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OA/ID Number: 13772
Folder ID Number: 13772-013

Folder Title:
Congressional Gold Medal 9/27/91 [OA 8329] [1]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	21	6	4

LSR Re-draft

9/23/91 - Page 2

This, I am told, is the first Congressional Gold Medal to be awarded to a conservationist. It underscores the fact that it honors not primarily an individual -- but the environmental movement come of age.

Conservation has increasingly become a part of the Nation's agenda over the past half century. It was not long ago when concern for the land, air, and water was considered an important, if perhaps slightly eccentric, undertaking.

Those early pioneers who raised alarms about the health of our planet, such as my mentor, Fairfield Osborn - for many years the director of the New York Zoological Society - had trouble seizing the attention of the public.

Farsighted leaders who advocated parks, open space, and outdoor recreation, such as my other mentors, Horace Albright and Bob Moses, were thought to be dealing on the margin of the public business.

LSR - Re-Draft
9/23/91 - Page 3

Now we know that concern for the environment and access to parks and open space is not frivolous or peripheral; rather, it is central to the welfare of people -- body, mind and spirit.

In response to this now deep-felt public awareness, the Congress for more than two decades has enacted dramatic environmental legislative achievements. You, Mr. President, more recently and importantly, have shown the way by your leadership in the new Clean Air Act, your support for an increased Land and Water Conservation Fund, your goal to plant one billion trees a year, and other important accomplishments.

But we cannot rest on our laurels. Much remains to be done. Environmental quality should be high on our national agenda, for we face new and urgent challenges.

Further, in these times of budget austerity, we must seek as you have said, Mr. President, new and innovative ways. For example, in Woodstock, Vermont, Mary and I are working in partnership with Secretary Lujan and National Park Service Director Jim Ridenour to join public and

LSR - Re-draft
9/23/91 - Page 4

private efforts to create the Marsh-Billings National Historical Park. The Vermont Congressional delegation is cooperating with us in a fully bipartisan manner.

If Congress approves, the Park will interpret the contributions of George Perkins Marsh and Mary's grandfather, Frederick Billings, to the creation of a conservation ethic in America. It is our hope that the Park will become a center for teaching such values.

Mr. President, I thank you for adding so greatly to today's event, and I thank the Congress of the United States for making it possible.

I accept the Congressional Gold Medal as eloquent evidence of our mutual continuing commitment as a Nation to conservation and a quality environment world-wide.

In this spirit, I hope we, as a Nation, will wholeheartedly support the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development scheduled for Brazil in 1992.

Thank you!

###

Fact Check Copy

Sec. of Interior
Manuel Lujan Jr
will attend

(Duggan/Nix)
September 18, 1991
Draft Two
Rockefeller

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ROCKEFELLER
THE WHITE HOUSE
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1991
XXXXX AM? PM?

[Names of dignitaries to be recognized provided later]

Today we gather to bestow a rare honor on a splendid American. Fewer than a hundred times in our nation's long history has Congress ordered a unique gold medal struck to honor one of our citizens. This is the first time America presents a Congressional Gold Medal to recognize a leader in natural resources conservation and historic preservation.

Rockefeller
bio

224-2976
7106

We honor a loving husband, father and grandfather. We honor a quiet, gentle man whose life and work sum up a century of American civic virtue.

Senate
Library
Greg
Hadden

bio

Laurance Rockefeller shies from the limelight. Though Laurance's modesty ennobles him, I regret that young Americans do not yet know as much as they should about him. I believe that as our young people learn more about Laurance Rockefeller's life and example, they will feel the excitement of seeing a hidden national treasure come to light.

From his earliest years, Laurance Rockefeller has combined enthusiasm for conserving our heritage with brilliant entrepreneurial talents. His imagination and steadfast effort have transformed some of the technological commonplaces of all of our lives. For Laurance Rockefeller is this American century's

one of?

foremost trailblazer in the venture capital business. At the dawn of commercial aviation, Laurance invested the seed money that turned Captain Eddie Rickenbacker's dream into a pioneering passenger airline. Then a young engineer in St. Louis named James McDonnell had an idea for a jet fighter with an air-cooled engine. Laurance provided "Mr. Mac" with venture capital that grew into one of the world's first and greatest aerospace corporations. Even our youngest generation will recognize a more recent triumph of Laurance's venture capital philosophy. Not many years ago, Laurance's partnership helped discover and launch a young dreamer with an offbeat name for a personal computer. I refer of course to Steve Jobs, one of the heroes of young American enterprise.

If anything surpasses Laurance's love for innovation, it is his passion for conserving priceless natural treasures and historic legacies of our civilization. As a policy leader and philanthropist, Laurance has enabled millions of Americans to enjoy the beauty of the Virgin Islands National Park, the Grand Tetons of Wyoming, and the Palisades Interstate Park System.

Laurance also has labored to make our city parks and buildings and boulevards a special kind of "great outdoors." He has done tremendous work for the environmental quality of New York City, notably in his efforts for Central Park, the Bronx Zoo and the New York Aquarium. I have a personal reason for gratitude to Laurance: When I first came to Washington as a freshman congressman in the 1960s, our great capital city

Notes
 Bureau
 Press
 Pub Affairs

bio
 (202) 553-3800
 Mr. Mac
 McDonnell
 Douglas

Frye
 Top Aid
 to Rockefeller

B

Public
 Law
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 Act

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 Act

suffered from a certain air of neglect. That was when Laurance Rockefeller was joining our gracious First Lady, Lady Bird Johnson, in efforts to beautify our nation's capital. Over the years since then it has been my pleasure to witness firsthand their magnificent work in making Washington truly a beautiful world capital. In all of his conservation efforts, Laurance has been emphatic in believing that our natural resources are for both conservation and use; they're the setting in which people can develop and strengthen their own resources.

Completing the expansive scope of Laurance Rockefeller's work is the compassion and generosity he has shown over many years as a board member and benefactor of Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center. Victories over once deadly forms of cancer owe much to Laurance's philanthropy. When our prayers for breakthroughs against AIDS are answered, again we will owe much to Laurance's leadership and generosity.

Laurance, on behalf of Congress, I present you this medal because your life and work give honor to America. As long as this piece of gold glistens, may grateful Americans remember how you devoted mind and soul to labors of love for our country.

bio letter

proof of ?

bbs (212) 6239-3573 Mem Sloan Kettering

long after?

No longer Betty Tillsd Lady Bird's office

Jeanne Kofenburt VP Pub Affairs Career only

Hamilton Dix Pub Affairs 1995 U.S. Mint will not furnish

 LBJ Library
 (512) 482-5136 main
 (512) 482-5123 Reference
 (512) 474-6464 Lady Bird's office
 Betty Tilsen

5/16/25
 447-1364
 219-376-0560
 622-2000
 874-6000

Acknowledgements for Rockefeller --

- Congressmen Ben Gilman (R - NY), Hamilton Fish (R - NY), and J. J. Pickle (D - TX)
- Senators Pat Leahy (LAY-hee) (D - VT) and Rockefeller's nephew Jay Rockefeller (D - WVA)
- Chairman of CEQ (Council on Environmental Quality) Mike Deland

These are in addition to Secretary Lujan and Bill Reilly

September 25, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: DAVID DEMAREST
TONY SNOW

FROM: ~~JOE DUGGAN~~ JOSEPH P. DUGGAN

SUBJECT: ~~MICHELE NIX~~ CEREMONY HONORING LAURANCE ROCKEFELLER

On Friday, September 27, at 10:45 a.m., you will deliver brief remarks (5 minutes, on cards) in the Roosevelt Room for the Laurance S. Rockefeller Congressional Awards Ceremony. The audience of approximately 30 people include Rockefeller's family and friends. Acknowledgements include Secretary Manuel Lujan.

The remarks focus on some of the many contributions Rockefeller has made throughout a lifetime of service to conservation and historic preservation.

[Draft 12:15]
Pending info from
Clare

Lawrence Rockefeller
- No need
connection to
Bush - financial
contributor
Don Jan Bunnister
X2708
For scheduling
Kang

Still Need More
Details

Who will be attending
Who to be acknowledged
etc.

