

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):  
2009-0166-S

FOIA Number:  
2009-0166-S

# FOIA MARKER

**This is not a textual record. This is used as an  
administrative marker by the George Bush Presidential  
Library Staff.**

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**Record Group/Collection:** George H.W. Bush Presidential Records  
**Collection/Office of Origin:** Office of the President  
**Series:** Daily Files  
**Subseries:**

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**OA/ID Number:** 90556  
**Folder ID Number:** 90556-003

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**Folder Title:**  
Tuesday, August 7, 1990

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| Stack: | Row: | Section: | Shelf: | Position: |
|--------|------|----------|--------|-----------|
| V      | 12   | 12       | 2      | 1         |

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## Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet (George Bush Library)

| Doc. No. / Type | Subject/Title                                                                                               | Date       | Restriction       | Classification |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 01. Schedule    | Schedule of the President [redaction] (1 pp.)                                                               | 08/07/90   | (b)(3)            |                |
| 02a. Log        | White House Telephone Log [Signal Switchboard] [redaction of personal information] (2 pp.)                  | 08/07/90   | (b)(6)            |                |
| 02b. Log        | White House Telephone Log [President Bush] [redaction of personal information] (4 pp.)                      | 08/07/90   | (b)(6)            |                |
| 03. Notes       | Handwritten notes of discussion with Hassan, 12:55 (2 pp.)                                                  | 08/07/90   | (b)(1)            |                |
| 04. Notes       | Handwritten notes of discussion with Mulroney, 12 Noon (2 pp.)                                              | 08/07/90   | (b)(1)            |                |
| 05. Note        | Handwritten notes of Presidential Phone call with Roger Ailes [double-sided] (1 pp.)                        | 8/7/80[90] | (b)(1)            |                |
| 06a. Note       | Handwritten notes of Presidential Phone call with President Saleh of Yemin [last page double-sided] (7 pp.) | 08/07/90   | (b)(1)            |                |
| 06b. Note       | To General (1 pp.)                                                                                          | n.d.       | <del>(b)(1)</del> |                |
| 07. Note        | From President Bush to Brent [Scowcroft]/J.S. [John Sununu] (1 pp.)                                         | 08/07/[90] | (b)(1)            |                |
| 08. Note        | Handwritten notes of Presidential Phone call with J.A.B. [James A. Baker, III] (1 pp.)                      | 08/07/90   | (b)(1)            |                |

Page 1 of 2

**Collection:**

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records

**Office:** Office of the President

**Series:** Daily Files

**Subseries:**

**WHORM Cat.:**

**File Location:** Tuesday, August 7, 1990

**Pinksheet Number:** dw1780

**OA/ID Number:** 90556-003

**Date Closed:** 8/23/2010

**FOIA/Sys Case #:** 2009-0166-S

**Re-review Case #:**

**P-2/P-5 Review Case #:**

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

| Doc. No. / Type     | Subject/Title                                                                                                              | Date       | Restriction | Classification |
|---------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------|----------------|
| 09. Note            | Handwritten notes Presidential Phone call with Dick Cheney (2 pp.)                                                         | 08/07/90   | (b)(1)      |                |
| 10. Note            | Handwritten notes of Presidential Phone call with President Mubarak (1 pp.)                                                | 08/07/[90] | (b)(1)      |                |
| 11a. Note           | To President Bush Re: Attached Talking Points [Handwritten notes of telephone call] (1 pp.)                                | 08/06/90   | (b)(1)      |                |
| 11b. Note           | Handwritten notes of Presidential Phone call with Mitterand (1 pp.)                                                        | 08/06/90   | (b)(1)      |                |
| 11c. Talking Points | Points to be Made in Call to President Mitterrand [one page double-sided with Handwritten notes of telephone call] (3 pp.) | n.d.       | (b)(1)      | S              |

Page 2 of 2

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**File Location:** Tuesday, August 7, 1990

**Pinksheet Number:** dw1780  
**OA/ID Number:** 90556-003  
**Date Closed:** 8/23/2010  
**FOIA/Sys Case #:** 2009-0166-S  
**Re-review Case #:**  
**P-2/P-5 Review Case #:**

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

| Document No.<br>and Type | Subject/Title of Document                     | Date     | Restriction | Class. |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|----------|-------------|--------|
| 01. Schedule             | Schedule of the President [redaction] (1 pp.) | 08/07/90 | (b)(3)      |        |

**Collection:**

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records

**Office:** Office of the President

**Series:** Daily Files

**Subseries:**

**WHORM Cat.:**

**File Location:** Tuesday, August 7, 1990

**Date Closed:** 8/23/2010

**OA/ID Number:** 90556-003

**FOIA/SYS Case #:** 2009-0166-S

**Appeal Case #:**

**Re-review Case #:**

**Appeal Disposition:**

**P-2/P-5 Review Case #:**

**Disposition Date:**

**AR Case #:**

**MR Case #:**

**AR Disposition:**

**MR Disposition:**

**AR Disposition Date:**

**MR Disposition Date:**

### RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]  
P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]  
P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]  
P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]  
P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]  
P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]  
(b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]  
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(b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]  
(b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]  
(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information



## SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

Tuesday, August 7, 1990

|                      |                                                                                                                                                                       |                           |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 8:00 am<br>(15 min)  | <u>Intelligence Briefing</u><br>(Scowcroft/Sununu)                                                                                                                    | Oval Office               |
| 8:15 am<br>(30 min)  | <u>National Security Briefing</u><br>(Scowcroft/Sununu)                                                                                                               | Oval Office               |
| 8:45 am<br>(30 min)  | <u>Meeting with Governor Sununu</u>                                                                                                                                   | Oval Office               |
| 9:15 am<br>(45 min)  | <u>Administrative Time</u>                                                                                                                                            | Oval Office               |
| 10:00 am<br>(60 min) | <i>2 WAVES</i><br><u>Cabinet Meeting</u><br>(Holiday)                                                                                                                 | Cabinet Room<br>(TAB A)   |
| 11:00 am<br>(15 min) | <u>Personal Staff Time</u>                                                                                                                                            | Oval Office               |
| 11:15 am             | The President departs for<br>Langley, Virginia for CIA<br>Operations Center Tour, Brief-<br>ings and Working Luncheon<br>(Scowcroft) (Distributed Separately & TAB B) | South Lawn                |
| 2:15 pm              | <u>Arrives White House</u>                                                                                                                                            | South Lawn                |
| 2:30 pm<br>(90 min)  | <u>Presentation of Diplomatic<br/>Credentials</u><br>(Scowcroft)                                                                                                      | Oval Office<br>(TAB C)    |
| 4:00 pm<br>(60 min)  | <i>STILLS</i><br><u>Meeting with Arab Americans</u><br>(Demarest)                                                                                                     | Roosevelt Room<br>(TAB D) |
| 5:00 pm<br>(30 min)  | <u>Meeting with Governor Sununu</u>                                                                                                                                   | Oval Office               |

UNP 08/06/90  
6:00 pm

0741 POTUS IN OVAL 0758 ADD SCOWCROFT 0801 ADD SUNUNU  
0804 ADD DCI (b)(3) 0832 DCI, (b)(3) OUT  
0833 ADD FITZWATER 0845 FITZWATER OUT  
0907 ADD HAASS 0910 HAASS OUT 0919 SCOWCROFT OUT  
0922 ADD SCOWCROFT 1003 SCOWCROFT OUT 1013 ADD SCOWCROFT  
1015 ADD BAKER 1024 BAKER, SUNUNU, SCOWCROFT OUT  
1026 POTUS TO CABINET ROOM 1115 POTUS TO OVAL  
1117 POTUS TO SOUTH GROUNDS (SEE SEPARATE SCHEDULE)  
1350 POTUS IN OVAL / ADD SUNUNU, SCOWCROFT, HAASS  
1412 SCOWCROFT, SUNUNU, HAASS OUT  
1422 GRAY IN 1425 GRAY OUT 1426 ADD SCOWCROFT  
1433 TATANENE ET AL IN 1443 ALL OUT 1445 PALAZIO ET AL  
1455 ALL OUT 1456 AL-MOUALEM ET AL IN  
1510 ALL OUT 1512 HYDE ET AL IN 1522 ALL OUT  
1524 MODESTE ET AL IN 1534 ALL OUT 1536 DZIEWANDOWSKI  
ET AL IN  
1546 ALL OUT 1550 FACIO ET AL IN 1559 ALL OUT  
EXCEPT SCOWCROFT  
1610 ADD HAASS 1612 POTUS TO ROOSEVELT ROOM  
1701 POTUS IN OVAL 1704 ADD SUNUNU  
1725 ADD SCOWCROFT 1747 SCOWCROFT, FITZWATER OUT  
1750 SUNUNU OUT 1755 ADD SUNUNU, MCCLURE  
FITZWATER  
1757 MCCLURE OUT 1800 SUNUNU, FITZWATER OUT  
1810 ADD SUNUNU 1812 SUNUNU OUT  
1825 ADD SCOWCROFT 1830 SCOWCROFT OUT  
1856 POTUS TO RESIDENCE

# PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMENTS

LOCATION Washington, D.C.

DATE 7 August 1990

| TIME | MOVEMENTS                                       |
|------|-------------------------------------------------|
| 0741 | South Grounds                                   |
| 0742 | Oval Office                                     |
| 1030 | Cabinet Room                                    |
| 1117 | Oval Office                                     |
| 1119 | South Grounds                                   |
| 1120 | Depart South Grounds via Motorcade              |
| 1137 | Arrive CIA Operations Center, Langley, Virginia |
| 1335 | Depart CIA Operations Center, Langley, Virginia |
|      | via Motorcade                                   |
| 1349 | Arrive South Grounds                            |
| 1350 | Oval Office                                     |
| 1612 | Roosevelt Room                                  |
| 1702 | Oval Office                                     |
| 1858 | Residence                                       |
|      |                                                 |
|      |                                                 |
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# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

| Document No.<br>and Type | Subject/Title of Document                                                                  | Date     | Restriction | Class. |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------|--------|
| 02a. Log                 | White House Telephone Log [Signal Switchboard] [redaction of personal information] (2 pp.) | 08/07/90 | (b)(6)      |        |

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**Subseries:**  
**WHORM Cat.:**  
**File Location:** Tuesday, August 7, 1990

|                                     |                                |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>Date Closed:</b> 8/23/2010       | <b>OA/ID Number:</b> 90556-003 |
| <b>FOIA/SYS Case #:</b> 2009-0166-S | <b>Appeal Case #:</b>          |
| <b>Re-review Case #:</b>            | <b>Appeal Disposition:</b>     |
| <b>P-2/P-5 Review Case #:</b>       | <b>Disposition Date:</b>       |
| <b>AR Case #:</b>                   | <b>MR Case #:</b>              |
| <b>AR Disposition:</b>              | <b>MR Disposition:</b>         |
| <b>AR Disposition Date:</b>         | <b>MR Disposition Date:</b>    |

### RESTRICTION CODES

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P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]  
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PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]  
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 (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

