

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):
2011-0298-F

FOIA Number:
2011-0298-F

FOIA MARKER

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

Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: National Security Council
Series: Blackwill, Robert D., Files
Subseries: Chronological Files

OA/ID Number: 30545
Folder ID Number: 30545-003

Folder Title:
June 1989 [3]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
V	0	0	0	0

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

CHRON FILE

June 7, 1989

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR G. PHILIP HUGHES

FROM: CONDOLEEZZA RICE *CR*

SUBJECT: Draft "Democracy in Eastern Europe Act of 1989"

The attached memorandum gives NSC Staff concurrence on the language of the "Democracy in Eastern Europe Act of 1989" as it applies to Poland.

The Administration is reviewing policy on Hungary.

Robert D. *Blackwill* concurs.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memo to Peterson at Tab I.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

Attachments

Tab I Memo to Peterson

Tab II Incoming Correspondence

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

MEMORANDUM FOR RONALD K. PETERSON

FROM: G. PHILIP HUGHES

SUBJECT: Draft "Democracy in Eastern Europe Act of 1989"

The NSC staff concurs with the language of the bill as it applies to Poland.

The Administration is reviewing policy toward Hungary and is not in a position to support GSP and OPIC for Hungary at this time.

The NSC Staff recommends that the Bill's drafters add a preamble drawn from the President's Hamtramck Speech in order to lay out the goals of the Democracy in Eastern Europe Act.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503
June 6, 1989

4371
URGENT

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

TO: Legislative Liaison Officer -

National Security Council (Hughes 456-2224)	49
Department of State (Bachrach 647-4463)	25
Department of Commerce (Levitt 377-3151)	04
United States Trade Representative (Bolton x3150)	23
U.S. Information Agency (Isacco 485-8828)	55
Overseas Private Investment Corp. (Hatton 457-7012)	21
Department of Justice (Perkins 633-2113)	17

SUBJECT: Draft "Democracy in Eastern Europe Act of 1989."

NOTE: We understand from State that HFAC has tentatively scheduled a markup of the attached bill for June 8th and House Ways+Means for June 12th. State supports this bill and would like Administration concurrence in this position.

The Office of Management and Budget requests the views of your agency on the above subject before advising on its relationship to the program of the President, in accordance with OMB Circular A-19.

A response to this request for your views is needed no later than 4:00 P.M., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1989.

Questions should be referred to Annette Rooney/Sue Thau (395-7300), the legislative analyst in this office.

Ronald K. Peterson
RONALD K. PETERSON FOR
Assistant Director for
Legislative Reference

Enclosure

cc: B. Sasser
J. Doherty

URGENT

SENT BY: Xerox Telecopier 7020 : 8-2-89 : 5:10PM :

2022263581-

202 647 5095: # 2

SL8009

HLC

June 1, 1989

101ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. _____

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. _____ introduced the following bill; which was
referred to the Committee on _____

A BILL

To provide for certain forms of assistance to Poland and Hungary
to encourage the process of democratic reforms in those
countries.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives
- 2 of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SL5009

2

1 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

2 This Act may be cited as the "Democracy in Eastern
3 Europe Act of 1989".

4 SEC. 2. ELIGIBILITY OF POLAND FOR GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF
5 PREFERENCES.

6 Subsection (b) of section 502 of the Trade Act of 1974
7 (19 U.S.C. 2462(b)) is amended by striking out "Poland" in
8 the table within such subsection.

9 SEC. 3. OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION.

10 (a) ELIGIBILITY OF POLAND AND HUNGARY FOR OPIC
11 PROGRAMS.--Section 239(f) of the Foreign Assistance Act of
12 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2199(f)) is amended by inserting ", Poland,
13 Hungary," after "Yugoslavia".

14 (b) PARTICIPATION BY NONGOVERNMENTAL SECTOR.--

15 (1) IN GENERAL.--In accordance with its mandate to
16 foster private initiative and competition and enhance the
17 ability of private enterprise to make its full
18 contribution to the development process, the Overseas
19 Private Investment Corporation shall support projects in
20 Poland and Hungary which will result in enhancement of
21 the nongovernmental sector and reduction of state
22 involvement in the economy.

23 (2) DEFINITION.--For purposes of this subsection, the
24 term "nongovernmental sector" in Poland or Hungary
25 includes private enterprises, cooperatives (insofar as

SENT BY:Xerox Telecopier 7020 : 6- 2-89 : 5:11PM :

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202 647 5095:4

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1 they are not administered by the Government of Poland or
2 Hungary), joint ventures (including partners which are
3 not the Government of Poland or Hungary or
4 instrumentalities thereof), businesses in Poland or
5 Hungary that are wholly or partly owned by United States
6 citizens, including those of Polish or Hungarian descent,
7 religious and ethnic groups (including the Catholic
8 Church), and other independent social organizations.

9 **SEC. 4. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY EXCHANGE.**

10 (a) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**--There are
11 authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of State for
12 purposes of continuing to implement the 1987 United States-
13 Polish science and technology agreement--

14 (1) \$1,500,000 for fiscal year 1990, and

15 (2) \$1,560,000 for fiscal year 1991.

16 (b) **DEFINITION.**--For purposes of this section, the term
17 "1987 United States-Polish science and technology
18 agreement" refers to the draft agreement concluded in 1987
19 by the United States and Poland, entitled "Agreement Between
20 the Government of the United States of America and the Polish
21 People's Republic on Cooperation in Science and Technology
22 and Its Funding", together with annexes relating thereto.

23 **SEC. 5. PROVISION OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT**
24 **TO POLAND.**

25 In addition to amounts authorized to be appropriated to

SL8009

4

*Notwithstanding any other
provision of law,*

1 carry out chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act
2 of 1961 (relating to the economic support fund) for fiscal
3 years 1990 and 1991, there are authorized to be appropriated
4 to carry out that chapter for each such fiscal year
5 \$2,000,000, which shall be available, only--

6 (1) for providing medical supplies and hospital
7 equipment to Poland through private and voluntary
8 organizations, including for the expenses of purchasing,
9 transporting, and distributing such supplies and
10 equipment, and

11 (2) for training of medical personnel ~~_____~~

12 SEC. 6. ASSISTANCE IN SUPPORT OF DEMOCRACY IN POLAND AND
13 HUNGARY.

14 Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in addition
15 to amounts authorized to be appropriated to carry out chapter
16 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (relating
17 to the economic support fund) for fiscal years 1990 and 1991,
18 there are authorized to be appropriated to carry out that
19 chapter for each such fiscal year \$2,000,000, of which--

20 (1) \$1,000,000 shall be available in each such fiscal
21 year only for the unconditional support of democratic
22 institutions and activities in Poland; and

23 (2) \$1,000,000 shall be available in each such fiscal
24 year only for the unconditional support of democratic
25 institutions and activities in Hungary.

*for assistance in support of
democracy in Poland
and Hungary*

SLS009

5

1 SEC. 7. EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE.

2 It is the sense of the Congress that the President
3 should--

4 (1) encourage privately administered educational and
5 cultural exchanges between the United States and Poland
6 and between the United States and Hungary, through the
7 International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX), the
8 National Academy of Sciences, the Fulbright Educational
9 Exchange Program, and the United States Information
10 Agency; and

11 (2) consider the establishment of reciprocal cultural
12 centers in Poland and the United States and in Hungary
13 and the United States to facilitate government and
14 privately funded educational exchanges.

~~of ~~democratic~~ institutions and activities in Hungary.~~

SEC. 7. EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE.

- a) There are authorized to be appropriated to the United States Information Agency \$2,500,000 for each of the fiscal years 1990 and 1991 for support of expanded professional and educational exchanges with Eastern Europe, emphasizing particularly the private and independent groups in that region.
- b) There are authorized to be appropriated to the United States Information Agency \$1,500,000 for fiscal year 1990, which shall be available for the establishment of an American Cultural Center and a Polish-American Academic Exchange Office in Warsaw.
- c) There are authorized to be appropriated to the United States Information Agency \$500,000 for each of the fiscal years 1990 and 1991 to enable the distribution of American magazines, books, newspapers, and videocassettes which support economic and political reform objectives in Eastern Europe.

Democratic Development: In addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, there are authorized to be appropriated to the USIA \$2.0 million for FY 1990 and \$2.5 million for FY 1991, which shall be available for grants to the NED for civic education and democratic institution building in East Europe. Of this sum \$1.0 million for FY 1990 and \$1.5 million for FY 1991 should be identified for activities in Poland including assistance to independent publishing, communication media, and other independent political and civic organizations. In addition, \$1.5 million for each of the fiscal years 1990 and FY 1991 should be made available to the USIA for a grant to the Independent Polish Trade Union Solidarity by the NED.

Private Sector Assistance: To support the creation of a private sector in East Europe, ~~there is~~ authorized \$1 million for each of FY 1990 and 1991 to support the emergence and strengthening of such a sector in Poland and Hungary by means of training, exchanges, and related programs. **UP TO ONE HALF OF THIS SUM SHALL BE AVAILABLE TO THE NED.**
Amounts appropriated in this legislation authorized to remain available until expended.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01a. Action memo	Adrian Basora to Brent Scowcroft RE: Presidential Phone Call to EC and Asian Leaders on China (1 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	S

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: National Security Council
Series: Blackwill, Robert D., Files
Subseries: Chronological Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: June 1989 [3]

Date Closed: 6/3/2011	OA/ID Number: 30545
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2011-0298-F	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	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]
(b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of
personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
(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

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01b. Memo	Brent Scowcroft to President Bush RE: Consultation with Allied Leaders on China (2 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	S

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: National Security Council
Series: Blackwill, Robert D., Files
Subseries: Chronological Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: June 1989 [3]

Date Closed: 6/3/2011	OA/ID Number: 30545
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2011-0298-F	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	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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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01c. Talking points	China (1 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	S

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: National Security Council
Series: Blackwill, Robert D., Files
Subseries: Chronological Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: June 1989 [3]

Date Closed: 6/3/2011	OA/ID Number: 30545
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2011-0298-F	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
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AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

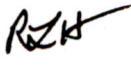
4256

June 6, 1989

FILE

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR BRENT SCOWCROFT

THROUGH: ROBERT D. BLACKWILL 
FROM: ROBERT L. HUTCHINGS 
SUBJECT: Letter from Berndt von Staden

Attached at Tab I is a letter for your signature thanking Berndt von Staden for his April 28 letter communicating his thoughts on U.S.-West German differences over SNF.

Arnold Kanter  concurs.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letter at Tab I to von Staden.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Attachments

Tab I Letter to von Staden
Tab II Incoming Letter from von Staden

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Berndt,

Thanks you for your letter of April 28 with your thoughts on the internal debate in the Federal Republic. Your remarks informed my own thinking as we worked our way through the SNF issue.

The President's CFE initiative went a long way toward resolving some of the concerns you mentioned. It addresses the root of our strategic challenge in Europe -- the conventional imbalance -- and places the onus on Moscow to draw down to U.S. levels. By calling for an accelerated timetable for conventional reductions, it also enabled the Alliance to rally around a common position on SNF.

I agree that this is no time for doubts and suspicions in our relations. As the President made clear during his visit to the Federal Republic, we are committed to maintaining the mutual trust and confidence that have guided U.S.-FRG relations for four decades.

Sincerely,

Brent Scowcroft

Mr. Berndt von Staden
Staatssekretar A.D.
Leinfelderhof
D-7143 Vaihingen/Enz 2

1. AS - edm
Z. Hoff for edit

April 28.1989

Dear Friend,

you encouraged me to write and I am afraid this is the moment. I am doing it, I hope. as a proven friend and, intentionally without taking sides as to the subject matter.

What you are confronted with is a rare degree of unanimity in my country. reaching from the majority of the CDU/CSU to the whole of the SPD and including the highly respected President of the Republik. who, for once, went out of his way to make his views on a question of actuality publicly known.

It would be a fatal mistake to believe that electoral concerns were the driving force. Tactically they play a role which may be unfortunate. But the issue goes deeper than that. It is worth while to read Genscher's impassionate speech in the Bundestag on April 27. which was applauded from all sides. I followed it on the screen and have no doubt it was neither tactics nor strategy but deep conviction.

We are paying today the prize for the political struggle of 79 through 83. I always predicted. it would leave deep marks. And we are paying for our - maybe overhasty - agreement to double zero.

The important thing now. I think. is first of all not to misread and mistrust each others motives. Genscher's included. The problem will not go away easily. but it seems to me important to gain time. For Kohl the European election of June 18. is of crucial importance. If he weathers that storm he has a good chance to last. What is needed I think is some formulation like the one to which Nato ministers and heads of state and governments have already subscribed

in 87 and 88. The controlling words, if I understand it correctly are "in connection with" (im Zusammenhang mit). Does not that introduce a sufficient element of conditionality? The rest may turn out to be a question of timing and of presenting the Western position in an appropriate way to the Soviets.

Excuse me for taking your time. But I have seen many transatlantic "crises", this one is unfortunately one of the more serious ones. It is most fortunate that you have such an outstanding observer and negotiator in Bonn at this time. I am always at his disposal and I hope I will have an opportunity to tell him so.

All the best to you and to your success in your most important task and please convey my deep respect to the President

Warm regards
Bonck

89 MAY 17 4 7: 36

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

4298

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

June 5, 1989

FILE

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR G. PHILIP HUGHES

FROM: BARRY F. LOWENKRON *AM*

SUBJECT: Letter from Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney
to the President

Attached at Tab I is the original of a letter from Canadian Prime Minister Mulroney to the President. An advance copy had been forwarded to General Scowcroft.

Robert Blackwill concurs.

