

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):

FOIA Number:

S

FOIA MARKER

This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the George Bush Presidential Library Staff.

Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File Draft Files
Subseries: Chron File, 1989-1993

OA/ID Number: 13480
Folder ID Number: 13480-010

Folder Title:
Overseas Press Club, 3/28/89

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	25	6	1	7

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 3/28/89 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 3/28/89 4:00 PM

SUBJECT: PROPOSED ARTICLE FOR OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB DINNER PROGRAM

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	STUDDERT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BATES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMEYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BREEDEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WINSTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PINKERTON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please forward any comments directly to Chriss Winston, Rm. 122, x2930, by 4:00 PM, TODAY, Tuesday, March 28, 1989, with an info copy to my office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702

((Grant))
March 27, 1989
9 a.m.

PROPOSED ARTICLE BY PRESIDENT BUSH
OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB DINNER PROGRAM
(TO BE PRINTED AS A "MY TURN" ESSAY IN A MOCK ISSUE OF NEWSWEEK)

Fifty years ago, when the Overseas Press Club was founded, the United States stood at the edge of entering World War II. Despite our experiences in World War I, this nation was still rather isolationist in its outlook. That war was far away, and many considered it a "European war." As soon as it was over, our men came home, and we began the return to normalization.

Then, soon enough, Hitler gained power. The entire world was drawn into the war, and Americans became more involved. Foreign correspondents like Edward R. Murrow brought the battles right into our living rooms by radio. Suddenly it was not just a "European war." It was our war, too.

In a sense, things have not changed since World War II. Developments overseas are brought to us instantaneously -- by radio and newspaper still -- but also by television, computer, and even by fax machine. We no longer gather around the wireless listening to accounts of the war, but the news we receive today is often just as vital.

In world politics, information travels at faster and faster speeds. Most Americans know of an "international incident" within minutes. Just as we can read about events thousands of miles away, people on the other side of the world often know of occurrences here as soon as we do. Developments in world affairs are given coverage in the newspapers of the world, and the evening news is full of diplomatic and international political stories. Now there are very few people left in the world without even a passing interest in superpower relations.

The nature of business has changed as well -- the round-the-clock business at the American, Tokyo and London stock exchanges ensure that international investors have a 24 hour-a-day job. Business news wires have made information the currency of the business world. What was once a lofty concept -- a global economy -- is now a reality.

What used to be a rather novel idea, the fact that we are entering "the information age," now is seen as a cliché of sorts. Frankly, I see that as a good thing.

Similarly, the nature of reporting has changed as well. Foreign correspondents used to be sent to their posts for the length of their careers. While some still honor this tradition, more and more correspondents are sent to a variety of posts in

different countries. But there is one constant amid the change: foreign correspondents are information managers. They are an integral part of the political, economic and social movements in the world, because they relate these advances with speed and accuracy.

The world is changing fast, and is often a very dangerous place. Those correspondents who have put themselves in the line of fire, taking risky posts in perilous places, deserve our thanks and admiration. They have accepted a job many dream of -- but one which few actually endure. Their challenges are often more than we here at home can imagine.

This brings me to the case of those journalists held in foreign lands against their will. The American government continues to work for their release through proper channels, and hope for their freedom. We remain vigilant in our concern and prayers.

The changes in international reporting have had a pivotal role in public diplomacy. The press often is greatly involved in the message that is projected to both our allies and our enemies, and the nature of public discourse on events is affected greatly as a result.

Many times, this has brought international politics out of the back room, and into the public arena. I am reminded of the time during the Kennedy Administration, after the news of the Bay of Pigs and the Cuban missile crisis, during the increasing involvement in Vietnam. "The chickens are coming home to roost," General MacArthur told the new President in 1961, "and you live in the chicken house."

Of course, none of us look forward to hearing that those chickens are heading home. But hearing the news is part of being in the chicken house -- living in a democracy. The explosion of information has placed a demand on democracy, but democratic society is uniquely suited to such an extraordinary flow of information, both incoming and outgoing. A free and open society can prosper and survive in the information age, and foreign correspondents are in many ways the lifeblood of survival.

Congratulations on fifty years of service and commitment to the highest ideals -- freedom and truth. Thank you.

Newsweek

444 Madison Avenue • New York, N. Y. 10022-6999

Jerrold K. Footlick
Senior Editor
(212) 350-4728

To: Ann McDaniel
From: Jerry Footlick
Re: Presidential message

Each year the Overseas Press Club, the nation's major organization concerned with the reporting of international affairs, holds an annual awards dinner. A program, in the form of a magazine, is distributed at the banquet; it contains the names of the winners and a series of articles on a particular theme. Last year, for example, People magazine produced the program/magazine, using politics and privacy as its election-year theme.

This year Newsweek is producing it, and our theme is particularly significant: The Overseas Press Club, founded in the spring of 1939 on the eve of World War II, is celebrating its 50th anniversary.

We think it is important to have a message from President Bush in the magazine. (For your information, I am enclosing a photo-copy of a message in last year's publication from President Reagan. You will notice it uses the format of a People magazine story, with a Ronald Reagan byline.) We would want to use the President's message either as a My Turn or as a Washington story of some other kind, with his byline.

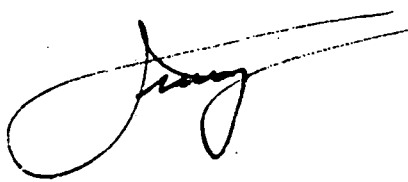
We hope that the President would deal with international affairs, preferably the reporting of them. The message could be 700 words or so, which would fit one page, or twice that long, and go on two pages. We will be pleased with either. We would like to have the statement by March 24, although a couple of days later would work.

If there is any other information you need, I will supply it. Thanks for your help, and our thanks in advance to officials at the White House.

Marlin —
Any chance this ↓
can be done?
I'm told the President
is likely to be the
speaker for the Overseas
Press Club dinner in May.

Thanks,

Am



DESPITE THE MEDIA'S SHORTCOMINGS, SAYS THE PRESIDENT, THEIR SCRUTINY HELPS KEEP DEMOCRACY WHOLE

by Ronald Reagan



The President dons a gift trooper's hat after speaking to the National Law Enforcement Council in Washington, D.C., last year.

As a young man growing up in the Midwest, I remember the days of whistle-stops, classic stump oratory and radio reports of political campaigns. If my neighbors in Dixon, Ill., saw a national candidate once in an election year, it was considered a near miracle.

Today's voters get to know presidential candidates even if they never have the opportunity to see them in person. Nightly news programs, Sunday talk shows, televised debates and local interviews give us the chance to see more and learn more about those who run for the nation's highest office than any generation before us.

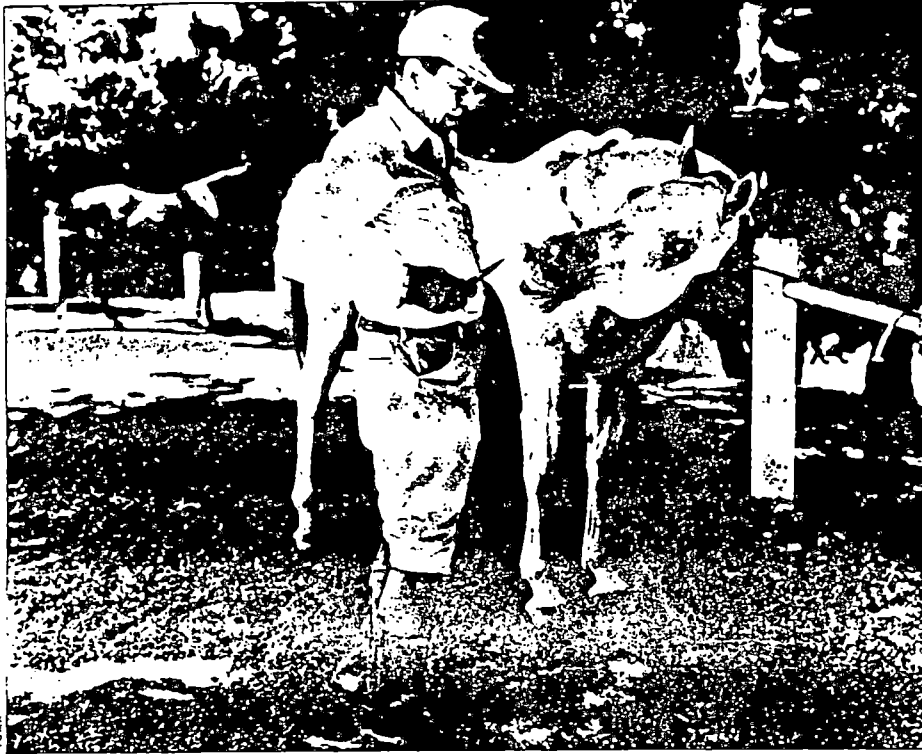
Televised campaign coverage, once almost exclusively the province

tions across the country. Newspapers and magazines have improved their technology to keep pace with television and continue to play a critical role in campaign coverage. They print the longer stories that give depth to campaign news and offer the analysis that adds perspective. We rely on newspapers to carry the texts of major speeches and campaign platforms and promises. And though they don't always succeed, most newspapers still try hard to keep news on the news pages and opinion on the opinion pages.

I believe a living room is as good a place as anywhere to judge the fitness of a presidential candidate, and

homes. Some have said that television has undermined the political process. On the contrary, I sometimes wonder where our modern democracy would be without it. Because this country is so large and national elections are such enormous events, only television can establish a one-to-one communication between candidate and citizen.

The American people need to observe and listen to candidates many times, in many different situations. That is the best way to understand their characters, feel confident that they are individuals of integrity and grasp their positions on the important issues of our day.



Reagan shows carrots, as well as sticks, can win the political "horse race."

democratic society is all about.

Reporters naturally give more attention to the candidate who appears most likely to win, and the brightest lights are thrown on the front-runners

in each party. But no candidate, and no voter, should take seriously the so-called horse-race coverage the media love so well. By that I mean the reliance on polls and instantaneous

analysis about who is winning or losing or what the impact of one specific straw poll will be on the whole campaign when, in fact, no one really knows. This can be both misleading to the public and damaging to the candidate. I recall, for example, that after I fared poorly in the 1980 Iowa Republican caucuses, one veteran network TV correspondent made the snap judgment that my political career was over. That was two Inaugural addresses ago.

I have been the subject of intense media scrutiny in every campaign in which I participated. I have not always agreed with everything that has been reported, but on the whole the scrutiny probably helped me and turned out to be good for the country and good for the democratic process.

Anyone who hopes to occupy the Oval Office must withstand intense scrutiny. That's the way it should be. Americans have high standards, and those who seek public service are asking the people to grant them something of great value: their trust. □



In this election year...

