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happened in Tiananmen Square, and I will. But I am determined to do my level best to keep from injuring the very people that we're trying to help. And I'm taking about the Chinese people generally.

So, we've gained a lot from this relationship, and so have they. And I still think that it is in the strategic interests of the United States. I'm not talking about the old adage of playing the "China card" or something of that nature, playing the "Soviet card." But if you look at the world and you understand the dynamics of the Pacific area, good relationships with China are in the national interest of the United States. Now, it's hard to have them. It's impossible at this moment to have what I would say normalized relations, for very obvious reasons. But I am going to do my level best to find a way to see improvement there that will help the Chinese people.

Q. If I could follow, sir, it's the personal relationship with China's leaders that I'm speaking of. I'm looking for the benefit when you cannot even complete a phone call to Deng Xiaoping. I'm wondering if the personal—

The President. The benefit is, I understand the situation. That's the benefit. And leaders are changing all the time over there—I mean, recently. So, we've got to deal with who is there. We don't dictate to China about their leaders. We express our concerns as other leaders have.

But let me be very clear: In my view, the United States has been out front. We've been out front on the steps we've taken, and I am very pleased that there has been broad support for the position I've taken.

And I heard it just today from the Prime Minister of Australia [Robert Hawke], one of the most knowledgeable men about China. The Australians, you see, have always had a—they've been a little out-front. They've had relations before we did, and they have almost a unique standing in China. They've done a lot of business with China. They've had a lot of exchanges with China. Bob Hawke feels that he knows most of the Chinese leaders, the ones that we had been dealing with. And to be as supportive as he was today was very reassuring to me.

Q. Mr. President, how concerned are you that the political retreat that we've seen in

China in recent weeks could be duplicated in the Soviet Union?

The President. Well, I did not predict what would happen in Tiananmen Square, and I don't know of any China expert, scholar or otherwise, who predicted that. And I guess the lesson is: Go forward as best you can. Keep your eyes open. Hold high the banner of values that we believe in—the United States. We have a special responsibility around the world in terms of human rights and democracy, freedom. But keep your eyes open. That's what I've learned from this.

Q. Have you had any communications with Secretary Gorbachev on the situation in China?

The President. Not on China. Maybe others in the administration—not Gorbachev personally. But I followed carefully the statements out of there, and obviously the Soviet Union has tried to—with Gorbachev's visit to China—tried to improve relations. But I think that's on a little bit of a hold, although maybe they're more accommodating than we are right now.

Violent Crime Against Women

Q. Mr. President, women's groups have been very pleasantly surprised and saluting you for your statements yesterday about violent crimes against women and spousal abuse. And a couple have asked the question whether you will be willing to take that message to men's groups—those macho groups, such as the NRA [National Rifle Association], the American Legion, the Police Chiefs of America—and ask them to get the word out to stop beating their wives and stop beating—the generic "they," not specific.

The President. Hey, listen, I'm a member of the NRA. You're hurting my feelings, as they say in China.

Q. And the question is whether you will take the message to men's groups instead of to the American Association of University Women.

The President. Jessica [Jessica Lee, USA Today], because of the line of work you all are engaged in, I hope that message got to every group. But I don't want to single out or acquiesce in the hypothesis here and say

that NRA is against groups you sing

Q. No, no, no,
The President.

Q. But you talk are very well as staffers here say to the White House someone walk to know about the whether you will to the men's groups eradicating the p

The President.

sage to the whole crime pack anybody that was

Q. Now, you wanted—

The President

Q. Please—the your seven grand opportunities to George P., has you take on fish rooms with the camps at the U things like that. to take some some of these you're doing to prepare them to

The President

than about 3—[cause, now, I know I'll say it—Jenny But that's a little Jackson Hole put up with M people. [Laugh] prepared for to want them pre the day that t couple years b up here. We brought her co ful time. And indeed, they'll

But, no, you tion for our old there and he's he does stuff. oles game tomorrow] But it is discriminatory.

—the Vice President, for lunch.

In the afternoon, President Bush spoke on the telephone with Presidents François Mitterrand of France and Turgut Özal of Turkey, to discuss the Persian Gulf conflict.

