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Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: Issues Files

OA/ID Number: 29153
Folder ID Number: 29153-001

Folder Title:
Economic Summit (1990) [1]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	15	25	1	5

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
01. Memo	From Fred Malek to POTUS Re: 1990 Economic Summit (2 pp.)	7/16/90	P-5	
02. Memo	From Ede Holiday to John Sununu Re: Secretary Skinner's Travel Plans during the Houston Summit (1 pp.)	6/28/90	P-5	
03. Report	The Houston Economic Summit - Environmental Issues (2 pp.)	n.d.	P-5	
04. Memo	From Roger Porter to John Sununu Re: Visits by British and French Sherpas (1 pp.)	6/19/90	P-5	
05. Memo	Memorandum of Conversation from Roger Porter Re: British Views on Houston Summit Discussions of the Uruguay Round (3 pp.)	6/19/90	(b)(1)	
06. Memo	Memorandum of Conversation from Roger Porter Re: French Views on Houston Summit Discussions of the Uruguay Round (2 pp.)	6/19/90	(b)(1)	
07. Memo	From Ede Holiday to John Sununu Re: Cabinet Participation in the Houston Economic Summit (1 pp.)	6/16/90	P-5	

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WHORM Cat.:
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Pinksheet Number: KO0642
OA/ID Number: 29153-001
Date Closed: 12/8/2004
FOIA/Sys Case #: 1998-0004-F[1]
Re-review Case #: 2005-0426-S
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

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Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
08a. Memo	From Brent Scowcroft to John Sununu Re: Preparations for the Houston Economic Summit (3 pp.)	6/14/90	(b)(1)	S
08b. Paper	Re: Houston Declaration on Securing Democracy and Prosperity (2 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	S
09a. Memo	From Olin Wethington Re: Specific Outcomes of the Meeting (1 pp.)	6/14/90	(b)(1)	
09b. Memo	From Nicholas Brady to POTUS Re: Latin American Debt Reduction Proposal (1 pp.)	6/14/90	(b)(1)	S
09c. Paper	Summary Proposal Re: Debt proposal for Latin America (2 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	S
09d. Table	Re: Potential Debt Reduction Scenario (1 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	S
09e. Table	Re: Potential Debt Reduction Scenario (1 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	S
09f. Table	Re: Potential Debt Reduction Scenario - Resulting Payment Flows to Environmental Trusts (1 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	S
10a. Memo	From Brent Scowcroft to POTUS Re: Preparations for the Houston Economic Summit (3 pp.)	4/28/90	(b)(1)	C
10b. Summary	Re: Summary of Key Points from the San Francisco Sherpa Meeting (1 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	C

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11. Memo	From Brent Scowcroft to POTUS Re: Houston Summit Preparations (2 pp.)	ca. 90	(b)(1)	S
12. List	Summit dinner guest list [redaction of comments] [FOIA RESTRICTIONS REDACTED] (1 pp.)	7/90	P-5, (b)(6)	
13. Paper	Draft remarks for Houston Economic Summit (1 pp.)	6/18/90	P-5	
14. Paper	Draft remarks for Houston Economic Summit [p. 2] (1 pp.)	6/18/90	P-5	
15. Paper	Draft remarks for Houston Economic Summit [p. 5] (1 pp.)	6/18/90	P-5	
16. Memo	From David Bates to John Sununu Re: Cabinet Participation at the Houston Economic Summit (1 pp.)	4/10/90	P-5	

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1990 ECONOMIC SUMMIT OF INDUSTRIALIZED NATIONS

August 20, 1990

TO: ED ROGERS**FROM: FRED MALEK**

When things get back to a point when you have time for things like this, I thought you and Sununu would be interested in the attached memo.

FVM

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

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Open on Expiration of PRA
 (Document Follows)
 By JP (NLGB) on 12/12/07

Date Closed: 12/8/2004	OA/ID Number: 29153-001
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1998-0004-F[1]	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #: 2005-0426-S	Appeal Disposition:
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RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
 P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
 P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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**1990 ECONOMIC SUMMIT OF INDUSTRIALIZED NATIONS**

734 JACKSON PLACE * WASHINGTON, DC 20503

202-408-0290 (FAX) 202-408-0298

July 16, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FRED MALEK

SUBJECT: 1990 ECONOMIC SUMMIT

My deep thanks for the opportunity to serve in the challenging position of Director of the 1990 Economic Summit. The experience was intense, meaningful, and rewarding well beyond my expectations.

Now that the event is behind us, I feel it is important for you to have my perspective of some of my people who truly made a difference:

Chuck Hagel. Chuck left his post as President of the USO and served as my deputy full time, without pay, from January 1. During the crucial early months when I was able to devote only a portion of my time, Chuck was the organizer who developed a first rate team and set them in the right direction. Chuck is a superb manager with excellent political instincts and people skills. he is not seeking a government position but could be a major player in your Administration or the '92 campaign.

Homer Luther. Homer also served as a full time volunteer (i.e. without pay), as Director of Events. He was responsible for all events including the Western Night/Rodeo, Arrival Ceremony, Official Dinners, motorcade rally/turnout, and the Thank You to Houston night. He was outstanding in his motivation of our people and in serving as the glue between our staff and the Host Committee. However, his greatest contribution was his creativity. Most creative ideas of the Summit came from Homer, including the joint vs. separate arrival ceremony, the conversion of Wednesday's motorcade to a modified parade with a great crowd, and many others. He has a unique ability to generate ideas and then execute them with color and pizzazz. Homer also is not seeking anything in government but is financially independent from the sale of his business and could be recruited for the right post.

- 2 -

Pam Gardner. Pam handled contributions and liaison with and handling of each foreign delegation. She is a first rate manager with good judgement and the ability to make things happen. Her staff raised over \$3 million of cash and in-kind contributions. She handled the difficult and complex task of country liaison flawlessly. In fact, even President Mitterand went out of his way to compliment us on the outstanding organization of the Summit and the excellent cooperation given him and his staff.

Melinda Farris. As Director of Spouse's Programs, Melinda proved to be a real pro. She is smart, highly organized, detail oriented, and a good manager. She has her own events/PR firm, and I would use her again and again to take on complex assignments such as this one.

Dan Markley. As Director of Entertainment under Hagel and Luther, Dan recruited most of the stars and produced the Tuesday and Wednesday night shows. I thought he was particularly creative in the Thank You to Houston finale, and he was able to get all the stars, including the Opry, to perform at no cost. He formerly directed all shows for the USO and could be very helpful in future events.

Houston Host Committee. Working with a Host Committee in the President's home town is a little tricky. We chose to develop a large and powerful committee, and it worked extremely well. Their greatest accomplishment was raising over \$6 million to fund the Sunday and Wednesday night events and the press food pavilion. In addition, the Clean Committee generated a great deal of excitement and results, and the entire group was instrumental in maintaining local press interest. While Ken Lay handled most of the management tasks of the committee, George Strake came around and handled himself fairly well. All members of the committee came away with good tastes in their mouths as did Kathy Whitmire and Jon Lindsay.

All in all, once in a lifetime and totally enriching experience for me and my entire team. Thanks again for the opportunity.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 28, 1990

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR SUNUNU

FROM: EDE HOLIDAY 
SUBJECT: Secretary Skinner's Travel Plans during the
Houston Summit

Secretary Skinner and I have discussed the President's decision regarding Cabinet involvement during the Houston Summit. I informed Skinner our guidance is to discourage travel to Houston by Cabinet members who are not part of the official delegation or who have not been invited to the Summit dinner. I've therefore tried to discourage Skinner from scheduling any events in Houston during the Summit.

Skinner is currently planning to open a toll road in Houston on Friday, attend a dinner hosted by Secretary Mosbacher on Saturday and play golf with Mosbacher on Sunday. He has agreed to cancel an official event in Houston on Monday.

Skinner mentioned that he may bring this issue up with the President on July 3, when he will be with the President aboard the EAGLE.

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FRENCH
→ EMBEL. TO GERMANY

THE HOUSTON ECONOMIC SUMMIT

Environmental Issues

1. A positive approach on environmental issues at Houston.

- Other Summit participants will likely try to focus the discussion around greenhouse gases, and carbon dioxide (CO₂) in particular.
- ● They would like agreement on specific commitments to reduce greenhouse gases, but they do not expect to get them. In fact, some countries have growing doubts about their ability to live with their public positions on greenhouse gas targets.
- ● The U.S. is already doing much on the environment; there is no compelling reason for accelerating our actions; and additional steps could damage economic growth.
- ● There is nothing to be gained from a confrontation on greenhouse gases at Houston. A confrontation would likely result in us being portrayed as footdragging on the environment.
- We can and should take a positive approach during the environment session.

2. The key elements of a positive approach are:

- Seize the high ground.
- Define environmental issues broadly.
- Point to accomplishments --- both in the U.S. and elsewhere.
- ● Highlight the importance of balance.
- Invite cooperative action.

3. Part of the discussion will also need to address issues contained in the draft communique.

- Early negotiation of protocols on climate change;
- A forestry protocol; and
- The World Bank's proposed Green Fund.

HOUSTON ECONOMIC SUMMIT

Discussion on the Environment

Draft Opening Remarks

Introduction

- I am looking forward to our discussion this afternoon. As I said in my recent letter to you, I found our discussion last year at Paris very informative, and I anticipate a similarly productive session today.
- To me, the gifts of nature are truly God-given. I have been struck by a simple prayer from the Episcopalian Book of Common Prayer that goes as follows:

Give us all a reverence for the earth as Your own creation, that we may use its resources rightly in the service of others and to Your honor and glory.

- I believe strongly in the obligations of stewardship. We hold our natural bounty in trust for future generations.
- I also love the outdoors -- to hunt, fish, play golf.
- Before I was elected, I made a commitment to the American people to work to enhance the environment. I am committed to being the environmental President.

U.S. Accomplishments

- **We in the United States have been busy on environmental problems over the past year, as I know you have also. I am pleased with the results. Let me give you some examples.**
- **Clean Air Act. One of my top objectives has been to strengthen our Clean Air Act. Victory is near. When enacted, the new law will put in place a bold and comprehensive program. It will:**
 - Require electric utilities to cut sulfur dioxide emissions in half by the year 2000;**
 - Reduce emissions of smog-forming pollutants by over 40% by the year 2000;**
 - Require, for the first time, the marketing of cleaner alternative fuels to millions of Americans who live in polluted cities; and**
 - Cut the public's exposure to toxic air emissions by 75 to 90%.**

Our experts estimate that CO₂ emissions from utilities will drop by 5 to 10 percent over time as a result of this bill.
- **Phase-out of CFCs. We have been working to build upon the Montreal Protocol to phase out chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and halons by the year 2000.**

- **America the Beautiful.** We have launched an **America the Beautiful** initiative to expand land acquisition for the national parks, wildlife refuges, forests, and other public lands. The initiative will fund the purchase of \$1 billion of key land and water resources over the next 4 years.
- **Reforestation.** We have also set a goal of planting a billion trees a year on private lands. A single forest tree absorbs 26 pounds of carbon dioxide a year, and an acre of trees can remove two and one-half to nine tons of CO₂. Someone whom many of you know, Peter Ueberroth, who organized the 1984 Summer Olympics, is going to organize this effort. This effort will involve all of our citizens.
- **Wetlands.** Wetlands are one of our most fragile ecosystems. We in the United States are now spending nearly a half-billion dollars annually on research, protection, preservation, and enhancement of our wetlands resources.

- **EPA.** I have asked Congress to elevate our Environmental Protection Agency to full Cabinet status.
- **Oceans.** We've also had some success in cleaning up our oceans and coastlines. We have negotiated agreements with local jurisdictions in the U.S. to stop ocean dumping of sewage sludge by late 1991, an initiative that also resulted in penalty actions against 61 cities last year. I have also proposed legislation to require criminal felony penalties for illegal ocean dumping.
- **Toxic waste, clean water.** The U.S. is now spending billions of dollars on the clean-up of hazardous waste sites across the country, both public and private. These clean-ups follow very stringent standards to protect groundwater sources of drinking water, and to prevent future contamination of soils.
- **Research.** Finally, recognizing that a key to wise stewardship is knowledge, I have asked our Congress for more than \$1 billion for research on global climate change in FY1991. Our total environmental research budget is about \$3.5 billion this year.
- **Impact on Greenhouse Emissions.** Together, U.S. initiatives will reduce our greenhouse gas emissions in the year 2000 by almost 25 percent from projected levels.

Accomplishments in Other Countries

- I am encouraged by the progress that you have made over the past year.
- Japan. Toshiki, I am very impressed with Japan's recent environmental accomplishments. Your hosting of the international environmental conference last fall, your generous aid package for environmental projects, and your efforts to ban ivory imports and to reduce drift-net fishing reflect Japan's commitment to environmental stewardship.
- Canada. Brian, we look with interest to the development of Canada's Green Plan, which will be based on extensive public involvement. I continue to get good reports about the cooperation of the International Joint Commission on Great Lakes environmental issues.
- France. Francois, I salute the strides France has made in the development of environmentally beneficial technologies. Your nation's work on the development of a mobile refrigeration unit which emits no CFCs or noise, and your partnership with Renault and Peugeot to develop automobile emission-reduction technologies are encouraging. -MR CYCLES

- **Germany.** Helmut, your offer to help the East German people clean up the environmental mess caused by years of mismanagement under communist regimes is most generous.
- **Italy.** Guilio, I understand that Italy's beautiful Adriatic coast will become even more beautiful thanks to your government's significant expenditure of funds for clean-up efforts.
- **United Kingdom.** Margaret, I'm told that Britain has made great strides in reducing automobile emissions in the past year. I also salute your sponsorship of the Hadley Center for climate change research.

The Need for Balance

- One of the things I have learned from our work on the environment over the past year is the need for balance. We have had to weigh very carefully the balance between faster action on the environment and economic growth.
- My proposed Clean Air Act legislation was far-reaching and will entail an estimated \$20 billion of additional annual costs on our economy. The Senate committee proposal would have cost an estimated \$42 billion, and yet would have achieved less than 4 percent more benefits. It took a much less efficient command-and-control approach. Our plan, which achieved essentially the same level of environmental benefits but at a far lower cost, involved using the marketplace. We expect that the final legislation will be very close to what we proposed.
- We are now facing a difficult decision in the United States with regard to the northern spotted owl. We are attempting to strike a prudent balance between protection of the owls' habitat and preserving the livelihood of 28,000 lumber workers.
- We all face heavy pressure for immediate action on the environment. The reality is that we can continue to make significant progress on the environment only in the context of economic growth. We are able to make major environmental improvements because our economies are growing.

NOW SPEND \$90.8/YR -
2% OF GNP.

