

Message to the Congress Transmitting a Report on Aeronautics and Space Activities During 1988

January 31, 1991

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit this report on the Nation's progress in aeronautics and space during calendar year 1988, as required under section 206 of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2476). Not only do aeronautics and space activities cut across many sectors of our Federal Government as represented in this report, but the results of this ongoing research and development affect the Nation as a whole. This report details the accomplishments of the 14 contributing departments and agencies, with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and the Department of Defense the major contributors.

In 1988 we were proud to return to successful spaceflight with the launch of two space shuttle flights and the additional successful launch of six unpiloted expendable launch vehicles, putting in orbit a wide variety of space tracking, science, navigational, weather, and defense satellites. In addition, many other kinds of achievements highlighted the year. Global climate change and ozone depletion were intensely studied. The world's fastest supercomputer was installed, permitting solutions to aerodynamic problems far too complex to be handled by previous computers. The Department of Defense completed delivery of all 100 B-1B bombers and saw the rollout of the first B-2 Stealth bomber. Progress was made at the Federal Aviation Administration in the modernization of air navigation and air

traffic control and many safety research projects, including new ways of reducing aviation problems caused by adverse weather. Spin-offs, or benefits to the Nation resulting from practical applications of space technology, have resulted in an estimated \$27 billion from contributions to sales or savings since 1978. It should not be overlooked that U.S. aeronautical products are one of the principal positive contributors to the U.S. balance of trade. Significant developments in technology applications included a cooperative effort to use space technology to improve the sight of persons with impaired vision and a joint project to improve laboratory identification and monitoring of cancer cells. These are just a few of the many accomplishments our fiscal year 1988 \$26.6 billion space budget and \$7 billion aeronautics budget have produced.

In 1988 we reaffirmed our commitment to the exploration and use of space in support of our national well-being. Our mission to provide leadership in critical areas of space activities in an increasingly competitive international environment urges us to build on the great achievements of those who have gone before and continue with the extraordinary aeronautical and space achievements that this Nation has so capably demonstrated.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
January 31, 1991.

Message to the Congress Submitting a Report on the International Space Year

January 31, 1991

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to submit the attached report on plans and programs for the International Space Year (ISY) in 1992, prepared

by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in response to Senate Joint Resolution 75 (Public Law 101-339, July 31, 1990). The report shows considerable

progress since the ISY was first proposed by the Congress in 1985 and advanced internationally by NASA at President Reagan's direction.

The report indicates a broad acceptance for the ISY that confirms the original intent and expectations of the Congress. The ISY celebrates a new age that inspires a unifying perspective on Earth as we continue to push back the frontiers of space. I invite the American people to develop activities for 1992 that foster the ISY's global perspective.

The ISY will place important emphasis on education. The language of science and the perspective of space are both global in scope. They will be united during the ISY in many science education programs in which challenging subjects such as astronomy, geology, physics, and chemistry will draw on the universal appeal of space science and exploration. Similarly, other public education activities ranging from television programs to expositions will carry the ISY's universal message to the widest

possible audience.

I invite the leaders of all the nations of the world to join me in endorsing and actively supporting the International Space Year in 1992. In particular, I urge their continued support for the Space Agency Forum on the ISY (SAFISY), whose membership includes 28 space agencies plus eight affiliated international organizations, including the United Nations. The SAFISY has adopted Mission To Planet Earth as the central ISY theme and is also supporting ISY activities concerning human exploration, education, benefits for developing nations, and space science. I look forward to continued progress in those areas as the ISY approaches.

The ISY will promote worldwide recognition of a new era of global cooperation in space. Everyone can and should join in its celebration.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
January 31, 1991.

Nomination of Charles R. Baquet III To Be United States Ambassador to Djibouti

January 31, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate Charles R. Baquet III, of Maryland, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Djibouti. He would succeed Robert South Barrett IV.

Currently Mr. Baquet serves as consul general at the U.S. consulate general in Cape Town, South Africa, 1988–1991. Prior to this he attended the senior seminar at the Foreign Service Institute in Washington, DC, 1987–1988. In addition he has served as Director of the Regional Management Center at the U.S. Embassy in Paris, France, 1983–1987; Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Operations of the Bureau of Administration at the Department of State, 1979–1983; special assistant to the Assistant Secretary for Administration at the

Department of State, 1978–1979; Counselor for Administrative Affairs in Beirut, Lebanon, 1976–1978; and as general service officer at the U.S. consulate general in Hong Kong, 1975–1976. He has served at the Department of State for the Bureau of Administration as an administrative officer, 1971–1975, and general services officer for building management, 1971. He has also served as a consular officer in Paris, France, 1969. He entered the Foreign Service in 1968.

Mr. Baquet graduated from the University of Xavier (B.A., 1963) and the Maxwell School of Government at Syracuse University (M.P.A., 1975). He was born December 24, 1941, in New Orleans, LA. Mr. Baquet is married and currently resides in Cape Town, South Africa.