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FOIA Number:
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FOIA MARKER

**This is not a textual record. This is used as an
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Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File Backup Files
Subseries: Chron File, 1989-1993

OA/ID Number: 13723
Folder ID Number: 13723-007

Folder Title:
Houston Economic Summit - Thank You 7/11/90 [OA 8314]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	20	6	4

1990 ECONOMIC SUMMIT OF INDUSTRIALIZED NATIONS

734 JACKSON PLACE ★ WASHINGTON, DC 20503

202-408-0290 (FAX) 202-408-0298

TO: Peggy Dooley
FROM: Lainya Webb
RE: "Thank You" Houston Event
DATE: June 13, 1990
PAGES 5

5 to 7 (once) Post Host
Thank you H -
volunteers
stress they cleaning city!

~~_____~~
Hope this is what you
need. If there are any
problems please call me
back.

Thanks -

Lainya

**University of
Houston**

Office of
Media Relations
Houston, Texas 77204-2163
713.749.2247

UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON

The University of Houston, the oldest, largest and only doctoral-degree granting institution in the University of Houston System and a nationally recognized comprehensive research university, is the dominant public university in Houston and southeast Texas, an exciting position for an institution that started in a temporary classroom 63 years ago.

Look around; the evidence is everywhere.

The university is an intellectual force, last year awarding more than 7,100 undergraduate and graduate degrees in 272 fields in 13 colleges and schools: Architecture, Business Administration, Education, Engineering, Hotel & Restaurant Management, Humanities & Fine Arts, Natural Sciences & Mathematics, Optometry, Pharmacy, Social Sciences, Social Work and Technology. Competitive admission requirements, well above the state and national averages, ensure that students have the ability to complete the strong academic core curriculum and the specialized college course work. And off-campus facilities, such as the North Houston and West Houston Institutes and Texas Medical Center office, bring credit courses and continuing education programs to Houston's far-flung neighborhoods.

Outstanding faculty and innovative programs, from the Texas Center for Superconductivity at the University of Houston, which continues as a world leader in superconductivity development, to the Creative Writing Program, a highly acclaimed program that is producing the next generation of America's best writers, attract

national and international recognition. This quality attracts some of the nation's best students: 69 new National Merit Scholars enrolled at UH last fall, ranking the institution among the nation's top 25 institutions.

The university continues to receive recognition from its peers. The Houston Teaching Academy, a cooperative program of the UH College of Education and the Houston Independent School District aimed at helping inner-city teachers be more effective, was named 1990's most distinguished program in teacher education by the National Association of Teacher Educators.

The chemical engineering department, ranked in the top ten in the nation in 1983, continues as one of the preeminent programs in the nation. The College of Business Administration was listed among the top 35 in the nation in a poll of 500 top business school deans. The university's programs in marketing, advertising, journalism, speech communications, political science and social work have been recognized in the past year as among the most productive in the country.

The university is a cultural force, with formal ties to Houston's theater, symphony and opera companies. This year, the drama department broke new ground with a formalized alliance with the Alley Theater. Graduates students in this program will receive a drama education second to none in the country, their union cards, and a year's residence on the Alley's professional company. The Texas Music Festival debuted this past summer, attracting some of the world's finest professional and student musicians for four weeks of intense study and performance. And

the art department forms a cadre of artists at the center of Houston's art community.

The university is a statistical force, enrolling a record 32,289 students last year: fall enrollment may be even higher. More than 125,000 people have graduated from UH since the first ceremony in 1935, and more than 80 percent have stayed in the Houston area, providing a highly-educated work force.

The university is an economic force, with an annual budget of \$235 million. With \$36.5 million in research expenditures and slightly more than \$31 million in new research awards in 1989, UH is among the top three in Texas for externally-funded research at non-medical institutions.

Located on 554 wooded acres just three miles from Houston's central business district, the university is characterized by a rich mix of cultural backgrounds: 69 percent of the students are white, 7 percent are black, 9 percent are Hispanic, 8 percent are Asian-American, and 6 percent are international students from more than 80 countries.

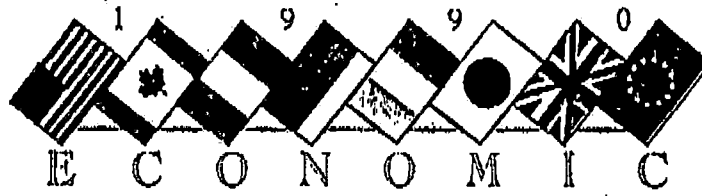
UH was founded in 1927 as Houston Junior College, starting life as part of the Houston Independent School District. It became a four-year institution in 1934 and offered its first graduate courses in 1939. UH operated as a private university from 1945 to 1963. Since joining the state's system of higher education, UH has nearly doubled in enrollment, which last fall reached an all-time high of 32,289, as well as facilities.

As the University of Houston heads into the 1990s, the key to its future is partnership. In nearly every area of the

university, one can see examples of partnerships with community groups, public and private schools, business and industry, the arts, and medicine. The university will launch a major development campaign for the first part of the 90s emphasizing the theme, Creative Partnerships.

A new president, Dr. Marguerite Ross Barnett, took the helm of the University of Houston in September. Her outstanding academic record, combined with a dedication to forging strong partnerships with economic, cultural and corporate entities, promises to bring fresh ideas to this leadership position. UH is poised to become the national model for urban research universities in the 21st century.

#####



E C O N O M I C
S U M M I T
OF INDUSTRIALIZED NATIONS

Houston Host Committee

FAX TRANSMISSION SHEET

DATE:

6/30/90

TO:

Carol Brynner

FAX NUMBER:

202/456-2218

FROM:

Peter Roush

FAX NUMBER:

713/853-0557

TOTAL PAGES FAXED:

2

(including cover page)

MESSAGE:

FACT SHEET

Chamber of Commerce to come

The volunteer effort in conjunction with the Economic Summit has served to unite this city in spirit and purpose. It truly symbolizes "Team Houston" and the "can-do" spirit of a great city.

In terms of the Economic Summit, write the word volunteer with a capital letter, underscored and with a large exclamation mark. This volunteer activity has been marked by hard work, long hours, and dedicated effort.

Caroline Pierce, the volunteer coordinator, spent countless hours in bringing all this effort together.

Sue Thomas, virtually the first to arrive every morning at the Kirby Mansion, making coffee and adding lots of inspiration.

JoAnne Greenwell, who represented the essence of volunteerism, ready to help out with a variety of tasks from the start.

Eileen Lawal, who seized the moment, joined in and was truly representative of the phrase "full-time volunteer."

THE GREAT SUMMIT CLEAN-UP BOX SCORE

Total as of
June 23, 1990

Number of clean-ups completed:

235

Total number of volunteers participating in clean-ups:

5,261

Estimated total volunteer hours devoted to clean-ups:

26,200

Total volume in cubic yards of trash and debris removed from community:

13,178

Total Volume in pounds of trash and debris removed from community:

2,761,600

Number of parks cleaned:

24

Number of indiscriminate dumps cleaned:

91

Number of blocks cleaned:

2,094

**CLEAN
HOUSTON**

IT'S OUR TIME TO SHINE.

To volunteer, call
623-4400

**GREATER HOUSTON PARTNERSHIP**Chamber of Commerce Division
Economic Development Division
World Trade Division*Just came
in!***Telefax Transmittal Cover Page****To:** Carolyn Blymire**Company Name:** _____**Fax Number** (202) - 456 - 6218 **Number of Pages (including cover)** 3**From:** Ralph Uiator **Phone:** 651 - 7231**Comments:** _____

_____**Greater Houston Partnership**Chamber of Commerce Division, FAX 658-2429
Economic Development Division, FAX 651-7291
World Trade Division, FAX 651-7248
Communications Department, FAX 651-7230

J-34 / The Houston Post / Sunday, July 1, 1990



THE HOUSTON SUMMIT

Army of eager volunteers plays big role in event's success

By **STEPHEN NEWMAN**
OF THE HOUSTON POST STAFF

How many volunteers does it take to screw in 182 lightbulbs?

One — his name is Doug Farry, and he is among the several thousands of Houston volunteers donating time to prepare for the 1990 Economic Summit.

Farry realizes he's playing a minuscule role in summit activities, but he's proud to know the leaders of the seven industrialized Western nations will be eating and meeting under the lightbulbs he so arduously changed at the Rice University campus.

The Rice junior says volunteering for the summit is a good way to spend his free time this summer and an "opportunity to help Rice with something of great importance."

Scores of volunteers are being recruited for summit planning by both the Houston Host Committee for the summit and Rice.

Caroline Pierce and Suzie Peake are volunteer coordinators for the Host Committee, and under their direction, volunteers are given duties on four committees — Houston Clean, Friendly, Media and Special Events.

Since February, Pierce and

Peake have been flooded with more than 2,000 letters from eager individuals wanting to volunteer. They estimate close to 9,000 additional people will be put to work from among 500 organizations that have offered 19,000 volunteers. Another 8,000 are estimated to participate in the cleanup effort sponsored by the Houston Clean Committee.

Volunteers are doing everything from cleaning up the city, planting 6,000 begonias, responding to letters, greeting foreign press at the airports, soliciting corporate services and donations, providing

medical and legal services, driving and translating.

The history-filled rooms of the Kirby Mansion provide a nice setting for the Houston summit headquarters, but it's the July 9-11 meeting on the minds of the energetic staff and volunteers working there.

The scene is hectic — people rush from one floor to the next. From every direction, phones are ringing, beepers are beeping. One gentleman whizzes down the hall making arrangements on his cellular phone. Another young man delivers flowers to his supervisor's

desk and is back to work in no time flat.

"It amazes me how the staff here can keep their sanity with everything that's going on," says volunteer Kathy Bradley, as she too rushes by to finish a project.

At one desk, a woman is practically buried in paper — opening mail and organizing the several hundred letters the Host Committee received that day. Margaret Voelkle is no stranger when it comes to volunteer work, though.

She's been an active volunteer in President Bush's Houston office for the past six years and started working for the summit headquarters in



early March. Keeping track of the hundreds of letters is not easy, but Voelkle doesn't mind the challenge.

Voelkle was among a handful of summit volunteers who traveled to Washington in early May to meet President and Mrs. Bush.

Many of the summit volunteers are multilingual. To make life easier for visitors, the Friendly Committee has set up 260, six-hour shifts for volunteers willing to welcome guests — including 4,000 members of the press from 49 countries.

The greeters are being trained by the city's Department of Aviation on airport hospitality and the services provided at Intercontinen-

THE HOUSTON SUMMIT

tal and Hobby airports.

"Anything we can do to make Houston look good and have people leave with a good impression, should be done," says one greeter volunteer, Herman Buschor.

Summit preparation would not be possible without the aid of computers. Tammy Galloway from Electronic Data Systems is the volunteer in charge of maintaining the enormous databases that keep track of the names and letters.

Prospective volunteers, Galloway explains, are entered into the computer based on their language, service, skill and commitment. If summit officials happen to need a Swedish driver fluent in Japanese and Italian, Galloway, with the touch of a button, can determine if one exists.

Pierce and Peake say the Host Committee has been able to keep the size of its paid staff to a minimum because there are so many dedicated volunteers.

Peter Roussel, the Houston Host Committee communications director, has worked on the staff for several economic summits and has never seen anything quite as impressive as the volunteer effort for the Houston summit.

"The summit has bonded this community in terms of people



King Chou Wong/The Houston Post

Helping out with information packets at Rice are, from left, Terri Shieh, Kristlanna Schmitt, Melissa Ballengee, Elaine Reilly, Vicky Barrio, Jean Chen, Quyen Tran and Todd Ballengee.

coming together and wanting to help with this from all segments of the community. Everyone is pulling the same oar. I think it's created a great esprit de corps," he says.

In addition to the many volunteers working with the Host Committee, there is a separate corps of dedicated individuals coordinated through Rice University.

Chris Pena, an administrative assistant at Rice, oversees the university's volunteer effort and is overwhelmed by the number of willing assistants. She says the university has received letters and calls from more than 500 individuals for the 250 needed volunteers.

"Something like this is so important to Houston, and it's going to

be a once in a life time opportunity to participate in something historic," says Rice alumna Patti Everett. "I'm a real fan of Houston so anything that goes on that will put Houston on the map and make us look good, I would really like to be part of."

Many of the Rice volunteers are students. Todd Ballengee, parliamentarian of the university's student association, is co-chairman of the Student Economic Summit Committee. He and a group of students receive requests from departments at Rice to do all types of tasks — including changing light-bulbs.

Kathryn Veech, a Rice junior, has been donating her time assembling media packets and stuffing envelopes. "I wanted to do something for Rice. Right now we have the whole world watching us like we're in a fishbowl, and we're not going to have this opportunity again for a long time," she says.

But Ballengee says the most sought after job is the waterboy.

The reason? One lucky volunteer will be riding around the Rice campus on a golf cart serving water to the Secret Service, who by now, should know that "Houston's Hot" for business, but even hotter for standing out in the sun in a suit and tie.



1990 ECONOMIC SUMMIT OF INDUSTRIALIZED NATIONS

734 JACKSON PLACE ★ WASHINGTON, DC 20503

202-408-0290 (FAX) 202-408-0298

UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON SITE

FAX NUMBER: (202) 456-6218

THIS FAX IS TO: Carol Blymore

THIS FAX IS FROM: Kelly Walker

NO. OF PAGES (not including cover page): _____

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

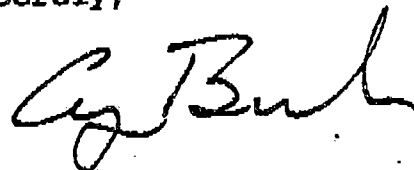
Dear Friends:

At this gathering to celebrate the success of the 1990 Economic Summit, know that you have my heartfelt thanks for all you did to help make it possible.

I welcomed the opportunity to host this important gathering of leaders from the Western industrialized nations, and I was especially proud to have held our meetings in the great State of Texas. Barbara and I were delighted that we could share not only the hospitality of the people of Houston but also the treasures of our city with our guests from abroad.

Every service provided, every task completed, was critical to the success of the meetings and activities connected with the Summit. Indeed, an event of this magnitude could not have taken place without the generous assistance of thousands of Houstonians -- from the dedicated volunteers who gave of their time and energy to the corporate sponsors who generously provided needed goods and services. I thank all of you, as well as those law enforcement officers and medical professionals who helped to make our visitors' stay a safe and pleasant one. I also thank the Houston Host Committee for their leadership and hard work. Barbara and I knew we could count on our fellow Houstonians. You have helped to make this a productive and historic Summit, and I am deeply grateful.

Sincerely,





**University of
Houston**

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university, one can see examples of partnerships with community groups, public and private schools, business and industry, the arts, and medicine. The university will launch a major development campaign for the first part of the 90s emphasizing the theme, Creative Partnerships.