To Michelle
Date 9/16 Time 3:15

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M. Joe Dugan
of _____

Phone _____
Area Code Number Extension

TELEPHONED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PLEASE CALL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CALLED TO SEE YOU	<input type="checkbox"/>	WILL CALL AGAIN	<input type="checkbox"/>
WANTS TO SEE YOU	<input type="checkbox"/>	URGENT	<input type="checkbox"/>

RETURNED YOUR CALL

Message _____

TC
Operator



AMPAD
EFFICIENCY®

23-021

CARBONLESS

Rockefeller

Rockefeller
Clark's ✓ Congress passed Bill Rm 5
Office 2226
Format - to come from
Environment Claire

Starts
at 10:45
am

To Michelle Nix
 Date 9/16 Time 10:25

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M Nash Castro (212) (645) 5053
 of 359-5093 Hm
 Phone (914) 368-1907
Area Code Number Extension

TELEPHONED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PLEASE CALL	
CALLED TO SEE YOU		WILL CALL AGAIN	
WANTS TO SEE YOU		URGENT	

RETURNED YOUR CALL

Message
re: Rockefeller
speech
Invitations?

Operator

To Michelle
 Date _____ Time _____

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M called back Nash Castro
 of f/ Lawrence Rockefeller
 Phone 212-649-5663
Area Code Number Extension

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WANTS TO SEE YOU		URGENT	

RETURNED YOUR CALL

Message
914-5093
359-5093
359-368-
914-1907

Operator

To Michelle

Date _____ Time _____

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M. Shane in Cabinet Affairs

of _____

Phone _____

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WANTS TO SEE YOU		URGENT	

RETURNED YOUR CALL

Message lost 3 Congressmen for your
event today

H
Operator



23-021 CARBONLESS

Update
9/27

Acknowledgements for Rockefeller --

- **Congressmen Ben Gilman (R - NY), Hamilton Fish (R - NY), and**
✓ J. J. Pickle (D - TX)
- **Senators Pat Leahy (LAY-hee) (D - VT) and Rockefeller's nephew**
✓ Jay Rockefeller (D - WVA)
- Chairman of CEQ (Council on Environmental Quality) Mike Deland ✓

These are in addition to Secretary ✓ Lujan and Bill ✓ Reilly

9/27

Acknowledgements for Rockefeller --

→ • ~~Congressmen Ben Gilman (R - NY), Hamilton Fish (R - NY), and J. J. Pickle (D - TX)~~ ^{NO} ~~4815~~ ^{yes} ←

• ~~Senators Pat Leahy (LAY-hee) (D - VT) and Rockefeller's nephew Jay Rockefeller (D - WVA)~~ ^{224-4144 NO} ^{224-10472 6101}

• Chairman of CEQ (Council on Environmental Quality) Mike Deland ^{yes}

These are in addition to Sec. ^{✓ yes} Lujan and Bill ^{✓ yes} Reilly

NO
 Yes
 Pickle
 CEO Mike Deland
 Sec Lujan
 Admin Bill Reilly
 6101
 M

Rockefeller
 No
 Cong Gilman
 Cong Fish
 Sen Leahy
 VT

To Michelle

Date 9/26 Time 12:50

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M. Shane

of Cabinet Affairs

Phone 2800

Area Code Number Extension

TELEPHONED	PLEASE CALL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CALLED TO SEE YOU	WILL CALL AGAIN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
WANTS TO SEE YOU	URGENT	<input type="checkbox"/>

RETURNED YOUR CALL

Message _____

traci
Operator

To Michelle

Date 9/23 Time 11:15

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M. Clara

of Cabinet Affairs

Phone 2800

Area Code Number Extension

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CALLED TO SEE YOU	WILL CALL AGAIN	<input type="checkbox"/>
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RETURNED YOUR CALL

Message _____

traci
Operator

September 25, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: DAVID DEMAREST
TONY SNOW

FROM: JOSEPH P. DUGGAN

SUBJECT: CEREMONY HONORING LAURANCE S. ROCKEFELLER

*at a ceremony
in the
R. Room.*

*present a Congressional
Gold Medal to
L.S.R.
Before hand
you will*

On Friday, September 27, at 10:45 a.m., you will deliver brief remarks (5 minutes, on cards) ~~in the Roosevelt Room for the Laurance S. Rockefeller Congressional Gold Medal Awards Ceremony.~~ The audience of approximately 30 people include Rockefeller's family and friends. Acknowledgements include Secretary Manuel Lujan and EPA Administrator Bill Reilly.

Dignitaries to be acknowledged will

The remarks focus on some of the many contributions Rockefeller has made throughout a lifetime of service to conservation and historic preservation.

Mr.

Mr.

DRAFT #3

LSR (incorporates both HLD & NC drafts)

9/23/91

**Remarks
by Laurance S. Rockefeller**

**Presentation by President George Bush
of the Congressional Gold Medal
The White House
September 27, 1991**

Thank you, Mr. President. I am deeply grateful to you for taking time from your busy day to present this Medal to me on behalf of the Congress of the United States.

I accept it gratefully and humbly on behalf of those who have made it possible — Grandfather, father, my brother, Nelson, my wife, Mary, my full partner of 57 years; and, more recently, our son, Larry; as well as my associates who, over many years, have been a major factor in any achievements recognized today.

In fact, as of now, I am but one member of the Family whose heritage of conservation spans five generations.

FAX

SEP 24 P3:25

PLEASE DELIVER THE FOLLOWING TO:

Mr. Joseph Duggan

The White House
Fax No. 202-456-6218

FROM:

Nash Castro

30 Rockefeller Plaza, Room 5600
New York, NY 10112
Tel. 212-649-5600
Fax. 212-649-5939

Mr. Duggan: The following pages constitute the final version of Mr. Rockefeller's remarks. Please call me at 212-649-5653 if you have any questions. Thanks, best,



TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES
(INCLUDING COVER SHEET)

5

Laurance S. Rockefeller
Presentation by President George Bush
of the Congressional Gold Medal
September 27, 1991

Thank you, Mr. President. I am deeply grateful to you for taking time from your busy day to present this Medal to me on behalf of the Congress of the United States.

I accept it gratefully and humbly on behalf of those who have helped make it possible — Grandfather, Father, my brother, Nelson, my wife, Mary; and, more recently, our son, Larry; as well as my associates who, over many years, have been an all-important factor in any achievements recognized today.

In fact, as of now, I am but one member of the Family whose heritage of conservation spans five generations.

This, I am told, is the first Congressional Gold Medal to be awarded to a conservationist. It underscores the fact that it honors not primarily an individual — but the environmental movement come of age.

Conservation has increasingly become a part of the Nation's agenda over the past half century. It was not long ago when concern for the land, air, and water was considered an important, but not a particularly high, priority.

LSR FINAL - 9/24/91 - Page 2

Farsighted leaders who advocated parks, open space, and outdoor recreation, such as my mentors, Horace Albright and Bob Moses, were thought to be dealing on the margin of the public business.

Now we know that concern for the environment and access to parks and open space is not frivolous or peripheral; rather, it is central to the welfare of people — body, mind and spirit.

In response to this now deep-felt public awareness, the Congress for more than two decades has enacted dramatic environmental legislative achievements. You, Mr. President, more recently and importantly, have shown the way by your leadership in the new Clean Air Act, your support for an increased Land and Water Conservation Fund, your goal to plant one billion trees a year, ^{? for 10 years} and other important accomplishments.

But we cannot rest on our laurels. Much remains to be done. Environmental quality should be high on our national agenda for we face new and urgent challenges.

Emily Mead
~~56~~ x 6252

please respond for E. Rockefeller to Nash Castro

Wednesday 914-368-1907
Thursday or 914-359-5093
802-457-1180

LSR FINAL - 9/24/91 - Page 3

In this spirit, I hope we, as a Nation, will wholeheartedly participate in the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development scheduled for Brazil in 1992.

In these times of budget austerity, we must seek, as you have said, Mr. President, new and innovative ways to involve the private sector.