RECOMMENDATION

That you retain the letter for record purposes.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

Attachment

Tab I Mulroney Letter to the President

DECLASSIFIED

White House Guidelines

E.O. 13526, SEC 3.4 (b), September 11, 2006

By SS NARA, Date 9/14/05

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02b. Letter	Brian Mulroney to President Bush RE: open skies (3 pp.)	5/23/89	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: National Security Council
Series: Blackwill, Robert D., Files
Subseries: Chronological Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: June 1989 [3]

Date Closed: 6/3/2011	OA/ID Number: 30545
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2011-0298-F	Appeal Case #:
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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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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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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

4317

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

MEMORANDUM FOR

MR. J. STAPLETON ROY
Executive Secretary
Department of State

MR. FRANK HODSOLL
Executive Associate Director
Office of Management and
Budget

MS. EMILY L. WALKER
Executive Secretary
Department of Treasury

CAPT ANTHONY MANESS
Executive Assistant to the
Chairman
Joint Chiefs of Staff

COL GEORGE P. COLE, JR.
Executive Secretary
Department of Defense

MS. BARBARA STARR
Executive Secretary
Arms Control and Disarmament
Agency

MR. ROBIN ROSS
Chief of Staff
Department of Justice

MR. SCOTT HAJOST
Acting Associate Administrator
of International Activities
Environmental Protection
Agency

MR. CRAIG R. HELSING
Chief of Staff
Department of Commerce

MS. RUTH KNOUSE
Director, Executive
Secretariat
Department of Transportation

MR. ARTHUR E. GREEN
Active Executive Secretary
U.S. Information Agency

SUBJECT: Meeting to Discuss Initiatives Related to the
President's Recent Trip to Europe (✓)

There will be a meeting at the Assistant Secretary level
on Wednesday, June 7, at 4:30 p.m. in the White House Situation
Room. The purpose will be to discuss follow-up to initiatives
related to the President's recent trip to Europe. Please
telephone attendance plans to Robert Hutchings, Director for
European Political Affairs, at 395-5732. (✓)

DECLASSIFIED

White House Guidelines

E.O. 13526, SEC 3.4 (b), September 11, 2006
By 682 NARA, Date 10/21/13

G. Philip Hughes
Executive Secretary

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

4317

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

FILE

June 6, 1989

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR G. PHILIP HUGHES

FROM: ROBERT L. HUTCHINGS *RZH*
SUBJECT: Meeting to Discuss Initiatives Related to the
President's Recent Trip to Europe

At Tab I is a memorandum from you to your agency counterparts convening an interagency meeting on June 7 at 4:30 p.m. to discuss follow-up to initiatives related to the President's recent trip. Robert Blackwill will chair.

Concurrence by: Robert *RB* Blackwill and Arnold *AK* Kanter

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum at Tab I.

Attachment

Tab I Memorandum for Executive Secretaries

DECLASSIFIED

White House Guidelines

E.O. 13526, SEC 3.4 (b), September 11, 2006

By *EW* NARA, Date *10/29/13*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

4317

~~SECRET~~

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

~~SECRET~~

4322

June 5, 1989

CHRON

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR G. PHILIP HUGHES

FROM: PHILIP ZELIKOW *PZ*

SUBJECT: Memorandum of Conversation for the President's
Telephone Conversation with Prime Minister
Thatcher, June 5, 1989

Attached at Tab I is the subject Memorandum of Conversation.

Robert Blackwill *RB* concurs.

Recommendation

That you file the Memorandum of Conversation for the President's telephone call to Prime Minister Thatcher on June 5, 1989, attached at Tab I, for the record.

Attachment

Tab I - Memorandum of Conversation

~~SECRET~~

Declassify on: OADR

DECLASSIFIED
White House Guidelines
E.O. 13526, SEC 3.4 (b), September 11, 2006
By *ED* NARA, Date *10/27/13*

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

4322

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DECLASSIFIED
PER E.O. 13526

2000-0429-F
26 6/6/13

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

SUBJECT: Telephone Conversation with Margaret Thatcher
of the United Kingdom

PARTICIPANTS: U.S.
The President
Philip Zelikow, NSC Staff (notetaker)
Kay LaPlante, NSC Staff (stenographer)

United Kingdom
Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher

DATE, TIME June 5, 1989, 12:02 p.m. - 12:09 p.m.
AND PLACE: Oval Office

The President, after thanking the Prime Minister again for her hospitality during the President's stay in London, said he wanted to discuss the situation in China. (U)

The Prime Minister congratulated the President on his trip to Europe and called it a marvelous success. On China, she mentioned her particular worry about the future of Hong Kong. (S)

The President called attention to the statement he had issued today (June 5) which, while it might not satisfy critics to the right or the left, deplored the violence and suspended certain military transactions. Before going further, the President wanted to "touch base" with the Prime Minister, knowing her sensitivities about the Hong Kong issue. (S)

The Prime Minister welcomed the call. She said she would strongly condemn the outrages perpetrated by the government and commented that "people here" were appalled. Hong Kong needed to be reassured; one can imagine the alarm there about these developments. The Prime Minister hoped that China would honor its agreement. If the Chinese did not, there would be no hope at all. She thought the President's actions had been absolutely right. (S)

The President said that he had talked to the U.S. Ambassador in Beijing about his concern for the lives of American students studying in China. There were rumors of a possible move by the military against the universities. The President said he was assured not to worry about the Americans. The President was reluctant to do more at this time because he did not know what was really happening inside the capital. (S)

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The Prime Minister observed that there was no one to talk to. (S)

The President agreed. (S)

The Prime Minister said that there was only a small number of British students in China, about 50-60, and they were all now in the British Embassy. She recalled, however, that, during the Cultural Revolution, the Embassy had not been safe either. (S)

The President said he thought the authorities would find a way to control any danger to foreign students. He also noted the factional divisions within the Chinese army. He assured the Prime Minister that, if the U.S. came across information that affected British interests, especially on Hong Kong, he would let the Prime Minister know about it. (S)

The Prime Minister commented that she had little information about what was going on, and most of it was from the press. Her impression was that the situation was reminiscent of the old warlord era, with rival groups vying for power. She reiterated her concern about the situation in Hong Kong, noting that the Hong Kong stock exchange had dropped sharply. She said that, the moment either she or the President prepared to move in responding to the situation, they should be in touch with each other. (S)

The President said that he had issued a modest statement. He emphasized the need to preserve the U.S.-China relationship. (S)

The Prime Minister suggested that the U.S. and the U.K. should condemn the violence, offer to help those who were suffering from it, and try to talk to someone in authority. The Chinese charge d'affaires in London knew nothing. Until lines of communication were restored, it was hard to know what to do next. The Prime Minister said much was unknown, and uncertain. She thought such a situation was astonishing for a permanent member of the UN Security Council and wondered if UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar might be able to help. (S)

The President said this was possible. He would talk to Secretary Baker and General Scowcroft about it. The situation in China was indeed appalling. (S)

The Prime Minister thought that Perez de Cuellar might be able to make some "inquiries." (S)

The President speculated about Deng Xiaoping's cancer condition. (S)

The Prime Minister observed that, when he met with Gorbachev, Deng had not appeared to be a fraction of the person he had been when the Prime Minister had met with him. (S)

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The President assured the Prime Minister that he would stay in touch. He wanted the Prime Minister to know the U.S. was sensitive to the Hong Kong problem. If he saw something of general concern, or specifically pertaining to the Hong Kong issue, he would let the Prime Minister know. (S)

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

4274

June 2, 1989

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR BRENT SCOWCROFT

THROUGH: ADRIAN A. BASORA (Acting) ^{AAB}

FROM: ROBERT L. HUTCHINGS ^{RH}

SUBJECT: The President's Meeting with West German President
Richard von Weizsaecker, Tuesday, June 6, 1989,
3:40-4:00 p.m.

At Tab I is the President's briefing package for his meeting with
West German President Richard von Weizsaecker.

The meeting is largely a courtesy call, arranged in conjunction
with President von Weizsaecker's long scheduled unofficial visit
here to host a Kennedy Center gala concert commemorating the 40th
anniversary of the Basic Law of the Federal Republic and to
receive the annual Appeal of Conscience Award. Nonetheless, the
meeting affords the President an opportunity to build on the
positive results of the NATO Summit and his visit to the Federal
Republic.

^{in draft}
Concurrence by: John Gordon

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum for the President at Tab I.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum for the President
Tab A Points to be Made
Tab B Biography
Tab C Participants List

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Declassify on: OADR

DECLASSIFIED
PER E.O. 12958,
AS AMENDED
2008-07-01
ES 3/2/10

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

4274

CONFIDENTIAL

MEETING WITH WEST GERMAN PRESIDENT RICHARD VON WEIZSAECKER

DATE: June 6, 1989

LOCATION: Oval Office

TIME: 3:40 p.m. - 4:00 p.m.

FROM: BRENT SCOWCROFT

I. PURPOSE

To build on the positive results of the NATO Summit and the much improved climate in U.S.-West German relations.

II. BACKGROUND

President von Weizsaecker is concluding a one-week unofficial visit in the U.S. He left Bonn just after your visit to attend a May 31 gala concert at the Kennedy Center commemorating the 40th anniversary of the West German constitution. He delivered a moving tribute to U.S.-West German friendship in his opening remarks, as did Henry Kissinger, the keynote speaker for the event, and West German Ambassador Ruhfus. Chief Justice Rehnquist was the guest of honor on the American side. The Berlin Opera symphony orchestra, along with the University of Maryland Chorus, performed Beethoven's 9th.

On June 4, President von Weizsaecker was presented with the annual Appeal of Conscience Award at a ceremony in New York. You sent a message to the Appeal of Conscience Foundation paying tribute to its work in defense of human rights and democratic values and congratulating President von Weizsaecker for being honored with the award.

Your meeting with President von Weizsaecker is an opportunity to build on the positive results of the NATO Summit and your trip to the Federal Republic. President von Weizsaecker, a man known for meaning what he says, has commented very favorably on the Summit, your CFE initiative, and your speech in Mainz. There is a palpable sense of relief among responsible West Germans that our relationship is back on track. President von Weizsaecker will certainly want to give you his personal impressions on the impact of the Summit and of your visit.

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PER E.O. 12958,
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2008-06-29-MR
ES 5120/10

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President von Weizsaecker may also want to know further details of your CFE initiative and the additional proposals in your Mainz speech. As former Governing Mayor of Berlin, he will be particularly interested in your reaffirmation of the 1987 Allied initiative on Berlin and may want to know whether the U.S. is prepared to go further. Rather than suggest follow-on proposals, you should put the onus on Moscow to respond to the Allied initiative. You should also know that the West Germans are moving ahead with a proposed expansion of inner-German air service, despite our desire to defer that move until Moscow accepts our proposal for an expansion of North-South air service to and from Berlin.

The other two proposals in your Mainz speech -- expanding the Helsinki process to encourage free elections in Eastern Europe and coordinating Western assistance for East European environmental problems -- offer an ideal opportunity for emphasizing the need for closer U.S.-West German cooperation on key East-West issues. As you know, President von Weizsaecker takes an active interest in Eastern Europe and supports a stronger West German role in the region. He may reiterate his concern that Western approaches not be provocative or destabilizing. You can reassure him that your initiatives were undertaken with those concerns in mind. Anticipating your visit to Poland and Hungary in July, you might also encourage further talks to coordinate our economic and political approaches to Eastern Europe.

President von Weizsaecker is likely to ask for a readout of your meeting with Prime Minister Thatcher. He gave you an earful about German misapprehensions over Mrs. Thatcher during your meeting in Bonn and may return to the subject. The focus, however, is likely to be more on Mrs. Thatcher's views on the NATO Summit and the CFE initiative than on EC integration.

III. PARTICIPANTS

A list of participants is at Tab C.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open photo, writing pool.

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V. SEQUENCE

Photo opportunity and meeting in Oval Office.

Attachments

Tab A	Points to be made
Tab B	Biography
Tab C	Participants List

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POINTS TO BE MADE FOR MEETING WITH
WEST GERMAN PRESIDENT RICHARD VON WEIZSAECKER

- I am delighted to be able to return your hospitality during my visit in Bonn. It was a superb visit, and I returned more confident than ever that relations between our two countries are strong and secure.
- I understand that the Berlin Opera's performance of Beethoven's 9th was outstanding, and that your opening remarks, and those of Ambassador Ruhfus and Dr. Kissinger, were moving tributes to U.S.-German friendship. I wish I could have been there with you.
- Let me congratulate you once again for your receipt of the Appeal of Conscience Award. The Appeal of Conscience Foundation has played a vital role in defense of human rights and freedom, and I join the Foundation in commending you for your leadership in support of democratic values.
- I would welcome your impressions of the NATO Summit and my visit to the Federal Republic.

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AS AMENDED
2008-0700-MR
28 31410

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- From my perspective, the Summit was highly successful. It demonstrated NATO's strength and unity on its 40th anniversary.
 - o Our conventional arms control initiative should accelerate the chances for an agreement in Vienna.
 - o I recognize that our goal at CFE is ambitious, so we must push hard to get an agreement on the entire package within six months to a year.
 - o I was pleased to see such a broad consensus on Alliance strategy for dealing with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe over the longer term.
- I was particularly gratified with the reception I received in the Federal Republic. We have put our bilateral relationship back on a firm footing after a difficult period.
- We will be calling on Moscow to respond constructively to the 1987 Allied initiative on Berlin. Meanwhile, it will be important to take a common approach to the aviation proposal and other aspects of the initiative.

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-- As I begin to prepare for my visits to Poland and Hungary, I would welcome your thoughts on what approaches to consider.

- o We want to encourage further movement toward liberalization, but we know these countries have enormous economic problems that cannot be resolved without difficult internal reforms.
- o It will be important to expand our dialogue on Eastern Europe as the region moves into uncharted territory.

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
05d. Report	Government report (2 pp.)	5/11/89	(b)(1)	S

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: National Security Council
Series: Blackwill, Robert D., Files
Subseries: Chronological Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: June 1989 [3]

Date Closed: 6/3/2011	OA/ID Number: 30545
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2011-0298-F	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	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]
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 (b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
 (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

PARTICIPANTS

U.S.

The President
The Vice President
Secretary Baker
Governor Sununu
General Brent Scowcroft
Robert B. Gates
Robert D. Blackwill, NSC
Ambassador Vernon Walters
William Bodde, Jr., Department of State

F.R.G.

President von Weizsaecker
Ambassador Juergen Ruhfus
Klaus Blech

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

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4279

June 2, 1989

FILE

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR G. PHILIP HUGHES

FROM: ROBERT L. HUTCHINGS *R/LH*

SUBJECT: The President's Meeting with Congressional Leaders

At Tab I is a memorandum from you to Fred McClure attaching talking points for the President's meeting with Congressional leaders on Monday, June 5.

Robert D. *RB* Blackwill concurs.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum for Fred McClure at Tab I.

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum for Fred McClure
Tab A Points to be Made

DECLASSIFIED
White House Guidelines
E.O. 13526, SEC 3.4 (b), September 11, 2006
By *28* NARA, Date *10/29/13*

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

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4279

MEMORANDUM FOR FREDERICK D. MCCLURE

FROM: G. PHILIP HUGHES

SUBJECT: The President's Meeting with Congressional Leaders

At Tab A are the requested talking points for the President's meeting with Congressional leaders on Monday, June 5.