A new president, Dr. Marguerite Ross Barnett, took the helm of the University of Houston in September. Her outstanding academic record, combined with a dedication to forging strong partnerships with economic, cultural and corporate entities, promises to bring fresh ideas to this leadership position. UH is poised to become the national model for urban research universities in the 21st century.

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Davis/Blymire
Title: Houston
June 26, 1990
Draft: Two

**PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: "THANK YOU" GALA, M.D. ANDERSON LIBRARY
7:50 p.m., Wednesday, July 11, 1990**

((Thank you Ambassador Malek. Judge Lindsey, Mayor Whitmire, George Strake, Ken Lay and all of you -- thank you so very much for this rousing reception.))

((Randy Travis and Jacklyn Smith -- thank you for a wonderful evening. Marilyn McCoo, when you were with the "Fifth Dimension," you sang a hit called "Last Night I Didn't Get to Sleep at All." With the kind of hours Jim Baker has putting into these summits, you'd think that would be his theme song, too.))\\

((And let me say something about what we Houstonians call the Eighth Wonder of the World -- the Astrodome. I hope you'll forgive me for thinking of it tonight as number nine -- the ninth wonder as long as the Silver Fox is in town.))\\

Tonight's celebration tops off three days -- three historic days -- for the people of Houston, and for the people of the world. For decades, we've kept the faith of freedom burning, we've borne the banner of liberty. Now the people of Berlin, Budapest and of so many other parts of the world have lifted that liberty banner for themselves.

In the past, the presidents and prime ministers who led the free economic powers met to discuss the level of the dollar or to resolve trade issues. In Houston, we met, for the first time, to

build a world beyond the Cold War.\\ To uphold the Revolution of '89 -- to help liberated nations enter the 21st century as enduring democracies. To support free wills and free markets for all mankind.

So this hasn't just been a successful summit -- it has been a victory party. But it is a victory without a loser -- a victory of all nations, of all peoples, over barbed wire, concrete walls and the dead hand of ideology.

The tone of this summit was set by the people of Berlin last fall. The success of this summit is a tribute to my six colleagues from abroad. But more than anything, it is a tribute to you -- those who made this summit work -- the people of Houston.

((Let me say that Houston might have had a little more excitement than it can stand this summer. First, the Madonna tour, and now the summit.\\ But at least during this summit, the ideas and opinions have been more free-flowing than the traffic.))

I know you've endured closed streets and tailbumper driving, the nerve-wracking regularity of helicopters and constant security. I know how tough such a meeting can be on a town. But even more to the point, I want to thank you -- thank you all -- for all you have done to make this summit a success.\\

Houston has always been a clean city, but thanks to the people of Clean Houston, it sparkles. I wish I could thank each

and every one of the more than 5,000 volunteers who pitched in during their spare time to make Houston a showcase for the world.

Just look at what you have done. Thousands of volunteers - - Texas points of light -- who scoured the streets and back alleys for litter, planting flowers in the parks and painting over graffiti. By June 23rd, 5,261 Houstonians put in 26,200 hours to remove 2,761,600 pounds of trash and debris.\\ What a demonstration of Houston pride. ((I can only hope Congress pitches in with me in the same spirit to clean up the federal budget deficit.))\\\

In closing, let me say that I know that Houston has had a rough ride in recent years. But as I travel around town, I see more and more signs of a city -- not just on the mend -- but a city on the rebound, a city on the go. Not just a city with a future, but a city of the future.

I just wanted to let you know how very proud this Houstonian is of his home town tonight.

Thank you all so very much. May God bless you, and may God bless America.

#

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 28, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR SPEECHWRITERS AND RESEARCHERS

FROM: STEPHANIE LAUDNER *SL*
RE: ECONOMIC SUMMIT
HOUSTON, TEXAS

To those of you working on remarks for the Summit:

All calls relating to the Summit should be placed to Judd Swift of the Advance office. He will be our point of contact for any information and/or verification of material that will appear in any of the Summit remarks. Hopefully, this will alleviate any confusion that may occur during this whole road show.

If you have problems getting through to him, or getting information from him, please let me know. He's going to be terribly busy, so let's do our best not to make his job more difficult.

THANKS!

HAPPY JULY 4TH EVERYONE!!!!!!!

*(713) 957-0616
Judd in Houston*

2700 Post Oak Blvd
Ste. 1728
H, TX 77056

Houston Clean Committee
(713) 621-7020

Robin Blut

*one of the 450

Keep Am Beau. program affiliate

the largest non-profit

one an award

cleanest big city in Am.

over 1,000,000 people

fid w/ San Antonio

weekly down & dirty
& brochure

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Schedule	Re: The President's "Thank You" to Houston [1990 Economic Summit of Industrialized Nations]. (1 pp.)	07/11/90	(b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File, Backup
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Houston Economic Summit - Thank You 7/11/90

Date Closed: 10/19/2004
FOIA/SYS Case #:
Re-review Case #: 2004-2265-S
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

OA/ID Number: 08314

MR Case #:
MR Disposition:
Disposition Date:

Appeal Case #:
Appeal Disposition:
Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P-5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.
PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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



Kenny (ne) Walker: (713) 855-0655

1990 ECONOMIC SUMMIT OF INDUSTRIALIZED NATIONS

734 JACKSON PLACE ★ WASHINGTON, DC 20503

202-408-0290 (FAX) 202-408-0298

EVENT SCENARIO

EVENT: The President's "Thank You" to Houston

DATE: Wednesday, July 11, 1990

TIME: 6:00pm - 8:00pm

PARTICIPANTS: Reception

THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush
Ambassador Frederic Malek
Judge Lindsey
Mayor Kathryn Whitmire
Mr. George Strake
Mr. Kenneth Lay
Invited Guests

(Approximately 125)

"Thank You" Gala

THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush
Invited Guests

(Approximately 6,500 - 10,000)

Food Pavilion

Invited Guests

(Approximately 6,500 - 10,000)

Security Zone

Restrictions: Reception

(b)(7)(e), (f)

"Thank You" Gala - Food Pavilion

Summit Credential Only
Invitation

Essential
Staff Limit: 5

Language
Support: None

Dress: Men - Dress Shirt and Tie
Woman - Summer Dress

Press:

Reception

Closed

Thank-You Gala - Food Pavilion

Open

Event

Scenario:

THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush host a reception for Host Committee Members and Guests (TBD) in main foyer of the Architecture Building, University of Houston.

THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush arrive The Architecture building and proceed to backstage holding area. THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush are announced into the main foyer area and participate in mix and mingle. At conclusion of mix and mingle, THE PRESIDENT proceeds to the lectern, is introduced by Mr. Ken Lay, and delivers brief remarks. At the conclusion of brief remarks, THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush depart en route holding room. (During 'holding', the reception guests will depart Architecture Building en route "Thank You" Gala via people movers.)

THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush depart holding room en route "Thank You" Gala, via motorcade, and proceed to the Presidential box, Stage Area, M.D. Anderson Library. The President and Mrs. Bush participate in viewing the Gala (approximately one hour). At conclusion, THE PRESIDENT is introduced onstage by Ambassador Fred Malek and makes remarks.

At conclusion of remarks, THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush depart stage area for holding.

5-7 min.

POTUS is host of
this event;

Theme!
Thank You, Houston!

for your volunteers to
make econ summit
possible

- Houston Clean Comm.

4,000 people
went around cleaning Hous.
4 even

PRESIDENT'S "THANK YOU" TO HOUSTON

Wednesday, July 11, 1990

EVENT: RECEPTION

6:00 pm THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush arrive the University of Houston, Architecture School, and proceed to backstage holding area.

6:10 pm THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush are announced to honors and participate in mix and mingle.

Location: Architecture School,
University of Houston

6:40 pm THE PRESIDENT concludes mix and mingle, and is introduced to lectern for brief remarks.

6:45 pm THE PRESIDENT concludes remarks and proceeds to holding, accompanied by Mrs. Bush.

EVENT: "THANK YOU" GALA

EXPANDED PRESS POOL COVERAGE

6:50 pm THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush depart holding for motorcade.

6:57 pm THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush arrive Gala and proceed to back stage area (holding).

Location: M.D. Anderson Library,
University of Houston

7:00 pm THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush are announced on stage to honors, proceed to Presidential Box, and are seated.

7:05 pm THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush participate in viewing of the Gala.

7:40 pm Ambassador Fred Malek delivers remarks and introduces THE PRESIDENT.

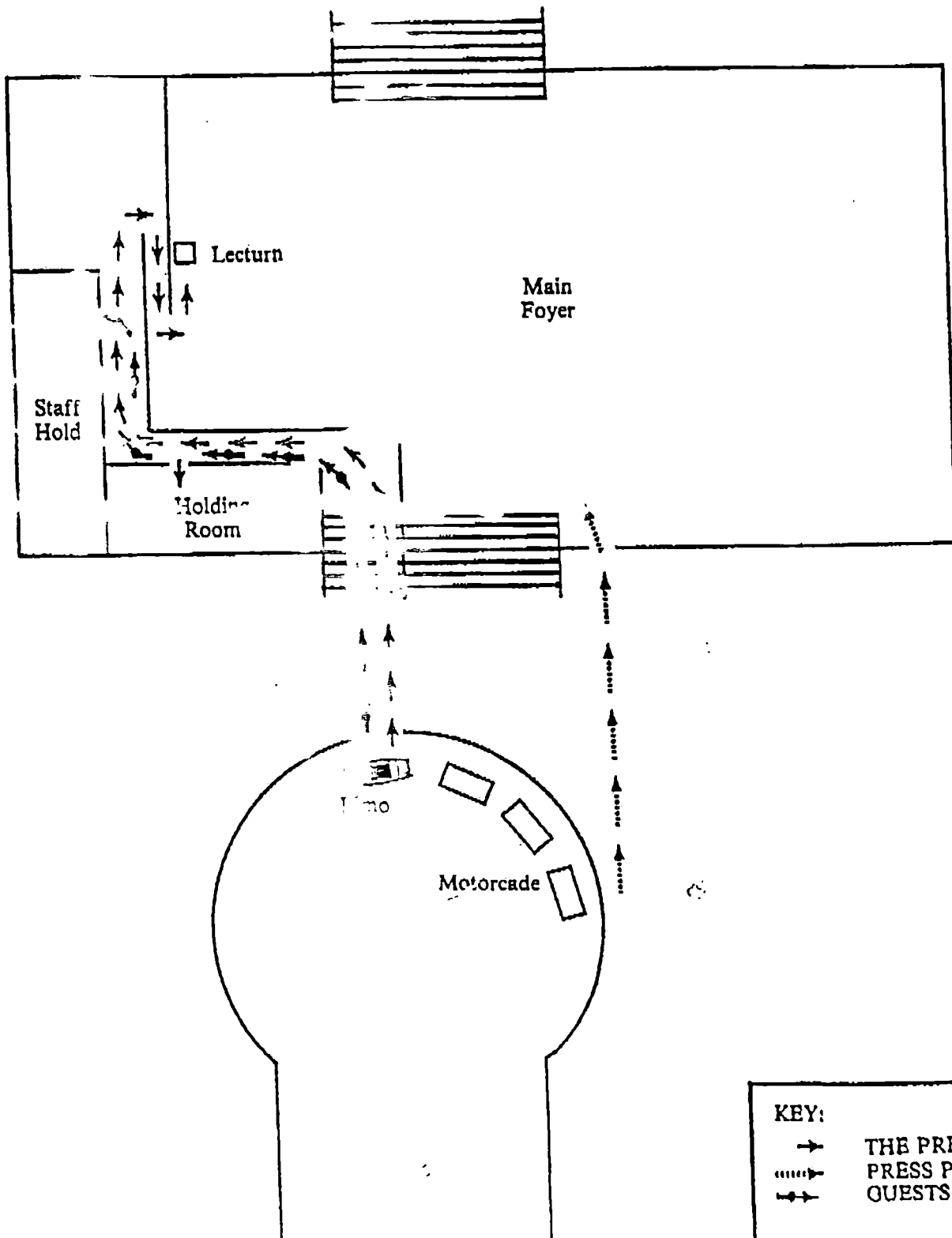
7:50 pm THE PRESIDENT delivers remarks.

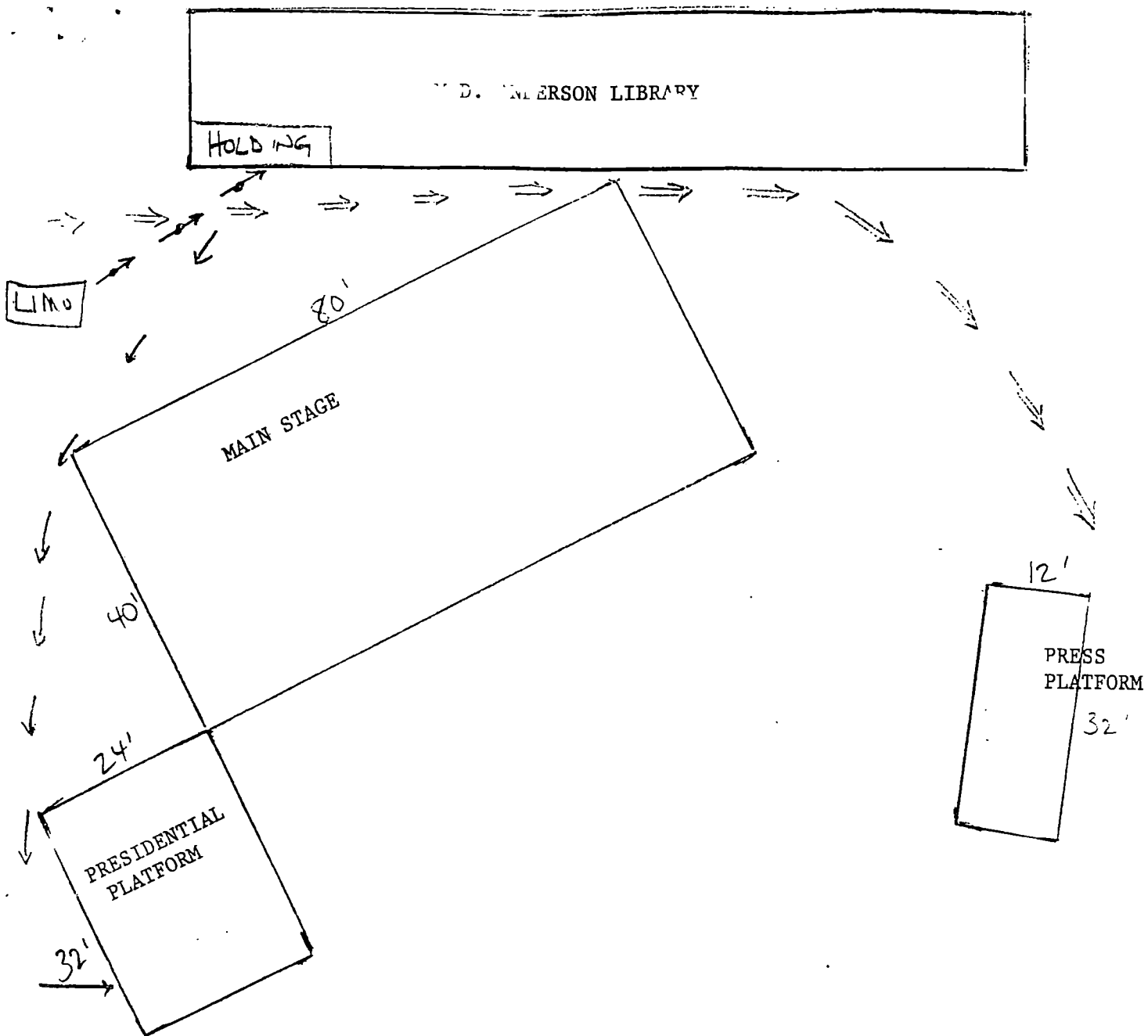
8:00 pm THE PRESIDENT concludes remarks and, accompanied by Mrs. Bush, participates in grand finale.