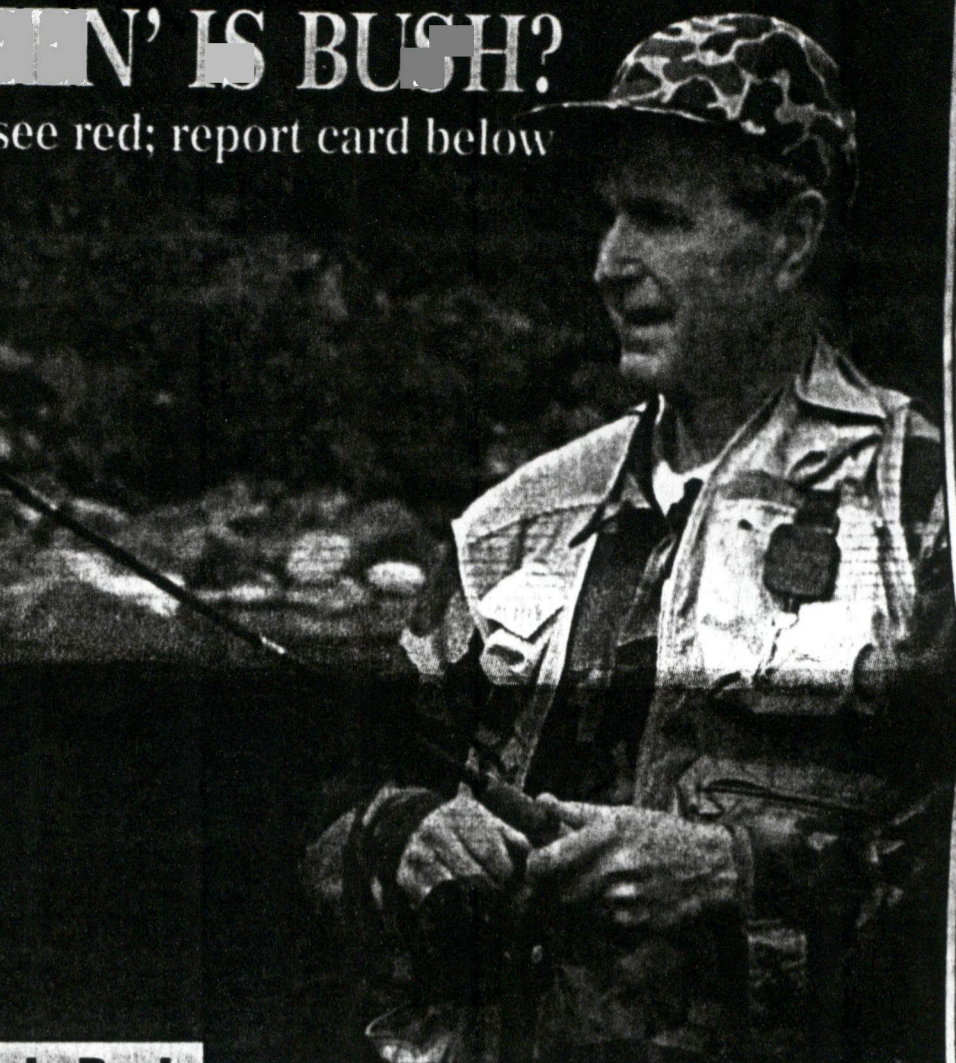
For example, in Woodstock, Vermont, Mary and I are collaborating with Secretary Lujan and National Park Service Director Jim Ridenour in combining public-private resources to create the Marsh Billings National Historical Park. The Vermont Congressional delegation is cooperating with us in a fully bi-partisan manner.

If Congress approves, the Park will interpret the contributions of George Perkins Marsh and Mary's grand-father, Frederick Billings, to the creation of a conservation ethic in America. It is our hope that the Park will become a center for revealing the evolution of such values.

Mr. President, I thank you for adding so greatly to today's event, and I thank the Congress of the United States for making it possible.

HOW 'GREEN' IS BUSH?

Environmentalists see red; report card below



Bush by David Valdez, White House; warming by AP; platform by USA TODAY

'Green' groups grade Bush

Catalyst for Clean Air Act	B
Vetoed Two Forks dam in Colorado	A
Opposed world loans harmful to ecology	B
Approved new wilderness areas	B
Appointments to head EPA, Energy Dept.	B
Opposed global warming treaty	F
Wants oil search in Arctic Wildlife Refuge	D
Loosened wetlands protection	D
Resisted stricter car fuel rules	F
Blocked national recycling plan	F
Sold timber rights in spotted owl habitat	F

OVERALL GRADE D+

Source: USA TODAY research

COVER STORY

USA Today
9/18/91

Pushing the Clean Air Act among pluses

Interest in issue 'seems to have some roots'; attracting the media, **4A**

By Rae Tyson
USA TODAY

Lois Gibbs spends a lot of time in communities with serious environmental problems.

So what about President Bush's environmental record?

"What I think is not printable," Gibbs says swiftly.

Bush — who campaigned in 1988 as the "green" candidate — heads to the Grand Canyon

today to promote his environmental accomplishments. But activists like Gibbs say there isn't much to be proud of.

"The Grand Canyon is the only place in the world big enough to hold all of his broken promises," says Greenpeace spokesman Peter Dykstra.

Other environmental groups, however, compare Bush's record to that of the Reagan administration and say some grudging praise is due.

"The present administration is heads above the previous eight years," says Thomas Miller of the Center for Marine Conservation. "At least Bush listens to both sides."

Says Michael Deland of the president's Council on Envi-

Baker says Israeli loans to come with conditions

By Johanna Neuman
USA TODAY

JERUSALEM — The United States Tuesday offered Israel a compromise to free \$10 billion in loan guarantees — but with take-it-or-leave-it conditions.

Secretary of State James Baker outlined the deal:

► Israel will delay until January its request for the money, to be used to help resettle Soviet immigrants.

► The White House will work with Congress to assure quick passage at that time.

But Baker signaled the United States will attach conditions that could include a prohibition on spending any of the money on new settlements in the West Bank and Gaza territories.

Other U.S. conditions could range to a freeze on all settlements in the territories.

The administration message to Israel: Conditions will be attached even if Congress overwhelmingly opposes them.

Israel's settlement policy has angered the White House and the Arab allies.

President Bush sought to delay the loan guarantees last week to take a "pause for peace." The White House fears Arab officials may boycott next month's hoped-for peace talks.

The administration, confident of the U.S. record of support for Israel, is pressing Israel to accept the compromise.

In return, the United States would work for speedy enactment in January, pay Israel any extra expenses caused by the delay and ask other countries to contribute to Israel's costs of settling Soviet Jews.

► Peace prospects, 8A

Coping with cops: Life in the

By Craig Wilson
USA TODAY

Here's your ticket to a less-costly life.

A *Speeder's Guide to Avoiding Tickets* (Avon Books, \$4.99) — in stores today — tells drivers who speed how to do it safely ... and how to deal with police if they get caught.

Tips from author James Eagan, a retired New York state trooper:

► Best times to speed are

Christmas Day and Saturdays (more cops off), and mid-month. Conscientious officers ticket early in the month, procrastinating cops, behind on quotas, ticket at month's end.

► If you're a woman, cry. Just don't overdo it.

► When the officer approaches the car, never say "What seems to be the problem?" Acknowledge you were speeding and tell why.

► Address the cop as "officer," never as "sir" or "ma'am."