The President announced his intention to nominate Hans M. Mark, of Texas, to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation for a term expiring April 17, 1996. This is a reappointment. Since 1984 Dr. Mark has served as chancellor of The University of Texas System in Austin, TX, and he has served as the Secretary of the Air Force, 1979–1981.

The President announced his intention to nominate Sandra Mills, of Wisconsin, to be a member of the National Advisory Council on Educational Research and Improvement for a term expiring September 30, 1993. She would succeed William G. Goetz. Currently Ms. Mills serves with the Mills Supply Co. in Appleton, WI.

The President announced that the following individuals will represent him at the inauguration of Jean Bertrand Aristede as President of Haiti, on February 7, 1991:

Personal Representative of the President to head the Delegation:

Louis Sullivan, M.D., Secretary of Health and Human Services.

Representatives of the President, with the rank of Special Ambassador:

Mrs. E. Ginger Sullivan.

Alvin P. Adams, Jr., U.S. Ambassador to the Republic of Haiti.

Bernard Aronson, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs.

Larry Pressler, Senator from the State of South Dakota.

Maurice Turner.

Monsignor William F. Murphy.

February 6

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;

—John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President;

—Secretary of State James A. Baker III.

In the afternoon, President Bush spoke on the telephone with President Hafiz al-Assad of Syria, to discuss the Persian Gulf conflict.

The President designated the following individuals as members of the Board of Directors of the Rural Telephone Bank. These are new positions:

Richard Thomas Crowder, of Minnesota. Currently Dr. Crowder serves as Under Secretary of Agriculture for International Affairs and Commodity Programs at the Department of Agriculture in Washington, DC.

James R. Moseley, of Indiana. Currently Mr. Moseley serves as Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Natural Resources and the Environment at the Department of Agriculture in Washington, DC.

The President transmitted to the Congress:

—the 1988 and 1989 annual reports of the Federal Prevailing Rate Advisory Committee, and

—the 1989 annual report on the Administration of the Federal Railroad Safety Act of 1970.

February 7

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;

—John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President;

—Fife Symington, Republican candidate for Governor of Arizona;

—selected Republican Members of Congress.

In the morning, the President spoke on the telephone with Prime Minister Robert Hawke of Australia, to discuss the Persian Gulf conflict.

In an Oval Office ceremony, the President participated in the signing of the proclamation designating February as American Heart Month.

In the evening, the President and Mrs. Bush attended a fundraising reception at the Madison Hotel for Fife Symington, Republican candidate for Governor of Arizona.

mouth, ME, to participate in Gov. John McKernan's 1990 Golf Classic.

In the afternoon, the President returned to Kennebunkport, ME.

August 23

In the morning, the President met at his home in Kennebunkport, ME, with Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, and Andrew H. Card, Jr., Assistant to the President and Deputy to the Chief of Staff, for a briefing on domestic and national security issues.

Later in the morning, the President had telephone conversations with Chancellor Helmut Kohl of the Federal Republic of Germany and Prime Minister Robert Hawke of Australia regarding the Persian Gulf crisis.

In the evening, the President attended a fundraising dinner in Kennebunkport, ME, for Gov. Judd Gregg of New Hampshire and congressional candidate David Emery.

August 24

The President met at his home in Kennebunkport, ME, with Secretary of the Treasury Nicholas F. Brady; Richard G. Darman, Director of the Office of Management and Budget; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; and Andrew H. Card, Jr., Assistant to the President and Deputy to the Chief of Staff, to discuss the Federal budget negotiations.

**Nominations
Submitted to the Senate**

Note: No nominations were submitted to the Senate during the period covered by this issue.

**Checklist
of White House Press Releases**

The following list contains releases of the Office of the Press Secretary that are neither printed as items nor covered by entries in the Digest of Other White House Announcements.

Released August 20

Advance text:
Remarks at a Republican Party fundraising luncheon in North Kingstown, RI

Released August 22

Transcript:
Press briefing on the Persian Gulf crisis—by Secretary of Defense Richard B. Cheney and Gen. Colin L. Powell, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

**Acts Approved
by the President**

Approved August 18

H.R. 498 / Public Law 101-379
Indian Law Enforcement Reform Act

H.R. 1465 / Public Law 101-380
Oil Pollution Act of 1990

S. 2240 / Public Law 101-381
Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS Resources Emergency Act of 1990

Approved August 20

H.R. 1594 / Public Law 101-382
Customs and Trade Act of 1990

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1045, 1048,

—Federal budget advisers, to discuss the status of the budget talks and the effects of the Iraqi invasion and occupation of Kuwait on the talks.