8:10 pm

The President and Mrs. Bush depart Gala via Helicopter.

HOUSTON, TEXAS
1990 Economic Summit
University of Houston - Architectural Bldg.
Main Foyer
Reception
Wednesday, July 11, 1990





⇒ PRESS MOVEMENT

→ STAFF MOVEMENT

* PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMENT

HOUSTON, TEXAS
 1990 Economic Summit
 University of Houston -
 Library Plaza
 Presidential "Thank You"
 to Houston
 Wednesday, July 11, 1990

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Kelly Walker (other)
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1990 ECONOMIC SUMMIT OF INDUSTRIALIZED NATIONS

734 JACKSON PLACE * WASHINGTON, DC 20503

202-408-0290 (FAX) 202-408-0298

TO: Peggy Doolley

FROM: Laineey Webb

RE: "Thank You" Houston Event

DATE: June 13, 1990

PAGES 5~~1~~

Hope this is what you
need. If there are any
problems please call me
back.

Thanks -

Laineey

**University of
Houston**

Office of
Media Relations
Houston, Texas 77204-2163
713.749.2247

UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON

The University of Houston, the oldest, largest and only doctoral-degree granting institution in the University of Houston System and a nationally recognized comprehensive research university, is the dominant public university in Houston and southeast Texas, an exciting position for an institution that started in a temporary classroom 63 years ago.

Look around; the evidence is everywhere.

The university is an intellectual force, last year awarding more than 7,100 undergraduate and graduate degrees in 272 fields in 13 colleges and schools: Architecture, Business Administration, Education, Engineering, Hotel & Restaurant Management, Humanities & Fine Arts, Natural Sciences & Mathematics, Optometry, Pharmacy, Social Sciences, Social Work and Technology. Competitive admission requirements, well above the state and national averages, ensure that students have the ability to complete the strong academic core curriculum and the specialized college course work. And off-campus facilities, such as the North Houston and West Houston Institutes and Texas Medical Center office, bring credit courses and continuing education programs to Houston's far-flung neighborhoods.

Outstanding faculty and innovative programs, from the Texas Center for Superconductivity at the University of Houston, which continues as a world leader in superconductivity development, to the Creative Writing Program, a highly acclaimed program that is producing the next generation of America's best writers, attract

national and international recognition. This quality attracts some of the nation's best students: 69 new National Merit Scholars enrolled at UH last fall, ranking the institution among the nation's top 25 institutions.

The university continues to receive recognition from its peers. The Houston Teaching Academy, a cooperative program of the UH College of Education and the Houston Independent School District aimed at helping inner-city teachers be more effective, was named 1990's most distinguished program in teacher education by the National Association of Teacher Educators.

The chemical engineering department, ranked in the top ten in the nation in 1983, continues as one of the preeminent programs in the nation. The College of Business Administration was listed among the top 35 in the nation in a poll of 500 top business school deans. The university's programs in marketing, advertising, journalism, speech communications, political science and social work have been recognized in the past year as among the most productive in the country.

The university is a cultural force, with formal ties to Houston's theater, symphony and opera companies. This year, the drama department broke new ground with a formalized alliance with the Alley Theater. Graduate students in this program will receive a drama education second to none in the country, their union cards, and a year's residence on the Alley's professional company. The Texas Music Festival debuted this past summer, attracting some of the world's finest professional and student musicians for four weeks of intense study and performance. And

the art department forms a cadre of artists at the center of Houston's art community.

The university is a statistical force, enrolling a record 32,289 students last year: fall enrollment may be even higher. More than 125,000 people have graduated from UH since the first ceremony in 1935, and more than 80 percent have stayed in the Houston area, providing a highly-educated work force.

The university is an economic force, with an annual budget of \$235 million. With \$36.5 million in research expenditures and slightly more than \$31 million in new research awards in 1989, UH is among the top three in Texas for externally-funded research at non-medical institutions.

Located on 554 wooded acres just three miles from Houston's central business district, the university is characterized by a rich mix of cultural backgrounds: 69 percent of the students are white, 7 percent are black, 9 percent are Hispanic, 8 percent are Asian-American, and 6 percent are international students from more than 80 countries.

UH was founded in 1927 as Houston Junior College, starting life as part of the Houston Independent School District. It became a four-year institution in 1934 and offered its first graduate courses in 1939. UH operated as a private university from 1945 to 1963. Since joining the state's system of higher education, UH has nearly doubled in enrollment, which last fall reached an all-time high of 32,289, as well as facilities.

As the University of Houston heads into the 1990s, the key to its future is partnership. In nearly every area of the

university, one can see examples of partnerships with community groups, public and private schools, business and industry, the arts, and medicine. The university will launch a major development campaign for the first part of the 90s emphasizing the theme, Creative Partnerships.

A new president, Dr. Marguerite Ross Barnett, took the helm of the University of Houston in September. Her outstanding academic record, combined with a dedication to forging strong partnerships with economic, cultural and corporate entities, promises to bring fresh ideas to this leadership position. UH is poised to become the national model for urban research universities in the 21st century.

#####

Economic Summit (713) 853-0573

Volunteer office: Caroline Pierce, dir.

Suzy Peek



Pete Roussell - will get info

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON



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TO MARK DAVIS, SPEECHWRITER EXTRAORDINAIRE

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FROM CAROL BLYMIRE, RESEARCHER...

OFFICE NUMBER 456-7750
456-6218 (FAX)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 6, 1990

MEMORANDUM

TO: MARK DAVIS

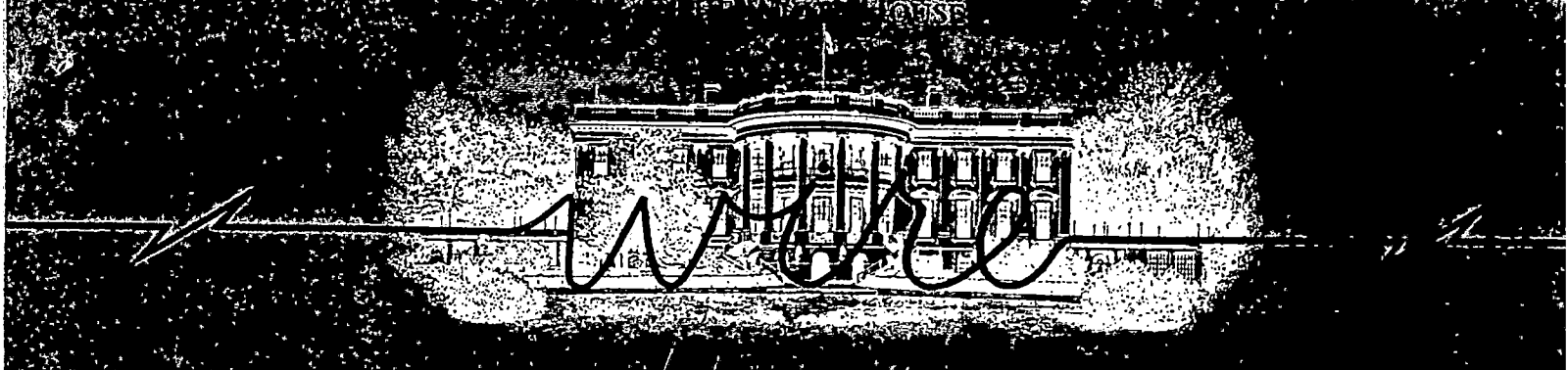
FROM: CAROL BLYMIRE



SUBJECT: INFO YOU REQUESTED

Mark, enclosed please find three editions of The White House Wire, all done by Mary Kate and the remarks from the Gorbachev Summit. State has not yet released anything about the NATO Summit (nothing new and different), so I have included today's News Summary devoted solely to this issue. I'll fax the rest when I get it.

If you need anything else, please call me at 456-6271 (o) or 271-9683 (h). I will be out in the morning in Saturday and in the morning on Sunday, but otherwise, I should be at home the rest of the time. Have a great time, and send my best to everyone there. Bye!



... on Education

PRESIDENT TRANSMITS "EDUCATION EXCELLENCE ACT OF 1989" TO HILL

On April 5, President Bush sent a wide-ranging education reform package to Congress, entitled the "Education Excellence Act of 1989." This legislation embodies several principles central to education reform. First, excellence and achievement in education should be recognized and rewarded. Second, federal dollars should help those most in need. Third, greater flexibility and choice in education -- both parental choice in selecting schools for their children and local school systems' choice of teachers and principals -- are essential. Finally, the President supports educational accountability, and is committed to measuring and rewarding progress toward quality education.

The bill includes seven specific legislative initiatives:

The Presidential Merit Schools program would reward schools which make substantial progress in raising students' educational achievement, creating a safe and drug-free school environment, and reducing the drop-out rate. Public and private elementary and secondary schools would be eligible for cash awards.

A new Magnet Schools of Excellence program would support the establishment, expansion, or enhancement of magnet schools. Magnet schools are an important instrument of choice -- a means of promoting healthy competition to attract students and create an incentive for educational innovation.

The Alternative Certification of Teachers and Principals program would provide incentives for States to develop, expand or improve flexible certification systems designed to draw into education talented professionals who have demonstrated their subject area competence and leadership qualities.

The President's Awards for Excellence in Education would be given to public and private school teachers in every State who meet the highest standards of excellence.

Drug-Free Schools Urban Emergency Grants would provide special assistance for a comprehensive range of services to selected urban school districts that are disproportionately affected by drug trafficking and abuse.

A National Science Scholars program would provide scholarships to high school seniors who have excelled in the sciences and mathematics.

Historically Black Colleges and Universities would be provided with additional funding for endowment matching grants, an effective way to create financial strength and long-term financial security.

Urging the Congress to take prompt action on the legislation, the President said, "I believe that greater educational achievement promotes sustained economic growth, enhances the Nation's competitive position in world markets, increases productivity, and leads to higher incomes for everyone. The Nation must invest in its young people, giving them the knowledge, skills and values to live productive lives."

BUSH OUTLINES INITIATIVE IN SERIES OF EVENTS WITH STUDENTS

Over the last ten days, the President met with education leaders and students before announcing his legislative proposal. In a succession of events -- from a visit to local James Madison High School, to a question-and-answer session with students from the Close Up Foundation, to an address before the Association of Community and Junior Colleges -- President Bush reached out to those on the front lines of education reform.

He told students during the Close Up event on March 29, "These are your schools and they exist to serve you, and you have the right to demand the best from your teachers and from your

schools. You can expect excellence from your schools and you can make them work for you. So where school is concerned, it's not a matter of like it or leave it. It's like it or change it. "

CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS LINE UP IN SUPPORT OF LEGISLATION

At the time the White House Wire went to press, key Congressional leaders in education issues had cosponsored the "Educational Excellence Act of 1989," including:

The Senate Republican leadership has moved quickly to line up support for the bill, led by Robert Dole (R-KS); Alan Simpson (R-WY); John Chafee (R-RI); Don Nickles (R-OK). Democrats David Boren (D-OK) and Claiborne Pell (D-RI), education subcommittee chairman of the Labor and Human Resources Committee, have also cosponsored. The ranking member of the full committee, Orrin Hatch (R-UT), has joined the principal cosponsor in the Senate, Nancy Kassebaum (R-KS), who is the education subcommittee's ranking member. The ranking member of the Appropriations subcommittee on education, Arlen Specter (R-PA) in cosponsoring as well. There are a total of 34 Senate cosponsors to date.

In the House, the Republican leadership has marshalled strong support as well, led by Robert Michel (R-IL); Newt Gingrich (R-GA); Jerry Lewis (R-CA); Bill McCollom (R-FL); and Mickey Edwards (R-OK). The principal cosponsor, Bill Goodling (R-PA) is ranking member of the Education and Labor Committee, as well as of the education subcommittee. Also, Silvio Conte (R-MA), ranking member of the Appropriations subcommittee on education is cosponsoring, along with 69 other House cosponsors.

SUPPORT BUILDS ACROSS NATION FOR EDUCATION REFORM

Enthusiastic supporters of the President's goals for improving education are speaking out all over the country -- from elected officials, teachers, business leaders and members of the media. Giving parents and students educational choice, and promoting excellence in all classrooms are the talk of many concerned Americans:

"If we are to maintain our position as a leader among the industrialized nations and if we are to compete successfully internationally, we must attack the education deficit now. The Educational Excellence Act and other education initiatives proposed by President Bush hold solid promise of strengthening the education structure and fostering improvement throughout our education system." -- Secretary of Education Lauro Cavazos

"This is an excellent initiative." -- Senator Claiborne Pell (D-RI), chairman of the Senate education subcommittee

"To be successful, the new agenda for school reform must be driven by competition and market discipline ... the objective should be clear from the outset: complete restructuring ... The public schools must change if they are to survive." -- David Kearns, Chairman and CEO, Xerox Corp.

"We must remember who is ultimately responsible for children. Now is the time to empower parents ... Choice is the key." -- Governor Rudy Perpich (D-MN)

"Parental choice can provide the catalyst for educational reform by introducing a market mechanism to the public educational system." -- Sy Fliegel, former administrator, East Harlem District 4

"We propose an idea in the great American tradition: you can increase excellence by increasing choice." -- National Governors' Association, Time for Results

"The system needs a complete overhaul, and not just more tinkering." -- The Wall Street Journal, March 31, 1989

"We are extremely pleased that the alternate route to teacher certification, which has worked so well in New Jersey, is now getting support at the national level. President Bush's legislative proposal can help other states duplicate New Jersey's success in bringing thousands of qualified alternate route teachers into our classrooms." -- Governor Thomas H. Kean (R-NJ)

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Public Affairs

OEGB, Room 122

Washington, DC 20500

. . . on Fighting Crime

May 19, 1989

PRESIDENT UNVEILS WIDE-RANGING PACKAGE TO FIGHT VIOLENT CRIME

On May 15, 1989, President Bush outlined a comprehensive program to combat violent crime, designed to strengthen the nation's criminal justice system and the Federal, state, and local law enforcement partnership.