Please see COVER STORY next page ►

Ark.	501	Fort Smith	80/6
	501	Little Rock	85/77
Calif.	209	Fresno	99/6
	213	Los Angeles	83/6
	916	Sacramento	96/5
	619	San Diego	72/6
	415	San Francisco	77/5
Cold.	303	Aspen	68/3
	303	Denver	68/4
Conn.	203	Hartford	90/77
Del.	302	Wilmington	92/77
D.C.	202	Washington	85/77
Fla.	804	Jacksonville	91/77
	305	Miami	86/77
	407	Orlando	92/74
	813	Tampa	91/73
Ga.	404	Atlanta	94/75
	404	Columbus	96/74
Hawaii	808	Honolulu	89/75
Idaho	208	Boise	83/48
	208	Pocatello	75/39
Ill.	312	Chicago	77/51
	309	Peoria	78/53
Ind.	219	Fort Wayne	75/53
	317	Indianapolis	80/56
Iowa	319	Davenport	84/49
	515	Des Moines	84/50
Kan.	913	Topeka	86/52
	318	Wichita	79/57
Ky.	608	Lexington	85/65
	502	Louisville	86/66
La.	504	New Orleans	93/72
	318	Shreveport	93/72
Maine	207	Bangor	88/62
	207	Portland	88/63
Md.	301	Baltimore	97/75
	301	Hagerstown	90/75
Mass.	617	Boston	89/75
	413	Springfield	89/71
Mich.	313	Detroit	74/59
	908	Marquette	56/48
Minn.	218	Duluth	60/44
	612	Mpls.-St. Paul	66/50
Miss.	601	Jackson	97/69
	601	Tupelo	94/72
Mo.	816	Kansas City	83/56
	314	St. Louis	77/63
Mont.	406	Billings	57/46
	406	Great Falls	53/42
Nebr.	308	Grand Island	71/59
	402	Omaha	78/53
Nev.	702	Las Vegas	98/66
	702	Reno	91/44
N.H.	603	Concord	87/71
N.J.	609	Atlantic City	93/75
	201	Newark	95/76
N.M.	505	Albuquerque	81/54
	505	Santa Fe	75/46
N.Y.	518	Albany	87/72
	716	Buffalo	73/65
	212	New York	92/77
N.C.	704	Asheville	87/64
	704	Charlotte	92/73
	919	Raleigh-Durham	81/73
N.D.	701	Bismarck	52/40
	701	Fargo	60/45
N.H.	513	Cincinnati	82/64
	216	Cleveland	74/85
	614	Columbus	82/67
Okla.	405	Oklahoma City	80/68
	918	Tulsa	80/67
Pa.	503	Bend	83/41
	503	Portland	92/55
	215	Philadelphia	84/77
	412	Pittsburgh	81/71
	717	Wilkes-Barre	87/71
R.I.	809	San Juan	88/76
	401	Providence	89/71
	803	Greenville	93/72
	803	Charleston	91/72
	605	Rapid City	57/46
	605	Sioux Falls	67/49
Tenn.	901	Memphis	92/73
	615	Nashville	80/71
Texas	214	Dallas	91/71
	915	El Paso	78/66
	713	Houston	93/77
	808	Lubbock	80/60
	512	San Antonio	92/73
Utah	801	Cedar City	83/42
	801	Salt Lake City	78/50
	802	Burlington	80/70
	804	Norfolk	93/74
	804	Richmond	97/73
Wash.	206	Seattle	85/58
	509	Spokane	75/49
W.Va.	304	Charleston	87/71
	715	Eau Claire	68/48
	414	Milwaukee	72/53
Wyo.	307	Casper	47/42
	307	Cheyenne	52/43

Sununu cast as villain

Continued from 1A

ronmental Quality: No president since Teddy Roosevelt has been "as interested in the protection of the environment."

Bush set the tone — and raised expectations — during the 1988 presidential campaign when he stood alongside Lake Michigan and declared, "I am an environmentalist."

Since then, the administration has received mixed reviews on environmental issues.

Bush's appointments of Environmental Protection Agency administrator William Reilly, CEQ's Deland and Energy Secretary James Watkins all get generally high grades.

But environmentalists say Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan has turned in a lackluster performance as chief protector of the nation's natural resources. "Entirely undistinguished," says Wayne Pacelle of the Funds for Animals.

Bush also pushed for passage of the Clean Air Act, which had languished in Congress for nearly a decade. "It took the president to break that logjam," says Deland.

At the Grand Canyon today, Bush will praise an agreement to cut sulfur emissions at the Navajo Generating Station, a major source of haze in the region. The reduction "will have a significant impact ... on visibility problems," says Ed Norton of the Grand Canyon Trust environmental group.

But improving air quality over the Grand Canyon only gives the president "an 'A' for Wednesday," says Norton.

The administration also has received credit for:

▶ Vetoing the Two Forks dam, an environmentally sensitive project on Colorado's South Platte River.

▶ Declaring a moratorium on off-shore oil drilling in sensitive areas of the California, Florida and New England coasts.

▶ Inviting opinions from environmentalists on key issues.

That "has kept the dialogue going," says Environmental Defense Fund director Frederic Krupp.

Bush's interest in environmental issues "seems to have some roots. Though we don't always agree, it's nice to have a president with that much interest," says Jeffrey Van of the Chemical Manufacturers Association.

And Grant P. Thompson of the Wilderness Society concedes "there have been a few bright spots."

But critics say there have also been many dark spots.

The latest example they cite is his opposition to a bill to boost recycling and tighten waste disposal rules nationwide.

His proposed energy strategy — an issue oil embargoes during the gulf crisis brought to the forefront — includes opening Alaska's Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to oil exploration.

Activists oppose the plan because it doesn't discuss ways of reducing oil consumption.

"Let's drill under Detroit first," says Nancy Hirsh of the Energy Conservation Coalition. She says increased auto fuel efficiency is the single biggest step toward energy savings.

But earlier this week, Bush defended his strategy as a comprehensive, balanced approach to accomplishing "continued economic growth, increased energy efficiency, strong environmental protection and a reduced dependency on foreign oil."

Critics also point to the refusal to negotiate an international treaty to cut carbon dioxide emissions, the main cause of global warming. Administration officials say more study is needed to prove global temperatures actually are climbing.

Environmentalists blame White House chief of staff John Sununu for blocking serious treaty negotiations. "Unfortunately, on major issues, the policy is set by John Sununu and the White House," says David Gardiner of the Sierra Club.

But Deland says carbon dioxide emissions are being cut even without a treaty. "There is not another country in the world with a better record," he says.

Environmental groups also give failing grades for:

▶ Proposing the sale of timber in a critical Oregon habitat for the endangered spotted owl. The decision by the Bureau of Land Management came after the Fish and Wildlife Service proposed logging restrictions to save the endangered bird.

▶ Retreating from a campaign promise of "no net loss of wetlands." Critics of an administration plan say loopholes eliminate protection for millions of acres of vital wetlands. The Sierra Club says 608,000 of the 932,000 acres of wetlands in Illinois alone would be opened to development.

Environmentalists also anticipate an assault on the Marine Mammal Protection Act — "a huge success story," Miller says. It helped reduce the number of dolphins caught and killed in drift nets from more than 150,000 a year to fewer than 50,000.

Bush — often seen with fishing poles on his way out to sea — "should know what's out there. His recreation fishery, as well as commercial fisheries, are not in good health," Miller says.

Bush has ignored more than a dozen commercial fisheries near extinction from pollution, says Miller, from New England ground fish to Gulf of Mexico shrimp.

"He still has an ocean of problems," Miller says. "He's claimed to be the environmental president. Well, if so, he's the stealth environmental president because we can't see him. His policy has not matched his rhetoric."

So how is Bush doing?

"The course isn't over yet," says Norton of the Grand Canyon Trust. Bush is barely getting "a gentleman's 'D,'" says Thompson of the Wilderness Society.

"The report card right now is that the president hasn't attended all the classes," says Paul Pritchard of the National Parks and Conservation Association.

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Depend on
family food
taste and
nutrition



Next year's B-ball speech.

Administration of George Bush, 1990 / June 21

ninety, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fourteenth.

George Bush

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 2:38 p.m., June 21, 1990]

Remarks on Meeting the Detroit Pistons June 21, 1990

The President. Well, thank you all very much. Deja vu all over again, as Yogi Berra would say. [Laughter] To the Members of the Senate—both Senators—and several Members of the House delegation from Michigan, welcome to the steamy Rose Garden. There hasn't been so much excitement around here since Michael Jackson swung out through that door a while back. But I want to welcome you all back and to say to the deputy commissioner here, Russ Granik, and all distinguished guests, welcome to the White House. Bill Davidson and General Manager McCloskey and, of course, Coach Daly and all the proud members of the Pistons, we're very proud of you. I'm delighted to welcome all of you here to the Rose Garden to join in honoring the world champion Detroit Pistons on this repeat performance.

I know that—one serious note—that it is a bitter-sweet victory for one member of the Pistons team—I should say the Pistons family. And I'm talking about Joe Dumars. And our hearts go out to you and to your family on your loss. And all of us admire the strength and the dignity that you displayed these last very difficult weeks.

