

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:** 13483  
**Folder ID Number:** 13483-001

---

**Folder Title:**  
Bipartisan Accord on Central America, 4/18/89

---

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
<b>G</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>

---

REMARKS: BIPARTISAN ACCORD  
ROSE GARDEN  
TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1989  
2:15 P.M.

FOUR WEEKS AGO, FOR THE FIRST TIME IN MANY YEARS,  
THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS, THE DEMOCRATIC AND  
REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP IN THE HOUSE AND SENATE, SPOKE  
WITH ONE VOICE ABOUT CENTRAL AMERICA.

- 2 -

BY SIGNING A BIPARTISAN ACCORD ON CENTRAL AMERICA,  
WE JOINED HANDS FOR THE GOOD OF THAT TROUBLED REGION.  
AND BY PLACING PRINCIPLE ABOVE PARTY, WE REAFFIRMED THE  
CORNERSTONE OF AMERICA'S FOREIGN POLICY.

LAST WEEK, THE CONGRESS PASSED LEGISLATION TO  
IMPLEMENT THIS BIPARTISAN ACCORD. AND, TODAY, I AM  
PROUD TO SIGN THIS LEGISLATION.

- 3 -

MY FRIENDS, YOU HAVE SHOWN THAT BIPARTISANSHIP WORKS. AND I WANT TO THANK YOU FOR ACTING QUICKLY, HONORABLY, AND IN THE NATIONAL INTEREST.

OUR OBJECTIVE IN CENTRAL AMERICA IS A DEMOCRATIC NICARAGUA WHICH DOES NOT SUBVERT OR THREATEN ITS NEIGHBORS AND WHOSE PEOPLE ENJOY THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC FRUITS OF A FREE SOCIETY.

- 4 -

OUR CONTINUED ASSISTANCE TO THE NICARAGUAN RESISTANCE REPRESENTS THE COMMITMENT OF THE UNITED STATES BOTH TO SUPPORT THE ESQUIPULAS ((EH-SKI-P00-LAS)) PEACE PROCESS AND TO SUSTAIN THOSE WHO STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY.

- 5 -

UNDER THE ESQUIPULAS ACCORD, INSURGENT FORCES HAVE THE RIGHT TO REINTEGRATE INTO THEIR HOMELAND UNDER SAFE, DEMOCRATIC CONDITIONS WITH FULL CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS. THAT IS THE DESIRE OF THE NICARAGUAN RESISTANCE. AND WE WILL SUPPORT IT THROUGH CONCERTED DIPLOMATIC EFFORTS TO REINFORCE THIS REGIONAL AGREEMENT.

- 6 -

HERE, IN PARTICULAR, LET ME THANK THE CONGRESS. FOR BY SUPPORTING MY REQUEST FOR CONTINUED ASSISTANCE AT CURRENT LEVELS THROUGH THE ELECTIONS IN NICARAGUA, SCHEDULED FOR FEBRUARY 28, 1990, YOU HAVE REAFFIRMED THE WILL OF THIS GOVERNMENT TO ENSURE PEACE AND FREEDOM IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

- 7 -

THE SUCCESS OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN PEACE PROCESS AND THE PROSPECTS OF NATIONAL RECONCILIATION IN NICARAGUA DEPEND ON FULL AND HONEST SANDINISTA COMPLIANCE WITH THEIR REPEATED PLEDGES OF DEMOCRACY AND FREEDOM. WE HAVE YET TO SEE GENUINE SANDINISTA COMPLIANCE; THUS FAR, THEY HAVE REFUSED TO NEGOTIATE WITH THE OPPOSITION REGARDING THE NECESSARY CONDITIONS FOR FAIR ELECTIONS.

- 8 -

IT IS CLEAR THAT CLOSE INTERNATIONAL SCRUTINY AND SUSTAINED PRESSURE WILL BE CRITICAL TO INDUCE SANDINISTA COMPLIANCE. IT IS ALSO CLEAR THAT THE SOVIET UNION MUST MATCH ITS RHETORICAL SUPPORT FOR THE PEACE PROCESS WITH CONCRETE ACTION TO HALT MILITARY AID, TO END SUBVERSION IN THE REGION, AND TO PROMOTE GENUINE DEMOCRACY IN NICARAGUA.

- 9 -

IT IS FITTING TO RECALL WHAT FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT SAID WHEN HE ADDRESSED THE NATION IN 1940: "TODAY WE SEEK A MORAL BASIS FOR PEACE.... IT CANNOT BE A LASTING PEACE IF THE FRUIT OF IT IS OPPRESSION, OR STARVATION, OR CRUELTY, OR HUMAN LIFE DOMINATED BY ARMED CAMPS."

OUR ACCORD ENVISIONS A DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL AMERICA, AND A MORE JUST AND TRANQUIL HEMISPHERE.

- 10 -

ABOVE ALL, IT POINTS US TOWARD THE FUTURE -- FOR AMERICA, AND FOR THE PEOPLE OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

SO, LET US SEIZE THE MOMENT. THANK YOU, AND GOD BLESS YOU. AND NOW, IT IS MY PLEASURE TO SIGN LEGISLATION IMPLEMENTING THE BIPARTISAN ACCORD ON CENTRAL AMERICA.

# # #

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 17, 1989

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: CURT SMITH *CS*  
THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON *W*  
SUBJECT: SIGNING CEREMONY -- BIPARTISAN ACCORD ON CENTRAL AMERICA

I. SUMMARY

The attached remarks discuss the legislation, which you are to sign tomorrow in a Rose Garden ceremony, to implement the Bipartisan Accord on Central America. About 25 Members of Congress will be in the audience, along with 80-100 congressional staff, State Department officials, and members of the public with an interest in Central America.

II. DISCUSSION

The text focuses on our objective in that region -- "a democratic Nicaragua which does not subvert or threaten its neighbors" -- and references it to the Esquipulas Accord. The remarks, in particular, discuss America's continuing aid to the Nicaraguan Resistance, and challenge the Sandinista government to uphold its pledges of democracy and freedom. They also call upon the Soviet Union to help in the peace process.

(Smith/Simon)  
4/17/89; 7 pm  
Draft 2  
CENT

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: BIPARTISAN ACCORD  
ROSE GARDEN  
TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1989  
2:15 p.m.

Four weeks ago, for the first time in many years, the President and Congress, the Democratic and Republican leadership in the House and Senate, spoke with one voice about Central America.

By signing a Bipartisan Accord on Central America, we joined hands for the good of that troubled region. And by placing principle above party, we reaffirmed the cornerstone of America's foreign policy.

Last week, the Congress passed legislation to implement this Bipartisan Accord. And, today, I am proud to sign this legislation.

My friends, you have shown that bipartisanship works. And I want to thank you for acting quickly, honorably, and in the national interest.

Our objective in Central America is a democratic Nicaragua which does not subvert or threaten its neighbors and whose people enjoy the social and economic fruits of a free society. Our continued assistance to the Nicaraguan Resistance represents the commitment of the United States both to support the Esquipulas ((Eh-ski-POO-las)) peace process and to sustain those who struggle for freedom and democracy.