**THE WHITE HOUSE**  
**WASHINGTON**

**TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM**  
SIGNAL SWITCHBOARD

August 7 , 19<sup>90</sup>

|                | TIME     |       | NAME                                                                                    | ACTION                                       |
|----------------|----------|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
|                | PLACED   | DISC  |                                                                                         |                                              |
| OUT            | AM       |       | Ms. Shuckran Kamal<br>(b)(6)                                                            |                                              |
| INC            | PM       |       |                                                                                         |                                              |
| OUT            | 11:29 AM |       | Senator George J. Mitchell<br>Opryland Hotel, Nashville, Tennessee<br>615-889-1000      | PRESUS Cancel<br>11:32 AM<br>via YANKEE ZULU |
| <del>INC</del> | PM       |       |                                                                                         |                                              |
| OUT            | 11:30 AM |       | Conference Call:<br>Prime Minister Brian Mulroney<br>(b)(6)                             | WCB<br>11:31 AM<br>Tlkd-ok<br>11:59 AM       |
| INC            | PM       | 12:05 |                                                                                         |                                              |
| OUT            | AM       |       | Mr. Philip D. Zelikow<br>White House Situation Room<br>White House Signal 2-2264        |                                              |
| INC            | PM       |       |                                                                                         |                                              |
| OUT            | 11:33 AM |       | Conference call:<br>King Hassan II<br>(b)(6)                                            | WCL<br>11:35 AM<br>Tlkd-ok<br>12:52 PM       |
| <del>INC</del> | PM       | 1:04  |                                                                                         |                                              |
| OUT            | AM       |       | Mr. David C. Welch<br>White House Situation Room<br>White House Signal 2-2264           |                                              |
| INC            | PM       |       |                                                                                         |                                              |
| OUT            | AM       |       | Mr. Alec Toumayan<br>Office, Washington, D.C.<br>647-2288                               |                                              |
| INC            | PM       |       |                                                                                         |                                              |
| OUT            | AM       |       | Ms. Patty Presock<br>The Oval Office<br>Secure Voice x7101                              | Tlkd-ok<br>1:44 PM<br>via YANKEE ZULU        |
| <del>INC</del> | 1:42 PM  | 1:46  |                                                                                         |                                              |
| <del>OUT</del> | AM       |       | Conference Call:<br>Secretary Richard B. Cheney<br>En route Rabat, Morocco<br>SAM 56973 | Tlkd-ok<br>1:56 PM<br>via Secure Satellite   |
| INC            | 1:55 PM  | 2:04  |                                                                                         |                                              |
| OUT            | AM       |       | General Brent Scowcroft<br>The Oval Office<br>Secure Voice x7101                        |                                              |
| INC            | PM       |       |                                                                                         |                                              |
| OUT            | AM       |       |                                                                                         |                                              |
| INC            | PM       |       |                                                                                         |                                              |

**THE WHITE HOUSE**  
**WASHINGTON**

**TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM**  
SIGNAL SWITCHBOARD

August 7, 1990

|                | TIME    |  | DISC  | NAME                                                                          | ACTION                               |
|----------------|---------|--|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
|                | PLACED  |  |       |                                                                               |                                      |
| OUT            | 2:28 AM |  | 2:54  | Conference Call:<br>President Francois Mitterrand                             | Tlkd-ok<br>2:38 AM                   |
| <del>INC</del> | PM      |  |       | (b)(6)                                                                        |                                      |
| OUT            | AM      |  |       | Ms. Condoleezza Rice                                                          |                                      |
| INC            | PM      |  |       | (b)(6)                                                                        |                                      |
| OUT            | AM      |  |       | Mr. David A. Radi<br>White House Situation Room<br>White House Signal 2-2264  |                                      |
| INC            | PM      |  |       |                                                                               |                                      |
| OUT            | AM      |  |       | Mr. Alec Toumayan                                                             |                                      |
| INC            | PM      |  |       | (b)(6)                                                                        |                                      |
| OUT            | 2:30 AM |  | 2:35  | Dr. Richard N. Haass                                                          | Tlkd-ok<br>2:31 AM                   |
| <del>INC</del> | PM      |  |       | (b)(6)                                                                        |                                      |
| OUT            | 2:55 AM |  | 3:03  | Conference Call:<br>President Mohammed Hosni Mubarak                          | Tlkd-ok<br>2:56 AM                   |
| <del>INC</del> | PM      |  |       | (b)(6)                                                                        |                                      |
| OUT            | AM      |  |       | Dr. Richard N. Haass                                                          |                                      |
| INC            | PM      |  |       | (b)(6)                                                                        |                                      |
| OUT            | AM      |  |       | Mr. David A. Radi<br>White House Situation Room<br>White House Signal 2-2264  |                                      |
| INC            | PM      |  |       |                                                                               |                                      |
| OUT            | 3:04 AM |  | 3:07  | Dr. Richard N. Haass                                                          | Tlkd-ok<br>3:05 AM                   |
| <del>INC</del> | PM      |  |       | (b)(6)                                                                        |                                      |
| <del>OUT</del> | 9:01 AM |  | 10:23 | Conference Call:<br>President Ali Abdallah Salih                              | WCB<br>9:03 AM<br>Tlkd-ok<br>9:24 AM |
| INC            | PM      |  |       | (b)(6)                                                                        |                                      |
| OUT            | AM      |  |       | Mr. David C. Welch<br>White House Situation Room<br>White House Signal 2-2264 |                                      |
| INC            | PM      |  |       |                                                                               |                                      |

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**THE WHITE HOUSE**  
**WASHINGTON**

**TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM**

AUGUST 7th, 1990

PRESIDENT BUSH

|                | TIME   |               | DISC | NAME                                                                                  | ACTION                                  |
|----------------|--------|---------------|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
|                | PLACED |               |      |                                                                                       |                                         |
| OUT            | 2:27   | AM            | 2:29 | SITUATION ROOM<br>WASHINGTON, DC<br>WHITE HOUSE ADMIN EXT. 659                        | SPOKE WITH MR.<br>DAVID RADI<br>TLKD-OK |
| <del>INC</del> |        | <del>PM</del> |      |                                                                                       |                                         |
| OUT            |        | AM            |      |                                                                                       |                                         |
| INC            |        | PM            |      |                                                                                       |                                         |
| <del>OUT</del> | 6:30   | AM            | 6:40 | MRS. BARBARA BUSH<br>(b)(6)                                                           | TLKD-OK                                 |
| <del>INC</del> |        | <del>PM</del> |      |                                                                                       |                                         |
| OUT            |        | AM            |      |                                                                                       |                                         |
| INC            |        | PM            |      |                                                                                       |                                         |
| OUT            | 7:01   | AM            | 7:02 | MRS. PATRICIA (PATTY) A. PRESOCK<br>OFC: WASHINGTON, DC<br>WHITE HOUSE ADMIN EXT. 620 | TLKD-OK                                 |
| <del>INC</del> |        | <del>PM</del> |      |                                                                                       |                                         |
| OUT            |        | AM            |      |                                                                                       |                                         |
| INC            |        | PM            |      |                                                                                       |                                         |
| OUT            | 7:04   | AM            | 7:07 | GENERAL BRENT SCOWCROFT<br>OFC: WASHINGTON, DC<br>WHITE HOUSE ADMIN EXT. 653          | TLKD-OK                                 |
| <del>INC</del> |        | <del>PM</del> |      |                                                                                       |                                         |
| OUT            |        | AM            |      |                                                                                       |                                         |
| INC            |        | PM            |      |                                                                                       |                                         |
| OUT            | 7:09   | AM            | 7:10 | GENERAL BRENT SCOWCROFT<br>OFC: WASHINGTON, DC<br>WHITE HOUSE ADMIN EXT. 653          | TLKD-OK                                 |
| <del>INC</del> |        | <del>PM</del> |      |                                                                                       |                                         |
| OUT            |        | AM            |      |                                                                                       |                                         |
| INC            |        | PM            |      |                                                                                       |                                         |
| OUT            | 7:17   | AM            | 7:32 | CONGRESSMAN THOMAS S. FOLEY<br>(b)(6)                                                 | TLKD-OK 7:26 A.M.                       |
| <del>INC</del> |        | <del>PM</del> |      |                                                                                       |                                         |

**THE WHITE HOUSE**  
**WASHINGTON**

**TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM**

PRESIDENT BUSH

AUGUST 7th

, 1990

|                | TIME           |  | DISC | NAME                                                                              | ACTION                                                       |
|----------------|----------------|--|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
|                | PLACED         |  |      |                                                                                   |                                                              |
| OUT            | 9:06 AM        |  | 9:13 | CONGRESSMAN ROBERT. H. MICHEL<br>(b)(6)                                           |                                                              |
| <del>INC</del> | <del>XPM</del> |  |      |                                                                                   | TLKD-OK 9:08 A.M.                                            |
| OUT            | AM             |  |      |                                                                                   |                                                              |
| INC            | PM             |  |      |                                                                                   |                                                              |
| OUT            | 9:14 AM        |  | 9:19 | SENATOR ROBERT J. DOLE<br>(b)(6)                                                  |                                                              |
| <del>INC</del> | <del>XPM</del> |  |      |                                                                                   | TLKD-OK 9:15 A.M.                                            |
| OUT            | AM             |  |      |                                                                                   |                                                              |
| INC            | PM             |  |      |                                                                                   |                                                              |
| OUT            | 9:22 AM        |  |      | SENATOR GEORGE J. MITCHELL<br>NASHVILLE, TN<br>615-889-1000                       | ENROUTE TO NASHVILLE<br>TN, TOLD MRS.<br>PATRICIA (PATTY) A. |
| <del>INC</del> | <del>XPM</del> |  |      |                                                                                   | PRESOCK, LW OFC                                              |
| OUT            | AM             |  |      |                                                                                   | TLKD-OK TO GENERAL<br>BRENT SCOWCROFT.                       |
| INC            | PM             |  |      |                                                                                   |                                                              |
| OUT            | AM             |  |      |                                                                                   |                                                              |
| INC            | PM             |  |      |                                                                                   |                                                              |
| <del>OUT</del> | <del>XAM</del> |  |      | SECRETARY JAMES A. BAKER III<br>OFC: WASHINGTON, DC<br>WHITE HOUSE ADMIN EXT. 420 |                                                              |
| INC            | 2:15 PM        |  | 2:19 |                                                                                   | TLKD-OK                                                      |
| OUT            | AM             |  |      |                                                                                   |                                                              |
| INC            | PM             |  |      |                                                                                   |                                                              |
| OUT            | <del>XAM</del> |  |      | SECRETARY JAMES A. BAKER III<br>OFC: WASHINGTON, DC<br>WHITE HOUSE ADMIN EXT. 420 |                                                              |
| <del>INC</del> | <del>XPM</del> |  |      |                                                                                   | TLKD-OK                                                      |
| OUT            | 4:01 PM        |  | 4:05 |                                                                                   |                                                              |
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**THE WHITE HOUSE**  
**WASHINGTON**

**TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM**

PRESIDENT BUSH

AUGUST 7th

, 19 90

|                       | TIME   |                | DISC | NAME                                                                                   | ACTION             |
|-----------------------|--------|----------------|------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
|                       | PLACED |                |      |                                                                                        |                    |
| OUT                   |        | <del>XAM</del> |      | MR. ROGER AILES<br>OFC: NEW YORK CITY, NY<br>212-685-8400                              | TLKD-OK            |
| INC<br><del>XXX</del> | 5:04   | PM             | 5:21 |                                                                                        |                    |
| OUT                   |        | AM             |      |                                                                                        |                    |
| INC                   |        | PM             |      |                                                                                        |                    |
| <del>OUT</del>        |        | <del>XAM</del> |      | SECRETARY JAMES A. BAKER III<br>OFC: WASHINGTON, DC<br>WHITE HOUSE ADMIN EXT. 420      | TLKD-OK 5:31 P.M.  |
| INC                   | 5:09   | PM             | 5:34 |                                                                                        |                    |
| OUT                   |        | AM             |      |                                                                                        |                    |
| INC                   |        | PM             |      |                                                                                        |                    |
| <del>OUT</del>        |        | <del>XAM</del> |      | MRS. NANCY ELLIS<br>(b)(6)                                                             | TLKD-OK            |
| INC                   | 5:21   | PM             | 5:26 |                                                                                        |                    |
| OUT                   |        | AM             |      |                                                                                        |                    |
| INC                   |        | PM             |      |                                                                                        |                    |
| OUT                   |        | <del>XAM</del> |      | MR. CHARLES (CHASE) G. UNTERMEYER<br>OFC: WASHINGTON, DC<br>WHITE HOUSE ADMIN EXT. 689 | TLKD-OK 6:30 P.M.  |
| INC<br><del>XXX</del> | 6:07   | PM             | 6:33 |                                                                                        |                    |
| OUT                   |        | AM             |      |                                                                                        |                    |
| INC                   |        | PM             |      |                                                                                        |                    |
| OUT                   |        | <del>XAM</del> |      | MR. DENNIS FREEMEYER<br>OFC: WASHINGTON, DC<br>WHITE HOUSE ADMIN EXT. 780              | TLKD-OK            |
| INC<br><del>XXX</del> | 6:21   | PM             | 6:22 |                                                                                        |                    |
| OUT                   |        | AM             |      |                                                                                        |                    |
| INC                   |        | PM             |      |                                                                                        |                    |
| <del>OUT</del>        |        | <del>XAM</del> |      | SENATOR RUDY BOSCHWITZ<br>(b)(6)                                                       | TLKD -OK 8:16 P.M. |
| INC                   | 8:14   | PM             | 8:18 |                                                                                        |                    |

# TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

PRESIDENT BUSH

[illegible]



# News Summary

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1990 -- 6:00 A.M. EDT EDITION

## TODAY'S HEADLINES

### INTERNATIONAL NEWS

**JORDAN SAYS BAGHDAD WILL LET FOREIGNERS LEAVE KUWAIT, IRAQ --** Jordanian officials said Iraq gave permission Tuesday for all foreigners living in Kuwait or Iraq to leave by land through Jordan. (Reuters)

**IRAQ WARNS U.S. TO THINK OF 'GRAVE' RESULTS BEFORE ATTACK --** Iraq told the U.S. Tuesday to think deeply about the "grave" consequences of any attack against it. (Reuters)

**U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL VOTES EMBARGO ON IRAQ; SADDAM SAYS SEIZURE IS PERMANENT --** The U.N. Security Council voted overwhelmingly Monday to impose a worldwide embargo on trade with Iraq and occupied Kuwait, setting the stage for a multinational confrontation with President Hussein and raising fresh concerns about the thousands of foreigners stranded in the war zone. (Washington Post)

**PENTAGON PLANS/IRAQ --** President Bush has ordered the Pentagon to put President Hussein and his chemical weapon plants on a planning list of potential targets for U.S. warplanes, defense officials said Monday. (Newsday)

**NEW KUWAITI RULERS DECLARE DINAR AT PARITY WITH IRAQ CURRENCY --** Kuwait's Iraqi-installed rulers have declared their dinar equivalent in value to the Iraqi currency in what amounts to an effective huge devaluation of the Kuwaiti currency. (Reuters)

### NETWORK NEWS (Monday Evening)

**IRAQ --** The Iraqi army has reportedly dug itself deeper into Kuwait.

**PAKISTAN --** Prime Minister Bhutto has been deposed and put under house arrest.

**S&Ls --** A federal grand jury has launched an investigation into the collapse of the Centrust S&L.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS...A-1

NATIONAL NEWS.....A-14

NETWORK NEWS.....B-1

EDITORIALS.....C-1

FOREIGN MEDIA.....C-2

## **INTERNATIONAL NEWS**

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### **JORDAN SAYS BAGHDAD WILL LET FOREIGNERS LEAVE KUWAIT, IRAQ**

**AMMAN** -- Jordanian officials said Iraq gave permission Tuesday for all foreigners living in Kuwait or Iraq to leave by land through Jordan.

"We are making preparations to receive a huge number of people. We are sending personnel to the Ruweished border crossing," one official told Reuters. (Reuters)

### **IRAQ WARNS U.S. TO THINK OF 'GRAVE' RESULTS BEFORE ATTACK**

**NICOSIA** -- Iraq told the U.S. Tuesday to think deeply about the "grave" consequences of any attack against it.

"Those who are preparing for aggression on Iraq and undermining Kuwait's revolution should reconsider several times and think deeply of the grave consequences resulting from any aggressive act," the official al-Thawra newspaper said....

"Vicious threats by American and Zionist circles and measures and flagrant acts being used as a pretext to intervene in the region and justify an aggression on Iraq will not affect Iraq's principled and nationalistic march." (Reuters)

### **U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL VOTES EMBARGO ON IRAQ; SADDAM SAYS SEIZURE IS PERMANENT**

The U.N. Security Council voted overwhelmingly Monday to impose a worldwide embargo on trade with Iraq and occupied Kuwait, setting the stage for a multinational confrontation with President Hussein and raising fresh concerns about the thousands of foreigners stranded in the war zone.

At the same time, Saddam called in the ranking U.S. diplomat in Baghdad and told him categorically that Kuwait now belongs to Iraq and there was no going back, according to Administration officials, "It's a done deal," one U.S. official said, characterizing Saddam's message.

Another official said Saddam appended a specific warning that if Saudi Arabia shuts down the Iraqi crude oil pipelines that cross the Saudi desert to a Red Sea port, Iraq will attack the kingdom. The warning further stated that if American forces intervene in the region, Iraq will "embarrass" the U.S., the official said.

Iraq girded its capital city for war by preparing evacuation plans for the 4 million people of Baghdad and issuing automatic weapons to tens of thousands of citizens and supporters, according to members of the ruling Arab Baath Socialist Party.

In Kuwait, the occupation force kept a tight grip on the capital, maintaining a news blackout and shutdown of telephone and other international communications and keeping the international airport and seaports closed. One Middle East newsletter said Kuwait's oil-export facilities were shut down.

Iraq Monday drastically cut its crude oil shipments through the Turkish pipelines.... One analyst termed the Iraqi move as a "brilliant preemption" by Saddam to put greater pressure on Saudi Arabia not to cut off his oil.

(Patrick Tyler, Washington Post, A1)

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**U.N. Security Council Approves Sweeping Trade, Military Sanctions Against Iraq**

In a rare show of unanimity, the U.N. Security Council approved sweeping trade and military sanctions against Iraq Monday. President Bush applauded the action as proof of international solidarity against the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait last week.