Attachment

Tab A Points to be Made

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Declassify: OADR

DECLASSIFIED
White House Guidelines
E.O. 13526, SEC 3.4 (b), September 11, 2006
By 11 NARA, Date 6/2/11

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Card 1 of 5

POINTS TO BE MADE FOR MEETING WITH
CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS/CABINET MEETING

- My trip to Europe reasserted U.S. leadership in the Alliance.
- The NATO Summit reached a broad consensus on the Alliance's strategy for dealing with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe over the longer term and adopted a program for beginning to overcome the division of Europe.
- The strategy aims to move beyond containment, to actively encourage peaceful reform in Eastern Europe and to bring the Soviet Union into the commonwealth of nations.
- Our conventional arms control initiatives should accelerate the chances for an early agreement in Vienna. We will:

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Card 2 of 5

- Register agreement, based on the ceilings already proposed in Vienna, on tanks, armoured troop carriers and artillery pieces held by members of the two Alliances in Europe, with all of the withdrawn equipment to be destroyed. Ceilings on tanks and armoured troop carriers will be based on NATO proposals already tabled in Vienna; definitional questions on artillery pieces remain to be resolved.
- Expand our current proposal to include reductions by each side to equal ceilings at the level 15 per cent below current Alliance holdings of helicopters and of all land-based combat aircraft in the Atlantic-to-the-Urals zone, with all the withdrawn equipment to be destroyed.

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2012-1592-MR

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Card 3 of 5

- Propose a 20 per cent cut in combat manpower in US stationed forces, and a resulting ceiling on US and Soviet ground and air force personnel stationed outside of national territory in the Atlantic-to-the-Urals zone at approximately 275,000. This ceiling would require the Soviet Union to reduce its forces in Eastern Europe by some 325,000. United States and Soviet forces withdrawn will be demobilized.
- Seek such an agreement within six months to a year and accomplish the reductions by 1992 or 1993.
- The Alliance's High Level Task Force on conventional arms control will complete the further elaboration of this proposal, including its verification elements,

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Card 4 of 5

so that it may be tabled at the beginning of the third round of the CFE negotiations, which opens on September 7, 1989.

- The Alliance also agreed on the sequence we wanted for future arms control efforts in Europe.
- Negotiations on U.S. land-based nuclear missiles will not begin until the implementation of a CFE agreement is underway. Any negotiated reductions of these forces will not be carried out until the results of the CFE negotiations have been implemented. NATO also ruled out a third missile zero by indicating that any reduction of these forces would only be partial.

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Card 5 of 5

- My visit to the Federal Republic of Germany and my speech at Mainz put U.S.-West German relations on a firm footing following a period of tension in the relationship. I had good talks in Italy before the NATO Summit and an excellent, long conversation with the Pope. We reinvigorated the U.S.-U.K. special relationship and reassured the British that our friendship with allies on the Continent would not diminish the unique character of U.S.-U.K. relations.
- In my judgment, NATO has emerged from this Summit more united and stronger than ever. And we hope that Mr. Gorbachev will be responsive to what we did in Brussels.
- In short, I returned from my trip with a message of hope. We have a great and historic opportunity before us to shape the changes that are transforming Europe.

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POINTS TO BE MADE FOR MEETING WITH
CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS/CABINET MEETING

- My trip to Europe reasserted U.S. leadership in the Alliance.
- The NATO Summit reached a broad consensus on the Alliance's strategy for dealing with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe over the longer term and adopted a program for beginning to overcome the division of Europe.
- The strategy aims to move beyond containment, to actively encourage peaceful reform in Eastern Europe and to bring the Soviet Union into the commonwealth of nations.
- Our conventional arms control initiatives should accelerate the chances for an early agreement in Vienna. We will:
 - Register agreement, based on the ceilings already proposed in Vienna, on tanks, armoured troop carriers and artillery pieces held by members of the two Alliances in Europe, with all of the withdrawn equipment to be destroyed. Ceilings on tanks and

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PER E.O. 13526

2012-1592-MR

MM 1/27/2016

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- 2 -

armoured troop carriers will be based on NATO proposals already tabled in Vienna; definitional questions on artillery pieces remain to be resolved.

- Expand our current proposal to include reductions by each side to equal ceilings at the level 15 per cent below current Alliance holdings of helicopters and of all land-based combat aircraft in the Atlantic-to-the-Urals zone, with all the withdrawn equipment to be destroyed.
- Propose a 20 per cent cut in combat manpower in US stationed forces, and a resulting ceiling on US and Soviet ground and air force personnel stationed outside of national territory in the Atlantic-to-the-Urals zone at approximately 275,000. This ceiling would require the Soviet Union to reduce its forces in Eastern Europe by some 325,000. United States and Soviet forces withdrawn will be demobilized.
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- The Alliance's High Level Task Force on conventional arms control will complete the further elaboration of this

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- 3 -

proposal, including its verification elements, so that it may be tabled at the beginning of the third round of the CFE negotiations, which opens on September 7, 1989.

- The Alliance also agreed on the sequence we wanted for future arms control efforts in Europe.
- Negotiations on U.S. land-based nuclear missiles will not begin until the implementation of a CFE agreement is underway. Any negotiated reductions of these forces will not be carried out until the results of the CFE negotiations have been implemented. NATO also ruled out a third missile zero by indicating that any reduction of these forces would only be partial.
- My visit to the Federal Republic of Germany and my speech at Mainz put U.S.-West German relations on a firm footing following a period of tension in the relationship. I had good talks in Italy before the NATO Summit and an excellent, long conversation with the Pope. We reinvigorated the U.S.-U.K. special relationship and reassured the British that our friendship with allies on the Continent would not diminish the unique character of U.S.-U.K. relations.

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- 4 -

-- In my judgment, NATO has emerged from this Summit more united and stronger than ever. And we hope that Mr. Gorbachev will be responsive to what we did in Brussels.

-- In short, I returned from my trip with a message of hope. We have a great and historic opportunity before us to shape the changes that are transforming Europe.

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

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June 2, 1989

CHRON

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR G. PHILIP HUGHES

FROM: ROBERT L. HUTCHINGS *RH*

SUBJECT: The President's Meeting with Congressional Leaders

At Tab I is a memorandum from you to Fred McClure attaching talking points for the President's meeting with Congressional leaders on Monday, June 5.

Robert D. *RB* Blackwill concurs.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum for Fred McClure at Tab I.

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum for Fred McClure
Tab A Points to be Made

DECLASSIFIED
White House Guidelines
E.O. 13526, SEC 3.4 (b), September 11, 2006
By *20* NARA, Date *10/29/13*

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

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MEMORANDUM FOR FREDERICK D. MCCLURE

FROM: G. PHILIP HUGHES

SUBJECT: The President's Meeting with Congressional Leaders

At Tab A are the requested talking points for the President's meeting with Congressional leaders on Monday, June 5.

Attachment

Tab A Points to be Made

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Declassify: OADR

DECLASSIFIED
White House Guidelines
E.O. 13526, SEC 3.4 (b), September 11, 2006
By 11 NARA, Date 4/3/11

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POINTS TO BE MADE FOR MEETING WITH
CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS

- My trip to Europe reasserted U.S. leadership in the Alliance.
- The NATO Summit reached a broad consensus on the Alliance's strategy for dealing with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe over the longer term and adopted a program for beginning to overcome the division of Europe.
- The strategy aims to move beyond containment, to actively encourage peaceful reform in Eastern Europe and to bring the Soviet Union into the commonwealth of free nations.
- Our conventional arms control initiative should accelerate the chances for an early agreement in Vienna. The Alliance also agreed on the sequence we wanted of future arms control efforts in Europe.
- Negotiations on U.S. land-based nuclear missiles will not begin until the implementation of a CFE agreement is underway. Any negotiated reductions of these forces will not be carried

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PER E.O. 13526

2012-1592-MR

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out until the results of the CFE negotiations have been implemented. NATO also ruled out a third missile zero by indicating that any reduction of these forces would only be partial.

- My visit to the Federal Republic of Germany and my speech at Mainz put U.S.-West German relations on a firm footing following a period of tension in the relationship. I had good talks in Italy before the NATO Summit and an excellent, long conversation with the Pope. We reinvigorated the U.S.-U.K. special relationship and reassured the British that our friendship with allies on the Continent would not diminish the unique character of U.S.-U.K. relations.
- In my judgment, NATO has emerged from this Summit more united and stronger than ever. And we hope that Mr. Gorbachev will be responsive to what we did in Brussels.
- In short, I returned from my trip with a message of hope. We have a great and historic opportunity before us to shape the changes that are transforming Europe.

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Card 1 of 4

POINTS TO BE MADE FOR MEETING WITH
CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS

- My trip to Europe reasserted U.S. leadership in the Alliance.
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Declassify on: OADR

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Card 2 of 4

- Our conventional arms control initiative should accelerate the chances for an early agreement in Vienna. The Alliance also agreed on the sequence we wanted of future arms control efforts in Europe.
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PER E.O. 13526

2012-1592-MA
MM 1/27/2016

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Card 3 of 4

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Card 4 of 4

- In short, I returned from my trip with a message of hope. We have a great and historic opportunity before us to shape the changes that are transforming Europe.

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
10a. Action memo	John Matheny/Philip Zelikow to Brent Scowcroft RE: NATO on CFE (2 pp.)	6/6/89	(b)(1)	S

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: National Security Council
Series: Blackwill, Robert D., Files
Subseries: Chronological Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: June 1989 [3]

Date Closed: 6/3/2011	OA/ID Number: 30545
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2011-0298-F	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	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]
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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)]

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(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

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
10b. Action memo	Brent Scowcroft to President Bush RE: Message for Francois Mitterrand (1 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	S

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: National Security Council
Series: Blackwill, Robert D., Files
Subseries: Chronological Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: June 1989 [3]

Date Closed: 6/3/2011	OA/ID Number: 30545
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2011-0298-F	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	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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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
10c. Message	President Bush to Francois Mitterrand RE: NATO and CFE (1 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	S

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: National Security Council
Series: Blackwill, Robert D., Files
Subseries: Chronological Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: June 1989 [3]

Date Closed: 6/3/2011	OA/ID Number: 30545
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2011-0298-F	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

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SECRET

CFE INITIATIVE



SECRET

88-1835 pg9, disk 200

DECLASSIFIED
PER E.O. 13526
2009-0968-UR
26 8/29/12

Annotated to show corrections
now being made

DATA BASE COMPARISON

	CATEGORY	NATO HLTF(1)	NATO PUBLIC (2)	WP PUBLIC (3)
NATO	TANKS	22,809	16,424	30,690
	ARTILLERY	17,739	14,458	57,060
	ATCs	28,610	23,340	46,900
	HELOs	2,627	2,419	5,270
	AIRCRAFT	5,400	3,977	4,075
	MANPWR	2,797,384	2,213,593	3,660,200
WP	TANKS	50,000	51,500	59,470
	ARTILLERY	42,715	43,400	71,560
	ATCs	55,800	55,100	70,330
	HELOs	3,664	3,700	2,785
	AIRCRAFT	13,986	8,250	2,783
	MANPWR	4,019,000	3,090,000	3,573,100

(1) NATO AGREED DATA. NATO DATA PROVIDED BY MEMBER COUNTRIES; WP DATA BASED ON NATO INTEL ESTIMATES -- APR 1989

(2) HLTF DATA DECLASSIFIED FOR USE IN PUBLIC FORUM. HIGHLIGHT FORCES ASSIGNED ONLY TO ACTIVE UNITS -- NOV 1989

(3) WP DATA BASED ON WP DEFINITIONS AND COUNTING RULES -- JAN 1989

~~SECRET~~

COMPARISON OF CFE PROPOSALS

ATTU WIDE

	CURRENT NATO/US	CURRENT WP/SOV	NATO CEILINGS	WP CEILINGS
TANKS(1)	22800/6100	50000/36500	20000	20000
ARTY(2)	17700/2600	42700/32700	16500	24000*
ATC(3)	28600/6500	55800/39000	28000	28000
ACFT(4)	5400/750	14000**/10700	N/A	1500
HELICOPTERS(5)	2600/800	3700/2800	N/A	1700
MANPOWER(6)	2,800,000/ 305,000	4,000,000/ 2,800,000	N/A	1,350,000

*Note: All data are approximate
and rounded*

COUNTING RULES

- (1) MAIN BATTLE TANKS (WEIGHT AT LEAST 26 TONS, MAIN GUN AT LEAST 90MM)**
 - (2) GUNS/HOWITZERS, MORTARS, MULTIPLE ROCKET LAUNCHERS AT LEAST 100MM**
 - (3) INCLUDES BOTH ARMORED INFANTRY FIGHTING VEHICLES AND ARMORED PERSONNEL CARRIERS**
 - (4) BOMBERS, FIGHTER BOMBERS, TACTICAL FIGHTER/INTERCEPTORS, ECM/RECCE, AND COMBAT CAPABLE TRAINERS**
 - (5) INCLUDES ATTACK AND ASSAULT/TRANSPORT HELICOPTERS**
 - (6) INCLUDES ACTIVE-DUTY GROUND, AIR, AIR DEFENSE, COMMAND AND GENERAL SUPPORT, AND MOD PERSONNEL. US EXCLUDES LAND-BASED NAVAL AND PARAMILITARY PERSONNEL**
- * WP ALSO INCLUDES ANTI-TANK GUNS LARGER THAN 100MM**
 - ** US INCLUDES 4300 WP TRAINING AIRCRAFT TECHNICALLY CAPABLE OF COMBAT BUT NOT YET ASSIGNED A SECONDARY COMBAT ROLE**

SOURCE: HLTF RED/BLUE TEAM DATA BASE-APRIL 1989

ARTILLERY CEILING DIVERGENCE

- **CURRENT PROPOSALS:**

- **WP LIMITS.....24,000**
- **NATO LIMITS...16,500**

- **VARIANTS:**

	<u>NATO RULE*</u>	<u>WP RULE**</u>
● CURRENT NATO HOLDINGS	17,700	22,700
● CURRENT WP HOLDINGS	41,700	46,100

*** INCLUDES GUNS/HOWITZERS, MORTARS AND MULTIPLE ROCKET LAUNCHERS
LARGER THAN 100MM**

**** SAME AS NATO BUT INCLUDES ANTI-TANK GUNS 100mm AND LARGER**

*Note: Data on current holdings are approximate
and rounded.*

NATO SUMMIT CFE INITIATIVE

- ✓ ● ~~NATO SHOULD~~ MOVE QUICKLY IN VIENNA TO
 - LOCK IN EASTERN ACCEPTANCE OF WESTERN PROPOSED CEILINGS OF 20,000 TANKS AND 28,000 ATCS FOR EACH SIDE
 - RESOLVE DEFINITIONS AND SETTLE ON AN ARTILLERY CEILING BETWEEN 16,500 (WEST) AND 24,000 (EAST)
 - ✓ ● ~~NATO SHOULD~~ BROADEN OUR CFE PROPOSAL TO
 - SET CEILINGS ON COMBAT AIRCRAFT AND HELICOPTERS AT LEVELS 15% BELOW CURRENT NATO LEVELS
 - CALL FOR DESTRUCTION OF ALL EQUIPMENT REDUCED IN CFE
 - REDUCE ~~SOVIET RESIDUAL STATIONED FORCES SHARPLY BY ESTABLISHING~~ ^{WITH RESULTING} ~~EQUAL~~ MANPOWER CEILINGS OF 275,000 ON U.S. AND SOVIET STATIONED AIR AND GROUND FORCES
 - ✓ ● ~~NATO SHOULD~~ CALL FOR AN ACCELERATED TIMETABLE TO
 - REACH AND IMPLEMENT AN AGREEMENT ALONG THESE LINES WITHIN SIX MONTHS TO A YEAR
 - ACCOMPLISH REDUCTIONS BY 1992 OR 1993
- VS ground and air combat ~~forces~~ ^{manpower} stationed in Europe by 2020

NATO SUMMIT CFE INITIATIVE

ATTU WIDE

	<u>US PROPOSED CEILINGS</u>	<u>WP CEILINGS</u>	<u>NATO CUTS</u>	<u>WP CUTS (1)</u>
TANKS	20000	20000	2800	30000
ARTY	16500*	24000	1250	26200
ATC	28000	28000	610	27800
ACFT	4600	1500	800	9400
HELICOPTERS	2300	1700	380	1400

* SEEK EARLY AGREEMENT ON CEILING IN THE RANGE BETWEEN NATO AND WP NUMBER,
PROVIDED THE DEFINITIONAL PROBLEM CAN BE RESOLVED.