IT'S NOT POLITICS AS USUAL AT THE DAILY NEWS.

The election of the best presidential candidate requires an informed electorate. At the New York Daily News, we are doing our level best to keep that electorate informed. To that end, we have assembled the best columnists and writers in the business for the 1988 election. People like Richard Reeves, Lars-Erik Nelson and Frank Lombardi. Nobody covers the election like the Daily News.

DAILY NEWS

B. Jay

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 3/28/89 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 3/28/89 4:00 PM

SUBJECT: PROPOSED ARTICLE FOR OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB DINNER PROGRAM

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	STUDDERT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BATES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BREEDEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>ROGERS</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>WINSTON</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>PINKERTON</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS: Please forward any comments directly to Chriss Winston, Rm. 122, x2930, by 4:00 PM, TODAY, Tuesday, March 28, 1989, with an info copy to my office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702

((Grant))
March 27, 1989
9 a.m.

1989 MAR 27 11 02 AM

PROPOSED ARTICLE BY PRESIDENT BUSH
OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB DINNER PROGRAM
(TO BE PRINTED AS A "MY TURN" ESSAY IN A MOCK ISSUE OF NEWSWEEK)

Fifty years ago, when the Overseas Press Club was founded, the United States stood at the edge of entering World War II. Despite our experiences in World War I, this nation was still rather isolationist in its outlook. That war was far away, and many considered it a "European war." As soon as it was over, our men came home, and we began the return to normalization.

Then, soon enough, ^{Such as} Hitler gained power. The entire world was drawn into the war, and Americans became more involved. Foreign correspondents ~~like~~ Edward R. Murrow brought the battles right into our living rooms by radio. Suddenly it was not just a "European war." It was our war, too. ^{Much HAS}

~~In a sense, things have not changed since World War II.~~ ^{THE BASIS of Reporty Am. It's Same, But THE MEANS that changed dramatically.} Developments overseas are brought to us instantaneously -- by radio and newspaper still -- but also by television, computer, and even by fax machine. We no longer gather around the wireless listening to accounts of the war, ~~but the news we receive today is often just as vital.~~ ^{Ed. N. Murrow's view is fine. But now, picture. One brought to our living rooms, after. Consider, after. Live. Always.}

In world politics, information travels at faster and faster speeds. Most Americans know of an "international incident" within minutes. Just as we can read about events thousands of miles away, people on the other side of the world often know of occurrences here as soon as we do. Developments in world affairs are given coverage in the newspapers of the world, and the evening news is full of diplomatic and international political stories. ~~Now there are very few people left in the world without even a passing interest in superpower relations.~~

The nature of business has changed as well -- the round-the-clock business at the American, Tokyo and London stock exchanges ensure that international investors have a 24 hour-a-day job. Business news wires have made information the currency of the business world. What was once a lofty concept -- a global economy -- is now a reality.

What used to be a rather novel idea, the fact that we are entering "the information age," now is seen as a cliché of sorts. Frankly, I see that as a good thing.

Similarly, the nature of reporting has changed as well. Foreign correspondents used to be sent to their posts for the length of their careers. While some still honor this tradition, more and more correspondents are sent to a variety of posts in

different countries. But there is one constant amid the change: foreign correspondents are information managers. They are an integral part of the political, economic and social movements in the world, because they relate these advances with speed and accuracy.

The world is changing fast, and is often a very dangerous place. Those correspondents who have put themselves in the line of fire, taking risky posts in perilous places, deserve our thanks and admiration. They have accepted a job many dream of -- but one which few actually endure. Their challenges are often more than we here at home can imagine.

This brings me to the case of those journalists held in foreign lands against their will. The American government continues to work for their release through proper channels, and hope for their freedom. We remain vigilant in our concern and prayers.

The changes in international reporting have had a pivotal role in public diplomacy. The press often is greatly involved in the message that is projected to both our allies and our enemies, and the nature of public discourse on events is affected greatly as a result.

Many times, this has brought international politics out of the back room, and into the public arena. I am reminded of the time during the Kennedy Administration, after the news of the Bay of Pigs and the Cuban missile crisis, during the increasing involvement in Vietnam. "The chickens are coming home to roost," General MacArthur told the new President in 1961, "and you live in the chicken house."

Of course, none of us look forward to hearing that those chickens are heading home. But hearing the news is part of being in the chicken house -- living in a democracy. The explosion of information has placed a demand on democracy, but democratic society is uniquely suited to such an extraordinary flow of information, both incoming and outgoing. A free and open society can prosper and survive in the information age, and foreign correspondents are in many ways the lifeblood of survival.

Congratulations on fifty years of service and commitment to the highest ideals -- freedom and truth. Thank you.

Newsweek

444 Madison Avenue • New York, N. Y. 10022-6999

Jerrold K. Footlick
Senior Editor
(212) 350-4728

To: Ann McDaniel
From: Jerry Footlick
Re: Presidential message

Each year the Overseas Press Club, the nation's major organization concerned with the reporting of international affairs, holds an annual awards dinner. A program, in the form of a magazine, is distributed at the banquet; it contains the names of the winners and a series of articles on a particular theme. Last year, for example, People magazine produced the program/magazine, using politics and privacy as its election-year theme.

This year Newsweek is producing it, and our theme is particularly significant: The Overseas Press Club, founded in the spring of 1939 on the eve of World War II, is celebrating its 50th anniversary.

We think it is important to have a message from President Bush in the magazine. (For your information, I am enclosing a photo-copy of a message in last year's publication from President Reagan. You will notice it uses the format of a People magazine story, with a Ronald Reagan byline.) We would want to use the President's message either as a My Turn or as a Washington story of some other kind, with his byline.

We hope that the President would deal with international affairs, preferably the reporting of them. The message could be 700 words or so, which would fit one page, or twice that long, and go on two pages. We will be pleased with either. We would like to have the statement by March 24, although a couple of days later would work.

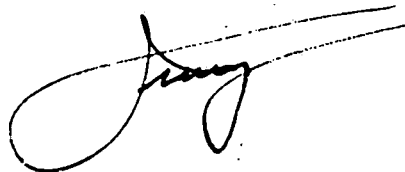
If there is any other information you need, I will supply it. Thanks for your help, and our thanks in advance to officials at the White House.

Man in ———
Any chance this ↓
can be done?

I'm told the President
is likely to be the
speaker for the Overseas
Press Club dinner in May.

Thanks,

Ann



DESPITE THE MEDIA'S SHORTCOMINGS, SAYS THE PRESIDENT, THEIR SCRUTINY HELPS KEEP DEMOCRACY WHOLE

by Ronald Reagan



The President dons a gift trooper's hat after speaking to the National Law Enforcement Council in Washington, D.C., last year.

As a young man growing up in the Midwest, I remember the days of whistle-stops, classic stump oratory and radio reports of political campaigns. If my neighbors in Dixon, Ill., saw a national candidate once in an election year, it was considered a near miracle.

Today's voters get to know presidential candidates even if they never have the opportunity to see them in person. Nightly news programs, Sunday talk shows, televised debates and local interviews give us the chance to see more and learn more about those who run for the nation's highest office than any generation before us.

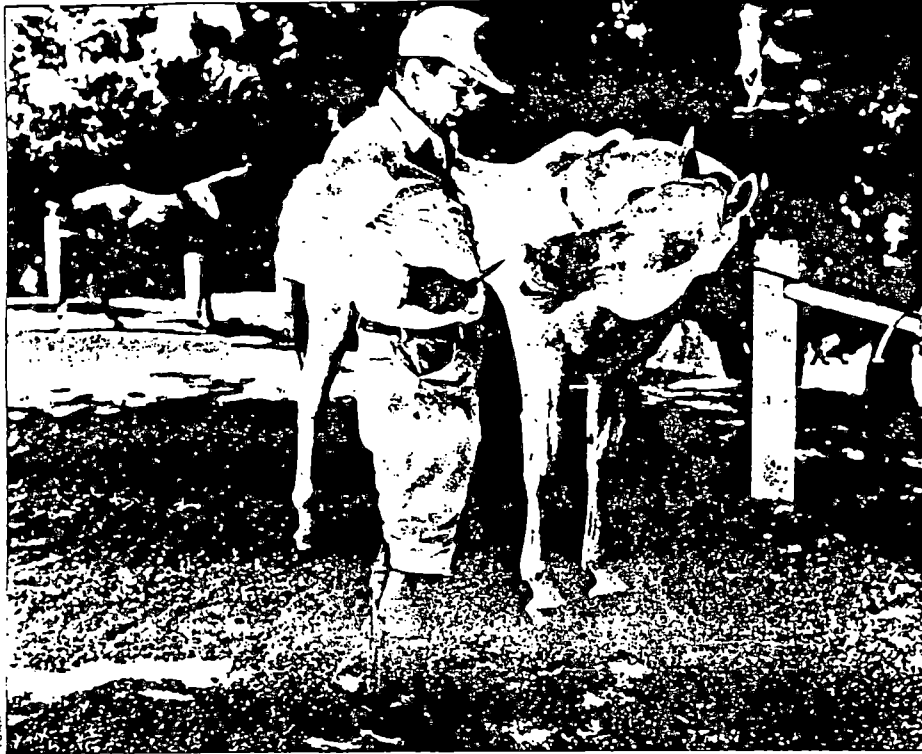
Televised campaign coverage, once almost exclusively the province

tions across the country. Newspapers and magazines have improved their technology to keep pace with television and continue to play a critical role in campaign coverage. They print the longer stories that give depth to campaign news and offer the analysis that adds perspective. We rely on newspapers to carry the texts of major speeches and campaign platforms and promises. And though they don't always succeed, most newspapers still try hard to keep news on the news pages and opinion on the opinion pages.

I believe a living room is as good a place as anywhere to judge the fitness of a presidential candidate, and

homes. Some have said that television has undermined the political process. On the contrary, I sometimes wonder where our modern democracy would be without it. Because this country is so large and national elections are such enormous events, only television can establish a one-to-one communication between candidate and citizen.

The American people need to observe and listen to candidates many times, in many different situations. That is the best way to understand their characters, feel confident that they are individuals of integrity and grasp their positions on the important issues of our day



Reagan shows carrots, as well as sticks, can win the political "horse race."

democratic society is all about.

Reporters naturally give more attention to the candidate who appears most likely to win, and the brightest lights are thrown on the front-runners

in each party. But no candidate, and no voter, should take seriously the so-called horse-race coverage the media love so well. By that I mean the reliance on polls and instantaneous

analysis about who is winning or losing or what the impact of one specific straw poll will be on the whole campaign when, in fact, no one really knows. This can be both misleading to the public and damaging to the candidate. I recall, for example, that after I fared poorly in the 1980 Iowa Republican caucuses, one veteran network TV correspondent made the snap judgment that my political career was over. That was two Inaugural addresses ago.