Under the Esquipulas Accord, insurgent forces have the right to reintegrate into their homeland under safe, democratic conditions with full civil and political rights. That is the desire of the Nicaraguan resistance. And we will support it through concerted diplomatic efforts to reinforce this regional agreement.

Here, in particular, let me thank the Congress. For by supporting my request for continued assistance at current levels through the elections in Nicaragua, scheduled for February 28, 1990, you have reaffirmed the will of this government to ensure peace and freedom in Central America.

The success of the Central American peace process and the prospects of national reconciliation in Nicaragua depend on full and honest Sandinista compliance with their repeated pledges of democracy and freedom. We have yet to see genuine Sandinista compliance; thus far, they have refused to negotiate with the opposition regarding the necessary conditions for fair elections.

It is clear that close international scrutiny and sustained pressure will be critical to induce Sandinista compliance. It is also clear that the Soviet Union must match its rhetorical support for the peace process with concrete action to halt military aid, to end subversion in the region, and to promote genuine democracy in Nicaragua.

It is fitting to recall what Franklin Roosevelt said when he addressed the nation in 1940: "Today we seek a moral basis for peace.... It cannot be a lasting peace if the fruit of it is oppression, or starvation, or cruelty, or human life dominated by armed camps."

Our accord envisions a democratic Central America, and a more just and tranquil hemisphere. Above all, it points us toward the future -- for America, and for the people of Central America.

So, let us seize the moment. Thank you, and God bless you. And now, it is my pleasure to sign legislation implementing the Bipartisan Accord on Central America.

# # #

**WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM**DATE: 04/17/89

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: SIGNING CEREMONY/BIPARTISAN ACCORD

(04/17 7:00 p.m. Draft 2)

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	STUDDERT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
BATES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## REMARKS:

The attached has been forwarded to the President.

## RESPONSE:

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 17, 1989

1989 APR 17 PM 8:15

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: CURT SMITH *CS*

THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON *cw*

SUBJECT: SIGNING CEREMONY -- BIPARTISAN ACCORD ON CENTRAL AMERICA

I. SUMMARY

The attached remarks discuss the legislation, which you are to sign tomorrow in a Rose Garden ceremony, to implement the Bipartisan Accord on Central America. About 25 Members of Congress will be in the audience, along with 80-100 congressional staff, State Department officials, and members of the public with an interest in Central America.

II. DISCUSSION

The text focuses on our objective in that region -- "a democratic Nicaragua which does not subvert or threaten its neighbors" -- and references it to the Esquipulas Accord. The remarks, in particular, discuss America's continuing aid to the Nicaraguan Resistance, and challenge the Sandinista government to uphold its pledges of democracy and freedom. They also call upon the Soviet Union to help in the peace process.

(Smith/Simon)  
4/17/89; 7 pm  
Draft 2  
CENT

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: BIPARTISAN ACCORD  
ROSE GARDEN  
TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1989  
2:15 p.m.

Four weeks ago, for the first time in many years, the President and Congress, the Democratic and Republican leadership in the House and Senate, spoke with one voice about Central America.

By signing a Bipartisan Accord on Central America, we joined hands for the good of that troubled region. And by placing principle above party, we reaffirmed the cornerstone of America's foreign policy.

Last week, the Congress passed legislation to implement this Bipartisan Accord. And, today, I am proud to sign this legislation.

My friends, you have shown that bipartisanship works. And I want to thank you for acting quickly, honorably, and in the national interest.

Our objective in Central America is a democratic Nicaragua which does not subvert or threaten its neighbors and whose people enjoy the social and economic fruits of a free society. Our continued assistance to the Nicaraguan Resistance represents the commitment of the United States both to support the Esquipulas ((Eh-ski-POO-las)) peace process and to sustain those who struggle for freedom and democracy.

Under the Esquipulas Accord, insurgent forces have the right to reintegrate into their homeland under safe, democratic conditions with full civil and political rights. That is the desire of the Nicaraguan resistance. And we will support it through concerted diplomatic efforts to reinforce this regional agreement.

Here, in particular, let me thank the Congress. For by supporting my request for continued assistance at current levels through the elections in Nicaragua, scheduled for February 28, 1990, you have reaffirmed the will of this government to ensure peace and freedom in Central America.

The success of the Central American peace process and the prospects of national reconciliation in Nicaragua depend on full and honest Sandinista compliance with their repeated pledges of democracy and freedom. We have yet to see genuine Sandinista compliance; thus far, they have refused to negotiate with the opposition regarding the necessary conditions for fair elections.

It is clear that close international scrutiny and sustained pressure will be critical to induce Sandinista compliance. It is also clear that the Soviet Union must match its rhetorical support for the peace process with concrete action to halt military aid, to end subversion in the region, and to promote genuine democracy in Nicaragua.

It is fitting to recall what Franklin Roosevelt said when he addressed the nation in 1940: "Today we seek a moral basis for peace.... It cannot be a lasting peace if the fruit of it is oppression, or starvation, or cruelty, or human life dominated by armed camps."

Our accord envisions a democratic Central America, and a more just and tranquil hemisphere. Above all, it points us toward the future -- for America, and for the people of Central America.

So, let us seize the moment. Thank you, and God bless you. And now, it is my pleasure to sign legislation implementing the Bipartisan Accord on Central America.

# # #

# WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 4/15/89 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 4/17/89 NOON

SUBJECT: BI-PARTISAN ACCORD ON CENTAL AMERICA

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE <i>n/c</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT <i>coming</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER <i>n/c</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN <i>no comment</i>	<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 <i>n/c</i>	<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 to Chriss Winston, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than NOON, Monday, April 17, 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

(Smith/Simon)  
April 14, 1989  
Draft One  
CENT

1989 APR 15 PM 2:14

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: BI-PARTISAN ACCORD  
WASHINGTON, D.C.  
TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1989

Three weeks ago, for the first time in many years, the President and Congress, the Democratic and Republican leadership in the House and Senate, spoke with one voice about Central America.

By signing a Bi-Partisan Accord on Central America, we joined hands for the good of that troubled region. And by placing principle above party, we reaffirmed the cornerstone of America's foreign policy.

Last week, the Congress passed legislation to implement this Bi-Partisan Accord. And, today, I am proud to sign this legislation.

My friends, you have shown that bi-partisanship works. And I want to thank you for acting quickly, honorably, and in the national interest.