EC. GROWTH → ENVIRONMENT

Importance of Global Cooperation

- In addition to the need for balance, I have also learned this past year about the need for international cooperation and to extend environmental consciousness globally.
- We do not all have to take exactly the same steps, but we should be moving in the same direction.
- Brian and I, for example, agreed just two days ago to increase cooperation between the U.S. and Canada by beginning negotiations on a bilateral air quality agreement aimed at acid rain.
- I'm impressed by the rapidly growing cooperation on joint research. For example, the G-24 countries are developing an environmental action plan for Eastern Europe. The Budapest Center is a cooperative effort. More such efforts may be possible.
- I'm interested in hearing more about the kinds of things that each of you are doing in this area.

The Third World

- **It is clear to me that the actions we take will not solve the world's environmental problems. What happens in the Third World, Eastern Europe, and the Soviet Union is also important.**
- **Indeed, the gains we make could easily be overwhelmed by what happens in other regions. The developing world today produces one-fourth of all greenhouse gas emissions, but could be responsible for nearly two-thirds by the middle of the next century.**
- **One of the most important things we can do is to provide technical assistance to help these other countries participate. We are starting to do this on CFCs. More should be possible in other areas.**
- **And additional financial assistance will be required. The international financial institutions, such as the World Bank, have been the main source of this assistance. They have the expertise. Their activities should be expanded.**

- But the reality is that we and the Third World must weigh the value of environmental activities alongside other development needs. There simply is no such thing as a free good. Both we and they have to remember that.
- Much is also being done bilaterally for the Third World. The new economic policy toward Latin America that I announced last month would provide new resources for debt-for-nature swaps and similar environmental activities.
- [One possibility is for us to work together to create an international corps of environmental volunteers. A cooperative effort to harness on a voluntary basis our technically skilled citizens could pay enormous dividends in Eastern Europe and the Third World. I would like to hear your comments on how we could launch such an environment corps.]

Request for Comments

- I have explained why it is critical that we be wise stewards across the entire range of environmental issues; why I am encouraged by the work of each country represented here; why we need a balanced approach to solving its problems; and why global cooperation is important -- including cooperation with the Third World.
- I would now like to hear your views.

HOUSTON ECONOMIC SUMMIT
Session on the Environment

DEALING WITH POINTS OTHERS MAY MAKE

1. Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Likely Point

We should concentrate our attention on CO₂ among greenhouse gases.

Response

We cannot afford to become preoccupied with CO₂ emissions to the exclusion of other greenhouse gases.

- We need to look at emissions of other greenhouse gases (such as methane, nitrous oxide, carbon monoxide, and volatile organic compounds). These pollutants comprise nearly 45%, on a carbon equivalent basis, of U.S. greenhouse gas emissions.**
- We also need to look at natural sources that absorb greenhouse gas emissions, such as trees and the oceans.**

The U.S. is making much progress in reducing these greenhouse gas emissions as part of its overall mandate to protect the environment.

1. Greenhouse Gas Emissions (continued)

Likely Point

We should begin immediately to develop implementing protocols on greenhouse gases, even before the IPCC has completed work on a framework convention in 1992.

Response

We need to be very cautious in rushing into implementing protocols on climate change. I'm not sure the implications have been thought through.

Most of the discussion to date has focused on limiting anthropogenic (man-made) emissions of CO₂ at the earliest possible date. According to recent analysis, human sources account for only 4% of all sources of CO₂. The vast majority of CO₂ emissions (96%) comes from natural sources, 60% from oceans and 36% from land.

That says to me that even extreme measures to control human sources of CO₂ will have only a marginal impact on the overall levels of emissions -- since these measures would be attacking only 4% of the problem.

We need to look at the whole picture -- both natural and human sources, and both sources and sinks, and not just CO₂ but all greenhouse gases. Rushing into piecemeal protocols could produce very costly and incomplete solutions.

1. Greenhouse Gas Emissions (continued)

Likely Point

We should stabilize CO₂ emissions by the year 2000.

Response

We all have been working to reduce CO₂ emissions. When fully implemented, the programs I have advanced in the U.S. will reduce greenhouse gas emissions by almost 25% from projected levels by the year 2000.

However, we should have real pause when it comes to capping emissions levels for the indefinite future. That's where we risk damage to economic growth.

.....2. The World Bank Green Fund.....

Likely Point

The Summit should support the World Bank's proposal to create a separate \$1 billion Global Environmental Facility, or Green Fund, within the Bank.

Response

The U.S. does not support the proposal, but our reasons are often misunderstood.

We strongly support the Bank's efforts to address global environmental issues. We have taken the lead in promoting Bank programs: to protect tropical forests; promote energy efficiency and conservation; and prepare environmental action plans.

However, we believe that a balanced approach requires that environmental activities compete with other development activities in the contest for resources. The Green Fund would not allow this.

Let's encourage the Bank to increase its environmental activities within existing facilities.

3. Forestry Convention

Likely Point

We should act now on an international convention to preserve forests -- both tropical and temperate.

Response

We share the concern of other nations about the need to address the deforestation crisis. This problem should be attacked on several fronts.

- We will continue funding tropical forest projects through the Agency for International Development.**
- We support ongoing efforts to reform and strengthen the conservation efforts of the Tropical Forestry Action Plan (TFAP).**
- We endorse debt-for-nature swaps, and are encouraging them in Latin America and Africa.**

The concept of an international forestry convention has appeal, and it merits further consideration. But it would be premature to make any firm commitment now.

4. Phase-Out of Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)

Likely Point

We need to accelerate the CFC phase-out date agreed to in London last week from 2000 to 1997.

Response

Moving up the phase-out date three years will not yield significant benefits in protecting the ozone layer, but will greatly increase the cost to thousands of small and large businesses that use CFCs.

Currently, there are no "drop-in" substitutes for most uses of CFCs. This means that manufacturers will have to retool and redesign their products to accommodate any CFC substitutes.

We must also remember that CFCs have important uses, including in metered-dose inhalants for asthmatics. We need time to conduct the toxicology testing to ensure that the substitutes we develop are safe.

In a rush to conquer one problem, we must be careful not to create another health or environmental problem.

5. Oil Spill Liability Protocols

Likely Point

The U.S. Congress took a giant step backward last month when it blocked legislation to allow the U.S. to join two IMO Oil Spill Liability Protocols, one to establish liability and one to create a fund. These Protocols, which were agreed in 1984 at U.S. initiative, would have ensured that the final bill for oil spills is passed to those best able to pay, namely the oil majors.

Response

I, too, am disappointed with the action of Congress. I continue to believe, as I know you do, that the Protocols would provide an environmentally sound approach to preventing oil spills, and to treating them should they occur.

Although the U.S. will not be a party to the Protocols in the immediate future, I will continue to explore ways that we can play a constructive role internationally on oil transport issues.

Deal

CLOSE HOLD

Document No. 153086

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

DATE: 06/26/90

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 10:00 a.m. Wednesday 06/27

SUBJECT: HOUSTON ECONOMIC SUMMIT DRAFT COMMUNIQUE

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☐	MCCLURE	☐	☐
SUNUNU	☒	☒	NEWMAN	☐	☐
SCOWCROFT	☐	☒	PORTER	☒	☐
DARMAN	☒	☐	ROGICH	☐	☐
CARD	☒	☐	UNTERMAYER	☐	☐
CICCONI	☐	☒	BOSKIN	☒	☐
DEMAREST	☐	☐	DEAL, Tim	☐	☒
FITZWATER	☐	☐		☐	☐
GRAY	☒	☐		☐	☐
HAGIN	☐	☐		☐	☐
HOLIDAY	☒	☐		☐	☐

REMARKS:

Please provide any comments/recommendations directly to Tim Deal/ NSC, x3622, by 10:00 a.m. on Wednesday, 06/27, with a copy to my office. Thanks.

RESPONSE:

CLOSE HOLD

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

[] Language which has not been agreed upon
(()) Passages which might be deleted to save space

HOUSTON ECONOMIC SUMMIT
DRAFT COMMUNIQUE

1. Since the Heads of State and Government last met at the Summit of the Arch in July 1989, the ideas of political and economic freedom have swept across Eastern Europe. Nations are looking toward democracy and market-oriented economies in their search for free, prosperous societies. Promising steps toward democracy are taking place in South America, Central America, and parts of Africa.

[This summit celebrates freedom.]

((2. The Houston Economic Summit offers Heads a unique opportunity to further the process of peaceful change and democratic institution-building and set a course for the world economy for the 1990s and beyond.))

I. THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC SITUATION

3. In recent years, substantial progress has been achieved in promoting a stronger world economy through sound macroeconomic policies and greater economic efficiency. The economic expansion in our countries, now in its eighth year, has supported notable income growth and job creation in the context of rapid growth of international trade. However, unemployment remains high in a number of countries. Inflation is considerably lower than at the beginning of the decade, but continuing pressures require vigilance. External imbalances have been reduced in the United States and Japan, whereas in other cases they have increased. Additional adjustment remains a priority in order to counter protectionist pressures, alleviate uncertainties in financial and exchange markets, and contribute to avoiding pressures on interest rates.

II. INTERNATIONAL MONETARY DEVELOPMENTS AND POLICY COORDINATION

4. At a time of growing economic interdependence, the Summit countries have developed a cooperative process based on a common appreciation of the need for market-oriented policies and the importance of sound domestic budgetary and monetary policies. This progress has contributed importantly to the strengthened performance of the world economy and to improved stability of exchange rates by concentrating attention on multilateral surveillance and close coordination of economic policies, including cooperation on exchange markets. It is important to continue and, where appropriate, to strengthen this cooperative and flexible approach to improve the functioning of the international monetary system and contribute to its stability.

5. To sustain the present economic expansion to the benefit of all countries, surplus and deficit countries alike have a shared responsibility to contribute to sustained world growth, low inflation, and effective balance of payments adjustment. Countries with sizable current account deficits should reduce fiscal deficits and undertake structural reforms to encourage private saving and increase competitiveness. Countries with large external surpluses should pursue policies to sustain non-inflationary growth of domestic demand, improve the underlying conditions for growth and adjustment, and promote increased investment relative to saving.

6. The investment needs of the world as a whole are expected to grow in the coming years, particularly in Eastern Europe and in developing countries undertaking market reforms, as well as in some industrial countries. Thus, industrial and developing countries alike should foster saving and discourage dissaving.

7. The market-oriented restructuring of Eastern European economies should stimulate growth and increase their integration into the global economy. We should support these changes and seek to assure that the transformation will contribute to global growth and stability.

8. We welcome the introduction of a democratic government and market-oriented economy in the German Democratic Republic as a major contribution to the peaceful and prosperous development of Europe as a whole. German economic and monetary union will contribute to non-inflationary global growth and to a reduction of external imbalances.

9. We welcome the beginning of the first stage of Economic and Monetary Union of the European Community, during which closer surveillance and coordination of economic and monetary policies will contribute toward non-inflationary growth and a more robust international economic system.

10. We endorse the agreement by the IMF to increase quotas by 50 percent under the Ninth General Review of Quotas and to strengthen the IMF arrears strategy.

Measures Aimed at Economic Efficiency

11. Considerable progress has been made over the past few years in supplementing macroeconomic policies with structural reforms to increase economic efficiency. Nonetheless, there is substantial need for further steps to deregulate and liberalize areas such as retail trade, telecommunications, transport, and financial markets, as well as to reduce industrial and agricultural subsidies and improve tax systems.

12. We welcome the major contributions of the OECD in identifying structural policy challenges and options, and encourage it to strengthen its surveillance and review procedures, and find ways of making its work operationally more effective.

III. THE INTERNATIONAL TRADING SYSTEM

13. The successful outcome of the Uruguay Round has the highest priority on the international economic agenda because of its potential to expand international trade and economic prosperity. A strengthened GATT is essential to provide a stable framework for the economic integration of East European economies into the global economy.

14. The Heads confirm their strong support for the essential broad objectives of the negotiation: A substantial and balanced package of measures to improve market access; strengthened multilateral rules and disciplines; reform of agricultural policies; the incorporation of the new issues of services, investment, and intellectual property protection within the GATT framework; and integration of developing countries into the international trading system. Results in these areas will need to be made effective through improved multilateral dispute settlement procedures [which should obviate the need to take unilateral actions outside the agreed multilateral rules] [leading to a commitment to abandon recourse to unilateral measures other than authorized under GATT provisions] [leading to a commitment to operate only under the multilateral rules]. Heads reaffirm their determination to firmly reject tendencies toward managed trade approaches, bilateralism, sectoralism, grey area measures and unilateral action.

15. Consequently, Heads stress their determination to make the necessary difficult political decisions and to give clear instructions to their negotiators to make urgent progress, particularly in key areas where substantial divergences still exist. They direct their negotiators to reach agreement on the profile of the final package, including negotiating texts in all areas of the negotiations by the July meeting of the Trade Negotiations Committee. They also confirm their determination to achieve far-reaching, substantial results in all areas of the Uruguay Round by the end of this year. Such an outcome will call for a commitment to strengthen further the institutional framework of the multilateral trading system.

16. As regards agriculture, achieving the long-term objective of reform of agricultural policies is critical to permit the greater liberalization of trade in agricultural products. Agricultural policies which tie support of farm income to the level of production inherently risk creating surpluses. The Heads of Government therefore reaffirm their commitment to the long-term objective of the reform, i.e., to allow market signals to influence agriculture production and to establish a fair and market-oriented agricultural trading system.

17. Negotiations in agriculture should result in [specific policy commitments in each area of negotiations: internal support, barriers to market access, and export subsidies] [reductions in support and protection with commitment

encompassing all measures affecting directly or indirectly import access and export competition], as well as new rules for sanitary and phytosanitary measures. Agreement on this key issue among negotiating partners is essential in order to permit adoption of an appropriate negotiating framework at the July meeting of the Trade Negotiations Committee, and subsequently to open the way for negotiations on how far and under what time table the objectives above are to be achieved. Such an agreement will need to take into account non-trade concerns such as [social concerns] and food security. The results of the negotiations must be translated into binding country programs that achieve greater liberalization of trade.

18. Negotiations on market access should achieve agreement on a substantial and balanced package of measures. As regards multilateral rules and disciplines, the aim is to strengthen GATT rules in areas such as safeguards, balance of payments, rules of origin, subsidies and countervailing measures, and updated disciplines for dumping and antidumping measures. Efforts must be made to avoid abuse or circumvention of antidumping measures. As regards the new issues, the aim is to develop new rules and procedures within the GATT framework, including: a framework of contractually enforceable rules to liberalize services trade, with no sector excluded a priori, an agreement to reduce trade distorting effects of trade-related investment measures; and an agreement to provide for standards and effective enforcement of all intellectual property rights.