I have been the subject of intense media scrutiny in every campaign in which I participated. I have not always agreed with everything that has been reported, but on the whole the scrutiny probably helped me and turned out to be good for the country and good for the democratic process.

Anyone who hopes to occupy the Oval Office must withstand intense scrutiny. That's the way it should be. Americans have high standards, and those who seek public service are asking the people to grant them something of great value: their trust. □



In this election year...

IT'S NOT POLITICS AS USUAL AT THE DAILY NEWS.

The election of the best presidential candidate requires an informed electorate. At the New York Daily News, we are doing our level best to keep that electorate informed. To that end, we have assembled the best columnists and writers in the business for the 1988 election. People like Richard Reeves, Lars-Erik Nelson and Frank Lombardi. Nobody covers the election like the Daily News.

DAILY NEWS

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 3/28/89 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 3/28/89 4:00 PM

SUBJECT: PROPOSED ARTICLE FOR OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB DINNER PROGRAM

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	STUDDERT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BATES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BREEDEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>ROGERS</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>WINSTON</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>PINKERTON</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please forward any comments directly to Chriss Winston, Rm. 122, x2930, by 4:00 PM, TODAY, Tuesday, March 28, 1989, with an info copy to my office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

OK

James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702

March 28, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR JIM CICCONI

FROM; DENISE SCHWARZ *DS*
OFFICE OF CABINET AFFAIRS

SUBJECT; PROPOSED ARTICLE FOR OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB DINNER
PROGRAM

LOG #020777SS

We have reviewed the attached and have no comments.

Attachment

cc: Chriss Winston

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 3/28/89 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 3/28/89 4:00 PM

SUBJECT: PROPOSED ARTICLE FOR OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB DINNER PROGRAM

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	STUDDERT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BATES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BREEDEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>ROGERS</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>WINSTON</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>PINKERTON</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please forward any comments directly to Chriss Winston, Rm. 122, x2930, by 4:00 PM, TODAY, Tuesday, March 28, 1989, with an info copy to my office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff

1989 MAR 27 9 AM

((Grant))
March 27, 1989
9 a.m.

PROPOSED ARTICLE BY PRESIDENT BUSH
OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB DINNER PROGRAM
(TO BE PRINTED AS A "MY TURN" ESSAY IN A MOCK ISSUE OF NEWSWEEK)

Fifty years ago, when the Overseas Press Club was founded, the United States stood at the edge of entering World War II. Despite our experiences in World War I, this nation was still rather isolationist in its outlook. That war was far away, and many considered it a "European war." As soon as it was over, our men came home, and we began the return to normalization.

Then, soon enough, Hitler gained power. The entire world was drawn into the war, and Americans became more involved. Foreign correspondents like Edward R. Murrow brought the battles right into our living rooms by radio. Suddenly it was not just a "European war." It was our war, too.

In a sense, things have not changed since World War II. Developments overseas are brought to us instantaneously -- by radio and newspaper still -- but also by television, computer, and even by fax machine. We no longer gather around the wireless listening to accounts of the war, but the news we receive today is often just as vital.

In world politics, information travels at faster and faster speeds. Most Americans know of an "international incident" within minutes. Just as we can read about events thousands of miles away, people on the other side of the world often know of occurrences here as soon as we do. Developments in world affairs are given coverage in the newspapers of the world, and the evening news is full of diplomatic and international political stories. Now there are very few people left in the world without even a passing interest in superpower relations.

The nature of business has changed as well -- the round-the-clock business at the American, Tokyo and London stock exchanges ensure that international investors have a 24 hour-a-day job. Business news wires have made information the currency of the business world. What was once a lofty concept -- a global economy -- is now a reality.

What used to be a rather novel idea, the fact that we are entering "the information age," now is seen as a cliché of sorts. Frankly, I see that as a good thing.

Similarly, the nature of reporting has changed as well. Foreign correspondents used to be sent to their posts for the length of their careers. While some still honor this tradition, more and more correspondents are sent to a variety of posts in

different countries. But there is one constant amid the change: foreign correspondents are information managers. They are an integral part of the political, economic and social movements in the world, because they relate these advances with speed and accuracy.

The world is changing fast, and is often a very dangerous place. Those correspondents who have put themselves in the line of fire, taking risky posts in perilous places, deserve our thanks and admiration. They have accepted a job many dream of -- but one which few actually endure. Their challenges are often more than we here at home can imagine.

This brings me to the case of those journalists held in foreign lands against their will. The American government continues to work for their release through proper channels, and hope for their freedom. We remain vigilant in our concern and prayers.

The changes in international reporting have had a pivotal role in public diplomacy. The press often is greatly involved in the message that is projected to both our allies and our enemies, and the nature of public discourse on events is affected greatly as a result.

Many times, this has brought international politics out of the back room, and into the public arena. I am reminded of the time during the Kennedy Administration, after the news of the Bay of Pigs and the Cuban missile crisis, during the increasing involvement in Vietnam. "The chickens are coming home to roost," General MacArthur told the new President in 1961, "and you live in the chicken house."

Of course, none of us look forward to hearing that those chickens are heading home. But hearing the news is part of being in the chicken house -- living in a democracy. The explosion of information has placed a demand on democracy, but democratic society is uniquely suited to such an extraordinary flow of information, both incoming and outgoing. A free and open society can prosper and survive in the information age, and foreign correspondents are in many ways the lifeblood of survival.

Congratulations on fifty years of service and commitment to the highest ideals -- freedom and truth. Thank you.

Newsweek

444 Madison Avenue • New York, N. Y. 10022-6999

Jerrold K. Footlick
Senior Editor
(212) 350-4728

To: Ann McDaniel
From: Jerry Footlick
Re: Presidential message

Each year the Overseas Press Club, the nation's major organization concerned with the reporting of international affairs, holds an annual awards dinner. A program, in the form of a magazine, is distributed at the banquet; it contains the names of the winners and a series of articles on a particular theme. Last year, for example, People magazine produced the program/magazine, using politics and privacy as its election-year theme.

This year Newsweek is producing it, and our theme is particularly significant: The Overseas Press Club, founded in the spring of 1939 on the eve of World War II, is celebrating its 50th anniversary.

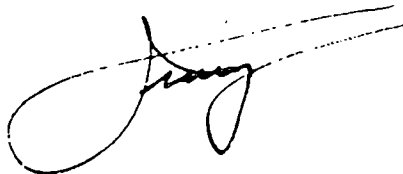
We think it is important to have a message from President Bush in the magazine. (For your information, I am enclosing a photo-copy of a message in last year's publication from President Reagan. You will notice it uses the format of a People magazine story, with a Ronald Reagan byline.) We would want to use the President's message either as a My Turn or as a Washington story of some other kind, with his byline.

We hope that the President would deal with international affairs, preferably the reporting of them. The message could be 700 words or so, which would fit one page, or twice that long, and go on two pages. We will be pleased with either. We would like to have the statement by March 24, although a couple of days later would work.

If there is any other information you need, I will supply it. Thanks for your help, and our thanks in advance to officials at the White House.

Maia —
Any chance this ↓
can be done?
I'm told the President
is likely to be the
speaker for the Overseas
Press Club dinner in May.

Thanks,
Ann



DESPITE THE MEDIA'S SHORTCOMINGS, SAYS THE PRESIDENT, THEIR SCRUTINY HELPS KEEP DEMOCRACY WHOLE

by Ronald Reagan



The President dons a gift trooper's hat after speaking to the National Law Enforcement Council in Washington, D.C., last year.

As a young man growing up in the Midwest, I remember the days of whistle-stops, classic stump oratory and radio reports of political campaigns. If my neighbors in Dixon, Ill., saw a national candidate once in an election year, it was considered a near miracle.

Today's voters get to know presidential candidates even if they never have the opportunity to see them in person. Nightly news programs. Sunday talk shows, televised debates and local interviews give us the chance to see more and learn more about those who run for the nation's highest office than any generation before us.

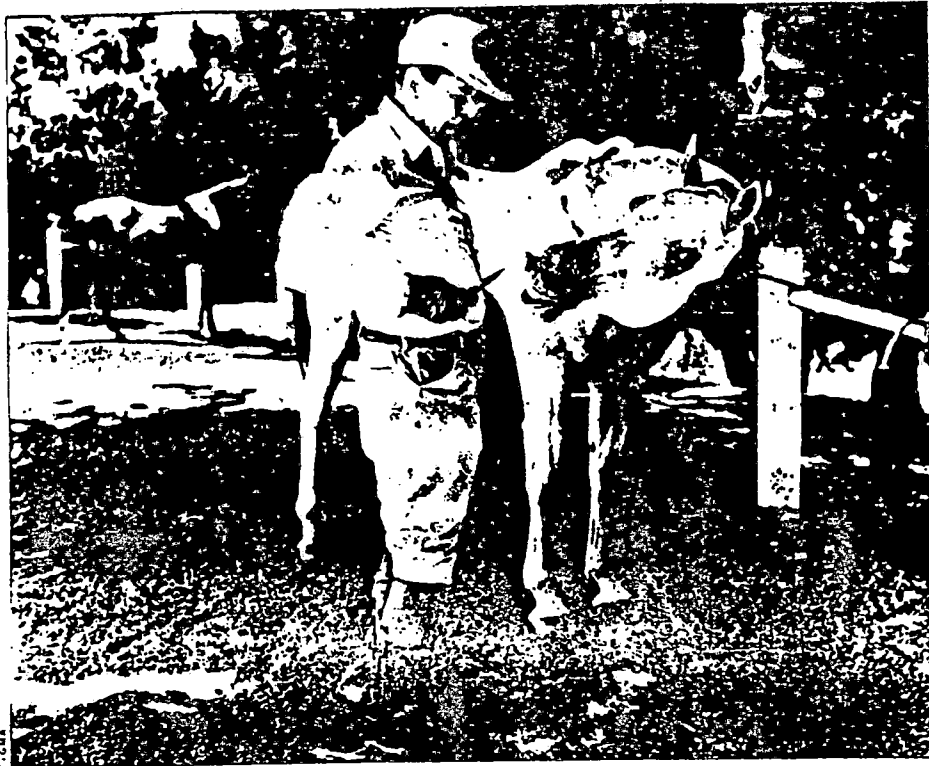
Televised campaign coverage

tions across the country. Newspapers and magazines have improved their technology to keep pace with television and continue to play a critical role in campaign coverage. They print the longer stories that give depth to campaign news and offer the analysis that adds perspective. We rely on newspapers to carry the texts of major speeches and campaign platforms and promises. And though they don't always succeed, most newspapers still try hard to keep news on the news pages and opinion on the opinion pages.

