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FAX MESSAGE

Date 4/7/92 Time _____

TO:

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Organization The White House

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FROM:

Name Chris Waston

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Total number of pages including this cover page 4

The "America House" Concept

A central component of American technical assistance to the new independent states is, in cities across the former Soviet Union, resource centers to house pertinent books, teaching materials, experts, and communication links.

Whether as small as a single office or storefront, or as large as a whole building, the *America House* is the focal point for getting in touch with America—a symbol of our country's commitment to helping our former adversaries build democratic institutions, reform their economies and make their own a new philosophy of life.

The *America House* is "home base" for the scores of American technical advisors, teachers, government experts, and Peace Corps and International Executive Service Corps volunteers carrying out both U.S. Government and private sector assistance programs. Here they find information resources, telephone and fax lines, work space, data links, satellite television feeds and—most importantly—informed advice on local contacts, institutions and needs. The *America House* is staffed by language-capable Americans who know both societies well.

For the local society, the *America House* is a beacon, offering our brand of enlightenment and engagement. Citizens and officials soon will know this is the place to seek American books, magazines and technical papers, contact with American organizations and individuals, a taste of American language and culture. In some cases, the *America House* may encompass English teaching, satellite conferencing, training rooms, student advising, and exhibitions. Co-location with other unclassified USG programs (American Business Initiative Centers or Fulbright Commission offices) is welcome where feasible.

The *America House* is a unique partnership, blending the resources of all those involved in the technical assistance effort, from government agencies (State, USIA, AID, Peace Corps, Agriculture, Energy, Defense, EPA, Treasury, to name only a few) to grantees and private voluntary organizations.

The *America House* concept symbolizes the uniquely American mix of government and private sectors in support of a national goal. It should excite and challenge the American information, telecommunication and design industries to help USIA present America's best face to these newly liberated peoples.

An *America House* draws on several kinds of resources: first, the core (the building, basic reference collection, office and communication equipment) is set up by U.S. government through USIA; many of its resources (books, technical manuals, databases, reference materials) are supplied by the government and private agencies carrying out technical assistance programs in the area; core organizations' activities are funded through USG technical assistance and American organizations pay the incremental costs of telecommunications, office space and other special requirements provided at their request.

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The "America House"

What Is It?

- Building** As small as a single store front office with a small reference collection, as large as an office building with classroom space, library, offices for related organizations, and public function rooms.
- Staff** One to three language-fluent Americans. Some would be young people hired specifically for this purpose, working under the direction of an experienced USIA officer. Additional locally engaged staff as needed. The staff is supervised by USIA's resident Country Public Affairs Officer in the American Embassy.
- Library** Ranging from a basic but thorough reference collection targeted on American assistance programs in the nearby area at minimum, to a complex, technologically advanced information center equipped with databases, CD-ROM technology, data links to America, and sophisticated professional teaching materials.
- Communications** At a minimum, dedicated clear, high quality voice and data lines to enable telephone, fax and computer communication with the U.S. At best, a satellite link to permit large data transfers, satellite conferencing, and multiplexed communications.
- Office Space** In addition to offices for the *America House* manager and staff, work space (with computers, phones, office supplies) for visiting technical advisors, expert delegations, business advisors, trainers and long term consultants. This may be dedicated office space if necessary. Mail and fax holding and forwarding.
- Classrooms** In the larger *America House*, space for English teaching, training seminars, special conferences. Some might have exhibition space or auditoriums to accommodate trade shows, special meetings and cultural programming.
- Location** *America Houses* should be in downtown city centers near government offices, universities and business districts. They will be placed in the regions selected as priority recipients of USG technical assistance. Some republics would merit more than one *America House*, but the total number depends on funding.
- When** Once the Freedom Support Act of 1992 (announced by the President on April 1, 1992) is signed, the first *America House* should open within weeks. The first officers can be in the field within fifteen days.

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The "America House"

- **Experience** USIA has founded and operated such institutions in foreign countries since 1953: from cultural centers in Asia to the German *Amerika Haus*, from the state-of-the-art information center in Brussels to the binational centers throughout Latin America.
- **People** USIA has a corps of program-oriented, language-trained Foreign Service Officers and specialists.
- **Skills** USIA people are architects and shipping specialists, satellite television technicians and foreign currency managers, linguists and generalists, and more.
- **Infrastructure** Besides being a partner in the USG's worldwide secure communications system, USIA has its own international television network, globe-girdling computer news delivery system, and international broadcaster (the VOA).
- **Orientation** USIA's Washington headquarters is accustomed working in the foreign environment: we know how to hire scores of Russian-speaking young Americans with language skills for a year or more abroad, how to publish in Manila and distribute in Siberia, how to lease office space in Tashkent.
- **Mandate** Congress specifically authorizes USIA to carry out the nation's information, academic and cultural exchange programs abroad.

**United States
Information
Agency**

Washington, D.C. 20547

Office of the Associate Director
for Programs



*JAN
FYI*

April 3, 1992

The Honorable David F. Demarest
Assistant to the President for Communications
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dave
Dear Mr. Demarest:

Enclosed is a copy of USIA's recent report on foreign media reaction to the President's April 1 announcement of \$6.6 billion in assistance for states of the former Soviet Union.

This report features initial press comment from the Russian Federation and members of the Group of Seven, as well as one report from Latin America. President Bush's announcement was hailed by many in the foreign press as forward-looking and decisive. Yet, while the assistance package was applauded by most commentators, there was some criticism that it will be insufficient to stem the erosion of the CIS economy.

I hope that you find this material informative.

Sincerely,

Paula

Paula Dobriansky
Associate Director
for Policy and Programs



FOREIGN
MEDIA
REACTION

SPECIAL REPORT

Thursday, April 2, 1992

ASSISTANCE FOR FORMER SOVIET STATES

European capitals gave front page coverage to President Bush's announcement yesterday of a \$6.6 billion assistance package for the states of the former Soviet Union. Most commentators applauded the assistance but did not seem overly-impressed with the figures. Some emphasized that it was part of a Group of Seven initiative. However, Mr. Bush was given high marks for the "statesmanlike" move and his effort to coax the U.S. from an increasingly isolationist stance.

- * Moscow's reformist Nezavisimaya Gazeta claimed that the U.S. Administration's "decisive reversal in favor of massive aid to Russia" was partly due to the changing mood of the American public and former President Nixon's newspaper articles.
- * Right and center German papers called Mr. Bush's move "decisive" but expressed concern--as did centrist and liberal British papers--that the former superpower's troubles have become so severe that the proposed aid may be too little, too late.
- * Nevertheless, the package was judged to be "an unexpectantly generous show of support" for Mr. Yeltsin. London's independent Financial Times held that the package will prove to be an "invaluable weapon" for the Russian president and his allies in their efforts to continue reforms.
- * British, French, Italian and Brazilian papers noted Mr. Bush's political considerations, with most judging that the President had wrested himself from the hold of Buchanan-promoted isolationism. Others noted that the announcement pre-empted a foreign affairs speech by Democratic candidate Bill Clinton.

AID FOR FORMER SOVIET STATES**EUROPE****RUSSIA: "U.S. Decisive Reversal In Favor Of Massive Aid To CIS"**

Reformist Nezavisimaya Gazeta observed, "The previously-dead question of providing American economic aid to Russia has been jump-started.... We owe the U.S. Administration's decisive reversal in favor of massive aid to Russia, on the eve of the American elections, to the changing mood of the American public, as well as to the nearly unanimously positive reaction of Western specialists to the Russian reform program. A grand campaign to influence public opinion was organized through Richard Nixon's newspaper articles, in which the ex-President stressed that, if America does not provide Russia with aid now, when it is essential for the success of reforms, it will have to pay many times more in the future."

BRITAIN: "Better Late Than Never"

The independent Financial Times editorialized, "What the Russian government has wanted most in recent weeks has been a positive signal of support from the West. The proposed \$18 billion package of aid and trade credits and a further \$6 billion stabilization fund together provide an unexpectedly generous show of support. They will prove an invaluable weapons for Mr. Boris Yeltsin and his allies in their efforts to prevent their reforms being derailed by the growing internal opposition.

"But Mr. Yeltsin needs more than promises. While the Western governments, and particularly the United States, have been agonizing over how to respond to cries of support, the economic situation in Russia has been deteriorating rapidly. In the weeks following the January price liberalization, it appears that inflation has been brought under control. But monetary policy has been relaxed in recent weeks and inflation is rising.

"The G-7 cannot afford to wait for Russia's full IMF membership to be approved (to put a rouble stabilization plan into operation). The G-7 is quite right to require IMF approval for the Russian stabilization plan. Moreover, IMF officials must be in place to monitor its implementation from the outset. But to delay stabilization support until June or even later would be both damaging and unnecessary.

"A well-monitored macro-economic stabilization program is only part of the solution to Russia's economic mess. Aid should be conditional on a rapid and radical reform of the tax system and a greater effort to speed the privatization program. Even then, the collapse of the Russian economy will not be checked until intra-republican trade is revived. Autarky is not economically viable, for Russia or any of the other republics; but the lack of cooperation among the republics remains a formidable obstacle to reform."

"Molehill Of Aid Against A Mountain Of Difficulties"

The liberal Guardian's Washington correspondent Martin Walker reported: "After months of consultation with European allies...Mr. Bush's long-awaited statement proved to be a molehill of aid against the mountainous economic difficulties facing the CIS.

USIA/P/M

"The \$24 billion international aid package announced yesterday by the German Chancellor, Helmut Kohl, current chairman of the G-7 group of richest industrial countries, was] deftly claimed by Mr. Bush as his own. Mr. Bush's statement was timed to sustain Mr. Yeltsin's reform plan in next week's crucial debate in the Congress of Peoples Deputies and to steal the thunder from Democratic presidential candidate Bill Clinton, who announced his own Russian aid policy yesterday in strikingly similar terms and criticized Mr. Bush for offering too little, too late.."

"At Last, The Billions To Rescue Boris"

The liberal Guardian editorialized, "Yesterday, at long last, the Group of Seven leading industrialized countries announced a \$24 billion aid rescue plan for Russia and the other republics in the form of loan guarantees, agricultural credits and contributions to the stabilization of the rouble. Whether this doomsday conversion to aid will be enough to rescue Boris Yeltsin's increasingly unpopular government in advance of next week's Congress of People's Deputies remains to be seen. But it starts to address the size of the problem--which is to prevent the disintegration of the former Soviet Union, with all that that entails for world peace and economic stability. Yesterday's announcement wouldn't have been possible without a statesmanlike volte-face by President Bush, now freed from the isolationist Buchanan pecking at his heels and still smarting from ex-President Nixon's allegation that the U.S. attitude to the new republics is 'pathetic'...

"By providing economic assistance to the new republics, the West is not only trying to prevent a potential economic and political conflagration, it is also nurturing a huge new market which could provide a source of economic growth for decades to come. The unanswered question is whether yesterday's package has come in time to stave off collapse." Mr. Gaidar is now in an unenviable spot. The ruthless financial medicine he needs to administer in order to ensure IMF support is buckling his economy and alienating the people it is supposed to be helping. The fact that the 24 billion dollar deal is contingent on Russia implementing the IMF reforms undiluted is a matter of great concern. It is vital to learn from the mistakes made in Poland, where shock therapy helped to provide macro-economic stability but has failed so far to provide enough new firms to make up for the disintegration of the old system. The Russian government should not be pushed so fast that the medicine it is forced to take cripples it before it has had a chance to work."

GERMANY: "A Decisive Step"

Washington correspondent Winfried Scharlau sent the following commentary to government-sponsored ARB-TV: "With this move the West made the decisive step for an internationally coordinated aid program for the CIS. At the end of the month, the IMF will agree on the details, and the economic summit this summer in Munich will then crown this outcome. The German Government achieved a result which it long sought to accomplish."

USIA/P/M

"Russians Must Help Themselves"

Right-of-center Hannoversche Allgemeine Zeitung editorialized, "Western aid alone will not be enough to stop the collapse of the Russian economy. Basically a nation of people who followed orders is now expected to turn into a society of entrepreneurs and do this overnight. The...West is to help in this process. The people must implement it. It is in the stars how this change can succeed."

"West Beginning A Risky Experiment"

Centrist Stuttgarter Zeitung carried this editorial: "The Western industrialized countries want to emphasize their wish for economic reforms in the CIS.... The reward is an aid package worth \$18 billion. If we compare this with the funds that are necessary to restructure the new Laender, then we will see that this is not more than a drop in the bucket.... It is also clear that Germany cannot pay more.

"But if the package is the beginning to a better distribution of burdens on all Western industrialized nations, then it can already be considered a success. But it is also a delicate package. Apart from the carrot policy of loans, it contains a stick policy of sharp restrictions.... So far, these have been restrictions only for developing nations. Now a former superpower is supposed to accept them. Thus, the West is beginning a risky experiment, but as far as the economy is concerned, there is no alternative to them."

"West Backs Sympathy With Aid"

Centrist Koelner Stadt-Anzeiger opined, "Chancellor Kohl...has made progress in his efforts to achieve concrete progress during the economic summit in Munich. An aid package for the CIS, in particular for Russia, is in the offing. It is significant that the Americans are this time more willing to contribute their share to this program. The IMF will also be more integrated in this aid package.

"The offer of the Western industrialized nations goes beyond previous decisions. But the accusation that Kohl and Bush show only sympathy for the CIS, but do not want to pay is no longer true. Nevertheless, great insecurities remain. The means, Russia can now buy the most urgent goods and keep the economy going.... But a precondition is that Russia and the other republics are serious about economic reforms."

"More A Signal Than Real Help"

Left-of-center Frankfurter Rundschau commented under the headline above, "The composition of all current aid measures to Russia is not as generous as Chancellor Kohl wants to see the Western aid offer. The \$18 billion for the battered Russian balance of payments have long been underway as export and food assistance.... The draft for the only new element, the 'Ruble Stabilization Fund,' has not even been submitted yet.

"Only one thing is sure: Bitter times are lying ahead of the Russian people. The so-called 'macro economic reforms' are nothing but subsidy cuts.... It is to be hoped at least that the psychological effects will be enormous [for the Russian people]."

FRANCE: "Bush Takes The Plunge"

Economic Les Echos front-paged this commentary: "George Bush has taken the plunge. Accused by the Europeans, at the Washington conference on aid to the CIS, of doing too little for the former USSR, he announced yesterday a \$24 billion plan of aid to Russia and CIS countries. This plan comes from the G7--the French and the Germans did repeat it--but the United States will take care of 20% of it."

"G7 Plan Will Not Calm Criticizing Voices"

Influential Liberation observed, "It is not the kind of Marshall Plan of which some of Boris Yeltsin's advisers have been dreaming--we are very far from it. However the seven wealthiest countries, after having hesitated for a long time, just drew the outlines of a common action policy for 1992: a \$24 billion program of financial support for the reforms currently discussed in Russia.... Does this plan represent a true effort? Here is George Bush's answer: 'I think it is sufficient. I think it is what we must do now. I think it is good.' However, this plan will probably not calm down the voices criticizing the prudence which Westerners have been showing for a year vis-a-vis Eastern countries, specifically Russia. Last month, former U.S. President Richard Nixon thought that Western support for Moscow was 'pathetically weak'. A transfer representing 0.2% of the G7 wealth will probably not cause him to change his mind."

"A Political Gesture"

Conservative, influential Figaro's economic portfolio said, "This gesture is above all political, since the promised aid is conditioned by the adoption by the Russian parliament of a significant economic reform package that Boris Yeltsin will present on April 6. It is clear that the Seven fear that Russian members of parliament will refuse to ratify the pursuit of the reforms started on January 1 because of their huge--so it is thought--social cost."

"Although the check promised to the Russians is tempting, the fact that the offer is conditional may however shock them and lead to effects which are opposite to those expected. Many Russians, the man in the street as well as the members of parliament, still don't accept that their country, once the second power in the world, is now forced to beg and is dependent on the West."

"Bush Caught In Cross-Fire"

Also in Le Figaro's economic section, on page one: "George Bush is caught in a cross-fire of criticism from those who--like former President Nixon--reproach him for not sufficiently helping the former USSR and those who--like the majority of members of Congress in electoral campaign--refuse to allow the US to substantially help other countries while it is in deficit."

ITALY: "Foreign Policy Returns To U.S. Campaign"

Rodolfo Brancoli wrote in leading centrist Corriere della Sera, "A missing topic until recently, foreign policy has re-entered the presidential campaign, to the benefit of Russia. After a long wait, Bush laid out his plan to aid Russia at nearly the exact moment Clinton was giving a speech on foreign policy...."

"Politics aside, the result is a growing bipartisan consensus behind the commitment for aid to Russia which should pave the way for Congressional approval despite the overheated climate of the presidential campaign. If the United States had waited any longer, it would have risked finding itself bringing up the rear in the aid effort."

"Aid To CIS Challenging U.S. Isolationism"

Centrist Il Messaggero held, "Challenging the neo-isolationism which is sweeping the United States, the President raised the profile by pledging a contribution to the rescue of the former Communist empire."

BELGIUM: "Bush's Double Concerns"

Government-owned, French-language RTBF radio observed that the package reflects a double concern: "Bush did not want to convey the impression that he would do too much in favor of the CIS because of Buchanan's criticism of foreign involvement, but Bush didn't want to convey the impression of doing too little either, for fear of Clinton's criticism."

POLAND: "Plan Contains No New Financial Proposals"

Centrist Zycie Warszawy's Washington correspondent noted, "A few minutes before Bill Clinton's speech about the need to activate American foreign policy in Eastern Europe and Russia, President Bush announced a 'new' aid plan for the former republics containing no new financial proposals."

LATIN AMERICA

BRAZIL: "Ideal Situation For Statesman Bush: No Real U.S. Funds For CIS"

Liberal Folha de Sao Paulo's Washington correspondent said, "President Bush announced an international program to help the economy of the CIS nations--a risky action from the electoral point of view but which has more public relations in it than real assistance. No new American money will be in the packet.

"Bush is again attempting the coup he used in the Gulf War and in the international battle against narco-trafficking: to obtain credit for actions financed by the EC and Japan. But this time, the risk is that the voters may believe that U.S. funds are being sent to a former enemy in a year of recession and unemployment.

"In truth...the U.S. participation is in credit guarantees for imports from the former Soviet republics.... The plan may not be approved by Congress. This is an ideal situation for Bush: He poses as a statesman, but does not have to carry the electoral onus of the assistance."

Editors: Gail Burke
Diana McCaffrey

USIA/P/M

FAX MESSAGE

Date _____ Time _____

TO:

Name DAN MCGROARTYOrganization WHITE HOUSEFax Number 456-6816

FROM:

Name CHRISS WINSTON

Organization

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Total number of pages including this cover page 9

FACT SHEET**USIA PROGRAMS AND INITIATIVES IN
ARMENIA, AZERBAIJAN, BYELARUS, GEORGIA, KAZAKHSTAN,
KYRGYZSTAN, MOLDOVA, RUSSIA, TAJIKISTAN, TURKMENISTAN,
UKRAINE and UZBEKISTAN**

USIA has a long history of cultural, educational and informational programming in the former Soviet Union. Beginning with the signing of the first U.S.-Soviet cultural agreement in 1958, USIA promoted understanding of the U.S. through the Voice of America, the Fulbright Program, tours of American performing groups, traveling exhibits about American life and values and a Russian language magazine entitled America Illustrated.

The advent of glasnost and perestroika, initiated by former President Gorbachev, and the changes which have taken place since the August 1991 coup, have given USIA a historic opportunity to lay the basis for a new relationship with the people of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Byelarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.

USIA programs and initiatives in these states demonstrate the creativity, diversity and durability of U.S. democratic institutions as a model of a free society. Our primary objective is to help citizens of the new states understand democratic processes and free-market economies. We, therefore, focus our resources on programs promoting economic liberalization, democratization, respect for human rights and the rule of law.

BUDGET

In FY 92, USIA's overall budget for the new states is \$39 million. This total includes exchange programs, broadcasting, Agency-produced publications and salaries and expenses at overseas posts.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

USIA has received funding for public policy programs for the new states. This assistance will consist of training programs for government officials, long-term advisers to government institutions and public awareness programs on democracy.

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POSTS AND PEOPLE

27 employees currently serve at three posts: two country posts in Russia (Moscow and St. Petersburg), and one post in Ukraine (Kiev). By the end of the fiscal year, we will have opened four new posts: Armenia (Yerevan), Byelarus (Minsk), Kazakhstan (Alma-Ata) and Uzbekistan (Tashkent).

USIA BROADCASTINGVoice of America:

Voice of America broadcasts 172 hours weekly to listeners in Azerbaijani, Armenian, English, Georgian, Russian, Ukrainian and Uzbek.

In addition, VOA is on local airwaves. Recorded programming is airmailed to 20 stations throughout the new states including 11 in Russia. Live relays are just ahead.

Muscovites will soon hear VOA Russian from 10 to Midnight on a new independent station and audiences in Volgograd will receive a live, hour long broadcast. Negotiations for similar leased time arrangements are underway for live transmission in the Armenian, Russian and Ukrainian Republics.

USIA Television (WORLDNET) and Film Service

USIA TV has donated three satellite dishes for Russian TV networks.

