

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

7, 1991. Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing the national emergency with respect to Libya. This notice shall be published in the *Federal Register* and transmitted to the Congress.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
January 2, 1991.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register,
9:27 a.m., January 3, 1991]

Note: The notice was printed in the "Federal Register" of January 4.

Letter to Congressional Leaders on the Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Libya

January 2, 1991

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice, stating that the Libyan emergency is to continue in effect beyond January 7, 1991, to the *Federal Register* for publication.

The crisis between the United States and Libya that led to the declaration on January 7, 1986, of a national emergency has not been resolved. The Government of Libya continues to use and support international

terrorism, in violation of international law and minimum standards of human behavior. Such Libyan actions and policies pose a continuing unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and vital foreign policy interests of the United States. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to maintain in force the broad authorities necessary to apply economic pressure to the Government of Libya to reduce its ability to support international terrorism.

Sincerely,

GEORGE BUSH

Note: Identical letters were sent to Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Dan Quayle, President of the Senate.

Statement on a Proposed Meeting Between Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz of Iraq and Secretary of State James A. Baker III

January 3, 1991

More than 1 month ago, on November 30, I proposed that Iraqi Foreign Minister 'Aziz travel to Washington to meet with me late in the week of December 10, to be followed shortly thereafter by a trip to Baghdad by Secretary of State James Baker. I did so "to go the extra mile for peace" and to demonstrate our commitment to all aspects of U.N. Security Council Resolution

678, including its "pause for goodwill," designed to give Iraq one final opportunity to withdraw unconditionally from Kuwait on or before January 15.

While I offered 15 days during which Secretary Baker was prepared to travel to Baghdad, including Christmas, Saddam Hussein showed himself to be more interested in manipulating my offer to his advantage