Bush said the sanctions will be enforced "whatever it takes" and did not rule out a military blockade of Iraqi oil outlets in the Mediterranean Sea, the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf....

At the White House, Prime Minister Thatcher said that if the sanctions were not effective, a blockade would have to be considered. Thatcher...said, "I cannot remember a time when we had the world so strongly together against an action as now."

(John Mashek, Boston Globe)

**Bush: Sanctions Now Must Be Applied In Full**

President Bush, moving more U.S. warships and top officials into play, called Monday for the "full and total implementation" of sweeping U.N. sanctions against Iraq for its invasion of Kuwait.

Beginning a dinner meeting with Prime Minister Mulroney late in the day, Bush predicted nations of the world would rally to cut off trade -- including oil purchases -- as punishment for President Hussein's aggression.

"I think you'll see a lot of countries now coming together to deny this man access to any market at all," Bush declared. The package approved by the U.N. Security Council, he added, "gives an awful lot of muscle to countries and we want to see them use it.... Certainly petroleum is considered under that definition, subject to being cut off."

(Lori Santos, UPI)

**Bush Vows He Is 'Ruling Out Nothing At All' To Punish Iraq**

President Bush, bolstered by support from the U.N. as well as NATO allies, vowed Monday he was "ruling out nothing at all," including a blockade, to punish Iraqi aggression in the Persian Gulf. But he also faced the dilemma of 28 missing Americans apparently in the hands of Iraqi troops.

According to the State Department, the Americans were rounded up by Iraqi soldiers in Kuwait and placed aboard buses for an unknown destination. Bush has stressed his concern for innocent Americans caught up in international upheaval and has said he would do whatever was necessary to protect their lives....

Bush won a substantial victory Monday afternoon when the U.N. Security Council ordered a worldwide embargo on trade with Iraq.... Yemen, the council's only Arab member, and Cuba abstained....

Turkish President Ozal, in an interview with ABC news, said, "We will obey the U.N. embargo," which could lead to a complete shutdown of Iraq's pipeline through that country to the Mediterranean.

(Janet Cawley, Chicago Tribune)

U.N./Iraq

With a U.N. Security Council vote providing the cornerstone, the White House Monday began laying the diplomatic foundation for possible military action against Iraq in response to its invasion of Kuwait. As U.S. naval forces moved close enough to the Persian Gulf to launch air strikes, President Bush called for "full and total implementation" of the strict economic and military sanctions" approved by a 13-0 vote in the Security Council, even if that meant a military blockade. "These sanctions will be enforced," Bush said....

Pentagon officials said the aircraft carrier USS Independence and its battle group of 12 ships were on station in the Arabian Sea, a position that would allow it to launch fighter planes into the Persian Gulf. The carrier Eisenhower and its battle group were in the eastern Mediterranean; the carrier Sarasota and its escort ships were leaving U.S. ports Monday and Tuesday for the Mediterranean....

Pentagon sources also disclosed that U.S. F-111 strategic bombers -- like those used in the retaliatory bombing of Libya in 1986 -- had been flown from their bases in Britain to Turkey.

(Saul Friedman & Susan Page, Newsday)

**PENTAGON PLANS/IRAQ**

President Bush has ordered the Pentagon to put President Hussein and his chemical weapon plants on a planning list of potential targets for U.S. warplanes, defense officials said Monday.

"It's in the preliminary stage," said one military planner. "We would hit Hussein the same way we did Gadhafi."

The disclosure came as U.S. Air Force F-111 strategic bombers flew from Britain to secret locations in Turkey....

According to preliminary reports, King Fahd of Saudi Arabia rejected introduction of U.S. ground forces into his country during discussions in Jiddah Monday with Secretary Cheney. But one Pentagon official said Fahd may be willing to grant landing rights for U.S. warplanes under certain restrictions. However, the official said it appeared unlikely that such American planes would be landing any time soon at two major Saudi air bases designated to handle American forces in the event of an emergency.

According to defense officials speaking on condition of anonymity, military concern about an invasion of Saudi Arabia subsided Monday and the major worry for Bush was to force Hussein out of Kuwait. "That looks like the toughest nut right now," said a Pentagon planner who stressed that the U.S. intelligence picture of the region was changing daily.

(Patrick Sloyan & Knut Royce, Newsday)

**NATO Puts Attack On Hold**

NATO leaders, prodded by President Bush, planned Monday for an air assault on Iraq to punish it for invading Kuwait but put on hold any military strike now because a diplomatic offensive seemed to be succeeding.

White House Press Secretary Fitzwater held to the policy of not discussing options or military movements but did talk in terms of a military response to President Hussein's aggression.

"This is an overt situation. His tanks are real and moving. Our response is real and moving on all fronts: diplomatic, economic, political and military," Fitzwater said.

He said Iraq threatens every country near the Persian Gulf and talked of "military possibilities."

(Frank Murray, Washington Times, A1)

**U.N. May Seek Multi-Nation Naval Force**

The Pentagon Monday presented President Bush a proposal for a multinational naval force -- including the Soviet Union -- that could be activated if the U.N. trade embargo against Iraq requires military enforcement, Administration officials said. The U.S. Navy also sent an aircraft carrier battle group steaming toward the Suez Canal and the Red Sea to augment the growing American military presence in the Middle East, Administration officials said.

Elsewhere Monday, Secretary Cheney met with senior officials in Saudi Arabia for several hours, armed with satellite reconnaissance photographs of a continuing military buildup by the Iraqis in Kuwait....

U.S. military officials are positioning two aircraft carrier groups at critical points flanking the Arabian peninsula and have proposed contingency plans for deploying substantial numbers of Air Force fighters, attack planes and bombers in the region if the Saudis and other Arab nations agree to allow the aircraft to stage operations from their airfields in the event of an Iraqi incursion.

The buildup of naval forces in the Middle East region escalated Monday as the Americans, Soviets, British and French ordered more warships into the area.