USIA TV has also carried out co-productions of documentaries on American business and society with video crews from Russian TV stations; resulting programs were placed successfully on Russian TV. The most recent of these was a series titled "Economics USA." Co-productions are planned with other states as well.

The Television (WORLDNET) and Film Service regularly provides documentary and educational programs on tape to a wide range of television stations.

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USIA'S OFFICE OF ACADEMIC PROGRAMS:

Fulbright: Under USIA's Fulbright Faculty Exchange Program, up to 50 professors travel to one another's countries each year to lecture. Some 20 American and 20 foreign professors take part in this program. Up to 80 research scholars travel to one another's countries each year to lecture and conduct research.

Benjamin Franklin Fellowship Program: U.S. Ambassador to Russia Robert Strauss announced the Benjamin Franklin Fellowship Program at a February news conference in Moscow. The program provides scholarships for graduate study and hands-on training in the United States in the fields of business administration, economics, law, and public administration.

In the first competition, approximately 160 fellowships will be awarded to graduate students and young professionals who will begin academic programs of one or two years in length in the fall of 1992, some of which will lead to a graduate degree or certificate.

The President's University Undergraduate Exchange (1000/1000): Presidents Bush and Gorbachev announced the 1000-1000 student exchange program at the Malta Summit; an agreement establishing guidelines for the program was signed by both countries in June 1990. 500 undergraduates (250 each way) participated in the exchange program in the 1991-92 academic year. The program allows for an exchange of 350 students each way in 1992-93; 500 each way in 1993-94; 750 each way in 1994-95; and 1,000 each way in 1995-96.

University Affiliations Program: USIA's University Affiliations Program fosters long-term cooperation between the U.S. and institutions of higher education in the new states. These faculty exchanges focus on the humanities, social sciences, education and communications. Through an annual competition, USIA awards institutional grants of approximately \$100,000 for a period of three years. Affiliations now exist between U.S. universities and partner institutions in Russia, Ukraine and Turkmenistan.

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Student Advising: USIA currently operates, or is in the process of establishing, student advising centers in Moscow, St. Petersburg, Kiev, Alma-Ata and Yerevan. The centers provide high school, college and graduate students with information about educational opportunities in the United States.

USIA'S SAMANTHA SMITH MEMORIAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM:

The U.S. Congress established the Samantha Smith Memorial Exchange Program in 1988. The program provides grants to U.S. non-profit organizations to support undergraduate and youth exchange projects between the United States, the new states, and Eastern Europe.

On a yearly basis, approximately 400 undergraduates (200 each way) participate in the Samantha Smith Program; about 800 high school students (400 each way) participate in the Samantha Smith youth exchange.

USIA'S HIGH SCHOOL PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM:

An initiative of President Reagan, this exchange program establishes sister school partnerships to allow high school students to visit and study in each other's countries for one month. Approximately 1,100 students (500 American and 600 from the new states) will participate in FY 92.

CITIZEN EXCHANGES:

USIA's Office of Citizen Exchanges awards grants to U.S. non-profit institutions and organizations to conduct exchange programs. These include exchange organizations, professional association, universities and think tanks. The projects include: study tours, workshops and internships; support for private organizations' own exchange activities; and support for institutional exchanges in the performing and visual arts fields, and in historical and cultural conservation and preservation.

A new program, the Speaker's Parliamentary Exchange matches parliamentarians from the new states with U.S. members of Congress for two weeks to introduce them to the United States' legislative system. (Rep. Tom Foley, Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, was a primary sponsor of the legislation.) U.S. senators and representatives will develop institutional linkages between the Congress and the legislative bodies of the

(more)

new states. These linkages will allow U.S. lawmakers to offer possible solutions to the long-term problems facing the state leaders.

SISTER CITIES

Under the auspices of Sister Cities International, which receives USIA funding, 93 cities in eleven of the twelve states have formed relationships with U.S. sister cities.

USIA'S INTERNATIONAL/VOLUNTARY VISITOR PROGRAMS:

USIA's International Visitor Program, created in 1940, affords established and future leaders in foreign societies the opportunity for personal and professional exposure to U.S. life and institutions.

In FY 91, USIA brought 71 leaders nominated by our embassy from throughout the former Soviet Union to the U.S. In FY 92, we expect that number to rise to at least 85.

In recent months the IV office has implemented group projects on topics such as: fiscal policy, economic adjustment and the defense industry, running a local government, environmental protection in the U.S., church and state/church and community, and print journalism in the U.S.

USIA's Voluntary Visitor office conducts programs for individuals already traveling to the U.S. under other auspices. This fiscal year, the office has conducted programs for the Ukrainian Minister of the Environment and the Chairman of the Armenian Parliament. The same office will be arranging a program for Armenia's Deputy Minister of Science and Education.

U.S. SPEAKERS AND PROFESSIONALS-IN-RESIDENCE

The U.S. Speakers Program is playing a key role in USIA's efforts to promote economic reform and democracy building. For example, USIA sent a team of lawyers to Russia, Ukraine and Kazakhstan to offer advice on legal reform, and an expert in municipal finance to work with local officials in several Russian cities.

The U.S. Speakers Program will also be sending "professionals-in-residence" to Russia and the new states to work for three to five months on public policy issues like trade and investment, public administration, and communications.

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USIA BOOK PROGRAMS/TRANSLATIONS:

USIA has signed contracts with Russian publishers to produce Russian-language editions of more than thirty books, most of which deal with various aspects of democracy and free-market economics. Titles include:

- American Political Tradition (Hofstadter)
- The Americans (Boorstin)
- Democracy in America (de Tocqueville)
- The Federalist Papers
- Innovation and Entrepreneurship (Drucker)
- Management as Performing Art (Vaill)
- Growing a Business (Hawken)
- Privatization (Savas)
- The Grand Failure (Brzezinski)
- The Ten Commandments of Business/How to Break Them (Fromm)

In addition, USIA has signed contracts with Ukrainian publishers for Ukrainian-language editions of the books by Drucker and Fromm, plus The Constitution: A Primer for the People by David Currie.

LIBRARY FELLOWS

USIA's Library/Book Fellows Program sends American librarians to foreign institutions for periods of three to 12 months to carry out specific assignments. For example, a librarian from Northern Illinois University has been assigned to the All-State Library of Foreign Literature in Moscow to conduct a series of seminars for Russian librarians on the use of American reference resources, and to evaluate American studies collections in major libraries in the country.

ARTS AMERICA

USIA's Arts America program communicates the vitality, creativity and pluralistic quality of American society by presenting the best American visual and performing arts to overseas audiences.

In FY 92, Arts America's efforts have been focused on the performing arts:

- o Linda Kent, visiting professor at the Juilliard Institute and choreographer for the Paul Taylor Company, gave

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workshops on modern dance at the Bolshoi School and other dance institutions in Moscow.

- o Christine Dakin, top instructor at the Martha Graham School, will teach a workshop this May on Graham's techniques at the Vladivostok Dance Theater.
- o Last October, free lance conductor Evans Haile worked with the Symphony Orchestra of Saratov, leading workshops, conducting performances and giving lectures on American music.
- o This March, the Portland String Quartet performed and gave master classes in Portland's sister city of Arkhangelsk and gave a concert co-sponsored by the local chapter of the B'nai B'rith in St. Petersburg.
- o In December 1991, Ben Mordecai, Managing Director of the Yale School of Drama and Repertory Theater, led a week long seminar in Moscow on the use of marketing and public relations in theater management.
- o Playwright David Henry Hwang will give a series of lectures on American theater in St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Kiev, beginning in May.
- o The Milwaukee Repertory Theater is carrying out various activities in Omsk as part of a major exchange project with the Omsk State Drama Theater, including a week long theater management seminar and performances of "Our Town."

USIA'S PRESS AND PUBLICATIONS PROGRAM:

America Illustrated: America Illustrated is a monthly Russian-language magazine produced by USIA. First published in 1959, its circulation has grown to 150,000. The magazine offers its readers a wide range of articles about American life, culture, and science and technology. Increasingly, the magazine has also published articles about the workings of the U.S. political system and the American economy.

America Illustrated also features stories about the growing number of "people-to-people" relationships between Americans and Russians. Recent cover stories have included profiles of Poet Laureate Joseph Brodsky and movie star Arnold Schwarzenegger.

(more)

8

Responding to the urgent need for information on democracy building and free enterprise, USIA has prepared two thirty-page pamphlets entitled What is Democracy? and What is a Free Market Economy? 20,000 copies will be published in both Russian and Ukrainian, and USIA plans to print the pamphlets in other languages as well.

The Press and Publications Service is also launching a series of special pamphlets entitled "The Freedom and Prosperity Papers." They will address practical issues of democracy building and market economics and will be printed in a number of local languages.

April 3, 1992

Bunton

Memorandum for Speechwriting Staff

From: Dan McGroarty

Regarding: *Newspaper Editors*

Please return your comments to Room
122 by:

10 AM Today

Today's Date: APR 8 1992

Remarks:

McGroarty/Bunton
April 7, 1992
4:15 pm
[ASNE]

02 APR 7 P4:20

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS
J.W. MARRIOTT ←
APRIL 9, 1992
1:45 P.M.

{Acknowledgements of ASNE leadership.} Even in the age of VCRs and CNN, people who want to understand the times we live in still turn to the printed word. //

Look around the world today. Think of the Page One stories of the past few years. Our victory in the Cold War, / the collapse of imperial communism, / the liberation of Kuwait. Think of the great Revolutions of '89 that brought down the Berlin Wall -- broke the chains of communism -- and brought a new world of freedom to Eastern Europe. Think of the role this nation played in every one of these great triumphs -- the sacrifices we made, the sense of mission that carried us through.

Each day brings new changes: new nations, new realities -- new hopes and new horizons. Yes, dictators have given way to democracy -- and yet dangers remain. We've put an end to a long era of military confrontation -- and entered a new age of economic competition. But the challenges we face -- the sheer complexity of our world -- can't obscure the basic values that guide this Nation. Times change, but truths endure. I'm talking about the big issues that shape our world -- about the values close to home. Everything I've done -- I've done to preserve and advance three precious legacies: strong families. Good jobs. A world at peace.

Securing those legacies has been my mission as President -- and it will be my mission today and every day, now and for the next four years. //

The triumph we celebrate today -- the collapse of imperial communism -- was 45 years in the making. From the first moments of the Cold War, our mission was containment -- to use the combined resources of the West to check the expansionist aims of the Soviet empire. It has been my policy as President to move beyond containment -- to use the power of the U.S. and its allies to end the Cold War with freedom's victory.

Today, we have reached a turning point. We have defeated imperial communism. We have not yet won the victory for democracy.

Right now, in the lands of the old Soviet Union, people are waging a valiant struggle for the rights and freedoms we possess. The fate of that revolution -- the future of democracy in Russia and the other new nations of the old Soviet empire -- is the most important foreign policy issue of our time.

To understand this struggle, we must understand the scope of the challenge. In Russia and across the old empire, nations now seek to build a system of free government and free markets -- to cultivate a spirit of public trust in people more experienced in enduring servitude than exercising self-government.

History weighs heavily against hope: 74 years of communist mis-rule will not be wiped away overnight. And yet in Moscow and Kiev, in Yerevan and _____, a new breed of leaders -- drawing on

the power of popular mandates -- are pushing forward with reform.

Boris Yeltsin, / Levon Ter-Petrosian, / Leonid Kravchuk / and like-minded leaders across the old Soviet Union seek to replace the rule of force with the rule of law.

They seek for the first time not to impose rule in the name of the people -- but to build governments of, by and for the people.

They seek a future of free and open markets -- systems where economic rights rest in the hands of individuals, not on the whims of central planners.

They seek a partnership and alliance with us -- an end to competition and conflict.

They seek to shape a new history -- to secure a democratic peace.

And in this time of transition -- they seek our help.

America must heed the call -- America must make a new friend of an old enemy. //

If we are to act -- we must see clearly what is at stake.

There can be no question that it is in America's interest to have Russia as a friend and partner. The failure of the democratic experiment would bring a dark future -- at best, a return to authoritarianism. At worst, a descent into anarchy. In either case, the outcome would threaten our peace, prosperity and security for years to come. //

But we should focus not on the dangers of failure -- but on the dividends of success.

The importance of democracy's success in the old Soviet Union can be summed up in a single sentence: No free nation has ever waged war with a fellow democracy.

Democracy in the former USSR will also lead to free market economies and a vast increase in global trade and investment, providing new markets for American goods, new opportunities for American entrepreneurs, new jobs for American workers.

Today, two-way trade with the former Soviet Union is a scant \$4 billion dollars a year. No economist can pin-point the value of trade opportunities we hope to have -- but the potential for prosperity is great.

The people of the former Soviet Union are well-schooled and highly-skilled. They seek for their families the same better future each of us wishes for our own. Together, they form a potentially vast market that crosses 11 time zones and comprises nearly 300 million people. For those who see Russia's present economic peril, and wonder whether the promise of prosperity is real -- I ask this question: Who in 1946, when our adversaries lay defeated and devastated, would have foreseen the day when our two-way trade with Germany and Japan would total more than \$180 billion dollars?

We must act to support democracy for the sake of peace and prosperity. But in the deepest sense, America must act not out of some vague sense of altruism, or narrow calculation of interest. We must act to uphold the ideals that give America its meaning.

David Walker's
Chief Econ.
USIR
3583 ←

ChA
Reports
Factbook 71 ←

David Walker's
Chief Econ.
USIR
3583

Encyclopedia

VE/WJ DAYS 1945

Across the boundaries of language and culture, across the Cold War chasm of mistrust, we feel the pull of common values. In the ordeal of the long-suffering people of the Soviet empire we see glimpses of this nation's past. In their hopes and dreams -- we see our own.

This is an article of the American creed: Freedom is not the special preserve of one nation -- it is the birthright of men and women everywhere. We have always dreamed of the day democracy and freedom will triumph in every corner of the world, in every captive nation and closed society. This may never happen in our lifetimes -- but it can happen now for the millions of people who for so long suffered ^{under} Soviet rule. ←

This democratic peace must be founded on the twin pillars of political and economic freedom for the peoples of the former Soviet Union.

Here is how we can make this new world a reality:

Strategically, the United States will continue to push forward to reach historic nuclear reductions on all sides. To Russia, Ukraine, Byelarus and Kazakhstan, we are offering our help in dismantling and destroying their nuclear weapons -- and we will work together to contain their spread. We are ready to engage in an intensive program of military-to-military ties and exchanges with the Commonwealth military forces.

Politically, we're reaching out so that America -- and American values -- will be well represented in these new lands. Only the United States has opened embassies in all of the former

republics. We will add to this presence "America Houses" -- to bring American culture, America's heritage and history to the former USSR. We will send hundreds of Peace Corps volunteers to help create small businesses -- launch major exchanges of students, professionals and scientists, artists and educators -- so that our peoples can establish the bonds so important to permanent peace.

Economically, we must help these new nations build thriving free markets on the ruins of the socialist model. The U.S. has led the effort to provide urgent emergency food and medical supplies this past winter. I have asked the Congress for \$620 million in new funds so that Americans can share their expertise in building a new free market -- in making needed improvements in food distribution, energy production, in defense conversion and democracy-building.

One week ago, I sent ~~to~~ Congress the Freedom Support Act, designed to remove the old Cold War legislation that stands in the way of increased trade and investment.

Just as the rewards of this new world ~~belong~~ will belong to no one nation, (so too) the burden does not fall to America alone. We are pursuing a policy of shared responsibility: Working with the IMF and the World Bank, with G-7 nations such as Germany, Italy, and Japan -- three former adversaries we helped after World War II to rebuild their democratic foundations -- and who are now helping Russia achieve the same goal. 45 years after their founding, the Bretton Woods institutions can now serve the

?

Apr. 1, 92
Statement
on G-7 nations

→ founded
in 1944
(48 yrs.)

precise purpose for which they were created. By working with others we're sharing the burden responsibly and acting in the best interests of the American taxpayer.

✓ Apr. 1, 92 statement/fact sheet

Together with our allies, we have developed a \$24 billion package of financial assistance, to provide urgently needed support for President Yeltsin's reforms. I need Congress's support to increase the U.S. quota in the IMF by \$12 billion to help bring this about. Our help will be critically important to the cause of reform.

✓ Apr. 1, 92 statement fact sheet
? ok from remarks
Apr. 1, 92

I am heartened by the many messages of support from the Congressional leadership -- in both Houses and in both parties - - to move forward on our program. But I know that broad public support will be critical to our effort to get this program passed.

There will be those who say, yes, the people of Russia and all across the old Soviet empire are struggling. Yes, we want to see them succeed, to join the democratic community. But what about us -- what about the challenges and demands we must meet right here in America? Isn't it time we took care of our own?

My answer is that peace and prosperity are in the interest of every American -- each one of us alive today, and all the generations that will follow.

As a nation, we spent more than four trillion dollars to wage and win the Cold War. Compared to such monumental sacrifice, the costs of promoting democracy will be small -- and the consequences for our peace and prosperity beyond measure.

DOD Comptroller
BWI Richards
703-697-2382

Ultimately, the victory for democracy cannot be won in the West. That victory can only be won by the people of Russia and Ukraine -- by all the new nations rising out of the old Soviet empire. Only they can determine their future. Only they can make freedom their own.

But our help comes at a critical moment -- at a time when the forces of freedom are fragile, and the outcome is all but certain.

We stand at history's hinge-point -- a new world beckons on the horizon, while the ghosts of history stand in the shadows.

We face this challenge for the third time this century. 75 years ago this month, American troops poured into Europe to tip the balance against aggression. Yet, with the battle won, America withdrew across the ocean -- and the "war to end all wars" produced a peace that did not last a generation.

The isolationist impulse remained strong. Years later, as the Nazis began their march across the continent, I can still remember the editorials here in the U.S., talking about "Europe's war" -- as if America could close itself off, as if we could isolate ourselves from the world beyond our shores.

Today, again, we hear the echoes of earlier times. In the aftermath of the Cold War, as in the wars we've won before, America is less interested in conquest than coming home -- to make up for lost time.

I remember: I was one of those young men in a hurry. We felt the same temptation to turn inward, away from a world that

Carl Leininger
Cherry Speechwriter
703-697-8191

seemed so full of chaos to the comforts of home. In two years' time, we brought our Armed Forces down from a war-time peak of 12 million to a force little more than one-tenth that size.

And then the glory of the great victory over fascism gave way to the grim reality of the new communist threat.

Leaders like Truman and Vandenburg, Acheson and Eisenhower saw the threat -- shaped a coalition that kept America engaged -- kept the peace through the long twilight struggle to the last dying days of the communist system. And they taught the lesson we must heed today: that the noblest mission of the victor is to turn an enemy into a friend. //

After a half-century of fear and mistrust, America, Russia and the new nations of the former USSR can become partners in peace. After a half-century of Cold War and harsh words -- we can speak and act on common values. After a half-century of armed and uneasy peace -- we can move forward toward a new world of freedom. //

Thank you all for this warm welcome -- and may God bless the United States of America.

#

draft

April ⁸7, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: DAVID F. DEMAREST

FROM: DAN MC GROARTY

SUBJECT: PROPOSED REMARKS FOR THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF
NEWSPAPER EDITORS

I. SUMMARY

On Thursday, April 9 at 1:45 p.m. you will deliver remarks to 650 members of the American Society of Newspaper Editors and their 69th annual convention in the Grand Ballroom of the J.W. Marriott in Washington, D.C.

II. DISCUSSION

Your remarks, (approximately ¹⁸~~12~~ minutes / teleprompter)
focus on - - - - -

VOLUME 4

Birmingham to Burlington

T H E E N C Y C L O P E D I A
AMERICANA
I N T E R N A T I O N A L E D I T I O N

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FIRST PUBLISHED IN 1829



GROLIER INCORPORATED

International Headquarters: Danbury, Connecticut 06816

Influenced by medieval style, Breton wrote two moral allegories in 1592, *Pilgrimage to Paradise* and *Joined with the Countess of Pembroke's Love*. *Wits Trenchmour* (1597), a book on angling that is considered his best prose work, reveals his warm appreciation of country life. *The Fantasticks* (1626) contains prose descriptions of country customs.

BRETÓN DE LOS HERREROS, brā-tôn' dā lós er-re'rōs, **Manuel** (1796–1873), Spanish dramatist, who was noted for his satiric comedies in verse. He was born in Quel, Logroño, Spain, on Dec. 18 or 19, 1796. In 1812 he joined the army, in which he served as a clerk until 1822. Thereafter he held minor government posts.

Bretón wrote about 175 plays, the most successful of which ignored the romantic taste of the day for emotional historical dramas and gently mocked the customs of middle-class Spanish society. His first play, *A la vejez viruelas* (1824), won wide acclaim. His best-known works include *Marcela, ¿o cuál de los tres?* (1831), *Muérete y verás* (1837), and *La escuela del matrimonio* (1852), all of which deal with the practical aspects of married life. Bretón was elected to the Spanish Academy in 1837 and was appointed director of the Biblioteca Nacional in 1847. He died in Madrid on Nov. 8, 1873.

BRETON LITERATURE. See CELTIC LITERATURES.