The President spoke on the telephone with President Zayid bin Sultan Al Nu-hayyan of the United Arab Emirates, Sultan Qaboos bin Sa'id Al Said of Oman, and President Turgut Özal of Turkey, about the invasion and occupation of Kuwait.

August 9

The President met at the White House with:

- 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;
- John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President;
- Walter G. Hogan, Veterans of Foreign Wars commander-in-chief;
- Eve Launer, the Epilepsy Foundation poster child;
- Gen. Larry D. Walsh, retired Chief of Staff of the Air Force.

The President spoke on the telephone with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of the United Kingdom and Prime Minister Robert Hawke of Australia about the Iraqi invasion and occupation of Kuwait.

August 10

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 Vice President, for lunch.

In the afternoon, the President departed the White House for Kennebunkport, ME.

**Nominations
Submitted to the Senate**

The following list does not include promotions of members of the Uniformed Services, nominations to the Service Academies, or nominations of Foreign Service officers.

Submitted August 3

Arlene Render, of Virginia, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of The Gambia.

Herbert Donald Gelber, of Florida, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Mali.

Gordon L. Streeb, of Colorado, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Zambia.

Linton F. Brooks, of Virginia, for the rank of Ambassador during his tenure of service as Deputy Head of Delegation to the nuclear and space talks.

David F. Levi, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of California, vice Edward Dean Price, retired.

Samuel B. Kent, of Texas, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Texas, vice Hugh Gibson, Jr., retired.

Stephen B. Higgins, of Missouri, to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri for the term of 4 years, vice Thomas E. Dittmeier, term expired.

Doris Swords Poppler, of Montana, to be United States Attorney for the District of Montana for the term of 4 years, vice Byron H. Dunbar, resigned.

Donna M. Owens, of Ohio, to be Director of the Bureau of Justice Assistance (new position).

Submitted A

Scott M. Spa of Arizona, t of the Agen ment, vice C

The followi bers of the t casting for t

Cheryl Fel vice Clai Karl C. R Noonan ?

Gail C. McDe of Oklahoma, state Commen piring Decem Lambole, te

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The following bers of the N ities for term

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For the remai 19, 1991:

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Administration of George Bush, 1990

National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;

- the international trans-Antarctica expedition;
- former President Jimmy Carter, to discuss the Middle East peace process;
- John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President;

In the afternoon, the President hosted a reception on the State Floor of the White House for members of the National Republican Senatorial Committee Senatorial Trust.

In the evening, the President attended the National Republican Senatorial Committee Chairman's Club Dinner, held in the Indian Treaty Room of the Old Executive Office Building.

The President announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the Independent Commission to Review National Endowment for the Arts Grant Making Procedures. These are new positions.

John Thomas Agresto, of New Mexico. Currently, Dr. Agresto serves as president of St. John's College in Santa Fe, NM. He has served as president of the Madison Center, 1989, and Deputy Chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities in Washington, DC, 1985-1989.

Theresa Elmore Behrendt, of New York. Mrs. Behrendt served as the White House Liaison to the Arts and Humanities from 1982 to 1984.

Leonard Garment, of the District of Columbia. Currently, Mr. Garment serves as senior partner with the law firm of Dickstein, Shapiro and Morin in Washington, DC.

Charles Kinsley McWhorter, of New York. Currently, Mr. McWhorter serves as a consultant in the public affairs department of the AT&T Co. in New York, NY. Mr. McWhorter served as a member of the National Council on the Arts, 1970-1976.

March 28

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;
- congressional leaders;
- Secretary of State James A. Baker III;

—Representatives C. Christopher Cox, Richard J. Durbin, John Miller, and Bill Sarpalius, to discuss the U.S. policy on Lithuanian independence;

—John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President;

—Robert H. Helmick, president of the U.S. Olympic Committee.

In the evening, the President telephoned Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of the United Kingdom, to discuss the situation in Lithuania.