(Molly Moore, Washington Post, A1)

**Military Planners Say Naval Blockade Of Oil Best Military Option At Present**

Western military planners believe a naval blockade of key oil routes is the best initial Western military option available to enforce a U.N. embargo against Iraq and to persuade Saddam Hussein to withdraw his forces from Kuwait, according to a source familiar with developments there.

Presumably U.S., European or Canadian naval units would mount blockading patrols in the Persian Gulf, the Eastern Mediterranean and the Red Sea, the three crucial sea routes by which Iraqi and Kuwaiti oil reaches world markets. The ships would also be in a position to halt shipments of arms or other supplies headed to Iraq.... "None of the choices before the President are without risk," said the source. "A blockade is the only one that does not require the cooperation of Saudi Arabia and Turkey."

(Nicholas Horrock & Elaine Povich, Chicago Tribune)

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Naval Blockade Option Is Readied

The Pentagon's war planners Monday offered the White House the option of an unprecedented allied naval blockade of Iraq's oil trade if necessary to enforce sanctions voted by the U.N.

But even as the U.S. and allied navies drafted plans for such an operation, they said their recent experience in the Persian Gulf has not prepared them well for this more difficult task....

"Denying freedom on the high seas is a business we haven't been in for a long time," one knowledgeable naval officer said. "I don't think there's anyone around here that knows exactly how to plan it." ...

Pentagon officials have told the President that the operation would be too large for the U.S. Navy to enforce alone. That fact, sources said, underlined the importance of President Bush's meeting Monday with NATO Secretary General Woerner and with Prime Minister Thatcher, whose naval forces have cooperated with the U.S. Navy before in the gulf. (Melissa Healey, Los Angeles Times, A6)

When The Chips Are Down...

Pentagon planners Monday readied military options that the U.S. could use in a showdown with Iraq, ranging from a naval blockade to bomb strikes, according to sources.

Defense Department officials have been tightlipped about contingency plans during the crisis, but sources said they included the use of elite units such as the Army's Delta Force and the Navy's SEAL Team 6 for hostages rescue or quick-fire assaults.

The U.S., meanwhile, continued its naval buildup in the region....

"A naval blockade would work overtime," said Harlan Ullman, a Navy specialist at the CSIS. "Carriers are an extremely difficult target when they're in open water."

(Bryna Brennan, New York Daily News)

Bush Sends Baker To Turkey Amid A Diplomatic Flurry

President Bush directed Secretary Baker to fly to Turkey...as the White House warned Monday that there will be "severe economic consequences in the United States" if Iraq continues its military occupation of Kuwait....

The Pentagon has drawn up a plan to enforce the [U.N.] trade sanctions with a naval blockade that would amount to an act of war. But if it wanted to blockade, the U.S. would seek the cooperation of its European allies....

A knowledgeable Pentagon source said that while the blockade is a key military option, Washington currently favors a proposal under which hundreds of U.S. warplanes would fly to Saudi Arabian bases, from which they could threaten to delay and destroy an Iraqi advance on Saudi oilfields.

(James Gerstenzang, Los Angeles Times, A7)

**Foley Backs The Prez On Using Force**

President Bush Monday got unusual support from the normally unwarlike, Democratic-controlled Congress as he rattled a U.S. saber at Iraq.

Speaker Foley threw his weight behind the Administration's tough task, telling reporters he would support all reasonable use of military force -- including ground troops -- to stop the Iraqi aggression.

"This is a critical period," Foley said. "If Saddam Hussein is allowed to consolidate his position in Kuwait, the industrial democracies would suffer a major defeat." ...

Former national security adviser Robert McFarlane predicted that Hussein could be forced to withdraw from Kuwait by the world's economic embargo against Iraq -- but said a withdrawal might take six months.

(Lars-Erik Nelson, New York Daily News)

**U.S. WEIGHS 'DESTABILIZATION' OF IRAQ**

President Bush, a former director of the CIA, is said to be exploring covert plans to destabilize the government of Saddam Hussein.

"There have been intelligence reports that officers inside Iraq are opposed to Saddam," said Israeli terrorist expert Yossi Melman. "...If the U.S. and the West stand determined, it would give encouragement to Iraqis who oppose Saddam." ...

The Washington Post reported Monday that Bush ordered the CIA to draft plans to destabilize Iraq....

Bush's next move -- if Saddam sends troops into Saudi Arabia - - is likely to be a strategic strike at an Iraqi oil base.

(Johanna Neuman, USA Today, 4A)

**U.S. Considers Encouraging Coup To Oust Hussein**

U.S. intelligence sources Monday detailed some of the plans under consideration, including economic warfare and an effort to foment a military coup in Baghdad, for toppling President Hussein.

The sources said the best chance for ousting him is a covert operation to create a military coup by exploiting existing dissension in Iraq's large military forces.

Iraq could provide a testing ground for new CIA assassination rules that make it easier for agency operatives to back coup plotters as long as there is no direct U.S. involvement in planning the death, they said. The sources confirmed a Washington Post report that President Bush has directed CIA Director Webster to begin developing a broad-based plan to unseat Hussein.

(Bill Gertz, Washington Times, A8)

**U.S. URGES EMBARGO, CLOSING OF PIPELINES TO ISOLATE BAGHDAD**

President Bush Monday pressed for a complete international economic and arms embargo against Iraq, including the shutdown of Iraq's two oil export pipelines, and U.S. officials said a multi-nation naval blockade may be imposed to further isolate the government of President Hussein.

After a day of diplomatic overtures and internal White House meetings, Bush said the sanctions approved by the U.N. Monday "must be enforced." Flanked by Prime Minister Thatcher and NATO Secretary general Woerner, the President said he was "ruling out nothing at all" in U.S. efforts to force the invading Iraqi forces to withdraw from Kuwait.

Woerner, who discussed NATO's role in implementing the sanctions with Bush, said, "This is the moment for the West to show cohesion, determination, and to make it clear what cannot be accepted in this world."