BRETONNEAU, brə-tō-nō', **Pierre Fidèle** (1778–1862), French clinician, best known for his work on diphtheria. He described diphtheria as a single disease entity and gave the disease its present name. He also performed the first successful tracheotomy for the relief of croup and clearly described the intestinal lesions of typhoid fever, differentiating them from lesions caused by tuberculosis. In 1855, Bretonneau advanced the theory of the specificity of disease, that is, that each disease is caused by a specific organism. This theory anticipated by 20 years Pasteur's work on bacteria.

Bretonneau was born at St.-Georges-sur-Cher, Touraine, France, on April 3, 1778. He spent almost a quarter of a century at the hospital at Tours as an outstanding teacher, investigator, and physician. He died in Tours on Feb. 18, 1862.

IRVING SOLOMON, M. D.
Mount Sinai Hospital, New York City

BRETTON WOODS CONFERENCE, bret'an, a meeting held at Bretton Woods, N. H., in July 1944 and participated in by representatives of 44 countries. It was officially known as the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference. Experts from the various nations met at Bretton Woods to discuss their mutual economic problems and to try to agree on specific proposals for their solution. The delegates to the conference were aware that international financial cooperation and institutional aid were going to be necessary for post-World War II reconstruction.

In April 1943, Harry D. White, U. S. assistant secretary of the treasury, and Britain's Lord Keynes published separate plans for a world organization to stabilize international exchanges and thereby enlarge international trade. The two plans were discussed by technical experts throughout the world. Their debates led to a "Joint Statement by Experts," which was the basis of

discussion for the Bretton Woods Conference, held on the invitation of the United States.

The primary result of the conference was the creation of two postwar international institutions, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the latter popularly known as the World Bank. They became specialized agencies of the United Nations, with their headquarters in Washington, D. C. The IMF and the World Bank are twin organizations with similar organizational structure and have nearly the same membership, embracing most countries of the non-Communist world.

DELBERT A. SNIDER, *Miami University, Ohio*

BREUER, broi'ər, **Marcel Lajos** (1902–1981), Hungarian-American architect, one of the last to maintain the functionalist principles of the Bauhaus school, although his late style became highly plastic, using forms for their own sake. Breuer was born at Pécs, Hungary, on May 22, 1902. After graduating from the Bauhaus, newly founded by Walter Gropius, he was head of its carpentry shop for four years. There he designed furniture (notably the S-shaped side chair) in steel tubing, aluminum, and plywood, much of it for mass production. He then practiced architecture in Berlin and London before moving in 1937 to the United States, where he was in partnership with Gropius until 1942 and taught under him at Harvard.

Breuer collaborated with Pier Luigi Nervi and Bernard Zehrfuss on the UNESCO headquarters (1958) in Paris and planned St. John's Abbey (1953) in Collegeville, Minn., with its striking sculptural use of poured concrete. He also designed the boxlike, granite-faced Whitney Museum (1966) in New York City. In 1968 he won the American Institute of Architects' gold medal, its highest honor. He died in New York City on July 1, 1981.

WALTER KIDNEY, "*Progressive Architecture*"

BREUGHEL. See BRUEGEL.

BREUIL, brū'yə, **Henri Édouard Prosper** (1877–1961), French archaeologist, best known for his study of paleolithic art. He was born in Mortain, Manche, on Feb. 28, 1877. Breuil was ordained a priest in 1900, but never held a curacy. Later he received a D. Sc. degree from the University of Paris. He lectured on prehistory and ethnography at the University of Fribourg from 1905 to 1910, when he joined the faculty of the Institute of Human Paleontology. In 1929 he was made professor of prehistory at the Collège de France, a post he held until 1947. He became a member of the Institut de France in 1938.

Early in his career, Breuil specialized in the cave art of the Upper Paleolithic, and he investigated many of the caves of France and Spain, among them Font-de-Gaume and Altamira. He was the author of many books, including *400 Centuries of Cave Art* (1952). Breuil revised the cultural subdivisions of the Upper Paleolithic, and reinstated the term "Aurignacian" for one of them. His major contribution to archaeological theory was his demonstration that these cultural divisions were contemporaneous traditions rather than successive epochs. He died at L'Isle-Adam, Seine-et-Oise, on Aug. 14, 1961.

PRISCILLA C. WARD
American Museum of Natural History

1992
1944
48



Ref.
G-103
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Central
Intelligence
Agency

The World Factbook 1991

The World Factbook is produced annually by the Central Intelligence Agency for the use of United States Government officials, and the style, format, coverage, and content are designed to meet their specific requirements.

Information was provided by the Bureau of the Census, Central Intelligence Agency, Defense Intelligence Agency, Defense Nuclear Agency, Department of State, Foreign Broadcast Information Service, Maritime Administration, National Science Foundation (Polar Information Program), Navy Operational Intelligence Center, Office of Territorial and International Affairs, United States Board on Geographic Names, United States Coast Guard, and others.

Comments and queries are welcome and may be addressed to:

Central Intelligence Agency
Attn: Public Affairs
Washington, DC 20505
(703) 351-2053

2/19/92



South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands *(continued)*

Government

Long-form name: South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands (no short-form name)

Type: dependent territory of the UK

Capital: Grytviken on South Georgia is the garrison town

Administrative divisions: none (dependent territory of the UK)

Independence: none (dependent territory of the UK)

Constitution: 3 October 1985

Legal system: English common law

National holiday: Liberation Day, 14 June (1982)

Executive branch: British monarch, commissioner

Legislative branch: none

Judicial branch: none

Leaders:

Chief of State—Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Commissioner William Hugh FULLERTON (since 1988; resident at Stanley, Falkland Islands)

Economy

Overview: Some fishing takes place in adjacent waters. There is a potential source of income from harvesting fin fish and krill. The islands receive income from postage stamps produced in the UK.

Budget: revenues \$291,777; expenditures \$451,011, including capital expenditures of \$NA (FY88 est.)

Electricity: 900 kW capacity; 2 million kWh produced, NA kWh per capita (1990)

Communications

Highways: NA

Ports: Grytviken Harbour on South Georgia

Airports: 5 total, 5 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m

Telecommunications: coastal radio station at Grytviken; no broadcast stations

Defense Forces

Note: defense is the responsibility of the UK

Soviet Union



Geography

Total area: 22,402,200 km²; land area: 22,272,000 km²

Comparative area: slightly less than 2.5 times the size of US

Land boundaries: 19,933 km total; Afghanistan 2,384 km, Czechoslovakia 98 km, China 7,520 km, Finland 1,313 km, Hungary 135 km, Iran 1,690 km, North Korea 17 km, Mongolia 3,441 km, Norway 196 km, Poland 1,215 km, Romania 1,307 km, Turkey 617 km

Coastline: 42,777 km

Maritime claims:

Continental shelf: 200 m (depth) or to depth of exploitation;

Exclusive economic zone: 200 nm;

Territorial sea: 12 nm

Disputes: bilateral negotiations are under way to resolve disputed sections of the boundary with China; US Government has not recognized the incorporation of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania into the Soviet Union; Etorofu, Kunashiri, and Shikotan Islands and the Habomai island group occupied by Soviet Union since 1945, claimed by Japan; maritime dispute with Norway over portion of Barents Sea; has made no territorial claim in Antarctica (but has reserved the right to do so) and does not recognize the claims of any other nation; Kurdish question among Iran, Iraq, Syria, Turkey, and the USSR

Climate: mostly temperate to arctic continental; winters vary from cool along Black Sea to frigid in Siberia; summers vary from hot in southern deserts to cool along Arctic coast

Terrain: broad plain with low hills west of Urals; vast coniferous forest and tundra in Siberia, deserts in Central Asia, mountains in south

Natural resources: self-sufficient in oil, natural gas, coal, and strategic minerals (except bauxite, alumina, tantalum, tin, tungsten, fluor spar, and molybdenum), timber, gold,

manganese, lead, zinc, nickel, mercury, potash, phosphates; note—the USSR is the world's largest producer of oil and natural gas, third in coal

Land use: arable land 10%; permanent crops NEGL%; meadows and pastures 17%; forest and woodland 41%; other 32%; includes irrigated 1%

Environment: despite size and diversity, small percentage of land is arable and much is too far north; some of most fertile land is water deficient or has insufficient growing season; many better climates have poor soils; hot, dry, desiccating sukhovery wind affects south; desertification; continuous permafrost over much of Siberia is a major impediment to development

Note: largest country in world, but unfavorably located in relation to major sea lanes of world

People

Population: 293,047,571 (July 1991), growth rate 0.7% (1991)

Birth rate: 17 births/1,000 population (1991)

Death rate: 10 deaths/1,000 population (1991)

Net migration rate: 0 migrants/1,000 population (1991)

Infant mortality rate: 23 deaths/1,000 live births (1991)

Life expectancy at birth: 65 years male, 74 years female (1991)

Total fertility rate: 2.4 children born/woman (1991)

Nationality: noun—Soviet(s); adjective—Soviet

Ethnic divisions: Russian 50.78%, Ukrainian 15.45%, Uzbek 5.84%, Belorussian (Byelorussian) 3.51%, Kazakh 2.85%, Azeri 2.38%, Armenian 1.62%, Tajik 1.48%, Georgian 1.39%, Moldovan 1.17%, Lithuanian 1.07%, Turkmen 0.95%, Kirghiz 0.89%, Latvian 0.51%, Estonian 0.36%, other 9.75%

Religion: Russian Orthodox 20%, Muslim 10%, Protestant, Georgian Orthodox, Armenian Orthodox, and Roman Catholic 7%, Jewish less than 1%, atheist 60% (est.)

Language: Russian (official); more than 200 languages and dialects (at least 18 with more than 1 million speakers); Slavic group 75%, other Indo-European 8%, Altaic 12%, Uralian 3%, Caucasian 2%

Literacy: 98% (male 99%, female 97%) age 15 and over can read and write (1989)

Labor force: 152,300,000 civilians; industry and other nonagricultural fields 80%, agriculture 20%; shortage of skilled labor (1989)

Organized labor: the vast majority of workers are union members; official unions are organized within the General Confederation of Trade Unions (GCTU) and still operate within general guidelines set up by

VOLUME 27

Trance to Venial Sin

T H E E N C Y C L O P E D I A
AMERICANA
I N T E R N A T I O N A L E D I T I O N

COMPLETE IN THIRTY VOLUMES

FIRST PUBLISHED IN 1829



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International Headquarters: Danbury, Connecticut 06816



State Arms

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

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The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) is the world's largest country. Bestriding the continents of Europe and Asia, it extends across 11 time zones from the Baltic Sea on the west to the Bering Strait on the east. It occupies one seventh of the world's total land surface and is 2.4 times the size of the the United States. Soviet borders touch 12 countries and parts of three oceans. This territory is nearly the same as that of the Russian Empire before the 1917 Revolution, though there have been border adjustments. The Soviet Union is the world's third most populous country, after China and India, although its population density is low.

The vast area of the USSR is broken by few natural barriers. These include several major rivers flowing mainly northward or southward, and some low mountain ranges, such as the Urals, and some high ranges in eastern Siberia. High mountains divide Soviet Central Asia from adjacent Asian countries, and the Caucasus Mountains span the area between the Caspian and Black seas.

Rich in minerals, the Soviet Union commands abundant basic resources, such as coal and iron ore, as well as a great variety of rare metals, some mined north of the Arctic Circle. Reserves of oil and natural gas were greatly increased by discoveries from the 1960's onward. There is less arable land than the country's size might suggest. Even after the large Kazakh Steppe was plowed in the 1950's, arable land has constituted just over one tenth of the total land area.

Industrialization began on a large scale in the 1890's and was pushed at a rapid rate from the 1930's on. The Soviet government in the latter half of the 1920's and in the 1930's established the world's first socialist economy and the first comprehensive economic planning. The urban portion of the population has risen from 15% at the turn of the century to more than 65%. The high prerevolutionary illiteracy rate was virtually eliminated by the 1940's.

Russians make up 52% of the population, which includes more than 100 nationality groups. About 28% of the people are non-Slavic.

Officially an atheist state, the USSR on Feb. 5, 1918, proclaimed the separation of the Russian Orthodox Church from the state and schools. Later the state restricted religious practices.

The Soviet regime was established by revolution in 1917. Marxism-Leninism is the official doctrine, and the regime pursues the goal of a classless society owning all the means of production in common and distributing the nation's output for the benefit of all. While rejecting the political and economic systems of the prerevolutionary past, the Soviet regime nevertheless honors much of the Russian heritage. In spite of marked contrasts between the Soviet Union and czarist Russia, there is a striking sense of continuity between Soviet rule and that of earlier regimes in official ideology, thorough-going centralization, and the use of strict social and political controls.

ROBERT J. OSBORN, *Temple University*

INFORMATION HIGHLIGHTS

Official Name: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (Soyuz Sovetskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Respublik).

Head of State: Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet (president).

Head of Government: Chairman of the All-Union Council of Ministers (premier).

Political Head: General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Legislature: Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Area: 8,649,538 square miles (22,402,200 sq km).

Boundaries: North, Arctic Ocean; east, Pacific Ocean; south, North Korea, China, Mongolia, Afghanistan, Iran, Caspian Sea, Turkey, Black Sea; west, Romania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Baltic Sea, Finland, Norway.

Elevation: Highest point, Mt. Communism (24,590 feet, or 7,495 meters) in the North Pamirs; lowest point, Karagiye Hollow (433 feet, or 132 meters, below sea level).

Population: (1979 census) 262,436,227.

Capital: Moscow (Moskva).

Major Languages (in order of numerical importance): Russian (official throughout the USSR; others official in given areas and transactions); Ukrainian, Belorussian, Uzbek, Tatar, Kazakh, Azeri Turkish, Armenian, Georgian, Lithuanian, Moldavian, Latvian.

Major Religious Groups (in order of estimated numbers of adherents): Orthodox Christians (Russian, Armenian, and Georgian rites), Muslims, Evangelical Baptists, Roman Catholics, Lutherans, Jews, Buddhists.

Monetary Unit: Ruble = 4 kopeks.

Weights and Measures: Metric system.

Flag: A red field with a gold hammer and sickle below a gold-edged red star in the upper left corner. See also FLAG.

National Anthem: Soyuz nerushimy (*Indestructible Union*).

Cabinet:
Congress:

Edits

McGroarty/Bunton
April 7, 1992
2:00 pm
[ASNE]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS
J.W. MARRIOTT ←
APRIL 9, 1992
1:45 P.M.

Grace notes: Topper?
Terry Anderson?
ASNE Seminar that am.

{Acknowledgements of ASNE leadership.} Even in the age of
VCRs and CNN, people who want to understand the times we live in
still turn to the printed word. //

Look around the world today. Think of the Page One stories
of the past few years. Our victory in the Cold War, / the
collapse of imperial communism, / the liberation of Kuwait.
Think of the great Revolutions of '89 that brought down the
Berlin Wall -- broke the chains of communism -- and brought a new
world of freedom to Eastern Europe. Think of the role this
nation played in every one of these great triumphs -- the
sacrifices we made, the sense of mission that carried us through.

Each day brings new changes: new nations, new realities --
new hopes and new horizons. Yes, dictators have given way to
democracy -- and yet dangers remain. We've put an end to a long
era of military confrontation -- and entered a new age of
economic competition. But the challenges we face -- the sheer
complexity of our world -- can't obscure the basic values that
guide this Nation. Times change, but truths endure. I'm talking
about the big issues that shape our world -- about the values
close to home. Everything I've done -- I've done to preserve and
advance three precious legacies: strong families. Good jobs. A
world at peace. ✓

(How about ... it was pushed?)

Securing those legacies has been my mission as President -- and it will be my mission today and every day, now and for the next four years. //

The triumph we celebrate today -- the collapse of imperial communism -- was 45 years in the making. From the first moments of the Cold War, our mission was containment -- to use the combined resources of the West to check the expansionist aims of the Soviet empire. It has been my policy as President to move beyond containment -- to use the power of the U.S. and its allies to end the Cold War with freedom's victory.

Today, we have reached a turning point. We have defeated imperial communism. We have not yet won the victory for democracy.

Right now, in the lands of the old Soviet Union, people are waging a valiant struggle for the rights and freedoms we possess. The fate of that revolution -- the future of democracy in Russia and the other new nations of the old Soviet empire -- is the most important foreign policy issue of our time.

To understand this struggle, we must understand the scope of the challenge. In Russia and across the old empire, nations now seek to build a system of free government and free markets -- to cultivate a spirit of public trust in people more experienced in enduring servitude than exercising self-government.

History weighs heavily against hope: 74 years of communist mis-rule will not be wiped away overnight. And yet in Moscow and Kiev, in Yerevan and xxxx, a new breed of leaders -- drawing on

the power of popular mandates -- are pushing forward with reform.

Boris Yeltsin, / Levon Ter-Petrosian, / Leonid Kravchuk / and like-minded leaders across the old Soviet Union seek to replace the rule of force with the rule of law.

They seek for the first time not to impose rule in the name of the people -- but to build governments of, by and for the people.

awk.
They seek a future of free and open markets -- systems where the basic rights that economic destinies rest in the hands of individuals, not the whims of central planners.

They seek a partnership and alliance with us -- an end to competition and conflict.

They seek to shape a new history -- secure a democratic peace.

And in this time of transition -- they seek our help.

America must heed the call -- America must make a new friend of an old enemy. //

If we are to act -- we must see clearly what is at stake.

There can be no question that it is in America's interest to have Russia as a friend and partner. The failure of the democratic experiment would bring a dark future -- at best, a return to authoritarianism. At worst, a descent into anarchy. In either case, the outcome would threaten America and the West's peace, prosperity and security for years to come. //

But we should focus not on the dangers of failure -- but on the dividends of success.

✓ 555555555
 The importance of democracy's success in the old Soviet Union can be summed up in a single sentence: No free nation has ever waged war with a fellow democracy. ←

Democracy in the former USSR will also lead to free market economies and a vast increase in global trade and investment, providing new markets for American goods, new opportunities for American entrepreneurs, new jobs for American workers.

→ Today, two-way trade with the former Soviet Union is a scant \$4 billion billion dollars a year. No economist can pin-point the value of trade opportunities we hope to have -- but the potential for prosperity is great. ←

The people of the former Soviet Union are well-schooled and highly-skilled. They seek for their families the same better future each of us wishes for our own. Together, they form a potentially vast market that crosses 11 time zones and comprises nearly 300 million people. For those who see Russia's present economic peril, and wonder whether the promise of prosperity is real -- I ask this question: Who in 1946, when our adversaries lay defeated and devastated, would have foreseen the day when our two-way trade with Germany and Japan would total more than \$180 billion dollars?]

We must act to support democracy for the sake of peace and prosperity. But in the deepest sense, America must act not out of some vague sense of altruism, or narrow calculation of interest. We must act to uphold the ideals that give America its meaning.

VE/VJ DA/5.00.10.15

Across the boundaries of language and culture, across the Cold War chasm of mistrust, we feel the pull of common values. In the ordeal of the long-suffering people of the Soviet empire we see glimpses of this nation's past. In their hopes and dreams -- we see our own.

This is an article of the American creed: Freedom is not the special preserve of one nation -- ^{it is the} birthright of men and women everywhere. We ^{still} have always dreamed of the day ^{when} democracy and freedom will triumph in every corner of the world, in every captive nation and closed society. This ~~may never happen in our~~ lifetimes -- but it can happen now for the millions of people who for so long suffered Soviet rule.

This democratic peace must be founded on the twin pillars of political and economic freedom for the peoples of the former Soviet Union.

Here is how we can make this new world a reality:

Strategically, the United States will continue to push forward to reach historic nuclear reductions on all sides. To Russia, Ukraine, Byelarus and Kazakhstan, we are offering our help in dismantling and destroying their nuclear weapons -- and we will work together to contain their spread. We are ready to engage in an intensive program of military-to-military ties and exchanges with the Commonwealth military forces.

Politically, we're reaching out so that America -- and American values -- will be well represented in these new lands. Only the United States has opened embassies in all of the former

copy

Jank

Move Pollard to the file!

republics. We will add to this presence "America Houses" -- to bring American culture, America's heritage and history to the former USSR. We will send hundreds of Peace Corps volunteers to help create small businesses -- launch major exchanges of students, professionals and scientists, artists and educators -- so that our peoples can establish the bonds so important to permanent peace.

Economically, we must help these new nations build thriving free markets on the ruins of the socialist model. The U.S. has led the effort to provide urgent emergency food and medical supplies this past winter. I have asked the Congress for \$620 million in new funds so that Americans can share their expertise in building a new free market -- in making needed improvements in food distribution, energy production, in defense conversion and democracy-building.

⇒ One week ago, I sent to Congress the Freedom Support Act, designed to remove the old Cold War legislation that stands in the way of increased trade and investment.

The burden does not fall to America alone. We are pursuing a policy of shared responsibility: Working with the IMF and the World Bank, with G-7 nations such as Germany, Italy, and Japan -- three former adversaries we helped after World War II to rebuild their democratic foundations -- and who are now helping Russia achieve the same goal. 45 years after their founding, the Bretton Woods institutions can now serve the precise purpose for which they were created. By working with others we're sharing

WHS

the burden responsibly and acting in the best interests of the American taxpayer.