I believe a living room is as good a place as anywhere to judge the fit-

homes. Some have said that television has undermined the political process. On the contrary, I sometimes wonder where our modern democracy would be without it. Because this country is so large and national elections are such enormous events, only television can establish a one-to-one communication between candidate and citizen.

The American people need to observe and listen to candidates many times, in many different situations. That is the best way to understand their characters, feel confident that they are individuals of integrity and grasp their positions



Reagan shows carrots, as well as sticks, can win the political "horse race."

democratic society is all about.

Reporters naturally give more attention to the candidate who appears most likely to win, and the brightest lights are thrown on the front-runners

in each party. But no candidate, and no voter, should take seriously the so-called horse-race coverage the media love so well. By that I mean the reliance on polls and instantaneous

analysis about who is winning or losing or what the impact of one specific straw poll will be on the whole campaign when, in fact, no one really knows. This can be both misleading to the public and damaging to the candidate. I recall, for example, that after I fared poorly in the 1980 Iowa Republican caucuses, one veteran network TV correspondent made the snap judgment that my political career was over. That was two Inaugural addresses ago.

I have been the subject of intense media scrutiny in every campaign in which I participated. I have not always agreed with everything that has been reported, but on the whole the scrutiny probably helped me and turned out to be good for the country and good for the democratic process.

Anyone who hopes to occupy the Oval Office must withstand intense scrutiny. That's the way it should be. Americans have high standards, and those who seek public service are asking the people to grant them something of great value: their trust. □



In this election year...

IT'S NOT POLITICS AS USUAL AT THE DAILY NEWS

The election of the best presidential candidate requires an informed electorate. At the New York Daily News, we are doing our level best to keep that electorate informed. To that end, we have assembled the best columnists and writers in the business for the 1988 election. People like Richard Reeves, Lars-Erik Nelson and Frank Lombardi. Nobody covers the election like the Daily News.

DAILY NEWS

RECEIVED IN OMB

99 MAR 28 10:08 AM '89

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 3/28/89 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 3/28/89 4:00 PM

SUBJECT: PROPOSED ARTICLE FOR OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB DINNER PROGRAM

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	STUDDERT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BATES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMEYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BREEDEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>ROGERS</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>WINSTON</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>PINKERTON</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



REMARKS: Please forward any comments directly to Chriss Winston, Rm. 122, x2930, by 4:00 PM, TODAY, Tuesday, March 28, 1989, with an info copy to my office. Thank you.

RESPONSE: *See change*

James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702

((Grant))
March 27, 1989
9 a.m.

PROPOSED ARTICLE BY PRESIDENT BUSH
OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB DINNER PROGRAM
(TO BE PRINTED AS A "MY TURN" ESSAY IN A MOCK ISSUE OF NEWSWEEK)

Fifty years ago, when the Overseas Press Club was founded, the United States stood at the edge of entering World War II. Despite our experiences in World War I, this nation was still rather isolationist in its outlook. That war was far away, and many considered it a "European war." As soon as it was over, our men came home, and we began the return to ~~normalization~~. *Normalcy.*

*Ed Dale
3080*

Then, soon enough, Hitler gained power. The entire world was drawn into the war, and Americans became more involved. Foreign correspondents like Edward R. Murrow brought the battles right into our living rooms by radio. Suddenly it was not just a "European war." It was our war, too.

In a sense, things have not changed since World War II. Developments overseas are brought to us instantaneously -- by radio and newspaper still -- but also by television, computer, and even by fax machine. We no longer gather around the wireless listening to accounts of the war, but the news we receive today is often just as vital.

In world politics, information travels at faster and faster speeds. Most Americans know of an "international incident" within minutes. Just as we can read about events thousands of miles away, people on the other side of the world often know of occurrences here as soon as we do. Developments in world affairs are given coverage in the newspapers of the world, and the evening news is full of diplomatic and international political stories. Now there are very few people left in the world without even a passing interest in superpower relations.

The nature of business has changed as well -- the round-the-clock business at the American, Tokyo and London stock exchanges ensure that international investors have a 24 hour-a-day job. Business news wires have made information the currency of the business world. What was once a lofty concept -- a global economy -- is now a reality.

What used to be a rather novel idea, the fact that we are entering "the information age," now is seen as a cliché of sorts. Frankly, I see that as a good thing.

Similarly, the nature of reporting has changed as well. Foreign correspondents used to be sent to their posts for the length of their careers. While some still honor this tradition, more and more correspondents are sent to a variety of posts in

different countries. But there is one constant amid the change: foreign correspondents are information managers. They are an integral part of the political, economic and social movements in the world, because they relate these advances with speed and accuracy.

The world is changing fast, and is often a very dangerous place. Those correspondents who have put themselves in the line of fire, taking risky posts in perilous places, deserve our thanks and admiration. They have accepted a job many dream of -- but one which few actually endure. Their challenges are often more than we here at home can imagine.

This brings me to the case of those journalists held in foreign lands against their will. The American government continues to work for their release through proper channels, and hope for their freedom. We remain vigilant in our concern and prayers.

The changes in international reporting have had a pivotal role in public diplomacy. The press often is greatly involved in the message that is projected to both our allies and our enemies, and the nature of public discourse on events is affected greatly as a result.

Many times, this has brought international politics out of the back room, and into the public arena. I am reminded of the time during the Kennedy Administration, after the news of the Bay of Pigs and the Cuban missile crisis, during the increasing involvement in Vietnam. "The chickens are coming home to roost," General MacArthur told the new President in 1961, "and you live in the chicken house."

Of course, none of us look forward to hearing that those chickens are heading home. But hearing the news is part of being in the chicken house -- living in a democracy. The explosion of information has placed a demand on democracy, but democratic society is uniquely suited to such an extraordinary flow of information, both incoming and outgoing. A free and open society can prosper and survive in the information age, and foreign correspondents are in many ways the lifeblood of survival.

Congratulations on fifty years of service and commitment to the highest ideals -- freedom and truth. Thank you.

Newsweek

444 Madison Avenue • New York, N. Y. 10022-6999

Jerrold K. Footlick
Senior Editor
(212) 350-4728

To: Ann McDaniel
From: Jerry Footlick
Re: Presidential message

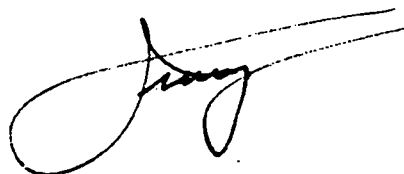
Each year the Overseas Press Club, the nation's major organization concerned with the reporting of international affairs, holds an annual awards dinner. A program, in the form of a magazine, is distributed at the banquet; it contains the names of the winners and a series of articles on a particular theme. Last year, for example, People magazine produced the program/magazine, using politics and privacy as its election-year theme.

This year Newsweek is producing it, and our theme is particularly significant: The Overseas Press Club, founded in the spring of 1939 on the eve of World War II, is celebrating its 50th anniversary.

We think it is important to have a message from President Bush in the magazine. (For your information, I am enclosing a photo-copy of a message in last year's publication from President Reagan. You will notice it uses the format of a People magazine story, with a Ronald Reagan byline.) We would want to use the President's message either as a My Turn or as a Washington story of some other kind, with his byline.

We hope that the President would deal with international affairs, preferably the reporting of them. The message could be 700 words or so, which would fit one page, or twice that long, and go on two pages. We will be pleased with either. We would like to have the statement by March 24, although a couple of days later would work.

If there is any other information you need, I will supply it. Thanks for your help, and our thanks in advance to officials at the White House.



Marlin ———
Any chance this ↓
can be done?
I'm told the President
is likely to be the
speaker for the Overseas
Press Club dinner in May.

Thanks,
Ann

1

DESPITE THE MEDIA'S SHORTCOMINGS, SAYS THE PRESIDENT, THEIR SCRUTINY HELPS KEEP DEMOCRACY WHOLE

by Ronald Reagan



The President dons a gift trooper's hat after speaking to the National Law Enforcement Council in Washington, D.C., last year.

As a young man growing up in the Midwest, I remember the days of whistle-stops, classic stump oratory and radio reports of political campaigns. If my neighbors in Dixon, Ill., saw a national candidate once in an election year, it was considered a near miracle.

Today's voters get to know presidential candidates even if they never have the opportunity to see them in person. Nightly news programs, Sunday talk shows, televised debates and local interviews give us the chance to see more and learn more about those who run for the nation's highest office than any generation before us.

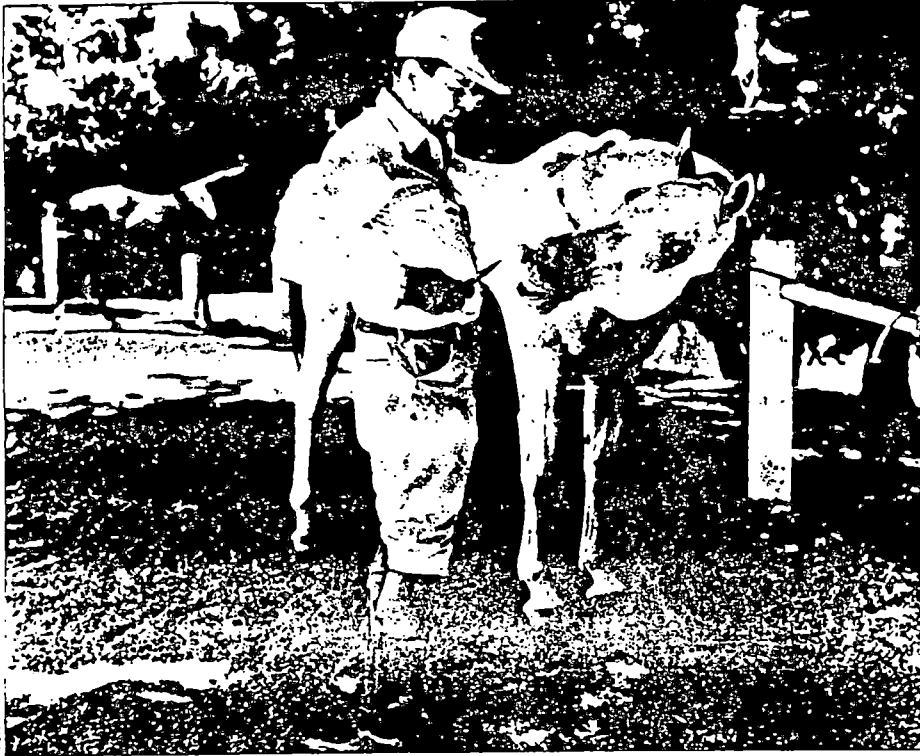
Televised campaign coverage, once almost exclusively the province

tions across the country. Newspapers and magazines have improved their technology to keep pace with television and continue to play a critical role in campaign coverage. They print the longer stories that give depth to campaign news and offer the analysis that adds perspective. We rely on newspapers to carry the texts of major speeches and campaign platforms and promises. And though they don't always succeed, most newspapers still try hard to keep news on the news pages and opinion on the opinion pages.

