the world's broadest and most complex bilateral agenda. But I think it fair to say that neither of us envisioned the degree of success that would result.

That success was embodied by what has come to be known as "The Spirit of Houston" -- our joint commitment to create the framework of mutual trust and understanding. And in the past year, that spirit has reaffirmed already solid Mexican-American ties.

Harvard's  
B.C. of Sp  
Information  
417) 495-20  
11/21/88

Together, Mexico and the United States have negotiated a solution to the debt question. And developed greater cooperation in the war against drugs. Together, we have improved opportunities for bilateral trade and investment. And nurtured our environment. In sum, we have found new ways to strengthen old bonds.

These efforts were well underway when President Salinas and I met last July in Paris -- and the effect was clear: A superb bilateral relationship was now even better. For countries with such shared social, economic, and regional interests, no diplomatic feat could be more crucial.

Now, as I welcome President Salinas to our capital for his first State visit, I believe we are about to see additional proof of how Mexico and the United States understand one another. And how we want to work together. Toward common ends. And concrete results.

Mr. President, I know you love to jog and play tennis. So do I. The bad news is that we may not have much time to do that in the next \_\_ days. The good news is the reason: We have a full agenda to discuss.

As major trading partners, we must explore ways to expand our commerce. And as members of the Organization of American States, to discuss how democracy can be restored to Panama and free and fair elections held in Nicaragua. The plague of drug use and trafficking eclipses boundary, and race; we know that what threatens one Nation in our hemisphere threatens us all.

Bill Diller  
11/19/82

In each instance, like many others, strong bilateral cooperation is fundamental to an effective multilateral response. And thankfully, Mr. President, our countries share the good will and commitment needed to confront, and meet, our challenges. Through candor and mutual respect. And the knowledge that what unites us far surmounts what divides us.

Last night, in remarks I made to the American people (Note: Use if Mexican TV presentation is approved), I spoke of the need to recognize the "permanent importance" of the U.S.-Mexican relationship.

Mr. President, I would like to refer to that phrase again as I welcome you to the White House. For U.S.-Mexican affairs are vital to our respective agendas. Our relations today are strong. They must grow even stronger. And will.

There is a Mexican phrase which goes, \_\_\_\_\_. Translated, it means "You are most welcome." On behalf of the United States of America, President Salinas, let me welcome you to the White House. And to this Nation of your friends.

# # # #

*W. J. ...*

/ 28

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20270

GEORGE HERBERT WALKER BUSH

CHRONOLOGY

- June 12, 1924 Born at home, 173 Adams Street, Milton, MA, to Prescott and Dorothy Walker Bush.
- 1925 Moved to Greenwich, CT. (Summer vacations were always spent at Walker's Point, Kennebunkport, ME).
- 1929-37 Attended Greenwich Country Day School, Greenwich, CT.
- June 1942 Graduated from Phillips Academy, Andover, MA.
- June 12, 1942 Enlisted in the United States Navy as Second Class Seaman.
- Aug 1942-  
Sept 1945 Active duty.
- June 9, 1943 Commissioned an Ensign and became youngest pilot in the Navy at the time.
- Sept 2, 1944 Shot down in the Pacific.
- Jan 6, 1945 Married Barbara Pierce, Presbyterian Church, Rye, New York.
- Sept 1945 Relieved from active duty. He was a Lt. (jg) and had flown 58 combat missions in the Pacific Theater, received the Distinguished Flying Cross and three Air Medals.
- July 6, 1946 Birth of son, George Walker Bush.
- June 1948 Graduated from Yale University, B.A. in Economics, Phi Beta Kappa.
- Final baseball game, NCAA College World Series, Kalamazoo, MI. Went on to West Texas to find a job and home.
- Summer 1948 Moved to Odessa, TX, with wife Barbara, son George, and dog in a Studebaker.
- 1948-1950 Salesman, Dresser Industries in West Texas; Huntington Park, Bakersfield, Whittier, Ventura, and Compton, CA.
- Dec 20, 1949 Birth of daughter, Pauline Robinson Bush (Robin).

1949 Moved to Midland, TX.

1951-1953 Co-founded royalty firm, Bush Overbey Oil Development Co. [John Overbey]

1953 Co-founded Zapata Petroleum Corp. [William and Hugh Liedtke]

Feb 11, 1953 Birth of son, John Ellis Bush (JEB).

Oct 11, 1953 Death of daughter Robin.

1954-1966 Co-founder and President of Zapata Offshore Co. (Drilling operations in Kuwait, Borneo, Trinidad, and the West Indies).

Jan 22, 1955 Birth of son, Neil Mallon Bush.

1956 Named by Jaycees as one of Five Outstanding Young Texans.

Oct 22, 1956 Birth of son, Marvin Pierce Bush.

1959 Moved to Houston (Houston has been their legal residence since 1959). Became a member of St. Martin's Episcopal Church. Later served as Vestryman.

Aug 18, 1959 Birth of daughter, Dorothy Walker Bush.

1960 London business trip.

1963 Elected Chairman of Harris County Republican Committee.

1964 Unsuccessful candidate for U.S. Senate. Lost to Ralph Yarborough (D-TX). Won 43% of vote. Led Goldwater by 200,000.

1964 Delegate (TX), Republican National Convention, San Francisco.

Sept 1965 Zapata's off-shore oil rig, the Maverick, was swept away by Hurricane Betsy. No lives lost.

1967-1971 Member of Congress; Texas, 7th District. Was unopposed for re-election in 1968.

1967-1971 Member, House Ways and Means Committee (Chaired by Wilbur Mills). First freshman legislator in 60 years to be chosen.

Dec 1967-  
Jan 1968 Visited South Vietnam front at his own expense, as well as Thailand and Laos (two weeks).

1968 Delegate (TX), Republican National Convention, Miami Beach, FL.

Apr 1969 Was appointed by Speaker of the House as a delegate to the U.S.-Mexican Interparliamentary Group to promote greater understanding between the two countries.

1970 Unsuccessful candidate for U.S. Senate. Lost to Lloyd Bentsen. Won 47% of the vote.

1971 Prior to assuming UN duties, visited The Hague, Brussels, Vienna, and Rome to observe international organizations and specialized agencies.

1972 Attended UN Security Council meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Feb 1971-  
Jan 1973 U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations. [During this time, PRC admitted, India-Pakistan War broke out, Israeli- athletes murdered in Munich, Israel attacked Lebanon, Security Council met on terrorism and hijackings].

Jan 1973-  
Sept 1974 Chairman, Republican National Committee. [Actively sought to increase participation of women and minorities].

Sept 1974  
Jan 1976 Chief, U.S. Liason Office, People's Republic of China.

Jan 1976-  
Jan 1977 Director, Central Intelligence Agency.

1977-1979 Chairman, Executive Committee, First International Bank, Houston.

1977 West Germany: Attended international economic conference.

June 1977 Appointed Adjunct Professor of Administrative Science, Rice University.

Oct 1977 People's Republic of China and Tibet: Guest of Chinese Institute of Foreign Affairs. Travelled with Lowell Thomas.

1979-1980 Candidate for Presidential nomination, Republican Party.

July 1979 Israel: Participant in international conference on terrorism. Also visited Egypt.

July 1980 Nominated as Vice Presidential candidate, Republican Party.

Jan 20, 1981 Inauguration Ceremony. Sworn in as Vice President of the United States.