Together with our allies, we have developed a \$24 billion package of financial assistance, to provide urgently needed support for President Yeltsin's reforms. I need Congress's support to increase the U.S. quota in the IMF by \$12 billion to help bring this about. Our help will be critically important to the cause of reform.

I am heartened by the many messages of support from the Congressional leadership -- in both Houses and in both parties - - to move forward on our program. But I know that broad public support will be critical to our effort to get this program passed.

I know there will be those who say, yes, the people of Russia and all across the old Soviet empire are struggling. Yes, we want to see them succeed, to join the democratic community. But what about us -- what about the challenges and demands we must meet right here ^{at home} in America? Isn't it time we took care of our own?

My answer is that peace is in the interest of every American -- each one of us alive today, and all the generations that will follow. what

As a nation, we spent more than four trillion dollars to wage and win the Cold War. Compared to the costs of winning the Cold War, the costs of promoting democracy will be be small -- and the consequences for our peace and prosperity beyond measure.

Ultimately, the victory for democracy cannot be won in the West. That victory can only be won by the people of Russia and Ukraine -- by all the new nations rising out of the old Soviet empire. Only they can determine their future. Only they can make freedom their own.

But what we do here can strengthen the forces of freedom at a moment when the experiment....

We stand at history's hinge point -- a new world beckons on the horizon, while the ghosts of history stand in the shadows.

(This chance comes for the third time this century.) 75 years ago this month, American troops poured into Europe to tip the balance against aggression. Yet, with the battle won, when America withdrew across the ocean -- the "war to end all wars" produced a peace that did not last a generation. When the Nazis began their march across the continent -- I can still remember the editorials here in America, talking about "Europe's war" -- as if America could close itself off, as if we could isolate ourselves from the world beyond our shores.

Today, again, there are the echoes of earlier times. In the aftermath of the Cold War, as in the wars that we've won before, America is anxious to celebrate a great victory, and come home -- to make up for lost time.

I remember -- I was one of those young men in a hurry. We felt the same temptation to turn inward, away from a world that seemed so full of chaos to the comforts of home. We experienced a head-long rush to demobilize: In two years' time, we brought

our Armed Forces down from a war-time peak of 12 million to a force little more than one-tenth that size.

And then the glory of the great victory over fascism gave way to the grim reality of the new communist threat.

Leaders like Truman and Vandenburg saw the threat -- shaped a coalition that kept America engaged -- kept the peace through the long twilight struggle to the last dying days of the communist system. And they taught the lesson we must heed today: that the noblest mission of the victor is to turn an enemy into a friend. ✓//

After a half-century of fear and mistrust, America, Russia and the new nations of the former USSR can become partners in peace. After a half-century of Cold War and harsh words -- a half-century of armed and uneasy peace -- we can now fashion a real and enduring peace built on common values, a new world of freedom.....

Thank you all for this warm welcome -- and may God bless the United States of America.

#

I will stand for American engagement in support of a democratic peace, a peace that can secure the next generation a world free from war and conflict.

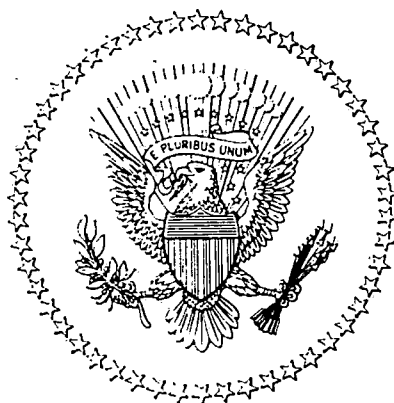
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PUBLIC PAPERS OF THE PRESIDENTS
OF THE
UNITED STATES

George Bush



1990

(IN TWO BOOKS)

BOOK I—JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1990

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1991

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on the Japan-United States Structural Impediments Initiative Negotiations

April 5, 1990

Since the March 2-4 Palm Springs meeting between President Bush and Prime Minister Kaifu, Japan and the United States have been busily engaged in strengthening the U.S.-Japan relationship by resolving ongoing trade and economic issues. An agreement has been concluded on supercomputers, and agreements in principle have been reached on satellites and telecommunications.

Today the U.S.-Japan SII working group released its interim report on the progress achieved to date. The SII talks represent an approach that may be unique in the history of bilateral trade and economic discussions. The talks were designed to identify and resolve the structural impediments that contribute to economic tensions between the two countries. Accordingly, the interim report and assessment identifies specific areas impeding the adjustment of the trade imbalance in both countries. The interim report is the first major step in a process that will include a final SII report in July as well as implementation and follow-on.

Prime Minister Kaifu and the political leadership of Japan have worked long and

hard to produce the policy commitments embedded in the SII interim report. Because structural problems are deeply ingrained in both economies, complete results will not come quickly. However, the SII interim report is an important way station along the road leading to a strengthened U.S.-Japan relationship. We believe that the Prime Minister will continue to exercise his assertive leadership on these issues and that this will greatly facilitate the work on remaining economic and trade issues. Japan's inputs to the SII interim report have been very positive ones, and we look forward to further cooperation on the final report in July. For its part, the United States will continue to do its utmost to address the structural issues identified in the SII interim report as affecting the competitiveness of the U.S. economy.

As President Bush has said, the leadership of Prime Minister Kaifu has brought a new spirit of cooperation to our relationship—a positive, cooperative force which will strengthen our security relationship and enhance the U.S.-Japan global partnership while simultaneously facilitating the solution of outstanding economic differences.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on the President's Meeting With Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze of the Soviet Union

April 6, 1990

The President met with Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze for approximately 2 hours and 20 minutes this morning. The President's meeting follows 2 days of meeting that the Foreign Minister has held with Secretary Baker at the State Department. The 3 days of meetings encompassed the 5 baskets which have characterized our relationship over the past year: human rights, bilateral relations, regional affairs, arms control, and transnational issues.

In their discussions, the President urged

continued peaceful dialog in Lithuania. The President made clear that the United States does not recognize the forcible incorporation of Lithuania into the Soviet Union. He expressed our desire for self-determination by the Lithuanian people and his concern that the Soviet Union not undertake any actions that might thwart resolution of this issue through peaceful dialog and mutual agreement.

The working group on arms control con-

tinues its work this afternoon. There are difficult technical issues yet to be resolved.

In other areas of discussion, there was a fruitful exchange of views. In particular, we pressed the Soviet Union to reconsider its position on direct flights to Israel. The United States has always supported freedom of emigration. This step by the Soviet Union would bring about the freedom of movement that we have long urged for Jewish emigrants from the Soviet Union.

In regional affairs, the two Presidents [the President and the Foreign Minister] continued the discussions on Afghanistan, Central America, Cambodia, Africa, and other regions. The President made clear once again our position on Afghanistan: that the people of Afghanistan must have the freedom of self-determination in selecting their own government.

On European affairs the issue of German unification was discussed and the United States repeated its position that a united Germany should be a full member of NATO. Both sides noted the rapid changes toward democratic and economic reform that are progressing in Eastern Europe, and both emphasized the need for these changes to continue.

Foreign Minister Shevardnadze reaffirmed President Gorbachev's commitment to *glasnost* and *perestroika*. He delivered a letter from President Gorbachev on arms control. The Foreign Minister also reiterated President Gorbachev's commitment to resolve the Lithuanian issue by open and frank dialog.

Near the end of the expanded meeting, President Bush offered his personal assessment of the U.S.-Soviet relationship. And I quote:

"Ours is a vitally important relationship. We have problems, including Lithuania. We are determined to resolve current arms control issues and move forward with the process. And finally, we acknowledge the changes in Europe and share a conviction that stability is important."

The President feels this meeting was extensive, cordial, and productive. He looks forward to the summit meeting with President Gorbachev and to this afternoon's discussions between Secretary Baker and the Foreign Minister.

Note: Press Secretary Fitzwater read the statement during his daily press briefing, which began at 1:10 p.m.

Remarks and a Question-and-Answer Session With Members of the American Society of Newspaper Editors

April 6, 1990

The President. To President Ghiglione and distinguished guests, thank you very much. It's a pleasure to be here. I see Hans-Dietrich Genscher here, the Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, and I want to single him out and salute him and tell him how much I value the most cordial relations between the Government of the Federal Republic and the Government of the United States of America. And this man has done an awful lot to make those relations better. So, Hans-Dietrich, glad to see you here, sir.

You all understand our system, so I'm looking around to see if I see any Members of Congress to salute. [Laughter] But they

adjourned and have all taken off for some exotic place, I'm sure. But I am told that the Governor of the State of Michigan is here, or was to be here. But if he is, I want to pay my respects to Governor Blanchard and all the distinguished guests.

Look, my remarks will be short. After all, ours is the Information Age, so I thought I'd leave sufficient time for questions and answers. But let me just talk for a few minutes about how, as information travels from one place to another in the blink of an eye, our world has become even smaller; so that what happens in Texarkana affects Tokyo or Tbilisi. Like you, I find the Information Age fascinating. Its consequences are many,

from the growing global demand for a safe and clean environment to nations uniting against the scourge of crime and drugs. The Information Age has helped liberty spread from Nicaragua to the heart of Central Europe—what I call the Revolution of '89. For as people come to know more of the free world, they demand their own world of freedom: free elections, free markets, free will unhampered by the state.

As you know, I met this morning with Foreign Minister Shevardnadze, and Lithuania was the key point of discussion. I reiterated the strong United States view that the issue must be dealt with through peaceful means. And we support the right of the Lithuanian people to self-determination. We have never recognized the forcible incorporation of the Baltic States into the Soviet Union. And I told Minister Shevardnadze that this is an issue that could adversely affect the prospects for progress in these important U.S.-Soviet relations. And I urged the Soviet Union to begin a good-faith dialog with Lithuania.

We want, and we believe the Soviets want, to make further progress in U.S.-Soviet relations. And we're working toward important agreements in the area of arms control and to make progress on human rights and the solution of these regional conflicts. I asked him to convey to President Gorbachev that I am looking forward to his visit to the United States at the end of May. This is an important time for discussion and dialog.

America's newspapers, of course, will report the news of this morning's meeting, just as they have for centuries, telling the truth, informing the public as fairly and responsibly as possible, and letting the chips fall where they may. And I know that the best example of today's Information Age will continue to be a free press.

What makes the Revolution of '89 so unprecedented is that at last an increasing number of foreign journalists are also free as well as able to write the truth without censorship or without fear—reporters, commentators, and editors abroad who have gone from instruments of the state to servants of the people.

Let me take a moment to note one journalist who is not free and who is in our

thoughts. Of course, I'm talking about Terry Anderson, and we hope and pray that he will soon be free. And he, more than anyone, would be moved by the men and women who in 1989 and '90 have upheld the tradition of a courageous free press.

In Czechoslovakia, a playwright becomes President. Both his Foreign Minister and chief spokesman are former journalists persecuted by the Communist regime for years.

In Colombia, the respected editor of *El Espectador* is slain by assassins, but the murdered editor's brother becomes publisher and vows to fight—and does. "We cannot back down," he says. A bomb last year injured over 70 employees of that same newspaper, and most of its facilities were wiped out, totally destroyed. But the next day, an edition hits the streets, printed by a competing paper's facilities. The front-page headline says, "We Will Continue"—and they do. And let me commend those U.S. papers which bought ads in that paper to show support.

And in Nicaragua, Violeta Chamorro, former editor, wife of a murdered publisher, becomes President in certifiably free elections—President of the land that they love. Freedom of the press begets freedom of people.

This week, our talks with Japan focused on another aspect of freedom: the ability of people to trade and invest as they wish. This morning I read a quote by a Japanese businessman that demonstrated this point. He was talking about the essence of private enterprise: competition. What the Americans are saying, he said, about keeping prices low and quality high—they are talking about democracy.

Last night Japan and the United States released that interim report on our Structural Impediments Initiative designed to remove structural barriers to trade in both countries. This SII is a unique undertaking and reflects enormous amounts of hard work on each side. The Government of Japan and Prime Minister Kaifu—and I salute him—have shown true leadership. And the Prime Minister, in particular, deserves major credit. He made success on trade and economic negotiations with us his

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top priority, and in 1 month, we have had real success.

For the first time, Japan has committed to removing a broad array of structural barriers that constrain trade and impede imports. For its part, the United States will continue to address the structural issues identified by Japan by improving the competitiveness of our own economy—because structural problems are deeply ingrained in both economies.

Complete results will not come quickly, therefore, but they can and they must come. Neither the Japanese consumer nor the American people will be convinced that progress is at hand until they see concrete results. And this interim report shows not only substantial progress on trade issues but is an important way station leading to a strengthened U.S.-Japan relationship.

The Information Age has served as a catalyst of cooperation, a conduit of knowledge, and an advocate of freedom. As events of the past year have shown, the free press represents the very essence of that age, and you've helped write the first draft of history and breathed new life into democracy.

And for that, I thank you and congratulate you on this significant anniversary. God bless you all. Many thanks for inviting me. And now to the fun part. [Laughter]

Press Coverage of U.S. Troops in Combat

Mr. Ghiglione. The President has agreed to take questions. As is quite clear, members of the society only may ask questions. Please step up to one of the floor mikes, and please identify yourself by your name and your newspaper. If I may exercise the presidential prerogative, Mr. President, and ask the first question.

Given that the experience of the press pool in Panama again proved that this arrangement for covering the early stages of a military action is not working, and given that Secretary Cheney essentially told this society on Wednesday that the issue is closed, would you be willing to ask the Secretary to meet with ASNE and other press representatives to forge a plan that will work? And how soon? [Laughter]

The President. Sure. Knowing Dick Cheney, I expect he'd welcome such a meeting. But if there's any complications, I

will encourage him to do it. And we ought to talk about a wide array of things on that press pool. I notified the Members of Congress at the time, or just before the operation began, and one of them told me that he'd already received a call from a great paper asking him about this. The person that called him had a compadre on the pool who had felt free to tell this person about it, and that person had notified a very important Member of Congress before the President could.

So, I think we should have some discussions. And I think, for those who were in the press pool and felt that they weren't given access, we certainly ought to go the extra mile to see that they get access when they get there. When you're involved in a combat situation, I don't need to tell people in this room there are constraints. But, yes, I'd welcome such a meeting, and I'd be very anxious to hear how it comes out. But I expect Dick will be glad to do it. And I want to commit my man, Marlin Fitzwater [Press Secretary to the President], to attend over there, too, because we are trying. And heaven knows, we can use some suggestions.

Middle East Peace Process

Q. Mr. President, this is a followup to a question I asked you in December here at a meeting of editors—[laughter]—in which your answer was that the United States definitely was not going to try to pressure Israel to negotiate with the PLO. Some people seem to see signs now that this government is pressuring Israel by trying to establish linkages between aid and the Israeli Government's performance. And also, there is speculation that President Carter's meeting the day before yesterday with Mr. Arafat [Palestine Liberation Organization leader] and Mr. Mitterand [President of France], at which Mr. Carter was given an oriental rug by Mr. Arafat, that this had the blessing of your administration. I wonder if you would care to comment on these speculations.

The President. Let me—and if I miss one, why, help me out. [Laughter] On President Carter, he was not acting with the blessing of, nor disapproval of, or anything else of the administration. He was acting in this

meeting on his own. I knew nothing about it. And certainly the former President should be free to do his thing. That's exactly what he's doing.

In terms of pressuring Israel to meet with the PLO, that is not true, either. And there is no evidence to support the allegation that I sometimes hear that we are pressuring.

What I would like Israel to do is to meet under the Baker plan and discuss peace, and I'd like to see that happen. And nobody's tied any aid into that, and for that we get some criticism. I have no intention of tying aid into it, but I will keep reiterating that, my support for the Baker plan, the Shamir plan, the Mubarak plan, all of which are really basically one and the same thing. But one of Israel's fears was that they would be compelled to talk to the PLO, and we have made very clear to them in detailed negotiations that that was not the case.

Did I leave out one part?

Q. No, that's all.

The President. Okay, sir.

Military Base Closings

Q. Rather than asking you something difficult about catching bluefish off the Maine coast, let me try to focus on something simpler, such as the downsizing of the U.S. defense economy. What responsibilities do you think the Federal Government has to places like Saco, Kittery, and Bath, Maine, for retraining and retooling as the need for guns and ships diminishes?

The President. I'm a strong believer in the Job Training Partnership Act. I think the Federal Government does have a role in retraining. I think it's been clearly set out by our very able Secretary of Labor. But I'll say this: One of the most difficult things there is—as you're trying to get control of defense costs—is to close a base, because instantly the most committed dove becomes the most flaming hawk if the base is in his or her district.

And what I'm encouraging people to do is to look at what's happened where bases and facilities have closed, and for the most part, I think you'll find that the economy compensates and takes care of people. But training should be a very important part of it. That gets me to the fundamental point that you're not going to get job opportunity

in a stagnant economy or in an economy that is in recession. So, a fundamental obligation on a President is to keep this longest peacetime expansion in history going.

But I don't worry too much about when a person is put out of work by a defense contract provided the overall economy is sound, because I think history shows the economy can absorb an awful lot of people in very different enterprises.

So, we'll keep on trying to close facilities that aren't needed, don't have priority; and it is very difficult to do that. But I know this area you're talking about. I think some areas in New England have been adversely affected, not necessarily by defense cuts. And I do think we have a role in job retraining.

Soviet-U.S. Summit

Q. Will you bring Gorbachev to Kennebunkport?

The President. I'm not sure. Well, we haven't made any determination on that. We've set the dates for this summit, and most of the summit will clearly be in Washington, DC. But beyond that the agenda, the timeframe, is open.

Lithuania and Panama

Q. After this nation has invaded a sovereign nation—Panama—aren't we being a little bit hypocritical telling the Soviet Union what to do in Lithuania?

The President. No, I don't think so, and I don't think we are telling them what to do. We're telling them what not to do. [Laughter] We're telling them what not to do, and that is: Don't use force. Do what you yourselves say you want to do—dialog, discuss, do not use force—because we have an awful lot at stake in the U.S.-Soviet relationship, an enormous amount at stake. It gets into arms control; it gets into human rights, the exodus of Soviet Jews; it gets into regional questions. And this is a major relationship that affects the lives of people all over the world.

I see the able Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic nodding. And I'm not going to violate a confidence, but he points out to me how important this relationship is in arms control and on the peace of an

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Q. Mr. marks to China th call a co Chinese now have they rett you willi guarante status on the Exec you veto this subj

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emerging democratic Europe and everything else. So, I want to keep that going. So, we're not dictating or attempting to. We couldn't do it anyway. But we are saying that we want it to be peaceful.

Of course, the Panama—I think that when you see democracy working and you see the tremendous support for what happened, you see the will of the people that was expressed in free democratic elections, and then had that will aborted by a dictator—why, I think that situation speaks for itself. My only hope is that we can move briskly forward and help that democracy, because the Congress got out of town without appropriating the funds that I wanted to see brought to bear on helping the people finalize and make more formal their democracy.

Chinese Immigration Relief

Q. Mr. President, you refer in your remarks to the Revolution of 1989, but in China there was what some people would call a counterrevolution. Do you think the Chinese students who are in this country now have a legitimate fear for their safety if they return to China? And if you do, are you willing in some more formal way to guarantee that they will have an indefinite status on their visas, perhaps in the form of the Executive order you talked about when you vetoed the congressional legislation on this subject?

The President. First, I don't know that I know the answer, but some might. And that's why I took far-reaching action that went well beyond the Pelosi bill. And I'm confident that it was the right thing to do.

You raise a technical question that is now being raised about whether I—I did say I was going to have an Executive order, and what we had was an Executive directive from the President. But I'll tell you what I am going to do. First of all, there are two provisions out there that I want to expand on. And I will have an Executive order, and it will direct the Attorney General to extend the deferral of enforced departure for Chinese nationals which is currently scheduled to expire on June 5th. This was not covered under the Pelosi bill, and it takes care of the hypothesis in your questions, because we don't want to take a

chance on somebody being mistreated, brutalized if you will. And so, I think that will be helpful.

The second one is directing that steps be taken to alleviate concerns that have arisen recently about the revocation by the Chinese Government of passports belonging to Chinese nationals. This is a technical INS, Immigration Nationalization Service, question that's come up. So, these two provisions will be in the Executive order. And, then, to allay any concerns and some of these allegations against us, I will put into the Executive order all of the provisions that were in the Presidential directive that we immediately put into effect and that has been implemented by the Attorney General. And I think that will certainly convince people, those that might be skeptical, that I have every intention of keeping my word. We have kept it by this Presidential directive. But I did say Executive order, so this will formalize it in an official Executive order fashion.

Q. May I follow up briefly, sir? Would the terms of whatever this instrument is say that this is open-ended and indefinite, or will it be a postponement for a fixed period of time?

The President. Well, there are a whole bunch of provisions. This one I referred to will extend it from June 5th to 1994. I believe it's January 1st, 1994.

Federal Budget Deficit

Q. Good afternoon, Mr. President. On the outside chance that I would have an opportunity to ask a question today, I made an impromptu visit with about 30 of our readers, to ask them if they were here personally, what they might ask you. And almost invariably, they were concerned about the deficit. Why, they want to know, does it seem that everybody's talking about it, but nobody seems to be able to do anything about it?