The President is proposing a common-sense approach to crime with proposals to limit access to weapons by criminals, to reform the criminal justice system, to enhance enforcement and prosecution, and to expand prison capacity to ensure both the certainty and severity of punishment.

PRINCIPLES GUIDING THE PRESIDENT'S ANTI-CRIME PROPOSALS:

Four principles underlie the goals of our criminal justice system and the means for accomplishing them:

- o We must protect citizens and their property, because Americans deserve to live in a society in which they are safe and feel secure.
- o Those who commit violent crimes should, and must, be held accountable for their actions.
- o Our criminal justice system must have as its objective the swift and certain apprehension, prosecution and incarceration of those who break the law.
- o Success in accomplishing these goals requires a sustained, cooperative effort by Federal, State and local law enforcement authorities.

ELEMENTS OF THE COMPREHENSIVE CRIME CONTROL ACT OF 1989:

I. Strengthening Current Laws.

The President is calling on Congress to double the mandatory minimum penalties -- from five years to ten years in Federal prison -- for the use of semi-automatic weapons in violent crimes or drug felonies.

In addition, the Attorney General has been directed to advise America's prosecutors to end plea bargaining for violent Federal firearms offenses.

President Bush called on Congress to enact the steps necessary to implement the death penalty for the most serious Federal crimes, and urged state Governors to match these Federal initiatives -- new mandatory sentencing, tougher rules on plea bargaining, and implementing the death penalty -- in the States.

The President also announced that the Administration will make permanent the temporary suspension on the importation of any semi-automatic weapons which fail to meet the criteria specified in the Gun Control Act of 1968.

The President will propose legislation prohibiting the importation, manufacture, sale or transfer of gun magazines of more than 15 rounds.

And, to keep deadly weapons out of deadly hands, the President called on Congress to close loopholes like the one that allowed Patrick Edward Purdy to buy that deadly AKS-47 in Stockton, California.

II. Augmenting Enforcement.

The President has directed the Attorney General and the Treasury Secretary, working together with state and local authorities, to launch a comprehensive, coordinated offensive against America's most violent criminals.

President Bush requested funding for hiring 825 new Federal agents and staff -- 375 at the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms; 300 at the FBI; and 150 Deputy U.S. Marshals. This offensive, including State and local enforcement authorities, will target violent criminals and repeat offenders.

III. Enhancing Prosecution.

The President proposed to increase funds for the U.S. Attorneys Offices to support 1,600 new prosecutors and staff, and increase funds for the Justice Department Criminal Division to support 168 new positions, to handle drug cases, weapons offenses and other priority matters.

IV. Expanding Prison Capacity.

The President proposed an additional \$1 billion for Federal prison construction, bringing the total FY 1990 budget to over \$1.5 billion. This will add 24,000 new Federal prison beds to the current 31,000 beds, an increase of nearly 80%.

PRESIDENT BUSH LAUNCHES NEW STRATEGY TO "TAKE BACK THE STREETS"

On May 15, the President participated in the National Peace Officers' Memorial Day Service, declaring to law enforcement officers assembled on the steps of the U.S. Capitol:

"We're going to take back the streets -- by taking criminals off the streets."

He urged a "return to common sense," and continued:

"A common sense approach to crime means that if we are going to affect people's behavior, we must have a criminal justice system in which there is an expectation that: If you commit a crime, you will be caught; and if caught, you will be prosecuted; and if convicted, you will do time."

After unveiling his new offensive to fight what he called the "new class of criminals" on our streets, the President concluded:

"Not since Lincoln has a President stood in front of the Capitol and been just a few miles from the front line of a war. Never was the toll more visible than in the faces of the brave men and women -- the families -- gathered here today. And when I first stood here as President ... I made a promise: 'This scourge will stop.' And that's a promise we intend to keep."

LAW ENFORCEMENT LEADERS BACK KEY ELEMENTS OF CRIME PACKAGE

Across the country, law enforcement officials are backing the President's proposals to fight crime:

"He sent a message to the criminal element that if you commit a crime you're going to get caught, that if you get caught you're going to get prosecuted, and if you get prosecuted and convicted you're going to jail -- and that requires a broad, comprehensive program of the type he proposed today." -- Attorney General Dick Thornburgh.

"We feel [the President's package] is a get-tough policy, and one that is urgently required if we are to make any headway in fighting crime. We are encouraged by the President's commitment to the crime issue." -- John Bellizzi, Executive Director, International Narcotics Enforcement Officers Association.

"George Bush has never wavered in his commitment against crime and in his support for victims of crime. This package is consistent -- and in fact is going forward -- with what he has been doing." -- Frank Carrington, Executive Director, Victims' Assistance Legal Organization.

"The president took the first step ... I thought the step he took was a giant step. I applaud the President's law enforcement package." -- Washington, D.C. Police Chief Maurice Turner

"I am very pleased with the idea that there are going to be added federal prosecutors, that they're adding new employees to the ATF and US Marshals, and the fact that there is \$1.5 billion for new prison construction." -- Mr. Robert Scully, National President, National Association of Police Organizations

"We are especially heartened by the additional resources being recommended for federal prosecutors and federal prisons ... We also strongly endorse the President's position that calls for reform of our habeas corpus procedures and the provision which would provide a good faith exception to the Exclusionary Rule." -- Mr. Jack Yelverton, Executive Director, National District Attorneys Association.

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. . . on National Service

July 12, 1989

PRESIDENT BUSH COMMENCES NATIONAL SERVICE MOVEMENT FOR AMERICA

"From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

-- President George Bush

On June 22, President Bush addressed the New York Partnership, urging Americans to "join hands, and link hearts, to light the American sky" by entering a nationwide movement toward community service.

The President's strategy for overcoming the disintegration of communities across America -- not through a federal government program, but a nationwide service movement -- has three facets: First, to issue a call to action; second, to identify, enlarge and recreate what is working; and third, to discover and encourage new leaders.

I. Issuing the Call to Action

"To every corporation, large and small, I say: Begin a literacy program that teaches each employee how to read. And to every member of a body of higher learning: Start a Big Brother or Big Sister program for kids in your neighborhood. Of every church and synagogue, I ask: Become an around-the-clock community center. And of every restaurant and grocery store: Distribute surplus food to soup kitchens and local shelters regularly."

-- President George Bush

Speaking in New York to leaders from all walks of life but addressing Americans everywhere, President Bush called on:

- o **All Americans and all American institutions, large and small, to make service of central value in our daily life and work;**
- o **All heads of business and professional firms to include community service among the factors considered in making hiring, compensation and promotion decisions;**

- o Newspapers, magazines, radio and television stations, cable systems, and other media institutions to identify service opportunities, spotlight successful service initiatives and profile outstanding community leaders regularly;
- o All state and local education boards to uphold the value of service and to encourage students, faculty and personnel to serve others;
- o College and university presidents to recognize the value of community service in considering applicants, and to encourage and uphold the value of community service;
- o Not-for-profit service organizations to build the capacity to absorb increasing numbers of volunteers in purposeful roles;
- o And, the President challenges all young people to lead the nation in this movement of community service through the YES -- Youth Engaged in Service -- to America Initiative.

II. Identifying, Enlarging and Recreating What is Working

"There is no problem in America that is not being solved somewhere."

-- President George Bush

The President announced the formation of a foundation called the Points of Light Initiative, of which he will serve as Honorary Chairman. Formed to identify and build upon what is working, the Foundation will be a magnet for the best ideas and brightest programs in community service.

The Administration will ask Congress for \$25 million annually to support this Initiative, which will, in turn, seek matching funds from the private sector. The President will establish an advisory committee, to be headed by Governor Tom Kean of New Jersey, to determine the structure, composition and legislation needed to achieve the Foundation's goals. The Committee will report back to the President within 45 days of its first meeting.

The President has also encouraged all governors and mayors nationwide to join the movement by forming State and local Points of Light working groups composed of outstanding leaders. "For while countless service initiatives are already working successfully, they are too often isolated and unknown to others," President Bush said. "Our Foundation will change all that: By bringing success stories to other communities, we will repeat them across the nation."

Through a Foundation initiative called the ServNet Project, professional firms, corporations, unions, schools, religious, civic and not-for-profit groups will be asked to donate the services of some of their most talented and promising people for a period of time.

These extraordinary people will form and lead peer-to-peer working groups, bringing examples of successful initiatives and providing training, technical assistance and other support to enable other institutions to devise similar initiatives.

Another Foundation initiative, the ServLink Project, will help improve existing methods of matching would-be volunteers with purposeful service opportunities.

ServLink will stimulate the development through private sector resources of "technology links" between those who wish to serve and those needing service in the inquirer's own community.

III. Discovering and Encouraging New Leaders

"This is what I mean when I talk of 'a thousand points of light' -- that vast galaxy of people and institutions working together to solve problems in their own back yard. I ... ask that both sectors, private and public -- and all branches and all levels of government -- join this great movement to extend national service into every corner of America."

-- President George Bush

The Foundation will call upon existing organizations to identify the most promising new leaders in all walks of life, who are not now engaged in community service, and encourage them to devote part of their talent and energy to service.

The Administration will ask media from small-town weeklies to network television to profile the brightest stars of community service. The Foundation will also recognize successful community initiatives and outstanding leaders through two new Presidential Awards.

First, the National Service Youth Leadership Awards will be given each year to individuals. Secondly, the President's Build a Community Awards will honor those people and institutions who have worked together to rebuild families or to revitalize communities.

Through the Foundation, the President will recognize and present awards and other forms of commendation to talented community leaders and successful initiatives that are solving the nation's most critical social problems.

"YES TO AMERICA" PROMOTES YOUTH INVOLVEMENT IN COMMUNITY SERVICE

"Regardless of the life that you are living, there is something special about each and every one of you. And your gifts are all different. But you each have a gift that America needs and I'm asking you to give that gift now."

-- President George Bush, speaking to young leaders

Addressing a group of young Americans on the South Lawn, President Bush urged them "to commit yourselves ... make it your mission to make a difference in somebody else's life." Calling the Youth Engaged in Service movement "a way of looking at life," the President unveiled the **Youth Engaged in Service -- YES to America -- Initiative**. YES is sponsored by the Points of Light Initiative Foundation to encourage young Americans to become involved in service to others.

YES will annually select two college-aged young people from each State as **The President's National Service Youth Representatives**, who will spend a year as "service ambassadors." They will lead other young people in community service in their regions, suggest ways that other young people can engage in community service and assist in developing local programs.

The YES Initiative will also establish the **President's National Service Youth Leadership Forums**. The **National Service Youth Leadership Awards** will be given annually to outstanding young community leaders.

"All of this will fulfill us as Americans," said the President. "By asking us to combat problems like loneliness and poverty, drug abuse and homelessness, we cannot afford to fail, and we won't. For as Americans, we know what is at stake. ... National service will succeed."

NATIONAL LEADERS RALLY BEHIND COMMUNITY SERVICE MOVEMENT ...

"I believe firmly that the American people will respond willingly and generously to this call for help and involvement and I look forward with a great deal of anticipation to the task of building this national effort." -- New Jersey Governor Thomas Kean

"President Bush's challenge to all Americans to make public service a part of their lives will become a key part of the 1990s. Under President Bush's leadership, young Americans are being given a chance to participate in building a better America by being better Americans." -- Rep. Newt Gingrich

"More significant than the details of any bill ... is the leadership of the President ... President Kennedy understood the fundamental importance of that idea, and so does President Bush."
-- Senator Edward Kennedy

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**Remarks at the Welcoming Ceremony
for President Mikhail Gorbachev of the
Soviet Union**

May 31, 1990

President Bush. Friends and distinguished guests, welcome to all of you, especially our guests from the Soviet Union. It is my great honor to welcome to the White House the President of the Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev.

Mr. President, just over a year ago I said that the United States wanted to move beyond containment in its relations with the Soviet Union toward a new era, an era of enduring cooperation. When we last met in Malta, we agreed to accelerate our efforts on a full range of issues. Today differences remain, of course, but in the short 6 months since the Malta summit, we've made encouraging progress. I want this summit to take us farther still, and I know that that is your view as well, Mr. President.

We've seen a world of change this past year. Now, on the horizon, we see what, just 1 short year ago, seemed a distant dream: a continent cruelly divided, East from West, has begun to heal with the dawn of self-determination and democracy. In Germany, where the Wall once stood, a nation moves toward unity, in peace and freedom. And in the other nations of the most heavily militarized continent on Earth, at last we see the long era of confrontation giving way to the prospect of enduring cooperation in a Europe whole and free. Mr. President, you deserve great credit for your part in these transforming events. I salute you, as well, for the process of change you've brought to your own country.

As we begin this summit, let me stress that I believe we can work together at this historic moment to further the process of building a new Europe, one in which every nation's security is strengthened and no nation is threatened. Around the world, we need to strengthen our cooperation in solving regional conflicts and building peace and stability. In Nicaragua, for example, we've shown that we can work together to promote peaceful change. In Angola, our support for an early resolution of that country's tragic conflict—is a resolution acceptable to the Angolan people—is now paying

off. So, let us expand this new spirit of cooperation not merely to resolve disputes between us but to build a solid foundation for peace, prosperity, and stability around the world.

In that same spirit, Mr. President, let me quote the words of one of your nation's great minds, one of the world's great men in this or any age, Andrei Sakharov. Fourteen years ago, he wrote: "I am convinced that guaranteed political and civil rights for people the world over are also guarantees of international security, economic and social progress." Sakharov knew that lasting peace and progress are inseparable from freedom, that nations will only be fully safe when all people are fully free.

We in the U.S. applaud the new course the Soviet Union has chosen. We see the spirited debate in the Congress of People's Deputies, in the Soviet press, among the Soviet people. We know about the difficult economic reforms that are necessary to breathe new vigor into the Soviet economy. And as I've said many times before, we want to see *perestroika* succeed. Mr. President, I firmly believe, as you have said, that there is no turning back from the path you have chosen.

Since our meeting in Malta, we've reached agreements in important areas, each one proof that when mutual respect prevails progress is possible. But the agreements we've reached cannot cause us to lose sight of some of the differences that remain. Lithuania is one such issue. We believe that good faith dialog between the Soviet leaders and representatives of the Baltic peoples is the proper approach, and we hope to see that process go forward.