*democratic*  
*objective in Central America is a demonstrative*  
~~Our Bi-Partisan Accord outlines U.S. policy toward Central~~  
~~Nicaragua which does not subvert or threaten its neighbors~~  
~~America. And it supports the same goals as the people of Central~~  
~~and whose people enjoy the social and economic fruits~~  
~~America: Democracy, security, and peace. These goals are~~  
*of a free.*

*our continued assistance to the Nicaraguan Resistance*  
~~embodied in the Esquipulas Accord. And to reach them, we must~~  
*represent the COMMITMENT OF THE UNITED STATES BOTH TO support*  
~~work together with Latin American democratic leaders, with the~~  
*the Esquipulas Peace process and to sustain those who*  
~~support of our allies.~~  
*struggle for freedom and democracy.*

*Under*  
The Esquipulas Accord, ~~and our Bi-Partisan Accord,~~ insist that insurgent forces have the right to reintegrate into their homeland under safe, democratic conditions with full civil and political rights. That is the desire of the Nicaraguan resistance. And we will support it through concerted diplomatic effort to reinforce this regional agreement.

Here, in particular, let me thank the Congress. For by supporting my request for continued assistance at current levels through the elections in Nicaragua scheduled for February 28, 1990, you have reaffirmed the will of this government to ensure peace and freedom in Central America.

The Esquipulas Accord ~~requires~~ open and honest elections. We will be watching the Sandinista government to make sure that it complies. If it does, Nicaraguans will decide their own future -- freely, democratically. If not -- if its government mocks the promises it first made in 1979 -- its hypocrisy will outrage the world.

*Insert A*

It is fitting to recall the what Franklin Roosevelt said when he addressed the nation in 1940: "Today we seek a moral basis for peace.... It cannot be a lasting peace if the fruit of it is oppression, or starvation, or cruelty, or human life dominated by armed camps."

Our accord envisions a democratic central America, and a more just and tranquil hemisphere. ~~It says:-~~ Let us use resources for homes and hospitals, not for military defense. Above all, it points us toward the future -- for America, and for the people of Central America. ✓

~~The legacy of peacemaker is a noble calling.~~ So, let us seize the moment. Thank you, and God bless you. And now, it is my pleasure to sign legislation implementing the Bi-~~P~~artisan Accord on Central America.

# # #

# WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 4/15/89

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: \_\_\_\_\_

4/17/89 NOON

SUBJECT: BI-PARTISAN ACCORD ON CENTAL AMERICA

	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 to Chriss Winston, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than NOON, Monday, April 17, 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

(Smith/Simon)  
4/17/89; 6 pm  
Draft 2  
CENT

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: BIPARTISAN ACCORD  
ROSE GARDEN  
TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1989  
2:15 p.m.

Four weeks ago, for the first time in many years, the President and Congress, the Democratic and Republican leadership in the House and Senate, spoke with one voice about Central America.

By signing a Bipartisan Accord on Central America, we joined hands for the good of that troubled region. And by placing principle above party, we reaffirmed the cornerstone of America's foreign policy.

Last week, the Congress passed legislation to implement this Bipartisan Accord. And, today, I am proud to sign this legislation.

My friends, you have shown that bipartisanship works. And I want to thank you for acting quickly, honorably, and in the national interest.

Our objective in Central America is a democratic Nicaragua which does not subvert or threaten its neighbors and whose people enjoy the social and economic fruits of a free society. Our continued assistance to the Nicaraguan Resistance represents the commitment of the United States both to support the Esquipulas ((Eh-ski-POO-las)) peace process and to sustain those who struggle for freedom and democracy.

Under the Esquipulas Accord, insurgent forces have the right to reintegrate into their homeland under safe, democratic conditions with full civil and political rights. That is the desire of the Nicaraguan resistance. And we will support it through concerted diplomatic efforts to reinforce this regional agreement.

Here, in particular, let me thank the Congress. For by supporting my request for continued assistance at current levels through the elections in Nicaragua, scheduled for February 28, 1990, you have reaffirmed the will of this government to ensure peace and freedom in Central America.

The success of the Central American peace process and the prospects of national reconciliation in Nicaragua depend on full and honest Sandinista compliance with their repeated pledges of democracy and freedom. We have yet to see genuine Sandinista

compliance; thus far, they have refused to negotiate with the opposition regarding the necessary conditions for fair elections.

It is clear that close international scrutiny and sustained pressure will be critical to induce Sandinista compliance. It is also clear that the Soviet Union must match its rhetorical support for the peace process with concrete action to halt military aid, to end subversion in the region, and to promote genuine democracy in Nicaragua.

It is fitting to recall what Franklin Roosevelt said when he addressed the nation in 1940: "Today we seek a moral basis for peace.... It cannot be a lasting peace if the fruit of it is oppression, or starvation, or cruelty, or human life dominated by armed camps."

Our accord envisions a democratic Central America, and a more just and tranquil hemisphere. ~~Let us use resources for homes and hospitals, not for military defense.~~ Above all, it points us toward the future -- for America, and for the people of Central America.

So, let us seize the moment. Thank you, and God bless you. And now, it is my pleasure to sign legislation implementing the Bipartisan Accord on Central America.

# # #

# WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 4/15/89 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 4/17/89 NOON

SUBJECT: BI-PARTISAN ACCORD ON CENTAL AMERICA

	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 to Chriss Winston, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than NOON, Monday, April 17, 1989, with an info copy to my office. Thank you.

**RESPONSE:**

*No comment  
4/17/89  
D.G. Bates*

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

(Smith/Simon)  
April 14, 1989  
Draft One  
CENT

1989 APR 15 PM 2:14

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: BI-PARTISAN ACCORD  
WASHINGTON, D.C.  
TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1989

Three weeks ago, for the first time in many years, the President and Congress, the Democratic and Republican leadership in the House and Senate, spoke with one voice about Central America.

By signing a Bi-Partisan Accord on Central America, we joined hands for the good of that troubled region. And by placing principle above party, we reaffirmed the cornerstone of America's foreign policy.

Last week, the Congress passed legislation to implement this Bi-Partisan Accord. And, today, I am proud to sign this legislation.

My friends, you have shown that bi-partisanship works. And I want to thank you for acting quickly, honorably, and in the national interest.

Our Bi-Partisan Accord outlines U.S. policy toward Central America. And it supports the same goals as the people of Central America: Democracy, security, and peace. These goals are

embodied in the Esquipulas Accord. And to reach them, we must work together with Latin American democratic leaders, with the support of our allies.

The Esquipulas Accord, and our Bi-Partisan Accord, insist that insurgent forces have the right to reintegrate into their homeland under safe, democratic conditions with full civil and political rights. That is the desire of the Nicaraguan resistance. And we will support it through concerted diplomatic effort to reinforce this regional agreement.

Here, in particular, let me thank the Congress. For by supporting my request for continued assistance at current levels through the elections in Nicaragua scheduled for February 28, 1990, you have reaffirmed the will of this government to ensure peace and freedom in Central America.

The Esquipulas Accord requires open and honest elections. We will be watching the Sandinista government to make sure that it complies. If it does, Nicaraguans will decide their own future -- freely, democratically. If not -- if its government mocks the promises it first made in 1979 -- its hypocrisy will outrage the world.

It is fitting to recall the what Franklin Roosevelt said when he addressed the nation in 1940: "Today we seek a moral basis for peace.... It cannot be a lasting peace if the fruit of it is oppression, or starvation, or cruelty, or human life dominated by armed camps."