The President. Well, we're trying to do something about it. The next move is up to the Congress. Under the law, they should have budgets by the budget committees on April 1st. Regrettably, April 1st has passed, and the Congress has not put their proposal on the table. But then, when that is done—

and I think the committees will be addressing themselves to that, both the budget committee of the House, budget committee of the Senate—when they do that, then there will inevitably follow negotiations that hopefully will lead to a guarantee of the budget deficit going down.

But let me take this occasion to tell you one of the concerns I've got. We've got a lot of people around Washington that are saying, hey, why don't you raise taxes? Last week alone, we asked for a supplemental on Nicaragua and Panama and included in there were \$2 billion of spending that we did not request. We asked for clean air and there were some things we had to give on there that resulted in a great deal more spending. And there was another—another provision, one other piece of legislation—I'm trying to think what it was—last week that added—three pieces of legislation—substantially to spending.

And so, any agreement to get this budget deficit down is going to have to have some power in the Presidency of somewhere to guarantee that spending will be reduced. I use the Nicaragua-Panama as a clean shot. We feel there was an emergency there—to help these two democracies. We went up there with, what I would recall, laser-like approach, and you find that the bill is increased by about \$2 billion. So, I would like to get the deficit down. Thank God we have a growing economy; the problem would be a lot worse if we didn't. But that's where it stands, and I think after I hear from these two committees what the Congress is willing to do, why, then we can have some serious negotiations about it.

Security Leaks

Q. Mr. President, I'd like to ask a question about leaks—not the vegetable. [Laughter] Last year the Justice Department decided to take a tough stand on leaks and to aggressively investigate them with an eye toward prosecution. Since then they've launched several unsuccessful leak probes, including one much-publicized one—cost almost a quarter of a million dollars and used 11 FBI agents for several months, but proved inconclusive.

Isn't it time to put the taxpayers' money to better use and lighten up on these inves-

tigations?

The President. That one has been unsuccessful. In that one, the interests of a Member of Congress were severely damaged, I think, and he felt so. And so, a legitimate attempt was undertaken to try to see that there not be any breaches of this nature. But I'll tell you this, chasing down leaks is pretty hard to do, extraordinarily hard to do. I don't think we've had any that are egregious to our fundamental national security interests. There may be some, but I can't cite some examples for you.

So, I don't think we want to be frivolous in this, but I believe that some things should be protected, and sometimes they say, well, I'm too secretive. But I don't accept that as a serious allegation. I don't know how to answer your question. I mean, if there's something really bad, why, I think we ought to find out what happened and punish the person that does something, if it's against the law, certainly.

But in this case, spent \$250,000—you're telling me—and didn't get anywhere, well, I can't be defending that as particularly prudent use of the taxpayers' money.

Q. Are you consulted before they decide to open an investigation on a leak?

The President. I was certainly consulted on that one and strongly supported the Attorney General of the United States.

Offshore Oil Drilling

Q. Mr. President, a lot of us in Florida are concerned with offshore oil drilling. A lot of us would like to see a permanent ban. Would you discuss your position on this?

The President. My position is, there shouldn't be a permanent ban on offshore drilling because then I would be compelled to ask the question: Where do we get the energy to keep this country going and to keep the working man and woman at work and heat the homes? So, I don't think there should be a ban, and I don't want to see the United States become increasingly dependent on foreign oil. We're up close to 50 percent right now. And some remember in this room when we had some real problems getting oil from the Persian Gulf for one reason or another.

Having said that, I think there will defi-

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nitely be bans on certain environmentally sensitive areas. And what I don't understand is when a tanker bringing oil into California goes aground, people stop saying, hey, this proves you shouldn't have offshore drilling. I mean, do they want to ban tankers, too?

So, what we're trying to do—you're from Florida, I'll tell you—is to try to redefine sealanes so to protect the environmentally sensitive Everglades, in this case, and to not drill in areas that are highly sensitive environmentally. You're looking at a bone fisherman, one who likes to go down there and will be in a couple of weeks down at Islamorada. And I know enough about the Everglades and have been briefed enough on the environment of the Everglades to know that that ecological balance is highly sensitive. So, we will be announcing a policy that prohibits drilling in certain highly sensitive areas that will not ban—your question was broad, you didn't say just in Florida, you said offshore drilling—and we're not going to ban offshore drilling. It has been proved in my part of the country that offshore drilling can be done compatibly with sound environmental practice.

Negative Political Campaigning

Q. Mr. President, many people felt that your 1988 campaign was excessively negative. In fact, some people felt that the Willie Horton commercial was patently racist. There's a move in this country now to try to combat negative campaigning. David Broder has called it a genuine rebellion against the cheapening of our politics. And I think there are major conferences planned this year at University of Pennsylvania and Harvard.

My question is, are you aware of this movement, do you encourage it, and would you respond to it in your next campaign?

The President. I'm not aware of the conference he's talking about; I'm aware about the allegations. You repeated one. My campaign ad didn't happen to be a campaign ad by the Bush campaign that you're referring to. So, we've got to get the facts out there and deal from facts. But I'm against censorship. I think it would be extraordinarily difficult to censor. You wouldn't want it for your paper, and I don't want it for the cam-

aign. And if there's a way to improve the quality and decency of campaigns, I'm all for it.

Q. Well, there's no suggestion of censorship here, just an appeal to more ethical campaigning.

The President. That would be fine. You might start with the Democrats in Texas. [Laughter] How come you didn't mention that one? I mean, I think there's a myth abroad, and people didn't want to look at the real issues. And I refuse to plead guilty to some of the charges made by, I think, rather biased sources suggesting that the campaign was something that was unique in its ugliness.

Access to Federal Information

Q. Mr. President, most of us in this room share your admiration for the benefits of a free and aggressive and an active press, and yet most of us in this room over the past few months, to name a period of time, have had great difficulty in prying information out of the Federal Government. In fact, there are many of us in this room who believe that the Federal Freedom of Information Act simply does not work.

We are faced repeatedly with delays of weeks or months or sometimes even years. We have filed countless lawsuits trying to get information about worker safety or the environment. Will you use the benefits of presence and power of your office to try to help us to report to the American people what our government is doing by improving the Federal Freedom of Information Act?

The President. I'm not sure I know enough about the mechanics of it, but yes, I would be interested if there are things we can do to streamline it and to make it more efficient because the law was passed to facilitate the distribution of information. And if that's not working, I think we should take a look at it. But I'm just not familiar with enough of the details of it to know wherein these delays take place, wherefrom these delays stem.

Q. I can almost assure you that we will be happy to provide you with those details.

The President. All right. I hope I agree with you because maybe we can get some

headway, then, on this question.

Lithuanian Independence

Q. Mr. President, with the foreign press thrown out of Lithuania, the world's eyes and ears, so to speak, removed, what reasons do we and you have to believe President Gorbachev will do what he says and work to a peaceful resolution of the crisis?

The President. I'm not sure I can answer that question. But I know what I can do as President of the United States, and that is to encourage in every way possible through talks like we had today, through talks like I will be having in a couple of months with Mr. Gorbachev—encourage that kind of performance and encourage access, encourage permission to permit a free press to come there. And that's what we can do. And that's what I will do because I'm strongly in favor of fully open reporting.

I heard him ask the question. I unfortunately didn't hear the answer today; they asked him about that. But I do think that freedom of the press in these places is part of the new wave of democracy and freedom. And some formerly closed societies are going to have to adjust to it. So, I hope that I can be helpful by dealing with the top Soviet leaders and encouraging them to permit what most democracies take for granted: a free and open press. And I will try hard on that.

Cuban Detainees

Q. Mr. President, there are currently about 1,200 Cuban detainees being held in maximum security penitentiaries around the country who have not committed crimes in the United States. They are in administrative limbo. Do you plan to do anything about those situations? Some of

them have been held for as long as 8 years.

The President. I must confess I don't know about that. Detainees in what sense? Detained for what?

Q. They are under the INS being held as detainees. Their status is the same as if they were still floating around in boats off the coast.

The President. Are these people from the Mariel boat lift or something of that nature?

Q. Yes.

The President. They're in jail?

Q. They're in Federal penitentiaries held under lockdown 24 hours a day.

The President. I'm familiar with some that are held, but I must say for innocent people being held, that I'm not familiar with that. So, now I will make sure to look into that one, too. But I know that there are some in the Federal prison in Atlanta who are criminal elements who had full access to the American law, but are still there and probably will be unless the return program works. And we've tried to return to Castro—in fact, some have gone back—but I think you're talking about a broader category of presumably innocent people. I'm embarrassed to say I don't know the details of that.

Well, in any event, thank you all very much. I've enjoyed being with you.

Note: The President spoke at 2:30 p.m. in the Grand Ballroom at the J.W. Marriott Hotel. In his remarks, he referred to Terry Anderson, the Associated Press reporter who was kidnaped in Beirut, Lebanon, on March 16, 1985. Loren Ghiglione, president of the society, introduced the President and acted as moderator during the question-and-answer session.

Remarks at the 25th Anniversary Celebration of President Lyndon B. Johnson's Inauguration

April 6, 1990

Welcome. Well, what a wonderful reunion. And thanks, first, to the family, especially our esteemed friend, Lady Bird John-

son; as well as her daughters, Lynda and Luci; and the grandkids: Lynn, Nicole, Rebekah, Claudia, Catherine, and missing in

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* Denotes new member

ALABAMA

Brown, Donald A. (Hamah), The News, Tuscaloosa
Distelheim, Joseph S., The Star, Anniston
Gaultney, I. Bruce, The Times Daily, Florence
McCauley, Patrick E. (Jean), The Times, Huntsville
Scarritt, Thomas V., The News, Birmingham
Taylor, Thomas A., III (Sandra), The Press Register, Mobile
Woodward, J. Lee (Gayle), The News, Huntsville
*Wright, Thomas G. (Regina), The Daily, Decatur

ALASKA

Murray, J. Randolph, The Times, Anchorage
Weaver, Howard C. (Barb Hodgin), The Daily News, Anchorage

ARIZONA

Murphy, Pat, retired, Paradise Valley
Oppedahl, John F., The Arizona Republic, Phoenix

ARKANSAS

Dhonau, Jerry F., retired, Little Rock
Patterson, Hugh B. (Olivia), retired, Little Rock

CALIFORNIA

Allison, Larry (Patricia), The Press-Telegram, Long Beach
Amari, Jane, The Daily News of Los Angeles, Woodland Hills
Anderson, N. Christian (Aletha), The Orange County Register, Santa Ana
Ault, Phillip H., retired, Claremont
Bentley, Robert (Jeanne), The Californian, Bakersfield
Bhatia, Peter K. (Liz Dahl), The Bee, Sacramento
*Bronstein, Phil (Bette), The Examiner, San Francisco
Coffey, C. Shelby, III (Mary Lee), The Times, Los Angeles
Day, Anthony (Lynn), retired, Los Angeles
Doyle, Kevin T. (Jenny), The Peninsula Times-Tribune, Palo Alto
Favre, Gregory (Bea), The Bee, Sacramento
German, William (Gertrude), The Chronicle, San Francisco
Guthman, Edwin O. (Diane), retired, Pacific Palisades
*Haswell, T. Clayton, The Contra Costa Times, Walnut Creek
Hays, Howard H., Jr., retired, Riverside
Ingle, Robert D., The Mercury News, San Jose
Kees, Beverly, The Bee, Fresno
Keyes, Sandra E., The Press-Telegram, Long Beach
Klein, Herbert G. (Marge), Copley Newspapers, San Diego
Kyse, Bruce, The Press Democrat, Santa Rosa
LaMont, Sanders H., The Bee, Modesto

Laventhol, David A., The Times Mirror Company, Los Angeles
McQuern, Marcia A., The Press-Enterprise, Riverside
Newton, Eric, The Tribune, Oakland
Petersen, Richard K., The Times-Advocate, Escondido
*Schwadron, Terry, The Times, Los Angeles
Stogsdill, Carol A., Los Angeles Times, Costa Mesa
Zacchino, Narda C., The Times, Los Angeles

COLORADO

Ambrose, Morris J. (Fran), The Rocky Mountain News, Denver
Otto, Jean (Lee Baker), The Rocky Mountain News, Denver
Spencer, F. Gilman, The Post, Denver

CONNECTICUT

Brown, Judith W. (Heather Alling), The Herald, New Britain
Butler, David J., The Register, New Haven
MacChuggage, Reid, The Day, New London
Southerland, William C., The Republican-American, Waterbury
White, Barbara Comstock (Carter), retired, Meriden

DELAWARE

Freeman, Henry M., The News Journal, Wilmington

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Agres, Theodore J., The Washington Times
Downie, Leonard, Jr. (Gerry Rebach), The Washington Post
Graham, Donald E. (Mary), The Washington Post
Graham, Katharine, The Washington Post
Greenfield, Meg, The Washington Post
Howell, Deborah (Peter Magrath), Newhouse News Service
Hoyt, Clark, Knight-Ridder
Mears, Walter R., The Associated Press
Pruden, Wesley, The Washington Times
Shiner, Josette, The Washington Times
Silberman, Peter H., retired
*Stenberg, William, Thomson Newspapers
Thomasson, Dan K. (LaQueta), Scripps Howard News Service
White, Robert M. (Linda Grimsley), retired
Wilson, John M., The Washington Times

FLORIDA

Aguire, Horacio, Diario Las Americas, Miami
Baker, C.W., Knight-Ridder, Inc., Miami
Barnes, Andrew, The Times, St. Petersburg
Batten, James K. (Jean), Knight-Ridder, Inc., Miami
Black, Creed C. (Elsa), retired, Miami
Buckner, Jennie Rae (Steve Landers), Knight-Ridder, Inc., Miami

Christie, John T., The Sun-Sentinel, Fort Lauderdale
 Clifton, Douglas C. (Peg), The Herald, Miami
 Cryer, Eugene E., The Sun-Sentinel, Fort Lauderdale
 Davidson, Herbert M., Jr. (Julia Davidson), The News-Journal, Daytona Beach
 Davidson, Josephine Field, The News-Journal, Daytona Beach
 Fitzpatrick, Albert E., Knight-Ridder, Inc., Miami
 Foley, Michael F. (Kelly Ring), The Times, St. Petersburg ✓
 *Gailey, Philip L., The Times, St. Petersburg ✓
 Gibson, Malcolm D. (Joyce), The Sun, Gainesville
 Haile, L. John, The Sentinel, Orlando
 Haiman, Robert J. (Royce), The Poynter Institute, St. Petersburg ✓
 Healy, Jane E., The Sentinel, Orlando
 Hills, Argentina, retired, Miami
 Hills, Lee, retired, Miami
 Johnson, Ben, The Times, St. Petersburg ✓
 Johnson, Edward L. (Carole), New York Times Regional Group, Tallahassee
 Lawrence, David, Jr. (Roberta), The Herald, Miami
 Mathes, Mark, The Star-Banner, Ocala
 Mancker, Earl R., The Sun-Sentinel, Fort Lauderdale
 McFarlin, Diane H., The Herald-Tribune, Sarasota
 Perez, Louis M., The Ledger, Lakeland
 Roberts, Edwin A., The Tribune, Tampa
 Smith, Harrison (Dorothy), retired, Key Biscayne
 Verdecia, Carlos, El Nuevo Herald, Miami

GEORGIA

Carter, Don E., retired, Sea Island
 Johnson, Al, The Ledger-Enquirer, Columbus
 Martin, Ron, The Journal and Constitution, Atlanta
 McAlister, L. Durwood (Fay), The Journal, Atlanta
 Osteen, James R., The Gwinnett Daily News, Duluth
 Rosenfeld, Arnold (Ruth), Cox Newspapers, Atlanta
 Sitton, Claude F., retired, Oxford
 *Tucker, Cynthia A., The Constitution, Atlanta
 *Wooten, James R. (Ann), The Journal, Atlanta

HAWAII

*Hoff, David L., The Maui News, Wailuku
 Keir, Gerald J. (Karen), The Advertiser, Honolulu

IDAHO

Plathow, Roger D. (Pattie), The Post Register, Idaho Falls

ILLINOIS

Cunningham, Linda Grist, The Register Star, Rockford
 *Drake, Barbara Mantz, The Journal Star, Peoria
 Fuller, Jack (Alyce), The Tribune, Chicago

Lavine, John M., Newspaper Management Center, Evanston
 *Tyner, Howard A., The Tribune, Chicago
 *Wycliff, Noel D., The Tribune, Chicago

INDIANA

Caperton, Frank, The Star, Indianapolis
 *Cox, Betty L. Wells, The Post-Tribune, Gary
 Jackson, Bill D. (Jill), The Press, Evansville
 Jacobs, Harvey C. (Charlene), The News, Indianapolis
 Klugman, Craig, The Journal-Gazette, Fort Wayne
 Lyst, John H. (Sharon), The Star, Indianapolis
 Moscovitz, Raymond, Nixon Newspapers, Inc., Peru
 Mosher, Roger L. (Sherry), The News, Shelbyville
 Phillippi, Wendell C. (Barbara), retired, Indianapolis
 Schurz, James M., Schurz Communications, South Bend

IOWA

Cranberg, Gilbert (Norma), retired, Des Moines
 Overholser, Geneva, The Register, Des Moines
 Westphal, David L., The Register, Des Moines

KANSAS

Buzbee, Richard E. (Marie), The News, Hutchinson
 *Dill, Sherida, The Eagle, Wichita
 Ginn, John C., retired, Lawrence
 Seaton, Edward (Karen), The Mercury, Manhattan
 Seaton, Frederick D. (Callie), The Daily Courier, Winfield
 Walker, Barbara W. (David), The Gazette, Emporia

KENTUCKY

Hawpe, David V., The Courier-Journal, Louisville
 Powell, Wickliffe R., The Independent, Ashland

LOUISIANA

Amoss, Walter J. (Nancy Monroe), The Times-Picayune, New Orleans
 Forsyth, Malcolm (Francesca), The Times-Picayune, New Orleans
 Lightfoot, Linda C., The Morning Advocate, Baton Rouge

MAINE

Neavoll, George (Laney), The Press Herald, Portland
 Reynolds, V. Paul (Diane), The Daily News, Bangor
 Ureneck, Louis A., The Press Herald, Portland

MARYLAND

Carroll, John S. (Lee), The Sun, Baltimore
 Casey, Edward D. (Jackie), The Capital, Annapolis
 Davies, Michael J., The Sun, Baltimore

Harwood, Richard, retired, Bethesda
Horowitz, Robert S. (Sandy), retired, Bethesda
Jenkins, Ray, retired, Baltimore
Maloy, Richard J. (Bernice), retired, Bethesda
Roberts, Eugene L., retired, College Park
Sterne, Joseph R.L. (Barbara), The Sun, Baltimore

MASSACHUSETTS

Breisky, William J. (Barbara), The Cape Cod Times, Hyannis
Cattani, Richard J., The Christian Science Monitor, Boston
Caughey, Bernard W. (Terry), The Patriot Ledger, Quincy
Driscoll, John S., The Globe, Boston
Fanning, Katherine (Amos Mathews), retired, Boston
Foudy, James T., The Daily Hampshire Gazette, Northampton
Friedman, Arnold S. (Bette), The Union-News, Springfield
Ghiglione, Loren, The News, Southbridge
Goodman, Ellen, The Globe, Boston
Ketter, William B. (Phyllis), The Patriot Ledger, Quincy
Kovach, Bill (Lynne), Nieman Foundation, Cambridge
*McDermott, Larry, The Union-News, Springfield
Plante, William L. (Susan), retired, Newbury
Taylor, Benjamin B., The Globe, Boston
Walker, Ruth, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston
Winship, Thomas, retired, Boston

MICHIGAN

Claus, Marty, The Free Press, Detroit
Giles, Robert H. (Nancy), The News, Detroit
Kullenberg, Roger D. (Pat), The Gazette, Kalamazoo
Longstaff, Robert H. (Mary Joyce), The Times, Bay City
McGruder, Robert G., The Free Press, Detroit
Meriwether, Heath, The Free Press, Detroit
Mosby, James R. (Maggie), The Gazette, Kalamazoo
Petykiewicz, Ed W., The News, Ann Arbor → MICHIGAN
Petykiewicz, Sandra D., The Citizen Patriot, Jackson
Stroud, Joe H. (Kathleen Fotjik), The Free Press, Detroit
Winter, Ken, The News-Review, Petoskey

MINNESOTA

Kramer, Joel, The Star Tribune, Minneapolis
Lundy, Walker (Saralyn), The Pioneer Press, St. Paul
McGuire, Tim J., The Star Tribune, Minneapolis

MISSISSIPPI

Dunagin, Charles M. (Virgie), The Enterprise-Journal, McComb
Emmerich, John O., Jr. (Celia), The Commonwealth, Greenwood

MISSOURI

Dearmore, Thomas, retired, Springfield
Kennedy, George P., The Missourian, Columbia
Lipman, David, The Post-Dispatch, St. Louis
Lockwood, George (Eileen), The News-Press and Gazette, St. Joseph
Palmer, Cruise, retired, Kansas City
Woo, William F., The Post-Dispatch, St. Louis
Zeck, David A., The Star, Kansas City

NEBRASKA

Finney, Michael J., The World-Herald, Omaha
Howe, G. Woodson (Anda), The World-Herald, Omaha