Over the next 4 days, we're not going to solve all of the world's problems. We won't resolve all of the outstanding issues that divide us. But we can and will take significant steps toward a new relationship.

This summit will be a working summit in the strictest sense of the term, one where we mark the real progress we've made by signing new agreements and where we address the differences that divide us in a spirit of candor, in an open and honest search for common ground. In a large sense, though, that the success of this summit depends not on the agreements we

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on the agreements we

will sign but on our efforts to lay the
groundwork for overcoming decades of di-
vision and discord, to build a world of peace
in freedom.

Mr. President, together, your great coun-
try and ours bear an enormous and unique
responsibility for world peace and regional
stability. We must work together to reduce
tensions, to make the world a little better
for our children and grandchildren. And to
this end, I pledge you my all-out effort.

Mr. President, you've brought us a beauti-
ful day, and you've brought back Mrs. Gor-
bachev—that brings joy to all of our hearts.
A hearty welcome to her as well. So, it is
my privilege to welcome you to the White
House. And may God bless our peoples in
their efforts for a better world. Welcome,
sir.

President Gorbachev. Mr. President, Mrs.
Bush, ladies and gentlemen, comrades,
thank you for this welcome. May I also
greet all Americans on behalf of the peoples
of the Soviet Union.

My present visit to the United States is a
confirmation that Soviet-U.S. relations are
acquiring greater stability, clarity, and pre-
dictability. I am convinced that both the
Soviet people and the Americans approve
such changes. I think that they are also
properly appreciated throughout the world.
Therefore, it is the great responsibility of
the President and myself to make sure that
the capital of trust and cooperation accumu-
lated in recent years is protected and con-
stantly increased.

I remember well my first visit to the
United States, and not only because I saw
America for the first time then. During
those days in December 1987, President
Reagan and I signed the treaty on the
elimination of INF [intermediate-range nu-
clear force] missiles. That was truly a water-
shed not only in our relations but in the
history of modern times. It was the first
step taken together by two powerful coun-
tries on the road leading to a safe and sensi-
ble world.

Since then, our two great nations have
traveled a long way toward each other.
Thousands of American and Soviet citizens;
dozens of agencies, private companies, and
public organizations are involved in politi-
cal and business contacts, humanitarian ex-

changes, scientific and technological coop-
eration.

In the same years, the world around us
has also changed beyond recognition. Mr.
President, this generation of people on
Earth may witness the advent of an irre-
versible period of peace in the history of
civilization. The walls which for years sepa-
rated the peoples are collapsing. The
trenches of the Cold War are disappearing.
The fog of prejudice, mistrust, and animosi-
ty is vanishing.

I have come to the United States with the
impressions still fresh in my mind of how
our people celebrated the 45th anniversary
of the victory over nazism and of my meet-
ings with war veterans. I recently had many
meetings with my countrymen. They all un-
derstand the importance of Soviet-U.S. rela-
tions. They look upon their improvement
with the hope that the tragedies of the 20th
century—those horrible wars—will forever
remain a thing of the past. I think that this
is what the Americans want, too.

Mr. President, living up to these hopes of
our two nations is your mission and mine.
This meeting is part of it. My colleagues
and I have come to do serious work in
order to make a decisive step toward an
agreement reducing the most dangerous
arms, which are increasingly losing their po-
litical significance, and to provide further
impetus to interaction between our two
countries—interaction and, of course, coop-
eration in solving international problems in
trade, scientific, technological, and humani-
tarian fields; in cultural exchanges; in ex-
panding information about each other; and
in people-to-people contacts.

We want progress in relations between
the Soviet Union and the United States of
America. I am looking forward to meetings
with the Americans and, to the extent possi-
ble, getting to know better your unique and
great country.

On behalf of Mrs. Gorbachev and myself
and of all those who have come with me to
your Nation's Capital, I thank once again
President George Bush and Mrs. Bush and
all those present here for this warm wel-
come.

*Note: President Bush spoke at 10:14 a.m. on
the South Lawn of the White House, where*

I DON'T KNOW
WHAT THAT IS!
←

onward service to South America) and over the Pacific to two additional cities.

- Each side could designate up to seven airlines to serve the other, with no more than two passenger airlines per side serving a city pair.
- A charter article would be added guaranteeing each side annual approval of 100 charter flights over the Atlantic, within certain national constraints, and positive consideration of charter flight requests over the Pacific.
- Soviet airlines would retain unrestricted rights to sell tickets in the United States. Until Soviet currency becomes convertible for purchase of air transportation, U.S. airlines could only sell tickets in the U.S.S.R. for hard currency. To ensure U.S. sales access to Soviet citizens in absence of ruble convertibility, Soviet airlines would sell ruble tickets on U.S. airlines equal to 8.75 percent of our airlines' round-trip capacity, and remit the profits to U.S. airlines in hard currency.

MARITIME TRANSPORTATION AGREEMENT

- The agreement commits both parties to eliminate discriminatory treatment, although it permits Soviet shippers to pay Soviet carriers in rubles as an interim measure.
- The agreement contains no provisions for cargo-sharing, but does require Soviets to charter U.S.-flag carriers for Soviet Government controlled bulk cargoes whenever U.S. carriers are available on terms and conditions equal to or better than those offered by non-U.S. carriers. U.S. carriers wishing to participate in bilateral bulk trade are encouraged to inform Soviets of their interest, time availability, and price.
- The agreement establishes a forecast mechanism to trigger consultations on U.S. liner trade. The agreement goes into effect following the conclusion of first joint forecast, expected to take place within a few months of signature.
- It grants 2-day reciprocal notification access to 42 U.S. and 42 Soviet ports.

- Soviet-flag vessels are permitted to re-enter U.S. cross-trades, subject to Soviet assurances with regard to past Soviet predatory rate practices.

Note: This item contains information excerpted from three fact sheets released by the Office of the Press Secretary.

Toasts at the State Dinner for President Mikhail Gorbachev of the Soviet Union May 31, 1990

President Bush. Friends and distinguished guests, and especially President and Mrs. Gorbachev, Barbara and I are delighted to welcome you to the White House to share bread and salt with us on this special evening.

We're now nearing the end of a momentous day, the first of 4 in this Washington summit. And tomorrow, Mr. President, comes the moment that so many have been waiting for, a day when expectations will be at a fever pitch. That's right, tomorrow Barbara and Raisa go to Wellesley College. [Laughter]

And back here at the White House, sir, we will meet again, this time to sign our names to a series of agreements that signify the progress that our two nations have made in forging a new relationship, agreements on everything from nuclear testing and chemical weapons to expanded contacts between the people of America and the people of the Soviet Union. These agreements are a continuation of all that began in Malta just 6 months ago, a foundation we can build on, proof that differences can be resolved even while others remain. And let me assure President Gorbachev: Whatever deep differences divided us in the past, the United States and the American people approach every issue with a sincere belief that our two nations can find common ground. Indeed, because of our unique positions in the world, we must find common ground.

We meet at a time of great and historic change in the Soviet Union, in Europe, and around the world. Such profound change is unsettling, but also exhilarating. And we don't shrink from the challenges before us,

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but we welcome them, determined to build the foundations of enduring peace and security.

Mr. President, you deserve great credit for the course that you have chosen, for the political and economic reforms that you have introduced, and for creating within the Soviet Union this commitment to change. As I said this morning when I welcomed you to the White House, we want to see *perestroika* succeed. We want to see this transition now underway in the Soviet Union maintain its momentum.

Mr. President, it's said that your country is the land of possibilities. You have demonstrated the truth of that statement. And we've seen this past year that ours is a world of possibilities, that our time is a time of historic change, a time when men and nations can transform history, can turn possibility into progress, into peace. So, let us raise our glasses to our guests, President and Mrs. Gorbachev, to the growing friendship between American and Soviet people and to the possibilities now open to us, to the prospect of progress and lasting peace.

President Gorbachev. Mr. President, Mrs. Bush, ladies and gentlemen, allow me on behalf of Mrs. Gorbachev and myself and all the members of our delegation to thank you for your warmth and for the kind words of President Bush.

We share the assessment of President Bush that we have done fruitful work today, and I'm sure that as a result of this meeting our countries will go to a new level of cooperation. Even now our relations, to which history assigned such an important role in the events and lessons of the 20th century, differ dramatically from what they were before the 1985 Geneva summit. To achieve this, we have worked together.

The enemy image is becoming a thing of the past. Ideological stereotypes are fading away. We have begun to understand each other's motives. As we are changing and becoming closer to each other, we have not ceased to be different. But it turns out that that is not so bad. Quite the opposite: it is useful, for diversity is a vital force of development.

The world, too, has changed beyond recognition. It has made significant progress toward a new period of genuine peace in its long history. I think we can say with confi-

dence that the most important and decisive step in this direction was made by our countries. Our two countries had the will, common sense, and understanding of the situation and of the imperatives of the future to embark on a long and difficult road which led from Geneva via Reykjavik, Washington, Moscow, and New York to Malta, and now once again to Washington.

Today I would like to repeat here what I said to the President 6 months ago at Malta. The Soviet Union does not regard the United States as its enemy. We have firmly adopted the policy of moving from mutual understanding through cooperation to joint action. Today, when I was meeting some American intellectuals at the Soviet Embassy, I said to them this: "Yes, indeed, we used to be enemies, or almost enemies. Now we are, maybe, rivals, at least to some extent. And we want to become partners. We want to go all the way to become friends."

Improved Soviet-American relations have reduced the threat of war. This is the main achievement of these years. We have concluded close to 20 bilateral agreements in various fields. There has been an unprecedented expansion of exchanges among our people—and that is especially valuable—from schoolchildren to prominent personalities in the fields of science and the economy. I think that the work we have been doing together with President Bush during these days can be considered as another step toward a more humane and just world.

I cannot say yet how we are going to conclude this meeting, what the results would be. That would be premature. But I think that my talk today with the President and also the meeting of the delegations makes it possible to expect major results from this meeting, and maybe even major results, the biggest results, compared to all the other meetings in previous Soviet-American summits. Maybe I'm too optimistic, but let's wait and see. We have 2 days. I believe that maybe we will have those major results.

I feel that we're now witnessing the emergence of a general idea which is conquering people's minds on the eve of the 21st century: it is the idea of unity. To make this idea a reality is a truly monumen-

tal challenge. The world's diversity and its complex problems are such that we can only do it by synthesizing, or at least interlinking, the aspirations, values, achievements, and hopes of different nations.

In the world confronted with the nuclear, environmental, and other threats, global unity means a chance for the survival of our civilization. But mankind cannot be merely a community of survival. It should be a community of progress, progress for all, the East, the West, the North, the South, the highly developed, and the less fortunate. But today we have to rethink the whole idea of progress. Mankind's ascent toward the realization of the idea of its history should not result in irreparable damage to the environment, in the exploitation of man or entire nations, or in irreversible moral and ethical losses.

It is a difficult and novel task to build a new civilization. Coming from a country in which more than 100 nationalities live together, we know that, perhaps better than anyone else, our own house is in need of an overhaul and a fundamental restructuring along the lines of reason and justice. We are aware of the magnitude of this undertaking, unprecedented in the history of mankind.

Judging by the response of the rest of the world to our *perestroika*, we can conclude that it is a necessary and desirable element of mankind's political and philosophical potential. That is why, while rethinking that potential and restructuring ourselves, we believe that we are making a contribution to the cause of universal development and universal unity.

We have not yet completed the task of creating a durable democratic system in our country, but I am convinced that the reserves of our society's energy already committed to this great undertaking are enough to bring it to its completion. I can say this firmly: We shall act on the basis of our values; we shall move resolutely but prudently.

The goal of our policy is to bring our society to a qualitatively new level. This will enable us to be predictable participants in the international process, partners to all who want a secure, just, and free world. In building this world, we count on long-term cooperation of the United States of America.

The most important developments in relations between our two countries and in world politics are probably yet to come. It is important not to lose sight of our goal, to resist the temptation of trying to secure unilateral advantages. Let us move ahead while overcoming both current and future problems and roadblocks. Let us cooperate and work together.

To the health of Mrs. Barbara Bush and to your health, Mr. President, to the success and well-being of all those present here, to a life worthy of today, and to our common and better future. Thank you.

Note: The President spoke at 8:20 p.m. in the State Dining Room at the White House. President Gorbachev spoke in Russian, and his remarks were translated by an interpreter.

Exchange With Reporters Following a Meeting With President Mikhail Gorbachev of the Soviet Union *June 1, 1990*

President Bush. We had a very good talk this morning, very good talk.

President Gorbachev. Yes, it was a good talk. The important thing is that we get results. And I think that we will get results, specific results.

Q. —press out here, Soviet press. *[Laughter]*

President Gorbachev. I hope so.

President Bush. Certainly, there will be on some things. You can put that in the bank.

Q. There are problems; there are complications?

President Bush. We always have complications, but we measure it not by whether the glass is half empty or the glass is half full.

President Gorbachev. I will say this: We have gone two-thirds of the road in our talks. We have had mostly one-on-one discussions with the President. Right now we were discussing the central question of the 50-percent START [strategic arms reduction talks] reductions, and in this the main—the forces of our delegations partici-

pated and we made a lot of progress. We have also tomorrow. I think we'll negotiate in a good setting. There's a lot of fresh air there, and I think we'll work and think more expansively, and I think that we'll complete our discussions successfully.

I think we can already say that this meeting is going to be an important one. And it can become even more productive and more important. Whether it is just important or very important, that will be decided tomorrow.

Q. [Inaudible]

President Bush. —significant accomplishment if it all works out. It will be viewed by the American people anyway as enormously important. So, I felt positive about that one.

Thank you all.

Q. Thank you. We very much appreciate it.

President Bush. Not at all. See you later.

Note: The exchange began shortly after 1 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. President Gorbachev spoke in Russian, and his remarks were translated by an interpreter. A tape was not available for verification of the content of the exchange.

Remarks on Signing Soviet-United States Bilateral Agreements

June 1, 1990

President Bush. President Gorbachev, again, welcome to the White House. Mr. President, you and I set a course 6 months ago off the island nation of Malta. And at that time we agreed on an agenda, much of which was completed for this week's summit. Of course, our Malta agenda remains unfinished, but we've made great progress in the last 6 months and in the last 2 days.

We're about to sign agreements concerning many areas of vital interest to our countries and to the world, and to record specific understandings in joint statements that are being published today.

First, we'll sign a bilateral agreement that will, for the first time, eliminate the great majority of the chemical weapons that our

countries have stockpiled over the years. And let this landmark agreement quickly lead to a global ban on chemical weapons.

Secondly, we will be signing protocols on limiting nuclear testing. After long, sometimes arduous negotiations, we both agreed on unprecedented improvements for on-site verification of the Threshold Test Ban Treaty and the Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty.