Our accord envisions a democratic central America, and a more just and tranquil hemisphere. It says: Let us use resources for homes and hospitals, not for military defense. Above all, it points us toward the future -- for America, and for the people of Central America.

The legacy of peacemaker is a noble calling. So, let us seize the moment. Thank you, and God bless you. And now, it is my pleasure to sign legislation implementing the Bi-Partisan Accord on Central America.

# # #

(Smith/Simon)  
April 14, 1989  
Draft One  
CENT

1989 APR 15 PM 2:14

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: BI-PARTISAN ACCORD  
WASHINGTON, D.C.  
TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1989

Three weeks ago, for the first time in many years, the President and Congress, the Democratic and Republican leadership in the House and Senate, spoke with one voice about Central America.

By signing a Bi-Partisan Accord on Central America, we joined hands for the good of that troubled region. And by placing principle above party, we reaffirmed the cornerstone of America's foreign policy.

Last week, the Congress passed legislation to implement this Bi-Partisan Accord. And, today, I am proud to sign this legislation.

My friends, you have shown that bi-partisanship works. And I want to thank you for acting quickly, honorably, and in the national interest.

*Our objective in Central America is a democratic*  
~~Our Bi-Partisan Accord outlines U.S. policy toward Central~~  
~~Nicaragua which does not subvert or threaten its neighbors~~  
~~America. And it supports the same goals as the people of Central~~  
~~and whose people enjoy the social and economic fruits of a~~  
~~America: Democracy, security, and peace. These goals are~~  
*free society.*

Our continued assistance to the Nicaraguan Resistance embodied in the Esquipulas Accord. ~~And to reach them, we must represents the commitment of the United States both to support work together with Latin American democratic leaders, with the the Esquipulas peace process and to sustain those who struggle support of our allies.~~  
for freedom and democracy.

<sup>Under</sup>  
^ The Esquipulas Accord, ~~and our Bi-Partisan Accord,~~ insist ~~that~~ insurgent forces have the right to reintegrate into their homeland under safe, democratic conditions with full civil and political rights. That is the desire of the Nicaraguan resistance. And we will support it through concerted diplomatic effort to reinforce this regional agreement.

Here, in particular, let me thank the Congress. For by supporting my request for continued assistance at current levels through the elections in Nicaragua scheduled for February 28, 1990, you have reaffirmed the will of this government to ensure peace and freedom in Central America.

~~The Esquipulas Accord requires open and honest elections. We will be watching the Sandinista government to make sure that it complies. If it does, Nicaraguans will decide their own future -- freely, democratically. If not -- if its government mocks the promises it first made in 1979 -- its hypocrisy will outrage the world.~~

*Meaning A*  
The success of the Central American peace process and the prospects of national reconciliation in Nicaragua depend on full and honest Sandinista compliance with their repeated pledges of democracy and freedom. We have yet to see genuine Sandinista compliance; thus far, they have refused to negotiate with the opposition regarding the necessary conditions for fair elections.

It is clear that close international scrutiny and sustained pressure will be critical to induce Sandinista compliance. It is also clear that the Soviet Union must match its rhetorical support for the peace process with concrete action to halt military aid, to end subversion in the region, and to promote genuine democracy in Nicaragua.

It is fitting to recall the what Franklin Roosevelt said when he addressed the nation in 1940: "Today we seek a moral basis for peace.... It cannot be a lasting peace if the fruit of it is oppression, or starvation, or cruelty, or human life dominated by armed camps."

Our accord envisions a democratic central America, and a more just and tranquil hemisphere. ~~(It says: Let us use resources for homes and hospitals, not for military defense.)~~ Above all, it points us toward the future -- for America, and for the people of Central America.

~~(The legacy of peacemaker is a noble calling.)~~ So, let us seize the moment. Thank you, and God bless you. And now, it is my pleasure to sign legislation implementing the Bi-Partisan Ag Accord on Central America.

# # #

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

2702

April 17, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISS WINSTON

FROM: BRENT SCOWCROFT *RS for*  
SUBJECT: Presidential Remarks at the Signing Ceremony  
for the Bill Authorizing Humanitarian Aid to the  
Nicaraguan Resistance

The NSC staff concurs with the draft Presidential remarks at  
Tab A with the changes noted.

Attachment

Tab A Text of Speech with Annotated Changes

cc: James Cicconi

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 16, 1989

Memorandum to Chriss Winston

From:

Roger B. Porter *RBP by JP*  
Jim Pinkerton *JP*

Re:

Comments on Central America, USDA, and Tennessee  
drafts

=====

We have no comments on the Central America draft.

Our comments on the USDA draft are as follows:

First, will everyone in the audience know what "GATT" is? There might be some benefit to providing more of a transition from the 2nd and 3rd grafs on the first page.

Second, in the 4th graf on p.1, we suggest replacing "tricks" with "devices. On the first line of the next graf down, we would delete "any." We don't need to gratuitously tie our hands on these sensitive policy questions.

Third, we would delete the graf that starts on the bottom of p. 2 on the budget. The fact is that agriculture programs will get less as a result of the budget agreement. Most farmers will know this, and therefore our point about "three to four times higher" is nothing to brag about. The budget will probably come up in the Q and A session. That's the right time to use these statistics. As a substitute for this graf, we would restate the good news that we have to announce: the opening up of foreign markets, the new rural task force, and the advance deficiency payments.

We are very impressed with the Tennessee draft. The richness of detail will impress the audience, not to mention the team. The penultimate graf generates real emotion. Our only comment: the President may need help on the pronunciation of the surname "Hawhee" at the top of pg. 3.

#

cc: Bill Roper  
John Gardner

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 17, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISS WINSTON

FROM: STEPHEN G. RADEMAKER <sup>SR</sup>  
ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Presidential Signing Statement: Bipartisan Accord  
on Central America

Pursuant to your request, Counsel's Office has reviewed the above-referenced matter. Counsel's Office recommends that the sentence on page 3, paragraph 2, reading "It says: Let us use resources for homes and hospitals, not military defense" be deleted, as the Bipartisan Accord does not say this.

Counsel's Office has no other legal objections to the statement as drafted.

Thank you for bringing this matter to our attention.

cc: James W. Cicconi

# WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 4/15/89 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 4/17/89 NOON

SUBJECT: BI-PARTISAN ACCORD ON CENTAL AMERICA

	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 to Chriss Winston, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than NOON, Monday, April 17, 1989, with an info copy to my office. Thank you.

**RESPONSE:**

*minor  
All comments  
JD*

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

(Smith/Simon)  
April 14, 1989  
Draft One  
CENT

1989 APR 15 PM 2:14

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: BI-PARTISAN ACCORD  
WASHINGTON, D.C.  
TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1989

Three weeks ago, for the first time in many years, the President and Congress, the Democratic and Republican leadership in the House and Senate, spoke with one voice about Central America.