I believe a living room is as good a place as anywhere to judge the fitness of a presidential candidate, and

homes. Some have said that television has undermined the political process. On the contrary, I sometimes wonder where our modern democracy would be without it. Because this country is so large and national elections are such enormous events, only television can establish a one-to-one communication between candidate and citizen.

The American people need to observe and listen to candidates many times, in many different situations. That is the best way to understand their characters, feel confident that they are individuals of integrity and grasp their positions on the important issues of our day.



Reagan shows carrots, as well as sticks, can win the political "horse race."

analysis about who is winning or losing or what the impact of one specific straw poll will be on the whole campaign when, in fact, no one really knows. This can be both misleading to the public and damaging to the candidate. I recall, for example, that after I fared poorly in the 1980 Iowa Republican caucuses, one veteran network TV correspondent made the snap judgment that my political career was over. That was two Inaugural addresses ago.

I have been the subject of intense media scrutiny in every campaign in which I participated. I have not always agreed with everything that has been reported, but on the whole the scrutiny probably helped me and turned out to be good for the country and good for the democratic process.

Anyone who hopes to occupy the Oval Office must withstand intense scrutiny. That's the way it should be. Americans have high standards, and those who seek public service are asking the people to grant them something of great value: their trust. □

democratic society is all about.

Reporters naturally give more attention to the candidate who appears most likely to win, and the brightest lights are thrown on the front-runners

in each party. But no candidate, and no voter, should take seriously the so-called horse-race coverage the media love so well. By that I mean the reliance on polls and instantaneous



In this election year..

IT'S NOT POLITICS AS USUAL AT THE DAILY NEWS.

The election of the best presidential candidate requires an informed electorate. At the New York Daily News, we are doing our level best to keep that electorate informed. To that end, we have assembled the best columnists and writers in the business for the 1988 election. People like Richard Reeves, Lars-Erik Nelson and Frank Lombardi. Nobody covers the election like the Daily News.

DAILY NEWS

P2 Council's office changes
P1 line 4 delete "because" and
(as they strive) to relate

P6 line 1 looks forward
P6 next to last line:
nr 1961 → at the time

P1 page 1 "normalcy"

as per Nelson hand to pm 3/28

Pinkerton: ① make the public diplomacy P
in entirety
② no chicken anecdote

③ they are not information managers
not an "integral" part of world movements



WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 3/28/89 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 3/28/89 4:00 PM

SUBJECT: PROPOSED ARTICLE FOR OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB DINNER PROGRAM

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	STUDDERT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BATES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BREEDEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WINSTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PINKERTON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please forward any comments directly to Chriss Winston, Rm. 122, x2930, by 4:00 PM, TODAY, Tuesday, March 28, 1989, with an info copy to my office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

March 28, 1989

TO: Chriss Winston
NSC concurs, with changes marked.

Brent Scowcroft
cc: James W. Cicconi

James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702

((Grant))
March 27, 1989
9 a.m.

1989 MAR 27 11:30 AM

PROPOSED ARTICLE BY PRESIDENT BUSH
OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB DINNER PROGRAM
(TO BE PRINTED AS A "MY TURN" ESSAY IN A MOCK ISSUE OF NEWSWEEK)

Fifty years ago, when the Overseas Press Club was founded, the United States stood at the edge of entering World War II. Despite our experiences in World War I, this nation was still [rather] isolationist in its outlook. That war, ~~was~~ far away, and many considered it a "European war." As soon as it was over, our men came home, and we began the return to ~~(normalization)~~ "normalcy."

-- World War I -- had been

Confusing sequence -- make clearer that it's a flashback

Then, ~~soon enough~~ ^{all too} ~~fast~~ ^{a second}, Hitler gained power. The entire world was drawn into ~~the~~ war, and Americans became more involved. Foreign correspondents like Edward R. Murrow brought the battles right into our living rooms by radio. Suddenly it was not just a "European war." It was our war, too.

(Harding's word)

In a sense, things have not changed since World War II. Developments overseas are brought to us instantaneously -- by radio and newspaper still -- but also by television, computer, and ~~even~~ by fax machine. We no longer gather around the wireless listening to accounts of the war, but the news we receive today is often just as vital.

lately

In world politics, information travels at faster and faster speeds. Most Americans know of an "international incident" within minutes. Just as we can read about events thousands of miles away, people on the other side of the world often know of occurrences here as soon as we do. Developments in world affairs are given coverage in the newspapers of the world, and the ~~evening~~ news is full of diplomatic and international political stories. Now there are very few people left in the world without even a passing interest in superpower relations.

television

The nature of business has changed as well -- the round-the-clock business at the American, Tokyo and London stock exchanges ensure that international investors have a 24 hour-a-day job. Business news wires have made information the currency of the business world. What was once a lofty concept -- a global economy -- is now a reality.

What used to be a rather novel idea, the fact that we are entering "the information age," now is seen as a cliché of sorts. Frankly, I see that as a good thing. ~~Let's think about what this means.~~

Frankly

Similarly, the nature of reporting has changed [as well]. Foreign correspondents used to be sent to their posts for the length of their careers. While some still honor this tradition, more and more correspondents are sent to a variety of posts in a series of

different countries. But there is one constant amid the change: foreign correspondents are information managers. They are an integral part of the political, economic and social movements in the world, because they relate these advances with speed and accuracy.

} Pink objects

The world is changing fast, and is often a very dangerous place. Those correspondents who have put themselves in the line of fire, taking risky posts in perilous places, deserve our thanks and admiration. They have accepted a job many dream of but one which few actually ^{have the audacity} ~~enjoy~~. Their challenges are often more than we here at home can imagine.

ⓐ

This brings me to the case of those journalists held in foreign lands against their will. The American government continues to work for their release through proper channels, and hopes for their freedom. We remain vigilant in our concern and prayers.

The changes in international reporting have had a pivotal role in public diplomacy. The press often is greatly involved in the message that is projected to both our allies and our enemies, and the nature of public discourse on events is affected greatly as a result.

} Pink says cut

Many times, this has brought international politics out of the back room, and into the public arena. I am reminded of the time during the Kennedy Administration, after the news of the Bay of Pigs ~~and the Cuban missile crisis~~, during the increasing involvement in Vietnam. "The chickens are coming home to roost," General MacArthur told the new President in 1961, "and you live in the chicken house."

Cuban crisis was Oct. 1962

x } Pink objects

Of course, none of us look forward to hearing that those chickens are heading home. But hearing the news is part of being in the chicken house -- living in a democracy. The explosion of information has placed a demand on democracy, but democratic society is uniquely suited to such an extraordinary flow of information, both incoming and outgoing. A free and open society can prosper and survive in the information age, and foreign correspondents are in many ways the lifeblood of survival.

Congratulations on fifty years of service and commitment to the highest ideals -- freedom and truth. Thank you.

isolationist
When the Overseas Press Club was founded, 50 years ago, ^{an} ~~the~~ United States stood at the edge of entering World War II. It was a far away war, a "European war," and we learned most of the news of that war through foreign correspondents.

Edward R. Murrow was the voice that brought many of us together around the radio in our living rooms, describing the tragedy of war. Suddenly, it wasn't just a "European war," it was our war, too.

while
Much has changed since that time, ~~the~~ ^{but} the basic tenets of news reporting haven't changed. ~~But the means of delivery of news has~~ ^{changed} ~~evolved~~ dramatically. We still get our news via radio and newspapers, but also by computer, fax machine and television.

Edward R. Murrow's voice is gone. But, now, pictures are brought into our living room, often live pictures of events that unfold as we watch.

between the two wars
The differences ~~in the impact of reporting on World War II and the Vietnam War~~ ^{were covered} ~~are the thing of text books. The reporting~~ changed the way many Americans viewed war, for better or worse.

Insert A
The speed with which information is now passed along has ~~also~~ ^{also} contributed largely, ~~also~~ to what once was a lofty concept -- a global economy. The round-the-clock business at the American, Tokyo and London stock exchanges ensure that international investors have a 24-hour-a-day job. Business news wires have made information the currency of the business world.

All this is good. It is progress. But, as we make our way speedily toward new and probably even faster ways of communications, we also must step back and think. The competition in the information business is intense -- both news and business information. ~~It means everyone involved in the industry must take their responsibilities even more seriously.~~

You are information managers. People buy and sell stocks, bonds, real estate, and commodities partly based on information that comes across the wires or the various ~~tubes~~ ^{electronic media.} Political decisions can be altered based on information that is carried on television or radio or in print. ~~Our country has a full history of the importance of the press.~~ ^{historical protection of freedom of the press} And the press has a ~~full history~~ ^{is unique in its unique} of responsible reporting. ^{that tradition of accuracy and reliability becomes even more crucial}

^{want b} ~~With the speed with which information is transferred, we must never lose sight that the main job of the news industry is passing on accurate information to the public. A little less speed is a legitimate sacrifice to make for accuracy.~~

That's the public side of international reporting. The side that many people take for granted is the great sacrifices foreign correspondents make. The risks they take, putting themselves in the line of fire. They deserve our thanks, and our admiration. The challenges they face are often more than we at home can even imagine. ✓

(d) And, there are those who are never out of our prayers -- those journalists held in foreign lands against their will. We continue to work for their release and pray for their freedom and their return to their families. We are ever^R vigilant in our concern and work for their release.

v International reporting ~~also~~ has played a great role in educating all peoples of the world on foreign diplomacy. The press plays a daily role in the message that is projected to both our allies and our adversaries, and the nature of public disclosure is affected greatly as a result.

~~Often, this has brought international politics out of the back room, and into the public arena. There is the story of the time during the Kennedy Administration, after the news of the Bay of Pigs and the Cuban missile crisis, during the increasing involvement in Vietnam. "The chickens are coming home to roost," Gen. MacArthur told the new President in 1961, "and you live in the chicken house."~~

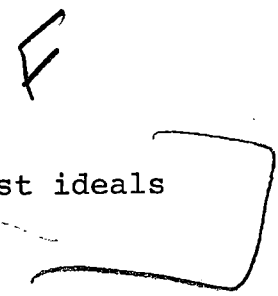
~~Hearing the news is part of being in the chicken house -- living in a democracy.~~ The information explosion has placed a demand on democracy, but democratic society is uniquely suited to such an extraordinary flow of information, both incoming and outgoing. A free and open society can prosper and survive in the information age, and foreign correspondents are in many ways the lifeblood of that survival.

insert C + d

insert E

Page 4

Fifty years of service and commitment to the highest ideals
-- freedom and truth. Congratulations.



