

## New Year's Message to the People of the Soviet Union

January 1, 1991

It's a great pleasure to wish President and Mrs. Gorbachev and all the peoples of the Soviet Union a happy and healthy New Year. In your country and in mine, the start of a New Year is a good time to reflect on the many achievements of the past and to look ahead with hope.

This year our two countries, as well as those around the world, have much to be grateful for—first and foremost, the improved and strengthened relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. Our countries have made great progress, particularly in important political and arms control areas. And we've taken a common approach to a new challenge in the name of stability and peace. I applaud—the world applauds—the decisive action of the Soviet Union in strongly opposing Saddam Hussein's brutal aggression in the Gulf.

But just as important as these new areas of cooperation between our two nations are the increased contacts between the Americans and Soviet peoples. Tens of thousands of Soviets have had contact with Americans now, and the numbers are growing. Barbara and I are thrilled to see our two peoples meeting and getting to know one another

as friendly neighbors.

On this New Year's Day, as you celebrate with your friends and family, I also want to applaud the Soviet Union for the important steps you've taken in building a new society, for the determination with which you are pressing forward with difficult political and economic reforms. It's an arduous journey, but one well worth making, for it is a path that leads to a brighter future for your nation.

The American people look with hope to the year ahead. Our two nations have set out on a new course, making a better life for both our peoples and a better world of peace and understanding. On behalf of the American people, I wish President Gorbachev and all the wonderful people of the Soviet Union a happy, prosperous New Year.

*Note: This message was recorded on December 19, 1990, in Room 459 of the Old Executive Office Building. It was televised in the Soviet Union on January 1. In his message, President Bush referred to President Saddam Hussein of Iraq. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this message.*

## Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on the Deployment of North Atlantic Treaty Organization Forces to Turkey

January 2, 1991

NATO decided today, at a meeting of its Defense Planning Committee, to deploy the air component of the Allied Command Europe Mobile Force to Turkey. Turkey asked the alliance for this help in order to deter the threat posed by Iraq and demonstrate NATO's solidarity with Turkey in this crisis. The NATO unit that will go to

Turkey includes squadrons of aircraft from Germany, Italy, and Belgium. This alliance move is significant in three respects: First, the Allied Command Europe Mobile Force has never before been deployed in a crisis to defend an ally. Second, the decision demonstrates the alliance's support for the coalition effort and Turkey's part in it against

Saddam Hussein. Third, the deployment confirms the importance and effectiveness of the alliance in the post-cold-war era.

*Note: This statement referred to President Saddam Hussein of Iraq.*

## Appointment of Katherine L. Super as Deputy Assistant to the President for Appointments and Scheduling

*January 2, 1991*

The President today announced that he has appointed Katherine L. Super as Deputy Assistant to the President for Appointments and Scheduling at the White House. This appointment was effective December 21, 1990. She would succeed Joseph W. Hagin.

Since 1989 Ms. Super has served as Deputy Director of Presidential Appointments and Scheduling at the White House. Prior to this, Ms. Super served as a program and policy analyst at the U.S. Information Agency, 1983–1989, and as a special assistant in the Office of the Director, 1982–1983. In addition, Ms. Super served as Executive Assistant to the Chief of Staff at the White House, 1982; Acting Chairman and Executive Assistant at the Council on Environmental Quality, 1981; special assistant to the Acting Administrator and Director of the Office of Public Affairs at the Environmental Protection Agency, 1981. In 1980, Ms. Super served as national director of

scheduling for the Bush family, Reagan-Bush '80; as staff director for the Bush family at the Bush for President Committee, 1979–1980; and as assistant director of surrogate scheduling for the President Ford Re-election Committee, 1975–1976. In addition, Ms. Super served at the Republican National Committee in several capacities from 1971 to 1975: administrative assistant to the cochairman, administrative assistant to the chairman, assistant to the chairman, and director of the White House liaison office. Ms. Super also served as a member of the board and vice president of the National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia, 1970–1971.

Ms. Super graduated from Marymount University (B.B.A., 1988). She was born June 1, 1945, in South Pasadena, CA. She is married, has two children, and resides in Great Falls, VA.

## Notice of the Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Libya

*January 2, 1991*

On January 7, 1986, by Executive Order No. 12543, President Reagan declared a national emergency to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States constituted by the actions and policies of the Government of Libya. On January 8, 1986, by Executive Order No. 12544, the President took additional measures to block Libyan assets in the United States.

The President transmitted a notice continuing this emergency to the Congress and the *Federal Register* in 1986, 1987, 1988, and 1989. Because the Government of Libya has continued its actions and policies in support of international terrorism, the national emergency declared on January 7, 1986, and the measures adopted on January 7 and January 8, 1986, to deal with that emergency, must continue in effect beyond January