Jan 1981 Vice President George Bush appointed Chairman, Presidential Task Force on Regulatory Relief.

Feb 1981 Vice President Bush appointed Chairman, Task Force to Investigate the Deaths of the Children of Atlanta.

March 1981 Vice President appointed Chairman of Special Situation Group of National Security Council (formerly the Crisis Management Team).

Jun 1981 France and Great Britain: Bi-lateral meetings.

Jun 30, 1981 Philippines: Inauguration of President Marcos.

Sept 1981 Mexico: Independence celebration.

Oct 1981 Venezuela: Funeral of President Betancourt.

Dominican Republic, Colombia and Brazil: Attended bi-lateral meetings.

Jan 1982 Vice President appointed Chairman of South Florida Task Force to coordinate solutions to drug epidemic.

Apr 1982 Three week trip for bi-lateral discussions with the heads of Japan, Korea, Singapore, Australia, New Zealand and People's Republic of China.

June 1982 Saudi Arabia: Funeral of King Khalid.

Aug 7, 1982 Colombia: Inauguration of President Betancur.

Nov 1982 Cape Verde, Senegal, Nigeria, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Zaire and Kenya: Discussion of Namibian independence and U.S. policy in Africa.

Bermuda.

Nov 1982 USSR: Funeral of President Leonid Breshnev and meeting with General Secretary Andropov.

Jan 30- Feb 10, 1983 Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, France, Great Britain and West Germany: Discussions with NATO allies on deployment of Pershing missiles:

Mar 1983 The Vatican: Meeting with Pope John Paul II.  
Canada: Talks on arms reduction.

Jun 10, 1983 Vice President Bush appointed Chairman, National Narcotics Border Interdiction System (NNBIS).

Jun 24- Jul 7, 1983 England, West Germany, Norway, Iceland, Denmark, Ireland, Sweden and Finland: Discussion of issues facing NATO allies; Reaffirmation of close U.S. ties to neutral countries of Northern Europe.

Sept 1983 Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Yugoslavia, Romania, Hungary and Austria: Consultation on matters of mutual interest.

Oct 1983 Jamaica and Puerto Rico.

Oct 26, 1983 Lebanon: Visit with US Marines and meeting with President Gemayel.

Nov 1983 Appointed by the President to chair the Follow-up Group to work with the Japanese on trade matters.

Dec 10, 1983 Argentina: Inauguration of President Alfonsin.

Dec 11, 1983 El Salvador: Discussions of death squad activity.

Feb 14, 1984 USSR: Funeral of Yuri Andropov and meeting with General Secretary Chernenko.

Feb 1984 Great Britain, Italy, France and Luxembourg: Discussions on Multi-National Force; Meeting with Pope John Paul II and Prime Minister Werner.

Mar 30, 1984 Guinea: Funeral of President Toure.

Apr 1984 Switzerland: Presentation of treaty to ban chemical weapons to United Nations Conference on Disarmament.

May 8-18, 1984 Japan: Discussion of bi-lateral economic and trade issues with Japan.

May 8-18, 1984 Pakistan, Indonesia, India and Oman:  
 Reaffirmation of close relations with the other  
 countries.

May 29, 1984 Washington, D.C.: Addressed opening session of  
 NATO foreign ministers meeting.

Aug 1984 Ecuador: Inauguration of President Cordero.

Mar 1985 Sudan, Nigeria, Mali: Visit to drought-stricken  
 countries.

Switzerland: Address to United Nations  
 International Conference on the Emergency  
 Situation in Africa.

USSR: Funeral of Konstantin Chernenko; meeting  
 with General Secretary Gorbachev.

Brazil: Inauguration of President Neves.

Grenada and Honduras: Demonstration of US support  
 of trend toward democracy in Central and South  
 America.

June 1985 West Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Belgium,  
 Switzerland, France and Great Britain:  
 International meeting on the hostages; discussion  
 on defense and political unity.

Jul 13, 1985 Under the provisions of the 25th Amendment to the  
 Constitution, Vice President Bush became President  
 of the United States from 11:32am to 7:22pm while  
 President Reagan was undergoing surgery.

Jul 20, 1985 Vice President Bush appointed Chairman, Task Force  
 on Combatting Terrorism.

Oct 1985 Mariana Islands, People's Republic of China, *Hong Kong.* ✓

Jan 1986 Guatamala: Inauguration of President Cerezo.

Jan 1986 Honduras: Inauguration of President Azcona.

Mar 1986 Tunisia: Reaffirmation of close relations.

Portugal: Inauguration of President Soares.

Apr 1986 West Germany.

Saudi Arabia: Dedication of American Embassy.

Apr 1986 Bahrain, Yemen Arab Republic, Oman: Reaffirmation of close relations with other Arab nations.

May 1986 Costa Rica: Inauguration of President Sanchez.  
Algeria.

June 1986 Canada: Bi-lateral talks.

July 1986 Israel: Address to Knesset.

Aug 1986 Jordan, Egypt, Great Britain and West Germany.

Dec 1986 Mexico: Meeting with President De La Madrid.

Jan 1987 Canada.

Mar 1987 Ecuador: Meeting with President Cordero concerning earthquake aid.

Sept 1987 Published autobiography, LOOKING FORWARD, with Victor Gold.

Sept 1987 Poland: Bi-lateral meetings.  
  
Italy, France, Belgium, West Germany and Great Britain: Discussions with NATO allies on INF Treaty and Persian Gulf.

Oct 12, 1987 Announced candidacy for the Republican nomination for the Presidency of the United States.

Feb 16, 1988 Won the New Hampshire primary.

Aug 18, 1988 Accepted the Republican Party's nomination for President.

Nov 8, 1988 Elected Forty-first President of the United States of America.

# GEORGE BUSH BIOGRAPHY

## ADDENDUM

### FORMER ASSOCIATIONS

#### BUSINESS AFFILIEATIONS:

##### Director of:

First International Bank, Houston, TX  
First International Bankshares Corporation, Dallas, TX  
First International Bankshares, Ltd., London  
Camco, Inc., Houston, TX  
Acustron, Houston, TX  
Eli Lilly, Indianapolis, IN  
Purolator Corporation, Piscataway, NJ  
Texasgulf, Inc., Stamford, CT

#### TRADE AFFILIATIONS:

Texas Midcontinent Oil and Gas Association  
Independent Producers Association of America  
American Association of Oil Well Drilling Contractors

#### TRUSTEE:

Trinity University, San Antonio, TX  
Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, TX  
Phillips Academy, Andover, MA  
Hedecroft Hospital  
Holly Hall (retirement home)  
Hitchcock Hospital, Houston, TX

The Vice President has been awarded 37 honorary degrees.

#### OTHER MEMBERSHIPS:

Council on Foreign Relations (6-7 years)  
Trilateral Commission (one year)  
Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity (Yale)

The Vice President has retained his membership in the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Legion.

Vice President George Bush retains membership in only the Episcopal Church Foundation and St. Martin's Episcopal Church, Houston.



THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20540

HISPANIC DIVISION

September 27, 1989

Ms. Stephanie Blessey  
Old Executive Office Building  
Room 111  
Washington, D.C., 20500

Dear Ms. Blessey:

This is in reply to your request of today relating to Alfonso Reyes Ultima Tule. I enclose the relevant text with this letter. My translation of the text is as follows:

"...Centuries of being neighbors has brought about the sense that the American nations are not as foreign to each other as are nations of other continents. This American culture, both Latin and Saxon ..., has been able to ignore, in principle, ethnic and national barriers due to the common drive towards democratic principles."