By signing a Bi-Partisan Accord on Central America, we joined hands for the good of that troubled region. And by placing principle above party, we reaffirmed the cornerstone of America's foreign policy.

Last week, the Congress passed legislation to implement this Bi-Partisan Accord. And, today, I am proud to sign this legislation.

My friends, you have shown that bi-partisanship works. And I want to thank you for acting quickly, honorably, and in the national interest.

Our Bi-Partisan Accord outlines U.S. policy toward Central America. And it supports the same goals as <sup>do</sup> the people of Central America: Democracy, security, and peace. These goals are

embodied in the Esquipulas Accord. And to reach them, we must work together with Latin American democratic leaders, with the support of our allies.

The Esquipulas Accord, and our Bi-Partisan Accord, insist that insurgent forces have the right to reintegrate into their homeland under safe, democratic conditions with full civil and political rights. That is the desire of the Nicaraguan resistance. And we will support it through concerted diplomatic effort to reinforce this regional agreement.

Here, in particular, let me thank the Congress. For by supporting my request for continued assistance at current levels through the elections in Nicaragua scheduled for February 28, 1990, you have reaffirmed the will of this government to ensure peace and freedom in Central America.

The Esquipulas Accord requires open and honest elections. We will be watching the Sandinista government to make sure that it complies. If it does, Nicaraguans will decide their own future -- freely, democratically. If not -- if its government mocks the promises it first made in 1979 -- its hypocrisy will outrage the world.

It is fitting to recall the what Franklin Roosevelt said when he addressed the nation in 1940: "Today we seek a moral basis for peace.... It cannot be a lasting peace if the fruit of it is oppression, or starvation, or cruelty, or human life dominated by armed camps."

Our accord envisions a democratic central America, and a more just and tranquil hemisphere. It says: Let us use resources for homes and hospitals, not for military defense. Above all, it points us toward the future -- for America, and for the people of Central America.

The legacy of peacemaker is a noble calling. So, let us seize the moment. Thank you, and God bless you. And now, it is my pleasure to sign legislation implementing the Bi-Partisan Accord on Central America.

# . # #

(Smith/Simon)  
April 14, 1989  
Draft One  
CENT

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: BI-PARTISAN ACCORD  
WASHINGTON, D.C.  
TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1989

Three weeks ago, for the first time in many years, the President and Congress, the Democratic and Republican leadership in the House and Senate, spoke with one voice about Central America.

By signing a Bi-Partisan Accord on Central America, we joined hands for the good of that troubled region. And by placing principle above party, we reaffirmed the cornerstone of America's foreign policy.

Last week, the Congress passed legislation to implement this Bi-Partisan Accord. And, today, I am proud to sign this legislation.

My friends, you have shown that bi-partisanship works. And I want to thank you for acting quickly, honorably, and in the national interest.

Our Bi-Partisan Accord outlines U.S. policy toward Central America. And it supports the same goals as the people of Central America: Democracy, security, and peace. These goals are

embodied in the Esquipulas Accord. And to reach them, we must work together with Latin American democratic leaders, with the support of our allies.

The Esquipulas Accord, and our Bi-Partisan Accord, insist that insurgent forces have the right to reintegrate into their homeland under safe, democratic conditions with full civil and political rights. That is the desire of the Nicaraguan resistance. And we will support it through concerted diplomatic effort to reinforce this regional agreement.

Here, in particular, let me thank the Congress. For by supporting my request for continued assistance at current levels through the elections in Nicaragua scheduled for February 28, 1990, you have reaffirmed the will of this government to ensure peace and freedom in Central America.

The Esquipulas Accord requires open and honest elections. We will be watching the Sandinista government to make sure that it complies. If it does, Nicaraguans will decide their own future -- freely, democratically. If not -- if its government mocks the promises it first made in 1979 -- its hypocrisy will outrage the world.

It is fitting to recall the what Franklin Roosevelt said when he addressed the nation in 1940: "Today we seek a moral basis for peace.... It cannot be a lasting peace if the fruit of it is oppression, or starvation, or cruelty, or human life dominated by armed camps."

Our accord envisions a democratic central America, and a more just and tranquil hemisphere. It says: Let us use resources for homes and hospitals, not for military defense. Above all, it points us toward the future -- for America, and for the people of Central America.

The legacy of peacemaker is a noble calling. So, let us seize the moment. Thank you, and God bless you. And now, it is my pleasure to sign legislation implementing the Bi-Partisan Accord on Central America.

# # #

Studdert

(Smith/Simon)  
April 14, 1989  
Draft One  
CENT

1989 APR 15 PM 2:14

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: BI-PARTISAN ACCORD  
WASHINGTON, D.C.  
TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1989

Three weeks ago, for the first time in many years, the President and Congress, the Democratic and Republican leadership in the House and Senate, spoke with one voice about Central America.

By signing a Bi-Partisan Accord on Central America, we joined hands for the good of that troubled region. And by placing principle above party, we reaffirmed the cornerstone of America's foreign policy.

Last week, the Congress passed legislation to implement this Bi-Partisan Accord. And, today, I am proud to sign this legislation.

My friends, you have shown that bi-partisanship works. And I want to thank you for acting quickly, honorably, and in the national interest.

Our Bi-Partisan Accord outlines U.S. policy toward Central America. And it supports the same goals as the people of Central America: Democracy, security, and peace. These goals are

NO COMMENTS

embodied in the Esquipulas Accord. And to reach them, we must work together with Latin American democratic leaders, with the support of our allies.

The Esquipulas Accord, and our Bi-Partisan Accord, insist that insurgent forces have the right to reintegrate into their homeland under safe, democratic conditions with full civil and political rights. That is the desire of the Nicaraguan resistance. And we will support it through concerted diplomatic effort to reinforce this regional agreement.

Here, in particular, let me thank the Congress. For by supporting my request for continued assistance at current levels through the elections in Nicaragua scheduled for February 28, 1990, you have reaffirmed the will of this government to ensure peace and freedom in Central America.

The Esquipulas Accord requires open and honest elections. We will be watching the Sandinista government to make sure that it complies. If it does, Nicaraguans will decide their own future -- freely, democratically. If not -- if its government mocks the promises it first made in 1979 -- its hypocrisy will outrage the world.

It is fitting to recall the what Franklin Roosevelt said when he addressed the nation in 1940: "Today we seek a moral basis for peace.... It cannot be a lasting peace if the fruit of it is oppression, or starvation, or cruelty, or human life dominated by armed camps."

Our accord envisions a democratic central America, and a more just and tranquil hemisphere. It says: Let us use resources for homes and hospitals, not for military defense. Above all, it points us toward the future -- for America, and for the people of Central America.

The legacy of peacemaker is a noble calling. So, let us seize the moment. Thank you, and God bless you. And now, it is my pleasure to sign legislation implementing the Bi-Partisan Accord on Central America.

# # #

(Smith/Simon)  
April 14, 1989  
Draft One  
CENT

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: BI-PARTISAN ACCORD  
WASHINGTON, D.C.  
APRIL 18, 1989

Three weeks ago, for the first time in many years, the President and Congress, the Democratic and Republican leadership in the House and Senate, spoke with one voice about Central America.