March 29

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 Education Lauro F. Cavazos, to discuss the Secretary's recent trip to Mexico;

—the leadership of the National Commission on AIDS;

—John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President;

—Senator Edward Kennedy, to discuss the Senator's recent trip to the Soviet Union.

In the afternoon, the President attended the White House Communications Agency service awards ceremony at Bolling Air Force Base, VA.

In the evening, the President telephoned Prime Minister Robert Hawke of Australia, to congratulate him on his reelection.

The President sent a written message to Chairman Mikhail Gorbachev of the Soviet Union, concerning the situation in Lithuania.

March 30

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;

—members of the boards of directors of the Polish and Hungarian Enterprise Funds;

—representatives of the Age and the Americas; —John H. Sununu, President.

In the morning, the President visited his District of Columbia fishing pier.

The President designated the members of the Naval Academy members of the Naval Academy on December 30, 1990.

FitzGerald Ben succeeded C. Fred... by a consultant served as president of Richmond, VA.

John C. Fitch, of S. Wyatt. Mr. Fitch is vice president of SEDCO, Inc.,

Nominations Submitted to

The following nominations of members of the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities were submitted to the President for his consideration.

Submitted March 28

Don Melvin Nease, of Indiana, for his tenure of the United Council for the Americas Organization.

Michael L. Wilcox, of Texas, to be Deputy Secretary of the Department of the Interior. Depa LeGree S. Darby.

Submitted March 29

Richard W. Voigt, of Alabama, to be Deputy Secretary of the Department of the Interior. Judge for the District of Columbia. Vice William B.

The President. You can start over on a whole new question. [Laughter] I really don't want to go into the hypothetical.

Arab-Israeli Peace Process

Q. In another part of the world, do you think that your comments on east Jerusalem contributed to the collapse of the government there? And do you think, over the long haul, that's going to make the peace process more difficult or easier?

The President. No, I think a President, when he reiterates the standing policy of the United States Government, is doing the correct thing. I do not think it contributed to the fall of the government. These are highly complex, internal matters in the state of Israel. Who emerges, the Likud or Labor, is their problem, their right. And I will negotiate and deal openly with whoever, and talk freely and openly with whoever, emerges as the leader. But I don't believe it made a contribution, because I think if you look at the issues, both the domestic economy and the question of the peace talks, that those were the key issues in the campaign, because most people in Israel understood that I was simply reiterating a standing United States policy, one that I feel very strongly about.

U.S. Assistance for the African National Congress

Q. What is the status on U.S. aid for the African National Congress?

The President. I don't know how that came out. Jim Baker had some discussions about it, and I'm embarrassed to say I haven't seen the final resolution. I just don't know the answer to your question.

Q. What is your inclination?

The President. My inclination is—

Q. To be cautious.

The President. —to be cautious. [Laughter]

Lithuanian Independence

Q. Mr. President, as you call for these talks between the Soviets and the Lithuanians, are you envisioning government-to-government talks?

The President. I'm envisioning—let them sort it out any way they want to. And I'm envisioning that they know how to do that, and they don't need any advice from the

President of the United States on how to do that.

Q. Well, what kind of a signal does it send that we ask the Soviets to negotiate with a group that we don't recognize as a government?

The President. Look, I'm for peaceful evolution. I don't care—we're not here to sit here and say who in Lithuania ought to talk to who in Moscow. How presumptuous and arrogant that would be for any President. So, I'd say let them sort it out. They're on the right track. Lithuanians have got elected leaders, and clearly the Soviets have a strong leader. They can figure that out without fine-tuning from the United States.

Travel to Australia and New Zealand

Q. Mr. President, some Down Under questions. The Australian elections are this week. Will you take up their offer to go to Australia, and if you go, would you also follow Secretary Baker's example and meet with any New Zealand officials?

The President. Come again on the second part of it.

Q. First of all, do you plan to go to Australia at any point after the elections?

The President. Well, I have no immediate plans. But I have been invited to go to Australia, and I'm dying to go to Australia. [Laughter] I really would like to do it, and I think it is very important that we not neglect our friends. Bob Hawke invited me. The last thing I want to do is intervene one way or another in the Australian elections. I know the heads of both the parties there, and I don't think the U.S. ought to indicate anything of that nature. But when I say Hawke invited me—he is the Prime Minister. Barbara and I both want to go back to Australia, and I hope we'll be able to do it before the end of the year.