You know, today is a proud day for the Pistons; it's one for the record books. You've become only the third team in pro basketball history to win the NBA championship back to back. First the Celtics, then the Lakers, and now the Detroit Pistons. And each great team has a trademark style, the Pistons being no exception. The style starts with Chuck Daly, voted Coach of the Year by *Gentlemen's Quarterly*—[laughter]—who knows it's not just how you play, it's

how you look. How he made it some of us don't know. But anyway—[laughter]—

In Detroit, it's defense, the take-no-prisoners, wall-to-wall pressure that held Pistons' opponents under 100 points for 44 times this season and 13 of the 20 games in the playoffs. And the key is to keep that focus, play with the same intensity for the full 48 minutes. And that's the Pistons' brand of basketball that has captivated the hearts of this country. Take the fifth and final game. The Trailblazers had a tough team. They played the Pistons dead-even all game long—47 minutes, 59.3 seconds to be exact. Good, but not good enough. And in the last, seven-tenths of a second, Vinnie Johnson nailed a jumper, and the Pistons nailed another championship banner to the rafters in the Palace.

And on a team with this tremendous talent, it's no surprise to find some of pro basketball's very best. I should start, I guess, with everybody's MVP, Isiah Thomas, the kind of guy who gets lost in a crowd until you toss in a basketball out there. And his game goes into overdrive in the playoffs. Listen to these stats: In the last 7 minutes of game 1, Isiah scored 16 points. Or game 4—30 points in the second half. And of course, the final, last Thursday night, Isiah led the way with a team-high 29 points. That concludes today's reading from Isiah. [Laughter]

Detroit got championship-level play all series long, all season long, from every member of the team. Instant offense from Mark Aguirre, Joe Dumars. Aggressive—I see their families are here. [Laughter] Aggressive defense from John Sally and the NBA's number one defensive player, Dennis Rodman. And there's the front court—James Edwards and, of course, my old friend, Mr. Congeniality over here, Bill Laimbeer. [Laughter] James' nickname may be Buddha, but I know no one is ever going to call Bill Laimbeer Gandhi. [Laughter] Kinder and gentler maybe, but not peaceful.

In any event, key contributions along the way from Jerome Henderson and Scott Hastings, David Greenwood, William Bedford, all under the guidance of the great coach, Coach Daly, and his topnotch staff. There may be 5 men out there on the

June 21 / Administration of George Bush, 1990

court, but no one knows better than this proud Piston team that it takes a 12-man effort and more to bring home the title 2 years in a row.

So, I want to welcome you here today, welcome you back, true champions that you are. Once again, my sincere congratulations to you, to the city of Detroit, the home of the world champion Pistons. Maybe I'll see you next year, too.

Thank you all very much.

Isiah Thomas. As they said in "Poltergeist," "We're back!" [Laughter]

On behalf of the Detroit Pistons—well, let me say one other thing. Vice President Quayle, sir, you've come to see us play twice. [Laughter] The first time was in Indiana, and I think we ended up losing by about, what was it, 30 that night? It was the worst game we played all season. So, we're happy and everything that he's going to come and watch us play again in Detroit. So, he comes to the final game, and that's the only game we lose in the finals. [Laughter] We lose it in overtime. Thanks for all your support. [Laughter]

Now, on behalf of the Detroit Pistons, my teammates, the whole organization, we again would like to present President Bush with a Piston jersey. And even though we may be number one, he's also number one. Thank you.

The President. Thank you very much. Thank all of you guys.

Note: The President spoke at 2:17 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Russ Granik, executive vice president of the National Basketball Association, and William Davidson and Jack McCloskey, managing partner and general manager of the Detroit Pistons, respectively.

Designation of Susan M. Coughlin as Vice Chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board
June 21, 1990

The President today designated Susan M. Coughlin to be Vice Chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board for a

term of 2 years. She would succeed James L. Kolstad.

Since 1989 Mrs. Coughlin has served as a member of the National Transportation Safety Board. Prior to this she served as Deputy Administrator of the Federal Railroad Administration at the Department of Transportation in Washington, DC, 1987-1989. Mrs. Coughlin has served in various capacities for the Export-Import Bank of the United States in the Office of Public Affairs and Publications, Washington, DC, including Acting Vice President, 1986-1987, and as Deputy Vice President, 1983-1986. In addition, she has served as an officer in intergovernmental relations in the Office of the Secretary at the Department of Transportation, 1981-1983.

Mrs. Coughlin graduated from Moravian College (B.A., 1972). She was born March 17, 1946, in Naval Station, MD. Mrs. Coughlin is married, has four children, and resides in Washington, DC.

Letter to the Speaker of the House and the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Reporting on the Cyprus Conflict
June 22, 1990

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. Chairman)
In accordance with Public Law 95-38 (92 Stat. 739; 22 U.S.C. 2373(c)), I am submitting to you this bimonthly report on progress toward a negotiated settlement of the Cyprus question.

This report covers the period from the March through mid-May 1990, a time marked by intense activity in both Cypriot communities, as well as international efforts at resuming direct intercommunal negotiations.

In northern Cyprus elections were held on April 22 and May 6, 1990, which reaffirmed the positions of leadership and authority long held by Mr. Rauf Denktaş, the Turkish Cypriot National Unity Party, respectively. Observers have since interpreted these electoral successes as a sign of existing Turkish Cypriot confidence in intercommunal negotiating positions.

1991

Winthrop Rockefeller ~~517~~

Conservation

Forest preserv. ~~475~~ ~~859~~

Wild. preserv. ~~621~~

River preserv. ~~674~~

Tree planting ~~473~~, ~~486~~, ~~511~~, ~~605~~

Environment

Env growth, impact. ~~189~~ ~~473~~

Fed invest. ~~118~~, ~~175~~

proposed Dept of Environ. ~~474~~

Council on Env. Quality ~~337~~

Pres' Commission on Env. Quality ~~474~~

Services	0.466214	0.466214	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
Compensation	0.307900	0.307900	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
Military	0.207570	0.207570	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
Civilian	0.100330	0.100330	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
Services Less Comp.	0.158314	0.158314	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
Structures	0.014349	0.014349	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
NONDEFENSE PURCHASES	0.289224	0.289224	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
Less CCC Inv.	0.255589	0.255589	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
Less CCC & Compensation	0.134364	0.134364	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
Durable Goods	0.011276	0.011276	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
Nondurable Goods	0.054503	0.054503	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
Nondurables Less CCC	0.020869	0.020869	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
CCC Inventory Change	0.033634	0.033634	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
Services	0.199106	0.199106	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
Compensation	0.121225	0.121225	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
Services Less Comp.	0.077881	0.077881	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
Structures	0.024338	0.024338	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000

SOURCE, GOVERNMENT DIVISION, BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Laurence
Rockefeller
Pres.
Disposal
Documents
Josh

*Sec. of Interior
Nancy Lujan Jr
Will officiate*

(Duggan/Nix)
September 18, 1991
Draft Two
Rockefeller

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ROCKEFELLER
THE WHITE HOUSE
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1991
XXXXX AM? PM?

[Names of dignitaries to be recognized provided later]

Today we gather to bestow a rare honor on a splendid American. Fewer than a hundred times in our nation's long history has Congress ordered a unique gold medal struck to honor one of our citizens. This is the first time America presents a Congressional Gold Medal to recognize a leader in natural resources conservation and historic preservation.

We honor a loving husband, father and grandfather. We honor a quiet, gentle man whose life and work sum up a century of American civic virtue.

Laurance Rockefeller shies from the limelight. Though Laurance's modesty ennobles him, I regret that young Americans do not yet know as much as they should about him. I believe that as our young people learn more about Laurance Rockefeller's life and example, they will feel the excitement of seeing a hidden national treasure come to light.

From his earliest years, Laurance Rockefeller has combined enthusiasm for conserving our heritage with brilliant entrepreneurial talents. His imagination and steadfast effort have transformed some of the technological commonplaces of all of our lives. For Laurance Rockefeller is this American century's

me

foremost trailblazer in the venture capital business. At the dawn of commercial aviation, Laurance invested the seed money that turned Captain Eddie Rickenbacker's dream into a pioneering passenger airline. Then/a young engineer in St. Louis named James McDonnell had an idea for a jet fighter with an air-cooled engine. Laurance provided "Mr. Mac" with venture capital that grew into one of the world's first and greatest aerospace corporations. Even our youngest generation will recognize a more recent triumph of Laurance's venture capital philosophy. Not many years ago, Laurance's partnership helped discover and launch a young dreamer with an offbeat name for a personal computer. I refer of course to Steve Jobs, one of the heroes of young American enterprise.

If anything surpasses Laurance's love for innovation, it is his passion for conserving priceless natural treasures and historic legacies of our civilization. As a policy leader and philanthropist, Laurance has enabled millions of Americans to enjoy the beauty of the Virgin Islands National Park, the Grand Tetons of Wyoming, and the Palisades Interstate Park System.