3/28/89

PROPOSED ARTICLE BY PRESIDENT BUSH
OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB DINNER PROGRAM

(TO BE PRINTED AS A "MY TURN" ESSAY IN A MOCK ISSUE OF NEWSWEEK)

Foreign correspondents have a difficult job. All too often in our world, this still includes escaping censorship. But I never underestimate the resourcefulness of American correspondents. I know that once Irving R. Levine wanted to report on a Soviet banquet at which some of the leadership had drunk too freely. But he also wanted to get his report past the censor. So he reported that there were fireworks in the sky and that "the Soviet leaders were equally lit up."

Fifty years ago, when the Overseas Press Club was founded, the world teetered on the verge of the Second World War. This nation was still broadly isolationist in its outlook. When the war came, many considered it solely a "European war."

But this war was different, even from the First World War twenty years earlier. Most nations of the world were drawn into the war, and Americans themselves became involved. Foreign correspondents like Edward R. Murrow brought the battles right into our living rooms by radio. Suddenly, it was not just a "European war," but in some sense, it was our war, too.

Today, developments overseas are still brought to us by radio and newspaper -- but they are also brought instantaneously

by television, computer, and even by fax machine. We no longer gather around the wireless to listen to accounts of world events, but the news Americans receive today from abroad is often just as vital.

The developments of the past fifty years have meant that few people in the world have the luxury of maintaining no interest in world affairs, in developments that affect their lives directly. Today, information travels at faster and faster speeds. Most Americans hear about a major international event within minutes. And just as we read and hear about events thousands of miles away, so people on the other side of the world often hear of events here as soon as we do. Developments in world affairs are given full coverage in world newspapers and magazines, and the evening news is full of diplomatic and international stories.

INSERT
A [The nature of business has changed as well. Round the clock trading at American and foreign financial markets ensures that international investors have a 24-hour-a-day job, for the news that moves markets never stops. Business news wires have made information the currency of the financial world. What was once a lofty concept -- a global marketplace -- is now a reality.]

Similarly, the nature of reporting has changed as well. Foreign correspondents used to be sent to their posts for the length of their careers. While some still honor this tradition, more and more correspondents are sent to a variety of posts in different countries. But no matter where they serve, foreign correspondents are an integral part of the political, economic,

and social movements in the world, because they relate these events with speed and accuracy.

As you know better than few others, the world today is often a dangerous place. Those correspondents who have put themselves in the line of fire, taking risky posts in perilous places, deserve our thanks and admiration. They have accepted a job which many dream of -- but one which few actually endure. Their challenges are often more than we at home can imagine.

This reminds me of the cases of those journalists held in foreign lands against their will. The American government continues to work for their release through proper channels and to hope for their freedom. We remain vigilant in our concern and prayers.

Changes in international reporting have had a pivotal role in public diplomacy. The press is often greatly involved in the message that is projected to both our allies and our adversaries, and the nature of public discourse is likewise affected as a result.

Many times, this has brought international politics out of the back room and into the public arena. I am reminded of the time during the Kennedy Administration, after the Bay of Pigs. "The chickens are coming home to roost," General Douglas MacArthur told the President, "and you live in the chicken house."

Of course, none of us looks forward to hearing that the chickens are heading home. But hearing the news is part of being

in the chicken house -- living in a democracy. The explosion of information has placed a demand on democracy, but democratic society is uniquely suited to an extraordinary flow of information. Only a free and open society can prosper in the information age, and foreign correspondents add immeasurably to American life.

I'm proud of the role that American correspondents have played in bringing America closer to the world and in sharing America with others. American correspondents have pioneered in the use of new technologies to bring the news faster and more reliably to all citizens of the world. And American publications and broadcasts have served as models for other nations.

What used to be a rather novel idea, the notion that we are entering "the information age," is now seen as a cliché of sorts. Frankly, I see that as a good thing.

Congratulations on fifty years of service and commitment to the highest ideals -- freedom and truth. May God bless you wherever your paths take you in the future.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 28, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISS WINSTON

FROM:

MARLIN FITZWATER



SUBJECT:

OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB ARTICLE

The circulated version of the article has some good themes in it. We've added some ideas and offer this version as a substitute.

Attachment


cc: Jim Cicconi

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 29, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVID DEMAREST

FROM: John S. Gardner 
SUBJECT: Overseas Press Club Article

Jim's (private) comment to me when I showed him the draft of this article before staffing was that it needed work. In the hope of saving some time on this matter, therefore, I spent about a half-hour making some suggestions for the draft. These primarily consisted of correcting historical inaccuracies at the beginning; adding what I thought was a humorous anecdote, given the President's desire for more humor in his remarks; and adding a paragraph towards the end reflecting the President's pride in the accomplishments of American journalists. I then showed this to Mary Kate this morning after she commented to me that Jim Pinkerton did not like the story about chicken houses and that she was trying to find another anecdote. In no sense was I ordering, or even asking, her to make these changes or any other changes, and I think she understands that.

What I gave to Mary Kate maintained the bulk of the draft, both in the order of subjects discussed and much of its wording. I retyped this not because I wanted to substitute my work for hers, but simply because it was difficult to read the single-spaced draft provided for staffing. Of course, the draft you submitted is the operative draft. We merely review the draft before it goes to the President so that we can be sure that all relevant comments have been incorporated or that there are good reasons why they have not been.

I apologize if I appeared to be stepping out of turn. I assure you that I was not trying to criticize either Mary Kate -- someone for whose abilities I have very high regard -- or the operation of your division.

MASTER I

Document No. 020777SS

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 3/28/89 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 3/28/89 4:00 PM

SUBJECT: PROPOSED ARTICLE FOR OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB DINNER PROGRAM

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE <i>no comments</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	STUDDERT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BATES <i>no comments.</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BREEDEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WINSTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PINKERTON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST <i>no comments.</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRAY <i>Nelson Lund</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please forward any comments directly to Chriss Winston, Rm. 122, x2930, by 4:00 PM, TODAY, Tuesday, March 28, 1989, with an info copy to my office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

NEWSWEEK
FAX:

James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702

((Grant))
March 27, 1989
9 a.m.

1989 MAR 27 11:30 AM

PROPOSED ARTICLE BY PRESIDENT BUSH
OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB DINNER PROGRAM
(TO BE PRINTED AS A "MY TURN" ESSAY IN A MOCK ISSUE OF NEWSWEEK)

Fifty years ago, when the Overseas Press Club was founded, the United States stood at the edge of entering World War II. Despite our experiences in World War I, this nation was still rather isolationist in its outlook. That war was far away, and many considered it a "European war." As soon as it was over, our men came home, and we began the return to normalization.

Then, soon enough, Hitler gained power. The entire world was drawn into the war, and Americans became more involved. Foreign correspondents like Edward R. Murrow brought the battles right into our living rooms by radio. Suddenly it was not just a "European war." It was our war, too.

In a sense, things have not changed since World War II. Developments overseas are brought to us instantaneously -- by radio and newspaper still -- but also by television, computer, and even by fax machine. We no longer gather around the wireless listening to accounts of the war, but the news we receive today is often just as vital.

In world politics, information travels at faster and faster speeds. Most Americans know of an "international incident" within minutes. Just as we can read about events thousands of miles away, people on the other side of the world often know of occurrences here as soon as we do. Developments in world affairs are given coverage in the newspapers of the world, and the evening news is full of diplomatic and international political stories. Now there are very few people left in the world without even a passing interest in superpower relations.

The nature of business has changed as well -- the round-the-clock business at the American, Tokyo and London stock exchanges ensure that international investors have a 24 hour-a-day job. Business news wires have made information the currency of the business world. What was once a lofty concept -- a global economy -- is now a reality.

What used to be a rather novel idea, the fact that we are entering "the information age," now is seen as a cliché of sorts. Frankly, I see that as a good thing.

Similarly, the nature of reporting has changed as well. Foreign correspondents used to be sent to their posts for the length of their careers. While some still honor this tradition, more and more correspondents are sent to a variety of posts in

different countries. But there is one constant amid the change: foreign correspondents are information managers. They are an integral part of the political, economic and social movements in the world, because they relate these advances with speed and accuracy.

The world is changing fast, and is often a very dangerous place. Those correspondents who have put themselves in the line of fire, taking risky posts in perilous places, deserve our thanks and admiration. They have accepted a job many dream of -- but one which few actually endure. Their challenges are often more than we here at home can imagine.

This brings me to the case of those journalists held in foreign lands against their will. The American government continues to work for their release through proper channels, and hope for their freedom. We remain vigilant in our concern and prayers.

The changes in international reporting have had a pivotal role in public diplomacy. The press often is greatly involved in the message that is projected to both our allies and our enemies, and the nature of public discourse on events is affected greatly as a result.

Many times, this has brought international politics out of the back room, and into the public arena. I am reminded of the time during the Kennedy Administration, after the news of the Bay of Pigs and the Cuban missile crisis, during the increasing involvement in Vietnam. "The chickens are coming home to roost," General MacArthur told the new President in 1961, "and you live in the chicken house."

Of course, none of us look forward to hearing that those chickens are heading home. But hearing the news is part of being in the chicken house -- living in a democracy. The explosion of information has placed a demand on democracy, but democratic society is uniquely suited to such an extraordinary flow of information, both incoming and outgoing. A free and open society can prosper and survive in the information age, and foreign correspondents are in many ways the lifeblood of survival.

Congratulations on fifty years of service and commitment to the highest ideals -- freedom and truth. Thank you.

Newsweek

444 Madison Avenue • New York, N. Y. 10022-6999

Jerrold K. Footlick
Senior Editor
(212) 350-4728

To: Ann McDaniel
From: Jerry Footlick
Re: Presidential message

Each year the Overseas Press Club, the nation's major organization concerned with the reporting of international affairs, holds an annual awards dinner. A program, in the form of a magazine, is distributed at the banquet; it contains the names of the winners and a series of articles on a particular theme. Last year, for example, People magazine produced the program/magazine, using politics and privacy as its election-year theme.

This year Newsweek is producing it, and our theme is particularly significant: The Overseas Press Club, founded in the spring of 1939 on the eve of World War II, is celebrating its 50th anniversary.