Q. I have a second part, sir.

The President. What was it?

Q. If you go to Australia would you also go to New Zealand, or would you follow Secretary Baker's example and meet with New Zealand officials—

The President. I'd wait and see how events were at the time. We've had some differences on—that everyone's familiar with—with New Zealand and their policy

against our ships, that evolved. We the people there. land, as you may take a look at w time.

Two more at Marlin [Marlin Fit the President] is here.

Lithuanian Inde

Q. Mr. Presic. Were you pleased ment pushed by nia defeated?

The President. Senate amendme ful.

Q. Why not?

The President. here to about 20

Travel to Nicaragua

Q. Will you be for the inaugurati

The President. ragua for the in going to Nicara President, don't hemisphere; and trip that will tak Grande.

Assistance for N

Q. A followup in time for your to get around Co gua?

The President because I believ that it is in our est of Nicaragua. the emergence of free and fair e said please mak now we feel the who want to n Europeans have own hemisphere racy.

Merit Pay for F

Q. Mr. Presid a proposal by yo agement to pay

against our ships, and so, I'll wait to see how that evolved. We have a strong affection for the people there. I have been to New Zealand, as you may remember. But I would take a look at where things stood at the time.

Two more and then—I'm handed—Marlin [Marlin Fitzwater, Press Secretary to the President] is putting the hook on me here.

Lithuanian Independence

Q. Mr. President, back to Lithuania. Were you pleased to see the Senate amendment pushed by Senator Helms on Lithuania defeated?

The President. Well, I don't feel that Senate amendment would have been helpful.

Q. Why not?

The President. For the reasons I've stated here to about 20 different questions.

Travel to Nicaragua

Q. Will you be going to Nicaragua at all for the inauguration?

The President. I will not be going to Nicaragua for the inauguration. I hope to be going to Nicaragua at some point. I, as President, don't want to neglect our own hemisphere; and so we're talking about a trip that will take us well south of the Rio Grande.

Assistance for Nicaragua

Q. A followup: If you don't get your aid in time for your deadline, what can you do to get around Congress to get aid to Nicaragua?

The President. Continue to work for it, because I believe strongly in it. And I think that it is in our interest as well as the interest of Nicaragua to support them. We see the emergence of democracy there. We saw free and fair elections, where the people said please make a dramatic change. And now we feel that we want to support those who want to move down—as the Eastern Europeans have, as other countries in our own hemisphere have—the road to democracy.

Merit Pay for Federal Workers

Q. Mr. President, have you signed off on a proposal by your Office of Personnel Management to pay workers—

The President. On broccoli? [Laughter]

Q. To pay government workers on a merit basis rather than on how long they serve?

The President. The concept of trying to work in merit has my strong support. I have not signed anything in the last couple of days on that. I did talk to Connie Newman, the head of OPM, the other day. We had a meeting with the heads of a lot of these agencies, and she did discuss that. But the concept of merit has my broad support, but we have to finalize the policy.

Thank you all very much.

Broccoli

Q. Mr. President, have you lost the broccoli vote?

Q. What about it, since you brought it up?

Q. Yes, can you give us a broccoli statement?

The President. Now, look, this is the last statement I'm going to have on broccoli. [Laughter] There are truckloads of broccoli at this very minute descending on Washington. My family is divided. [Laughter] I do not like broccoli. [Laughter] And I haven't liked it since I was a little kid, and my mother made me eat it. And I'm President of the United States, and I'm not going to eat any more broccoli. [Laughter]

Wait a minute. For the broccoli vote out there, Barbara loves broccoli. [Laughter] She's tried to make me eat it. She eats it all the time herself. So, she can go out and meet the caravan of broccoli that's coming in from Washington. [Laughter]

Q. Cauliflower?

Q. Lima beans?

Q. Brussels sprouts?

[At this point, the President made a thumbs-down gesture.]

Q. Ah-ha, thumbs down on brussels sprouts.

Note. The President's 41st news conference began at 11:15 a.m. on the South Grounds of the White House.

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permit international observers to visit Timisoara and other cities where violence has been reported.