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "E.E. Larson".

E.E. Larson  
Reference Librarian

Encl.

mano en especie de unidad y conjunto. La cultura americana es la única que podrá ignorar, en principio, las murallas nacionales y étnicas. Entre la homogeneidad del orbe latino y la homogeneidad del orbe sajón —los dos personajes del drama americano— la simpatía democrática oficial de nivelador, rumbo a la “homonoia”. Las naciones americanas no son, entre sí, tan extranjeras como las naciones de otros continentes. Tres siglos de elaboración; un siglo de azorosos tanteos, desatados por las independencias y las nuevas organizaciones; medio siglo más de coherencia y cooperación. Tal es, en su perspectiva general, la senda de América.<sup>11</sup>

ENTRE ESPA



<sup>11</sup> *Ultima Tule*, Imprenta Universitaria, México, 1942, pp. 5-95.



Vecino / Veneno

945 (A). Quien tiene buen vecino tiene buen amigo.

Translation or Interpretation: He who has a good neighbor has a good friend.

Context: When you go out of town you have a person who will watch your house more closely. (One occurrence. Informant: female).

## Bibliography and Key to Annotations

Ballesteros, Octavio A. Mexican Proverbs: The Philosophy, Wisdom and Humor of a People. Burnet, Texas: Eakin Press, 1979.



A Dictionary  
of Mexican  
American  
Proverbs



*Compiled by* Mark Glazer



GREENWOOD PRESS  
New York • Westport, Connecticut • London

# "Goodbye to the American Diplomats"

To aggrandize the notion of the human family until it becomes a universal concept...

Buenos Aires  
5/31/30

To devote ourselves to mankind's highest interests...

To gradually discover the dynamics common to all peoples, the dynamics that make cooperation and accord both possible and real...

In other words, graciousness, good will, understanding, a spirit of conciliation and candor.

p. 144-5

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Whereas discontinuity may be the norm for things material, continuity lies in the spiritual order of things; it lies not in tangibles but in the soul. Our lives would be impossible without the continuity of the spirit. It is that continuity of the spirit that enables us to see order amid chaos.

All things can be remedied by fortitude: a resolve not to be deterred by obstacles of time and space. Our journey through this world—though it may be, physically speaking, a series of geographic points and counterpoints—is, in the moral sense, a constant process of accumulation; it is a net that, as it moves, catches within its mesh new friendships, new people, new ideas about the world.

p. 146-7

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Let us go forward together: together in our efforts, together on the very ground upon which we stand; together in friendship and affection; together with my gratitude. Ever together.

p. 147

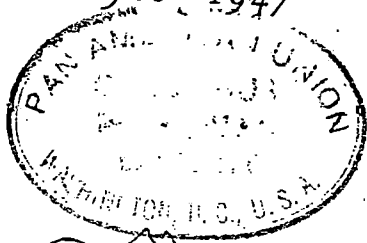
REYES, Alfonso, De viva voz

Provided by Mr. Ney Venitez  
Translated by OAS translators

ALFONSO REYES, 1889-

# DE VIVA VOZ

1920-1947



EDITORIAL STYLO

MEXICO, D. F.

PRINTED IN MEXICO.

" ADIOS A LOS DIPLOMATICOS AMERICANOS "

gusto, y casi la embriaguez de explorar el corazón humano en todos los climas y naciones; el salubre ejercicio de enfrentarse con el espectáculo de todas las ciudades y de asimilar, siquiera sea por un instante y como quien abre nuevas ventanas en su torre, el gesto espiritual, la contorsión propia de cada país. ¡Qué ensanches del alma! ¡Qué suerte de acrobatismo moral! Ver un día desarrollarse, como en línea desplegada, la marcha de todos los acontecimientos de la tierra, en una hoja del periódico que para muchos es muda o jeroglífica, y que para nosotros ha cobrado ya el valor de los recuerdos y asociaciones personales, en lugares, en personas, en situaciones. Agrandar la noción de familia humana hasta volverla universal. No dejar punto muerto donde no hayamos sembrado una hora de trabajo o un minuto de esperanza. Participar en todos los altos intereses de la especie, aunque sea con el modesto valor de la simple presencia; y poder decir, como Menandro y Terencio: "Hombre soy, y nada de lo humano puede dejarme indiferente".

Y luego —y por aquí nuestro-oficio toca al sacerdocio— investigar, revolver datos de estudio y datos de mera sensibilidad, para ir descubriendo al fin aquellas resultantes dinámicas de los pueblos, a través de las cuales la colaboración y la concordia pueden ser posibles y eficaces. Y todo esto, mediante la mayor expresión de fuerza de que el hombre sea capaz; mediante aquella sublimación de la fuerza que se borra, se aligera, se vuelve tan leve que a veces resulta inefable: todo ello, mediante la sonrisa. Es decir: mediante el

agrado, la buena disposición, el ánimo comprensivo, el espíritu conciliador y abierto: Todo lo cual, si nuestra misión sólo consistiera en ceder, sería muy fácil. Pero siendo así que nuestros negocios son los negocios de una Patria, el esfuerzo resulta tan complicado, y la necesidad del éxito tan imperiosa, como lo es para el volatinero el no caer de la cuerda. Y aun la postura es igualmente patética, porque, entre los ritmos de una danza, se va burlando un peligro serio.

Y ahora, para acabar, permitidme una pequeña digresión filosófica. Aristóteles nos legó el adagio de que la naturaleza nada hace por saltos; pero el instinto mismo nos hacía sentir que toda la vida se construye a ritmos y a saltos, como los latidos del corazón. Hay una palabra argentina, el *pálpito*, (en México, llamamos a esto, la *corazonada*) que parece entrañar ya la sospecha de lo discontinuo y lo súbito; de que, por ejemplo, se puede llegar al conocimiento de la realidad por algún repente instintivo. El capítulo de los cambios súbitos en las evoluciones biológicas cada vez ocupa más sitio. Y, por último, la estructura del átomo, íntimamente interrogada por la Física Matemática, nos deja descubrir, entre esas zarabandas de iones en torno al electrón central, que hay intersticios en la naturaleza, zonas vacías de existencia por las cuales no puede pasar el ion —digamos— sino dejando de existir en un tramo del camino y renaciendo después; en suma, que la discontinuidad es tal vez la norma del mundo corpóreo. La continuidad, en cambio, es un orden espiritual del mundo; está en las almas, no en los objetos,

y en moral se llama conducta. Nuestra vida, amigos míos, sometida a perpetuos cambios e interrupciones, sería sencillamente imposible sin esta rectificación o continuidad del espíritu, que proyecta luces de coherencia sobre el montón de los hechos atropellados. Hoy en un país, mañana en otro... Ya dice, en el *Martín Fierro*, el viejo Vizcacha, con aquellas sus palabras rudas y sabrosas:

Vaca que cambia é querencia,  
se atrasa en la parición.