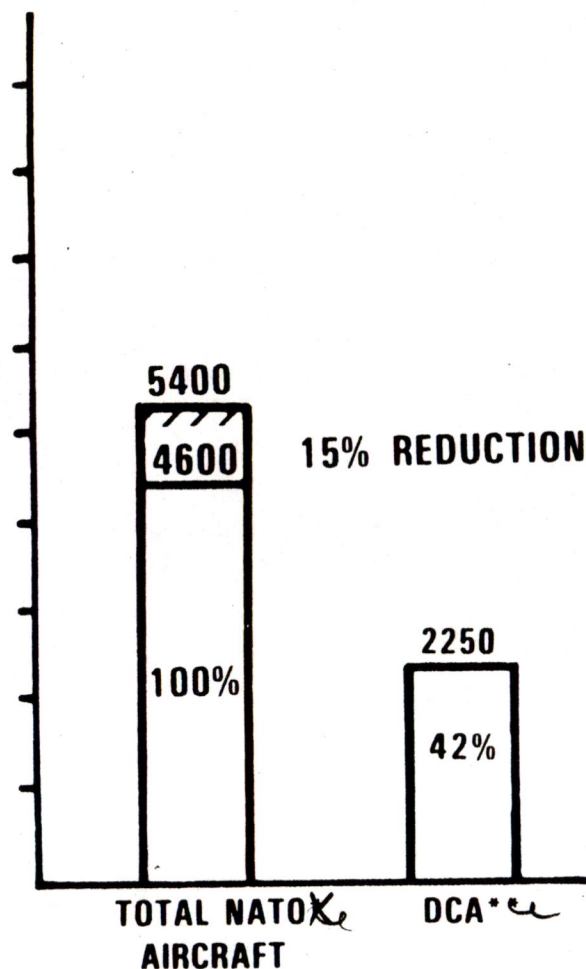
(1) WP equipment stored in ATTU region *also would have to be*
withdrawn and destroyed. in excess of agreed
ceilings

JS 09 1935c pg2. disk 200

~~SECRET~~

Note: Data are approximate and rounded

NATO AIRCRAFT

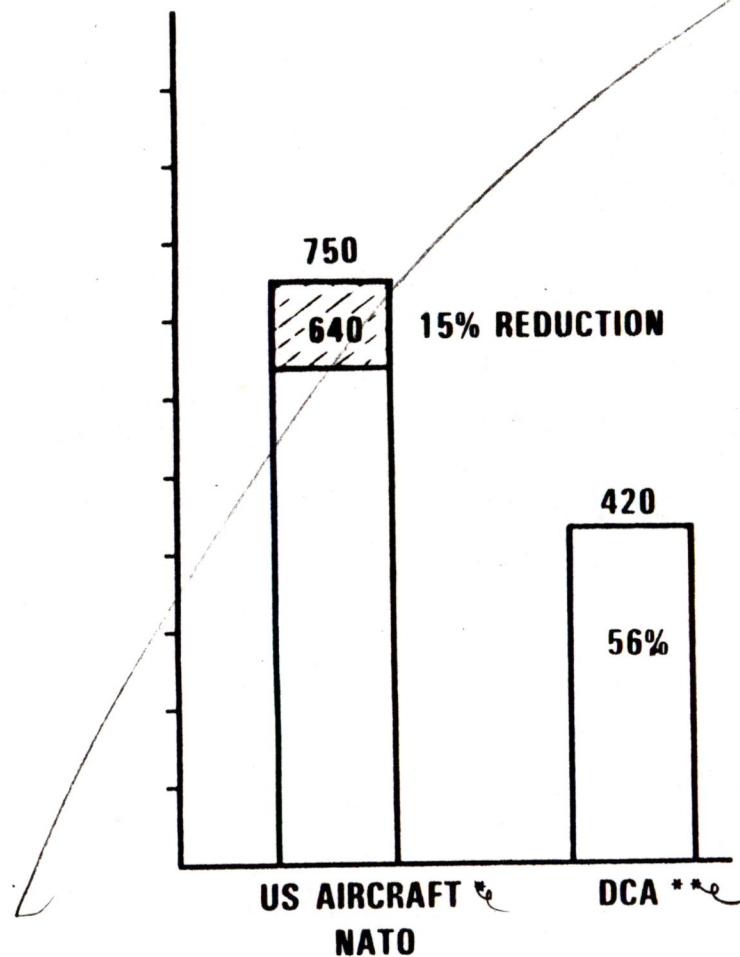


* ~~HLTF NUMBERS INCLUDES FB, INCPT, ECM/RECCE, TRAINER, AND LAND BASED NAVAL~~

** INCLUDES ALL "CONCEIVABLE" DCA (F-111, F-16, F-18, F-104, TORNADO, F-4, A-7, JAGUAR, BUCCANEER)

~~SECRET~~

USAF LAND BASED AIRCRAFT STATIONED



* HLTF NUMBERS INCLUDES FB, INCPT, ECM/RECCE, TRAINER, AND LAND-BASED NAVAL
* ** INCLUDES ALL "CONCEIVABLE" DCA (F-111, F-16 F-4G)

SECRET

MANPOWER COMPARISON

ATTU Wide

CURRENT MANPOWER

US <u>STATIONED/TOTAL</u>	SOVIET <u>STATIONED/TOTAL</u>	PROPOSED STATIONED <u>CEILING</u>	REDUCTIONS	
			US	SOVIET
305K/ 305K	600K/ 2020K	275K	30K*	325K

*CALCULATED AT A 20% REDUCTION OF U.S. COMBAT AIR AND GROUND FORCE PERSONNEL

CONCLUSIONS

- **CFE AGREEMENT ON THE FIVE EQUIPMENT TREATY LIMITED ITEMS IMPROVES SIGNIFICANTLY NATO'S DETERRENT AND WARFIGHTING POSTURE BY BRINGING THE OVERALL CORRELATION OF FORCES INTO PARITY**
- **DCA REDUCTIONS NOT REQUIRED TO MEET 15% REDUCTION IN AIRCRAFT**

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
10e. Cable	Revised NATO CFE Proposal (3 pp.)	6/3/89	(b)(1)	C

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: National Security Council
Series: Blackwill, Robert D., Files
Subseries: Chronological Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: June 1989 [3]

Date Closed: 6/3/2011	OA/ID Number: 30545
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2011-0298-F	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
10f. Cable	Guidance for June 7 Meeting (8 pp.)		(b)(1)	C

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: National Security Council
Series: Blackwill, Robert D., Files
Subseries: Chronological Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: June 1989 [3]

Date Closed: 6/3/2011	OA/ID Number: 30545
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2011-0298-F	Appeal Case #:
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CHRON

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

3916

June 2, 1989

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR BRENT SCOWCROFT

THROUGH: ADRIAN A. BASORA (Acting) ^{HAB}

FROM: BARRY F. LOWENKRON ^{BL}

SUBJECT: Response to Memorandum from Ambassador Rowny

At Tab I is a letter from you to Ambassador Rowny informing him that it will not be possible to include him in the President's trip to Poland and Hungary. (Rowny's request to you is at Tab A, his request to David Bates is at Tab B). Given the nature of the President's trip to these countries, we feel Ambassador Rowny's participation would not be appropriate.

^{CR}
Condoleezza Rice concurs.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letter at Tab I, and have a copy sent to David Bates.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Attachments

Tab I Letter to Ambassador Rowny
Tab A Rowny letter to Scowcroft
Tab B Rowny letter to Bates

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Ed:

Thank you for your offer to accompany the President on his trip to Poland and Hungary. Your past efforts in both countries to explain U.S. arms control objectives have been exemplary.

As you are aware, the President has expressed a keen desire to limit the number of participants in his trips. Given the way this particular trip is shaping up, it does not look as if it will be possible to include you. Should the situation change, however, I will let you know.

Sincerely,

Brent Scowcroft

The Honorable Edward L. Rowny
Special Advisor to the President and
Secretary of State for Arms Control
Matters
320 21st Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20451

3916

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TO: GENERAL SCOWCROFT
FROM: DAVID Q. BATES

- ☒ FYI and appropriate action.
- ☐ Action
- ☐ Comment



3916
United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

Staff

May 18, 1989

MEMORANDUM

TO: Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs

FROM: S/ART - E. Rowny *(initials)*

SUBJECT: Presidential Travel to Poland and Hungary

I would like to accompany and assist the President on his visits to Poland and Hungary in July.

For a number of years I have been closely involved in Polish and Hungarian affairs. President Reagan sent me on a mission to Warsaw and Krakow last fall to brief top government, military, church and opposition leaders on US policy on the Soviet Union and arms control. This was the second time President Reagan sent me to Poland. President Reagan had me go to Poland and Hungary to brief them on his first summit meeting with Gorbachev.

Additionally, since 1985 I have frequently briefed the Polish and Hungarian ambassadors on US arms control policies. The attention we have paid them has, I am convinced, paid us great dividends.

Finally, I have for a number of years been active in the Polish-American Community. Presidents Nixon and Carter also used me to keep close contacts with Polish Americans.



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

May 18, 1989

MEMORANDUM

TO: David Q. Bates, Assistant to the President
for Cabinet Affairs

FROM: S/ART - E. Rowny 

SUBJECT: Presidential Travel to Poland and Hungary

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Chen

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

4205

June 1, 1989

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR G. PHILIP HUGHES

FROM: ROBERT L. HUTCHINGS *RZH*
SUBJECT: Memorandum of Conversation for the President's
Meeting with Icelandic President Vigdis
Finnbogadottir, May 23, 1989, 11:05 - 11:20 a.m.

Attached at Tab I is the subject memorandum.

AHB
Concurrence by: Adrian Basora (Acting)

RECOMMENDATION

That the attached MEMCON be filed for the record.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Attachment
Tab I Memorandum of Conversation

DECLASSIFIED
White House Guidelines
E.O. 13526, SEC 3.4 (b), September 11, 2006
By *SS* NARA, Date *9/14/15*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE WHITE HOUSE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WASHINGTON

4205

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

SUBJECT: Meeting with President Vigdis Finnbogadottir
of Iceland

PARTICIPANTS: The President
Secretary of State James A. Baker, III
Assistant to the President for National
Security Affairs, Brent Scowcroft
Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for
European Affairs, M. James Wilkinson
U.S. Ambassador to Iceland, Nicholas Ruwe
Notetaker: Robert L. Hutchings, Director for
European Political Affairs, NSC

President Finnbogadottir
Chief of Staff to the President,
Kornelius Sigmundsson
Ambassador Ingvi Ingvarsson

DATE: May 23, 1989
LOCATION: Oval Office
TIME: 11:05-11:20 a.m.

President Finnbogadottir thanked the President for taking time to meet with her and expressed her satisfaction that Ambassador Ruwe could also be present. She expressed her gratitude for all the Ambassador had done to represent the U.S. so effectively in Iceland. (U)

The President said he was delighted to have the meeting, not only for personal reasons but also to strengthen ties between the two countries. The President then turned to preparations for the NATO Summit, noting that the U.S. and West German governments were working out their differences. He said that the U.S. does not want to be grudging in its relations with Moscow but does not want to engage in a public relations war, either. With the world moving toward democracy, free markets, and peace, the President said, there is no need for panic. Chairman Gorbachev knows from

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

DECLASSIFIED
PER E.O. 12958,
AS AMENDED
2000-0429-F
8/21/09

CONFIDENTIAL

2

the President and from Secretary Baker that the U.S. wants him to succeed. The President also assured President Finnbogadottir that the U.S. would do its part to advance peace, perhaps through significant reductions, but would not move hastily for the sake of public relations. (C)

President Finnbogadottir said she appreciated the President's comments, adding that her country approaches world problems from a different angle. Iceland is deeply involved in environmental issues. Before going to Luther College to receive an honorary degree, President Finnbogadottir had been at the University of Bologna, where she met scientists from around the world working on a new, interdisciplinary concept of "cognitive mapping." She said that Iceland wanted to do its share and invited this group to come to her country. (C)

The President replied that EPA Administrator Reilly had just returned from Europe, where he had explored various environmental proposals. The President reaffirmed his commitment to the environment and mentioned recent conferences held in Kenya and The Hague, adding that he hoped there could be more gatherings at the experts' level to harness global efforts. The President said he was thinking of having a conference at that level, though he was not quite ready to announce it formally. (C)

President Finnbogadottir affirmed the desirability of cooperation between a small country like Iceland and a giant one like the U.S. She specifically suggested a gathering in Iceland for an event called "Mission Year 2000," adding that the image of the U.S. she had gleaned from her recent visits to Iowa and Pennsylvania was not that usually seen in Europe. She further suggested that the U.S. cooperate in a project on "Tourism: A Vital Source for Peace." (C)

The President asked President Finnebogadottir to convey further details on the projects to Ambassador Ruwe. The President concluded by noting that he had recently gone to North Dakota to join in that state's efforts to plant 100 million trees, as part of its efforts to address problems affecting the international environment. (C)

CONFIDENTIAL

Chron

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20508

4163

June 1, 1989

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT GATES

FROM: ADRIAN A. BASORA (Acting) *AAB*

SUBJECT Appointment Request for U.S. Ambassador-designate
Zappala

Attached is a State Department request for Joseph Zappala, who is scheduled to take up his post in Madrid in the third week of June, to see Brent. He is on track for Senate confirmation and has already seen the President informally since being designated. Their political and personal relationships go back 10 years.