19. Summit nations seek to assure the widest possible participation of developing countries in the Round and their further integration into the multilateral trading system. To achieve this objective, developed countries are prepared to offer improved market access in areas of interest to developing countries such as textiles and clothing, tropical products, and agriculture. Developing countries should substantially reduce their tariffs and increase the percentage of tariffs that are bound, subscribe to balanced and effective restraints on all forms of exceptions, including measures imposed for balance-of-payments difficulties; and participate meaningfully in agreements on services, trade-related investment measures, and trade-related intellectual property issues.

IV. DIRECT INVESTMENT

20. Free flows of investment increase global prosperity by complementing the open international trade system. Developing and Eastern European countries increasingly recognize that foreign direct investment can help restructure their economies and raise their living standards.

21. All countries should therefore seek to reduce their barriers to investment and resist protectionist pressures to discourage such investment. The OECD and the GATT should continue to promote investment liberalization. The multilateral development banks and the IMF should require investment liberalization in adjustment programs in Eastern Europe and developing countries.

V. TIED AID

22. We welcome the important negotiations that are underway in the OECD on a balanced package of measures to strengthen multilateral disciplines on trade- and aid-distorting export credit subsidies. This package, to be completed by spring of 1991, should reduce substantially, through improved discipline and transparency, those distortions resulting from the use of officially supported commercial and aid credits. It is also important to avoid introducing trade distortions in aid to the nations of Eastern Europe.

VI. REFORM IN EASTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE

23. Summit heads welcome the political and economic reforms taking place in Central and Eastern Europe. At the recent Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) in Bonn and by the establishment of the EBRD, the participating countries of the region accepted most of the key principles underpinning market economies. However, the degree of implementation of economic reform varies widely by country. Several countries, Poland in particular, have taken courageous and difficult measures to stabilize their economies and shorten the transition to a market economy.

24. The Heads welcome the report by the Commission of the European Communities on the coordination of assistance to Poland and Hungary inaugurated by the Summit of the Arch, which has made a significant contribution to help these countries to lay the foundation for self-sustaining growth based on market principles. The Heads welcome the decision to enlarge the coordination of assistance to other emerging democracies in Central and Eastern Europe, including Yugoslavia.

25. Countries should assist nations in Central and Eastern Europe which are implementing economic and political reforms. In providing help, they should favor countries which are firmly committed to such reforms.

26. We expect the new European Bank for Reconstruction and Development to play a decisive role in fostering investment in those countries, and to contribute to orderly transitions toward market economies and a sound basis for democracy. We therefore urge the rapid entry into force of the Bank.

27. Foreign private investment will be vital in the development of Central and Eastern Europe. Capital will flow to countries with open markets and hospitable investment climates. Governments can support this process by various means, including trade and investment agreements.

28. The Center for Cooperation with European Economies in Transition at the OECD will encourage reforms and lead to strengthened relationships between these countries and the OECD.

29. We welcome the application for membership in the IMF and IBRD of Central and Eastern European countries that are adopting meaningful market-oriented reform programs.

VII. THE SOVIET UNION

[30. We agree on the importance of the economic and political reform process in the Soviet Union. While the success of perestroika ultimately lies in the hands of the Soviets themselves, we can contribute to a positive international environment.]

[31. The Summit nations welcome the declared intention of the Soviet Union to move toward a democratic political system and a functioning market economy. Forceful, comprehensive steps will be required. We look forward to a closer integration of the Soviet economy into the world economy. We underline our willingness to widen and deepen the scope of our cooperation with the Soviet Union.]

VIII. THE DEVELOPING NATIONS

32. The Summit nations should reiterate that their commitment to the developing world will not be weakened by the support for reforming countries in Central and Eastern Europe. [In particular, it is the intention of Summit countries to take a constructive part in the Paris Conference on the least developed countries in September and the launching of the fourth international strategy for development at the next United Nations General Assembly.]

33. The poorest of the developing nations must remain the focus of special attention. ((The IDA replenishment of SDR 11.6 billion, agreed to last December, will provide needed resources for these countries, and marks the incorporation of environmental concerns into development lending.))
[[Note: if last sentences in previous 2 par. deleted, run the two par. together??]]

34. The advanced industrial economies can make a number of major contributions to the long-run development of the developing countries. By sustaining economic growth and price stability, we can offer stable, growing markets and sources of capital for the developing world. By providing adequate financial and technical support to developing countries undertaking genuine political and economic reform, we can reinforce their ongoing liberalization. A successful Uruguay Round is essential for industrialized and developing countries alike.

35. In the developing world, there is a growing acceptance of the view that growth can be encouraged by a stable macroeconomic framework, sectoral reform to provide more competition, and an opening of markets. There has been a turning away from stale debates and appeals for a New International Economic Order.

36. Open, democratic, and accountable political systems are important ingredients in the effective and equitable operation of market-oriented economies. Important contributions to a hospitable investment climate can be made by the protection of intellectual property, transparent and equitable investment rules, and equality of treatment for foreign and domestic investors.

37. In a number of countries, a slower growth of population is a condition for sustainable development. Supporting the efforts of developing countries to implement effective population programs, especially through voluntary family planning, is a priority.

(Also to be discussed: points in APPENDIX A)

IX. THIRD WORLD DEBT

38. We welcome the significant progress that has been made during the past year under the strengthened debt strategy. It has renewed the resolve in a number of debtor countries to continue economic reforms essential to future growth. In this regard, it remains vital that debtor countries adopt measures to mobilize savings and to encourage new investment flows and the repatriation of flight capital to help sustain their recovery. Liberalization of investment regimes is particularly important.

39. We welcome the recent commercial bank agreements involving significant debt and debt-service reduction that have been reached with Chile, Costa Rica, Mexico, Morocco, the Philippines, and Venezuela. We urge the commercial banks to pursue similar negotiations with other countries implementing appropriate reforms in order to reach timely agreements on financial packages including debt reduction, debt-service reduction, and new money.

40. We note the important financial support for debt and debt-service reduction that is being provided by the IMF and the World Bank, and welcome the important contribution made by these institutions in the adoption by the debtor nations of strong economic reform programs.

41. The Paris Club has also provided strong support for addressing the debt service burdens of the developing countries. We urge the Paris Club to continue providing multi-year reschedulings, as appropriate, to support medium-term, IMF-supported reform and financing programs. In addition, we encourage the Paris Club to provide longer maturities on debts owed by the heavily indebted lower-middle-income countries implementing strong reform programs, review additional options to address the debt servicing burdens of these countries, and review the implementation of existing options for the poorest countries.

[NOTE TO NSC: do we not need something about support for open exchange of non-proprietary research results? Perhaps put at end of par. 43 or in par. 47?? PW]

X. THE ENVIRONMENT

42. We recognize that all human activity, including economic activity, depends on healthy, functioning natural systems. Consequently, one of our the most important responsibilities is to pass on to future generations an environment whose beauty and economic potential is not threatened. Environmental challenges such as climate change, ozone depletion, deforestation, marine pollution, and protection of biological diversity require greater international cooperation and action. We are determined to play leading role, both domestically and internationally, in resolving these issues. While we continue the critical search for fuller scientific understanding of changes taking place in the environment, we will take those actions which are prudent and scientifically warranted and contribute to environmental objectives. We recognize that strong, growing market-oriented economies provide the best opportunity for successful environmental protection.

43. Climate change is of key importance. Greater cooperation will be necessary to understand the determinants and effects of climate change and the resulting economic implications, and to design and evaluate potential response strategies. We welcome the amendment of the Montreal Protocol to phase out the use of CFCs by the year 2000 and to extend coverage of the Protocol to other ozone depleting substances. We will work to complete a framework convention on climate change by 1992, [with work on possible implementing protocols being undertaken as expeditiously as possible]. We expect the IPCC will continue to play an important role in these efforts, along with other bodies such as UNEP, WMO, the OECD, and the IEA. Work within the IPCC and the OECD to develop and assess on a worldwide basis the economic costs, benefits and other human implications of alternative response strategies must be enhanced. We support accelerated scientific and economic research and analysis on the potential impact of climate change, and on potential responses of developed and developing countries.

44. Forests, temperate and tropical, play a vital role in maintaining a healthy environment. We are determined to take action to increase forests, while protecting existing ones. The destruction of tropical forests has reached alarming proportions and must be stopped for the benefit of people everywhere. The tropical Forestry Action Plan must be reformed and strengthened, placing more emphasis on forest conservation and protection of biological diversity. The International Tropical Timber Organization action plan must be enhanced to emphasize sustainable forest management and improve market operations. We urge all countries to join us in these efforts. [We agree to begin discussions on a possible convention for the protection of forests.]

45. Cooperation between developed and developing countries is essential to the resolution of global environmental problems. In this regard, the 1992 U.N. Conference on Environment and Development will be an important opportunity to develop coordinated plans. We recognize that developing countries will benefit from increased financial and technological assistance to help them resolve environmental problems, which are aggravated by poverty and underdevelopment. Multilateral Development Bank programs should be strengthened to provide greater protection for the environment. We favor national and MDB efforts to expand debt-for-nature swaps. [We will examine how the World Bank can provide a coordinating role for these efforts, through, for example, a proposed Green Fund.]

46. The destruction of ecologically sensitive areas around the world continues at an alarming pace. Loss of temperate and tropical forests, developmental pressures on estuaries, wetlands and coral reefs, and destruction of biological diversity are symptomatic. To reverse this trend, we will expand cooperation to combat desertification; expand projects to conserve biological diversity and assist developing countries in these efforts; and work within UNEP and other fora to achieve these objectives.

47. In order to integrate successfully environmental and economic goals, decisionmakers in government and industry require the necessary tools. Expanded cooperative scientific and economic research and analysis on the environment is needed. It is also important to involve the private sector, which has a key role in developing solutions to environmental problems. We encourage the OECD to accelerate its work on the environment and the economy which Environmental Ministers will have the occasion to assess when they meeting in 1991.

48. Efforts to protect the environment do not stop at the water's edge. Serious problems are caused by marine pollution, both in the oceans and in coastal areas. National cooperative strategies should be developed to address land-based sources of pollution; we are committed to helping in this regard. We will continue our efforts to avoid oil spills and welcome the work of the IMO in developing an international oil spills convention. We support cooperation in the conservation of living marine resources and recognize the desirability of strengthening regional fisheries organizations to advance marine conservation measures.

XI. ENERGY

49. Growth in the global demand for oil may result in a tighter oil supply/demand balance in coming years. Consequently, existing IEA/OECD policies to improve our energy security, including emergency preparedness, strategic oil stocks, improved energy efficiency, diversification of energy supply, new and renewable energy resources, and enhanced energy R&D, must be maintained. To cope with energy-related environmental damage, priority must be given to improvements in energy efficiency.

50. Nuclear energy will continue to be an important contributor to our energy supply and can play a significant role in reducing the growth of greenhouse gas emissions. Countries should continue efforts to ensure highest worldwide performance standards for nuclear and other energy in order to protect health and the environment, and ensure the highest safety.

XII. NARCOTICS

51. Summit participants should urge all nations to complete ratification of the UN Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (the Vienna Convention), and to apply provisionally terms of the Convention.

52. We support the declaration adopted at the Ministerial meeting on drugs convened by the United Kingdom that drug demand reduction should be accorded the same importance in policy and action as the reduction of illicit supply. ((Developed countries should adopt stronger prevention efforts, and assist demand reduction initiatives in other countries.)) [The UK Demand Reduction Task Force, announced by the Prime Minister at the London Drug Summit, could set a model for such assistance to other countries.]

53. The Heads should endorse the report of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and commit their countries to a full implementation of all its recommendations without delay. As agreed at the May meeting of Task Force Finance Ministers, the FATF should be reconvened for a second year, chaired by France, to assess and facilitate the implementation of these recommendations, and to complement them where appropriate. All OECD and financial center countries should be invited to participate in this exercise and urged to implement the recommendations of the Task Force. The report of the new FATF would be completed before we next meet.

54. An aggressive and well-targeted campaign should be adopted to ensure that precursor and essential chemicals are not diverted to manufacture illicit drugs. A task force similar to the FATF, with other countries and their industry invited to participate, should ((address this problem and report within a year. The task force should)) work toward a consensus on effective procedures for control of the trade in essential and precursor chemicals.

55. Summit Heads should endorse the Declaration of Cartagena, and should urge all countries to support the strategy which it lays out for attacking the cocaine trade. The Summit countries should support Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia with economic, law enforcement and other assistance and advice, recognizing the need to make contributions within the framework of actions against drug trafficking carried out by the producer countries.

56. Summit nations and other members of the Financial Action Task Force should consider sharing drug assets from seizures based on information provided by producer and transit countries with those countries.

57. The heroin problem is becoming worse in many countries, both developed and developing. All countries should take vigorous measures to combat the heroin threat. [In this regard, the Summit nations welcome Japan's initiative to promote cooperation in the fight against drug problems in the Asia and Pacific region through the convening of a high level regional meeting.]

58. We should endorse an informal narcotics consultative arrangement of developed countries aimed at more effective support of the program assistance needs of producer and transit countries.

APPENDIX A.

PARAGRAPHS FOR DEVELOPING NATIONS SECTION WHICH WERE SUBMITTED IN WRITING AND ON WHICH THERE WAS LITTLE OR NO DISCUSSION AT THE MEETING AT NEWPORT, AND WHICH WE WERE REQUESTED TO CIRCULATE.

1. Position: after par. 41.

Efforts of the developing countries depend upon a favorable and stable international environment to be fully successful. In this respect, it is necessary that industrialized countries preserve and restore their major economic equilibria and encourage the stability of prices and interest rates. They must make every effort to encourage the proper functioning of commodity agreements and the Common Fund, and encourage the set-up of a new international coffee agreement, keeping price fluctuations of raw materials down while taking market trends into consideration. They must work within the framework of Multilateral Commercial Negotiations for a system of open exchange, allowing a full integration of all developing countries into world trade and taking their specific problems into consideration.

2. Position: after first sentence in par. 44.

The developed nations must increase their development aid to reach the target of 0.70% of GNP set by international organizations, while continuing the effort to make this aid more effective.

3. Position: after last sentence in par. 44.

The actions undertaken by the IBRD within the framework of a special program for sub-Saharan Africa are also positive.