Pero un impulso interior lo remedia todo: una decisión de no dejarse atajar por obstáculos de tiempo y espacio. Nuestro viaje por el mundo, aun cuando sea, físicamente, una serie de partidas y contrapartidas geográficas, es —moralmente entendido— una suma constante, una línea en movimiento que cada vez enlaza entre sus mallas nuevos afectos, nuevos pueblos, nuevas nociones del mundo. Vamos, a través de reinos y repúblicas, tejiendo el cordón de miel evangélico. Somos, como la vieja Celestina, aunque en sentido mucho más noble, “zurcidores de voluntades”; gente consagrada precisamente a suturar roturas y a amortiguar sobresaltos, a crear continuidad. En tal sentido, ninguna conquista alcanzada puede perderse; y el contentamiento superior de esta continuidad de la obra irradia, como una idea tutelar, sobre la melancolía de todas nuestras despedidas y nuestros viajes. Apenas he alcanzado el fruto argentino, cuando ya el Brasil me brinda las opu-

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lencias y halagos de su suelo, la profunda fantasía de su espíritu y la incomparable enseñanza de su historia.

Excelentísimos señores, y —lo que vale más, aunque sea menos superlativo—: amigos excelentes: seguimos juntos. Juntos en la obra, juntos en la misma tierra que pisamos, juntos en la amistad y el afecto, juntos en mi gratitud. Siempre juntos.

Buenos Aires, 31-III-1930.

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## Quote from Mexican Embassy

In an interview of Alfonso Reyes  
15/1/89 Magazine Art. was published

As advice for future

The fut. ~~of~~ generations of the peoples of the American continent should not kid themselves: we are bequeathing to them the problems of human kind; we are making them face a difficult task. We have already done what was, in our power to do. The young people should take over; and they should not let hope and resentment shape the new society; peace on earth to all good-willed men; I wish them joy and hope, even, if it takes pain and some moments of despair, to attain them.

~~Not~~  
Taken over the phone from

Patricia Simon

Mexican Embassy

236-6000 x43

1/2/2019

NSC Meeting

When does he arrive

Are they going to C.D.? yes

To it a State visit?

Taking them blc of symbolism - the absence of the countries.

C.D. from 4:00 - 9:00 p.m.

Mon - meetings  
of Cabinet Sect.

1-2 minutes of remarks @ signing ceremony prior to Sect's signing

Acknowledge @ dinner  
Ambassador Gustavo Petricoli

Peterson in charge of

[paytree (H0 level)]

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New York, NY 10036  
Telephone: 212-765-5630  
Fax: 212-265-2212

## JUDY KAYE

JUDY KAYE received the 1988 TONY AWARD and the Drama Desk nomination for her performance as the Opera Diva, Carlotta, in THE PHANTOM OF THE OPERA. She received the Theatre World Award, the Los Angeles Drama Critic's Circle Award and the 1979 Drama Desk nomination for her work as the platinum blonde Lily Garland in ON THE TWENTIETH CENTURY both on Broadway and on tour with Rock Hudson and Imogene Coca. Ms. Kaye starred on Broadway in the MOONEY SHAPIRO SONGBOOK and OH, BROTHER which was recorded by Original Cast Records. Her previous Broadway experience was as Rizzo in the long-running GREASE, a role she also played in the first national company opposite such then unknown actors as John Travolta, Marilu Henner and Barry Bostwick. In the years since she sang and danced in the chorus at Melodyland Theater in Anaheim opposite Disneyland, Judy has performed in a wide variety of musical and dramatic styles. While attending UCLA as an acting major, she was cast as Lucy in the Los Angeles company of YOU'RE A GOOD MAN CHARLIE BROWN, a role she played for the entire two year run. Later she played Hodel in four companies of FIDDLER ON THE ROOF opposite Theodore Bikel, Robert Merrill, Jan Pierce and Kurt Kasner. She sang the role of Mary Magdalene in five companies of JESUS CHRIST, SUPERSTAR and Agnes in I DO, I DO opposite John Davidson for the Dallas Summer Musicals. Ms. Kaye has starred opposite John Reardon as Lilli Vanessi in KISS ME, KATE, Pistache in CAN-CAN for the St. Louis Muny Opera and as Lalume in the Canadian Opera's production of KISMET. She has played Julie Jordan in CAROUSEL, Maria in THE SOUND OF MUSIC opposite both Noel Harrison and George Peppard, Nellie in SOUTH PACIFIC for the Minnesota Opera, Annie in ANNIE GET YOUR GUN for both the Greater Miami Opera and the Papermill Playhouse, Aldonza in MAN OF LA MANCHA at Chautauqua and Mrs. Lovett in SWEENEY TODD for the Michigan Opera Theater. She performed in the production of SIDE BY SIDE BY SONDHEIM opposite Larry Kert, Helen Gallagher and George Rose, and created the role of Molly Molloy in WINDY CITY both for the Papermill Playhouse and BERLIN TO BROADWAY for the Coconut Grove Playhouse.

Her regional theatre roles have included Henny in Odets' AWAKE AND SING and Leah in THE DYBBUK opposite Joseph Wiseman and Robert H. Harris. Off-Broadway she starred in the musical version of Murray Schisgal's LUV, entitled IT'S LOVE and she recently recorded the album in London playing opposite her husband, David Green. Other off-Broadway activities have included a number of musicals: Victor Herbert's EILEEN and SWEETHEARTS; Jerome Kern's LEAVE IT TO JANE, SWEET ADELIN and OH LADY, LADY and NO, NO NANETTE by Vincent Youmans. These were performed variously at Carnegie Recital Hall and Town Hall. She has performed at Galas for the American Music and Dramatic Academy honoring Cole Porter and Cy Coleman at Lincoln Center and AN EVENING WITH STEPHEN SONDHEIM AND FRIENDS at the Whitney Museum, an event recorded live by RCA Records.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

**Date:** SEPTEMBER 26, 1989

**To:** SPEECHWRITERS

ATTACHED IS BIO INFORMATION ON OUR ENTERTAINER FOR NEXT TUESDAY'S STATE DINNER, OCTOBER 3, IN HONOR OF PRESIDENT SALINAS OF MEXICO. (JUDY KAYE) PLEASE PREPARE THANK YOU REMARKS FOR THE PRESIDENT TO MAKE AFTER HER PERFORMANCE. (WE WOULD APPRECIATE A DRAFT COPY OF THOSE AS WELL.) MANY THANKS.

CATHY FENTON



CC: ANNA PEREZ

**Catherine S. Fenton**  
**Deputy Social Secretary to**  
**the White House**  
x7064

Her vocal work on recordings has been most varied: a solo album for Premiere Recordings, WHERE, OH WHERE; THE SECRET GARDEN with Barbara Cook, George Rose and John Cullum; MAGDALENA by Wright and Forrest; KISMET for That's Entertainment Records in London and also the previously mentioned IT'S LOVE for That's Entertainment.

Judy was featured as Alan King's daughter in the film JUST TELL ME WHAT YOU WANT directed by Sidney Lumet. Her numerous television credits included guest starring roles on KOJAK, a regular role on MR. DEEDS GOES TO TOWN starring Monte Markham and Pat Harrington and an appearance on THE DOCTORS. Ms. Kaye's critically acclaimed nightclub act has played both New York and Los Angeles.

Ms. Kaye debuted with the Anchorage Opera as Dinah in Leonard Bernstein's TROUBLE IN TAHITI, a performance she repeated in concert this Spring at Carnegie Hall. She appeared as Eyrudice in Offenbach's ORPHEUS IN THE UNDERWORLD at Santa Fe Opera and is scheduled to appear there in the summer of 1990 as Musetta in LA BOHEME.