By signing a Bi-Partisan Accord on Central America, we joined hands for the good of that troubled region. And by placing principle above party, we reaffirmed the cornerstone of America's foreign policy.

Last week, the Congress passed legislation to implement this Bi-Partisan Accord. And, today, ~~flanked by Americans of decency and good will, I~~ am proud to sign this legislation.

~~Thomas Jefferson said, "We are all Republicans -- we are all Federalists." Well, last week the Congress said that we are all Republicans -- we are all Democrats.~~ My friends, you have shown that bi-partisanship works. And I want to thank you for acting quickly, honorably, and in the national interest.

Our Bi-Partisan Accord outlines U.S. policy toward Central America. And it supports the same goals as the people of Central America: Democracy, security, and peace. These goals are embodied in the Esquipulas Accord. And to reach them, we must work together with Latin American democratic leaders, with the support of our ~~European~~ <sup>allies</sup> friends.

The Esquipulas Accord, and our Bi-Partisan Accord, insist that insurgent forces have the right to reintegrate into their homeland under safe, democratic conditions with full civil and political rights. That is the desire of the Nicaraguan resistance. And we will support it through concerted diplomatic effort) to reinforce this regional agreement.

Here, in particular, let me thank the Congress. For by supporting my request for continued assistance at current levels through the elections in Nicaragua scheduled for February 28, 1990, you have said "Yes" to democracy.

*no one can doubt the will of this government to ensure peace and freedom in this region.*

The Esquipulas Accord requires open and honest elections. We will be watching the Sandinista government to make sure that it complies. If it does, Nicaraguans will decide their own future -- freely, democratically. If not -- if its government mocks the promises it first made in 1979 -- its hypocrisy will outrage the world.

Forty-five years ago, Franklin Roosevelt observed that, "Peace, like war, can succeed only where there is a will to enforce it, and where there is available power to enforce it."

My friends, to Cuba, to the Soviet Union, and to all nations who wish us well or ill, the Bi-Partisan Accord on Central America proclaims: ~~You~~ already know of America's power. But let no one doubt our will.

Our accord envisions a democratic central America, and a more just and tranquil hemisphere. It says: Let us build homes and hospitals, not tools of terror. Above all, it points us toward the future -- for America, and for the people of Central America.

The legacy of peacemaker is a noble calling. So, let us seize the moment. Thank you, and God bless you. And now, it is my pleasure to sign legislation implementing the Bi-Partisan Accord on Central America.

# # # #

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

April 18, 1989

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT  
AT SIGNING CEREMONY  
FOR CENTRAL AMERICAN BIPARTISAN AGREEMENT

The Rose Garden

2:18 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Please be seated. And distinguished leaders of the Congress here today, my thanks for joining us. Four weeks ago, for the first time in many years, the President and Congress, the Democratic and Republican leadership in the House and Senate, spoke with one voice about Central America. And by signing a bipartisan accord on Central America, we joined hands for the good of that troubled region. And by placing principle above party, we reaffirmed the cornerstone of America's foreign policy.

Last week, the Congress passed legislation to implement the bipartisan accord. And, today, I am very proud to sign this legislation. My friends, you've shown that bipartisanship works. And I want to thank you for acting quickly, honorably, and in the national interest.

Our objective in Central America is a democratic Nicaragua which does not subvert or threaten its neighbors and whose people enjoy the social and economic fruits of a free society.

Our continued assistance to the Nicaraguan resistance represents the commitment of the United States both to Esquipulas -- the peace process -- and to sustain those who struggle for freedom and democracy.

Under the Esquipulas Accord, insurgent forces have the right to reintegrate into their homeland under safe, democratic conditions with full civil and political rights. And that's the desire of the Nicaraguan resistance. And we will support it through concerted diplomatic efforts to reinforce this regional agreement.

Here, in particular, let me thank the Congress. For, by supporting my request for continued assistance at current levels through the elections in Nicaragua, scheduled now for February 28, 1990, you have reaffirmed the will of this government to ensure peace and freedom in Central America.

The success of the Central American peace process and the prospects of national reconciliation in Nicaragua depend on full and honest Sandinista compliance with their repeated pledges of democracy and freedom. We've yet to see genuine Sandinista compliance; thus far, they've refused to negotiate with the opposition regarding the necessary conditions for fair elections.

armed camps."

Our accord envisions a democratic Central America, and a more just and tranquil hemisphere. And above all, it points us toward the future -- for America, and for the people of Central America.

So, let us seize the moment. Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Mr. Majority Leader, Minority Leaders, distinguished members of the Congress, and thank all of you for being here. And now, it's my pleasure to sign the legislation implementing the Bipartisan Accord on Central America. Thank you all. (Applause.)

(The Accord is signed.)

END

2:23 P.M. EDT



The White House  
Office of Public Affairs

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

April 14, 1989

MEMO FOR: AGENCY PUBLIC AFFAIRS HEADS

FROM: CHRISS WINSTON *CW*  
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR  
COMMUNICATIONS

SUBJECT: BIPARTISAN BUDGET AGREEMENT

Attached you will find remarks by the President and Congressional Leaders regarding the bipartisan budget agreement, announced this morning at a press conference held at the White House. A copy of the budget agreement is also included.

I hope this information is helpful. If you have any questions, please contact Holly Williamson, Interagency Liaison, at 456-2245.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

---

For Immediate Release

April 14, 1989

In March 1989, the President, the Speaker of the House, the Majority Leaders of the Senate and House, the Republican Leaders of the Senate and House, joined by the Chairmen and Ranking Republican Members of the Appropriations, Ways and Means, Finance, and Budget Committees, and by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Chief of Staff to the President, and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, concurred in a recommendation to establish a special budget negotiating group. The group was charged to explore the possibility of reaching an agreement on a budget framework for fiscal year 1990, and to report upon its progress to the President and the Joint Leadership of Congress. The group was composed of the Chairmen and Ranking Republican Members of the Senate and House Budget Committees, the Majority Leader of the House, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget. The attached agreement is the product of that negotiating group, as developed in accordance with the guidance of the Leadership Group.