Note: The statement was read by Press Secretary Fitzwater during his daily press briefing, which began at 11:04 a.m. It was extracted from the transcript of his remarks.

Appointment of Katharine D. Dukakis as a Member of the United States Holocaust Memorial Council
December 19, 1989

The President today announced his intention to appoint Katharine D. Dukakis to be a member of the United States Holocaust Memorial Council for the remainder of the term expiring January 15, 1991. She would succeed Milton Himmelfarb.

Mrs. Dukakis has served on the President's Commission on the Holocaust; on the board of directors of the Refugee Policy Group in Washington, DC; and as a member of the Task Force on Cambodian Children.

Mrs. Dukakis graduated from Lesley College (B.A., 1963) and Boston University School of Communication (M.A., 1982). She was born December 26, 1936, in Cambridge, MA. Mrs. Dukakis is married to Gov. Michael Dukakis, has three children, and resides in Brookline, MA.

Letter to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate on the Licensing of Communications Satellites for China
December 19, 1989

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 610 of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1990 (P.L. 101-162) ("the Act"), and as President of the United States, I hereby report that it is in the national interest of the United States to lift the prohibition on reinstatement and approval of export licenses for

the three United States-built AUSSAT and AsiaSat satellites for launch on Chinese-built launch vehicles.

Sincerely,

George Bush

Note: Identical letters were sent to Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Dan Quayle, President of the Senate.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on the Licensing of Communications Satellites for China
December 19, 1989

The President today reported to the Congress that it is in the national interest of the United States to authorize licensing for three U.S.-built AUSSAT and AsiaSat satellites for launch on Chinese-built launch vehicles.

The Prime Minister of Australia has urged the President to take this action, emphasizing both the importance for Australia of the AUSSAT program to develop telecommunications and broadcasting services in Australia on a national basis and its consistency with Australia's own measures regarding China. Australia is a good friend and an important ally of the United States, and the timing of the licenses is critical to the success of the program. AsiaSat is to provide similar and badly needed telecommunications services to several friendly countries in Asia.

The sale of the three satellites represents approximately \$300 million worth of business for U.S. firms. The satellites are civilian communications satellites, to be controlled after launch by companies based in Australia and Hong Kong. This action is therefore consistent with the President's expressed determination, in imposing sanctions last June, to maintain commercial relations with China.

Note: Background information outlining the justification for the President's decision was attached to this press release.

Statement on Development
December 19

I have to "International Act of 1989." Act will prov important in that several p instruction to For example, to restrict ex the position of multilateral c tions also nee avoid constr my subordir international

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Statement on the Pro Internatio Finance /
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Economic Assistance for Eastern Europe

Q. Mr. President, after your Budapest visit, you will stop in Paris with the seven nations to discuss how to help the Polish and Hungarian economy. Would you give us an idea what you expect and how the West together help these two nations?

The President. Well, I feel funny talking about it before I've met with them because the leaders of the G-7 [the group of seven nations participating in the economic summit] are all very conscious of their own responsibilities and for their own economies and for working together—for a decision coming out of the G-7 to be a joint decision. So I don't want to get out in front of the others.

But I would say this: that how the West can interact with Hungary or with Poland will be a star item on our agenda. And it isn't something that the U.S. is forcing on to the agenda, as strong as I feel about it. It's something that we touched on at the last NATO meeting, actually, and that subsequently other leaders have indicated to us that they want to continue to discuss. So, it will be treated there. I can't tell you what I think will happen. A lot of the discussion will revolve around the multilateral support, I'm sure, through multilateral agencies. And again, we come up against two thoughts: One is, What kinds of reforms are necessary for us to give all-out support from these multilateral institutions; and then the other one is, How much money is available, what are the funds?

Q. Mr. President, by thanking you, let me ask a very last question.

The President. You got it.

Q. Like Sarah McClendon [McClendon News].

The President. But you don't shout and wave your arms around.

Hungarian Political Reforms

Q. You said the Cold War began in Eastern Europe; it will end there. What can we do for the Americans and your new junior partner, Hungary, to have the Cold War really end in Eastern Europe?

The President. Continue the kinds of changes and openness that is taking place. When Bob Hawke told me he met with opposition leaders and they were fully engaged with the Government in terms of dis-

ussion about the freedom of the election process to come—all of that is strong; all of that is good.