RECOMMENDATION

That Zappala be scheduled to see Brent for a brief courtesy call on June 6, 7 or 9 if at all possible. He will also be seeing Bob Blackwill and me and we can brief him more fully on U.S.-Spanish relations.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Attachments

Tab A State Department Memo to Brent Scowcroft
Tab B Biographic Material



8911711

United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

4136

May 26, 1989

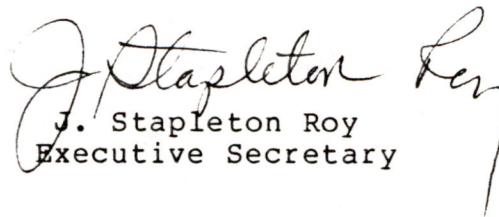
MEMORANDUM FOR BRENT SCOWCROFT
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Request that You Meet with Joseph Zappala, US
Ambassador-designate to Spain

The President announced on March 17 his intention to nominate Mr. Zappala; the nomination package is on the Hill with a hearing planned for June 8. Although Mr. Zappala resides in Florida, he will be in Washington the week of his confirmation hearing and would be interested in meeting with you June 6, 7 or 9, if possible. At the same time, he would also like to meet with Ambassador Blackwill.

Mr. Zappala is well into pre-departure consultations. He has met with Commerce Secretary Mosbacher, Attorney General Thornburgh, FBI Director Sessions, CIA Director Judge Webster; senior officials at the State Department, including Deputy Secretary Eagleburger and Under Secretaries Kimmitt, Bartholomew and McCormack; and, numerous Members of Congress.

If an appointment with you can be arranged, Mr. Zappala will be accompanied by James H. Madden, Acting Director of the Office of Western European Affairs and James W. Swigert, Officer-in-Charge of Spain.


J. Stapleton Roy
Executive Secretary

Attachments: Tab A - White House Press Release Announcing
Intention to Nominate
Tab B - Biographic Material

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 17, 1989

The President today announced his intention to nominate Joseph Zappala to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Spain. He would succeed Reginald Bartholomew.

Mr. Zappala is currently the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Joseph Zappala and Associates. He served as co-chairman for the state of Florida on the George Bush for President National Steering Committee and National Finance Committee. He recently served as the National co-chairman of Finance for the American Bicentennial Presidential Inaugural. Mr. Zappala is the Chairman of Home Town Investors Inc. and Owner and Chairman of Tucson Greyhound Park in Tucson, Arizona. He founded and was Chairman of the Board of the First National Bank of Seminole in Pinellas County, Florida. In addition, he was co-founder and serves as President of STRAIGHT, Inc., a drug treatment and rehabilitation program for adolescents. Mr. Zappala serves on the Board of the College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Florida and on the Board of the Police Athletic League. He is also the past Chairman of the Pinellas Association for Retarded Children.

Mr. Zappala was graduated from the New York Institute of Finance. He is married and has four daughters.

#

JOSEPH ZAPPALA

BIOGRAPHY

Joseph Zappala is one of Florida's leading businessmen. His remarkable record of community service in the areas of adolescent drug abuse and mental retardation, among others, also makes him one of the state's leading philanthropists.

Mr. Zappala is the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Joseph Zappala and Associates, an investment and land development company based in St. Petersburg, Florida. This company has been responsible for the construction of millions of square feet of quality and award winning projects throughout Florida. Through this company, Mr. Zappala developed the first condominiums in Florida and is affectionately known by other developers there as the "Grandfather of Condominiums." Indeed, he has been responsible for the construction and sale of thousands of condominiums. He has also been responsible for the construction and sale of thousands of single family residential units and of numerous office and industrial buildings.

In addition to his land development and investment business, Mr. Zappala is the Chairman of Home Town Investors Inc., which operates a large health care facility in St. Petersburg, Florida. Mr. Zappala is the owner and Chairman of Tucson Greyhound Park in Tucson, Arizona. He also sits on the Board of Directors of First Union National Bank, and was previously Chairman of the Board of the First National Bank of Seminole in Pinellas County, Florida, a bank which he founded.

While Mr. Zappala's business life has been varied and productive, he has always taken the time to contribute substantially to his community as well. Mr. Zappala was co-founder and serves as President of STRAIGHT, Inc., a drug treatment and rehabilitation program for adolescents with offices throughout the country. He also serves on the Board of the College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Florida in Gainesville, Florida, and on the Board of the Police Athletic League. Mr. Zappala is the past Chairman of the Pinellas Association for Retarded Children (PARC), an organization which tripled in size under his direction. He is also one of the founders of his local community's opera company.

Politically, Mr. Zappala has been very active both nationally and statewide on behalf of the George Bush for President Campaign, dating back to 1979.

In that year, Mr. Zappala was the Finance Co-Chairman in Pinellas County, Florida of the first George Bush for President Campaign. He co-chaired the first Florida fundraiser for the Bush Campaign in this year as well. Mr. Zappala was also among the State Finance Chairmen who met in Chicago with the candidate and then campaign manager, Jim Baker, to assist in establishing one of Mr. Bush's first national fundraising efforts. Mr. Zappala also assisted with fundraising for the Fund for Americas Future, a multicandidate political action committee established by Mr. Bush in 1985.

After the commencement of the 1988 George Bush for President Campaign, Mr. Zappala served prominently on the National Steering Committee and National Finance Committee as Co-Chairman of the State of Florida. He also served as the National Co-Chairman of the Republican National Committee's Team 100. He currently serves as the National Co-Chairman of Finance for the American Bicentennial Presidential Inaugural and as Chairman of the Florida Victory Committee.

Mr. Zappala has been a leading advisor and fund raiser for the George Bush Campaign and other political, religious and charitable organizations throughout the United States. He has received numerous awards, including a prestigious Florida State award for hiring handicapped workers. He has also been awarded the prestigious Tree of Life Award and the Gates of Jerusalem Medal in 1983 for his internationally recognized commitment to the State of Israel. This year a park is being named in his honor on the Peace Road between Egypt and Israel.

Mr. Zappala, 55, is a graduate of the New York Institute of Finance. He is a native of New York and came to Florida as a young man to begin a career in real estate. He and his wife Carole raised four daughters, Kimberly, Valerie, Joanne, Andrea and are the proud grandparents of two grandchildren.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Chen

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20508

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

2138 add-on

June 1, 1989

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT GATES

FROM: ADRIAN A. BASORA (Acting) *AAB*
SUBJECT: Dinner with French President Francois
Mitterrand at Mt. Vernon

Bob Blackwill learned informally from Ambassador de Margerie at Kennebunkport that President Mitterrand would almost certainly not be going to Mt. Vernon for the proposed dinner to commemorate the bicentennial of the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and the U.S. Bill of Rights.

This eliminates the rationale for the President's participation contained in our April 18 Memo to Brent (Tab A). Although Senator Mathias, who chairs the American Committee on the French Revolution sponsoring the event, will be disappointed the scheduling proposal should be withdrawn.

RECOMMENDATION

That you authorize Philip Hughes to withdraw the Mt. Vernon scheduling recommendation.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Attachment

Tab A Schedule Proposal with Memo for Brent and
other backup correspondence

DECLASSIFIED
PER E.O. 13526

2012-1592-MR
mm 1/27/2016

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Blackwell

2138

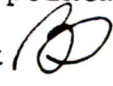
THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 1, 1989

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

TO: JOSEPH W. HAGIN, II, Director
Presidential Appointments and Scheduling

FROM: Brent Scowcroft 

REQUEST: Dinner with French President Francois
Mitterrand at Mt. Vernon.

PURPOSE: To commemorate the bicentennial of French
Declaration of the Rights of Man and U.S.
Bill of Rights.

BACKGROUND: The American Committee on the French
Revolution, chaired by former Senator
Mathias, has taken the lead in organizing a
dinner at Mr. Vernon to commemorate both
declarations. President Mitterrand has
accepted an invitation to the dinner, subject
to the President's participation. The
President's presence at the dinner would be a
fitting tribute to the French bicentennial
celebrations, and would deepen the U.S.-
French bilateral relationship.

PREVIOUS
PARTICIPATION: The President will be seeing President
Mitterrand in Kennebunkport on May 20, in
Brussels at the NATO Summit on May 29-30, and
in Paris on July 14-16 for the Summit Seven
Meeting.

DATE & TIME: An evening between August 26 and September 25.

LOCATION: Mt. Vernon.

PARTICIPANTS: The President and Mrs. Bush. President and
Mrs. Mitterrand.

OUTLINE OF EVENTS: Dinner

REMARKS REQUIRED: To be provided by NSC

MEDIA COVERAGE: Open Photo/Writing Pool

RECOMMENDED BY: NSC and State Department

OPPOSED BY: None

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

2138

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

April 18, 1989

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR BRENT SCOWCROFT

THROUGH: ROBERT D. BLACKWILL *RB*
FROM: BARRY F. LOWENKRON *AL*
SUBJECT: Presidential Dinner With French President
Mitterrand at Mt. Vernon

At Tab I is a memorandum from you to Joseph W. Hagin, II, recommending that the President attend a dinner at Mt. Vernon in honor of the bicentennial of the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and the U. S. Bill of Rights. The sponsor is the American Committee on the French Revolution. The Chairman of the committee, Senator Mathias, has sent invitations to both the President and French President Mitterrand. Senator Mathias has also written to you to solicit your support for the President's participation. (The letter as well as copies of the committee's letters to the President and to French President Mitterrand are at Tab II.)

According to the State Department, Mitterrand has accepted the invitation in principle, but would appreciate knowing the President's intentions before committing himself. The dates are flexible; the dinner could take place between August 26 (the anniversary of the French Declaration) and September 25 (the anniversary of our Bill of Rights).

State's recommendation, which we endorse, is at Tab III.

Nancy B. Dyke *MBD* concurs.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum at Tab I.

Approve ✓

Disapprove _____

Attachments

Tab I Schedule Proposal
Tab II Letters from the American Committee
Tab III State Incoming

DECLASSIFIED
PER E.O. 13526

2012-1592-MR
mm 1/27/2016

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify: OADR

very confidential
John L.
mtg
JONES, DAY, REAVIS & POGUE

AUSTIN HONG KONG
CHICAGO LONDON
CLEVELAND LOS ANGELES
COLUMBUS NEW YORK
DALLAS PARIS
GENEVA RIYADH

METROPOLITAN SQUARE
1450 G STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-2088

TELEPHONE 202-679-3939
TELEX DOMESTIC 892410
TELEX INTERNATIONAL 64363
CABLE ATTORNEYS WASHINGTON
TELECOPIER 202-737-2832
WRITER'S DIRECT NUMBER

1632

March 6, 1989

General Brent Scowcroft
Deputy Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Brent:

A dinner at Mount Vernon to celebrate the joint bicentennial of the United States Bill of Rights and the French Declaration of the Rights of Man has been discussed with the White House and personally with President Mitterrand. Marvin Traub and I wanted you to have copies of the letters of invitation that we have sent to President Bush and President Mitterrand.

I had been hoping to bring them to you myself, but I read the newspapers and know how busy you are. It would still be useful to see you briefly to discuss this project and I understand that your office is arranging an appointment. I look forward to seeing you at that time.

In the meantime, the French Desk at the Department of State is informed about this proposal as is the United States Embassy in Paris.

Sincerely,

Mac

Charles McC. Mathias, Jr.



American Committee on the French Revolution

A non-profit corporation

H.E. EMMANUEL de MARGERIE
Ambassador of France
Honorary

CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR., Chairman
ARTHUR A. HARTMAN, Secretary
LEONARD L. SILVERSTEIN, Treasurer
JOAN R. CHALLINOR, Director
EDWARD HALLAM TUCK, Director

February 13, 1989

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

As part of the American Committee to celebrate the two-hundredth anniversary of the French Republic, we believe there will be enormous interest in this event in 1989 in both the United States and France. If it can be achieved, the single most important event in America would be a dinner for the Presidents of France and the United States. This would bring world attention to the event.

The dinner would be held at Mount Vernon under the sponsorship of the American Committee on the French Revolution and would be limited to about 350 guests prominent in the United States and France. We believe the evening is a most appropriate way to celebrate the close, warm and historic ties between our two countries.

We would like to set the date of the dinner between August 26th, when France adopted the Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen, and September 25th, when our Congress adopted the Bill of Rights. These two events have created a unique bond between the French and American people which would be spotlighted by this event.

We would be delighted to review the specifics of the event with your staff and the Department of State.

Very truly yours,

Charles McC. Mathias, Jr.

Marvin S. Traub

France & America: Partners in Liberty



American Committee on the French Revolution

A non-profit corporation

H.E. EMMANUEL de MARGERIE

Ambassador of France

Honorary

CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR., Chairman

ARTHUR A. HARTMAN, Secretary

LEONARD L. SILVERSTEIN, Treasurer

JOAN R. CHALLINOR, Director

EDWARD HALLAM TUCK, Director

February 13, 1989

Monsieur François Mitterrand
Président de la République
Palais de l'Elysée
55, rue du Faubourg St. Honoré
75008 Paris, France

Your Excellency:

As part of the American Committee to celebrate the two-hundredth anniversary of the French Republic, we believe there will be enormous interest in this event in 1989 in both the United States and France. If it can be achieved, the single most important event in America would be a dinner for the Presidents of France and the United States. This would bring world attention to the event.

The dinner would be held at Mount Vernon under the sponsorship of the American Committee on the French Revolution and would be limited to about 350 guests prominent in the United States and France. We believe the evening is a most appropriate way to celebrate the close, warm and historic ties between our two countries.

We would like to set the date of the dinner between August 26th, when France adopted the Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen, and September 25th, when our Congress adopted the Bill of Rights. These two events have created a unique bond between the French and American people which would be spotlighted by this event.

We would be delighted to review the specifics of the event with your staff and the French Embassy. I, Marvin Traub, will be in France, February 16th through 18th, and would be pleased to follow up at that time.

Very truly yours,

Marvin S. Traub

Charles McC. Mathias, Jr.