4. Position: after par. 46.

In the Mediterranean basin, economic growth is difficult because of political tensions and the rapid increase in population relative to resources. The initiatives of regional integration, which are underway, deserve encouragement and support.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
04. Memo	From Roger Porter to John Sununu Re: Visits by British and French Sherpas (1 pp.)	6/19/90	P/5	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: Issues Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Economic Summit (1990) [1]

Open on Expiration of PRA
 (Document Follows)
 By SP (NLGB) on 5/12/05

Date Closed: 12/8/2004	OA/ID Number: 29153-001
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1998-0004-F[1]	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #: 2005-0426-S	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
 P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
 P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
 P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
 P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
 P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
 (b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
 (b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
 (b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
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 (b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
 (b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
 (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 19, 1990

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES A. BAKER III
NICHOLAS F. BRADY
CLAYTON K. YEUTTER
ROBERT MOSBACHER
CARLA A. HILLS
✓JOHN H. SUNUNU
BRENT SCOWCROFT
RICHARD G. DARMAN
MICHAEL J. BOSKIN

FROM: ROGER B. PORTER *RBP*

SUBJECT: Visits by British and French Sherpas Regarding
Houston Economic Discussions of the Uruguay Round
Agriculture Negotiations

I was visited on Monday, June 18, by Mr. Francis Maude MP, U.K. Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, and by Mr. Jacques Desponts, Director of External Economic Relations in the French Ministry of Economics, Finance, and the Budget. Both expressed concern about the impasse on the Uruguay Round agriculture negotiations and its implications for the Houston Economic Summit.

Copies of the memorandums of conversation are attached.

Attachments

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
05. Memo	Memorandum of Conversation from Roger Porter Re British Views on Houston Summit Discussions of the Uruguay Round (3 pp.)	6/19/90	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: Issues Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Economic Summit (1990) [1]

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P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
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AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

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(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
06. Memo	Memorandum of Conversation from Roger Porter Re: French Views on Houston Summit Discussions of the Uruguay Round (2 pp.)	6/19/90	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: Issues Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Economic Summit (1990) [1]

Date Closed: 12/8/2004 **OA/ID Number:** 29153-001

FOIA/SYS Case #: 1998-0004-F[1]

Re-review Case #: 2005-0426-S

P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

Appeal Case #:

Appeal Disposition:

Disposition Date:

AR Case #:

AR Disposition:

AR Disposition Date:

MR Case #:

MR Disposition:

MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or
financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President
and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of
personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of
gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
(b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an
agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
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financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 22, 1990

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: EDE HOLIDAY *EHA*

SUBJECT: Foreign Delegations Attending the Houston Economic Summit

The Economic Summit staff has obtained confirmed attendance lists for the Houston Summit from five of the Economic Summit nations. Canada and Italy are expected to confirm their delegation lists later today or Monday.

Based upon lists from five of the seven nations, it would appear that the counterparts of the following members of your Cabinet will be in Houston:

Secretary Baker (counterparts from all countries)
Secretary Brady (all countries)
Ambassador Hills (Japan)
Secretary Yeutter (EC)

MUSBACH —

Attachments

OFFICIAL DELEGATION LIST

UNITED KINGDOM

The Right Honorable Margaret Thatcher FRS MP
Prime Minister of The United Kingdom, Head of Delegation

The Right Honorable Douglas Hurd CBE MP
Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs

The Right Honorable John Major MP
Chancellor of the Exchequer

Mr. Nigel L. Wicks CVO CBE
Second Permanent Secretary to Her Majesty's Treasury, and Personal Representative of the Prime Minister

Mr. P.J. Weston CMG
Political Director, Foreign and Commonwealth Office

Mr. N.P. Bayne CMG
Deputy Under-Secretary, Foreign and Commonwealth Office

Mr. H.P. Evans
Deputy Secretary, Her Majesty's Treasury

A. Turnbull
Principal Private Secretary to the Prime Minister

Mr. C.D. Powell
Private Secretary to the Prime Minister

Mr. B. Ingham
Chief Press Secretary

Mr. J.S. Wall LVO
Principal Private Secretary to Secretary of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office

Mr. J. Gieve
Principal Private Secretary to the Chancellor, Her Majesty's Treasury

Mr. R.B. Bone
Head, Economic Relations Department, Foreign and Commonwealth Office

Mr. B. Mower
Head, News Department, Foreign and Commonwealth Office

Mr. A.T. O'Donnell
Press Secretary to the Chancellor

OFFICIAL DELEGATION LIST
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Dr. Helmut Kohl
Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, Head of Delegation

Mr. Hans-Dietrich Genscher
Vice-Chancellor and Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs

Dr. Theo Waigel
Federal Minister of Finance

Dr. Helmut Haussmann
Federal Minister of Economics

Mr. Hans Klein
Federal Minister for Press and Information; Government Spokesman

Dr. Horst Köhler
State Secretary, Federal Ministry of Finance, and Personal Representative of the Chancellor

Mr. Horst Teltschik
Director-General, Federal Chancellery

Mr. Georg Grimm
Director-General, Federal Chancellery

Dr. Alois Jelonek
Director-General, Federal Foreign Office

Dr. Dieter Kastrup
Director-General, Federal Foreign Office

Dr. Gert Haller
Director-General, Federal Ministry of Finance

Dr. Lorenz Schomerus
Director-General, Federal Ministry of Economics

Dr. Bernhard Molitor
Director-General, Federal Ministry of Economics

Dr. Walter Neuer
Director, Head of Chancellor's Office, Federal Chancellery

Mr. Frank Elbe
Head of Minister Genscher's Office, Federal Foreign Office

OFFICIAL DELEGATION LIST

FRENCH REPUBLIC

His Excellency François Mitterand
President of the French Republic, Head of Delegation

Mr. Roland Dumas
Minister of State, Minister of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Pierre Bérégovoy
Minister of State, Minister of Economy, Finance and Budget

Mr. Jacques Attali
Special Counselor to the President and Personal Representative of the President

Mr. Jacques Andréani
Ambassador of France to the United States of America

Mr. Hubert Védrine
Spokesman, Office of the President

Mrs. Elizabeth Guigou
Counselor to the President

Mr. Loïc Hennekinne
Diplomatic Counselor to the President

Mr. André Gadaud
Chief of Protocol

Mr. Dominique Perreau
Technical Counselor, Office of the Prime Minister

Mr. Jean-Louis Chambon
Senior Staff Member, Office of the President

Mrs. Christine Cottin
Senior Staff Member, Office of the President

Mrs. Anne Lauvergeon
Senior Staff Member, Office of the President

Mr. Bertrand Dufourcq
Director of Political Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Jean-Pierre Puissochet
Director of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

OFFICIAL DELEGATION LIST

JAPAN

Mr. Toshiki Kaifu
Prime Minister of Japan, Head of Delegation

Mr. Taro Nakayama
Minister of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Ryutaro Hashimoto
Minister of Finance

Mr. Kabun Muto
Minister of International Trade and Industry

Mr. Tadamori Oshima
Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary

Mr. Hisashi Owada
Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs

Mr. Koji Watanabe
Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs and Personal Representative of the Prime Minister

Mr. Taizo Watanabe
Director-General for Public Information and Cultural Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Makoto Utsumi
Vice-Minister of Finance for International Affairs, Ministry of Finance

Mr. Naomichi Suzuki
Vice-Minister for International Affairs, Ministry of International Trade and Industry

Mr. Jiro Shiwaku
Vice-Minister for International Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries

Mr. Noboru Hatakeyama
Director-General, International Trade Policy Bureau, Ministry of International Trade and Industry

Mr. Yasuo Katsumura
Director-General, Coordination Bureau, Economic Planning Agency

Mr. Sadayuki Hayashi
Director-General, Economic Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Tadao Chino
Director-General, International Finance Bureau, Ministry of Finance

OFFICIAL DELEGATION LIST

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Mr. Jacques Delors
President of the Commission of The European Community, Head of
Delegation

Mr. Frans Andriessen
Vice President of the Commission of The European Community in charge of
External Relations

Mr. Henning Christophersen
Vice President of the Commission of The European Community in charge of
Economic and Financial Affairs

Mr. Pascal Lamy
Chief of Staff to President Delors, and Personal Representative of the
President

Mr. Horst Gunter Krenzler
Director-General, External Relations

Mr. Guy Legras
Director-General, Agriculture

Mr. Laurens Jan Brinkhorst
Director-General, Directorate General for the Environment

Ambassador Andreas van Agt
Ambassador to the United States for the Commission of The European
Community

Mr. Antonio Maria Costa
Special Counsellor

Mr. Gunter Burghardt
Political Director

Mr. Adrian Fortescue
Director, General Secretariat

Mr. Jean-François Pons
Director, Directorate General for Economic and Financial Affairs

Mr. Hans Wijnmaalen
Head of Cabinet to Vice President Andriessen

Mr. Bruno Dethomas
Spokesman for the Commission of The European Community

Mr. Jan Schmidt
Deputy Head of Cabinet to Vice President Christophersen

Mr. Joly Dixon
Counsellor, Cabinet of President Delors

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: June 18

TO: Governor Sumner

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

FROM: EDE HOLIDAY
Assistant to the President
and Secretary of the Cabinet

Those who have indicated
interest:

Hills
Mosbacher
Gauttler
Steinner
Bennett

1. Mandella maty
w/ Sullivan?

Kemp
Dole
Reilly

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
07. Memo	From Ede Holiday to John Sununu Re Cabinet Participation in the Houston Economic Summit (1 pp.)	6/16/90	P 5	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: Issues Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Economic Summit (1990) [1]

Open on Expiration of PRA
 (Document Follows)
 By JP (NLGB) on 5/12/05

Date Closed: 12/8/2004	OA/ID Number: 29153-001
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1998-0004-F[1]	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #: 2005-0426-S	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 16, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR SUNUNU

FROM: EDE HOLIDAY 

SUBJECT: Cabinet Participation in the Houston Economic Summit

As you know, we have had numerous inquiries from Cabinet Officers regarding their participation in the Houston Summit. My understanding is that Secretaries Baker and Brady are the only members of the U.S. delegation with official responsibilities; however, the Summit staff has indicated that a number of social events are planned, such as the Pre-Summit Rodeo, at which Cabinet participation would be most welcome. The Summit staff would, however, like our decision about who will be invited to the State Dinner.

While Secretary of State Shultz and Treasury Secretary Regan were the only members of the Cabinet to be part of the official delegation at the 1983 Williamsburg Summit, the Vice President and other Cabinet members attended a reception and dinner held during the Summit. 

General Scowcroft indicated that the NSC has no problem with Ambassador Hills, Secretary Mosbacher or other Cabinet members participating in bilateral meetings during the Summit -- as long as these meetings are cleared through Richard McCormack and it is understood that there will be participation in official Summit events only by Secretaries Baker and Brady.

We propose to advise the Cabinet that they should seek advance approval for bilateral meetings held in Houston during the Summit. I would like to request your guidance regarding the State Dinner.

_____ Option 1 - Secretaries Baker and Brady only are invited to participate in the State Dinner.

_____ Option 2 - The entire Cabinet is invited to participate in the State Dinner.

_____ Option 3 - A smaller number of Cabinet Officers, such as Ambassador Hills, Secretary Mosbacher, and Secretary Yeutter are invited to participate in the State Dinner (please advise as to those who should be invited).

cc: Brent Scowcroft
Laurie Firestone

1990 ECONOMIC SUMMIT OF INDUSTRIALIZED NATIONS

734 JACKSON PLACE ★ WASHINGTON, DC 20503
202-408-0290 (FAX) 202-408-0298

June 15, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FREDERIC V. MALEK *FVM*
SUBJECT: ECONOMIC SUMMIT ENTERTAINMENT

We have finalized most of our entertainment for the Summit events, and I thought you would be interested in a brief update:

WESTERN WELCOME Sunday Evening

Immediately following the forty-five minutes of rodeo, The Grand Ole Opry will present a show including Bill Monroe as the host with Minnie Pearl, Loretta Lynn, the Gatlin Brothers and special guest Charley Pride. The show program also will be forty-five minutes in length and conclude with the entire cast singing a finale number such as "I Saw The Light".

SUMMIT DINNER Tuesday Evening

This program, forty minutes in length, will consist of a variety of consummate American performing artists. Cicely Tyson will serve as Mistress of Ceremonies. The artists in order of appearance are juggler Michael Davis (five minutes); Ricky Skaggs with fiddle, bass and two back-up singers (ten minutes); Marilyn McCoo with piano accompaniment (ten minutes); and Frederica Von Stade with piano accompaniment (ten minutes).

THANK YOU TO HOUSTON Wednesday Evening

This program, sixty minutes in length, will be a gala type variety show. The featured performers confirmed at this time are Marilyn McCoo with full orchestra (fifteen minutes); Randy Travis and his band (eighteen minutes). We are awaiting confirmation from native Houstonians Lisa Hartman ("Knots Landing") and Phylicia Rashad ("The Cosby Show") as the Mistresses of Ceremonies. We are also awaiting confirmation from Bob Newhart to perform a short stand-up comedy routine.

Following your remarks, we have planned a patriotic finale which will include a choir of local children singing with the celebrities and a three hundred voice multi-ethnic choir. The finale songs as planned are: "It's A Small World After All" (children), "America: The Dream Goes On" (full cast); and "America The Beautiful" (full cast).

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
08a. Memo	From Brent Scowcroft to John Sununu Re: Preparations for the Houston Economic Summit (3 pp.)	6/14/90	(b)(1)	S

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: Issues Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Economic Summit (1990) [1]

Date Closed: 12/8/2004	OA/ID Number: 29153-001
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1998-0004-F[1]	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #: 2005-0426-S	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
08b. Paper	Re: Houston Declaration on Securing Democracy and Prosperity (2 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	S

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: Issues Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Economic Summit (1990) [1]

Date Closed: 12/8/2004	OA/ID Number: 29153-001
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1998-0004-F[1]	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #: 2005-0426-S	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

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Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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THE PRESIDENT'S MEETINGS AT THE ECONOMIC SUMMIT

July 9 - 11, 1990

HOUSTON, TEXAS

1. First Session
Monday, July 9, 3:00 pm - 5:00 pm
-- Overview of Economic Summit; Declaration on
Democracy and Prosperity; Transition from Command
Economies
2. Second Session
Monday, July 9, 7:30 pm - 9:00 pm Dinner
-- Continuation of afternoon discussion
3. Third Session
Tuesday, July 10, 9:00 am - 12:15 pm
-- Trade, Developing Countries and Debt
4. Fourth Session
Tuesday, July 10, 12:45 pm - 2:30 pm Luncheon
-- Narcotics and Regional Issues
5. Fifth Session
Tuesday, July 10, 2:30 pm - 4:00 pm
-- Environment
6. Sixth Session
Wednesday, July 11, 9:00 am - 11:00 am
-- Other issues; Economic Communique
7. Seventh Session
Wednesday, July 11, 1:00 pm - 1:30 pm
-- Reading of Houston Communique

FROM OLIN WETHINGTON

Fi:
Summit

June 14, 1990

SPECIFIC OUTCOMES OF THE MEETING

At the outset of the meeting, you should frame the specific purposes of the meeting:

- o To seek approval for the official debt initiative and the general outline of the budgetary and financial mechanism.
- o To seek approval for a pre-Houston Summit announcement of the Latin American initiative.