# # #

April 14, 1989

**BIPARTISAN BUDGET AGREEMENT  
BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT  
AND  
THE JOINT LEADERSHIP OF CONGRESS**

1. The elements of this agreement provide for deficit reduction amounts that, for fiscal year 1990, are currently estimated to meet the deficit target of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Reaffirmation Act of 1987.
2. The budget framework is approved by the President, the Speaker, and the Majority and Republican Leadership of Congress.
3. The President and the Leadership of Congress will carry out this agreement.
4. The following procedures will be utilized to implement this agreement: Congressional implementation will follow, as much as possible, the regular budget and legislative procedures. The House and Senate Budget Committees will each report a concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1990 consistent with this budget agreement. The budget resolution will contain reconciliation instructions and 302(a) allocations consistent with this budget agreement. The House and Senate Committees with jurisdiction over matters necessary to implement the agreement will be responsible for developing 302(b) allocations, legislation, and budget levels consistent with this budget agreement. Regular House and Senate procedures applicable to the consideration of budget resolutions, appropriations bills, reconciliation legislation, and other measures will apply.
5. Congress shall present the revenue portion of the reconciliation bill to the President at the same time as the spending reduction provisions of the reconciliation bill.
6. Agreed-upon fiscal year 1990 budget levels are as follows for each of the three discretionary appropriations categories:

(in billions of dollars)\*

Category	BA	O
Domestic	\$157.5	\$181.3
Defense (050)**	305.5	299.2
International Affairs	19.0	17.0

\* Congressional enforcement of these discretionary levels in the legislative process will be based on CBO scoring.

\*\* Functional total includes mandatory spending.

## BIPARTISAN BUDGET AGREEMENT

Page 2

April 14, 1989

7. The Budget Committees, CBO, and OMB shall use the "Score-keeping Guidelines for the Bipartisan Budget Agreement of April 14, 1989," and shall work together to resolve any new scorekeeping issues that may arise.
8. Within the domestic discretionary amount, the budget resolution will provide sufficient funding for subsidized housing contract renewals (without prejudice to the form or length of such renewals).
9. Deficit reduction to be implemented in accordance with this agreement is specified in the attached "Deficit Reduction Plan." For both budget scorekeeping and Gramm-Rudman-Hollings, final scoring will necessarily depend on the review of legislation by the scorekeepers, as provided in the Congressional Budget Act and Gramm-Rudman-Hollings.
10. The specific measures composing the governmental receipts figure will be determined through the regular legislative and Constitutional process. Agreements reached between the Administration and the Congressional tax-writing committees on revenue legislation reconciled pursuant to this agreement will be advanced legislatively when supported by the President of the United States.
11. Neither the Congress nor the President shall initiate supplementals except in the case of dire emergency. When the Executive Branch makes such a request, it shall be accompanied by a presidentially-transmitted budget amendment to Congress.
12. Both the President and the Congress have addressed the need for additional domestic discretionary spending priorities for the fiscal year 1990 budget. It is agreed that any funding of priorities will be within the domestic spending levels set forth in paragraph 6 of this agreement.
13. The President and the Congressional Leadership will continue to consult closely to seek opportunities for further deficit reduction and to explore policy and process changes which would reduce the deficit to meet the deficit targets of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings law and balance the Federal budget by fiscal year 1993. In order to facilitate progress toward that objective, the bipartisan Budget Committee Leadership, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Director of the

**BIPARTISAN BUDGET AGREEMENT**

**Page 3**

**April 14, 1989**

**Office of Management and Budget shall continue discussions in consultation with the bipartisan leadership of the appropriate committees of the House and Senate.**

**Attachments:**

**Deficit Reduction Plan  
Estimated Budget Levels**

**DEFICIT REDUCTION PLAN\***  
**Fiscal Year 1990**  
(in billions of dollars)

	<u>CBO</u> <u>scoring</u>	<u>OMB</u> <u>scoring</u>
BASELINE DEFICIT	\$147.3	\$126.6
Adjustment for estimating differences	<u>-19.9</u>	<u>-3.5</u>
ADJUSTED BASELINE DEFICIT	\$127.4	\$123.1
REVENUES		
Revenue Measures	-5.3	-5.3
IRS Compliance**	-0.5	-0.5
User Fees and Offsetting Collections	<u>-2.7</u>	<u>-2.7</u>
SUBTOTAL, REVENUES	-8.5	-8.5
SPENDING		
Defense (Function 050)	-4.2	-1.7
International Discretionary	-0.0	+0.1
Domestic Discretionary	-0.3	+2.4
Entitlements/Mandatory		
Medicare	-2.7	-2.7
Agriculture	-1.9	-2.2
Veterans' Loan Sales	-0.5	-0.6
Federal Pension & Postal Reform	-1.1	-1.3
Other Entitlements	<u>-0.6</u>	<u>-0.5</u>
Subtotal, Entitlements/Mandatory	-6.8	-7.3
Pay Offset, Retirement Contributions	+0.4	+0.3
Adjustment: Postal Budgetary Treatment***	-1.8	-2.2
Debt Service	<u>-1.1</u>	<u>-1.1</u>
SUBTOTAL, SPENDING	-13.8	-9.5
ASSET SALES	<u>-5.7</u>	<u>-5.7</u>
TOTAL DEFICIT REDUCTION MEASURES	<u>-28.0</u>	<u>-23.7</u>
FINAL DEFICIT	<u>\$99.4</u> =====	<u>\$99.4</u> =====

- 
- \* estimates as of April 14, 1989  
\*\* predicated on IRS compliance funding sufficient to achieve the additional revenues specified  
\*\*\* predicated on postal reforms

BUDGET LEVELS  
Fiscal Year 1990  
(in billions of dollars)

	<u>CBO</u> <u>estimates</u>	<u>OMB</u> <u>estimates</u>
<b>Budget Authority</b>		
Domestic Discretionary	\$157.5	\$157.5
Defense (Function 050)	305.5	305.5
International Discretionary	19.0	19.0
<b>Estimated Outlays</b>		
Domestic Discretionary	\$181.3	\$181.3
Defense (Function 050)	299.2	299.2
International Discretionary	17.0	17.0
Entitlement/Mandatory	556.4	539.7
Net Interest	181.0	173.2
Offsetting Retirement Receipts	-32.8	-33.4
Fees, Collections, and Asset Sales	<u>-8.4</u>	<u>-8.4</u>
Total Estimated Outlays	\$1193.8	\$1168.7
Estimated Receipts	1074.4	1065.7
Adjustment for estimating differences	<u>-19.9</u>	<u>-3.5</u>
DEFICIT	\$99.4 =====	\$99.4 =====

THE WHITE HOUSE  
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

April 14, 1989

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT  
AND CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS  
ON THE BIPARTISAN BUDGET AGREEMENT

The Rose Garden

10:24 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I'm joined here by the Speaker, the majority leaders of the Senate and House, the Republican whips of the Senate and House, the chairmen, and ranking Republican members of the Appropriations, Finance and Budget Committees, and members of the bipartisan budget negotiating group. And we've come together in support of a bipartisan budget agreement for Fiscal Year 1990.

When I presented my budget to the Congress on February 9th, I said we could and should meet several tests. We should meet fundamental obligations for protection of national security and the support of the needy; we should provide sufficient funds to advance high priority initiatives; and we should, at the same time, restrain the overall growth of spending so that we can meet the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings targets on time without tax increases.

And this plan allows us to meet those tests. It would provide for the same revenue level as I requested in my February 9th budget; it would provide \$299.2 billion in defense outlays, compared with the \$300.6 billion that I requested -- very close, and \$17 billion in outlays for international affairs, compared with my request of \$17.3 billion -- again, very close. And it would save \$7.3 billion through entitlement reforms. And it would firmly cap domestic discretionary program growth at an overall growth rate of 5.9 relative to the previous year.

