

Mar. 31 / Administration of George Bush, 1992

shipping documents, having knowledge of the diversion, and failing to report the diversion to authorities.

- On February 18, 1992, the Department of Commerce charged L.A. Gear, Inc., an athletic footwear manufacturer, with 46 violations of the antiboycott provisions of the Export Administration Act and Regulations. The Department alleged that, in July 1987 and January 1990, the company complied with boycott requests from a Middle Eastern customer, resulting in antiboycott violations including knowingly agreeing to refuse to do business with other persons in response to a boycott-based requirement, furnishing prohibited boycott-related information, and failure to report receipt of boycott-related requests.

5. The expenses incurred by the Federal Government in the 6-month period from October 1, 1991, to March 31, 1992, that are directly attributable to the exercise of

authorities conferred by the declaration of a national emergency with respect to export controls were largely centered in the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Export Administration. Expenditures by the Department of Commerce are anticipated to be \$20,254,000, most of which represents wage and salary costs for Federal personnel.

6. The unrestricted access of foreign parties to U.S. goods, technology, and technical data, and the existence of certain boycott practices of foreign nations, in light of the expiration of the Export Administration Act of 1979, continue to constitute an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States. I shall continue to exercise the powers at my disposal to retain the export control system, including the antiboycott provisions, and will continue to report periodically to the Congress.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
March 31, 1992.

Message to the Congress Transmitting Occupational Safety and Health Reports

March 31, 1992

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with section 26 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-596; 29 U.S.C. 675), I transmit herewith the 1989 annual reports on activities of the Department of Labor, the Department of Health and Human

Services, and the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
March 31, 1992.

Nomination of Thomas C. Richards To Be Federal Aviation Administrator

March 31, 1992

The President today announced his intention to nominate Thomas C. Richards, of Texas, to be Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration. He would succeed James B. Busey IV.

Since retiring from the Air Force in 1990, General Richards has served as a corporate consultant in Bryan, TX. In June 1990, General Richards was appointed by President Bush to serve as a member of the Commis-

sion on Aviation Safety and Security. Prior to this, General Richards, a four-star general in the U.S. Air Force, served as Deputy Commander in Chief for the Headquarters of the U.S. European Command in West Germany, 1986–1990. He was Commander of Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base in Montgomery, AL; Vice Commander of the 8th Air Force, 1984–1985; Commander of Keesler Technical Training Center in Biloxi, MS, 1982–1984; Chairman of the U.S. Air Force Recruiting Service, Randolph Air

Force Base, TX, 1981–1982; and Commandant of Cadets of the U.S. Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs, CO, 1978–1981.

General Richards graduated from Virginia Polytechnic Institute (B.S., 1956) and Shippensburg State College (M.A., 1973). He served in the U.S. Air Force, 1956–1990. General Richards was born February 13, 1930, in San Diego, CA. He is married, has three children, and resides in Bryan, TX.

Nomination of Wade F. Horn To Be a Deputy Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy

March 31, 1992

The President today announced his intention to nominate Wade F. Horn, of Maryland, to be Deputy Director for Demand Reduction for the Office of National Drug Control Policy. He would succeed Herbert D. Kleber.

Dr. Horn is currently Commissioner of the Administration for Children, Youth and Families and Chief of the Children's Bureau at the Department of Health and Human Services in Washington, DC. He has also served as a member of the National Commission on Children. From 1988 to 1989, he was a member of the Presidential transition team in the office of the President-elect; and a member of the health care advisory/research group for George Bush for President campaign, 1987–1988. From 1986 to 1989, he served in various capacities: director of outpatient psychological services for the department of psychiatry at the Chil-

dren's Hospital National Medical Center; vice chairperson for the department of pediatric psychology at the Children's Hospital National Medical Center; and an associate professor of psychiatry and behavioral sciences and of child health and development at the George Washington University School of Medicine. He has also served as assistant professor of the department of psychology at Michigan State University, 1982–1986; and associate director of Michigan State University's psychological clinic and director of the pediatric psychology specialty clinic, 1984–1986.

Dr. Horn graduated from the American University (B.A., 1975) and Southern Illinois University (M.A., 1978; Ph.D., 1981). He was born December 3, 1954, in Coral Gables, FL. He is married, has two children, and resides in Gaithersburg, MD.

Message to the Congress on Trade With Hungary and Czechoslovakia

March 31, 1992

To the Congress of the United States:

In June 1991 I determined and reported to the Congress that Hungary continues to meet the emigration criteria of the Jackson-

Vanik amendment to, and section 409 of, the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2432 and 2439). In October 1991 I determined and reported to the Congress that Czechoslova-