* * *

If above is approved, then toward the end of the meeting, you should reference the following:

- o Public announcement: Major Presidential speech.
- o Timing: Late next week or early the following week (June 21-26); specific date to fit President's schedule.

Note problem of leaks: Balance risk of leaks with desirability of orchestrating pre-Houston Summit reactions. (We want to give the G-7 notice, but perhaps not too much time pre-Houston to react.) In addition, we should consider whether to have a formal EPC meeting with the President to approve the entire Latin American package, including trade and investment pieces; or, rather, gain consensus on specifics through informal mechanisms.

- o Consultations: Necessary to consult pre-announcement with selected Latin American governments, IDB, G-7, and Congress. Some Presidential involvement required.

*How much talking
Tim Dool*

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
09b. Memo	From Nicholas Brady to POTUS Re: Latin American Debt Reduction Proposal (1 pp.)	6/14/90	(b)(1)	S

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: Issues Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Economic Summit (1990) [1]

Date Closed: 12/8/2004	OA/ID Number: 29153-001
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1998-0004-F[1]	Appeal Case #:
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RESTRICTION CODES

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Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
09c. Paper	Summary Proposal Re: Debt proposal for Latin America (2 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	S

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: Issues Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Economic Summit (1990) [1]

Date Closed: 12/8/2004	OA/ID Number: 29153-001
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1998-0004-F[1]	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #: 2005-0426-S	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
09d. Table	Re: Potential Debt Reduction Scenario (1 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	S

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: Issues Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Economic Summit (1990) [1]

Date Closed: 12/8/2004	OA/ID Number: 29153-001
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RESTRICTION CODES

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
09e. Table	Re: Potential Debt Reduction Scenario (1 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	S

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: Issues Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Economic Summit (1990) [1]

Date Closed: 12/8/2004	OA/ID Number: 29153-001
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1998-0004-F[1]	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #: 2005-0426-S	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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(b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
09f. Table	Re: Potential Debt Reduction Scenario - Resulting Payment Flows to Environmental Trusts (1 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	S

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: Issues Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Economic Summit (1990) [1]

Date Closed: 12/8/2004	OA/ID Number: 29153-001
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1998-0004-F[1]	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #: 2005-0426-S	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

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P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

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2864

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 28, 1990

Brent
THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

1990 APR 28 PM 4:06

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BRENT SCOWCROFT *B*

SUBJECT: Preparations for the Houston Economic Summit

The Personal Representatives ("Sherpas") of the seven Summit participants and the EC met in San Francisco March 23-25 to continue substantive preparations for Houston. The meeting was a stock-taking exercise, touching on the traditional economic issues (e.g., near-term economic outlook, the GATT trade negotiations, the Western approach toward developing countries) as well as some newer political/economic topics (e.g., the economic effects of German reunification, the integration of the Soviet Union into the world economic system). Highlights of the Sherpa meeting are at Tab A. *5-2*

The other Summit participants are eager to find out what we have in mind for Houston. Because of the tremendous political and economic changes since you and your Summit colleagues last met together in Paris, and the need for a coherent G-7 strategy for dealing with them, Houston has the potential to be a path-breaking Summit.

Global economic issues are coming to the fore. Traditionally, we have tended to measure America's strength and place in the world in terms of our military superiority. But today national power also rests heavily on the strength and resiliency of our economy. This poses new tests for American leadership.

One of your challenges at Houston will be to find ways to strengthen economic and political cooperation among the G-7 to meet successfully the economic challenges of the 1990s. In that regard, we need a strategy that integrates domestic policies into an increasingly dynamic global economy; that intensifies the pressures to tear down the remaining barriers to the free movement of labor, capital, goods and services; and that offers to developing countries and the emerging democracies of Eastern Europe genuine support for the implementation of market economic principles.

DECLASSIFIED
PER E.O. 13526
6010-0711-102
28 121715

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

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A possible theme for Houston which incorporates these ideas would be "Democracy and Free Markets: the Twin Pillars of Freedom." What we would seek to do under this theme would be to emphasize that democratic revolutions will not succeed if the new democracies do not attack their economic problems with the same fervor they have shown in dismantling one-party states and moving toward political pluralism. What is required is a frontal attack against highly centralized, heavily subsidized, and woefully inefficient statist economies. The same principles -- and lessons -- apply to Eastern Europe and Latin America and could be applicable to many military-led or military-dominated governments in Africa when they take their first step toward the ballot box.

Promoting democracy and free markets suggests the following results from Houston:

- (1) A political statement endorsing democracy and democratic institutions as an inalienable right of all peoples. While not interfering in the internal affairs of other countries, the G-7 would predicate their economic and political efforts on a commitment by others to political freedom and democratic change.
- (2) An economic communique that would acknowledge the vital role of democracy and free markets in promoting individual freedom, growth and prosperity. The communique would also commit the G-7 countries to:
 - work for a stable international economic order in the 1990s on the basis of shared responsibility and leadership;
 - conclude the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations in December 1990 with substantial, progressive results in all 15 areas. The rapid dismantling of barriers to international trade, particularly among industrialized countries, is necessary to ensure that newly democratizing countries, and developing countries committed to market economies, can find markets for their goods;
 - support the integration of Eastern European countries into the world economic system and to give material and technical assistance where appropriate;
 - work with newly industrializing economies to ensure their willingness and ability to assume progressively the responsibilities and privileges of full membership in international economic institutions;
 - support with adequate financial and technical resources, both bilaterally and multilaterally, those developing countries which undertake genuine political and economic reform.

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- work on a global basis to develop effective international cooperation to deal with common threats to mankind, particularly environmental degradation and narcotics.

Next Steps

We would appreciate your reactions to these ideas so that we can begin to insert them or others into the Summit preparatory meetings and start work on an issues paper, which will become the cornerstone of the economic communique.

Attachment

Tab A Highlights of San Francisco Sherpa Meeting

Brunt
Themes
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or

any chance to include
help for Democracy
in letter!
50.000

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
10b. Summary	Re: Summary of Key Points from the San Francisco Sherpa Meeting (1 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	C

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: Issues Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Economic Summit (1990) [1]

Date Closed: 12/8/2004	OA/ID Number: 29153-001
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1998-0004-F[1]	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #: 2005-0426-S	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
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RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
11. Memo	From Brent Scowcroft to POTUS Re Houston Summit Preparations (2 pp.)	ca. 90	(b)(1)	S

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: Issues Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Economic Summit (1990) [1]

Date Closed: 12/8/2004	OA/ID Number: 29153-001
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DINNER (1990 ECONOMIC SUMMIT) TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1990 - 6:30/7:00 PM
THE MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS, HOUSTON

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The Secretary of the Treasury & Mrs. Brady

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U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills & Mr. Roderick Hills
EPA Administrator William Reilly & Mrs. Reilly (Libbie)

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- The Secretary of Labor & Senator Dole
- 10 The Secretary of Housing & Urban Development & Mrs. Kemp
- The Secretary of Transportation & Mrs. Skinner
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HARRIS COUNTY (Astro-Arena)

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Judge Tony Lindsay

STATE OF TEXAS

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
12. List	Summit dinner guest list [redaction of comments] [FOIA RESTRICTIONS REDACTED] (1 pp.)	7/90	P/5 , (b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: Issues Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Economic Summit (1990) [1]

Open on Expiration of PRA
(Document Follows)
By JP (NLGB) on 5/12/05

Date Closed: 12/8/2004	OA/ID Number: 29153-001
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1998-0004-F[1]	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #: 2005-0426-S	Appeal Disposition:
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Chancellor, University of Houston System
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Mr. Jack Steel

ENTERTAINERS

12 Mr. Michael Davis (& guest)
Mr. & Mrs. Ricky Skaggs (Sharon)
Ms. Marilyn McCoo (& guest)
Ms. Frederica Von Stade (& guest)
Mr. Randy Travis & Ms. Lib Hatcher
Ms. Cicely Tyson (& guest)

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(D/WA - Speaker of the House)
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(R/IL - Minority Leader)

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- 2 Amb. & Mrs. Joseph V. Reed (Marie)

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The Right Honorable John Major MP *(and Mrs. Major)*
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Dr. Bernhard Molitor
Director-General, Federal Ministry of Economics

Dr. Walter Neuer
Director, Head of Chancellor's Office, Federal Chancellery

Mr. Frank Elbe
Head of Minister Genscher's Office, Federal Foreign Office

Talked to

- Toni Benedi

- Dale Grooms

- Sittman

- Jim Hooley

- Keller

✓ p

ET#

Janie Bull

not
involved:

weighing
evidence;

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for European Affairs

Hon. Marc E. Leland
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury
for International Affairs

Dr. Henry Nau
Director of International Economic
Affairs for the National Security
Council

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President
College of William & Mary

Mr. Carlisle H. Humelsine
Chairman of the Board
The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation

Mr. Charles Robert Longworth
President
The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation

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Prime Minister of Canada

The Honourable Allan J. MacEachen
Deputy Prime Minister & Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada

The Honourable Marc Lalonde
Minister of Finance of Canada

De N
Mr. ~~DeMontigny~~ Marchand
Personal Representative & Deputy Minister of Foreign Policy
Department of External Affairs of Canada

Mr. Thomas Axworthy
Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister of Canada

Mr. Marshall Cohen
Deputy Minister, Department of Finance of Canada

Mr. Robert Johnstone
Deputy Minister
Department of External Affairs of Canada

Mr. Bernard J. Drabble
Associate Deputy Minister
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The Right Honorable Sir Geoffrey Howe, Q.C.
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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
13. Paper	Draft remarks for Houston Economic Summit (1 pp.)	6/18/90	P3	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: Issues Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Economic Summit (1990) [1]

Open on Expiration of PRA
 (Document Follows)
 By JP (NLGB) on 5/12/05

Date Closed: 12/8/2004	OA/ID Number: 29153-001
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1998-0004-F[1]	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #: 2005-0426-S	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
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 (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

Note: All language without brackets
is agreed or very close to agreement

June 18, 18:00

Note: Environment Not
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HOUSTON ECONOMIC SUMMIT
(ENVIRONMENT TO COME LATER)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Since the Heads of State and Government last met at the Summit of the Arch in July 1989, the ideas of political and economic freedom have swept across Eastern Europe. Nations are looking toward democracy and market-oriented economies in their search for free, prosperous societies. Promising steps toward democracy are taking place in South America, Central America, and parts of Africa.

2. Summit leaders will need to address this remarkable change and the resulting unparalleled opportunities for a stable, peaceful, and prosperous world. The Houston Economic Summit offers Heads a unique opportunity to further the process of peaceful change and democratic institution-building and set a course for the world economy for the 1990s and beyond.

II. THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC SITUATION

3. In recent years, substantial progress has been achieved in promoting a stronger world economy. This has been due largely to credible monetary and fiscal policies, as well as structural policies which have made many national economies more flexible and more responsive to shifts in supply and demand. The economic expansion in our countries, now in its eighth consecutive year, has contributed to notable growth in per capita incomes and employment, although unemployment remains high in a number of countries. It has been supported by rapid growth of international trade, to the benefit of developing countries as well. Inflation, although considerably lower than at the beginning of the decade, is a matter of serious concern in some countries, and requires continued vigilance. Considerable reduction of external imbalances has occurred in the United States and Japan, whereas some other countries have experienced an increase over the most recent years. Additional adjustment remains a priority in order to counter protectionist pressures, alleviate uncertainties in financial and exchange markets, and contribute to avoiding pressures on interest rates. Sound domestic macroeconomic policies, which may differ according to conditions in each country, will make a major contribution to further external adjustment.

4. In the developing world, the experience of the late 1980s varied widely. Some economies, particularly in East Asia, continued to experience impressive domestic growth rates. The economies of a number of other developing countries have been stagnant or declined [for a number of reasons: poor domestic economic policies, insufficient investment, capital flight, commodity price developments, and heavy debt burdens.] Nonetheless, serious efforts -- in some cases by new leadership -- to implement economic adjustment and market-oriented policies should continue to improve the prospects for economic growth.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
14. Paper	Draft remarks for Houston Economic Summit [p. 2] (1 pp.)	6/18/90	P 5	

Collection:

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III. INTERNATIONAL MONETARY DEVELOPMENTS AND COORDINATION

5. At a time of growing economic interdependence, the Summit countries have developed a cooperative process based on a common appreciation of the need for market-oriented policies and the importance of sound domestic budgetary and monetary policies. This process has contributed importantly to the strengthened performance of the world economy and to improved stability of exchange rates by concentrating attention on multilateral surveillance and close coordination of economic policies, including cooperation on exchange markets. This process has helped policymakers to understand better the international ramifications of their domestic policies, and has helped them to put in place the consistent and compatible policies necessary for sustained growth, low inflation, and reduced external imbalances. It has also improved the functioning of the international monetary system.

[6. Paragraph to be added on economic and monetary union in Europe.]

7. The Summit nations should reaffirm their commitment to the process of international economic policy coordination as a key means of addressing global economic challenges in the period ahead. It is important to continue and where appropriate to strengthen this cooperative and flexible approach to improve the functioning of the international monetary system and contribute to its stability. Surplus and deficit countries alike have a shared responsibility to contribute to sustained world growth, low inflation, and effective balance of payments adjustment.

8. To sustain the present economic expansion to the benefit of all countries, each nation must pursue policies that will contribute to non-inflationary global economic growth. Balanced expansion of demand with increasing productive capacity is key, while external imbalances and structural rigidities require correction. Price pressures warrant continued vigilance.

Countries with sizable current account deficits should contribute to the adjustment process by the reduction of fiscal deficits, and undertake structural reforms to encourage private saving and increase competitiveness.

The countries with large external surpluses should contribute to the adjustment process by sustained non-inflationary growth of domestic demand with structural reform in order to improve the underlying conditions for growth and adjustment and to promote increased investment relative to savings.

9. The investment needs of the world as a whole are expected to grow in the coming years, particularly in Eastern Europe and in developing countries undertaking market reforms, as well as in

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some industrial countries. The recent increase in interest rates reflects in part the actual and prospective demands for investment capital. To facilitate increased investment and development, industrial and developing countries alike should foster saving and discourage dissaving.

10. The restructuring of Eastern European economies should stimulate market-oriented growth and increase their integration into the global economy. We should support these changes and seek to assure that the transformation will contribute to global growth and stability.

11. The Heads welcome the determined steps of the two German governments to overcome the division of their country. The introduction of democracy and market economy in the GDR is a major contribution to the peaceful and prosperous development of Europe as a whole. German economic and monetary union will contribute to improved non-inflationary global growth and to a reduction of external imbalances. This process will promote positive economic developments in Eastern Europe.

12. The Summit participants reiterate their support for the agreement by the IMF Board of Governors to increase IMF quotas by 50 percent under the Ninth General Review of Quotas and to strengthen the IMF arrears strategy.