We've got a 2-party system—sometimes it seems like a 20-party system, all the factions in the Republican Party, all in the Democratic. We're not going to say to you the only way you can have good relations with the United States is to have a 2-party system and call one of them Republicans and another Democrats. I wouldn't inflict that on anybody. But I do think that, as the dynamics of the political change takes place, why, this plays right into the enthusiastic, welcoming hands of the United States, of our Congress, and of our administration. So, my thing is: Keep it going. Keep it going, and it doesn't have to be to the detriment of anybody else. It's just what is best for the people in Hungary. What is the best for that surge of freedom and independence that Hungarians feel and have always felt. I mean, how do they participate the most and fulfill their dreams.

I can't wait to get there.

Note: The interview began at 10:22 a.m. in the Oval Office at the White House. The following journalists participated in the interview: Miklós Blahó, of Magyar Nemzet; Pál Bokor, of Magyar Hírlap; András Heltai, of MTI-Hungarian News Agency; and András Kereszty, of Népszabadság. Marlin Fitzwater is Press Secretary to the President. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this interview, which was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on July 9.

**Letter to Secretary of Defense Richard B. Cheney on the Report on the Defense Management Review
July 10, 1989**

Dear Mr. Secretary:

The Report of the Defense Management Review you submitted to me provides a blueprint for significant improvements in the management of the Department of Defense and in the Defense acquisition process. You will have my strong support in implementing its recommendations.

The President. I have respect for the internal affairs of a country. We are not about to try to dictate how a demonstrably free election should come out. That's a matter for the people of Hungary. And I will, as President of the United States, deal with whoever is freely and openly elected and, in the process, welcome the fact that there will be evolution of the election process and party process, whatever happens. But it would be inappropriate for the President of the United States to try to fine-tune for the people of Hungary how they ought to eat—how the cow ought to eat the cabbage, as we say in the United States. That's up to your people, and we will deal with whoever is elected.

Now, I also think that you have to recognize that as the economic system evolves towards more openness and more privatization, for example, that makes it much easier for the United States to be a full partner in economic development and economic reform.

Eastern Europe-U.S. Relations

Q. Mr. President, the differentiation policy of the United States is basically—it was basically a strategy of fighting communism in that part of the world. Now a new type of government is being formed in Hungary and also in Poland. My question is whether—is there a possibility to develop this policy of differentiation into a policy of support and contribution to East European democracies?

The President. Yes. And I think you've already seen that. And as I say, I salute Hungary for being in the forefront of the change that resulted in our stated policy of differentiation. So, I would say that the changes in Poland in an economic sense are coming, but they're coming after what Hungary has done. There are other countries in Eastern Europe who have not begun to reflect the kind of change that we see in Hungary in the forefront, and with Poland coming along very strong now.

And what I would like to do is keep our standards, the way we keep our principles in shape—say, This is what we aspire to for peoples all over the world in terms of freedom and democracy and these things—but then draw a fine line on—here's the internal affair of Hungary now; here's the inter-

nal affair of Poland; respect it; but still encourage the kinds of economic formulation that will result in our ability to help more. But I'd say the answer to your question is a simple, Yes, we will move forward with countries that can do what Hungary has done and is trying to do.

Incidentally—I don't think I'm betraying a confidence—I had a very interesting phone call last night from [Australian] Prime Minister Bob Hawke, who has just been in Hungary. And I must say, he was very complimentary of the leaders with whom he met. And he was encouraging me, as the President of the United States, to go with an entirely open mind. And then he said, "If you conclude as I have that there is an enormous opportunity for more closeness between Hungary and the West, or countries like Australia and the United States, let's all pitch in together and do what we can to help."

I think it would be a tribute to the people in Hungary and the government officials that he came away with such a very positive view of what he had seen and what his conversations led to. It was unsolicited. He just called me and said, "You're going to Hungary. I want you to know how strongly I feel about it." And, of course, you know how I feel about Bob Hawke, because he was here and I had a chance to say it publicly.

Conventional Arms Reductions in Europe

Q. Mr. President, 2 months ago in Brussels, you made sweeping proposals to release conventional arms. How does Eastern Europe and Hungary fit into your security assessment, and how does it fit into the Soviet-American relationship?