In total, it would reduce the estimated Fiscal Year 1990 deficit by about \$24 billion as OMB would estimate the savings, and \$28 billion as the CBO would estimate, relative to the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings baseline. It would thus bring the deficit down to \$99.4 billion and that, of course, would be a \$64 billion reduction relative to the current estimate of the Fiscal Year 1989 deficit.

The budget agreement does not complete the whole deficit reduction job that is to be done by Fiscal Year 1993, not by a long shot. But I am convinced that we will only be able to complete that job if we tackle it in manageable steps, on an orderly basis, in a constructive, bipartisan spirit. And this is a first manageable step, and this budget agreement is the first such agreement reached ahead of schedule and not framed in the context of crisis. This is not an insignificant point; it shows that we can make the system work, even with the branches of government controlled by different parties, and if we approach our jobs responsibly and are willing to stay with it, to stick with the task.

On February 9th, I said that we were prepared to negotiate day and night, in good faith, in a true bipartisan spirit, recalling that the American people wanted us to rise above partisan bickering and to produce. And Mr. Speaker, and Mr. Majority Leader, you have joined us in good faith and in bipartisan spirit, for which we are grateful, and I believe the American people will be grateful. And I'm particularly grateful to the negotiators, the chairmen, the members, ranking members, who participated in these long, long negotiations, and I commend them for their spirit of bipartisanship,

MORE

and I'm grateful to each and every one.

And so may I ask you, Mr. Speaker, and Mr. Majority Leader, as well as the ranking Republicans here, the Republican whips, and the Majority Leader of the House, to say a few words and then the negotiating group will be glad to take questions inside.

Mr. Speaker.

SPEAKER WRIGHT: Mr. President, thank you. This is not an heroic agreement, it's quite austere. It is not really adequate to address some of the truly serious domestic problems of our country, such as affordable housing, a crumbling public infrastructure, and a need to revitalize American industry through encouragements to additional research and development and modernization of American plant and machinery. But if we begin with the assumption that there can be no significant major increase in revenue, this agreement is probably about as good as we could do.

It is bipartisan; both ideological extremes have yielded. It does provide funds for some of the specific priority initiatives that the President has recommended and Congress wholeheartedly embraces -- things like day care, Head Start, funding for the drug war, and a few of those specific priority initiatives. It does reach the Gramm-Rudman deficit reduction targets, and it does permit us to stay on schedule and begin our process immediately for our appropriations bills and pass them again, as we're determined that we shall, on time.

So in those ways, it's a very good start in the direction of better cooperation and better performance.

SENATOR MITCHELL: The most significant aspect of this agreement is its existence, and that is no small accomplishment. For the first time, early in the process, outside the atmosphere of last-minute crisis, a genuine, good-faith effort has been made and an agreement has been reached on significant deficit reduction. It does not go as far and do as much as any of us would like. But in establishing an atmosphere of cooperation and bipartisanship, for which the President deserves great credit, it sets us on the right course.

No one should be deluded into thinking that this is the end of a process. It is the beginning of a process. Very hard choices lie ahead; much sterner measures will be required in the future. But if we approach those difficult tasks with the same positive spirit that has been exhibited in reaching this agreement, then we will solve them, for there is no problem that Americans cannot solve if they work together in good faith.

And, Mr. President, we commit ourselves to implementing this agreement in good faith and to working with you in the future when you and we will face much more difficult decisions.

REPRESENTATIVE FOLEY: Mr. President, I want to express our appreciation to you, sir, to the Speaker, to Senator Mitchell, to the Republican leadership of the Senate and the House for authorizing the efforts to come together with a budget negotiating group -- Secretary Brady and Mr. Darman, the leadership of the Senate and House; budget committees on both sides of the aisle have taken several weeks to hammer out this agreement. It's been said before, I'll repeat it, it's not as much as each of us individually might have wished; it does represent a very important movement on the part of the Congress and the Executive Branch, Republicans and Democrats, to establish an early consensus on the budget resolutions which will make possible the action on the appropriation bills in a timely manner.

Beyond that, it represents our continued determination to work together to deal with the tough budget issues that lie ahead that have been mentioned by others before me. But I particularly want to underscore the cordiality and cooperation of our efforts,

MORE

which I think express a new mood of bipartisan determination to make this government -- a Republican administration, Democratic leadership in the House and the Senate, with their Republican colleagues -- prove that we can address serious problems of the country productively and well.

Thank you, sir.

SENATOR SIMPSON: Mr. President, I appreciate your not letting me slip completely into the tulip patch there. And sometimes in these kinds of things we forget the beauty of days like this. This is really an extraordinary day of beauty in the blossoms and the sun, but that's not why I'm here. (Laughter.) I'm just here on behalf of -- no, don't look at your watch, that's all right. It shouldn't take over 45 minutes. I'd like to talk about the fate of the domestic uranium industry in America. (Laughter.) No, it's all right.

Let me say on behalf of Senator Dole, who could not be present today, that this is a very significant thing. We take it seriously; it is the beginning. Senator Byrd described it as that this morning. It is a first step, and that is indeed what it is. So I'm very proud and pleased to be a part of it. The Republicans will be participating and doing everything they can to see it come to fruition.

It will take a great deal of pressure off of us who legislate. We are legislators, that's our job. And with this pressure off of us, we can go about our work, as we have done in recent days, with a bipartisan agreement on Central America, other things out there -- so many things need to be addressed. And every one of us here know exactly what we have to do with the budget and this is a start toward the honesty of doing it -- entitlements and things like that that must be dealt with.

So thank you, and on behalf of the Republican Leader, thanks to all of those who have worked so hard. It is a daunting and terrible job and a tremendous physical and mental drain that it takes on the Democrat and Republican chairmen of these committees. I thank them.

REPRESENTATIVE GINGRICH: Thank you, Mr. President. On behalf of Mr. Michel, the Republican Leader in the House who could not be here, I want to say that we are very strongly supportive of this agreement. We agree with the sentiments that have been expressed; it is a very important bipartisan step towards a balanced budget. And I just want to say for a moment for the more conservative viewpoint -- it is very solid on defense; those who care about defense should be supportive of this agreement.

It is a major step towards a balanced budget, recognizing that we're going to need bipartisan cooperation over the next several years to get there. It is a very prudent agreement, and I would hope that most Americans would be grateful for this kind of bipartisan teamwork which has, in fact, taken us one more step in the right direction towards a balanced budget. And we'll do all we can in the House to help pass it.

Thank you, Mr. President.

THE PRESIDENT: There's been one oversight and that is that I did not properly thank Dick Darman and Secretary Brady for their representing the administration so effectively in these negotiations.

Again, Mr. Speaker, and Mr. Leader, my thanks to you as leaders of the Congress, for their cooperation. And they will be available for questions in a bit. Many thanks.

END

10:35 A.M. EDT