Measures Aimed at Economic Efficiency

13. Achieving the shared international economic objectives requires that traditional macroeconomic policies be complemented by reforms to increase economic efficiency. Considerable progress has been made over the past few years, especially in the areas of tax reform and financial market liberalization.

In this regard, Summit participants note the potential for significant removal of structural rigidities in the integration process of the European Community and German economic and monetary union. Nevertheless, the need for structural reform has become even more urgent because of the need for Eastern Europe to gain access to industrial country markets.

14. The following specific measures are needed in many countries to accelerate the process of reform:

- liberalization and regulatory reform of key sectors such as retail trade, telecommunications and transport;
- liberalizing and improving access to financial markets;
- tax reform, partly to remove disincentives to saving and investment;
- reducing subsidies, especially in industrial and agricultural goods, and increasing their transparency;

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- increasing flexibility in the labor market;
- improving the education and vocational training of the work force.

15. International bodies can help the structural adjustment process by providing a forum for analysis, discussion, and technical assistance and advice. In this connection, the major contributions of the OECD in identifying structural policy challenges and options should be welcomed. The Summit countries encourage the OECD to strengthen its surveillance and review procedures, and to find ways of making its work on structural adjustment operationally more effective.

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IV. THE INTERNATIONAL TRADING SYSTEM

16. Increasing economic prosperity since 1945 has depended on progressive liberalization of the international trading system by opening markets and following agreed rules of conduct. The preservation and expansion of international trade now depends on the successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations before the end of this year. The successful outcome of the Uruguay Round has the highest priority on the international economic agenda. A political push is imperative now to open the way for meaningful compromises on a balanced set of issues encompassing interests and concern of the widest range of participating countries.

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17. A successful conclusion to the Uruguay Round is all the more necessary since the political and economic importance of the trading system has gained new significance with the major transformations in Eastern Europe and in certain developing countries towards more open market economies. A strengthened GATT is essential to provide the stable framework for the integration of these countries into the system.

18. The Heads of Government should confirm their strong support for the essential broad objectives of the negotiation: A substantial and balanced package of measures to improve market access, strengthened multilateral rules and disciplines, reform of agricultural policies as regards support and protection, so as to permit greater liberalization of trade, the incorporation of new issues within the GATT framework, and integration of developing countries into the international trading system. Results in these areas will need to be made effective through improved multilateral dispute settlement procedures, [which should obviate the need to take unilateral actions outside the agreed multilateral rules] [leading to a commitment to abandon recourse to unilateral measures other than authorized under GATT provisions] [leading to a commitment to operate only under the multilateral rules]. Heads reaffirm their determination to firmly reject tendencies towards managed trade approaches, bilateralism, sectoralism, grey area measures and unilateral action.

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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15. Paper	Draft remarks for Houston Economic Summit [p. 5] (1 pp.)	6/18/90	P/5	

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Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: Issues Files
WHORM Cat.:
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19. Consequently, Heads of Government should stress their determination to make the necessary difficult political decisions and will give clear instructions to their negotiators to make urgent progress, particularly in a number of key areas where substantial divergences still exist. They should direct their negotiators to reach agreement on the profile of the final package, including negotiating texts in all areas of the negotiations, by the July meeting of the Trade Negotiations Committee. They should also confirm their determination to achieve a far-reaching, substantive result in all areas of the Uruguay Round by the end of this year. Such an outcome should provide the basis for a commitment to strengthen further the institutional framework of the multilateral trading system, building on its contractual nature. [Such an outcome will require a commitment to strengthen further the institutional framework of the multilateral trading system. This important question will need to be decided at the conclusion of the negotiations.]

20. As regards agriculture, achieving the long-term objective of reform of agricultural policies, as regards support and protection, is critical to permit the greater liberalization of trade in agricultural products. Success will require reform at the national level. Experience has shown that there is an inherent risk that agricultural policies which tie support of farm income to the level of production tend to create surpluses. The heads of government therefore reaffirm their commitment to the long-term objective of the reform, i.e. to allow market signals to influence the orientation of agricultural production and to establish a fair and market-oriented agricultural trading system.

21. Negotiations in agriculture should result in [specific policy commitments in each area of the negotiations: internal support, barriers to market access, and export subsidies] [reductions in support and protection with commitment encompassing all measures affecting directly or indirectly import access and export competition], as well as new rules for sanitary and phytosanitary measures. Agreement on this key issue among negotiating partners is essential in order to permit adoption of an appropriate negotiating framework by the July meeting of the Trade Negotiations Committee, and subsequently to open the way for negotiations on how far and on what time table the objectives above are to be achieved. Such an agreement will need to take into account non-trade concerns such as [social concerns and] food security. The results of the negotiations must be translated into binding country programs that achieve greater liberalization of trade.

22. As regards market access, the aim is to achieve agreement on a substantial and balanced package of measures, including: ambitious new commitments and liberalization measures in the tariff and non-tariff fields; the rollback of all trade restrictive or distorting measures inconsistent with GATT; and the liberalization of the textile and clothing sector through

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progressive dismantling of trade barriers and its integration, under a precise timetable, into GATT on the basis of strengthened GATT rules and disciplines.

23. As regards multilateral rules and disciplines, the aim is to strengthen GATT rules in areas such as safeguards, balance of payments, rules of origin, subsidies and countervailing measures, and updated disciplines for dumping and anti-dumping measures. Efforts must be made to avoid abuse or circumvention of anti-dumping measures. A comprehensive safeguard agreement is needed based on the basic GATT principles, including the MFN principle. Concerning subsidies, rules are needed which will effectively discipline domestic subsidies so as to avoid trade distortions, competitive subsidization, and trade conflicts. Improved disciplines must also cover countervailing measures so that they do not become barriers to trade.

24. As regards the new issues, the aim is to develop new rules and procedures within the GATT framework, including: a comprehensive and balanced multilateral framework of contractually enforceable rules to liberalize services trade, with no sector excluded a priori, and with the broadest possible country participation; an agreement to reduce and eliminate trade restrictive and distorting effects of trade-related investment measures by expanding GATT disciplines; and an agreement to provide for adequate, substantive standards and effective enforcement of all intellectual property rights.

25. Summit nations seek to assure the widest possible participation of developing countries in the Round and their further integration into the multilateral trading system. The negotiations should therefore ensure that both developed and developing countries reap the full trade liberalizing benefits of the Round. The Uruguay Round should increase the overall level of rights and obligations in the trading system for all participants. Developed countries should be prepared to offer improved market access in areas of interest to developing countries such as textiles and clothing, tropical products and agriculture. Developing countries should substantially reduce their tariffs and increase the percentage of tariffs that are bound; subscribe to balanced and effective restraints on all forms of exceptions, including measures imposed for balance-of-payments difficulties; and participate meaningfully in agreements on services, trade-related investment measures, and trade-related intellectual property issues. The end result should be a single set of multilateral rules applicable to all GATT contracting parties, although some developing countries, especially the least developed, may need longer transition periods or other transitional arrangements on a case-by-case basis.

V. DIRECT INVESTMENT

26. Foreign direct investment plays a vital role in promoting world prosperity, by helping to move resources to their most

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productive use, provide jobs, and transmit technology and productive techniques. An increasing number of developing and Eastern European countries are recognizing the significant benefits that foreign direct investment can bring to help restructure their economies and raise their living standards.

27. All countries should recognize the benefits of developing an attractive investment climate by seeking to reduce barriers to foreign direct investment and resist protectionist pressures and policies which discourage this investment. Governments should review anti-trust policies, practices restricting shareholder voting rights, tax laws and treaties, all policies which effectively constrain access to financial markets, and other practices which restrict opportunities for foreign investment. The OECD and the GATT have a key role to play in this regard. In addition, the international financial institutions will play an important role in promoting investment liberalization in Eastern Europe and the developing countries, in particular by incorporating investment liberalization measures in adjustment programs supported by IFIs such as the IMF and the multilateral development banks.

VI. TIED AID

28. Heads welcomed that important negotiations are underway in the OECD on a balanced package of measures to strengthen multilateral disciplines on trade- and aid-distorting export credit subsidies. This package, to be completed by spring of 1991, should reduce substantially, through improved discipline and transparency, those distortions resulting from the use of officially supported commercial and aid credits. It is also important to avoid introducing trade distortions in aid to the nations of Eastern Europe.

VII. REFORM IN EASTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE

29. Summit heads should welcome the political and economic reforms taking place in Central and Eastern Europe, where countries have begun the process of dismantling command economies and their replacement by market-oriented systems. At the recent Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) in Bonn and by the establishment of the EBRD, the participating countries of the region accepted most of the key principles underpinning market economies. However, the degree of implementation of economic reform varies widely by country.

30. There are no precedents for a transition of this nature which will require, among other things, open markets and the break-up of public monopolies to ensure that prices reflect true costs and relative scarcities. Legal and institutional changes to create property rights, improved judicial systems, and measures to promote the confidence of both investors and employees also are essential for a successful transition to a market economy. Several countries, Poland in particular, have taken courageous and difficult measures to stabilize their economies and shorten the transition to a market economy.

31. The Heads welcome the report by the Commission of the European Communities on the coordination of assistance to Poland and Hungary inaugurated by the Summit of the Arch. This assistance provided by the G-24 and the international economic and financial institutions has made a significant contribution to help these countries to lay the foundation for self-sustaining growth based on market principles. The assistance has focussed so far on providing financial assistance and on restructural activities in agriculture, training, environment, and investment promotion. The Heads welcome the decision to enlarge the coordination of assistance to other emerging democracies in Central and Eastern Europe, including Yugoslavia.

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32. Countries should assist nations in Central and Eastern Europe, including Yugoslavia, which are implementing economic reforms and instituting pluralistic political systems. In providing help, they should favor countries which demonstrate firm commitment to economic and political reforms. The recent decisions by COCOM to streamline controls are a positive step.

33. We expect the new European Bank for Reconstruction and Development to play a decisive role in fostering investment in those countries, and to contribute to orderly transitions toward market economies and a sound basis for democracy. We therefore urge the rapid entry into force of this new international financial institution.

34. Foreign private investment will be vital in the development of Central and Eastern Europe. Private direct investment and other capital will flow to countries with open markets and hospitable investment climates. Governments can support this process by various means, including trade and investment agreements with interested countries. Many such agreements have been negotiated, and more are in progress.

35. The Center for Cooperation with European Economies in Transition at the OECD will encourage reforms and lead to strengthened relationships between these countries and the OECD. The OECD will also play an important role in carrying forward the work of the CSCE Economic Conference at Bonn.

36. We welcome the application for membership in the IMF and IBRD of Central and Eastern European countries that are adopting meaningful market-oriented reform programs.

VIII. THE SOVIET UNION

Subject to development

37. We agree on the importance of the economic and political reform process in the Soviet Union. While the success of perestroika ultimately lies in the hands of the Soviets themselves, we can contribute to a positive international environment.

38. The Summit nations should welcome the declared intention of the Soviet Union to move toward a democratic political system

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and a functioning market economy. Forceful, comprehensive steps will be required. We look forward to a closer integration of the Soviet economy into the world economy. We underline our willingness to widen and deepen the scope of our cooperation with the Soviet Union.

IX. THE DEVELOPING NATIONS

39. Official development assistance will continue to play a role in the development of some countries. The Summit nations should reiterate that their commitment to the developing world will not be weakened by the support for reforming countries in Central and Eastern Europe.

40. There is now a growing acceptance of the view that growth can be encouraged by a stable macroeconomic framework, sectoral reform to provide more competition, and an opening of markets. There has been a turning away from stale debates and appeals for a New International Economic Order.

41. A number of developing economies have achieved major successes. For the developing world as a whole, however, the 1980s cannot be considered a successful decade. In a number of nations, real per capita output declined.

42. Important contributions to a hospitable investment climate can be made by the protection of intellectual property, transparent and equitable investment rules, and equality of treatment for foreign and domestic investors.

43. The advanced industrial economies can make a number of major contributions to the long-run development of the developing countries. By sustaining economic growth and price stability, we can offer stable, growing markets and sources of capital for the developing world. By providing adequate financial and technical support, both bilaterally and multilaterally, to those developing countries undertaking genuine political and economic reform, we can reinforce their ongoing liberalization. A successful Uruguay Round is essential for industrialized and developing countries alike.

44. The poorest of the developing nations must remain the focus of special attention. The IDA replenishment of SDR 11.6 billion, agreed to last December, will provide needed resources for these countries, and marks the incorporation of environmental concerns into development lending.

45. In a number of countries, a slower growth of population is a condition for sustainable development. Supporting the efforts of developing countries to implement effective population programs, especially through voluntary family planning, is a priority. Improved educational opportunities for women and their greater integration into the economy can make important contributions to population stabilization programs.

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46. Structural adjustment and economic reform require the full support of the nation's political leadership and people. Open, democratic, and accountable political systems are important ingredients in the effective and equitable operation of market-oriented economies and the creation of wealth. Those countries, such as Nicaragua and Panama, embarking on political and economic reforms will require our particular support in the transition period.

(SEE APPENDIX A)

X. THIRD WORLD DEBT

47. Significant progress has been made during the past year under the strengthened debt strategy, which has renewed the resolve in a number of debtor countries to continue economic reforms essential to future growth. In particular, the recent commercial bank agreements with Chile, Costa Rica, Mexico, Morocco, the Philippines, and Venezuela involve significant debt and debt service reduction. Important financial support for debt and debt service reduction is being provided by the IMF and the World Bank, as well as by Japan and a few other countries. The Paris Club has agreed, as appropriate, in order to support medium term IMF-supported reform and financing programs, to provide adequate restructuring agreements, notably through multiyear reschedulings and through lengthening of the repayment period. The combination of debtor reform efforts and commercial bank debt reduction has had a notable impact on confidence in debtor economies, as clearly demonstrated through flows of both new investment and the return of flight capital to Mexico, in particular.

48. These measures represent major innovations in the case by case debt strategy and are potentially available to all debtor nations with serious debt servicing problems which are implementing economic adjustment policies.

49. The adoption by debtor nations of strong economic reform programs with the IMF and World Bank remains at the heart of the debt strategy, and a prerequisite for debt and debt service reduction within commercial bank financing packages. It is vital that debtor countries adopt measures to mobilize savings and to encourage new investment flows and the repatriation of flight capital to help sustain their recovery. Liberalization of trade and investment regimes and improved protection of intellectual property are key elements for success of this effort.

50. For countries implementing courageous reforms, commercial banks should take realistic and constructive approaches in their negotiations to conclude promptly agreements on financial packages including debt reduction, debt service reduction, and new money.