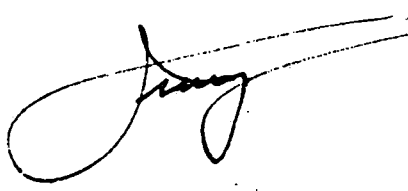
We think it is important to have a message from President Bush in the magazine. (For your information, I am enclosing a photo-copy of a message in last year's publication from President Reagan. You will notice it uses the format of a People magazine story, with a Ronald Reagan byline.) We would want to use the President's message either as a My Turn or as a Washington story of some other kind, with his byline.

We hope that the President would deal with international affairs, preferably the reporting of them. The message could be 700 words or so, which would fit one page, or twice that long, and go on two pages. We will be pleased with either. We would like to have the statement by March 24, although a couple of days later would work.

If there is any other information you need, I will supply it. Thanks for your help, and our thanks in advance to officials at the White House.

Marlin —
Any chance this ↓
can be done?
I'm told the President
is likely to be the
speaker for the Overseas
Press Club dinner in May.

Thanks,
Ann



DESPITE THE MEDIA'S SHORTCOMINGS, SAYS THE PRESIDENT, THEIR SCRUTINY HELPS KEEP DEMOCRACY WHOLE

by Ronald Reagan



The President dons a gift trooper's hat after speaking to the National Law Enforcement Council in Washington, D.C., last year.

As a young man growing up in the Midwest, I remember the days of whistle-stops, classic stump oratory and radio reports of political campaigns. If my neighbors in Dixon, Ill., saw a national candidate once in an election year, it was considered a near miracle.

Today's voters get to know presidential candidates even if they never have the opportunity to see them in person. Nightly news programs, Sunday talk shows, televised debates and local interviews give us the chance to see more and learn more about those who run for the nation's highest office than any generation before us.

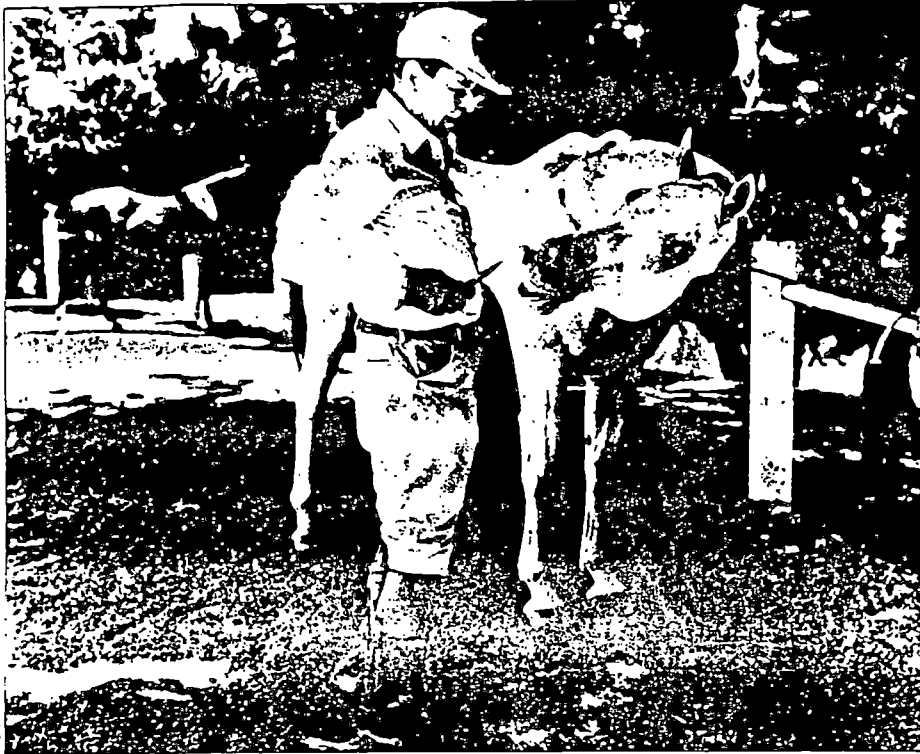
Televised campaign coverage, once almost exclusively the province

tions across the country. Newspapers and magazines have improved their technology to keep pace with television and continue to play a critical role in campaign coverage. They print the longer stories that give depth to campaign news and offer the analysis that adds perspective. We rely on newspapers to carry the texts of major speeches and campaign platforms and promises. And though they don't always succeed, most newspapers still try hard to keep news on the news pages and opinion on the opinion pages.

I believe a living room is as good a place as anywhere to judge the fitness of a presidential candidate, and

homes. Some have said that television has undermined the political process. On the contrary, I sometimes wonder where our modern democracy would be without it. Because this country is so large and national elections are such enormous events, only television can establish a one-to-one communication between candidate and citizen.

The American people need to observe and listen to candidates many times, in many different situations. That is the best way to understand their characters, feel confident that they are individuals of integrity and grasp their positions on the important issues of our day.



Reagan shows carrots, as well as sticks, can win the political "horse race."

analysis about who is winning or losing or what the impact of one specific straw poll will be on the whole campaign when, in fact, no one really knows. This can be both misleading to the public and damaging to the candidate. I recall, for example, that after I fared poorly in the 1980 Iowa Republican caucuses, one veteran network TV correspondent made the snap judgment that my political career was over. That was two Inaugural addresses ago.

I have been the subject of intense media scrutiny in every campaign in which I participated. I have not always agreed with everything that has been reported, but on the whole the scrutiny probably helped me and turned out to be good for the country and good for the democratic process.

Anyone who hopes to occupy the Oval Office must withstand intense scrutiny. That's the way it should be. Americans have high standards, and those who seek public service are asking the people to grant them something of great value: their trust. □

democratic society is all about.

Reporters naturally give more attention to the candidate who appears most likely to win, and the brightest lights are thrown on the front-runners

in each party. But no candidate, and no voter, should take seriously the so-called horse-race coverage the media love so well. By that I mean the reliance on polls and instantaneous



In this election year...

IT'S NOT POLITICS AS USUAL AT THE DAILY NEWS.

The election of the best presidential candidate requires an informed electorate. At the New York Daily News, we are doing our level best to keep that electorate informed. To that end, we have assembled the best columnists and writers in the business for the 1988 election. People like Richard Reeves, Lars-Erik Nelson and Frank Lombardi. Nobody covers the election like the Daily News.

DAILY NEWS

FINAL

ARTICLE BY PRESIDENT BUSH
OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB DINNER PROGRAM

When the Overseas Press Club was founded, 50 years ago, an isolationist United States stood at the edge of entering World War II. It was a far away war, a "European War," and we learned most of the news of that war through foreign correspondents.

Edward R. Murrow was the voice that brought many of us together around the radio in our living rooms, describing the tragedy of war. Suddenly, it wasn't just a "European war," it was our war, too.

While the basic tenets of news reporting haven't changed much since that time, the way news is delivered has changed dramatically. We still get our news via radio and newspapers, but also by computer, fax machine and television. Edward R. Murrow's voice is gone. Now pictures are brought into our living rooms, often live pictures of events that unfold as we watch.

The nature of business has changed as well. Round the clock trading at American and foreign financial markets ensures that international investors have a 24-hour-a-day job, for the news that moves markets never stops. Business news wires have made information the currency of the financial world. What was once a lofty concept -- a global marketplace -- is now a reality.

All this is good. It is progress. But, as we make our way speedily toward new and probably even faster ways of communications, we also must step back and think. The

competition in the information business is intense -- both in hard news and business information.

You are information managers. People buy and sell stocks, bonds, real estate and commodities partly based on information that comes across the wires or the various electronic media. Political decisions can be altered based on information that is carried on television or radio or in print.

Our country is unique in its historic protection of freedom of the press. And the press has a unique history of responsible reporting. With the speed with which information is transferred today, that tradition of accuracy and reliability becomes even more crucial.

International reporting has played a great role in educating all peoples of the world on foreign diplomacy. The press plays a daily role in the message that is projected to both our allies and our adversaries, and the nature of public disclosure is affected greatly as a result.

The information explosion has placed a demand on democracy, but a democratic society is uniquely suited to such an extraordinary flow of information, both incoming and outgoing. A free and open society can prosper and survive in the information age, and foreign correspondents are in many ways the lifeblood of that survival.

The world is changing fast, and is often a very dangerous place. Those correspondents who have put themselves in the line of fire, taking risky posts in perilous places, deserve our thanks and admiration. They have accepted a job many dream of --

but one which few actually dare to undertake. Their challenges are often more than we here at home can imagine.

And, there are those who are never out of our prayers -- those journalists held in foreign lands against their will. We continue to work for their release and pray for their freedom and their return to their families. We are ever vigilant in our concern and work for their release.

I'm proud of the role that American correspondents have played in bringing America closer to the world and in sharing America with others. American correspondents have pioneered in the use of new technologies to bring the news faster and more reliably to all citizens of the world. And American publications and broadcasts have served as models for other nations.


Fifty years of service and commitment to the highest ideals -- freedom and truth. Congratulations.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 28, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISS A. WINSTON
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
FOR COMMUNICATIONS

FROM: NELSON LUND 
ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Proposed Presidential Article for Overseas
Press Club Dinner Program to be Printed as a
"My Turn" Essay in a Mock Issue of Newsweek

This memorandum will confirm our oral advice to your office that Counsel's office has reviewed the above-referenced proposed Presidential article, and we have no legal objection to it being printed as a "My Turn" essay in a mock issue of Newsweek.

Thank you for giving us the opportunity to review this matter.

cc: James W. Cicconi

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 28, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISS WINSTON

FROM: ROGER B. PORTER *RBP*

SUBJECT: Proposed Article for Overseas Press Club
Dinner Program

The thrust of the proposed article for the Overseas Press Club Dinner program is fine in acknowledging and supporting the vital role played by overseas correspondents. My suggestions are brief:

1. At the bottom of the first page the text says that "foreign correspondents used to be sent to their posts for the length of their careers." I am skeptical about whether that is factually accurate. I shared the platform some months ago with Howard K. Smith and we spent several hours together returning to Washington from Williamsburg by car. During the course of our conversation I inquired about his career as a journalist and also as a television correspondent. In our discussion he noted the frequent changes of assignments that characterized his profession.

2. I wish that there were a different example that we might use than the "chickens are coming home to roost" illustration found on page two relating to how international politics has been transformed by the media. I don't have a great alternative off the top of my head. I do, however, think that this illustration could be improved on.

If you have any questions, please let me know.

cc: James W. Cicconi

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 3/28/89 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 3/28/89 4:00 PM

SUBJECT: PROPOSED ARTICLE FOR OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB DINNER PROGRAM

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	STUDDERT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BATES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMEYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BREEDEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>ROGERS</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>WINSTON</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>PINKERTON</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS: Please forward any comments directly to Chriss Winston, Rm. 122, x2930, by 4:00 PM, TODAY, Tuesday, March 28, 1989, with an info copy to my office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext 2702

((Grant))
March 27, 1989
9 a.m.