NEVADA

Frederick, Sherman R., The Review-Journal, Las Vegas

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Pride, C. Michael, The Monitor, Concord

NEW JERSEY

Hall, David (Suzanne), The Record, Hackensack
Kraus, Albert L., retired, Westfield
Lass, E. Donald, The Asbury Park Press, Neptune
Newhouse, Steven, The Jersey Journal, Jersey City
O'Donnell, Laurence G., retired, Ridgewood
Ollwerther, W. Raymond, The Asbury Park Press, Neptune
Sims, Watson (Bettie), retired, Rocky Hill

NEW MEXICO

Gallagher, Timothy J. (Cheryl), The Tribune, Albuquerque

NEW YORK

Ahearn, William E., The Associated Press, New York
Archer, James M., NYTRNG News and Graphics Network, New York
Atkinson, Robert C., The Post-Standard, Syracuse
Boccardi, Louis D., The Associated Press, New York
Bosley, J. Scott (Carol), The Journal of Commerce, New York
Brown, Robert U., Editor & Publisher, New York
Bunn, Timothy D. (Nancy), The Herald-Journal and Herald-American, Syracuse
Ewing, George M., Sr. (M.M.), The Daily Messenger, Canandaigua
Frankel, Max, The Times, New York
Hamilton, David, Newsday, Melville
Herman, James P. (Janet), Ottawa Newspapers, Campbell Hall
Janensch, Paul, The Rockland Journal-News, West Nyack
Johnson, John B. (Catherine), The Daily Times, Watertown
Johnson, John B., Jr. (Susan), The Daily Times, Watertown
Jones, David R., The Times, New York

Kam, Peter R. (Karen House), The Wall Street Journal, New York
Kurfeld, James M., Newsday, Long Island
*Laline, Brian J., The Advance, Staten Island
Lee, John M. (Rebecca), The Times, New York
Marro, Anthony, Newsday, Melville
Nibley, Andrew, Reuters, New York
Pearlstone, Norman, The Wall Street Journal, New York
Phillips, Warren H., retired, New York
Siegal, Allan M., The Times, New York
Steiger, Paul E., The Wall Street Journal, New York
Topping, Seymour (Audrey), New York Times Company, New York
Willse, James, The Daily News, New York

NORTH CAROLINA

Blount, Thomas L. (Betty Lou), The Enterprise, High Point
Bowers, Ben J., The News & Record, Greensboro
Daniels, Frank A., III (Teresa), The News and Observer, Raleigh
DuBuisson, C. David (Allison), The News & Record, Greensboro
Goodman, Joseph C. (Ann), The Journal, Winston-Salem
Hawkins, William E.N. (Diane), The Herald Sun, Durham (DUKE)

NORTH DAKOTA

Dill, Joseph, The Forum, Fargo
Jacobs, Michael J., The Herald, Grand Forks
Paulson, John D. (Zoe), retired, Fargo

OHIO

Burleigh, William R., Scripps Howard, Cincinnati
Greer, Thomas H., The Plain Dealer, Cleveland
Hauke, Michael E., The Repository, Canton
Horton, Alan M. (Beverley), Scripps Howard, Cincinnati
Jennings, Max (Carol), The Daily News, Dayton
Lynch, Maxine, The Plain Dealer, Cleveland
Miller, Susan H., Scripps Howard, Cincinnati
Pennington, Clarence (Nancy), The Review Times, Fostoria
Scripps, Charles E., Scripps Howard, Cincinnati
Smith, Robert B., The Dispatch, Columbus
Walton, Thomas W., The Blade, Toledo

OKLAHOMA

Kelley, Ed (Carole), The Daily Oklahoman, Oklahoma City

OREGON

Hilliard, William, The Oregonian, Portland
Landamer, Robert M. (Sally), The Oregonian, Portland
Yack, Patrick A. (Susan), The Register-Guard, Eugene

PENNSYLVANIA

Giancarlo, Gene, Allentown
Hennigan, David M. (Mary), The Sunday News, Lancaster
Hetzel, Dennis R., The Daily Record, York
Kirkpatrick, John A., III, The Patriot-News, Harrisburg
Marcus, David J., The Daily Item, Sunbury
McGough, Michael P., The Post-Gazette, Pittsburgh
Mead, Edward M., The Morning News and Daily Times, Erie
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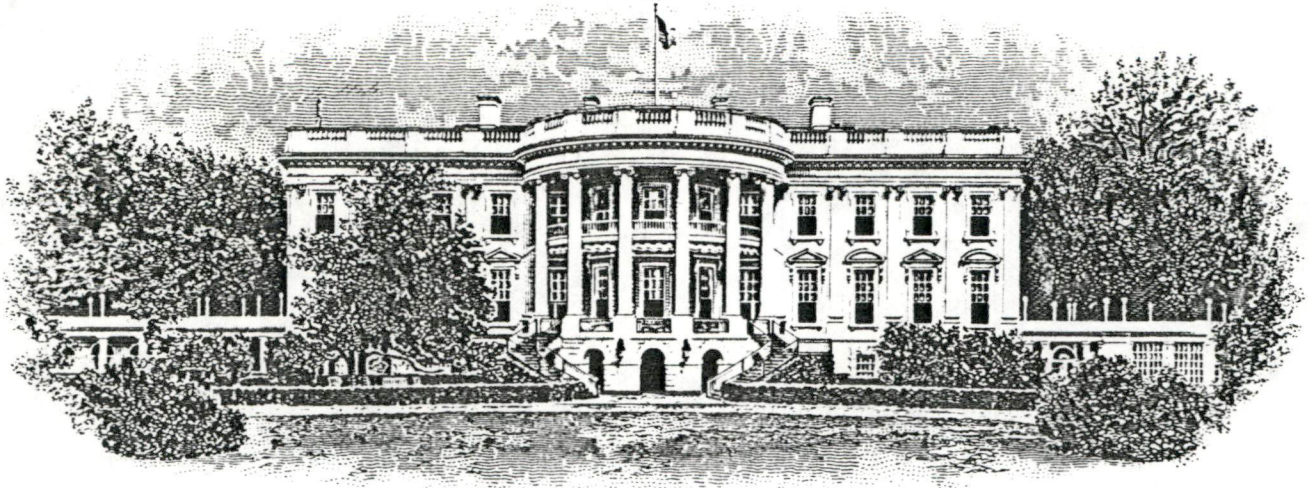
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March 28, 1992

ASNE APRIL 7-10 CONVENTION PRESS ADVISORY

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Two presidents, two presidential candidates, two ambassadors, two cabinet secretaries, the U.S. solicitor general, three mayors and four Olympic gold medalists will be among the distinguished speakers at this year's convention of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

President George Bush, Nicaraguan President Violeta Chamorro, Governor Bill Clinton, former Governor Jerry Brown, Japanese Ambassador Takakuru Kuriyama, Ambassador Andreas van Agt of the Commission of the European Communities to the United States, U.S. Secretary of Commerce Barbara H. Franklin, U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services Dr. Louis Sullivan, New York Mayor David Dinkins, Boston Mayor Raymond L. Flynn, Washington Mayor Sharon Pratt Kelly and Solicitor General Kenneth W. Starr will all address the 69th ASNE convention, April 7-10 in Washington, D.C.

About 700 editors, spouses, journalism educators and guests will attend the gathering, which will open Tuesday evening, April 7, with a reception at the National Gallery of Art. Most sessions will be at the JW Marriott Hotel, but Thursday morning attendees will visit either Howard or Georgetown universities. David Lawrence Jr., publisher of the Miami Herald, is president of ASNE, an organization of more than 900 directing editors of daily newspapers. Gregory Favre, executive editor of the Sacramento (Calif.) Bee, chairs the Convention Program Committee.

The focus of the Wednesday, April 8, program will be "Rethinking the Future of Newspapers." Deborah Tannen, author of the best-selling "You Just Don't Understand: Men and Women in Conversation," and Max Bazerman, author of "Negotiating Rationally," are among the experts in communications and management who will discuss trends affecting newspapers as a major information source and as an industry. A highlight of that day will be "A Conversation with Ben Bradlee and Kay Graham," which will be the luncheon session. Other major newspaper figures on the Wednesday program are Cathleen Black, president of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, and former ASNE president John Quinn.

On Thursday, April 9, convention-goers will spend the morning attending seminars and lectures at either Howard or Georgetown universities. Educators from those universities will join distinguished alumni and guests for the sessions. Mayors Flynn, Dinkins and Kelly and Dr. Sullivan will be on panels at Howard. Abner Mikva, chief judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, Solicitor General Starr and Talbot D'Alemberte, president of the American Bar Association, will participate in a session at Georgetown. President Bush will speak at the luncheon that day at the JW Marriott Hotel.

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Friday's convention program will begin with editors quizzing Bill Clinton and Jerry Brown and continue with sessions on "Exploration," "How the Business Community Views the Press" and "Intimidation of Journalists Abroad." President Chamorro of Nicaragua is the Friday luncheon speaker. She will be followed by afternoon sessions on "Sexual Harassment"; "America in the World Economy," at which ambassadors Kuriyama and van Agt and Secretary Franklin will speak; and a discussion of the Olympics with Olympic medalists Donna de Varona, Bruce Jenner, Sugar Ray Leonard and Cathy Turner.

The Society will also announce the winners of the Isaiah Thomas Newspaper History Preservation Prizes and honor the previously announced winners of this year's Distinguished Writing Awards. A daily convention newspaper, the ASNE Reporter, will be produced by a multicultural staff of college students.

During convention week, ASNE members will vote to fill seven seats on the board of directors and the board will elect new officers.

The convention's closing event will be a reception at the Organization of American States Building.

MEDIA COVERAGE

The JW Marriott Hotel, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20004, is the convention headquarters. The convention press chair is John Wilson, assistant managing editor, the Washington Times. For further information on the convention and press badges, journalists may come to the Commerce Room on the mezzanine level of Marriott beginning at noon Tuesday, April 7. The Marriott's telephone number is 202-393-2000.

Press headquarters in the Commerce Room will be open from noon until 5:30 p.m. on Tuesday and from 8 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Wednesday through Friday. Journalists are welcome to cover all general sessions, workshops, luncheon speakers and ASNE University Day. Members of the press must comply with the following ASNE policies:

- Press name badges will be issued to working journalists, representatives of the trade press (Editor and Publisher, presstime, News Inc., Publishers' Auxiliary, The Quill, Advertising Age, etc.); and full-time media reporters for the daily press. Members of the foreign press accompanying international speakers will also be issued credentials.
- Journalists should have Washington, D.C., police press credentials; Virginia or Maryland police press credentials; White House press credentials; or House or Senate press credentials. Other reporters, free-lancers or columnists should have a letter on letterhead from their editor or news director assigning them to cover the ASNE convention.
- ASNE members should be aware that they may not obtain press credentials to attend the convention as reporters. Non-members attending ASNE committee meetings must register and pay a fee if they wish to participate in any other convention activities.
- Everyone entering the meeting halls and luncheon halls must have a name badge.

* Sandra Mims Rowe, executive editor of the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot and Ledger-Star, will supervise the convention floor managers. They will control activities in the meeting rooms to minimize disruptions.

* Electronic media must get their audio feed from a mult box. There will be no exceptions and no microphones allowed in the meeting rooms. The media may substitute a pool mult box for the hotel's box, if they wish. If a pool arrangement is to be installed, ASNE must receive notification 24 hours in advance. Any additional microphones that are set up will be removed by hotel security personnel.

* Only ASNE members may ask questions during the question-and-answer sessions.

* Press photographers and camera crews will be permitted in front of the head table to take pictures for three minutes after each speaker begins his or her remarks. After that, the photographers must return to the rear of the hall. The three-minute limit will be strictly observed and will be enforced if necessary by floor managers. Photographers are asked to comply on a voluntary basis to avoid the embarrassment of being escorted to the rear of the hall.

Arrangements for the Wednesday and Friday general sessions in the Capitol Ballroom

1. Reporters may sit where they wish in the hall.
2. Television platforms and a mult box are available at the rear of the room.

Arrangements for the Wednesday-Friday luncheons in the Grand Ballroom

1. The working press is welcome to cover the speeches.
2. Those who wish to eat may purchase tickets at the ASNE registration desk. Journalists must have press badges in order to buy luncheon tickets and no free tickets are issued to the meal functions. Luncheon tickets are \$55. Waiters will not serve anyone without a ticket.
3. Television platforms will be erected at the rear of the room and the use of the mult box is required. Chairs will be available for members of the press around the periphery of the room.

Arrangements for sessions at Howard University and Georgetown University

1. Journalists must first obtain press badges from ASNE at the Marriott if they wish to cover any of the panels at the universities.
2. The rules for photographers listed above apply at the universities.
3. Mult boxes will be available at the rear of the rooms.
4. A television platform is available in Blackburn Center at Howard but not at Howard's Rankin Chapel or at Georgetown. If broadcasters need such facilities, they must contact Alan Hermsch of the Department of University Communications at Howard (202-806-0970) and Gary Krull, vice president for public relations at Georgetown (202-687-4327) at least 24 hours in advance of the session.

ACTS Inc. will make audiotapes of all convention sessions, lunches and workshops. Tapes, at \$10 each, will be available at the Marriott.

A detailed schedule follows.

Tuesday, April 7

5:45 p.m. — Buses begin shuttle service from Pennsylvania Ave. entrance of the Marriott

6 - 8 p.m. — Opening reception — National Gallery of Art West Building

Wednesday, April 8

7:30 - 8:45 a.m. — New members breakfast

7:45 - 8:45 a.m. Workshops

"Provoking Change" (Arranged by Small Newspapers Committee) — Hunter T. George, director of editorial development, Thomson Newspapers; C.W. Baker, vice president/news, Knight-Ridder, Miami; Judith Brown, editor and publisher, New Britain (Conn.) Herald; Susan Deans, editor, Myrtle Beach (S.C.) Sun News; Timothy Gallagher, editor, Albuquerque (N.M.) Tribune

"Covering the '92 Election: We Can Do It Better" — Bill Kovach, curator, Nieman Foundation; Phil Gailey, editor of editorial page, St. Petersburg (Fla.) Times; Deborah Howell, Washington bureau chief, Newhouse News Service; John Mashek, Washington correspondent, Boston Globe; Juan Williams, columnist, Washington Post

9 a.m. - 12:30 p.m. — General Session — **Rethinking the Future of Newspapers**

Dramatic narration on freedom. Rev. Wintley Phipps, pastor, Capitol Hill Seventh Day Adventist Church

→ "The Future for Newspapers," remarks by David Lawrence Jr., Miami Herald, ASNE President

"Face to Face: Race and Gender Communication in the Newsroom" — Rafael Gonzalez, lecturer at Northwestern's Newspaper Management Center and workshop leader on diversity; Tom Kochman, University of Illinois communication scholar and author of Black & White: Styles in Conflict; Deborah Tannen, Georgetown University Professor of Linguistics, and author of You Just Don't Understand: Men and Women in Conversation

"Building Community Connections" — Clarence Page, columnist, Chicago Tribune; Albert Johnson, executive editor, Columbus (Ga.) Ledger-Enquirer; David Mathews, president, Kettering Foundation; Burl Osborne, editor and publisher, Dallas Morning News; Neal Peirce, author/editor, The Peirce Report, Washington, D.C.; Sandra Mims Rowe, executive editor, Norfolk Virginian-Pilot and Ledger-Star; Howard Schneider, managing editor/news, Newsday, Long Island, N.Y.



President Bush



President Chamorro

12:30-1 p.m. — Cash Bar

1 p.m. — Luncheon — "A Conversation with Kay Graham and Ben Bradlee"

3:00 - 5:00 p.m. — General Session — **Rethinking the Future of Newspapers**

Remarks by Cathleen Black, ANPA President and CEO

"Negotiating Change" — Max H. Bazerman, professor at Northwestern's Newspaper Management Center and Kellogg Graduate School of Management and author of Negotiating Rationally

"Where Do We Go From Here?" — John C. Quinn, long-time Gannett editor and former ASNE president

Evening free

Thursday, April 9

7:30-8:30 a.m. — Retired Members Committee breakfast

7:45 a.m. — Buses depart for Howard and Georgetown

-- **HOWARD UNIVERSITY PROGRAM** --

8:30 a.m. — Continental breakfast

9 - 10:25 a.m. — Howard University Choir, Remarks by President Franklyn G. Jenifer

"Health Issues in the African American Community" — Dr. Charles L. Curry, professor of medicine, Howard; Dr. Alfred L. Goldson, professor and chairman, Department of Radiotherapy, Howard; Dr. Margaret Kadree, professor, infectious diseases, Howard; Dr. LaSalle D. Leffall Jr., professor and chairman, Department of Surgery, Howard; Dr. Louis Sullivan, Secretary of Health and Human Services

10:40-11:50 a.m.

"The Future of America's Cities" — Mayor David Dinkins, New York; Mayor Raymond L. Flynn, Boston, president of U.S. Conference of Mayors; Mayor Sharon Pratt Kelly, Washington; Ronald Walters, professor of political science, Howard; Robert L. Woodson, president, National Center for Neighborhood Enterprises

-- GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY PROGRAM --

8:30 a.m. — Continental breakfast

9 - 9:50 a.m. — Performance by "The Chimes" and "The Grace Notes"; Remarks by the Rev. Leo J. O'Donovan, S.J., president of Georgetown University

10 - 10:50 a.m. — Concurrent classes

"A Long-View Look at the Supreme Court" — Judith C. Areen, dean, Law Center, Georgetown; Talbot D'Alemberte, president, American Bar Association; Thomas Krattenmaker, prof., Georgetown Law Center; Abner J. Mikva, chief, U.S. Court of Appeals, District of Columbia; Kenneth W. Starr, U.S. Solicitor General

"The Changing World Order" — Rev. J. Bryan Hehir, Kennedy Professor of Christian Ethics, Georgetown; Ambassador Donald McHenry, Distinguished Research Professor of Diplomacy, Georgetown, and former U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations; Theodore Moran, Landegger Professor and director, Landegger International Business Diplomacy Program, Georgetown

11 - 11:50 a.m. — Concurrent classes

"Multiculturalism" — The Rev. Robert B. Lawton, S.J., Dean, College of Arts and Sciences, Georgetown; Joseph F. O'Connor, associate professor and chairman, Department of Classics, Georgetown; Frank M. Snowden Jr., adjunct professor of classics, Georgetown

"Rationing Health Care" — Dr. John M. Eisenberg, chairman, Department of Medicine, Georgetown; Judith Fedor, co-director, Center for Health Policy Studies, Georgetown; Dr. Seymour Perry, chairman, Department of Community and Family Medicine, Georgetown

Noon - Buses return to Marriott

12:30 - 1 p.m. — Cash bar

1 p.m. — Luncheon - President George Bush

3 - 5 p.m. — ASNE Committee Meetings

5:00 - 6:00 p.m. — ASNE women members reception

Friday, April 10

7:45 - 8:45 a.m. — Workshops

"Excellent Writing in Newspapers" — Karen Brown, associate, The Poynter Institute; ASNE Writing Awards Winners

"Muzzling Free Speech: Race, Hate and Sexual Innuendo" — Linda Grist Cunningham, Rockford (Ill.) Register Star; Jim Amoss, editor, New Orleans Times-Picayune; Geneva Overholser, editor, Des Moines (Iowa) Register; William Woo, editor, St. Louis Post-Dispatch

9 a.m. - Noon — General Session

"The Presidential Contenders" - Bill Clinton, governor of Arkansas; Jerry Brown, former governor of California

"Exploration" — Mike Anderson, executive director, National Congress of American Indians; Bruce Murray, professor of planetary sciences, California Institute of Technology, former director of NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratory; Herman Viola, director, Quincentennial program, Smithsonian Institution, Washington

"How Business Views the Press" — Herbert M. and Marion O. Sandler, co-chief executives, Golden West Financial Corporation, Oakland, Calif.; Stephen M. Wolf, chairman, president and CEO, United Airlines

"Intimidation of Journalists Abroad" — Isaac Bantu, Liberian journalist and Nicman Fellow; Francisco Santos Calderon, El Tiempo, Bogota, Colombia; Luis G. Cano, El Espectador, Bogota, Colombia

12:30-1 p.m. — Cash bar

1 p.m. — Luncheon — President Violeta Barrios de Chamorro of Nicaragua

3 - 5:15 p.m. — General Session

"Sexual Harassment" — Beverly Duck, president, and Evander Duck, vice president, Human X Factors, Inc., St. Petersburg, Fla.

"America in the World Economy" — Ambassador Andreas van Agt, head of delegation of the Commission of the European Communities to the United States; Michael Farren, Undersecretary of Commerce for International Trade Administration; Japanese Ambassador Takakuzu Kuriyama

"The Olympics" — Donna de Varona, Olympic gold medalist and ABC commentator; Bruce Jenner, Olympic gold medalist and NBC commentator; Sugar Ray Leonard, boxer, Olympic gold medalist; Cathy Turner, Olympic gold and silver medalist

5:45 p.m. — Buses begin shuttle service from Pennsylvania Ave. entrance of the Marriott

6 - 8 p.m. — Reception - Organization of American States

Saturday, April 11

9 a.m. — Departure for optional tour of the Virginia Wine Country

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS



Headquarters:

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 17004, Washington, DC 20041
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 Tel. (703) 648-1144 Fax (703) 620-4557

DAVID LAWRENCE JR.
 MIAMI HERALD
 President

SEYMOUR TOPPING
 NEW YORK TIMES CO.
 Vice President

WILLIAM A. HILLIARD
 PORTLAND OREGONIAN
 Secretary

GREGORY FAVRE
 SACRAMENTO BEE
 Treasurer

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS 1991-92

The American Society of Newspaper Editors is an organization of 1,000 editors of daily newspapers in the United States and Canada. Directing editors having immediate charge of editorial or news policies of daily newspapers and four wire services are eligible to join. ASNE was founded in 1922. Its principal purpose has always been to serve as a medium for exchange of ideas and the professional growth and development of its members.