Third, we will sign a major new agreement that updates and expands our 1973 agreement on the peaceful uses of atomic energy. This new agreement provides for substantial U.S.-Soviet cooperation in atomic energy research and civilian nuclear safety.

In addition, President Gorbachev and I are issuing a joint statement recording major agreed provisions of a strategic arms reduction treaty as well as a joint statement in which we agree to future negotiations on nuclear and space arms designed to enhance stability and reduce the risk of war. We're also issuing a statement on the conventional armed forces in Europe, committing us to intensify the pace of the Vienna negotiations and to reach rapid agreement on all outstanding issues. You see, we agree that a CFE treaty is an indispensable foundation for the future of European security.

There are many other agreements the United States and the Soviet Union are signing or announcing during this summit, agreements that represent hard work and a lasting achievement not just by our governments but also for the peoples. For example, an agreement to establish a U.S.-Soviet park across the Bering Strait. This park will preserve the unique natural, environmental, and cultural heritage of the Bering Sea region of Alaska and Siberia. Just as a bridge of land once joined our two continents, so let a bridge of hope now reach across the water to join our two peoples in this spirit of peaceful cooperation.

In this same spirit, President Gorbachev and I will sign an agreement that realizes our Malta objective of expanding undergraduate exchanges by 1,000 students on both sides, allowing more of our young people to experience firsthand each other's culture and politics, to live as friends. And out of simple acts of friendship, a profound revelation eventually arises: the people of

the world have more in common than they have in conflict.

In just a few moments, Secretary of State Baker and Foreign Minister Shevardnadze will also sign four important new agreements concerning maritime boundaries, ocean studies, civil aviation, and a long-term grains agreement. Minister Shevardnadze and Transportation Secretary Skinner will sign a fifth agreement on maritime transportation. President Gorbachev and I are also signing a commercial agreement and are looking forward to the passage of a Soviet emigration law.

President Gorbachev, I am very gratified by what we've accomplished over the last few days and determined to build on this solid foundation. The agreements we record today and those yet to come will advance the cause of peace—agreements in the best interests of both our nations and all nations.

Not long ago, some believed that the weight of history condemned our two great countries, our two great peoples to permanent confrontation. Well, you and I must challenge history, make new strides, build a relationship of enduring cooperation. We may not agree on everything, and indeed we don't agree on everything, but we believe in one great truth: the world has waited long enough; the Cold War must end. And so, today with gratitude in my heart for all those on the Soviet side and the United States side that worked so hard at all levels to bring these agreements to fruition, I say let's renew our pledge and build a more peaceful world.

President Gorbachev. Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, comrades, first of all, I would like to thank President George Bush for presenting so well the results of our work that we've been doing over these days in Washington. So, I have a problem: What shall I talk about? *[Laughter]* So, I think that I will do some thinking aloud in this context.

I would say that maybe this room has seen many important events and many agreements signed, but I think that what is happening now and what you have listed as the results of our work together represents an event of momentous importance not only for our two countries but for the world.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt half a century ago spoke of a world in which four essential freedoms will triumph: freedom of speech, freedom of worship, freedom from want, and freedom from fear. And this ideal has not yet been attained in the world, and it could not be attained in the world of animosity and confrontation. And therefore, while liberating the world from fear, we are making steps towards a new world; and this is the important work of our two nations, of our two peoples.

What is very important, I think, is that we do not just declare our commitment to moving toward a healthier international environment, toward better international relations, toward a nonviolent world; we are taking practical steps in that direction. And what you have just listed and what we'll be signing during this visit, I think, is a confirmation that both our declarations are right in that they seek to justify the hopes of our peoples and that we're also taking those practical steps. The important steps that we are taking today illustrate the degree of agreement between our two countries, despite the fact that—and here I quite agree with you—that there are things on which we disagree and there are differing views that we have on certain questions. But that area of disagreement is being narrowed in the course of our work together. What we will be signing, I think, is the best demonstration that we are ready to participate at the level of our responsibility in building a new civilization.

There are still many difficult challenges awaiting us. It is evident that to dismantle that monumental artifact of the Cold War, the accumulated arsenals of mutual destruction, is not at all a simple or even an entirely safe thing to do. The slightest imbalance and due haste or lack of equilibrium in this process may dangerously destabilize the overall international situation. But I'm sure that if we take a balanced and responsible approach, if we take into account the concerns and positions of each other even when we disagree, if we do all that, I'm sure that we will be able to move ahead more resolutely and more vigorously.

Mr. President, you have just mentioned Malta. Mr. President, I'm pleased to note that the turbulent developments of recent

months after Malta have not led us astray from the goal we set together. So, I believe that we have passed the first test.

Mr. President, let me reaffirm here something that I've been saying to you during our one-on-one talks. We have had many such talks during this summit, and I welcome this style of negotiating. But let me reaffirm to both of our peoples that the Soviet Union is committed to the objective set at Malta: completing before the end of this year the preparation of the START treaty. I believe that this goal is attainable even though it is difficult.

I also can confirm what you have said: that we have agreed during our talks that this year we will seek to sign a treaty at the Vienna talks. And of course, we believe that in that case that will be the CSCE [Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe] European security summit meeting. I think we already have good results and a good potential to work.

I believe that this is all possible as a result of the efforts of both sides over the past few years, including the efforts in which you, sir, have participated vigorously and actively and with great foresight in order to expand our relationship and to build on the capital of trust in our relations.

It would seem that I've said even more than I intended to say. I think it means that I'm human in the sense that I'm emotional. I would like to say that we've done a great deal in order to assure the success, and I would like to congratulate our two nations. And I would like also to shake your hand, Mr. President, so that we congratulate each other.

Note: The President spoke at 6:13 p.m. in the East Room at the White House. President Gorbachev spoke in Russian, and his remarks were translated by an interpreter.

Soviet-United States Joint Statement on the Treaty on Strategic Offensive Arms June 1, 1990

The President of the United States George Bush and the President of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Mikhail

S. Gorbachev discussed the status of the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms. The two Presidents expressed their satisfaction with the great progress which has been made in the negotiations on this Treaty. In particular, they welcomed the mutually acceptable solutions which have been found in major issues in the talks and reaffirmed their determination to have the Treaty completed and ready for signature by the end of this year. They instructed their negotiating teams in Geneva to accelerate their work to complete the Joint Draft Text recording the details of these solutions in order to fulfill this goal.

The START Treaty will be a major landmark in both arms control and in the relationship between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. It results from the recognition by both sides of the special obligation they bear to reduce the risk of outbreak of nuclear war, enhance strategic stability, and strengthen peace and international security. As such, the START Treaty will signal a turning point in U.S.-Soviet arms control efforts toward a more rational, open, cooperative, predictable and stable relationship. The Treaty will complement to a remarkable degree the important political changes which have recently begun to remove the hostility and suspicion and will facilitate the reduction of the sizeable stockpiles of strategic offensive arms which now exist.

The benefits of this Treaty are many. For the first time ever, both sides will carry out significant reductions in strategic offensive arms—up to 50 percent in certain categories. More importantly, these reductions will be designed to make a first strike less plausible. The result will be greater stability and a lower risk of war.

Major agreed provisions of the Treaty are as follows:

The total number of deployed ICBMs and their associated launchers, deployed SLBMs and their associated launchers and heavy bombers will be reduced to no more than 1600; within this total deployed heavy ICBMs and their associated launchers will be reduced to no more than 154;

The total number of warheads attributed to deployed ICBMs, deployed SLBMs and

designed to strengthen measures which the ally undertake. provides a formal basis areas of customs law tance, export control, aud.

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- Occupancy and opening dates will be determined by mutual agreement on basis of reciprocity.
- The agreement is to take effect after an exchange of notes confirming each side has completed the domestic measures required for implementation.

AGREEMENT ON EXPANSION OF UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXCHANGES

- Increase existing exchanges (750 U.S. and 250 Soviet) by 250 students both ways in academic year 1991-1992.
- Increase targeted numbers to 1,500 each way by 1995-1996, subject to availability of funds.
- Mix of private and U.S. Government funding (arrangements to be determined) to cover the costs of the Soviet participants in the United States; the U.S.S.R. is to cover all in-country costs for Americans.
- Participants on both sides are to be chosen on basis of academic excellence and language proficiency.
- Participants would pursue full-time academic work in a variety of disciplines, including agriculture. The preferred length of the students' participation would be 1 year, though shorter periods would be considered.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING TO INCREASE CIRCULATION OF AMERICA AND SOVIET LIFE MAGAZINES

- The memorandum of understanding (MOU) amends the 1989-1991 Program of Cooperation under General Exchanges Agreement.
- The MOU provides for increased circulation of America and Soviet Life magazines up to 250,000 copies in 1991.
- The distribution of both magazines after 1991 is to be governed solely by demand.
- Each side may print commercial advertising and distribute unsold copies of its magazine at official premises, cultural centers, and exhibitions under its sponsorship.

Note: This item contains information excerpted from eight fact sheets released by the Office of the Press Secretary.

Toasts at a Dinner Hosted by President Mikhail Gorbachev of the Soviet Union June 1, 1990

President Gorbachev. Mr. President, Mrs. Bush, ladies and gentlemen, comrades, we have completed the second full day of talks, but I would like to sum things up. This meeting is only a stage, though a major one, in the gigantic and forward-looking project of *perestroika* and Soviet-American relations.

We are going to have at least two more meetings with President Bush this year alone: one at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, where I hope a treaty reducing conventional arms in Europe will be signed, and the other to sign a treaty reducing strategic offensive arms.

I believe that the agenda for 1990 that we approved at Malta can be implemented. We may reach greater heights in building a new Soviet-American relationship only by setting our sights higher and higher while abandoning all that was nurtured by the ideology and geopolitics of the Cold War.

In assessing the outcome of our talks, I believe I can say that they have demonstrated a growing mutual understanding between the U.S.S.R. and the United States, which means progress in sustaining the profound and positive changes underway in the world. In this regard, our in-depth discussion of the problems and prospects of the European process was no doubt a useful one. It has served to clarify views and positions, and brought in new arguments for consideration and exploration of acceptable solutions.

It is quite natural that we focused on the external aspects of German unification. As we see it, two processes should be completed: that of the final postwar settlement, and that related to the internal issues of transforming the two parts of Germany into a single state. We believe that those two processes form the substance of the period of transition which when completed will result in the cancellation of the rights of the four victorious powers; the rights which, incidentally, stem from the outcome of the war and not from the division of Germany. The transition will end in the emergence of a new sovereign state.

At the same time we believe that the discussion is not over, that it continues. And there may be more than one approach. We have to consider all of them together, including also our allies. What is acceptable in the final analysis is only a jointly developed approach which would not prejudice anybody's interest or erode the overall process of positive changes in Europe and in the world. Those changes are the principle achievement of recent years and the main product of growing trust between us and of the growing awareness that our civilization is one.

A very important result of this summit is the agreements we have signed today and the official statements we have made. They demonstrate that our joint policy of moving from constructive understanding to constructive interaction is bearing fruit. There is no doubt that this has been made possible—and I would say that what happened today is a confirmation of what I'm going to say—this has been made possible only in the environment produced by our meeting with President George Bush at Malta.

The Soviet Union and the United States had to conduct a major and, I would say, courageous reassessment of how they viewed each other and the world. They had to realize that our mutual isolation was an anomaly and that human civilization is indivisible. Therefore, it is quite logical that the agreements we have signed reflect our common readiness to obtain greater interdependence from people-to-people communication and cooperation in vitally important areas and through reinforcing the legal framework of Soviet-American relations. The package of our new agreements also reflects the special role the Soviet Union and the United States play in building bridges of understanding and trust between the East and the West.

In particular, I would like to call your attention to the agreement on trade. This agreement takes on special relevance since it has been concluded at a time of a dramatic change of direction in the Soviet economy which is crucial for the future of *perestroika*. I am convinced that the Soviet people will appreciate the fact that the United States, the President of the United States, is signing this agreement to normalize Soviet-American commercial relations at

this moment of special importance for our country.

Now that we have recorded the progress we have made and laid down guidelines for the future, I would like to express the hope that the ship of Soviet-American relations will continue to sail on this course. It is clear that there are still some disagreements between us as to the optimal structure of our relationship. But this area of disagreement is being narrowed while the area of trust, agreement, and cooperation is expanding. An indication of the sincerity and seriousness of our countries' intentions is that we have started a difficult process of revising what appeared to be eternal concepts of the role of military power in safeguarding national security. In taking a radically different approach to security, we should not forget people who were ahead of their time. Andrei Sakharov is one of them.

One of the fathers of nuclear super weapons, Sakharov had the courage of his convictions to uphold to the end that force could no longer play a role in relations among states. Sakharov taught us another lesson, too: One should not fear dogma, nor be afraid of appearing naive. Political decisions that truly meet peoples' best interests should be based on the realities of life, not on contrived schemes.

Today our society is going through a complex, and sometimes dramatic, but promising process of *perestroika* on a democratic and humane basis with full respect for human rights and freedoms. *Perestroika* is also a contribution to building a new world, for we are searching for answers to the questions that confront in one way or another with greater or lesser intensity all nations and, indeed, all mankind.

We believe that once we are clear of the thorns on this path we have chosen, we shall not only reach new frontiers in our country's history but also help to build a new civilization of peace. We are ready to do that, together with the United States of America.

I would like to propose a toast to a future of peace for the Soviet and the American people, and for all nations on Earth. To idealism and the idealists. To the health of the President of the United States of America, Mr. George Bush, and Barbara Bush. To

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President Bush. Mr. President and Mrs. Gorbachev, Barbara and I would like to thank you for this splendid dinner and for your wonderful hospitality and for your most interesting and gracious remarks. Yesterday we welcomed the Gorbachevs back to Washington still filled with memories of the things we shared in Malta: friendship, cooperation, seasick pills. [Laughter]

For us here in this country, Mr. President, this week began with our observance of our Memorial Day, a day for not only remembrance of those who gave their last full measure of devotion but also for recommitment to the ideal that they shall not have died in vain.

And the week has now ended with a new memorial, a living memorial marked by historic agreements on both nuclear and chemical arms. And they've been shaped by a remembrance of shared interests and a recommitment to forging a just and lasting peace. And they stand as a memorial not to the past but to the future, a memorial to wars that need never be fought, to the hardship and suffering that need never be endured.

This afternoon we signed a landmark agreement to destroy the great majority of our chemical weapons. And we issued a joint statement recording major agreed provisions of a strategic arms reduction treaty. And the President and I also signed a commercial agreement, and we're looking forward to the passage of a Soviet emigration law. And we also agreed on this long-term grain agreement.