Laurance also has labored to make our city parks and buildings and boulevards a special kind of "great outdoors." He has done tremendous work for the environmental quality of New York City, notably in ^his efforts for Central Park, the Bronx Zoo and the New York Aquarium. I have a personal reason for gratitude to Laurance: When I first came to Washington as a freshman congressman in the 1960s, our great capital city

suffered from a certain air of neglect. That was when Laurance Rockefeller was joining our gracious First Lady, Lady Bird Johnson, in efforts to beautify our nation's capital. Over the years since then it has been my pleasure to witness firsthand their magnificent work in making Washington truly a beautiful world capital. In all of his conservation efforts, Laurance has been emphatic in believing that our natural resources are for both conservation and use; they're the setting in which people can develop and strengthen their own resources.

Completing the expansive scope of Laurance Rockefeller's work is the compassion and generosity he has shown over many years as a board member and benefactor of Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center. Victories over once deadly forms of cancer owe much to Laurance's philanthropy. When our prayers for breakthroughs against AIDS are answered, again we will owe much to Laurance's leadership and generosity.

Laurance, on behalf of Congress, I present you this medal because your life and work give honor to America. As long as this piece of gold glistens, may grateful Americans remember how you devoted mind and soul to labors of love for our country.

#

Love
offer

(Duggan/Nix)
September 17, 1991
Draft One
Rockefeller

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THE WHITE HOUSE
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1991
XXXXX AM? PM?

[Names of dignitaries to be recognized provided later]

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*From from
edit to
venture cap*
Today we honor a man whose mighty imagination and steadfast effort have transformed some of the technological commonplaces of all of our lives. For Laurance Rockefeller is this American century's foremost trailblazer in the venture capital business. At the dawn of commercial aviation, Laurance invested the seed

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Laurance also has labored to make our city parks and buildings and boulevards a special kind of "great outdoors." He has done tremendous (work for the environmental quality of New York City.) And I want to express a very personal note of gratitude to Laurance for his work ^{with} Lady Bird Johnson to beautify our nation's capital. Washington has always been ^{grand} ~~interesting~~ and historic, but it ~~was~~ had a dingy clutter to it when I first came here as a freshman congressman in the 1960s. I was able to

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witness firsthand Lady Bird Johnson's magnificent work in making Washington the beautiful world capital it is today.

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Laurance, on behalf of Congress, I present you this medal because your life and work give honor to America. As long as this piece of gold glistens, may grateful Americans remember how you channeled your ~~great~~ ^{*L*} mind and soul into labors of love for our country.

Public Law 101-296
101st Congress

An Act

To award a congressional gold medal to Laurance Spelman Rockefeller.

May 17, 1990

[S. 1853]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS.

31 USC 5111
note.

The Congress finds that—

(1) Laurance Spelman Rockefeller followed in the tradition of his father, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., by enlarging and enhancing the National Park System of the United States, including the donation of five thousand acres on the Island of St. John for the Virgin Islands National Park;

(2) Laurance Spelman Rockefeller was appointed by President Dwight D. Eisenhower as chairman of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, and his work led to the establishment of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, the Land and Water Conservation Fund, the Wilderness Act, the National System of Scenic Rivers, and other landmark conservation programs;

(3) Laurance Spelman Rockefeller was appointed by President Lyndon B. Johnson as Chairman of the 1965 White House Conference on Natural Beauty, and his recommendations brought the concept of natural beauty to urban areas, led to the Highway Beautification Act, and increased State and local awareness of environmental issues;

(4) Laurance Spelman Rockefeller collaborated with Lady Bird Johnson in her quest to beautify the United States and the Capital, and assisted her in the creation of the Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove in Washington, District of Columbia;

(5) Laurance Spelman Rockefeller served President Richard M. Nixon and President Gerald R. Ford as chairman of Presidential advisory committees on environmental quality, and served on other Federal advisory groups, including the Public Land Law Review Commission and the National Park Foundation;

(6) Laurance Spelman Rockefeller served as a member of the New York State Council of Parks for thirty years and, as its chairman, expanded and modernized the State park system through an innovative bond program which was replicated across the Nation;

(7) Laurance Spelman Rockefeller served as a principal advisor on environmental matters to his brother, Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York, and helped to develop the Adirondack Park Agency, the Hudson River Valley Commission, the first State water pollution bond issue, and the first comprehensive State environmental and conservation agency;

will
Lady Bird
be here?

*V.P. Bush
said greatest gift
390 Rockefeller Jr
was his son
Laurance.*

*also
a venture
capitalist*

*he devoted his
time as well as
resources*

19

(8) Laurance Spelman Rockefeller served as a member and President of the Palisades Interstate Park Commission for forty years and made major donations to expand the Palisades Interstate Park System;

(9) Laurance Spelman Rockefeller contributed to the environmental quality of New York City through his efforts on behalf of the New York Zoological Society and the Bronx Zoo, the New York Aquarium, Central Park, and other parks in the city;

(10) Laurance Spelman Rockefeller, as a part-time resident of Woodstock, Vermont, has contributed to the environmental aesthetics of that community through promotion of the placement of power lines underground, the initiation of watershed planning, and the preservation and display of historic properties and objects;

(11) Laurance Spelman Rockefeller has been the long-time guiding force in three significant private conservation organizations: Jackson Hole Preserve, Incorporated, which has preserved park land in the Grand Tetons of Wyoming, the Virgin Islands, and the Hudson Valley; the American Conservation Association, which has provided support and encouragement for innovative government and private conservation programs; and Historic Hudson Valley, Incorporated, which has preserved outstanding historic properties of the Hudson Valley for public use;

(12) Laurance Spelman Rockefeller has played an important role in creating or leading other private conservation organizations, including Resources for the Future, the National Recreation and Park Association, and the Conservation Foundation; and

(13) Laurance Spelman Rockefeller, in addition to his extraordinary contributions to the environment in the United States, is one of the leaders in the fight against cancer with more than forty years of dedicated work and benefactions to the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center.

31 USC 5111
note.

SEC. 2. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.

(a) PRESENTATION AUTHORIZED.—The President is authorized to present, on behalf of the Congress, a gold medal of appropriate design to Laurance Spelman Rockefeller in recognition of his leadership on behalf of natural resource conservation and historic preservation.

(b) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For purposes of the presentation referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury shall strike a gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions to be determined by the Secretary.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATION.—There is authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$25,000 to carry out this section.

31 USC 5111
note.

SEC. 3. DUPLICATE MEDALS.

(a) STRIKING AND SALE.—The Secretary of the Treasury may strike and sell duplicates in bronze of the gold medal struck pursuant to section 2 under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, at a price sufficient to cover the costs thereof, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses and the cost of the gold medal.

(b) REIMBURSEMENT OF APPROPRIATION.—The appropriation used to carry out section 2 shall be reimbursed out of the proceeds of sales under subsection (a).

SEC. 4. NATIONAL MEDALS.

31 USC 5111
note.

The medals struck pursuant to this Act shall be considered national medals for purposes of chapter 51 of title 31, United States Code.

Approved May 17, 1990.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—S. 1853:

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 136 (1990):
Mar. 26, considered and passed Senate.
May 1, considered and passed House.

○

September 17, 1991

TO: Joe

FROM: Michele

Laurance Rockefeller has no significant connection to the Bush's. He has contributed financially to Bush, but there is no friendship --a minimal acquaintanceship. There are only these two mentions of Rockefeller in Bush's speeches.

Joe—
Will get you
into from
Cab Affairs (Claire)
as soon as I
get it.
Michele

Winthrop Rock

Points of Light Recognition Program

The President named the following individuals and institutions as exemplars of his commitment to making community service central to the life and work of every American.

April 20

Effective Parenting Information for Children (EPIC), of Buffalo, NY

April 22

People's Emergency Center, of Philadelphia, PA

April 23

U.S. Naval Academy/Benjamin Banneker Honors Mathematics and Science Society Partnership, of Silver Spring, MD

April 24

Dr. Floyd Seager, of Ogden, UT

April 25

Crossroads of Wilmington, Inc., of Wilmington, NC

April 26

TreePeople, of Beverly Hills, CA

Digest of Other White House Announcements

The following list includes the President's public schedule and other items of general interest announced by the Office of the Press Secretary and not included elsewhere in this issue.