The President. Well, I think what we proposed at NATO—total solidarity agreeing to the U.S. initiative that quickly became the NATO proposal. I think with that on the table, it should be very reassuring to the people of Hungary. And it is a proposal that has received a reasonable comment from Mr. Gorbachev. It is a proposal that offers great hope for reducing tensions in Europe, and in both East and West. And it is a proposal that I look forward to discussing with the leaders in Hungary because I will convince them, I think, that it is in the

interest of all see us promptly carefully—but tions in all t arms. They're destabilizing it there.

And I'm very that lies ahead meet these tir troops out. Ar coming home; troops going o have a balance two largest po more than if it forces or Weste proposal, and ve way the Soviet they obviously l we put it on the

Economic Assis

Q. Mr. Pres trigue most l that matter, too tations and the term Western f exceed by far t willing or can wondering, are straits on your erations?

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mitted. I want to have the standard higher, though. Even if it's permitted, I want to have the highest possible standard. But I haven't put it on that kind of a personal basis yet.

Child-Care Legislation

Q. Mr. President, the Senate has just passed a child-care bill that would spend almost \$9 billion in Federal funds for child care.

The President. I know it.

Q. Your spokesman says that bill is a candidate for a veto. Do you intend to veto that bill, and what are your objections?

The President. I want to see what comes down here. But if there was one thing that was clear—you've got to be careful of these [hand] gestures, the way Rich Little and these guys—[laughter]. But if there was one thing that was clear, it was my position on child care: maximum choice through credits. And the ABC bill does not fit what I think is the proper description for child care. And for me to take the back seat and say I'm less concerned about child care because I'm unenthusiastic about the ABC bill, I don't accept that at all.

So, I remain convinced that what I have proposed is the right way to go about it. I would like to see what comes down here before I make further statements about what action I will take or won't take. I want to know the final piece of legislation that hits this desk.

Q. But you would veto the bill as it stands now.

The President. I've made my position clear on the ABC bill.

Housing and Urban Development Department Contract Awards

Q. You say you don't want to prejudice Secretary Pierce, but doesn't the evidence of mismanagement and influence-peddling make it evident to you that there were major problems there at the very top?

The President. Yes, yes.

Q. And what can be done about that?

The President. Well, that's what the Secretary is trying to do right now—is to make guarantees and put out regulations to see that these kinds of abuses—a woman sitting in Maryland ripping off \$5 million from the American taxpayers, that's wrong. And I

expect that's in the courts, I don't know. That's where it should be, in my view.

Yes, Frank [Frank Sesno, CNN]? Then I've got to go. We've got [Australian Prime Minister] Bob Hawke appearing, about whom I spoke highly because of his support for our policies. [Laughter]

Federal Pay Raise

Q. On the rescinding of the pay raise, you said that action was necessary for judges and top Federal officials. It's been some time now. I'd like to ask what you're doing about that and when you plan to propose some action? People are still quitting.

The President. Well, I know it, and I want to see that remedied. I still would like to see the separation of consideration for judges and other key executive branch posts—I'm thinking of some of the researchers in the NIH [National Institutes of Health] and people of this nature. And I want to see it separated out so it doesn't get caught on the question of congressional pay.

Now, whether the Congress is willing to do what I've suggested, I don't know. But I will have suggestions when we make our announcements, I think, Thursday—further announcements along this line—as to what I think needs to be done. And I am not trying to dictate to the legislative branch, but I am going to have to make some recommendations. And maybe I can do that as a former Member of Congress who is concerned about what the legislative branch ought to do. This is a matter of considerable concern.

This is the last, and then one behind you. And then I've got to go, because Bob Hawke is appearing.

Q. Mr. President, are you—

The President. Next time, Sarah [Sarah McClendon, McClendon News]. I'm sorry. I've got two-thirds back there. Yes?

Q. Your suggestions will be specific pay raise proposals, and will they take the form of a proposed legislative bill?

The President. Excuse me?

Q. Will your suggestions, when you mention them on Thursday, be specific as to salary increases, and will they take the form of a bill?

The President. Yes, I think we will have specifics on the—I haven't gone over this

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