51. Creditor nations will continue to play an important role in this process through ongoing contributions to the international

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financial institutions, rescheduling of official debt in the Paris Club, and new finance. In the case of the lower middle income countries implementing strong reform programs, Heads encourage the Paris Club to lengthen the repayment period, taking account of the special situations of these countries. The Heads also encourage the Paris Club to continue reviewing additional options to address debt servicing burdens.

52. Creditor governments have also provided special support for the poorest countries through the implementation of Toronto terms in Paris Club reschedulings, which were extended for the first time to a Latin American country, and through direct cancellations of debt in several instances. The Heads encourage the Paris Club to review the implementation of the existing options that apply to the poorest countries.

(ENVIRONMENT GOES HERE)

XII. ENERGY

72. Reliable supplies of safe, competitively priced energy are essential to non-inflationary growth in all countries. Energy markets continue to adjust in response to economic and energy developments of both OECD and non-OECD markets. However, renewed growth in the global demand for oil may result in a tighter oil supply/demand balance in coming years. Consequently, existing IEA/OECD policies to improve our energy security, including emergency preparedness, strategic oil stocks, improved energy efficiency, diversification of energy supply, new and renewable energy resources, and enhanced energy R&D, must be maintained.

73. Nuclear energy is, and will continue to be, an important contributor to OECD energy supply and can play a significant role in reducing the growth of greenhouse gas emissions. Summit countries should continue efforts to ensure highest performance standards within the OECD, among developing countries, and among the emerging market economies, for nuclear and other energy technologies in order to protect health and the environment, and ensure the highest safety.

XIII. NARCOTICS

74. Summit participants should use their best efforts to complete ratification of the UN Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (the Vienna Convention) by the time of the next meeting, and should apply provisionally terms of the Convention.

75. We support the declaration adopted at the Ministerial meeting on drugs convened by the United Kingdom that drug demand reduction should be accorded the same importance in policy and action as the reduction of illicit supply. Developed countries should adopt stronger prevention efforts,

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Delete and assist demand reduction initiatives in other countries. The UK Demand Reduction Task Force, announced by the Prime Minister at the London Drug Summit, could set a model for such assistance to other countries.)

Reelive 76. The Heads should endorse the report of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and commit their countries to a full implementation of all its recommendations without delay. The Heads should also urge all countries, especially those with developed financial institutions, to participate in the fight against money laundering and to implement the recommendations of the FATF.

Shorten 77. As agreed at the May meeting of Task Force Finance Ministers, the FATF should be reconvened for a second year, chaired by France, to assess and facilitate the implementation of these recommendations, and to complement them where appropriate. The reconvened FATF would also consider how to secure acceptance of the recommendations by other priority countries. All OECD and financial center countries that subscribe to and implement the recommendations of the Task Force should be invited to participate in this exercise. The report of the new FATF would be completed before we next meet.

78. In order to curb the production of illicit drugs, an aggressive and well-targeted campaign should be adopted to ensure that precursor and essential chemicals are not diverted to manufacture these substances. A task force similar to the FATF, with other countries and their industry invited to participate, should address this problem and report within a year. The task force should work toward a consensus on effective procedures on the trade in essential and precursor chemicals.

79. Summit Heads should endorse the Declaration of Cartagena, and should urge all countries to support the strategy which it lays out for attacking the cocaine trade. The Summit countries should support Columbia, Peru, and Bolivia with economic, law enforcement and other assistance and advice, recognizing the need to make contributions within the framework of actions against drug trafficking carried out by the producer countries.

80. Summit nations and other members of the Financial Action Task Force should consider sharing drug assets from seizures based on information provided by producer and transit countries with those countries.

81. The heroin problem is becoming worse in many countries, both developed and developing. All countries should take vigorous measures to combat the heroin threat. In this regard, the Summit nations welcome Japan's initiative to promote cooperation in the fight against drug problems in the Asia and Pacific region through the convening of a high level regional meeting.

82. We should support an informal narcotics consultative arrangement with developed countries active in international narcotics control. Such a group could strengthen efforts to reduce supply and demand, and improve international cooperation.

APPENDIX A.

PARAGRAPHS FOR DEVELOPING NATIONS SECTION WHICH WERE SUBMITTED IN WRITING AND ON WHICH THERE WAS LITTLE OR NO DISCUSSION AT THE MEETING AT NEWPORT, AND WHICH WE WERE REQUESTED TO CIRCULATE.

1. Position: after par. 39.

In particular, it is the intention of Summit countries to take a constructive part in the Paris Conference on the least developed countries in September and the launching of the fourth international strategy for development at the next United Nations General Assembly.

2. Position: after par. 41.

Efforts of the developing countries depend upon a favorable and stable international environment to be fully successful. In this respect, it is necessary that industrialized countries preserve and restore their major economic equilibria and encourage the stability of prices and interest rates. They must make every effort to encourage the proper functioning of commodity agreements and the Common Fund, and encourage the set-up of a new international coffee agreement, keeping price fluctuations of raw materials down while taking market trends into consideration. They must work within the framework of Multilateral Commercial Negotiations for a system of open exchange, allowing a full integration of all developing countries into world trade and taking their specific problems into consideration.

3. Position: after first sentence in par. 44.

The developed nations must increase their development aid to reach the target of 0.70% of GNP set by international organizations, while continuing the effort to make this aid more effective.

4. Position: after last sentence in par. 44.

The actions undertaken by the IBRD within the framework of a special program for sub-Saharan Africa are also positive.

5. Position: after par. 46.

In the Mediterranean basin, economic growth is difficult because of political tensions and the rapid increase in population relative to resources. The initiatives of regional integration, which are underway, deserve encouragement and support.



1990 ECONOMIC SUMMIT OF INDUSTRIALIZED NATIONS

734 JACKSON PLACE ★ WASHINGTON, DC 20503

202-408-0290 (FAX) 202-408-0298

April 27, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM:

FRED MALEK *Jm*

SUBJECT:

Summit Conference Tables

This memo responds to the questions you raised concerning the Summit tables and their financing.

Background

In order to accommodate the Restricted and Plenary Sessions of the Economic Summit, we as the host country will have to provide four tables. The largest table to be used during the Main Plenary Sessions of the Summit must accommodate 24 participants. The table in the Restricted Sessions of the Heads of Delegations must accommodate the eight principals. Concurrent to the Restricted Sessions of the Heads of Delegations will be Restricted Sessions for the Foreign and Finance Ministers. The table for the meeting of the Finance Ministers must accommodate sixteen, and the number to be seated at Secretary Baker's table is yet to be determined.

Because of the conference rooms' sizes and configurations, the normal, existing conference tables cannot accommodate the requirements. Further, tables must also be specifically built in order to accommodate the intricate translation equipment needed.

Plan

Approximately two months ago a Houston based architectural design company approached the Houston Summit Host Committee regarding the donation of a conference table for the Summit. After being advised of this offer by the Host Committee, representatives of my Summit staff met with this company, Planning Design Research Corporation (P.D.R.), and inquired about their willingness to build all four conference tables that will be used during the Summit.

The agreement crafted with the Houston company revolved around two major benefits: the larger table used during the Main Plenary Sessions would be donated to the Summit, and would become the property of the Federal Government at the conclusion of the

Summit. The three other tables, while built to our specifications, would be considered a loan to the Summit. P.D.R.'s intention was to approach Houston-based companies and ask them to sponsor the construction of the three smaller tables. Should no suitable sponsor be found, P.D.R. would provide the tables at their cost. Such an arrangement was approved by the State Department Legal Advisor. The Houston Host Committee was in full agreement with these proposed plans.

P.D.R. estimates the cost of building the four Summit tables would be near \$167,000.00. All of this is donated money, and at no expense to the Federal Government. The 1983 Williamsburg Summit had one table constructed at a cost of \$75,000.00, paid for by the U.S. Government. Other tables were adapted from William & Mary College at additional cost to the Government. The Canadians spent comparable amounts for two tables for the 1988 Toronto Summit.

As far as I know, neither our staff nor P.D.R. has approached any individual or company at this time for donations...certainly no past Bush campaign contributors.

Alternatives

We feel our approach is sound and totally defensible. It provides an excellent product, it saves considerable U.S. Government funds, and it provides another meaningful avenue of involvement for Houstonians. There are three alternatives we can take:

1. Work with P.D.R. to reduce the specifications and costs of the table they are preparing.
2. Terminate the relationship with P.D.R. and go to our back-up plan. In order to protect against any unexpected delays or failure of P.D.R., we have a back-up plan to adapt specific existing tables owned by the U.S. Government and private concerns (e.g. the 1983 Williamsburg table is at the Department of Agriculture). The adaption and shipping expenses, of course, would be borne by the Government and would be considerable. The end product would not be as good but would be acceptable.
3. Have P.D.R. donate only the main plenary table and adopt other existing tables for the remaining three. This would cost less money overall but would cost the U.S. Government more, due to the adaptation/reconfiguration costs.

I hope this clarifies our actions to date with regard to the Summit conference tables. All of our actions have been directed towards saving the government a substantial amount of money, consistent with having the best possible product.

Again, I recommend we stay with our original plan for reasons already stated. Please let me know if you feel otherwise.



1990 ECONOMIC SUMMIT OF INDUSTRIALIZED NATIONS

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February 28, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES A. BAKER, Secretary of State
NICHOLAS F. BRADY, Secretary of the Treasury
JOHN H. SUNUNU, Chief of Staff
BRENT SCOWCROFT, Assistant to the President for
National Security Affairs

FROM: FREDERIC V. MALEK

From time to time, I will provide you with a brief written overview of the 1990 Economic Summit progress. Here is the first:

Houston Host Committee - Ken Lay has now joined George Strake as Co-Chairman and is providing sound leadership. The Committee is being expanded to a bipartisan group of over 200 members. The White House and the President's supporters in Houston contributed to the selection of members.

Plenary Sessions - Sites at Rice University have been selected for plenary sessions, restricted sessions, Foreign Minister and Finance Minister sessions, Head of State holding areas, staff offices, and press briefings.

Other Facilities - The George R. Brown Convention Center will serve as the press center. Most delegation hotels have been agreed upon. The U.S. delegation will be at the Houstonian, and all other delegations will be in the Galleria area. Most of the press will reside downtown (nearer the press center).

Advance Delegations - We have hosted teams from each country in Houston, and they are agreeable to the above arrangements and schedule that follows. The exception might be the Italians who may arrive too late for the Sunday evening events due to the World Soccer Cup finals in Rome that day.

General Schedule - The Summit will begin Monday morning July 9, and end by Wednesday noon, July 11. In a slight departure from tradition, all delegations (except possibly the Italians) will arrive by Sunday, July 8, with the following general schedule outline:

- Sunday evening the President will host an uplifting "Welcome to Texas" dinner and entertainment. The reception/dinner for the entire delegations will be a casual, barbeque/Tex-Mex theme, held indoors at 5:00pm. The entertainment (also indoors--probably the Astro-Center) will feature a rodeo and country singing and will conclude by 8:30pm.
- The opening ceremony will be Monday sometime between 10:00am and 12:00pm, depending on bilateral desires. The formal sessions will start thereafter, and we will develop a proposed detailed schedule in the next month.
- Monday night we envision that the Heads of State will dine together, and Secretaries Baker and Brady will host working dinners with their counterparts all within close proximity of each other. Tuesday evening all will dine together.
- The Summit will conclude by noon Wednesday with final communiques and press briefings probably before lunch. Most heads and delegations will depart early afternoon.
- Wednesday night the President will host a "Salute to Houston" reception and gala to thank his home city for its support. It is not envisioned that Foreign leaders will stay for this event.

The advantage of this schedule are that more time is allowed for bilaterals, it provides an opportunity to demonstrate the western flavor of the location, it enables the President to express his gratitude to Houston, and it does not require any more time or nights on the part of foreign delegations.

Over the next several weeks we will be focusing on:

- Refining logistical arrangements.
- Determining a more detailed Summit schedule in coordination with Dick McCormack and other Sherpas.
- Developing plans for the two major evening events.
- Developing a separate program for spouses to include day-time tours, dinners, and special entertainment.

- Developing a comprehensive program of pre-Summit and evening activities for the press, many of whom will be arriving a week or so in advance.

I welcome your thoughts and counsel on these or any other areas you may wish to address.



1990 ECONOMIC SUMMIT OF INDUSTRIALIZED NATIONS

734 JACKSON PLACE ★ WASHINGTON, DC 20503

202-408-0290 (FAX) 202-408-0298

June 15, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES A. BAKER, III, Secretary of State
NICHOLAS F. BRADY, Secretary of the Treasury
JOHN H. SUNUNU, Chief of Staff
BRENT SCOWCROFT, Assistant to the President for
National Security Affairs

FROM:

FREDERIC V. MALEK *FVM*

The following is a brief update on the 1990 Economic Summit of Industrialized Nations. The highlights are:

- o We are on schedule and under budget.
- o The Monday arrival ceremony has been simplified and sharply reduced in time.
- o White House and foreign delegation surveys have been completed with no major issues.
- o We have, in my view, achieved a nice balance with outstanding pre and post-summit entertainment events combined with the serious business of the Summit.
- o The Houston Host Committee has raised over \$3 million to completely cover the pre and post-Summit events as well as the Press food pavilion at Brown Center. Relations with the Committee are excellent.

Further amplification and additional information is covered below:

Summit Staff in Houston

As of June 1, the entire Economic Summit Staff organization was in place in Houston. All of our efforts are now focused on the details, preparation and execution of the Summit. We are holding weekly countdown meetings on all events, and progress is on or ahead of plan in each instance, and we are within budget.

Changes in Arrival Schedule

The only significant change in the Summit schedule since my last update has been the decision to have one arrival ceremony at Rice University early Monday afternoon, July 9. This will allow for more bilateral and staff time for the President, streamline and simplify the arrival ceremony and minimize the time the President would have had to invest in official arrival greetings. We are currently working with your representatives to finalize the length and details of the arrival ceremony itself minimizing the time the leaders will have to spend outside in the sun.

White House Advance Site Survey

Monday and Tuesday of this week representatives of the White House (Advance, East Wing, Ceremonials, etc.), State, Treasury and Secret Service were in Houston for review of the Summit schedule and consultation with the Summit staff. There will be another group in Houston on Monday, June 18 further reviewing sites, schedules and events. Coordination has been smooth and no major issues have emerged.

Foreign Delegation Site Surveys

As of this date, the second foreign delegation site surveys have been completed except the Italian delegation which will arrive this weekend. All of these site surveys have gone exceptionally well and have been informative. No real problems encountered or envisioned. Planned arrival dates for Heads of State are Saturday for Japan, U.K., and Canada; Sunday for West Germany and the EEC; and Monday morning for France and Italy.