April 21

In the afternoon, the President and Mrs. Bush returned to the White House from a weekend stay at Camp David, MD.

April 22

The President met at the White House with:

—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;

—Secretary of the Treasury Nicholas F. Brady;
—John H. Sununu.

The President announced his intention to appoint Winthrop P. Rockefeller, of Arkansas, to be designated Chairman of the President's Council on Rural America. He would succeed Ralph E. Bodine. Currently, Mr. Rockefeller serves as chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Winrock Farms, Inc., in Little Rock, AR.

April 23

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

The President transmitted to the Congress the 25th annual report of the National Endowment for the Humanities for fiscal year 1990.

April 24

The President met at the White House with:

—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
—the Trade Association Liaison Council;
—the Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Services;
—John H. Sununu.

The President announced his intention to appoint Henry R. Kravis to be a member of the President's Export Council. He would succeed George J. Stathakis. Since 1976 Mr. Kravis has served as a partner with the merchant banking firm of Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co. in New York, NY.

The President announced his intention to appoint David K. Karnes, of Nebraska, to be a Member of the Advisory Committee for Trade Policy and Negotiations for a term of 2 years. This is a reappointment. Currently Mr. Karnes serves as president and chief executive officer of the Fairmont Group, Inc., a merchant banking joint venture with principal offices in Omaha, NE, Washington, DC, and San Francisco, CA.

The President announced his intention to appoint Arthur Schneier, of New York, to

David Rock

Administration of George Bush, 1990 / May 22

Paul. Last month, lighting their candle in the community, and a little 6-year-old watching on curiously he asked. She embraced his neighbor she asked him "don't have any," he lived with his wife, a drug dealer. A woman thought, "of another sad story, as the vigilante, shyly joining in the best clothes, he held a hundred candles, in one hand, his other.

And the way it was, it had been lost to us, the blank-eyed man, he can now lead a community baseball team. Michael and his young lives, their neighbors paint with which Michael the face of the man, now up knowing the way to drugs and

Today. More freedom from the despair, we celebrate their first when the first look their community of hope. When neighbors joined in with a light of despair.

Courage, and Oakwood, we wonder of a renewal of community life, and of the proud to name the 148th national celebration and the for our entire it no community are. American fear. Crime,

drugs, hunger, homelessness, and so many other social problems can be driven from every community if every community cares enough to light the candle of hope.

God bless each and every one of you for what you're doing, setting an outstanding example for our great country. And God bless the United States of America. Thank you all.

Note: The President spoke at 12:07 p.m. outside the home of Foster Webster, chairman of the Oakwood Beautification Committee. He referred to William J. Bennett, Director of National Drug Control Policy. At the conclusion of his remarks, the President returned to Washington, DC.

Remarks to the Council of the Americas May 22, 1990

Thank you for that welcome, and thank you, Secretary Baker. Jim Baker's just back from a very interesting and highly significant trip to the Soviet Union, which I'm sure you've all read about. From my standpoint, it went very well indeed. I think he's done a lot of clearing the way for what I hope will be a highly successful meeting with Mr. Gorbachev not so many days away from now. I want to thank him. Normally, he's not awake this close to his jet lag recovery—it takes him a little longer—but he was looking forward to being here. But he had a tough and grueling trip, and it's still, I'm sure, on him. But I thank you very much for being here today.

To David Rockefeller, my friend and the chairman of the Council of the Americas, I want to thank you. David came to see me a while back and told me of the emphasis that he felt should properly be placed on Central America, South America—the Americas—something he's stood for for a long time. But I will address myself to some of those concerns in a minute. But I want to thank him. I want to thank Ambassador Landau and Kim Flower; and, of course, pay my respects to my trusted right arm in the White House in foreign affairs, General Brent Scowcroft, who is head of the National Security Council; to Bernie Aronson, for

whom I have great respect and with whom I personally work very closely on a lot of these matters—he, Jim and I and Brent—matters affecting our common interests here today.

I am pleased once again to speak to this most influential group, pioneers, if you will, in the private-sector effort to expand trade investment between the United States and Latin America. I'm delighted to address this gathering after what has been a remarkable year of change.

I told a group out in Oregon yesterday, I can't think of a more fascinating time in the recent history of our country, certainly in the Nuclear Age, to be President of the United States. Over the past 12 months, it sometimes seemed that the eyes of the world rest solely on Eastern Europe, on the miraculous transformation that's taken place there. Our friends in Latin America have watched these historic events unfold with inspiration, certainly with awe, but also, I know, with an unmistakable sense of anxiety—and it was this that David was talking to me about—concern that our active involvement in Europe will mean a decline in the United States interest in Latin America.

I'm here today to assure you, just as I've assured the many Latin American leaders with whom I've met, that the events of the past year have increased our interests in this region, strengthened our desire to forge a new partnership with the growing forces of freedom in Latin America, because the fact is, the great drama of democracy is unfolding right here in our own hemisphere. Think about the tremendous gains made for freedom just this past year. When I spoke here last May, the people of Panama were preparing to go to the polls, even as the dictator of Panama was preparing to steal the election. And in Nicaragua, civil war raged, the Sandinistas ruled, and the brave men and women of the Nicaraguan opposition were just beginning the long campaign that led to this year's great victory for democracy.

In Central America—Nicaragua and Panama; in South America—Paraguay and Chile. All across the Americas, today more people live under freely elected governments than ever before; and we are closer

than ever before to the day when all the people of the Americas, North and South, will live in freedom. Even in Haiti, the scene of so much human suffering and anguish and turmoil, the provisional government has now announced its intention to hold free elections. This Thursday, I will be meeting with the new leader of Haiti, where we're sure to discuss ways that we can support democracy in Haiti.

In all of Latin America, only Cuba remains—Castro's island—isolated, totally out of step with the democratic tide. But today we're celebrating the anniversary of Cuban independence. And let me say with certainty that even in Cuba the dream of democracy can only be pushed back a little, only deferred; it will never be destroyed.

As we in the United States welcome our Central and South American neighbors into the ranks of democracy, we must offer them our help and something more: we must offer them our respect, the respect due one free nation from another, and the outstretched hand of partnership.

I've been working with Jim and Brent and others to strengthen our ties. Just this year alone, I've met with Presidents Barco [Colombia], Paz [Bolivia], and Garcia [Peru], at the Andean drug summit in Cartagena. It was a good meeting, incidentally. Here in Washington, I've hosted Presidents Carlos Andrés Pérez [Venezuela], Paz Zamora, Cristiani [El Salvador], and Endara [Panama], Collor de Mello [Brazil], Calderon [Costa Rica], and Callejas [Honduras], and Prime Minister Manley [Jamaica] as well. And in each case, I've come away from our talks with a strong sense of optimism, and I believe every one of those leaders left the White House knowing that the U.S. is engaged as never before in the future of this hemisphere.

While from country to country conditions differ, we know now that our challenge is to consolidate democracy and accelerate development. That means advancing the intellectual revolution now sweeping Latin America, a movement away from stale statist doctrines; away from dictatorships of the right and the left; toward democracy, free government, free enterprise; toward the true political and economic empowerment of the people themselves.

That means encouraging, for the first time in many cases, genuine free market reform. Even in the countries that claim no kinship with communism, true free enterprise did not exist. In practice, economies were often organized to ensure the prosperity of the people in power, not to open an avenue toward upward mobility for anyone ready and willing to work.

Peruvian economist Hernando de Soto describes the maze of bureaucratic barriers that stood in the way of the entrepreneur and stifled economic growth in his country. De Soto also shows how much Lima, Peru's capital, owed its economic vitality to what he calls the informal sector, the thousands of individual and enterprising individuals doing business without the consent of the state. De Soto's prescription, and mine—is to free this economic force, unleash the million sparks of energy and enterprise, let the incentive of reward inspire men and women to work to better themselves and their families.

Already, Latin America is discovering this path. In Brazil and Bolivia, in Argentina, Venezuela, Mexico, Costa Rica, and Jamaica, free market reforms are going forward, creating space for private initiative to take hold and flourish. And as they succeed and as they reap the rewards that will follow this—I would say what will certainly be a painful transition—these nations will bring others along in their wake.