Earlier this season she debuted with the New York City Opera as Babe in the musical PAJAMA GAME. This followed another debut with New York Opera Repertory Theatre at City Center in a new American opera, DESIRE UNDER THE ELMS.

She debuted with the Oregon Opera in Portland this season in THE MERRY WIDOW.

She was guest artist this Spring with Concordia Symphony in a program of Gershwin music at Alice Tully Hall, followed by a return engagement with the London Symphony Orchestra's summer program at the Barbican in August and a recital of a new Leonard Bernstein work at Merkin Hall in New York.

Born in Phoenix, Arizona, she attended UCLA where she was the recipient of several acting and musical honors including winning the Frank Sinatra Music Awards.

Three years ago, in an earlier version than the one being presented at Merrimac Repertory Theatre, she played Anya in the Wright-Forrest musical play, ANASTASIA, at New World Festival of the Arts.

(Smith/Blessey)  
Draft One  
September 29, 1989  
JUDY

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: SALINAS CONCERT  
THE WHITE HOUSE  
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1989

*Judy Kaye  
b10  
Cathy Fenton  
Bret Adams  
212) 765-5635*

o During her career Judy Kaye has been honored with the 1988 Tony Award, a Drama Desk nomination, and the Theatre World Award. And that's just the start of her roll call of acknowledgements.

o Well, tonight, Judy, you have honored us with this magnificent performance. It has been an evening of wondrous music -- an evening we won't soon forget.

o On behalf of President and Mrs. Salinas and the entire audience, Barbara and I extend our heart-felt thanks.

10/4/89

Bill Price

titles of

Agreements on the Protection & Improvement of the Environment of the Metropol. Area of Mexico City

AUGUST 30, 1989



Voice of America

DEAR MS. BLESSEY,

HOPE YOU FIND THE ATTACHED VERSES FROM THE HOLY QURAN SATISFACTORY.  
IT WAS A GREAT PLEASURE TALKING TO YOU.

*Mahmoud A. Zawawi*

MAHMOUD A. ZAWAWI  
CHIEF, ARABIC BRANCH  
VOICE OF AMERICA

water that We send down from heaven and plants of the earth mingle with it whereof people and cattle eat, till, when the earth takes on its adornment and is embellished, and its inhabitants think they have power over it, Our behest comes upon it by night or day, and We make it as mown hay as though it had not flourished the day before.<sup>12</sup> Thus do We expound the signs to a people who ponder. (24) And God calls to the abode of peace; and He guides whom He wills to a straight path. (25) \* For those who do good deeds there shall be the good reward and more; and their faces shall not be covered with dust of regret or servility.<sup>13</sup> Such shall be the dwellers of the garden abiding therein for ever. (26) And those who have earned evil deeds, the reward of an evil deed shall be the like of it, and abasement shall overtake them. They shall have no protector from God; their faces shall be as though they were covered with strips of darkest night. These shall be the inhabitants of the fire, where they shall abide for ever. (27) And the day We muster them all together,

أَنْزَلْنَاهُ مِنَ السَّمَاءِ فَاخْتَلَطَ بِهِ نَبَاتُ الْأَرْضِ مِمَّا  
يَأْكُلُ النَّاسُ وَالْأَنْعَامُ حَتَّىٰ إِذَا أَخَذَتِ الْأَرْضُ  
زُخْرُفَهَا وَازْبَيَّتْ وَظَنَّ أَهْلُهَا أَنَّهُمْ قَدِرُونَ عَلَيْهَا أَنهَآ  
أَمْرًا لَّيْلًا أَوْ نَهَارًا فَجَعَلْنَاهَا حَصِيدًا كَأَن لَّمْ تَغْنَبْ  
بِالْأَمْسِ كَذَلِكَ نَفِصَلُ الْآيَاتِ لِقَوْمٍ يَتَفَكَّرُونَ ﴿٢٤﴾  
وَاللَّهُ يَدْعُوا إِلَىٰ دَارِ السَّلَامِ وَيَهْدِي مَنْ يَشَاءُ إِلَىٰ  
صِرَاطٍ مُسْتَقِيمٍ ﴿٢٥﴾ \* لِلَّذِينَ أَحْسَنُوا الْحُسْنَىٰ وَزِيَادَةٌ  
وَلَا يَرَهُمْ فِيهَا وَجُوهُهُمْ قَتَرٌ وَلَا ذِلَّةٌ أُولَٰئِكَ أَصْحَابُ الْجَنَّةِ  
هُمْ فِيهَا خَالِدُونَ ﴿٢٦﴾ وَالَّذِينَ كَسَبُوا السَّيِّئَاتِ جَزَاءُ  
سَيِّئَةٍ مِّمَّا كَانُوا يَعْمَلُونَ ذُلٌّ مَّا لَهُمْ مِنَ اللَّهِ مِنْ بَدِيعِ  
كَمَا تَأْتِيهِمْ أَغْشَابٌ مِّنْ أَسْفَلٍ مِّنَ السَّمَاءِ مُمْرِلَةٌ أُولَٰئِكَ  
أَصْحَابُ النَّارِ هُمْ فِيهَا خَالِدُونَ ﴿٢٧﴾ وَيَوْمَ نَحْشُرُهُمْ جَمِيعًا

<sup>13</sup>Commentators have said that the term 'good reward and more' means that those who perfect their worship and their commitment to God's Ordinance shall have a goodly reward, abiding in the highest degree of the gardens and bliss. The majority of commentators have argued that the word 'more' means seeing God openly. However, another group of commentators and the Mū'itazelah sect have said that the word 'more' means more reward of the kind of 'good reward', which may mean God's gratification and contentment, augmenting the amenities, exaltation and exultation, and their faces will not be covered with black dust, nor will they be sullen, nor will they be covered with regret or humiliation.

his example is used to show the resemblance between the plants which man and cattle eat when they are green, embellishing the surface of the earth, and then become mown and edible; and between the earth when it reaches its full adornment and then God's behest ends the signs of life on it – by night on half of the earth and by day on the other half, because of the time differentials on earth.

And if you fear betrayal from any people, then terminate the covenant openly in equity with them and with uprightness; for God truly loves not the betrayers. (58) And let not those who disbelieve think that they have slipped away from Our punishment after they have sworn that they cannot reduce (Our might). (59) And prepare for them of whatever force and of stations of horses you can,<sup>19</sup> to terrify thereby God's enemy and your enemy and others apart from them whom you know not but whom God knows. And whatever you expend in God's cause shall be returned in full to you and you shall not be wronged. (60) \* But if they resort to peace then you resort to it and put your trust in God; for truly He is the Hearing, the Knowing. (61) And if they wish to delude you, then sufficient is God for you. He supported you with His help and with the believers. (62) And He has brought their hearts together. Were you to spend what is in the earth all together, you would not have been able to bring their hearts together, but God has brought them together. Verily He is Mighty, Wise. (63) O Prophet, God suffices for you and those who follow you of

