

ry Council on Unemployment Compensation to study and make recommendations on permanent unemployment compensation reforms by February 1, 1993.

As previously announced, workers who are unemployed as a result of the disturbances in Los Angeles and who may not qualify for standard unemployment benefits will be receiving unemployment benefits

through the Disaster Unemployment Assistance Program.

The President stated, "I urge the Congress to join us in setting aside partisan politics and moving expeditiously to pass this extension so that unemployed workers will know they can count on these benefits as the economy begins to recover."

### Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on the President's Meeting With Prime Minister Patrick Manning of Trinidad and Tobago

*May 12, 1992*

The President met this afternoon with Prime Minister Patrick Manning of Trinidad and Tobago. The President congratulated him on his plans to further liberalize Trinidad and Tobago's economy by removing import restrictions and promoting privatization. He praised Prime Minister Manning's

coordinated counternarcotics strategy and thanked him for his quick action in addressing the drug problem. The Prime Minister expressed his appreciation to the President for the support of the United States and reaffirmed his commitment to economic reforms and a strong counternarcotics effort.

### Nomination of Marilyn McAfee To Be United States Ambassador to Guatemala

*May 12, 1992*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Marilyn McAfee, of Florida, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Guatemala. She would succeed Thomas F. Stroock.

Since 1989, Ms. McAfee has served as Deputy Chief of Mission at the U.S. Embassy in La Paz, Bolivia. Prior to this, she

served as Counselor of Public Affairs at the U.S. Embassy in Santiago, Chile, 1986-89; and in Caracas, Venezuela, 1983-86.

Ms. McAfee graduated from the University of Pennsylvania (B.A., 1961) and Johns Hopkins University (M.A.T., 1962). She was born January 23, 1940, in Portsmouth, NH. Ms. McAfee resides in Jacksonville, FL.

### Nomination of Robert F. Goodwin To Be United States Ambassador to New Zealand and Western Samoa

*May 12, 1992*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Robert F. Goodwin, of Maryland, to be Ambassador to New Zealand

and to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Ambassador to Western Samoa. He would succeed Della M.

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Newman.

From 1977 to 1991, Mr. Goodwin served as staff vice president and director of governmental affairs at the Meredith Corp. in Washington, DC. In addition, he has served as a U.S. Commissioner on the International Joint Commission, United States and Can-

ada, 1990 to present.

Mr. Goodwin graduated from Northwestern University (B.S., 1958). He was born August 11, 1936, in Des Moines, IA. Mr. Goodwin served in the U.S. Air Force Reserves, 1959–65. He is married, has three children, and resides in Bethesda, MD.

## Nomination of David J. Dunford To Be United States Ambassador to Oman

*May 12, 1992*

The President today announced his intention to nominate David J. Dunford, of Arizona, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Sultanate of Oman. He would succeed Richard Wood Boehm.

Since 1988, Mr. Dunford has served as Deputy Chief of Mission at the U.S. Embassy in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Prior to this, he served as Office Director of the Office

of Egyptian Affairs at the Bureau of Near East and South Asian Affairs at the Department of State, 1984–87.

Mr. Dunford graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (B.S., 1964) and Stanford University (M.A., 1965; M.A., 1976). He was born February 24, 1943, in Glen Ridge, NJ. Mr. Dunford is married, has two children, and resides in Tucson, AZ.

## Remarks at the Arrival Ceremony for President Patricio Aylwin of Chile

*May 13, 1992*

Friends of Chile and the United States and ladies and gentlemen. President Aylwin, I'm honored to welcome you to the White House, an opportunity not only to exchange views but to return that wonderfully warm hospitality that I received in Chile.

Mr. President, you once described Chile's success in this way: "The reflection of a mature country that knows what it wants and is able to achieve it by means of the democratic process."

Well, that maturity has been hard won; Americans shared your pain during some dark days in Chile when democracy was a fading dream and peace a faded hope. But it has been won. Today, your government serves its people and serves as a model to others. The same may be said of your leadership. Since taking office, you have revived

Chilean democracy. In 1913, Teddy Roosevelt visited Chile and spoke of a "democratic experiment on a far vaster scale than has ever been attempted anywhere else in the world." Next month, your people will salute that experiment through Chile's first local elections in 20 years.

And democracy has also spurred your economy. Chile has married a free people with free markets, a union that has resulted in faster economic growth than any other economy in Latin America over the last decade. A successful conclusion to the Uruguay round of GATT will enhance that trend. Already, your trade barriers are falling, your exports rising. As a member of the Cairns Group, you've led the way against agricultural subsidies and protectionism. The United States and Chile are two of the