But true peace takes more than just laying down of arms. It also requires the reaching out of hands. And you know, Americans and Soviets have often tended to think of our two countries as being on opposite sides of almost everything, including the opposite sides of the world. But we share an important northern border, and we are, in fact, next door neighbors across the Bering Sea.

Today, we've also signed an agreement fixing our maritime boundary in the Bering Sea area and announced our agreement to establish a U.S.-Soviet park across the

Bering Strait, a new gateway to the Arctic and a new gateway to the future.

Mr. President, I learned that the name of your home town out in the northern Caucasus, Privolnoye, can mean spacious or free.

President Gorbachev. Thank you for mentioning it.

President Bush. I know my pronunciation was bad, but I'm sure I'm right when I say it means spacious or free. [Laughter]

President Gorbachev. Great pronunciation—can mean both. Well, anyway, it reminded me of the new breeze, the new spirit of freedom that we've seen sweep across Europe and around the globe. I sensed it last summer, speaking in front of the shipyard gates to the people of Gdansk. And I told them because Americans are so free to dream, we feel a special kinship with those who dream of being free. Today that kinship is quickly becoming a shared spirit, a spirit that inspires millions here in our nation, in your own, and around the world.

So, ladies and gentlemen, I invite all of you to join me in a toast to our gracious hosts, the President and Mrs. Gorbachev. To lasting peace, and to this wonderful spirit of freedom.

Note: President Gorbachev spoke at 7:55 p.m. in the Golden Dining Room at the Soviet Embassy. He spoke in Russian, and his remarks were translated by an interpreter.

Exchange With Reporters Following Meetings at Camp David, Maryland, With President Mikhail Gorbachev of the Soviet Union

June 2, 1990

Meetings With President Gorbachev

Q. President Bush, how was the meeting?
President Bush. Just a minute, wait until I get out of this thing. [Laughter]

President Gorbachev. In today's discussions with the President I rate them no less than the conversations we had yesterday and the day before yesterday, over the past 2 days. We worked very constructively and

President Gorbachev. Thank you.
President Bush. We'll see you guys.

Note: The exchange began at 8:15 p.m. on the grounds of Camp David. In his opening remarks, President Bush referred to getting out of the golf cart that he was riding in. President Gorbachev spoke in Russian, and his remarks were translated by an interpreter.

Soviet-United States Joint Statement on Ethiopia *June 2, 1990*

The U.S. and USSR discussed relief requirements and the prospects for a political solution to Ethiopia's internal conflict. They welcome the Ethiopian government's agreement to permit relief food to enter northern Ethiopia through the Port of Massawa under a UN sponsored relief effort, and they believe that such operations would not compromise the unity and territorial integrity of Ethiopia. They also welcomed the agreement expressed by the Ethiopian government to have UN representatives present in the course of the negotiations between the Ethiopian government and the Eritreans.

In addition, to deal with the growing problems of starvation, the U.S. and the USSR are prepared to work together and combine their assets. U.S. food will be transported on Soviet aircraft to demonstrate our joint commitment to responding to this tragic humanitarian problem.

Recognizing the continuing political and military conflicts that exacerbate the problems of starvation and recognizing also the lack of momentum on peace talks, the U.S. and USSR will support an international conference of governments under the auspices of the UN on settlement of conflict situations in the Horn of Africa.

Note: The joint statement was made available by the Office of the Press Secretary but was not issued as a White House press release.

Soviet-United States Joint Statement on the Environment *June 2, 1990*

During the state visit of Mikhail S. Gorbachev, President of the USSR, at the invitation of George Bush, President of the United States, the two sides affirmed their serious concern about the health of the global environment, and their commitment to expand U.S.-Soviet cooperation in the field of environmental protection and the study of global change. Mindful of their obligations under international environmental conventions, and committed to continued international discussion aimed at other understandings on matters of common concern, the sides emphasized the need for practical and effective joint measures on environmental protection.

The United States and the USSR attached great importance to full and open exchange of environmental data, and to careful coordination of existing global atmospheric, terrestrial and ocean monitoring systems. Accordingly, they endorsed intensified bilateral cooperation in areas of environmental, ecological and pollution monitoring, and in related research.

The United States and the Soviet Union noted with satisfaction their agreement to establish, by the end of 1991, a Beringian International Park in the region of the Bering Strait. On other bilateral matters, they also pledged to facilitate contacts and cooperation between their respective non-governmental environmental organizations.

Note: The joint statement was made available by the Office of the Press Secretary but was not issued as a White House press release.

News Conference of President Bush and President Mikhail Gorbachev of the Soviet Union *June 3, 1990*

Soviet-U.S. Summit in Washington

President Bush. Good morning, everybody. Please be seated. Well, when Presi-

dent Gorbachev and I were at Malta, we agreed that we would try to build a fundamentally different U.S.-Soviet relationship, one that would move beyond containment to an era of enduring cooperation. At the time, no one knew the momentous events that would unfold around the world. And our task is, if anything, more urgent, and the case for a new U.S.-Soviet relationship more compelling, because the opportunities before us are so great.

We've not shied away from discussing issues about which we disagree. There were some tough ones before us, particularly the aspiration of the Baltic peoples, a cause which the United States fully supports. I think it's a mark of how far the U.S.-Soviet relationship has come that in all our exchanges, whether about issues on which we agreed or disagreed, the spirit of candor and openness, a desire not just to understand but to build bridges, shone through.

President Gorbachev and I had intensive discussions on the transforming events in Europe, events that have put before us our best chance in four decades to see Europe whole and free. I stressed that the long-held aspirations of the German people should be met without delay. On the matter of Germany's external alliances, I believe, as do Chancellor Kohl and members of the alliance, that the united Germany should be a full member of NATO. President Gorbachev, frankly, does not hold that view. But we are in full agreement that the matter of alliance membership is, in accordance with the Helsinki Final Act, a matter for the Germans to decide.

Over the last 6 months and in Washington this week, we made great progress in our mutual effort toward building a more peaceful and stable world. We signed a very important chemical weapons accord, nuclear testing protocols and gave a political push to others, including negotiations to reduce U.S.-Soviet strategic nuclear forces and conventional military forces in Europe. I'm also hopeful that the good discussion between President Gorbachev and—the one we had about the importance of “open skies”—we'll revive those negotiations. We discussed regional issues and human rights in considerable detail, made progress in the economic sphere, concluding a commercial agreement, a long-term grains agreement.

In closing, let me say how productive I really feel the last few days have been. President Gorbachev and I have agreed to meet on a regular basis, perhaps annually. Both of us would like to think that we can get together more often with less formality because, you see, we're now at a stage in the U.S.-Soviet relationship, and indeed in world history, where we should miss no opportunity to complete the extraordinary tasks before us.

Mr. President, it's been a pleasure having you here, sir.

President Gorbachev. Ladies and gentlemen, comrades, what has happened over these days enables me to characterize this summit meeting as an event of enormous importance, both for our bilateral relations and in the context of world politics. President Bush has listed the results of the work that we have done together here, which enables you to see the scope, the scale, of this work and, I think, confirms the conclusion that I have drawn.

I agree with President Bush fully, who many times emphasized that we took Malta as a point of departure. And it is Malta that added momentum to the process which, of course, given all the difficulties and disagreements which we have and which we do not deny, still leads us to a qualitatively new relationship with the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. The atmosphere and the results of this meeting make it possible for us to speak, really, of a new phase of cooperation, which the President has just mentioned.

I believe that this transition is both the result and a factor for further changes that affect all countries. The constructive spirit of these days, the spirit of responsibility in which we discussed all questions, have made our success possible; and that's very important because that has a stabilizing effect on the entire international situation at a time when we are addressing fundamental issues of civilization.

I would not want to now give a listing of all that we discussed, to mention all the agreements, all the important questions and statements that we have made and that have a lot of potential for the future. But let me still mention what is most important: We signed the main provision for a treaty on the reduction of strategic arms. And I

would like to emphasize that this is the first time that we're not just limiting but we will be reducing the most devastating means of warfare. And I hope that we will sign the treaty itself this year. We also signed a statement about the future treaty negotiations on nuclear and space arms. We have agreed to make sure that we will complete the Vienna talks this year and sign an agreement on conventional arms at a European summit by the end of this year. Not everything depends on us, but this is our position; we want to achieve that.

We also discussed problems relating to the European process; specifically, external aspects of German unification. I cannot say that we have reached agreement, but that does not mean that our efforts were futile. Many new arguments emerged as a result of these discussions, and new, possible perspectives. We have clarified our positions, and it is our position that we will continue discussion in order to find a mutually acceptable solution. We could not resolve this issue in Washington with the two of us. There is also the two-plus-four formula and other European countries which are concerned and which want to see a mutually acceptable solution, a solution acceptable to all of us. The position of the Soviet Union is that we have to find solutions that would fit into the overall positive trend of changes in Europe and in the world that would strengthen and not erode security.

I would like, in particular, to emphasize the importance of our dialog at Camp David, where we talked during the day yesterday; and this is a new phase in strengthening mutual understanding and trust between us. We really discussed all world problems. We compared our political perspectives, and we did that in an atmosphere of frankness, a constructive atmosphere, an atmosphere of growing trust. We discussed, specifically, such urgent international issues as the situation in the Middle East, Afghanistan, southern Africa, Cambodia, Central America. That is just some of what we have discussed. I would not want to go into detail right now. I think that you will probably seek to get clarification on this. But anyway, I think that the Camp David dialog was very important.

We have agreed to make a special statement on Ethiopia, to support efforts to rees-

tablish peace there and also, with the help of the United Nations, to give humanitarian relief to the Ethiopian people.

Speaking of bilateral relations, we have some important political achievements here. Specifically, there is movement on such important areas as trade agreement, grain trade, agreement on civil aviation cooperation, maritime agreement, peaceful uses of the atomic energy science and technology, and education.

While we and the President were working—and our Ministers were also discussing things—there were important contacts and discussions with the various American companies. And some important decisions were made, such as Chevron, that will be participating in the exploration of the Tengiz oil fields. That will mean an investment of about 10 billion rubles. A group of our academicians were here with me, and they had a good discussion which resulted in the signing of a memorandum of intent with IBM, which will participate in the program of using computers for education in the Soviet Union. I think that this economic area and other areas create a good foundation for our political dialog and creates a kind of solid pillar of support for our cooperation.

I would like to express my profound gratification at this work that we have done together with President George Bush. I appreciate very much him as a political leader who is able, in a very human way and in a politically responsible way, to engage in dialog and cooperation. We spent many hours together and were able to come to know each other very well. I don't know whether anyone will be ever able to say that we know each other totally well or completely. I think that would take many, many years. But now we have a good human relationship and, I think, a good human atmosphere between us.

The President has said, and I would like to confirm this, that we have decided to have regular meetings on a working basis in a businesslike manner, and this is really what is necessary. I would like to tell you that I've invited President George Bush, the President of the United States, to visit the Soviet Union, to come for a state visit to our country, in concluding—and that is

something that is not within the framework of the official negotiations but was part of our visit.

I would like to say both to the Americans and to the Soviet people that here we—the Soviet delegation—we have felt very good feelings of the American people, feelings of solidarity, and a lot of interest from the Americans toward what we are doing in the Soviet Union for *perestroika*. I have felt that on many occasions in my short exchanges with the Americans and also in various talks. I would like to thank all Americans for that, and they certainly can expect reciprocity from the Soviet Union for that.

And finally, we, the two of us, were discussing things of concern to us, various regions, various problems affecting the lives of other countries; but that does not mean that we were trying to decide anything for others anyway. We remembered always that what we were doing must be useful not only for our countries but for the world—and of course, specifically, for the Third World.

And let me, at this, wrap up my initial remarks at this press conference.

German Reunification and Membership in NATO

Q. I'd like to ask both Presidents about Germany. President Bush, you've mentioned that you still have a disagreement about a united Germany being in NATO. In any concrete sense, did you narrow your differences on this subject, and are any alternatives being seriously considered?

President Bush. I'm not sure we narrowed them. I feel I understand President Gorbachev's position. But I know this for fact certain: I had every opportunity to explain in considerable detail why I felt a united Germany in NATO would be stabilizing, would be important for the stability of a post-German unification Europe.

So, I can't say whether we narrowed them; but the benefit of a meeting like this is, once again, you can talk in great frankness about it. I have no suspicion about his position, and I hope he has no suspicion about mine. And we've got collective decisions to take with NATO allies on matters of this nature, but in the final analysis, it's the question for Germany to decide that.

And maybe we're closer on that, but I would defer to President Gorbachev.

President Gorbachev. Since I have already made quite a few remarks on many occasions during these days on this subject, I will confine myself to comments which I think important in order to emphasize the thinking on this score and in order for us to understand better what we are after. We're not insisting that it should be an option of the Soviet Union. We are not saying that this should be a version by the United States of America or anybody else's option.

What we are talking about is an option—or a solution of external problems related to Germany unification which would organically incorporate the European process and improvement of international politics as a whole—so that a solution of these issues would help enrich this process and make it more stable and reliable. We're opposed to any options whatever it may come from. We ourselves are not going to offer one that would weaken these processes or create difficulties for the unfolding processes in the European continent. We've not going to put spokes in the wheels, as it were. So, I believe the fact that the President, myself, and our colleagues have devoted a great deal of time to this issue—we have thrashed out this idea very, very thoroughly—I think has been very helpful and beneficial because we will continue our debates on this.

Rapport Between Presidents Bush and Gorbachev

Q. I have this question to address to you. You have just mentioned President Bush as having qualities of a statesman. Could you tell us what role they played in helping you make so many accomplishments at this summit meeting and advance in the solution of many problems that seem to be intractable?

President Gorbachev. I can reiterate what I have said, and I can add the following: Mr. Bush and I met each other a bit earlier before finding ourselves in this position together. And during my contacts with him, I felt—and it was during my first visit here in 1987—that this is the kind of person to do business with, to build our relations with. Then we had contacts at Governors

11:00 A.M. EDT NEWS UPDATE

NATO SUMMIT/NEWS CONFERENCE (London/Maureen Johnson & Terence Hunt, AP) -- Western leaders agreed Friday to transform NATO's nuclear strategy, and President Bush said the alliance was offering a "solemn commitment to non-aggression" to the Soviet Union and the new democracies in Eastern Europe. "Our alliance extends the hand of friendship," Bush said. "We reaffirm that we shall never be the first to use force." He said "NATO is changing," and that the Soviet Union should now realize that the military alliance is no longer a threat. In Moscow, where Soviet leaders were enmeshed in a difficult party conference, Foreign Ministry spokesman Gerasimov said, "We welcome the results of the (NATO) session." At a news conference wrapping up a two-day NATO summit, Bush called for a series of negotiated agreements to reduce conventional forces in Europe, including for a unified Germany. The President renewed his support for President Gorbachev's program of reform, but said he continues to have "big problems" with direct financial aid so long as Moscow is sending \$5 billion annually to Cuba and spending billions on military modernization. Bush said "perhaps" there are ways to help the Soviet economy with credit before moving on to direct government loans. NATO leaders made a dramatic overture to the Soviet Union, expressed by Bush this way, "We say to President Gorbachev, come to NATO..." Even as he extended friendship to the Eastern European countries, Bush made it clear he is not ready to accept any of the former Soviet satellites into NATO. Asked whether he would oppose Hungary's application, Bush said, "not forever."