وَأِمَّا تَخَافَنَّ مِنْ قَوْمٍ خِيَانَةً فَانْبِذْ إِلَيْهِمْ عَلَى سَوَاءٍ إِنَّ  
 اللَّهَ لَا يُحِبُّ الْخَائِنِينَ ﴿٥٨﴾ وَلَا يَحْسَبَنَّ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا  
 سَبَقُوا إِنَّهُمْ لَا يُعْجِزُونَ ﴿٥٩﴾ وَأَعِدُوا لَهُمْ مَا اسْتَطَعْتُمْ  
 مِنْ قُوَّةٍ وَمِنْ رِبَاطِ الْخَيْلِ تُرْهِبُونَ بِهِ عَدُوَّ اللَّهِ وَعَدُوَّكُمْ  
 وَءَاخِرِينَ مِنْ دُونِهِمْ لَا تَعْلَمُونَهُمُ اللَّهُ يَعْلَمُهُمْ وَمَا تُنْفِقُوا  
 مِنْ شَيْءٍ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ يُوَفَّ إِلَيْكُمْ وَأَنْتُمْ لَا تُظْلَمُونَ ﴿٦٠﴾  
 \* وَإِنْ جَنَحُوا لِلسَّلْمِ فَاجْنَحْ لَهَا وَتَوَكَّلْ عَلَى اللَّهِ إِنَّهُ  
 هُوَ السَّمِيعُ الْعَلِيمُ ﴿٦١﴾ وَإِنْ يُرِيدُوا أَنْ يَخْدَعُوكَ فَإِنَّ  
 حَسْبَكَ اللَّهُ هُوَ الَّذِي بِنَصْرِهِ وَبِالْمُؤْمِنِينَ ﴿٦٢﴾  
 وَالْفَتْحُ بَيْنَ قُلُوبِهِمْ لَوْ أَنْفَقْتَ مَا فِي الْأَرْضِ جَمِيعًا مَا  
 أَلْفَتْ بَيْنَ قُلُوبِهِمْ وَلَكِنَّ اللَّهَ أَلْفَ بَيْنَهُمْ إِنَّهُ عَزِيزٌ  
 حَكِيمٌ ﴿٦٣﴾ يَا أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ حَسْبُكَ اللَّهُ وَمَنِ اتَّبَعَكَ مِنَ

<sup>19</sup> is, prepare for the enemy whatever you can obtain of war machinery and equipment, whatever places of defence and organization you can attain.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

October 2, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH:           CHRISS WINSTON *w*  
FROM:               CURT SMITH *C*  
SUBJECT:            TOAST FOR THE STATE DINNER IN HONOR OF PRESIDENT  
                      SALINAS

I.    SUMMARY

On Tuesday, October 3, you will address the State Dinner honoring the Mexican President.

II.   DISCUSSION

The attached remarks salute the longstanding relationship between the United States and Mexico. It mentions the many ties the two countries have and the many responsibilities the nations must face together.

(Smith/Blessey)  
Draft Four  
October 2, 1989  
SALINAS

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: SALINAS TOAST  
STATE DINING ROOM  
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1989

President and Mrs. Salinas, Honored guests, Ladies and gentlemen.

It is indeed a privilege for Barbara and me to have you as our guest. Your country has often extended to us that kindness for which Mexico is famous. Tonight, we are honored to return that favor -- and to welcome you to the White House.

Mr. President, we first met last November in Houston, Texas. We met, if I might add this personal note, the day after Harvard's football Crimson fell to the mighty men of Yale.

We have learned anew how special the relationship between Mexico and the United States can be. This relationship which has been, and continues to be, bound by so many ties. We have become good friends.

Those ties include our 2,000-mile border, and billions of dollars in trade. They are educational, political and economic. Our ties rest on respect and maturity, communication and consultation. And the values that we cherish and which link our cultures -- values of faith, family, and respect for tradition.

As a young man, Mr. President, you studied in the United States. You know us well, and came to understand our ties. I,

too, revere them. For as a Texan, I've lived side-by-side with Mexico and know and appreciate your beautiful country and its wonderful people.

Such understanding leads to trust. And such trust can lead to progress.

Already, we have done much. For from its earliest days, your Administration has acted as our neighbor, and equal partner. And known that by applying our resources to common problems, we can ensure a richer life for all. Now, let us do more.

Let us increase bilateral trade and achieve economic growth. Let us expand cooperation and enhance investment opportunity. And let us support democracy in our hemisphere -- and, thus, regional security and stability. We must also reaffirm our two nations' priority of combating narcotics that is a hemispheric crusade. For unless we defeat drug use and trafficking, we will help rob our children of their dreams.

There is an ancient proverb which goes, "[God] guides whom He wills to a straight path." Mr. President, let our path be straight and true. Affirming all that which unites us. And so enrich this generation -- and all the generations to come.

In that spirit, I ask all of our guests tonight to rise and raise their glasses:

- To Mexican-American friendship;
- To a better world for our children, and all children;
- And to the health and happiness of my friend and colleague, the President of Mexico.

# # # #

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

October 2, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH:           CHRISS WINSTON *W*  
FROM:               CURT SMITH *C*  
SUBJECT:            REMARKS FOR PRESIDENT SALINAS'S ARRIVAL CEREMONY

I.    SUMMARY

On Tuesday, October 3, at 10:00 a.m. you will attend the arrival ceremony for President Salinas on the South Lawn.

II.   DISCUSSION

The attached remarks welcome the President of Mexico and discuss the importance of the U.S.-Mexican relationship in the environment, trade, and the drug war.

(Smith/Blessey)  
Draft Five  
October 2, 1989  
SALINAS

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: SALINAS ARRIVAL  
SOUTH LAWN  
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1989  
10:00 am

President Salinas and Mrs. Salinas, Secretaries Solana and Baker, Ambassadors Petriciolo [peh trah CHO lee] and Negrofonte, [nehgro pohn tay] members of the delegation and friends.

Less than one year ago, we met in Houston, Texas, as two Presidents-elect. And began to focus on what, for each of us, is a major Presidential responsibility -- defining and enhancing the Mexican-U.S. relationship.

Mr. President, you and I went to Houston certain of the importance of our responsibilities. For ours is one of the world's broadest and most complex bilateral relationships. But I think that few could have envisioned the degree of success that our talks would have.

That success was embodied by what has come to be known as "The Spirit of Houston" -- our joint commitment to create a framework of mutual trust and understanding. And in the past year, that spirit has strengthened our Mexican-American ties.

Together, Mexico and the United States have worked to negotiate a solution to the debt question. And develop greater cooperation in the war against drugs. Together, we have improved opportunities for bilateral trade and investment. And nurtured our environment. In sum, finding new ways to reaffirm old bonds.

When President Salinas and I met last July in Paris, these steps were already underway -- steps crucial to countries with such shared social, economic, and regional interests.

Now, as I welcome President Salinas to our capital for his first State visit, I look forward to continued progress. And additional proof of how Mexico and the United States can work together. Toward common ends. And positive results.

Those ends are reflected in today's agenda. For as major trading partners, we must explore ways to expand our commerce. And as members of the Organization of American States, discuss how democracy can be restored to Panama and free and fair elections held in Nicaragua.

This year, we celebrate a century of joint projects by the International Boundary and Water Commission. We must renew that cooperation. And continue to strengthen our assault on the plague of drug use and trafficking. For we know that what threatens one Nation in our hemisphere threatens us all.

In each case, strong bilateral cooperation is fundamental to an effective multilateral response. And thankfully, Mr. President, our countries share the good will and dedication to confront, and meet, our challenges. Meet them through mutual candor and mutual respect.