PROPOSED ARTICLE BY PRESIDENT BUSH
OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB DINNER PROGRAM
(TO BE PRINTED AS A "MY TURN" ESSAY IN A MOCK ISSUE OF NEWSWEEK)

Fifty years ago, when the Overseas Press Club was founded, the United States stood at the edge of entering World War II. Despite our experiences in World War I, this nation was still rather isolationist in its outlook. That war was far away, and many considered it a "European war." As soon as it was over, our men came home, and we began the return to normalization.

Then, soon enough, Hitler gained power. The entire world was drawn into the war, and Americans became more involved. Foreign correspondents like Edward R. Murrow brought the battles right into our living rooms by radio. Suddenly it was not just a "European war." It was our war, too.

In a sense, things have not changed since World War II. Developments overseas are brought to us instantaneously -- by radio and newspaper still -- but also by television, computer, and even by fax machine. We no longer gather around the wireless listening to accounts of the war, but the news we receive today is often just as vital.

In world politics, information travels at faster and faster speeds. Most Americans know of an "international incident" within minutes. Just as we can read about events thousands of miles away, people on the other side of the world often know of occurrences here as soon as we do. Developments in world affairs are given coverage in the newspapers of the world, and the evening news is full of diplomatic and international political stories. Now there are very few people left in the world without even a passing interest in superpower relations.

The nature of business has changed as well -- the round-the-clock business at the American, Tokyo and London stock exchanges ensure that international investors have a 24 hour-a-day job. Business news wires have made information the currency of the business world. What was once a lofty concept -- a global economy -- is now a reality.

What used to be a rather novel idea, the fact that we are entering "the information age," now is seen as a cliché of sorts. Frankly, I see that as a good thing.

Similarly, the nature of reporting has changed as well. Foreign correspondents used to be sent to their posts for the length of their careers. While some still honor this tradition, more and more correspondents are sent to a variety of posts in

different countries. But there is one constant amid the change: foreign correspondents are information managers. They are an integral part of the political, economic and social movements in the world, because they relate these advances with speed and accuracy.

The world is changing fast, and is often a very dangerous place. Those correspondents who have put themselves in the line of fire, taking risky posts in perilous places, deserve our thanks and admiration. They have accepted a job many dream of -- but one which few actually endure. Their challenges are often more than we here at home can imagine.

This brings me to the case of those journalists held in foreign lands against their will. The American government continues to work for their release through proper channels, and hope for their freedom. We remain vigilant in our concern and prayers.

The changes in international reporting have had a pivotal role in public diplomacy. The press often is greatly involved in the message that is projected to both our allies and our enemies, and the nature of public discourse on events is affected greatly as a result.

Many times, this has brought international politics out of the back room, and into the public arena. I am reminded of the time during the Kennedy Administration, after the news of the Bay of Pigs and the Cuban missile crisis, during the increasing involvement in Vietnam. "The chickens are coming home to roost," General MacArthur told the new President in 1961, "and you live in the chicken house."

Of course, none of us look forward to hearing that those chickens are heading home. But hearing the news is part of being in the chicken house -- living in a democracy. The explosion of information has placed a demand on democracy, but democratic society is uniquely suited to such an extraordinary flow of information, both incoming and outgoing. A free and open society can prosper and survive in the information age, and foreign correspondents are in many ways the lifeblood of survival.

Congratulations on fifty years of service and commitment to the highest ideals -- freedom and truth. Thank you.

Newsweek

444 Madison Avenue • New York, N. Y. 10022-6999

Jerrold K. Footlick
Senior Editor
(212) 350-4728

To: Ann McDaniel
From: Jerry Footlick
Re: Presidential message

Each year the Overseas Press Club, the nation's major organization concerned with the reporting of international affairs, holds an annual awards dinner. A program, in the form of a magazine, is distributed at the banquet; it contains the names of the winners and a series of articles on a particular theme. Last year, for example, People magazine produced the program/magazine, using politics and privacy as its election-year theme.

This year Newsweek is producing it, and our theme is particularly significant: The Overseas Press Club, founded in the spring of 1939 on the eve of World War II, is celebrating its 50th anniversary.

We think it is important to have a message from President Bush in the magazine. (For your information, I am enclosing a photo-copy of a message in last year's publication from President Reagan. You will notice it uses the format of a People magazine story, with a Ronald Reagan byline.) We would want to use the President's message either as a My Turn or as a Washington story of some other kind, with his byline.

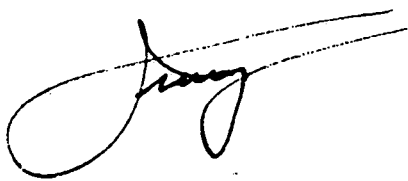
We hope that the President would deal with international affairs, preferably the reporting of them. The message could be 700 words or so, which would fit one page, or twice that long, and go on two pages. We will be pleased with either. We would like to have the statement by March 24, although a couple of days later would work.

If there is any other information you need, I will supply it. Thanks for your help, and our thanks in advance to officials at the White House.

Marlin —
Any chance this ↓
can be done?
I'm told the President
is likely to be the
speaker for the Overseas
Press Club dinner in May.

Thanks,

Ann



DESPITE THE MEDIA'S SHORTCOMINGS, SAYS THE PRESIDENT, THEIR SCRUTINY HELPS KEEP DEMOCRACY WHOLE

by Ronald Reagan



The President dons a gift trooper's hat after speaking to the National Law Enforcement Council in Washington, D.C., last year.

As a young man growing up in the Midwest, I remember the days of whistle-stops, classic stump oratory and radio reports of political campaigns. If my neighbors in Dixon, Ill., saw a national candidate once in an election year, it was considered a near miracle.

Today's voters get to know presidential candidates even if they never have the opportunity to see them in person. Nightly news programs, Sunday talk shows, televised debates and local interviews give us the chance to see more and learn more about those who run for the nation's highest office than any generation before us.

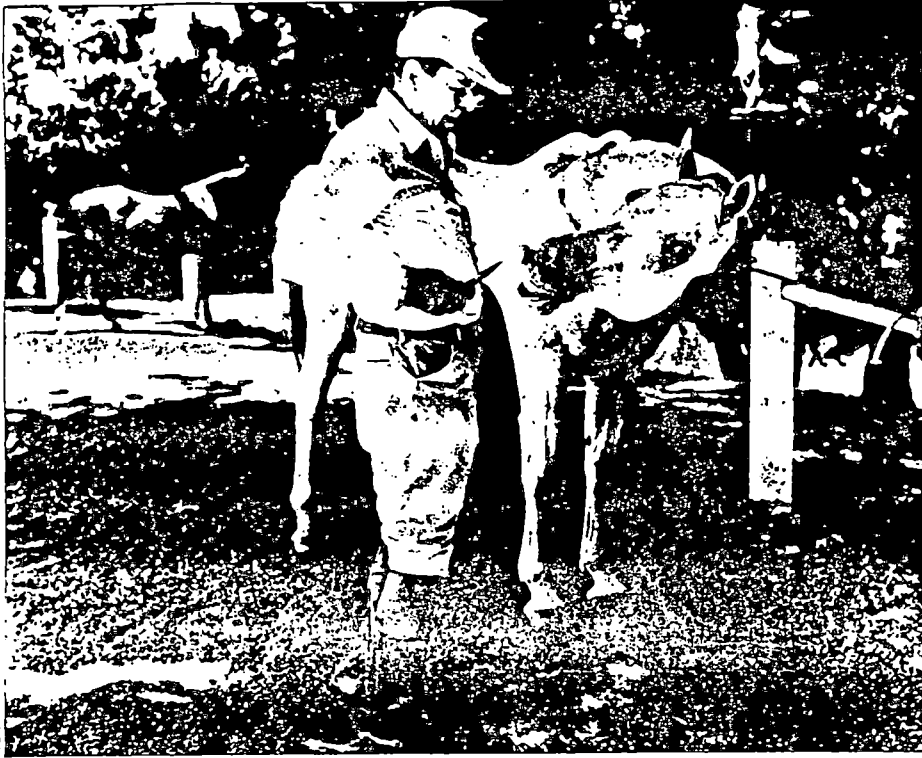
Televised campaign coverage, once almost exclusively the province

tions across the country. Newspapers and magazines have improved their technology to keep pace with television and continue to play a critical role in campaign coverage. They print the longer stories that give depth to campaign news and offer the analysis that adds perspective. We rely on newspapers to carry the texts of major speeches and campaign platforms and promises. And though they don't always succeed, most newspapers still try hard to keep news on the news pages and opinion on the opinion pages.

I believe a living room is as good a place as anywhere to judge the fitness of a presidential candidate, and

homes. Some have said that television has undermined the political process. On the contrary, I sometimes wonder where our modern democracy would be without it. Because this country is so large and national elections are such enormous events, only television can establish a one-to-one communication between candidate and citizen.

The American people need to observe and listen to candidates many times, in many different situations. That is the best way to understand their characters, feel confident that they are individuals of integrity and grasp their positions on the important issues of our day.



Reagan shows carrots, as well as sticks, can win the political "horse race."

democratic society is all about.

Reporters naturally give more attention to the candidate who appears most likely to win, and the brightest lights are thrown on the front-runners

in each party. But no candidate, and no voter, should take seriously the so-called horse-race coverage the media love so well. By that I mean the reliance on polls and instantaneous

analysis about who is winning or losing or what the impact of one specific straw poll will be on the whole campaign when, in fact, no one really knows. This can be both misleading to the public and damaging to the candidate. I recall, for example, that after I fared poorly in the 1980 Iowa Republican caucuses, one veteran network TV correspondent made the snap judgment that my political career was over. That was two inaugural addresses ago.

I have been the subject of intense media scrutiny in every campaign in which I participated. I have not always agreed with everything that has been reported, but on the whole the scrutiny probably helped me and turned out to be good for the country and good for the democratic process.

Anyone who hopes to occupy the Oval Office must withstand intense scrutiny. That's the way it should be. Americans have high standards, and those who seek public service are asking the people to grant them something of great value: their trust. □



In this election year...

IT'S NOT POLITICS AS USUAL AT THE DAILY NEWS.

The election of the best presidential candidate requires an informed electorate. At the New York Daily News, we are doing our level best to keep that electorate informed. To that end, we have assembled the best columnists and writers in the business for the 1988 election. People like Richard Reeves, Lars-Erik Nelson and Frank Lombardi. Nobody covers the election like the Daily News.

DAILY NEWS