Governance

ASNE is governed by a 20-member board of directors, who are elected by members for three-year terms. The directors, in turn, annually elect the Society's four officers.

1991-92 Committees

ASNE is a volunteer-run organization, and most of the work of the Society is accomplished by the standing committees. A brief description of the 16 current committees, including their projects, follows.

• **The Bulletin.** Published nine times yearly, The Bulletin is the nation's oldest journalism review. It is sent free to ASNE members and is available to non-members by subscription (\$20 1-yr.; \$35 2-yr.; \$45 3-yr.; \$25 per year foreign). The Bulletin Editorial Board is headed by Craig Klugman, Fort Wayne (Ind.) Journal-Gazette. ASNE also produces a monthly newsletter, The Editors' Exchange, through which editors share ideas about improving newspapers. (Subscription is \$24 for three years, \$60 outside the U.S. and Canada.)

• **Convention Program.** Gregory Favre, Sacramento (Calif.) Bee, chairs the Program Committee. Convention attendance is limited to ASNE members, their sponsored guests and journalism educators. Emphasis is on public issues and newsroom problems. The 1992 convention will be April 7-10 in Washington, D.C.

• **Education for Journalism.** This ASNE group works closely with journalism educators to strengthen journalism schools and the accreditation process. The committee and board of directors have taken strong positions supporting the established accreditation process for journalism schools, which requires students to obtain a broad

education, with considerable exposure to the liberal arts and sciences. The committee encourages newspapers to support J-schools financially, and it recommends that schools include news professionals among their full-time, tenured faculty. ASNE distributes information to help journalism schools set up visits by newsroom professionals. Previous projects included a major study of editors' views on journalism education and a guide for students on preparing for a career in newspapers. Robert G. McGruder, Detroit Free Press, chairs the committee.

• **Ethics.** The Ethics Committee has published a number of books and surveys examining the complex ethical decisions that journalists encounter in their work. ASNE's Statement of Principles is frequently consulted in matters of journalism ethics. Currently, the committee is looking into newsroom policies regarding community involvement by the news staff; advertorials; and selling of news space for weddings, anniversaries and obituaries. The Ethics Committee chair is Alan M. Horton, Naples (Fla.) Daily News.

• **First Amendment.** The committee's mandate is to focus the attention of the general public, through newspapers and all

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS CONSISTS OF THE OFFICERS AND THE FOLLOWING:

LARRY ALLISON
 Long Beach Press-Telegram

JAY AMBROSE
 Rocky Mountain News

N. CHRISTIAN ANDERSON
 Orange County Register

LINDA GRIST CUNNINGHAM
 Parsippany Daily Record

JOHN S. DRISCOLL
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 Orlando Sentinel

DONALD D. MARTIN

ACEL MOORE

IRENE C. NOLAN

BURL OSBORNE
 Dallas Morning News

JEAN OTTO
 Rocky Mountain News

GENEVA OVERHOLSER
 Des Moines Register

EDWARD BEATON
 Manhattan Mercury

1992
 1922
 70

of the media, on the free expression values embodied in the First Amendment during the year of the bicentennial of the adoption of the Bill of Rights. A national poll of 1,500 citizens was conducted testing attitudes on free expression rights. John Seigenthaler, Nashville Tennessean, is the chair.

• **Freedom of Information.** For many years the Society's Freedom of Information Committee has actively opposed secrecy in government and worked to open channels of official information at federal, local and state levels. Members of the FoI Committee frequently testify before Congress. Many of the activities of the committee are financed by ASNE's First Amendment Fund, to which members and their newspapers make voluntary contributions. Robert H. Giles, Detroit News, chairs the committee. ASNE legal counsel Richard M. Schmidt Jr. works with the committee and is available to ASNE members for consultation on libel and other press freedom issues. (See the concluding section of this summary.)

• **Future of Newspapers.** This committee explores news and editorial issues affecting the continuing health and vigor of a free and diverse press. A number of important reports have been published, including "Keys to our Survival," focusing on infrequent, at-risk and potential readers, using prototypes with five daily newspapers. N. Christian Anderson, Orange County Register, Santa Ana, Calif., chairs the committee. ASNE's committee is working closely with the ANPA Circulation and Readership Committee to develop a number of projects, including establishing a clearinghouse for marketing information; a future-oriented meeting with CEOs and innovative thinkers; a kids voting project; and regional circulation/readership conferences.

• **History and Newspapers.** This committee's goal is to promote the preservation of newspaper memorabilia. To encourage this, ASNE makes two Isaiah Thomas History Preservation Prizes each year. Another current project involves a critical history of the Society. Chair of this committee is Loren Ghiglione, Southbridge (Mass.) News.

• **Human Resources.** This committee produced a landmark study of the newsroom work force, "The Changing Face of the Newsroom," and a survey and resulting report on gays and lesbians in the

newsroom. The committee also examined how newspapers cover disability issues and how they employ people with disabilities in their newsrooms, and published a style book on writing about people with disabilities. Current projects include the revision and updating of a newsroom management handbook; distributing information on terms to use for people with disabilities; and a survey to determine the extent to which "sexual orientation" is included in newspaper non-discrimination policies. Marcia A. McQuern, executive editor, Riverside (Calif.) Press-Enterprise, chairs the committee.

• **International Communication.** ASNE's International Communication Committee represents American editors in international forums and supports world press freedom. The committee organizes fact-finding trips abroad for editors, including regular reciprocal visits with the USSR. A trip to South America in November is being organized. The ASNE International Journalism Exchange Program brings a dozen foreign journalists to the United States for training each year. The committee chair is Robert J. Haiman of The Poynter Institute in St. Petersburg, Fla.

• **Literacy.** ASNE's Literacy Committee develops projects in which the newsroom can address the illiteracy problem. The committee has sponsored seminars to help the newsroom do a better job of reporting literacy issues. The chair is Charles W. Johnson Jr., Nashville Tennessean.

• **Membership.** The Membership Committee solicits and screens member applications for submission to the board of directors. To join the Society, editors must meet the following criteria prescribed in the ASNE bylaws: "Persons of suitable qualifications who are directing editors having immediate charge of editorial or news policies of daily newspapers which, in the opinion of the directors, shall have attained adequate journalistic standards are eligible for membership. Membership shall also be open to directing editors of AP, UPI, Reuters, and Canadian Press." The ASNE bylaws also provide for a retired membership category and distinguished service members. ASNE dues for 1991 are \$425 for members from newspapers that are over 25,000 circulation, \$270 for editors of 10,000-25,000-circulation newspapers, and \$135 for editors of under 10,000-circulation papers. Retired member dues are \$60. There is a \$300 initiation fee for new

members from over-25,000-circulation newspapers. The Membership Committee is headed by William Ketter, Quincy (Mass.) Patriot Ledger.

• **Minorities.** ASNE has worked hard to increase the number of minority journalists in newspaper newsrooms. The Society's goal is to achieve representation of minorities in newsrooms equal to that in the general population by the year 2000, or sooner. ASNE monitors the employment of minorities through an annual survey of all U.S. newspapers. The 1991 survey shows that 8.72 percent of full-time professional newsroom employees are minorities. The Minorities Committee currently has a wide-ranging program to heighten industry awareness and increase the flow of minorities into journalism. Eight to twelve regional conferences for editors and aspiring minority journalists are scheduled each year.

Currently, more than a half million dollars is channelled into ASNE's minorities programs annually. Minorities Committee chair is David Hawpe, Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal.

• **Nominations.** Nominees for the board of directors are selected by the Nominations Committee, after careful study of members' qualifications, including service to the Society. Beverly Kees, Fresno (Calif.) Bee, is chair.

ASNE Foundation

The Society created a nonprofit foundation in 1979 to help fund worthy projects generated by ASNE committees and the ASNE Board. The Foundation's grants are supported by voluntary gifts from ASNE members, as well as grants from many of the nation's newspaper-related foundations. William Burleigh, Scripps Howard, is ASNEF president.

Headquarters, staff and legal counsel

ASNE headquarters in Reston, Va., handles the administrative work of the Society and is an information clearinghouse on a wide variety of questions and problems relating to newspapers. The staff is headed by Lee Stinnett, executive director. ASNE minority affairs director is Cornelius F. (Neil) Foote Jr., and Elise S. Burroughs is publications director. Christine Schmitt and Nancy Andiorio are administrative assistants and Suzanne Jenkins is secretary. Richard M. Schmidt Jr. of the Washington law firm of Cohn and Marks is ASNE legal counsel. His address is Suite 600, 1333 New Hampshire Ave. N.W., Washington, DC 20036. Telephone 202-293-3860, fax 202-293-4827. The ASNE mailing address is P.O. Box 17004, Washington, DC 20041. Telephone 703-648-1144, fax 703-620-4557.

• **Press, Bar and Public Affairs.** This committee, which works closely with the FOI group, has been effective in opening lines of communication between the press and the legal and judicial communities as well as the military. It strives to foster understanding and support of free-press principles among attorneys and judges, and to heighten awareness of editors to concerns of the bar and bench. A three-year project in the U.S. Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals, demonstrated the use of electronic dissemination of information to help daily newspapers do a better job of covering these important courts. The committee helps attune members of the bench to free press issues through a cooperative program with the National Judicial College in Reno, Nev., and the annual federal judicial conference. A major meeting dealing with military/press relations hosted by ASNE and RTNDA is taking place in October at The Freedom Forum. Chair of the committee is Tim J. McGuire, Minneapolis Star Tribune.

• **Writing Awards.** ASNE makes five awards annually to recognize outstanding writing in daily newspapers. The 1991 awards will cite high achievement in commentary, editorial writing, deadline writing, non-deadline writing, and short news writing. A book showcasing the entries of the Distinguished Writing Award winners is published each year by the Poynter Institute. Writing Awards Board chair is Ellen Goodman, Boston Globe.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS



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February 4, 1992

Mr. Tony Benedi
Scheduling Office
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. Benedi:

We were delighted to learn that President Bush has scheduled a speech before the ASNE convention, and I understand that Thursday April 9 or Friday April 10 are being considered. Of course, it would be helpful to have that decision as soon as possible so that we can confirm our other major speaker.

Since I wrote Dorrance Smith in January, there has been a slight shift in our program schedule. Our luncheons will begin at 1 p.m., rather than at 12:30. Therefore, the ideal schedule, from our point of view, would be for the president to begin to speak at 1:45 p.m. Usually, he has spoken for 15-20 minutes and has taken questions from the editors for another 15-20 minutes.

Q/A?

Due to the recession, we are uncertain about convention attendance this year. Generally, about 1,000 persons attend our Washington conventions. Our sense is that decisions will be made late this year, with editors hoping for an upturn before they commit to attend.

Please let me know if you have any questions or need additional information.

Best regards,

Lee Stinnett
Executive Director
Direct phone (703) 648-1145



Favre, Dorrance Smith

Windy!
Please send
an accept letter
for April 9th
lunch!
letter to David Lawrence

CONSISTS OF THE OFFICERS AND THE FOLLOWING:

- | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| GRIST CUNNINGHAM
Spartan Daily Record | JOHN S. DRISCOLL
Boston Globe | ALBERT E. FITZPATRICK
Knight-Ridder Inc. | ROBERT H. GILES
Detroit News | JANE HEALY
Orlando Sentinel |
| E. C. NOLAN
Louisville Courier-Journal | BURL OSBORNE
Dallas Morning News | JEAN OTTO
Rocky Mountain News | GENEVA OVERHOLSER
Des Moines Register | EDWARD SEATON
Manhattan Mercury |

LARI Long Beach
WILLIAM Quincy

PS1303

T9a

WH

THE
WIT & WISDOM
OF
MARK TWAIN

edited by Alex Ayres



A MERIDIAN BOOK

NEW AMERICAN LIBRARY

NEW YORK
PUBLISHED IN CANADA BY
PENGUIN BOOKS CANADA LIMITED, MARKHAM, ONTARIO

collecting tickets and Twain handed him two. "But where is the other passenger?" inquired the perplexed conductor.

"Oh, that's my friend's ticket!" Mark Twain replied in a loud voice. "He is a bit eccentric and likes to ride under the seat!"

EDITORS

How often we recall, with regret, that Napoleon once shot at a magazine editor and missed him and killed a publisher. But we remember with charity, that his intentions were good.

—Letter to Henry Alden, November
11, 1906

I am not the editor of a newspaper, and shall always try to do right and be good, so that God will not make me one.

—*Galaxy Magazine*, 1870

EDUCATION

The formal schooling of Samuel Clemens ended at the age of twelve when he was apprenticed to a printer in Hannibal. The education of Mark Twain continued, however, in riverboat cabins and silver mines and lecture halls and publishers' offices, everywhere he went, for the rest of his life. He said, "I never let my schooling interfere with my education."

Soap and education are not as sudden as a massacre, but they are more deadly in the long run.

—"Facts Concerning the Recent
Resignation," sketch, 1867

It is noble to teach oneself, but still nobler to teach others—and less trouble.

—"Doctor Van Dyke," speech, 1906

The self-taught man seldom knows anything accurately, and he does not know a tenth as much as he could have known if he had worked under teachers, and besides, he brags, and is the means

Lincoln, Abraham, Pres. U.S., 1809-1865.
H

t: THE
LINCOLN
ENCYCLOPEDIA

THE SPOKEN AND WRITTEN WORDS OF

A. Lincoln

ARRANGED FOR READY REFERENCE

COMPILED AND EDITED BY

ARCHER H. SHAW

With an Introduction by David C. Mearns
Assistant Librarian, Library of Congress

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY : NEW YORK

1950

—*Speech, Bloomington, May 29, 1856.* Lapsley II, 273.

3.—It strikes me there is some difference between holding a man responsible for an act which he has not done, and holding him responsible for an act that he has done.—*Debate, Quincy, Oct. 13, 1858.* IV, 285.

4.—I have said nothing but what I am willing to live by, and, if it be the pleasure of God, to die by.—*Speech, Independence Hall, Feb. 22, 1861.* VI, 158.

5.—In times like the present, men should utter nothing for which they would not willingly be responsible for through time and eternity.—*Second annual message, Dec. 1, 1862.* VIII, 126.

Retaliation—See also PORT PRIVILEGES, policy of retaliation.

Retaliation, haste in, to be avoided—We do not know today that a colored soldier, or white officer commanding colored soldiers, has been massacred [as reported at Fort Pillow]. We fear it—believe it, I may say—but we do not know it. To take the life of one of their prisoners on the assumption that they murder ours, when it is short of certainty that they do murder ours, might be too serious, too cruel a mistake.—*Speech, Baltimore, April 18, 1864.* X, 79.

Retaliation, to protect negro troops—See NEGRO TROOPS, protection of, 2.

Retreat, "last shriek on"—His [Seward's] idea was that it [preliminary Emancipation Proclamation] would be considered our last shriek on the retreat.—*To F. B. Carpenter, Feb. 6, 1864.* X, 2.

Revelation, no direct, expected—I hope it will not be irreverent for me to say that if it is probable that God would reveal His will to others on a point so connected with my duty [as in the issuance of a possible Emancipation Proclamation], it might be supposed he would reveal it directly to me; for, unless I am more deceived in myself than I often am, it is my earnest desire to know the will of Providence in this matter. And if I learn what it is, I will do it. These are not, however, the days of miracles, and I suppose it will be granted that I am not to expect a direct revelation.—*Reply to Chicago church committee, Sept. 13, 1862.* VIII, 29.

Revelations, Book of—See YOUNG AMERICA, longs for territory.

Revenge, to be avoided—In using the strong hand, as now compelled to do, the government has a difficult duty to perform. At the very best it will by turns do both too little and too much. It can properly have

no motive of revenge, no purpose to punish merely for punishment's sake. While we must by all available means prevent the overthrow of the government, we should avoid planting and cultivating too many thorns in the bosom of society.—*To Sec. Stanton, April 18, 1864.* Stern, 803.

2.—I wish you to do nothing merely for revenge, but that what you may do shall be solely done with reference to the security of the future.—*To Gen. Rosecrans, Nov. 19, 1864.* X, 274.

Revolution, American policy of nonintervention—That it is the duty of our government to neither foment nor assist, such revolutions [as that in Hungary] in other governments. That, as we may not legally or warrantably interfere abroad to aid, so no other government may interfere abroad to suppress such revolutions; and that we should at once announce to the world our determination to insist upon this mutuality of non-intervention, as a sacred principle of the international law.—*Resolutions for Hungarian freedom, Jan. 9, 1852.* Angle, 81.

Revolution, American sympathy for—That the sympathies of this country, and the benefits of its position, should be exerted in favor of the people of every nation struggling to be free; and whilst we meet to do honor to Kossuth and Hungary, we should not fail to pour out the tribute of our praise and approbation to the patriotic efforts of the Irish, the Germans and the French, who have unsuccessfully fought to establish in their several governments the supremacy of the people.—*Resolutions for Hungarian freedom, Jan. 9, 1852.* Angle, 82.

Revolution, constitutional substitute for—The right of peaceable assembly and of petition, and by Article Fifth of the Constitution, the right of amendment, is the constitutional substitute for revolution. Here is our Magna Carta, not wrested by barons from King John, but the free gift of states to the nation they create.—*To Alexander H. Stephens, Jan. 19, 1859.* Tracy, 127.

Revolution, nature of—It is a quality of revolution not to go by old lines or old laws; but to break up both, and make new ones.—*Speech in Congress, Jan. 12, 1848.* I, 339.

2.—Be not deceived. Revolutions do not go backward.—*Speech, Bloomington, May 29, 1856.* Lapsley II, 253.

Revolution, right of—Any people anywhere, being inclined and having the power, have the right to rise up and shake off the existing government, and form a new one that suits them better. This is a most valu-

The Miami Herald

A Knight-Ridder Newspaper

212030

Handwritten notes: "See... 198 cc M..."

David Lawrence Jr
Publisher and Chairman
(305) 376-3525
Fax (305) 376-8950

Handwritten notes: "4-6-90 mly Mc... 4-12-89 mly"

8

February 2, 1991

The Hon. George H. Bush
President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Please forgive the timing of this letter, but I agree with your assessment that life must go on as normal as possible during this period of war in the Persian Gulf, that we cannot become paralyzed as a nation.

And with that in mind, I wanted to extend an invitation to you to speak to the 1992 convention of the American Society of Newspaper Editors in Washington on Friday, April 10. But we want to make one change in the arrangement we have had in recent years. Our fondest hope for 1992 would be that we could return to the tradition of joining you and the First Lady at the White House and have you speak to us at our closing reception in your home.

→ Many of our members and spouses have never had the opportunity to visit the White House and, without fear of contradiction, I can say this certainly would be the highlight of our convention.

Our program chair, Executive Editor Gregory Favre of the Sacramento Bee, wrote to Marlin Fitzwater several weeks back and Marlin endorsed the idea with enthusiasm and sent the letter on to your scheduling office. Of course, ASNE would pay for the cost of the reception.

On behalf of the Society, I look forward to hearing from you and hope that your response will be a positive one.

Meantime, your son Jeb and I and a lot of other people are holding down the fort in Miami. Please come and visit...

In behalf of all Americans, you have our salute and our prayers.

Sincerely,

Handwritten signature: "Paul"

Dave Lawrence

cc: Gregory Favre
ASNE Executive Director Lee Stinnett

Handwritten signature in a box



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JW Marriott

JW Marriott Hotel. The most upscale convention hotel in Washington, D.C., with *the* premiere location on America's famous Pennsylvania Avenue. The hotel where *everything* is done with class...with elegance...with attention to your needs and comforts.

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The JW Marriott is also close and convenient to the Washington Convention Center (just four blocks away)... And Washington's National Airport (just 10 minutes away).

An extraordinary location for an extraordinary hotel.



A Marriott welcome in a capital city.



A Concierge Lounge with windows on Washington.



Service with a smile.



The White House, home to presidents, is within walking distance.

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CONVENTIONS.

JW Marriott

Upon your arrival at the JW Marriott Hotel, stand at the top of our four-story atrium. Note the marble and mahogany, the arches and artwork. One-of-a-kind rugs from the Orient. An atrium both magnificent and functional... each of its four levels designed to meet specific business needs... and together comprising a complete meeting and convention facility... registration and restaurants, meeting rooms and ballrooms just seconds apart. We have six elevators and a pair of escalators... designed to move you quickly and conveniently from one level to another.

And whether you are planning an annual meeting, a convention, or a corporate training session, our Convention Services and Catering Services Departments will coordinate your event from preregistration to podiums... from coffee breaks to closing banquets... and provide the business services you expect. You can also count on the latest in advanced sound systems... in-house audiovisual experts... rooms with completely unobstructed views.