France & America: Partners in Liberty



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

2138

UNCLASSIFIED

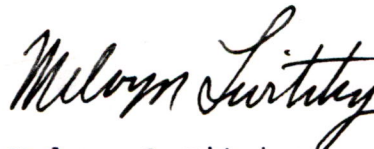
March 28, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR BRENT SCOWCROFT
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Dinner for the President and French
President Mitterrand at Mount Vernon

Senator Mathias, Chairman of the American Committee on the French Revolution, has proposed that the President and President Mitterrand attend a dinner for approximately 300 guests at Mount Vernon to commemorate the bicentennial of the Declaration of the Rights of Man and the U.S. Bill of Rights. Mathias has written the President and has spoken with Mitterrand about their participation in the dinner, which would be privately financed. (Marvin Traub, who is chairman of Bloomingdale's, and on the American Committee on the French Revolution, is coordinating fundraising.) Mitterrand was apparently non-committal to Mathias about his own attendance, but the French Embassy believes strongly he would come. Mathias has proposed that the dinner be held between the anniversaries of the adoption of the Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Bill of Rights; August 26 and September 25, respectively.

The Secretary has spoken with Mathias about this proposal, and recommends that the President agree to participate in the dinner. Mitterrand could visit Washington briefly in September for the dinner, and a call on the President. At that time, France will hold the EC Presidency, and a meeting would provide an opportunity to consult on US-European issues. The dinner would showcase our historic commitment to human rights, as well as our ties with a traditional Ally.

Melvyn Levitsky
Executive Secretary

Attachment:

February 13 letter to the President from Sen. Mathias

UNCLASSIFIED

23 APR 89 10:10



American Committee on the French Revolution

A non-profit corporation

H.E. EMMANUEL de MARGERIE

Ambassador of France

Honorary

CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR., Chairman

ARTHUR A. HARTMAN, Secretary

LEONARD L. SILVERSTEIN, Treasurer

JOAN R. CHALLINOR, Director

EDWARD HALLAM TUCK, Director

February 13, 1989

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

As part of the American Committee to celebrate the two-hundredth anniversary of the French Republic, we believe there will be enormous interest in this event in 1989 in both the United States and France. If it can be achieved, the single most important event in America would be a dinner for the Presidents of France and the United States. This would bring world attention to the event.

The dinner would be held at Mount Vernon under the sponsorship of the American Committee on the French Revolution and would be limited to about 350 guests prominent in the United States and France. We believe the evening is a most appropriate way to celebrate the close, warm and historic ties between our two countries.

We would like to set the date of the dinner between August 26th, when France adopted the Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen, and September 25th, when our Congress adopted the Bill of Rights. These two events have created a unique bond between the French and American people which would be spotlighted by this event.

We would be delighted to review the specifics of the event with your staff and the Department of State.

Very truly yours,

Charles McC. Mathias, Jr.

Marvin S. Traub

France & America: Partners in Liberty

CHRON FILE

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

4219

June 7, 1989

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR G. PHILIP HUGHES

FROM: BARRY F. LOWENKRON *BL*
SUBJECT: Presidential Letter to Gyro Club

Attached at Tab I is a memorandum from you to Sally Kelley requesting her office to send a Presidential letter to the Gyro Club of Kelowna, British Columbia, to be read at this year's Gyro International Convention. (The request is at Tab A; the State Department draft -- which was not based on a Presidential letter -- is at Tab B).

Robert *Blackwill* concurs.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum at Tab I.

Attachments

Tab I Hughes memorandum to Kelley
Tab A Gyro Incoming
Tab B State Department suggested draft

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

4219

MEMORANDUM FOR SALLY KELLEY

FROM: G. PHILIP HUGHES
SUBJECT: Presidential Letter to Gyro Club

The NSC would appreciate your office preparing a Presidential letter to the Gyro Club of Kelowna, British Columbia, to be read at this year's Gyro International Convention. The request is at Tab A. The State Department draft -- prepared for a signature other than the President's -- is at Tab B.

Attachments

Tab A Request from Gyro Club
Tab B State Department suggested draft

L. Watson

33061



GYRO MEANS FRIENDSHIP

THE GYRO CLUB OF KELOWNA

P.O. BOX 542,
KELOWNA, B.C., CANADA V1Y 7P2

GYRO INTERNATIONAL AND DISTRICT 4

CONVENTION- June 22 to 25, 1989
...in KELOWNA, B. C.

April 25, 1989

June 22

President George Bush
White House
Washington, D.C.
U.S.A.

Dear President Bush:

Kelowna, British Columbia, Canada, is hosting the Gyro International Convention this year on June 22 to 25th, and we have registrations from most of the U.S. States and the ten Canadian Provinces.

As Gyro has been promoting International friendship in the United States and Canada for over 76 years now, we would appreciate a letter of congratulations.

Several years ago we attended a Gyro International Convention at Coeur D'Alene, Idaho, and President Ronald Reagan's letter of congratulations was extremely well received.

We would very much appreciate a similar letter from you.

Thanking you in advance,

Yours truly,

THE GYRO CLUB OF KELOWNA

Barrie N. Black

Barrie N. Black

BNB/mb

[illegible]

GyroScope



I have recently learned of the many good works performed by the Gyro Clubs, and of the basis of friendship that underlies their philosophy of service.

On behalf of the Government of Canada, I would like to offer my congratulations and sincere thanks to Gyros across North America for their community service. I trust you will find continued success and enjoyment in your Club activities.

Yours sincerely,
Brian Mulroney



I am pleased to extend warm greetings to the members of Gyro International Clubs as you gather for your 1985 International Convention.

Nancy joins me in sending best wishes for a productive convention and for continued success for GYRO International Clubs.

Ronald Reagan

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SUGGESTED REPLY

Dear Mr. Black:

The President has asked me to convey his warm greetings to the members of the Gyro International Clubs on the occasion of your 1989 International Convention.

Your organization exemplifies and advances the close ties of friendship that join the United States and Canada in a special bilateral relationship. As neighbors, our two nations have developed unique cooperative relations between governments, businesses, and individuals. The Gyro Clubs have contributed much to these cordial ties.

With best wishes for your convention and for the continued contributions of the Gyro International Clubs to friendship between the United States and Canada.

Sincerely,

Mr. Barrie N. Black
The GYRO CLUB OF KELOWNA,
Kelowna, B.C., Canada.

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

INCOMING

ME002

DATE RECEIVED: MAY 04, 1989

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: MR. BARRIE N. BLACK

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR A MESSAGE FOR THE GYRO
INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON JUN (22-25) 89
IN KELOWNA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

		ACTION		DISPOSITION	
ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY	(STAFF NAME)	ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD
LINDA WATSON		ORG	89/05/04		S 89/06/22
199005	REFERRAL NOTE: _____	D	89/05/25		1/1
	REFERRAL NOTE: _____		1/1		1/1
	REFERRAL NOTE: _____		1/1		1/1
	REFERRAL NOTE: _____		1/1		1/1
	REFERRAL NOTE: _____		1/1		1/1

COMMENTS: _____

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: _____

MI MAIL USER CODES: (A)MESS890622 (B)_____ (C)_____

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*****
*ACTION CODES:      *DISPOSITION      *OUTGOING      *
*                  *                  *CORRESPONDENCE:  *
*A-A-APPROPRIATE ACTION *A-ANSWERED      *TYPE RESP=INITIALS *
*C-COMMENT/RECOM      *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL *          OF SIGNER *
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE     *C-COMPLETED      *          CODE = A   *
*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET *S-SUSPENDED      *COMPLETED = DATE OF *
*I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC*          OUTGOING  *
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY *          *
*S-FOR-SIGNATURE      *          *
*X-INTERIM REPLY      *          *
*****

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REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE
(ROOM 75,OE0B) EXT-2590
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS
MANAGEMENT.

UNCLASSIFIED
(Classification)

4219

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
TRANSMITTAL FORM

S/S 8911946

Date May 31, 1989

For: Mr. Philip Hughes
Executive Secretary
National Security Council
The White House

Reference:

To: The President From: Mr. Barrie N. Black
Date: April 25, 1989 Subject: Request For a Message
For The Gyro International Convention on June (22-25) 89
Referral Dated: May 25, 1989 ID# 033061
(if any)

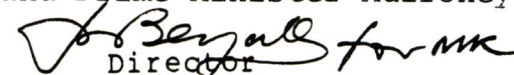
_____ The attached item was sent directly to the
Department of State

Action Taken:

- ☒ A draft reply is attached.
_____ A draft reply will be forwarded.
_____ A translation is attached.
_____ A information copy of a direct reply is attached.
_____ We believe no response is necessary for the reason
cited below.
_____ The Department of State has no objection to the
proposed travel.
_____ Other (see remarks).

Remarks:

Reply is drafted as requested by White House referral, for signature by White House staff member. However, please note that correspondence envisions reply signed by the President, and also attaches 1985 messages signed by former President Reagan and Prime Minister Mulroney.


Director
Secretariat Staff

UNCLASSIFIED
(Classification)

THE WHITE HOUSE
REFERRAL

8911946
'89 MAY-25 3:08 PM

MAY 25, 1989

TO: DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ACTION REQUESTED:

DRAFT REPLY FOR SIGNATURE OF:
WHITE HOUSE STAFF MEMBER

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 033061

MEDIA: LETTER, DATED APRIL 25, 1989

TO: PRESIDENT BUSH

FROM: MR. BARRIE N. BLACK
THE GYRO CLUB OF KELOWNA
POST OFFICE BOX 542
KELOWNA, B.C. CANADA V1Y 7P2

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR A MESSAGE FOR THE GYRO
INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON JUN (22-25) 89
IN KELOWNA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

PROMPT ACTION IS ESSENTIAL -- IF REQUIRED ACTION HAS NOT BEEN
TAKEN WITHIN 9 WORKING DAYS OF RECEIPT, PLEASE TELEPHONE THE
UNDERSIGNED AT 456-7486.

RETURN CORRESPONDENCE, WORKSHEET AND COPY OF RESPONSE
(OR DRAFT) TO:
AGENCY LIAISON, ROOM 91, THE WHITE HOUSE, 20500

SALLY KELLEY
DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON
PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

CHRON FILE

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

4221

June 7, 1989

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR G. PHILIP HUGHES

FROM; BARRY LOWENKRON *BL*
SUBJECT; Response to Letter from Lamont Colucci

At Tab I is a letter from you to Lamont Colucci informing him that there are no positions available at the NSC. Colucci's request -- written to General Scowcroft -- is at Tab II.

Robert *Blackwill* concurs.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letter at Tab I.

Attachments

Tab I Hughes letter to Colucci
Tab II Colucci letter to Scowcroft

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

Dear Mr. Colucci:

I am responding to your letter to General Scowcroft inquiring about the possibility of obtaining a position on the National Security Council. Your academic background and interests correspond well to the work carried out in our European and Soviet Directorate. Unfortunately, I regret that we have no openings available at present.

Thank you for your interest in working on the National Security Council. I wish you the best of success in your future endeavors.

G. Philip Hughes
Executive Secretary

Mr. Lamont Colucci
6333 Piping Rock Road
Madison, Wisconsin 53711

4221

Staff to Blackwell
for response

The White House
National Security Council
Mr. Brent Scowcroft
Washington, D.C. 20500

22/May/89

MAY 30 1989

Dear Mr. Scowcroft,

As early as December of 1988 I received a form from Mr. Untermeyer's office in regards to an appointed position on the President's staff. Since then I have confirmed review (class C) of my portfolio with the office of special placements and have been given political clearance. I am now applying directly to your office for a position. Enclosed is my resume, the rest of my file is in the office of special placements.

As the letter from Congressman Gunderson relates my formal academic training is in the area of foreign policy. My areas of concentration are primarily within the rubric of U.S foreign policy especially concerning Western/Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. Mainly I have been concerned with political and security concerns within these areas. I think I would be useful in a setting such as the National Security Council. My language training is in German. Special areas of research for me are the Eastern European uprisings of the 1950's and U.S-German relations in the post 1945 period.

On the domestic front I have a large amount of campaign and work experience as indicated in my resume, as well as academic training centered on American national government. If you would like a writing sample I would be happy to send one to you. In support of my case my file contains letters from Mr. John MacIver

& Mr. Tim Byrne the Wisconsin Co-Chairs for the Bush for President campaign, as well as from Senator Robert Kasten and Congressman Steve Gunderson. Further references from top campaign workers such as Mr. Mark Bloc and Mr. Jeff Wiswell are available as well. I would be happy to provide further information and travel to Washington for an interview as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Lamont Colucci

Mr. Lamont Colucci
6333 Piping Rock Rd.
Madison, WI 53711
(608)271-2925

Lamont C. Colucci
6333 Piping Rock Road
Madison, Wisconsin 53711
(608) 271-2925

Objective: Research, analysis and/or public educational position dealing with public policy issues, foreign affairs, security issues or defense policy.

Education: B.A. University of Wisconsin- Madison, May 1988; completed undergraduate studies in three majors (International Relations (U.S. Foreign Policy), History, Political Science) in three years, in upper 20% of graduating class.

Currently working towards M.A., U.S. History-U.S. Foreign Policy, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1989.

Relevant Experience: Independent Contracted Lobbyist (Executive Director Seat Belt Freedom of Choice)

Assistant to State Co-Chairman, George Bush for President campaign, 1988.

Political work for Steve King U.S. Senate campaign.

Regional director for Rick Berg Madison Mayoral campaign.

Member: Republican National Committee, Dane County Republican Party and College Republicans.

Student Conference on U.S. Affairs, West Point, 1987. U.W. Representative.

Won/held numerous student government posts, awards, writing and journalism awards, public speaking awards, scholarships, etc.

Delegate, Badger Boys State, 1984.

Washington Workshop Congressional Seminar, 1983, finalist.

Tutored students in History and Government.

Wisconsin De Molay, Officer Corps.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

Chen

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

4462

June 9, 1989

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR BRENT SCOWCROFT

THROUGH: ROBERT D. BLACKWILL ^{RB}

FROM: ROBERT L. HUTCHINGS ^{RH}

SUBJECT: Initiatives Related to the President's Speeches
and Trip to Europe

Bob Blackwill chaired an interagency meeting on June 7 to follow up on the 17 initiatives/issues which flowed from the President's five speeches and visit to Europe. The status of these is as follows.

1. CFE Proposal. Instructions went to our delegation to NATO's High Level Task Force on June 6 and work is urgently underway within the Arms Control PCC. We already have trouble with the Germans and we will have to push hard here and at NATO to avoid bogging down.

2. Open Skies. A work program to implement the proposal was agreed on in an Arms Control PCC Working Group on June 7 in preparation for a PCC on June 16. Reg Bartholomew is calling in Dubinin on Monday to pitch Open Skies.