I have often spoken of the need to recognize the permanent importance of the U.S.-Mexican relationship.

Mr. President, I would like again to refer to that need today. For U.S.-Mexican affairs are vital to our respective

national agendas. Our relations now are strong. They must grow even stronger. And will.

On behalf of the United States of America, President Salinas, let me welcome you to the White House. And to this Nation of your friends.

# # # #

**REMARKS: SALINAS CONCERT  
THE WHITE HOUSE  
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1989**

**0 DURING HER CAREER JUDY KAYE HAS BEEN HONORED WITH THE 1988 TONY AWARD, A DRAMA DESK NOMINATION, AND THE THEATRE WORLD AWARD. AND THAT'S JUST THE START OF HER ROLL CALL OF ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.**

**- 2 -**

**0 WELL, TONIGHT, JUDY, YOU HAVE HONORED US WITH THIS MAGNIFICENT PERFORMANCE. IT HAS BEEN AN EVENING OF WONDROUS MUSIC -- AN EVENING WE WON'T SOON FORGET.**

**0 ON BEHALF OF PRESIDENT AND MRS. SALINAS AND THE ENTIRE AUDIENCE, BARBARA AND I EXTEND OUR HEART-FELT THANKS.**

**# # #**

Stuffed

(Smith/Blessey)  
Draft Two  
September 29, 1989  
SALINAS

PRESIDENTIAL DEPARTMENT: MEXICAN AGREEMENTS  
DIPLOMATIC ENTRANCE  
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1989

have been signed

might not  
sign  
signed

The two agreements that Secretary of State James Baker and Mexican Foreign Relations Secretary Fernando Solana have just signed are symbolic of the breadth and ever-growing closeness of United States-Mexican ties. They prove that the special relationship between our countries has never been stronger.

I welcome these agreements as a signal of the commitment of our two governments -- and of President Salinas and myself -- to make progress over a wide variety of issues. Progress which befits old friends. For that is what our Nations have been, and are. And which befits neighbors and equal partners. For that is what we are, and shall remain.

The Understanding Regarding Trade and Investment Facilitation Talks, for instance, moves beyond the consultation encouraged by our Framework Understanding on Trade to create a mandate for negotiation. By taking the initiative, we will promote the increased trade and investment that can benefit both sides of the border.

The cooperation agreement on Mexico City pollution is also significant. For it commits our governments to jointly find ways

Draft  
Bill Rice

Bill Rice

to resolve air and other pollution problems in one of the largest cities in the world.

Improving the quality of life for our people is a priority of both our governments. So is finding balanced responses to our serious environmental needs. This agreement confronts those needs. Moreover, I believe, it paves the way to resolve pollution problems in other large cities in the United States and Mexico.

These two agreements, and others that will be signed this afternoon, are concrete examples of how our Administrations have worked closely together during the last ten months. They spring from teamwork. And show what can, and must, be done to make relations between our two great Nations even closer than they are today.

This, Mr. President, is our challenge. I have no doubt we will meet it. Meet it through common efforts. And common bonds -- commercial, financial, family, historical, and cultural. Meet it through perhaps your visit's greatest gift -- the free, open, and ongoing dialogue you offer us with the Mexican government and the Mexican people.

Let us pledge to make ours the relationship of the offered hand and open heart. And that these agreements will be the foregonner of many more understandings between our countries. And let me close with these words of the great Mexican philosopher, Alfonso Reyes [RAY-es], born 100 years ago. "Let us go forward

*State Draft*

*St. Draft*

*Bill Price*

*St. Draft*

*De Vra Vie*

*Goodbye  
the Ameri  
pro. id ed by  
0158  
Mr. New Venitez  
4158-6058*

And as  
we do, of  
3

together," he said. "Together in our efforts, together in  
friendship and affection. Ever together."

My friend, let us go forward. And in that spirit, I now bid  
you an affectionate farewell. Of this I am sure: We will see  
much of each other in the months and years to come.

# # # #

X  
X  
Bill  
Price

stuffed

(Smith/Blessey)  
Draft Three  
September 29, 1989  
SALINAS

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: SALINAS ARRIVAL  
SOUTH LAWN  
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1989

*NBC draft*  
President Salinas and Mrs. Salinas, Secretaries Solana and Baker, Ambassadors Petriciolo and Negroponete, members of the delegation and friends. *[peh trah CHO lee]* *[negro johnny]* *X pramph.*

*NBC draft*  
Less than one year ago, we met in Houston, Texas, as two Presidents-elect. And began to focus on what, for each of us, is a major Presidential responsibility -- (defining and enhancing the Mexican-U.S. relationship. *6 X*

*NBC draft*  
Mr. President, you and I went to Houston certain of the importance of our discussions. For ours is the world's broadest and most complex bilateral agenda. But I think that few could have envisioned the degree of success that our talks would have. *responsibilities* *one of the* *relationships* *X*

That success was embodied by what has come to be known as "The Spirit of Houston" -- our joint commitment to create a framework of mutual trust and understanding. And in the past year, that spirit has strengthened our Mexican-American ties. *X*

*NBC draft*  
Together, Mexico and the United States have *worked* negotiated a solution to the debt question. And developed greater cooperation in the war against drugs. Together, we have improved opportunities for bilateral trade and investment. And nurtured our environment. In sum, finding new ways to reaffirm old bonds. *Bill Rice X*

*NSC draft*

When President Salinas and I met last July in Paris, these steps were already underway. ~~And the effect was clear: A superb bilateral relationship was now even better.~~ <sup>Steps crucial to</sup> For countries with such shared social, economic, and regional interests, ~~no fact could be more crucial.~~

Now, as I welcome President Salinas to our capital for his first State visit, I look forward to continued progress. And additional proof of how Mexico and the United States understand one another. <sup>can</sup> And want to work together. Toward common ends. <sup>positive</sup> And concrete results.

*NSC draft*

Those ends are reflected in today's agenda. For as major trading partners, we must explore ways to expand our commerce. And as members of the Organization of American States, discuss how democracy can be restored to Panama and free and fair elections held in Nicaragua.

*Bill Rice*

*NSC draft for toast*

*NSC draft*

This year, we celebrate a century of joint engineering projects by the International Boundary and Water Commission. We must renew that cooperation. And continue to strengthen our assault on the plague of drug use and trafficking. For we know that what threatens one Nation in our hemisphere threatens us all.

In each case, strong bilateral cooperation is fundamental to an effective multilateral response. And thankfully, Mr. President, our countries share the good will and dedication to

confront, and meet, our challenges. Meet them through mutual candor and mutual respect.

I have often spoken of the need to recognize the "permanent importance" of the U.S.-Mexican relationship.

Mr. President, I would like again to refer to that phrase today. For U.S.-Mexican affairs are vital to our respective agendas. Our relations now are strong. They must grow even stronger. And will.

On behalf of the United States of America, President Salinas, let me welcome you to the White House. And to this Nation of your friends.

# # # #

*Bill Price*

*national*

*Bill Price*

stuffed

(Smith/Blessey)  
Draft Three  
September 29, 1989  
SALINAS

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: SALINAS TOAST  
STATE DINING ROOM  
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1989

President and Mrs. Salinas, Honored guests, Ladies and gentlemen.

It is indeed a privilege for Barbara and me to have you as our guest. Many times, your country has extended to us that kindness for which Mexico is famous. Tonight, we are honored to return that favor -- and to welcome you to the White House.