We in the United States must do all we can to ensure the future of free markets in the Americas because our nation has a stake in the economic health of this hemisphere. We know that since the late seventies Latin America's share of all U.S. trade dropped from 10 percent of all U.S. exports down to 7 percent. And yet last year, for the first time ever, two-way trade between the United States and Latin America topped \$100 billion. As that trade continues to grow, so will the link between our prosperity and the prosperity of our Latin American partners.

Let me provide just a few statistics to drive home this point. Last year the Colombian economy grew 3 percent; U.S. exports to Colombia rose 9 percent. Mexico's economy grew 3 percent, and U.S. exports to that country climbed 21 percent. In Chile, with

an overall growth exports increase than 30 percent;

The most effective of trade between Latin America hemisphere to surround. The multilateral round, important multilateral fit our Latin American are committed and investment Latin American important objective strengthened development spring has reinvigorated economies and Latin America. provide the needed itself.

That's why I believe the progress will be under the Brady Costa Rica have with their credit debt, ways to restructure the market lines, be free market maintained growth.

We all know crucial role. Investment opportunity but at this critical thing beyond that that can't be managed GNP. The role that can play—expanding the private sector not just to economic growth of democracy.

Now, there is role for government especially during the transition from dictatorship frankly, I've called \$800 million in Panama and Nicaragua stake in this. This

A little over letter from President Chamorro, just office, telling me rupt. And yet, for

for the first time, an overall growth rate of 10 percent, U.S. exports increased by triple that rate—more than 30 percentage points.

The most effective way to ensure expansion of trade between the United States and Latin America is for all countries of the hemisphere to support a successful Uruguay round. The ambitious agenda in the Uruguay round, including proposals for significant multilateral tariff reductions, will benefit our Latin American trading partners. We are committed to the expansion of trade and investment liberalization, and we seek Latin American support for these very important objectives. In addition, the strengthened debt strategy launched last spring has reinvigorated market-oriented economies and reinvigorated the reforms in Latin America. These economies help provide the needed foundation for democracy itself.

That's why I'm so pleased to report on the progress we've made this past year under the Brady plan. Mexico, Venezuela, Costa Rica have all reached agreements with their creditors on ways to reduce their debt, ways to complement their efforts to restructure their economies along free-market lines, because in the long term, the free market remains the only path to sustained growth.

We all know the private sector plays a crucial role. Taking advantage of new investment opportunities is good for business; but at this critical moment, there's something beyond the bottom line, something that can't be measured simply in terms of GNP. The role the Council of the Americas can play—expanding trade and strengthening the private sector—that role contributes not just to economic growth but to the growth of democracy itself.

Now, there is, of course, an important role for government to play as well, especially during the difficult days of transition from dictatorship to democracy. That's why, frankly, I've called on Congress to provide \$800 million in emergency economic aid to Panama and Nicaragua. We have a big stake in this. This aid is critical.

A little over a week ago, I received a letter from President Chamorro, Violeta Chamorro, just 3 weeks into her term in office, telling me that Nicaragua was bankrupt. And yet, for more than 2 months now,

this emergency aid has been bogged down on Capitol Hill. To give you an idea of the magnitude of this problem, in March I requested \$800 million for Panama and Nicaragua, asking that this bill be finished on April 5th—April 5th. It's now May 22d, and the funds for Panama and Nicaragua have been reduced by \$80 million, even though \$1.4 billion in extra spending has been added to this legislation. Finally, it appears the Congress may act this week on this vital measure. For the people of Nicaragua and Panama, meanwhile, democracy hangs in the balance.

So, let me again say to the Congress: The fate of freedom rests in your hands. Do the work of democracy and pass this emergency aid package now.

Today I began by speaking about the changes that have riveted world attention on Europe. Part of the power of the story is that it can be told in intensely personal terms, as the story of the dissident playwright who is now President or of the electrician who came to symbolize his people's hopes for freedom. Democracy's advance in Latin America has produced its share of heroes, and today I'll close with three from one country alone, Latin America's newest democracy, Nicaragua.

For 4 years, beginning in 1979, the year the Sandinistas took power, Enrique Dreyfus was head of Nicaragua's Supreme Council of Private Enterprise, a private-sector group in many ways similar to this one. His criticism of Sandinista rule put him on the Sandinista black list and landed him in prison. Today, with the Sandinistas swept from power, Enrique Dreyfus is not just free from persecution, he is Nicaragua's new Foreign Minister.

In 1985 members of the Sandinista internal security force beat Sofonias Cisneros for criticizing the way the Sandinistas had politicized the schools. Today Mr. Cisneros is Minister of Education.

And on July 10th, 1988, opposition leader Myriam Arguello was beaten, taken from her home in the middle of the night by Sandinista police, tried, and sentenced to 6 months in prison. Today Myriam is President of Nicaragua's freely elected National Assembly.

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These three stories underscore in personal terms the truly revolutionary political change that's taken place not just in Nicaragua but across the Americas, change that proves beyond doubt that the day of the dictator is over and democracy's day has come.

For our part, we in the United States must do all we can to help secure for all the Americas the freedom, the peace, and the prosperity we enjoy. Please, keep up, more now than ever, your important work in guaranteeing that democracy succeeds in this precious hemisphere of ours. Thank you for what you're doing, and God bless the United States of America. Thank you all very much.

Note: The President spoke at 11:30 a.m. in the Loy Henderson Conference Room at the Department of State. In his remarks, he referred to Secretary of State James A. Baker III; George Landau, president of the council; Ludlow Flower III, managing director of the council and vice president of the Americas Society; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and Bernard W. Aronson, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on the Killing of Palestinian Laborers in the Israeli-Occupied Gaza Strip
May 22, 1990

The President wishes to extend his sympathies to the families of the Palestinian workers who lost their lives in the tragic killings in Israel on Sunday, May 20. The President is also deeply troubled by the violent aftermath to these deaths. Besides expressing condolences to the families of all those who have lost their lives amidst the subsequent violence, the President calls upon the Israeli security forces, as well as others, to act with maximum restraint. Additional bloodshed and loss of life will only compound the tragedy.

It is not enough, however, to deplore what has happened and to call for restraint. It is essential to address the political issues

that lie at the core of the region's strife. Based on experience, we believe that violence in the Middle East will continue and possibly grow so long as there is an absence of a promising peace process that nourishes hope among Israelis and Palestinians alike.

The United States remains committed to promoting such a political process. We believe that the initiative of the Government of Israel, which the United States has been trying to implement, offers the best path to a negotiating process that would protect Israel's security, further the legitimate political rights of Palestinians, and bring about a broader reconciliation between the State of Israel and its Arab neighbors. We look forward to the quick emergence of an Israeli government that is capable of making decisions on issues of peace and is committed, just as we are, to moving ahead on the peace process.

Statement on Signing the Biological Weapons Anti-Terrorism Act of 1989
May 22, 1990

I am pleased today to sign S. 993, the "Biological Weapons Anti-Terrorism Act of 1989." This Act will impose new criminal penalties against those who would employ or contribute to the dangerous proliferation of biological weapons, and it will add teeth to our efforts to eradicate such horrible weapons. I salute the bipartisan consensus in the Congress that has demonstrated its support for this humanitarian objective and the leadership's commitment to our shared goal of destroying forever the evil shadow these weapons have cast around the world.

The United States has renounced these weapons, as have all civilized countries, by joining the Biological Weapons Convention of 1972. Scrupulous compliance with the obligations of that Convention and similar prohibitions against the use of chemical weapons are essential to the security of all mankind. I call upon the leaders of all nations to join us in our drive to rid the world of biological and chemical weapons and to do everything in their power to stop the proliferation of these weapons of mass destruction. We must halt and reverse the

threat that comes from their proliferation today is a message in that direction.

The White House
May 22, 1990.

Note: S. 993, as signed Public Law

Proclamation 6600
May 22, 1990

By the President of America

A Proclamation

For more than 200 years, the American seafarers have made contributions to the world. The United States has played an essential role in our freedom.

The effectiveness of our military operations during the Revolutionary War, the capture of the 34 ships of the British fleet, the vessels captured merchant craft, shipping and held the war. Since then, our merchant sailors have shown their courage in conflicts. Indeed, more than 100,000 have lost their lives in our reinforcements and the world. Despite the U.S.-flag merchant fleet, our seafarers have kept open vital sea lanes.

Today, the merchant fleet plays a vital role