Sunday Evening Western Night

The Grand Ole Opry announced last week that the Opry will be moving its show to Houston for the Sunday evening Pre-Summit (July 8) Western Night festivities. Entertainers participating in the event include Minnie Pearle, Loretta Lynn, Bill Monroe, The Gatlin Brothers and Charley Pride. This will be the second time in the sixty-five year history of the Opry that it will perform outside of Nashville. The Summit received very positive national news coverage from last week's announcement.

The event will start with a barbecue at the Astro Hall followed by a 45 minute rodeo and 45 minutes of country music. Unofficial indications are that Chancellor Kohl, Prime Minister Thatcher, Prime Minister Mulroney and Prime Minister Kaifu will attend the Western Night as guests of the President.

Tuesday Night Dinner and Wednesday Evening "Thank You" Gala

We will announce soon the entertainment for both the President's Tuesday evening dinner at the Fine Arts Museum and the Houston "thank you" event at the University of Houston. Most of the details have been worked out for both events, and the attached memo to the President summarizes the programs.

Summit Sherpa Houston Meeting

Dick McCormack's last Sherpa meeting will be held in Houston June 28 through July 1, as will a political directors meeting with Bob Kimmit. The Sherpas are also meeting this weekend in Newport, Rhode Island. With all the other Summits, press expectations for the Economic Summit are relatively low. While this is clearly an advantage, it is obviously key to bring more focus now to the theme and expected accomplishments.

Houston Host Committee Co-Chairmen Meeting with the President

Thursday, June 21 we have organized a number of meetings in Washington, DC for the Co-Chairmen of the Houston Host Committee with the President, selected international and Houston media and the G-7 press attaches. This will provide an opportunity to update the President as well as to give deserved recognition for the Host Committee.

There are still a number of minor issues and details that need to be resolved, and we will be working closely with your staffs. We appreciate all the cooperation and assistance from you and your staff. If you need to reach me, my number at our Houston Summit Headquarters is 713/853-0411.

I will continue to keep you advised on our progress.



1990 ECONOMIC SUMMIT OF INDUSTRIALIZED NATIONS

734 JACKSON PLACE ★ WASHINGTON, DC 20503

202-408-0290 (FAX) 202-408-0298

June 15, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FREDERIC V. MALEK *FVM*
SUBJECT: ECONOMIC SUMMIT ENTERTAINMENT

We have finalized most of our entertainment for the Summit events, and I thought you would be interested in a brief update:

WESTERN WELCOME Sunday Evening

Immediately following the forty-five minutes of rodeo, The Grand Ole Opry will present a show including Bill Monroe as the host with Minnie Pearl, Loretta Lynn, the Gatlin Brothers and special guest Charley Pride. The show program also will be forty-five minutes in length and conclude with the entire cast singing a finale number such as "I Saw The Light".

SUMMIT DINNER Tuesday Evening

This program, forty minutes in length, will consist of a variety of consummate American performing artists. Cicely Tyson will serve as Mistress of Ceremonies. The artists in order of appearance are juggler Michael Davis (five minutes); Ricky Skaggs with fiddle, bass and two back-up singers (ten minutes); Marilyn McCoo with piano accompaniment (ten minutes); and Frederica Von Stade with piano accompaniment (ten minutes).

THANK YOU TO HOUSTON Wednesday Evening

This program, sixty minutes in length, will be a gala type variety show. The featured performers confirmed at this time are Marilyn McCoo with full orchestra (fifteen minutes); Randy Travis and his band (eighteen minutes). We are awaiting confirmation from native Houstonians Lisa Hartman ("Knots Landing") and Phylicia Rashad ("The Cosby Show") as the Mistresses of Ceremonies. We are also awaiting confirmation from Bob Newhart to perform a short stand-up comedy routine.

Following your remarks, we have planned a patriotic finale which will include a choir of local children singing with the celebrities and a three hundred voice multi-ethnic choir. The finale songs as planned are: "It's A Small World After All" (children), "America: The Dream Goes On" (full cast); and "America The Beautiful" (full cast).

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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16. Memo	From David Bates to John Sununu Re: Cabinet Participation at the Houston Economic Summit (1 pp.)	4/10/90	P /5	

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(b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
(b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

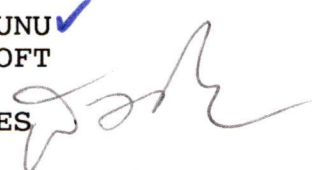
THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 10, 1990

✓
THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR SUNUNU ✓
BRENT SCOWCROFT

FROM: DAVID Q. BATES 

SUBJECT: Cabinet Participation at the Houston Economic Summit

Last year several Cabinet officers expressed an interest in attending the Paris Economic Summit. With the exception of Administrator Reilly, who participated in Summit-related discussions, in 1989 our official Cabinet-level representation was limited to Secretaries Baker and Brady.

Already Secretaries Yeutter and Mosbacher, Ambassador Hills, and Administrator Reilly have expressed interest in attending the Houston Summit. Secretary Skinner has informed the Summit staff that he may be in Houston on Transportation Department business. I have two questions:

1. Is it possible at this time to rule out participation by Cabinet members other than Baker and Brady?
2. If not, is it possible at this time to decide who should attend?

If we can rule out Cabinet members other than Baker and Brady -- or if we can settle on an expanded invitation list early -- it would be helpful soon to send a memo to the rest of the Cabinet. We could then give them early guidance on how to see that their views are included in pre-Summit deliberations and perhaps foreclose some uncertainty about Summit attendance.



1990 ECONOMIC SUMMIT OF INDUSTRIALIZED NATIONS

734 JACKSON PLACE ★ WASHINGTON, DC 20503

202-408-0290 (FAX) 202-408-0298

*for Gov. S -
FYI
Andy*

April 18, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR ANDY CARD

FROM: CHUCK HAGEL *Chuck*
RE: ECONOMIC SUMMIT SCHEDULE

For your information, attached please find a brief outline and statement regarding the schedule for the 1990 Economic Summit of Industrialized Nations, to be held in Houston, Texas, July 9-11.

Based on Fred Malek's meeting with President Bush on Monday, and prior discussions with you and your colleagues, Malek will be holding a press conference on Thursday, April 19, 1990, 12:00 CST in Houston, Texas. Malek will read the attached statement at that time, as well as release the tentative schedule and hold a question and answer session.

In addition, Marlin Fitzwater will issue a statement from the White House on Thursday from Key Largo, Florida.



1990 ECONOMIC SUMMIT OF INDUSTRIALIZED NATIONS

734 JACKSON PLACE ★ WASHINGTON, DC 20503
202-408-0290 (FAX) 202-408-0298

FOR YOUR INFORMATION - NOT FOR RELEASE

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT BY FRED MALEK

APRIL 19 PRESS CONFERENCE

GEORGE R. BROWN CONVENTION CENTER

12:00 NOON (CDT)

I'M STANDING IN THE SAME ROOM WHERE -- LESS THAN THREE MONTHS FROM NOW -- OUR PRESIDENT, GEORGE BUSH, WILL DELIVER THE FINAL COMMUNIQUE OF THE 1990 ECONOMIC SUMMIT OF INDUSTRIALIZED NATIONS. THE PRESIDENT CHOSE HOUSTON AS THE LOCATION FOR THIS HISTORIC EVENT BECAUSE HE KNEW THAT THIS CITY WOULD NOT ONLY PROVIDE AN EXCELLENT SETTING FOR THE MEETING, BUT THAT HOUSTON WOULD SHOW THE WORLD A PART OF THE UNITED STATES THAT MEANS SO MUCH TO HIM.

I'D LIKE TO TAKE A MOMENT TO THANK EVERYONE IN HOUSTON WHO HAS CONTRIBUTED TO THE FINALIZATION OF THIS SCHEDULE WE ARE ANNOUNCING TODAY. THE CO-CHAIRMEN OF THE HOUSTON HOST COMMITTEE, KEN LAY AND GEORGE STRAKE, HAVE GATHERED TOGETHER THE FINEST TALENT IN HOUSTON AND HAVE PRESENTED US WITH SO MUCH CREATIVITY, ENTHUSIASM AND PROFESSIONAL ADVICE THAT I'M SURE IT WOULD BE DIFFICULT TO MATCH IN ANY OTHER CITY. WE HAVE BEEN OVERWHELMED WITH GOOD IDEAS.

THE SCHEDULE THAT MOST OF YOU NOW HAVE A COPY OF CONTAINS THE OUTLINE OF THE JULY 9-11 ECONOMIC SUMMIT.

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WE BELIEVE THAT THIS SCHEDULE, WITH THE SUMMIT MEETINGS HELD AT RICE UNIVERSITY, WILL BEST ALLOW THE PRESIDENT AND HIS COUNTERPARTS FROM THE G7 NATIONS A CHANCE TO DISCUSS OPENLY THEIR VARYING VIEWS ON WORLD AFFAIRS IN AN ATMOSPHERE THAT IS CONDUCIVE TO THOUGHTFUL DISCUSSION. THE SCHEDULE ALLOWS THE LEADERS TIME TO MEET SEPARATELY AND HOLD BILATERAL DISCUSSIONS. WE HOPE THAT IT WILL ALSO ALLOW THEM AN OPPORTUNITY TO RELAX AND ENJOY HOUSTON'S CULTURAL SIDE WITH A WORKING DINNER HELD AT THE BAYOU BEND COLLECTION -- ONE OF THE FINEST COLLECTIONS OF DECORATIVE ART IN THE WORLD, AND AN OFFICIAL SUMMIT DINNER AND EVENING OF ENTERTAINMENT ON TUESDAY AT THE HOUSTON FINE ARTS MUSEUM, WHICH BOASTS A FINE COLLECTION OF BOTH AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN ART.

THE GEORGE R. BROWN CONVENTION CENTER, THIS STATE OF THE ART FACILITY THAT THE CITY OF HOUSTON HAS MADE AVAILABLE TO US, PROVIDES EXCELLENT WORK SPACE FOR THE INTERNATIONAL AND DOMESTIC MEDIA THAT WILL BE COVERING THE SUMMIT. DOWN THE HALL IN EXHIBITION HALL "D", THE HOUSTON HOST COMMITTEE, WITH THE HELP OF MANY CONTRIBUTORS FROM, HOUSTON, THE STATE OF TEXAS AND THE REST OF THE UNITED STATES, WILL PROVIDE TWENTY-FOUR HOUR MEAL SERVICE FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE PRESS.

BEFORE I TAKE YOUR QUESTIONS, I'D LIKE TO POINT OUT TWO EVENTS THAT WILL TAKE PLACE PRIOR TO AND AFTER THE "OFFICIAL SUMMIT." ON SUNDAY, JULY 8TH -- IN COORDINATION WITH OUR ECONOMIC SUMMIT ORGANIZATION -- HARRIS COUNTY, THE CITY OF HOUSTON AND THE HOUSTON HOST COMMITTEE WILL HOST A WESTERN EVENING THAT WILL

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INCLUDE A RODEO, BARBEQUE, AND COUNTRY MUSIC ENTERTAINMENT FOR PRESIDENT AND MRS. BUSH AND THEIR GUESTS FROM AROUND THE WORLD. ALSO INVITED WILL BE MEMBERS OF THE DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN PRESS CORPS, THE STAFFS AND LEADERS OF THE G7 COUNTRIES THAT ARE IN TOWN ON SUNDAY, AND STATE AND LOCAL OFFICIALS. THE WESTERN NIGHT WILL BEGIN ON SUNDAY AT 5:00 P.M.

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 11, THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. BUSH WILL SALUTE THEIR HOME TOWN WITH AN EVENING OF ENTERTAINMENT AT THE WORTHAM THEATER. THE BUSHES WILL HONOR THE MANY HOUSTONIANS WHO HAVE HELPED TO PUT ON THE 1990 ECONOMIC SUMMIT OF INDUSTRIALIZED NATIONS. THE EVENT AT THE WORTHAM WILL BEGIN AT 8:00 P.M.

BY NOW YOU ALL HAVE NOTICED THE HANDSOME LOGO HANGING BEHIND ME. THIS IS THE OFFICIAL LOGO OF THE 1990 ECONOMIC SUMMIT OF INDUSTRIALIZED NATIONS, AND IT WILL APPEAR ON ALL OFFICIAL SUMMIT DOCUMENTS AND PUBLICATIONS. THE ARTWORK WAS DONATED TO THE SUMMIT BY THE HOUSTON ADVERTISING AND ENTERTAINING FIRM WARD AND AMES. LINDA LIMB IS THE WOMAN RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS PARTICULAR DESIGN -- SHE DID AN OUTSTANDING JOB. THE EIGHT STARS ON THE LEFT REPRESENT EACH OF THE SEVEN INDUSTRIALIZED NATIONS, AND THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY.

I'D BE HAPPY TO ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS NOW THAT YOU MIGHT HAVE.



1990 ECONOMIC SUMMIT OF INDUSTRIALIZED NATIONS

734 JACKSON PLACE ★ WASHINGTON, DC 20503
202-408-0290 (FAX) 202-408-0298

EMBARGOED UNTIL 1:30PM (EST), APRIL 19, 1990

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
APRIL 19, 1990

CONTACT: ROXANNE CASSCELLS
202/408-1644

TENTATIVE ECONOMIC SUMMIT SCHEDULE ANNOUNCED

(HOUSTON, TEXAS) -- Fred Malek, Director of the 1990 Economic Summit of Industrialized Nations, announced today the official schedule of events for the Summit to be held in Houston, Texas on July 9-11, 1990. The tentative schedule follows:

Monday, July 9, 1990

10:00 AM to 2:00 PM

Arrival Ceremonies
Academic Quadrangle
Rice University
President Bush Greets Heads of Delegations:
Commission of European Communities
Italy
Japan
Federal Republic of Germany
Canada
United Kingdom
France

3:00 PM **Restricted Session**
Heads of Delegations
Founders Room, Lovett Hall
Rice University

7:00 PM **Working Dinner**
Heads of Delegations
Bayou Bend Collection

Tuesday, July 10, 1990

9:00 AM **Main Plenary Session**
Heads of Delegations, Foreign and Finance Ministers
Herring Hall
Rice University

1:00 PM **Working Lunch**
Heads of Delegations
Cohen House
Rice University

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2:30 PM **Main Plenary Session**
 Heads of Delegations, Foreign and Finance Ministers
 Herring Hall
 Rice University

3:30 PM Open for staff consultation and bilaterals

7:30 PM **Official Dinner**
 Heads of Delegations, Foreign Ministers, Finance
 Ministers and Spouses
 Houston Fine Arts Museum

Wednesday, July 11, 1990

9:00 AM **Main Plenary Session**
 Heads of Delegations, Foreign and Finance Ministers
 Herring Hall
 Rice University

12:00 Noon **President Bush Reads Final Communique**
 Assembly Hall B
 George R. Brown Convention Center

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