Mr. President, an old proverb observes that, "He who has a good neighbor has a good friend."

This evening, I want to take this chance to salute how Mexico and the United States are good neighbors. And good friends. And how our special relationship has been, and continues to be, bound by so many ties.

Those ties include our 2,000-mile border, and billions of dollars in trade. They are military and educational, political and economic. Our ties rest on respect and maturity, communication and consultation. And cherish the values which link our cultures -- values of faith, family, and respect for tradition.

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other

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Dict. of Mex.  
- Amer. Quotes  
Lib. of Cong.  
FOI-5828  
Dr. Larson

NSC draft

Bill Price  
NSC

Bill Price

St. Dent  
Jun McArthur  
647-8524  
Mexican Emb  
Walter Dstie  
236-6000  
Bush Chron  
NSC draft

As a young man, Mr. President, you studied in the United States. You know us well, and came to understand our ties. I, too, revere them. For as a Texan, I've lived side-by-side with Mexico and know and appreciate your beautiful country and its wonderful people.

1969

Such understanding leads to trust. And such trust can lead to progress.

Already, we have done much. For from its earliest days, your Administration has acted as our neighbor, and equal partner. And known that by applying our resources to common problems, we can ensure a richer life for all. Now, let us do more.

Let us increase bilateral trade and achieve economic growth. Let us expand cooperation and enhance investment opportunity. And let us support democracy in our hemisphere -- and, thus, regional security and stability. We must also reaffirm the national priority of combating narcotics that is a hemispheric crusade. For unless we defeat drug use and trafficking, we will help rob our children of their dreams.

NSC draft  
Bill Rice

There is an ancient proverb which goes, "God guides whom He wills toward a straight path." Mr. President, let our path be straight and true. Affirming all that which unites us. And so enrich this generation -- and all the generations to come.

Jesus from the Holy Qur'an  
Jonah  
Chap 10  
v. 24

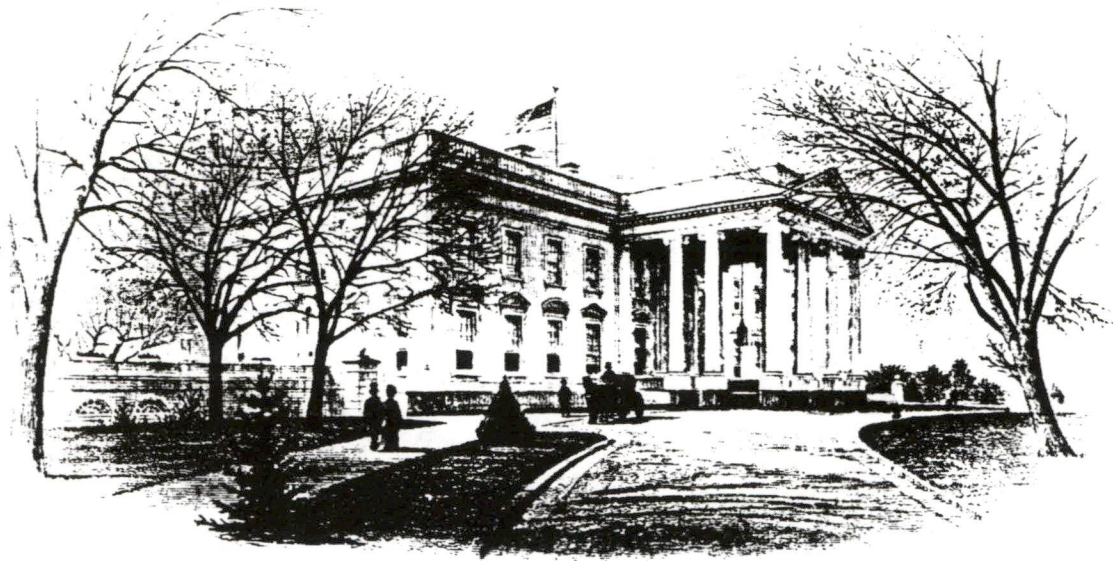
In that spirit, I ask all of our guests tonight to rise and raise their glasses:

- To Mexican-American friendship;
- To a better world for our children, and all children;

-- And to the health and happiness of my friend and  
colleague, the President of Mexico.

# # # #

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON



FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

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DATE

10/2/89

TO

MARGARET GROBAN

FAX NUMBER

8-662-9178

OFFICE NUMBER

8-662-1929

COMMENTS

M. G. — PLEASE SEND A COPY OF THE RELEVANT PORTIONS OF THE SHARROCKS SENTENCING TRANSCRIPT — TALJ

FROM

E. J. McValley

HEARING IS NEXT

FAX NUMBER

8-456-

TUESDAY. (PLEASE

OFFICE NUMBER

8-456-2930

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

October 2, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON *W*

FROM: CURT SMITH *CS*

SUBJECT: REMARKS AT THE U.S.-MEXICAN AGREEMENT CEREMONY

I. SUMMARY

On Tuesday, October 3, after your private meeting with President Salinas, the two of you will witness the signing of two U.S.- Mexican agreements.

II. DISCUSSION

The attached remarks discuss the significance of the two agreements on trade and investment and pollution. The signing of these two agreements symbolizes the closeness of the neighboring countries.

(Smith/Blessey)  
Draft Three  
October 2, 1989  
SALINAS

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: MEXICAN AGREEMENTS  
DIPLOMATIC ENTRANCE  
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1989  
10:45 am

The two agreements just signed are symbolic of the breadth and ever-growing closeness of United States-Mexican ties. They prove that the special relationship between our countries has never been stronger.

I welcome these agreements as a signal of the commitment of our two governments -- and of President Salinas and myself -- to make progress over a wide variety of issues. Progress that befits old friends. For that is what our Nations have been, and are. And which befits neighbors and equal partners. For that is what we are, and shall remain.

The Understanding Regarding Trade and Investment Facilitation Talks, for instance, moves beyond the consultation encouraged by our Framework Understanding on Trade to create a mandate for negotiation. By taking the initiative, we will promote the increased trade and investment that can benefit both sides of the border.

The cooperation agreement on Mexico City pollution is also significant. For it commits our governments to jointly find ways to resolve air and other pollution problems in one of the largest cities in the world.

Improving the quality of life for our people is a priority of both our governments and we welcome the personal commitment to this matter by President Salinas. So is finding balanced responses to our serious environmental needs. This agreement confronts those needs.

These two agreements, and others that will be signed this afternoon, as well as our joint efforts to fashion a plan for addressing Mexico's external debt are concrete examples of how our Administrations have worked closely together during the last ten months. These agreements spring from teamwork. And show what can, and must, be done to make relations between our two great Nations even closer than they are today.

This, Mr. President, is our challenge. I have no doubt we will meet it. Meet it through common efforts. And common bonds -- commercial, financial, family, historical, and cultural. Meet it through what is perhaps your visit's greatest gift -- the free, open, and ongoing dialogue you offer us with the Mexican government and the Mexican people.

Let us pledge to make ours the relationship of the offered hand and open heart. And let us pledge that these agreements will be the forerunner of an even greater understanding between our countries. And let me close with these words of the great Mexican philosopher, Alfonso Reyes [RAY-es], born 100 years ago. "Let us go forward together," he said. "Together in our efforts...together in friendship and affection...Ever together."

# # # #