3. Transfer of the 401st to Italy. Press guidance has gone out to our posts stressing that we continue strongly to support NATO's decision to move the 401st to Italy, and Dick Cheney is making the same point at the DPC ministerial this week.

4. Enhanced Political Consultation Within NATO. US Mission NATO will be sending in ideas on the subject in the next few days.

5. Enhanced US-EC Political Consultation. State will send us a paper with its ideas on the subject by June 14.

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6. Adding Free Elections to the CSCE Agenda. State will send instructions to this end to our delegation to the Human Rights Review Conference presently going on in Paris.

7. Environmental Initiative vis-a-vis Eastern Europe. State and EPA will provide a paper on implementation by June 14.

8. Encouraging Decentralization in East European Institutions. State and USIA will provide a paper on implementation by June 14. US Mission NATO will table a recommendation for an East European scholarship program at the next (July 7) meeting of the Committee on Information and Cultural Relations.

9. Jackson-Vanik Guidelines. State will provide a paper by June 14 setting criteria for judging the pace and nature of Soviet emigration performance.

10. Visa Waiver Pilot Program. State and Justice will provide a paper by June 14 detailing next steps for implementation, including provisions for enhanced security and pre-screening.

11. No Exceptions Policy. Following the President's decision to end "no exceptions" on May 27, the announcement was made at the May 30 COCOM meeting. A cable went out June 8 to all COCOM capitals explaining that the US approach will now be to examine COCOM proposals on a case-by-case basis.

12. Beyond Containment Publication. USIA will provide a paper on June 14 with a program for distributing by mid-July a brochure in several languages with texts of the President's major speeches and other public remarks, along with the NATO Summit declaration.

13. Chancellor's Scholarship Program. The Chancellery in Bonn has provided a draft joint announcement of an FRG-financed fund for future American leaders. Once we have approved the announcement, USIA will provide a paper on implementation.

14. 1992 Genoa Maritime Fair. USIA will draft a cable for immediate release informing the Italians that the US accepts the invitation and will be represented at the fair commemorating Columbus's voyages of discovery.

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15. Berlin Initiative. In the next few days, the French, British, and US Ambassadors in Moscow will present a demarche calling on the Soviet Union to participate in a September conference on the initiative. State is also preparing a follow-up Baker to Shevardnadze letter.

16. Cossiga Visit. State will take the lead in following up on the President's invitation to Cossiga for a visit in October.

17. Open Ledgers. We need to follow up with the Soviets on the President's call (in the Coast Guard Academy speech) for extending openness to military expenditures.

Concurrence by: Arnold Kante *[signature]*

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Chron file

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

4246

June 2, 1989

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR G. PHILIP HUGHES

FROM: CONDOLEEZZA RICE *CR*

SUBJECT: Proposed Vice Presidential Letter to Gorbachev

The attached memorandum to Carnes Lord informs him of the NSC staff's position on the Vice President's proposed letter to Gorbachev. After our conversation, it occurred to me that the Vice President might send a letter to Lukyanov, whose selection as Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Soviet, gives the Soviet Union an official of equivalent rank. The State Department has said that a Lukyanov-Quayle channel would be useful. This is the recommendation that they intend to make in their Roy to Lord memorandum.

The memorandum proposes both the solution that we discussed this morning (including the Vice President's cases in ongoing channels) and establishment of a new Lukyanov-Quayle link.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum to Lord at Tab I.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Attachment

Tab I Hughes Memorandum to Lord

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

4246

MEMORANDUM FOR CARNES LORD

FROM: G. PHILIP HUGHES

SUBJECT: Proposed Vice Presidential Letter to Gorbachev

The NSC Staff believes that the proposed Vice Presidential letter should not be sent to Gorbachev. There are several established channels in which "refusnik" cases are raised with the Soviets. The President has a personal list that he will raise directly with the Soviet Head of State; Secretary Baker discusses both the Presidential list and other cases with Minister Shevardnadze; and human rights cases are pressed in other bilateral channels.

In the past Administration, the White House did make known to the State Department the Vice President's interest in particular cases. These were then raised with the Soviets through established channels with an indication of the Vice President's personal interest. This approach could be used again.

Alternatively, since the election last week of a close associate of Gorbachev, A. I. Lukyanov, to the position of Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Soviet (roughly equivalent to Vice President), the Vice President might wish to send the letter to him. We should, of course, make certain that the Vice President's list does not duplicate existing lists. This means that the list should be developed in coordination with the State Department so that effort on behalf of "refusniks" is unified and effective.

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Chron file

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

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4263

June 2, 1989

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR G. PHILIP HUGHES

FROM: BARRY F. LOWENKRON *BL*

SUBJECT: Memoranda of Conversations: President Bush's
February 10 Trip to Ottawa, Canada

At Tab I are the two Memoranda of Conversations between the President and Canadian Prime Minister Mulroney, February 10, 1989.

RECOMMENDATION

That you retain the Presidential memoranda for the record.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

Attachments

Tab I State Department Memoranda of Conversations

DECLASSIFIED
White House Guidelines
E.O. 13526, SEC 3.4 (b), September 11, 2006
By SS NARA, Date 9/14/05

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S/S 8903878

United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

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UNCLASSIFIED
w/CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENT

February 23, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR BRENT SCOWCROFT
THE WHITE HOUSE

SUBJECT: Memoranda of Conversation of the President's
Meeting and Lunch with Canadian Prime Minister
Mulroney.

Transmitted herewith are two memoranda of conversation prepared by the U.S. Embassy in Ottawa on the President's February 10 meeting and luncheon with Prime Minister Mulroney. We would appreciate receiving copies of the final memoranda when approved by the President.

Melvyn Levitsky
Executive Secretary

Attachments:

- Tab 1 - Meeting with Prime Minister Mulroney
- Tab 2 - Luncheon hosted by Prime Minister Mulroney

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w/CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENT

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Embassy of the United States of America

February 10, 1989

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

Subject: President's Meeting with Prime Minister Mulroney

Place: 7 Rideau Gate, Ottawa

Participants: Canadian Side

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney
Secretary of State for External Affairs Joe Clark
Chief of Staff to the Prime Minister Stanley Hartt
Ambassador Derek Burney
External Affairs Under Secretary James Taylor
External Affairs Assistant Deputy Minister (US Affairs)
Donald Campbell

U.S. Side

The President
Secretary James A. Baker, III
Ambassador Thomas M. T. Niles
Chief of Staff to the President John Sununu
General Brent Scowcroft, National Security Advisor
Ambassador Rozanne Ridgway, Assistant Secretary of
State for European and Canadian Affairs

Prime Minister Mulroney opened the meeting with a warm welcome, stressing the government's loyalty and friendship for the United States. The relationship is complicated, and there is anti-American feeling in Canada. However, the November 21 election demonstrated that this sentiment did not run deep. As the two new Administrations begin, Mulroney said that he wanted the President to know that he would deal honestly and above board and that when the United States needed help, Canada would be there. He said he regarded the President as leader of the Alliance and although he wasn't asking for miracles, he said he would be delighted with progress on a certain issue.

The President said his visit sent an important signal of the importance he attaches to Canada-US relations. He was excited to be in Ottawa and was looking forward to working with Mulroney. He noted the "personal" element in the Canadian election, and Mulroney said he had much appreciated the President's supportive telephone call after the October 24 Canadian debate. The President said that he was prepared to discuss acid rain, adding that he understood Canada's concerns. His Administration will set new standards and talk frankly with Canada on the issue.

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Continuing, the President said he had stressed to the Prime Minister during the ride in from the airport that he did not plan to be recalcitrant with the Allies or hesitant with the USSR. However, as Gorbachev has been informed, the Administration needs to review, carefully but expeditiously, the broad range of issues facing it. The President said he had told Gorbachev during their session on Governors Island in December not to be confused on this point. There are big opportunities ahead, the President added, in East-West relations, but it is far from clear how the situation in the USSR will develop. Gorbachev had stressed during the talks on Governors Island that there would be no retreat on perestroika. Given the dynamic situation, this requires close consultations with our Allies, and the President said that he was going to be a good listener in these consultations. He noted that he and Secretary Baker had met with two German visitors, Chancellery Director Schaubele and FDP President Lambsdorf, with whom the President might not normally have met, in order to get their views. Secretary Baker's trip is a good example of how we plan to work with our Allies and find ways to take the offensive, not simply react to Gorbachev's proposals.

The President noted that the United States could not ignore the Pacific Region and had to keep in close touch with countries such as the PRC. His trip to Asia was more than simply for the Hirohito funeral but also to demonstrate our great interest in that part of the world.

In his talks with the Japanese leaders, the President said he would stress that they should use their immense financial resources to help countries such as the Philippines. We must be careful and not push the Japanese to do too much on defense, given the residual concerns in ASEAN about Japanese imperialism.

On Central America, the President said he did not know how far the US and Canada differed. He said he hoped to work with Congress to avoid two signals: (1) that the US would behave in a "Rambo-like" fashion or (2) that the US didn't care about what happened in Nicaragua, as Speaker Wright had signalled last year. Secretary Baker, the President added, was working closely with Congress in an effort to ensure that the United States speaks with one voice. He noted that it had been difficult for Allies to support the US on Central America since we were so clearly divided ourselves. The European view of the Sandinistas is changing, and in the FRG, France and Spain there is a more realistic assessment. We do want to work with our Allies in this area, the President stressed, noting how important Central America is to the United States. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, the President said he told Gorbachev that less military support for Nicaragua and Cuba would be a major contribution to improving US-Soviet relations. As far as US-Cuban relations are concerned, the President said he was not interested in any bold initiative involving Castro, who continues to support subversion and is engaged in human rights abuses.

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-3-

The Prime Minister said he was very interested in learning more about the United States' political/strategic priorities. He noted that some (unidentified) Western leaders seemed to assume that Japan is moving into a coequal status with the United States. He did not agree. However, he said it was important for the United States to reassert its leadership role in the Alliance. As far as Central America was concerned, the Prime Minister said that the President was absolutely right when he discussed the confusing signals resulting from internal divisions. People in Canada, for instance, asked why the GOC should support the US, given Congressional opposition to Administration policies. Coherence is required. Mulroney repeated his point regarding Japan, stressing that he did not see the US as a "declining star."

The President said that he certainly was not expecting a total change in executive-legislative relations in Washington, but he felt through the consultations conducted by Secretary Baker some progress could be made. He suggested that Speaker Wright feels exposed and wants to back off somewhat. The War Powers Act and the requirements for notification on intelligence operations gives the impression of confusion. We are talking with Congress, he added, about how to return to a more bipartisan foreign policy. Senator Nunn, for example, agrees with the President's point on reducing "micro-management." As far as Japan is concerned, the President said he intended to take a firm position on trade issues. We have been "had" by the Japanese. While he was a free trader, he would not be a patsy. Thus, the Canadians should expect a tougher stance, led by Ambassador Hills.

The Prime Minister asked what the President's priorities were for the Western Alliance. In reply, the President said our first requirement was to get our individual and collective acts together. He expressed our concerns about 1992, which he termed a big potential problem. Our preoccupation with East-West relations does not exclude, the President said, concern over trade problems with Europe. Gorbachev, he added, is putting great strains on the Western Alliance with his flood of proposals. The President said he was particularly worried about Germany. In order to ensure continuing American leadership, we have to be firm but reasonable in our Alliance consultations. Our leadership must reflect sensitivity. Summing up, the President listed Alliance solidarity, moving ahead with the USSR, and dealing with 1992 as three main priorities. There is a big opportunity for us in dealing with Eastern Europe, he said, if we can get our act together. There is a potential for economic cooperation, but there is also the danger, he added, of pushing too far in Eastern Europe and causing the situation to get out of control, at which point the tanks might come in.

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-4-

Prime Minister Mulroney observed that Chancellor Kohl, who has a good feel for what is happening in Eastern Europe, sees a major challenge there. Thinking about countering Gorbachev's PR campaigns, Mulroney asked whether a Bush trip to Eastern Europe might be a big event. He noted that Mitterrand visited Bulgaria but made a modest splash. If the President went, however, armed with a comprehensive plan for dealing with the area and a sense of how to use the symbolism involved, this could be quite a PR coup. This would be good for the President, other Allies, and not necessarily bad for Gorbachev, Mulroney added.

The President recalled his recent visit to Poland where he had been rather surprised by Jaruzelski, who was more impressive than he had expected. Jaruzelski spoke frankly about the problems of dealing with Solidarity, complaining at one point that Solidarity was demanding five-year maternity leaves. Jaruzelski fancies himself, the President added, as Gorbachev's best friend in Poland and responsible for perestroyka in Poland.

Mulroney asked what our assessment was of the situation in the Soviet Union, specifically whether Gorbachev was "in charge." The President said it was hard to know whether Gorbachev was in trouble. He recalled his surprise when Shevardnadze had to leave the UNGA abruptly last September to go back to the crucial Central Committee Plenum. He also noted Sakarhov's recent suggestions that Gorbachev might be overthrown. However, the President added, we cannot base our policy on one leader.

Mulroney asked again whether we felt Gorbachev's position is threatened. General Scowcroft said that there was opposition, but so far that opposition was without focus. The nationalities problem was a threat, particularly if it became greater in the Ukraine. The opposition, General Scowcroft said, was essentially is the Party, which is threatened by Gorbachev's reforms. The President noted that Gorbachev seemed to be building his own staff in opposition to the Party, with people like Akhromeyev and Dobrynin popping up in offices next to the General Secretary. In any case, the President said, there seemed to be no chance that the USSR could go back to the status quo pre-Gorbachev.

Secretary Baker said that it was important to know that the Bush Administration did not believe that it would be to our advantage for Gorbachev to fail, although there may be some in the US who feel that way. The President recalled how sensitive Gorbachev could be on this point, noting that he had flared up when President Reagan asked him during the Governors Island meeting how perestroyka was doing. Gorbachev had responded that the US has plenty of problems too, but after he cooled down, Gorbachev discussed the opposition within the USSR in very frank terms.

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-5-

The Prime Minister asked when it would be possible for the United States and other Allies to say that there had been such big changes in the Soviet Union that we could move toward reductions in our own defense forces. The President said that our review of our policy toward the Soviet Union would be completed within a very brief period. We would then be able to make concrete proposals. At the same time, we must maintain stability and equality in key areas with the Soviet Union. We cannot ignore the risks posed by the USSR, but we must look carefully at Gorbachev's proposals. General Scowcroft said that we want to move ahead but be prepared, should Gorbachev fail or should the Soviet Union fail to carry out an agreement, to recover our own military position quickly. Secretary Baker said that the bottom line answer to Mulroney's question is that we will never know whether fundamental changes have taken place in the USSR that would enable us to make equally far-reaching changes in our own posture.