(Norman Sandler, UPI) -- President Bush, completing a meeting with NATO leaders that centered on a changing relationship with old enemies, said Friday the Soviet Union had nothing to fear from the alliance and NATO had "no hostile intentions" toward Moscow.... The President said the Western alliance was "at an historic turning point" and the NATO leaders had set "a new path for peace." The centerpiece of the meeting, the President said, was a declaration that makes specific proposals for transforming relationships with "old adversaries...extends the hand of friendship" and reaffirms "we shall never be the first" to use force against those in Europe.... Bush's summit-closing comments Friday were...personal in nature and appeared to be a strong effort to convince Gorbachev and Soviet military leaders that they did not need to worry about NATO as they grapple with their own internal problems.... Bush said he expected to speak with Gorbachev "in the next couple of weeks" to review the NATO posture.

(Reuter) -- President Bush said Friday that he and other leaders of the NATO alliance had charted a new course for stability and cooperation between East and West at their two-day summit. "We say to President Gorbachev, 'Come to NATO.'" We say to all the member states of the Warsaw Pact, 'Come to NATO,'" Bush said.... Asked if the move presaged a bid to the Soviet Union and other eastern European countries to join the alliance, Bush said: "NATO views this as an open invitation, and who knows what will happen in terms of membership down the line." "We're just coming out of an adversarial environment. I think there are varying degrees of enthusiasm for what you are talking about," Bush added, describing the question of Soviet and Eastern bloc membership in NATO as "premature."

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(UPI) -- President Bush, declaring "ground rules are out there" for Middle East peace talks, said Friday he hopes Israel will move forward to get the stalled process moving again. At the same time, Bush emphasized the U.S. has suspended, not ended, its dialogue with the PLO and that he hopes PLO chief Yasser Arafat reiterates his denunciation of terrorism and takes action against Palestinian commandos whose abortive raid on Israel sabotaged the U.S.-PLO contacts.... Bush, responding to questions at a news conference at the end of the NATO summit meeting, said Shamir's [six page letter to him] "leaves me feeling we need further clarification" from the Israeli government. "Look," Bush said, "we want to see the peace talks go forward." The President said there is "a United States policy and we're going to stay with the policy.... But we will do everything we can to encourage a discussion that will end up in peace. There has got to be talks; Palestinians have to attend these talks."

(Lawrence McQuillan, Reuter) -- President Bush said Friday he would resume talks with the PLO if it condemned a guerrilla raid on Israel and punished the plot's mastermind. Declaring he wanted to revive Middle East peace efforts, Bush said that if the PLO responded, he would urgently consider renewing a dialogue that had been useful. "What I want to see is the peace process go forward," Bush told a news conference.... Bush told reporters: "I would like to think that Mr. Arafat could some way bring his council not only to denounce that particular terrorist act but also to take some action against the person who perpetrated it. Then I think we would certainly give rapid consideration to renewal of the dialogue," he said. "I happen to think the dialogue was useful."

GORBACHEV/REACTION (Moscow/AP) -- President Gorbachev indicated Friday he would accept an invitation from NATO to visit its headquarters, and a Foreign Ministry spokesman gave the alliance's latest session a glowing review. Gorbachev, speaking to reporters and delegates during a break in the Communist Party Congress in the Kremlin, said he had not received a formal invitation yet but "I am always ready to go."... Gennadi Gerasimov, the Foreign Ministry spokesman, told reporters in Moscow the Soviet Union had followed the NATO summit with high expectations and "we welcome the results of the session as a practical step to re-examine the philosophy of confrontation in Europe." He announced that the alliance's general secretary...would come to Moscow on July 14 in "a good continuation" of the London forum.

NATO SUMMIT/BOMB SCARE (London/UPI) -- A small bomb exploded Friday in a trash can a half-mile from where President Bush ate breakfast with Prime Minister Thatcher, prompting a terrorist scare but causing no injuries, police said. A Scotland Yard spokesman confirmed that "some sort of small explosive device" was placed in the litter bin and exploded just after 7 a.m. "There were no warnings or claims of responsibility and we don't know how long it had been there," the spokesman said.

POLAND (Warsaw/AP) -- Prime Minister Mazowiecki ousted all but one former communist from his cabinet Friday to counter criticism of his 10-month-old government's performance. But some Solidarity activists said the changes weren't sweeping enough. In a speech before parliament that was broadcast nationwide, Mazowiecki said political battles in the non-communist-led government were threatening the country's peaceful evolution to democracy. The prime minister announced the resignation of five cabinet ministers, including three of the four former communists who remained in the government as the price for Solidarity replacing the communist regime in September. Prominent among those ousted was the interior minister, Gen. Kiszczak, who is in charge of the police, and Defense Minister Siwicki.

ISRAELI RAID (Rashaya, Lebanon/Reuter) -- Israeli jets attacked two bases of a Syrian-backed radical Palestinian group Friday, wounding at least three guerrillas, security sources said. They said the jets raided positions of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine General Command, led by Ahmed Jabril, in eastern and northern Lebanon, near the Syrian border.

ECONOMY/UNEMPLOYMENT (AP) -- The nations' sluggish economy is creating far fewer jobs in 1990 than it did last year, and analysts see little reason to hope for an upswing any time soon. "We certainly won't have anywhere near the jobs explosion we had in the 1980s. In fact, the 1990s look to be just the opposite. We've had a strong hint of that in the first of the year," said Allen Sinai, chief economist at the Boston Co. Elliott Platt, an economist with Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corp., added, "The economy has been continuing on its soft landing, but with manifestations for a lot of bumps down the road...and possibly even an outright recession."

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CLEAN HOUSTON

2700 Post Oak Boulevard, Suite 1728
Houston, Texas 77056

713/621-7020
Recycling: 626-3729
Summit Clean-Up: 623-4400

FAX: 713/621-3823

Date June 29, 1990
To Carol Blymire
Company White House Speech Writing Department
Phone
FAX 202/456-6218

From CLEAN HOUSTON - Robin Blut
Re Summit Cleanup - Newsletter

No. of Pages (Including Transmittal): 3

Comments: FYI - Draft of most
recent weekly newsletter
with great human
interest stories.

the nitty gritty of getting
down and dirty
 for the great summit cleanup

Wednesday, July 4, 1990

A weekly up-date on the accomplishments made by the Houston Clean Subcommittee.

A Pentagon of Persistence

• A litter posse will patrol and maintain surveillance of the official Summit motorcade routes from Saturday, July 7th through Thursday, July 12th. Two shifts of **Harris County Precinct 5** deputies, organized by Constable Glen Cheek, will watch for litter while driving along the designated routes from 6:00 am - 10:00 pm. The deputies will retrieve small pieces and report larger sites to their dispatcher who will call the information to the Great Summit Cleanup Headquarters.

Depending on the location, Headquarters will notify the **Texas Highway Department** or the **City of Houston Street Maintenance Division of the Public Works Department** or a **SWAT team** of volunteers.

• **The State Department of Highways and Public Transportation** is scheduling maintenance crews, just prior to the Summit, to continue the canvas of high visibility areas. A steam cleaning of the overpass columns along West Loop 610 is planned for this stretch of road included in the official motorcade route.

• **The City of Houston Parks and Recreation Department** has rallied to the call and has not only cleaned 24 parks but has also recruited residents around each park and used their help to clean the three - four block radius.

• **The City of Houston's Dangerous Building Section of the Housing and Community Development Department** is shooting for a goal of 658 demolished abandoned buildings. The result, like so many other activities of the Great Summit Cleanup, will benefit Houstonians long after the international visitors have gone home.

• **The City of Houston's Solid Waste Management Department** continues its cavalcade of attacks on illegal dumps and has already obliterated 91. The increased heavy trash removal in residential areas also contributes to a pentagon of persistence that has aggressively pushed the Great Summit Cleanup past its goals.

Diplomats of Destruction

Looking to give litter a final blow before the Summit convenes, a number of diplomats will work in SWAT teams canvassing and clearing trash and debris from the official motorcade routes leading to Rice University from downtown.

Members of the **Houston Association of Realtors**, employees of **Law Engineering and Arthur Andersen**, and participants in the **Community Service Restitution Program** will comprise crews of four - five people. As ambassadors, they will go door to door requesting businesses to continuously clean their grounds, to help monitor the exterior of their neighbors' buildings. As SWAT teams, the crews will also work to actually clear and remove litter in the on-going destruction of trash. Their final diplomatic primping will maintain Houston's summertime beauty for a week beginning July 7th. □

1
 Week
 to Go

**GOALS of 5,000 volunteers
 & 2 million pounds of litter ... SURPASSED!**

Box Scores

Number of clean-ups completed:

235

Total number of volunteers participating in clean-ups:

5,261

Estimated total volunteer hours devoted to clean-ups:

26,200

Total cubic yards of trash removed from community:

13,178

Total pounds of trash removed from community:

2,761,600

Number of parks cleaned:

24

Number of illegal dumps cleaned:

91

Number of blocks cleaned:

2,094

On the Land and on the Sea

The **Houston Canoe Club** has had an armada afloat in the **Buffalo Bayou** for the specific purpose of retrieving trash - an admirable thing to do. Defending the shores of the bayou during a mid-June cleanup was the **Buffalo Bayou Coalition**. Similar to the **United States Marines**, they worked on the land while the canoe club was on the sea. □

911 Support

Captain **William Rhodes**, **City of Houston Fire Department**, has alerted the staff who receives 911 emergency telephone calls of the Great Summit Cleanup activities. Advanced information could aid in the care of a volunteer should an accident occur. Captain Rhodes is providing another precautionary measure of support. □

This massive clean-up campaign is coordinated by the Houston Clean Subcommittee, one of the official subcommittees sanctioned by the 1990 Houston Economic Summit Host Committee.

Sandwich Slapping for Lunch Bagging

Each eager to do their part and apply their own particular know-how, fifteen volunteers associated with the Neighborhood Centers worked on Friday, the 22nd making lunches for the cleanups scheduled for Saturday, the 23rd.

Meeting the needs of family members of every age, Neighborhood Centers, Inc. is a United Way agency that relies on volunteers. Well into the campaign, the Great Summit Cleanup Headquarters, during the fourth weekend in June, relied on the Neighborhood Centers to serve as volunteers. And serve it up, they did. Led by Executive Director Alvin Henry, management staff, on-site staff and senior citizens clamored over who would do what in a ham and cheese assembly line. Two and a half hours later, 920 sandwiches were stacked and refrigerated, bags were aligned and holding fruit, chips and cinnamon rolls and boxed according to cleanup locations.

On Saturday morning, seven volunteers returned and made 76 more sandwiches in accordance with the final counts expected for the day. A sandwich was placed in every bag and distributed to captains who picked them up from the John Peavy Senior Citizens Center in the Fifth Ward area.

"We had so much fun," says Dr. Bobbie Henderson, assistant director and sandwich slapper. Neighborhood Centers believe in volunteerism, on whichever side of the fence they stand. Ω

U.S. Army Enters War

The United States Army is on board to support the Great Summit Cleanup activities in its final weeks of cleaning. Under the direction of Major Charles W. Simmons, corpsmen of the 4005th U.S. Army Hospital Augmentation (1,000 b.) is providing first aid assistance where necessary.

The P & S Ambulance Service, whose services were arranged by Betty Pimm, St. Joseph Hospital, is supplying equipment and medics who will work with the Army corpsmen. Ω

Railroad Companies Make Tracks

Under the direction of Dan Joiner, railroad coordinator, the railroad lines running through the Houston areas of high visibility will be cleared of debris and maintained by railroad people. Joiner works as a liaison with the Union Pacific and Burlington Northern Railroad Companies, the Southern Pacific Transportation Company, the Atcheson, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, the Houston Belt & Terminal Railway Company and the Port Terminal Railroad Association. He'll also oversee the painting of several railroad overpasses presently covered with graffiti. They have not been whitewashed since the 1950s. Ω

Brownies Bash Trash

In addition to trash and litter, Brownies in Troop 2031 were after their Try It badge as they cleaned a site in the Meadowcreek area near I-45 and Old Galveston Road. Working well together, almost 20 girls between the ages of seven and nine were supervised by four teen cadets from sister Troop 2240 and Yolanda Aguilar, site captain, in a sweltering four hour litter raid of the area. Their service project cultivated a sense of pride in community while contributing to the overall effort of the Great Summit Cleanup.

Citing their fine work, Aguilar said, "I was really surprised at all the trash those little fingers could pick up!" Ω

Litter-Day Saints

Almost 100 Saints came marching in on Saturday, June 23rd, to clean a 10-block area of Travis.

However, these folks were not from New Orleans but from several Houston area Churches of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. And Saints approach battles differently from some groups; their work included water balloon fights!

The results of their approach to battling, to living and to cleaning downtown, speaks for itself. While trash thrashing, they recruited help from some of the city's homeless. One man, in particular, labored as diligently as any of the volunteers. For their efforts, the street recruits received a T-shirt and lunch like the regulars did.

Another duo was recruited unexpectedly. A couple driving by saw the group's toil and accomplishments and stopped to lend their support for two hours. Unfortunately, they left before lunch.

Motivated by a sense of community and service, Jan Marie Allison, site captain organized this group. She says, "I felt like all of Houston was working together. I was really touched by that."

For their work, these people might easily have been renamed, for that weekend, as the Litter-Day Saints. They certainly came marching in. Ω

Calling All Bubbas

When KLOL Radio announcer Moby told the bubbas of Southeast Texas to call Clean Houston and volunteer themselves and their pick-ups, they did it and the phones in the Headquarters War Room rang off the hook.

When announcers ^{Mark}XXXXXX Stevens and ^{Jim}XXXXXX Pruett of the morning broadcast, The Stevens and Pruett Show, announced to their KLOL listeners that the Great Summit Cleanup needed their help, people responded.

KLOL Radio, owned by the Rusk Corporation, has Pat Fant as its general manager and she/he has been supportive of the Houston cleanup effort. The support resulted in a tremendous amount of live-air copy and a whole bunch of pick-up trucks that were sorely needed.

KTRH Radio, also owned by the Rusk Corporation, has contributed, too, in their coverage of the cleanups by way of news reports and interviews.

Not subtle, these people told their audiences to clean up the city and a good many of them did. Ω

To volunteer, call
623-4400

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