Enter our lobby level from 14th Street.

Here you will find hotel registration... a hospitality desk... The Garden Terrace lounge... the hotel gift shop... and a colonnade to National Place with its 110 shops.

One floor below is our Pennsylvania Avenue entrance and restaurant level.

French and Oriental gourmet specialties... bountiful buffets... continental or complete breakfasts... full-service dining... a self-service deli and raw bar... and weather permitting—a sidewalk cafe.

The next floor below is an entire level of meeting space.

Ten completely private conference suites for groups of up to 70... plus a separate convention registration area and the office of our Catering Services Department.

Take the escalator down one more floor to our ballroom level.

A 13,680-square-foot Grand Ballroom and a 7,680-square-foot Capitol Ballroom... both functional and flexible... can be divided 12 different ways. Here, too, are two separate registration areas, ample pre-function space, and the office of our Convention Services Department.



A lobby radiating elegance... delivering convenience.



ACCOMMODATIONS AND
RESTAURANTS...
SATISFYING THE MOST
DISCERNING GUEST.

JW

All 773 luxurious rooms, including 51 suites, provide extras designed for you comfort...selected for your convenience. Tasteful, upscale furnishings...soundproof construction...the latest in fire protection and emergency evacuation systems. Extras like fresh flowers that accompany prompt room service. A Concierge Level for even greater luxury and privacy.

And when meals aren't a part of your meeting, our restaurants and lounge will entice everyone from early risers to elegant diners.

Celadon. Truly unique...intimate and elegant. French-Oriental cuisine...extensive wine selections...table-side service. Opened for lunch, dinner, and weekend brunches. (Seats 70) (Or reserve the *Celadon's* private dining room for groups up to 12.)

S.R.O. (or Standing Room Only). Stand-up, self-service Continental breakfast, deli lunches, seafood bar...after-hours drinks.

National Cafe. Upscale family dining. Breakfast, lunch, and dinner buffets as well as a complete menu featuring seafood and pasta. (Seats 160)

Garden Terrace. Breakfast omelettes-to-order, buffet lunches, afternoon tea, and light dinners in our spacious lobby lounge. (Seats 210)



Garden Terrace. Soft music...light dining...high tea and cocktails.



Celadon. Elegant service...exceptional cuisine...art from the Orient.



Residential Suites. Completing our facilities with the ultimate in elegance.



National Cafe. Upscale family dining and serve-yourself buffets.



Executive-tailored rooms... many overlooking Pennsylvania Avenue.

FACILITIES AND
CATERING THAT EXCEED
YOUR EXPECTATIONS.



One of the newest convention hotels in Washington, with the most comprehensive and elegant facilities in the area, the JW Marriott is uniquely equipped to handle all your meeting needs. We have more than 30,000 square feet of flexible meeting space.

Our Grand Ballroom accommodates 2,000 for receptions, 1,200 for banquets, and 1,600 theater style. It can be transformed into four completely private, soundproof rooms. Our Capitol Ballroom accommodates groups from up to 550 schoolroom style to 900 theater style and is divisible into eight individual rooms.

Behind the solid mahogany doors on our second atrium level are ten private and handsome conference rooms...with mahogany paneling, comfortable chairs, and individual controls for sound, light and comfort. These 700-square-foot rooms, including one that is tiered, are ideal for executive conferences, banquets for up to 50, or receptions for as many as 60.

Our catering abilities are just as impressive as our facilities. A culinary staff to custom design meals and banquets...create theme parties from casual Western to exotic Mediterranean. A banquet staff with expertise in both Russian and French service. And the linens, silver, and china to make every occasion a celebration.



Ten handsomely appointed executive meeting rooms.



The Capitol Ballroom...exceeding expectations for successful meetings.



Our Grand Ballroom... where the watchwords are elegance, excellence, and excitement.

WASHINGTON IS
GOVERNMENT AND
HISTORY... THEATERS,
SHOPS AND MUSEUMS.

JW Marriott

When the meetings are over, the JW Marriott Hotel promises easy access to all there is to see and do in the Nation's capital.

Follow the Colonnade from our lobby to The Shops at National Place. There you'll discover three levels of 110 shops and more than 18 restaurants and cafes...one-of-a-kind fashions, unique gifts, pottery and china, and foods to satisfy every craving, every taste.

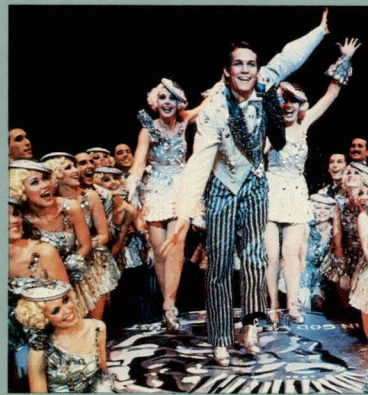
Step outside to Washington's theaters...the National Theater right next door...Warner's across the street...Ford's Theater just two blocks away...and the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, a five-minute taxi ride...each with top performances and rave reviews.

Walk to The White House, the Capitol, the Smithsonian Museums...the Renwick, Hirschhorn and National Galleries...the FBI...the Pavilion Shops and Restaurants. Ask our bell staff to direct you to Arlington National Cemetery or Georgetown, with its quaint buildings, a celebrated university, renowned boutiques and restaurants, and the prestigious Georgetown Park Shopping Mall.

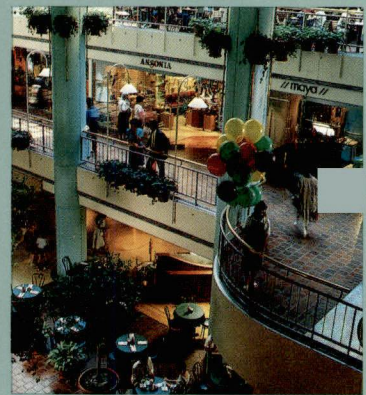
And if you want to keep fit, follow the jogging paths along the Potomac River...or work out in our health club...or swim laps in our pool.



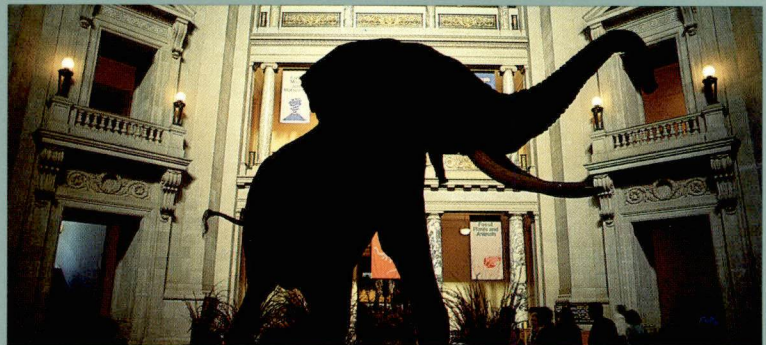
A year-round pool connected to a fully equipped health club.



National theater, the nation's oldest.



The Shops at National Place.

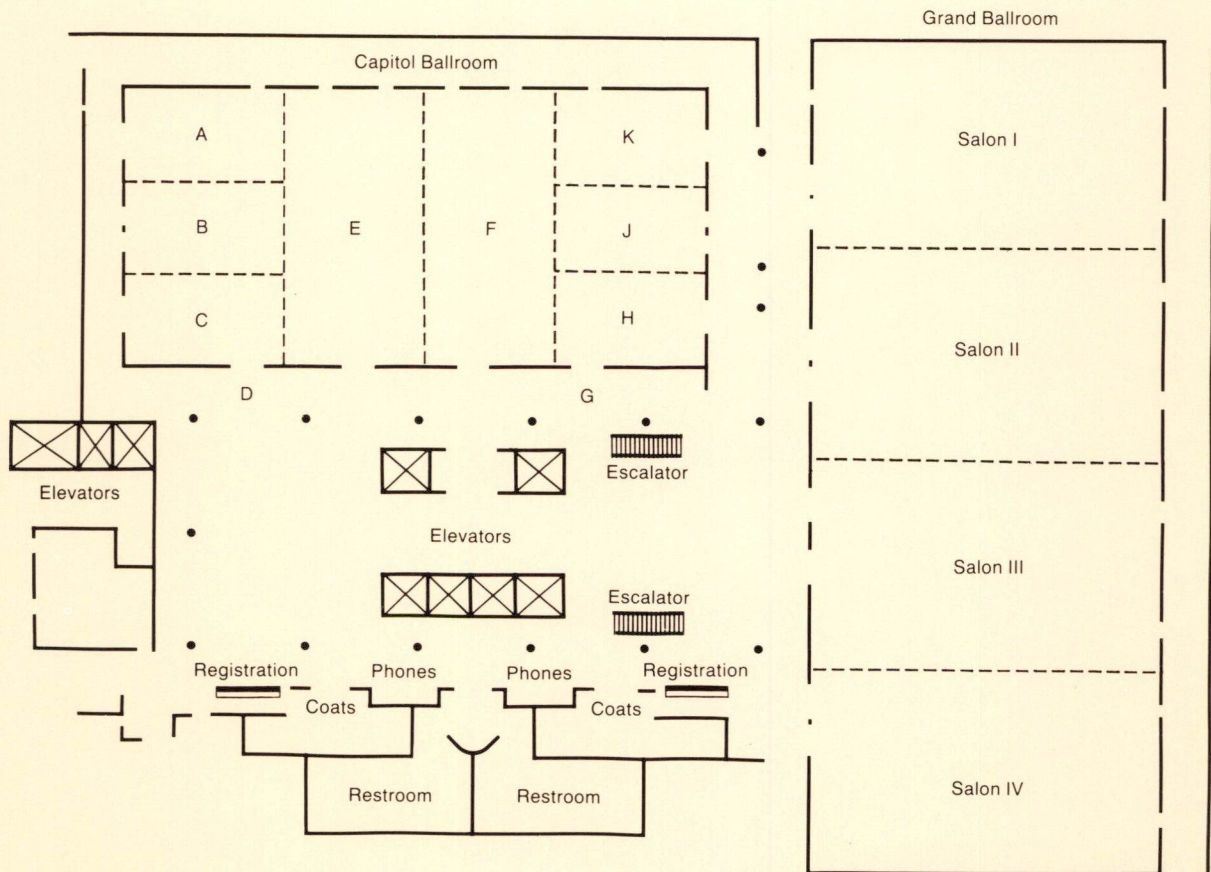
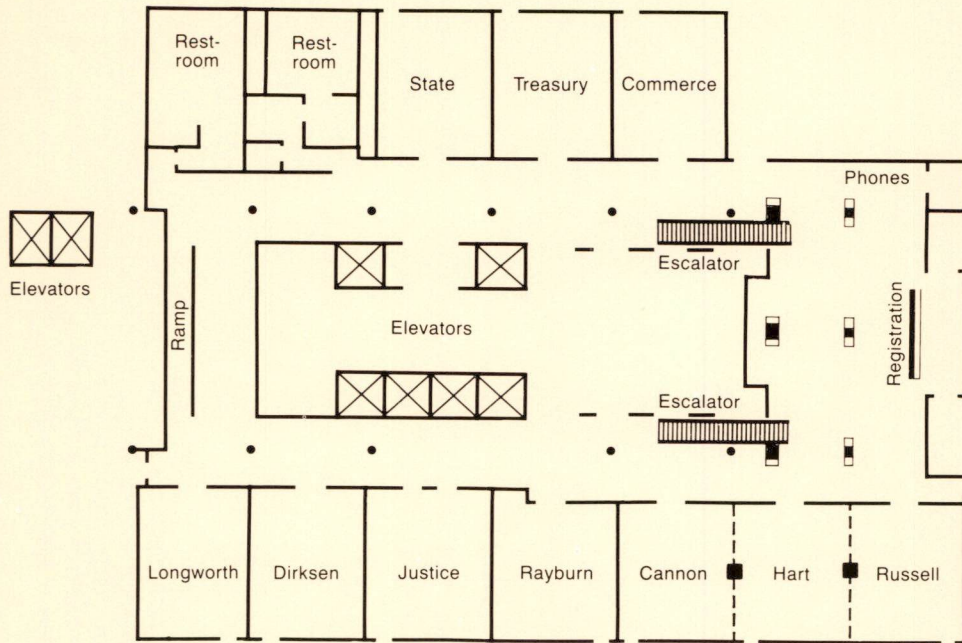


Tour the many Smithsonian Museums.

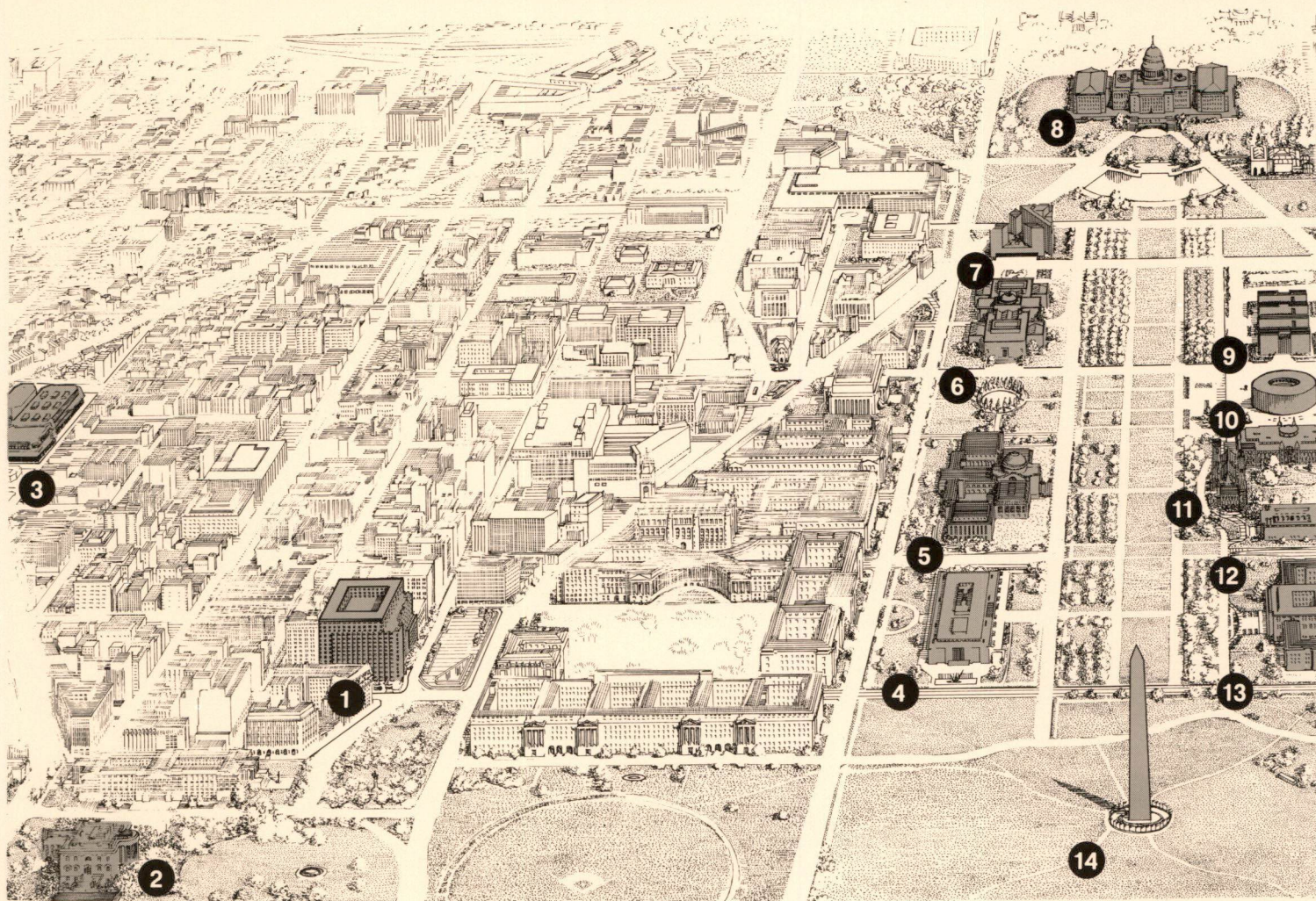


Our Nation's Capitol.

MEETING FACILITY FLOOR PLANS



WASHINGTON, D.C. MAP



Rendering by S. Finkenberg, New York.

1. JW Marriott Hotel
2. The White House
3. Convention Center
4. Museum of American History
5. Natural History Museum
6. National Gallery of Art
7. National Gallery of Art East Wing
8. United States Capitol
9. Air and Space Museum
10. Hirshhorn Museum
11. Smithsonian "Castle"
12. Freer Gallery
13. Department of Agriculture
14. Washington Monument

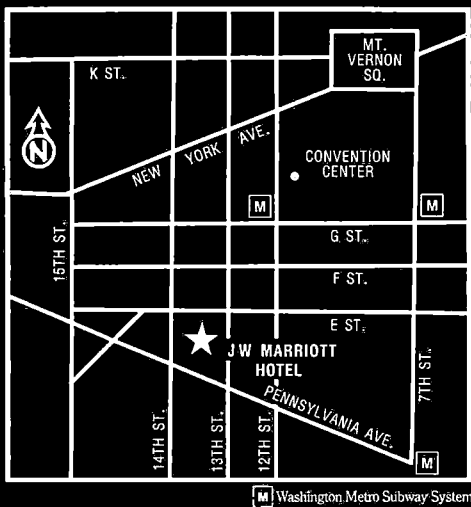
MEETING FACILITY CAPACITY CHARTS

	Dimensions (Width x Length x Height)	Square Footage	Capacity					
			Theatre	Schoolroom	Conference	Hollow Shape	Reception	Banquet
Grand Ballroom	180' x 76' x 14'1"	13,680	1,600	950	—	—	2,200	1,300
Salon I	45' x 76' x 14'1"	3,420	400	250	—	—	500	300
II	45' x 76' x 14'1"	3,420	400	250	—	—	500	300
III	45' x 76' x 14'1"	3,420	400	250	—	—	500	300
IV	45' x 76' x 14'1"	3,420	400	250	—	—	500	300
Capitol Ballroom	128' x 70' x 12'1"	7,680	900	550	—	—	800	600
Salon A	20' x 32' x 12'1"	640	60	40	22	15	50	50
B	20' x 32' x 12'1"	640	60	40	22	15	50	50
C	20' x 32' x 12'1"	640	60	40	22	15	50	50
D: A, B, C (comb.)	60' x 32' x 12'1"	1,920	250	130	—	—	150	150
E	60' x 32' x 12'7"	1,920	250	130	—	—	150	150
F	60' x 32' x 12'7"	1,920	250	130	—	—	150	150
G: H, J, K (comb.)	60' x 32' x 12'1"	1,920	250	130	—	—	150	150
H	20' x 32' x 12'1"	640	60	40	22	15	50	50
J	20' x 32' x 12'1"	640	60	40	22	15	50	50
K	20' x 32' x 12'1"	640	60	40	22	15	50	50
Russell	22' x 32' x 10'5"	700	65	45	22	28	60	50
Hart	22' x 32' x 10'5"	700	65	45	22	28	60	50
Cannon	22' x 32' x 10'5"	700	65	45	22	28	60	50
Rayburn	22' x 32' x 7'10"	700	65	45	22	28	60	50
Justice	22' x 32' x 8'0"	700	65	45	—	—	60	—
Dirksen	22' x 32' x 7'11"	700	65	45	22	28	60	50
Longworth	22' x 32' x 7'11"	700	65	45	22	28	60	50
State	22' x 32' x 10'5"	700	65	45	22	28	60	50
Treasury	22' x 32' x 10'5"	700	65	45	22	28	60	50
Commerce	22' x 32' x 10'5"	700	65	45	22	28	60	50



JW MARRIOTT HOTEL

1331 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004
(202) 393-2000



Directions:

Part of the National Place office, hotel and retail complex, the hotel is located across Pennsylvania Avenue from the District Building, adjacent to the historic National Theatre and two blocks from The White House. The hotel is four blocks from the Washington Convention Center.

Accommodations:

Number of Rooms: 773
Number of Suites/Parlors: 33/18
Concierge Level

Restaurants & Lounges:

Celadon, specialty restaurant featuring French and Oriental cuisine (seats 70)
S.R.O., New York style deli (standing room only)

Garden Terrace, bi-level elegant lounge with nightly entertainment (seats 210)

National Cafe, Upscale family dining featuring seafood and pasta (seats 160)

Recreation & Leisure:

Indoor Pool, Health Club, Game Room, 160 Shop Indoor Mall, The White House, The Capitol Building, The National Gallery, Smithsonian Institution, Jefferson Memorial, Ford's Theatre, RFK Stadium, Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, Air and Space Museum

General Information:

Credit Cards accepted: American Express, VISA, MasterCard, Diner's Club and Carte Blanche

Underground parking and commercial airport limousine service

Special Plans: Escape, Honeymoon Plan, Military and Government Plan

For complete information call us direct at (202) 393-2000. For individual reservations, call toll-free in the United States and Canada: 800-228-9290; for group reservations; 800-831-4004, or contact the nearest Marriott Sales Office. (Travel agents only call: 800-831-1000.)

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