Mulroney turned to the public affairs area, recalling that Joe Clark had recently given a very reasonable and balanced speech on East-West relations only to find a great uproar in some circles in Canada where Clark was accused of being a cold warrior. Kohl has told Mulroney that the same thing happened to him, and Mulroney asked whether there was any way in which the West could preempt Gorbachev. The President agreed that we do not simply want to be reactive. Secretary Baker observed that it was difficult to preempt Gorbachev given the tremendous imbalance in conventional forces, which enabled Gorbachev to make one dramatic move after another. The Secretary added that Gorbachev will decide his own fate and that what we do in the West will have relatively little impact on his position. He admitted that it was important for us to take the public affairs high ground.

Joe Clark suggested that it would be useful to identify areas where the Bush Administration can distinguish its policies from those of President Reagan. This was true in relations with the USSR as well as in Central America.

The President observed that as far as Soviet intentions it was very difficult to know where they are and where they are going. However, it was clear that socialism had lost its allure both in the USSR and elsewhere. Thus far, there was no formal recognition of this, but that might come in the future.

Even the Sandinistas are changing their rhetoric, claiming to be following the "Swedish model." The example of the Soviet economy, as Gorbachev himself has admitted, is not attractive. Despite the evident failure of the Soviet system, however, Gorbachev continues to attract public support, and the President said it was clear that the West needed to regain the propaganda high ground.

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-6-

The Prime Minister observed that "They have figured us out, but we don't have them figured out." We need to do the same sort of strategic thinking, he added, that the President's campaign used in the "Boston harbor" case. The Soviets are doing the same thing to us, he said, that the President did to Governor Dukakis. He compared NATO and Warsaw Pact consultations, noting how much easier it is for Gorbachev to run his side of the picture. He asked whether there might be some dramatic move available to the President such as President Nixon's visit to the PRC.

The President agreed on the need for us to take the initiative and build greater public support. Perhaps some move in Eastern Europe ("playing in his end zone") might be useful. We had to play this card with care, however, to avoid a Soviet decision to send in the tanks. We also need to make more of our strengths: the fact that we are the proponents of democracy, human rights, and free economies.

The President said he was very concerned over trends in U.S. defense spending. He noted that he had proposed a one-year freeze, with increases only to meet inflation, after which modest increases would be proposed. However, Gorbachev has had a very bad impact on public support for defense spending. The Prime Minister observed that the West is "Great on policy but lousy on politics." How could we, he asked, obtain some quid pro quo for the fact that Soviet spokesmen such as Vladimir Pozner are always on "Nightline." The President said that if the West had the resources, a massive program of youth exchanges would help open up the USSR. Secretary Baker noted that we have a great story to tell on the economic side but we are not doing it. On the distinctions between NATO and Warsaw Pact consultations, the Secretary said it reminded him of the economic situation in South America, where undemocratic Chile was doing so much better economically than the democratic states.

Joe Clark suggested that the NATO allies worry too much about the substance and too little about the presentation. He asked whether the 1991 Moscow Human Rights Conference gave us an opening. The President said he would have preferred to hold off on agreeing to that Conference, but now that it is on, we need to make good use of it. The idea of a human rights meeting in Moscow appears to be a contradiction in terms, the President added, and we need to work together to demonstrate that holding the Conference in Moscow does not mean that we approve of Soviet behavior. We must also use the Conference to push the Soviets further in the right direction.

Secretary Baker said that there were some conditions, which we had to keep stressing, for holding the Conference in Moscow. Clark recalled that Canada had been one of the last holdouts, but we cannot renege now. The West must decide, he said, what we require from the Soviets before the Conference and how best to use it. The

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-7-

President asked whether Western delegates would have access to Soviet media while in Moscow. Ambassador Ridgway said this was one of the guarantees we had required.

The Prime Minister again complained about Gorbachev's media successes in the West. In Canada, he said, Gorbachev has better media access for his proposals than the Canadian government. Governor Sununu said the media has a strange relationship with the message. In domestic politics, you can counter this with paid ads, an option not available in the international arena. The West needs to pick its ground carefully and not play on Gorbachev's field. Joe Clark remarked that the FRG was the key in the public relations war and that the West was losing there. The President and Secretary Baker agreed.

The Prime Minister noted that President Mitterrand had some big plans for the July 14-16 Economic Summit and the period immediately before that were not necessarily in the general Western interest. At the same time, the Prime Minister said he did not believe Mitterrand was hostile toward the US. The President agreed, noting that Mitterrand was simply French. The Prime Minister suggested that the President had a relatively brief grace period when he could put his personal stamp on events and gain a dominant position in the Alliance. He said some assertion of the President's role, in part as a counter to Mitterrand, would be helpful. Clark asked whether some US gesture to Mitterrand, perhaps by honoring the French revolution in the U.S., would be helpful. The Prime Minister noted that Mitterrand was inviting Rajiv Gandhi and 20 or so other heads of state to Paris for the July 14 ceremonies, a procedure that threatens to make issues such as third world debt dominate the Summit.

The President observed that Mitterrand was also moving on a environmental conference. The Prime Minister said that while vacationing in Florida around January 1, he had been called by French PM Rocard to invite him to an environmental conference in The Hague. It was hard for the Prime Minister to turn this one down. Bob Hawke had called the Prime Minister from Thailand to ask what this conference was all about. The Prime Minister said the Conference would be held in The Hague on March 11, with Brundtland, Lubbers and Rocard hosting. There were some troubling elements, such as the secrecy with which it was being planned, the exclusion of the United States, and the idea that it would adopt a declaration establishing a supernational authority. The President asked whether Mrs. Thatcher was going to attend. The Prime Minister said there was some confusion on this, but he said he understood that Mrs. Thatcher, having heard about the Conference, was told that she would be invited if she guaranteed that she would accept and would sign the declaration. He said he understood that Mrs. Thatcher found both conditions unacceptable.

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-8-

The President asked which country was the driving force behind the conference. Clark said it was a French idea, but that they had located it in The Hague in the event it was a failure. The Prime Minister recalled that the President had proposed such a conference during the recent campaign. The President said this was correct, adding that we were now talking about arrangements for the conference. Clark said that Mitterrand was playing the third world card with both the Conference and the Economic Summit. The Prime Minister said that Mitterrand exaggerates his role and his importance. Secretary Baker asked whether Canada had signed the Law of the Sea Convention. Mr. Hartt said Canada had signed but not yet ratified.

The President said that Canada did not need advice from the US, but he urged that the GOC be very careful about Mitterrand's environmental conference. He said he was very worried by the secrecy surrounding it. The Prime Minister said he was very concerned that the US would not be there. Clark said that the subject of the Conference, climate change and the greenhouse effect, was a very serious issue. It would be very unhelpful for the Conference to misfire. Perhaps we should look around for other auspices, he said. Secretary Baker agreed, and the President noted that we were working on a similar idea. Governor Sununu said that the issue had to be handled carefully and that a forum for public debate was not needed.

Returning to the question of Mitterrand's plans for the Economic Summit, the Prime Minister said the "Summit isn't really going to be the Summit." Secretary Baker agreed, adding that it appeared that we would be joining in "global negotiations" after having refused this at Cancun in October 1981 and were being set up for a discussion of third world debt.

The Prime Minister asked whether it would be possible to go over acid rain before lunch. In reply, the President outlined his position as follows: 1) full funding of the clean coal technology program; 2) amendments to the Clean Air Act with targets and timetables for emission reductions to get our own house in order; and 3) a different emphasis, i.e. the time for research only has passed. The Prime Minister congratulated the President on this initiative. He noted that under his leadership, Canada, too, had turned first to the home front, cleaning up its own act. He said he hoped that it would also be possible to negotiate a bilateral agreement. The President confirmed that it was his intention to move on to negotiate an agreement with Canada as soon as the legislative process is well launched.

The President asked what the impact of acid rain was for the average Canadian. Clark noted that Canadians live the myth of their close connection with the outdoors. More seriously, however, Clark

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-9-

said that the impact on lakes, rivers, forests etc was serious and that all Canadians felt it. The Prime Minister went through the statistics of the number of dead and threatened lakes and rivers. The President asked how the responsibility for the problem in Canada is divided between Canada and the US. Mr. Campbell used the familiar Canadian figures that show both countries contributing about half of the acid deposition in Canada.

Governor Sununu warned of the dangers of a lack of balance in the relative contributions of the two countries to a solution of the problem. In response to Clark's comment that acid rain was a very serious environmental problem, Governor Sununu said this was not the point; rather, he said, we face a serious political question due to the very heavy costs involved if we are to deal with the acid rain problem, compared with what Canada is spending. Economics, politics, and trade issues are all involved here. Ambassador Burney took exception, noting that Canada's contribution to the clean up was commensurate with Canada's contribution to the problem. Mr. Hartt said that we should begin to negotiate soon; the longer we wait, the more difficult it will be. Governor Sununu again pointed to the politics of the issue and its great sensitivity in the US.

At this point, the discussion adjourned and the group went to 24 Sussex for lunch.

Thomas M. T. Niles
Ambassador

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
15c. Memcon	President's Meeting with Prime Minister Mulroney, 24 Sussex, Ottawa (3 pp.)	2/10/89	(b)(1)	C

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: National Security Council
Series: Blackwill, Robert D., Files
Subseries: Chronological Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: June 1989 [3]

Document Partially Declassified
 (Copy of Document Follows)
 By DL (NLGB) on 6/10/11

Date Closed:	6/3/2011	OA/ID Number:	30545
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2011-0298-F	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:		Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:	2000-0429-F(3)	MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:	Released in Part	MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:	11/14/2007	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]
 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.

(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]
 (b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of
 personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
 (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



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Embassy of the United States of America

February 10, 1989

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

Subject: President's Luncheon Meeting with Prime Minister Mulroney

Place: 24 Sussex, Ottawa

Participants: Canadian Side

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney
Secretary of State for External Affairs Joe Clark
Chief of Staff to the Prime Minister Stanley Hartt
Ambassador Derek Burney
External Affairs Under Secretary James Taylor
External Affairs Assistant Deputy Minister (US Affairs)
Donald Campbell

U.S. Side

The President
Secretary James A. Baker, III
Ambassador Thomas M. T. Niles
Chief of Staff to the President John Sununu
General Brent Scowcroft, National Security Advisor
Ambassador Rozanne Ridgway, Assistant Secretary of
State for European and Canadian Affairs

The Prime Minister asked President Bush how President Reagan was doing. The President said he had spoken several times with his predecessor, who was adjusting well to private life and seemed happy in California.

The Prime Minister asked what our reaction was to former Prime Minister Michael Manley's victory in the Jamaican election. The President said that he would obviously have to meet with Manley at some point, and he added that he hoped Manley was sincere in his statements that he did not plan to run an anti-American and strictly socialist government. The Prime Minister again raised the question of Cuba, to which the President said he had detected no signals of any change in Cuba. Castro had permitted the visit of a UN human rights team, but Cuba was way behind the Soviet Union in reform. Moreover, Cuba remained a strategic concern to the United States. Secretary Baker said that one good question might be where the 50,000 Cubans will go when they leave Angola.

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The President recalled that he had met Manley last year and had found him bright and engaging.

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-2-

(b)(1) and the President said that in general the Jamaicans had been helpful although the problem remained serious. Continuing, the Prime Minister asked about the role of the U.S. military in the anti-drug effort. The President said that this would be largely limited to surveillance. In one case, Bolivia, we had sent military forces to assist the local government in its anti-drug efforts, but this was very much an exception. We had to be very sensitive to sovereignty concerns, the President added.

Continuing on the drug issue, the President recalled a recent meeting with San Francisco 49er Coach Walsh, who had expressed his grave concern over the impact of the drug problem, particularly in the black community. The President said the problem was extremely severe. He noted that Johnson and Johnson CEO Jim Burke was undertaking a major program to quadruple (to over \$1 billion annually) the amount of pro bono anti-drug ads in the media. The President noted that he had had a very useful meeting prior to his inauguration with Mexican President Salinas de Gortari, at which the drug problem had been a major subject of discussion. Salinas had seemed willing to cooperate with us, but it was difficult to believe that he would help on matters such as prosecuting the murderers of DEA agent Camarena.

On the Free Trade Agreement, it was noted that Ambassador Hills and Minister Crosbie would be discussing the timing of the first formal meeting of the Joint Commission. Ambassador Niles noted that March 13 had been selected as the date for that meeting.

The conversation then turned to Europe and 1992, which the President said was a major issue. He noted that Mrs. Thatcher had concerns on this point and asked whether it was likely to be smooth sailing for the Europeans. Secretary Baker said that he was very worried about 1992 and suggested that the United States and Canada needed to find some way to get their views into the process. The President asked about the role and influence of the European Parliament. Ambassador Ridgway noted that strengthening the European Parliament had been part of the "single European act" adopted in 1985 that also established the goal of a single market in 1992. The Parliament was becoming more and more influential, and serious politicians, Giscard d'Estaing for example, were running for membership. Parliament would soon acquire the right to approve the EC budget.

Continuing, Ambassador Ridgway stressed that we need an improved dialogue with the EC. We have found that in new industries such as electronics, we have fewer problems in working out acceptable common standards. The problems arise, she said, in the more traditional industries such as heavy machinery. Governor Sununu asked whether the fact of creating a true common market of the 12 countries might be such a benefit as to outweigh the negative

(b)(1) Secretary Baker said that this would be a European decision to drive us out of the market, in a sense deciding to solve their problems at our expense.

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-3-

The Prime Minister said he had twice visited Brussels to see EC President Delors and planned to do so again. (b)(1)

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(b)(1)

The President recalled that he and General Scrowcroft had recently met with the Swiss Ambassador to the United States who had expressed strong concern about the EC and 1992.

(b)(1)

(b)(1)

The President asked whether there was any chance that the EC would fail in its 1992 program. (b)(1)

(b)(1)

(b)(1)

Secretary Baker

said he thought this could be very useful, provided it was at the very top level to the member countries. (b)(1)

(b)(1)

The Prime Minister asked Ambassador Ridgway what our assessment was of the outlook for 1992 in terms of the ambitious work program. Ambassador Ridgway said that we anticipate continued progress, although we did not believe the Europeans would succeed in agreeing on all 300 new regulations. She said that we need to be tough with our European Allies and to make clear our concerns about the impact of 1992 on the defense relationship. (b)(1)

(b)(1)

Thomas M. T. Niles
Ambassador

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