Late Monday, Bush called his top national security aides to the White House for a meeting that one senior official said focused on the energy implications in the U.S. should efforts to embargo Iraqi oil exports succeed. "The session dealt with the bad side of success," said one official, as well as efforts to persuade other nations to increase their oil production....

In a multifaceted U.S. diplomatic effort to draw the line against Saddam, the White House announced that Bush was dispatching Secretary Baker to demonstrate U.S. support for Turkish moves to cut the oil flow from Iraq. Said a senior official, "If you want the Turks to do something risky, we have to show them we're behind them."

(Ann Devroy & David Hoffman, Washington Post, A9)

**IRAQ CUTS OIL FLOW THROUGH TURKEY**

Iraq substantially reduced its oil shipments through Turkey Monday, shifting the focus of the Gulf oil crisis to Saudi Arabia, the major remaining outlet for Iraq's petroleum production.

The move confronts Saudi Arabia's King Fahd with a decision on whether to comply with a U.N. resolution forbidding the shipment of Iraqi oil through Saudi pipelines....

As tensions increased dramatically over the Persian Gulf, financial markets registered their worst day since the crisis began. Stock prices tumbled, with the Dow Jones industrial average dropping 93.31 points following similar declines in markets all around the world earlier in the day.... Oil prices continued their rapid rise.

(Mark Potts, Washington Post, A1)

**KUWAIT EMBASSY RECALLS 13 KUWAITI OFFICERS TRAINING IN U.S. ARMY POSTS**

**HAMPTON, Va.** -- The Kuwait Embassy Monday recalled 13 Kuwaiti officers who had been training at U.S. Army posts in the U.S., according to U.S. Army and Kuwaiti Embassy officials.

The officers...were ordered to interrupt their studies in the wake of the Iraqi army's invasion into their small emirate.

(Charles Bogino, Newport News Daily Press)

**WESTERNERS TAKEN TO BAGHDAD**

Several hundred Westerners, including at least 28 Americans, have been taken from hotels in Kuwait and transported by bus to the Iraqi capital of Baghdad, where their status remained unclear Monday night, diplomatic officials said.

A senior U.S. official said the government did not have enough information to suggest that the Americans are being held against their will or are endangered. But the official said the instability of the situation in Kuwait and Iraq and the U.S. assessment of President Hussein's "belligerence" are causing serious concern. There was still no word on the fate of an estimated 3,800 Americans living in Kuwait. The State Department Monday called in Iraq's ambassador to the U.S., Mohamed Sadiq al-Mashat, to warn that his government would be held responsible for their safety.

(John Lancaster, Washington Post, A1)

**U.S. Seeks Information On 28 Americans**

With international diplomatic, economic and military pressure answering Iraqi aggression in the Middle East, the U.S. sought information Tuesday on 28 Americans believed to be among 300 Westerners seized in Kuwait and transported by bus to Baghdad.

A State Department official said the U.S. Embassy in Baghdad was checking on a "sketchy report" that 12 of the 28 Americans had arrived in the Iraqi capital. There was no word on their location and U.S. officials restated that there was not enough information available to classify them as hostages.

(Helen Thomas, UPI)

**FEW U.S. ASSETS IN KUWAIT COULD BE SEIZED**

NEW YORK -- Threats by Iraq's new proxy government in Kuwait to nationalize foreign property are not causing undue alarm in the U.S.: There are few American assets in Kuwait and little foreign investment in the country in general. State and Commerce department officials in Washington said they could not come up with an estimate of the value of American investment in Kuwait. But federal government sources said the value is considerably less than \$1 billion and may amount to no more than a few hundred million dollars. "I don't think it's a large sum," Elizabeth Dugan, a spokeswoman for the Commerce Department, said.

(Scot Paltrow, Los Angeles Times, A2)

**ISRAEL READY TO FIGHT; U.S. CAUTIONS AGAINST OPPORTUNISM**

Israel will participate in any military attempt to prevent an Iraqi attack on Saudi Arabia if asked to do so by the U.S., senior Israeli government and military officials said Monday.

Bush Administration officials said they were reluctant to accept the offer and had urged Israel not to exploit the crisis...by attacking Iraqi installations that could threaten the Jewish state.... Sources close to Israel said one of the Bush Administration's first moves after the invasion of Kuwait was to caution Israel against taking action against Kuwait. "I can detect no desire to work with Israel" militarily against Iraq, said an Administration official in response to the Israeli offer. "It's rather the opposite."

(James Dorsey, Washington Times, A8)

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**CHENEY TO FAHD: NOW IS TIME TO DEFY IRAQ**

Secretary Cheney delivered a strong message from President Bush to King Fahd Monday, warning the monarch that the time has come for Saudi Arabia to defy Iraq or risk losing U.S. support in the future, State Department sources said.

Fahd was told he must decide whether to tie the kingdom's fate to promises of U.S. military protection and publicly stand with the industrialized world against Iraq, or try for a deal that appeases Iraq but may cost Saudi Arabia any hope of future support from the U.S., the State Department sources said.

With at least 100,000 Iraqi troops in complete control of neighboring Kuwait, Cheney told Saudi leaders there is a consensus among industrialized states that Saddam Hussein must be stopped from controlling the oil fields of the Persian Gulf, the sources said. Saddam will be stopped with or without the assistance of the Arab states, Cheney reportedly told the Saudis. But the degree to which Riyadh eases the U.S.'s task of defending the kingdom and helps it to dislodge Saddam from Kuwait will shape future relations between Saudi Arabia and the U.S.

"There is a shotgun held to their head," said a State Department source, who spoke on condition he not be named. "They have got to believe that they will be in more trouble by crossing us than by crossing Saddam Hussein." (Mary Curtius, Boston Globe)

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** "After Years Of Discreet Trade-Offs, U.S. Tests The Saudis," by Clifford Krauss, appears in The New York Times, page A10.

**ARAFAT PRESSES MUBARAK TO ACCEPT IRAQI PLAN**

**CAIRO --** Palestinian leader Arafat met with President Mubarak in Alexandria Tuesday in a last-ditch effort to persuade him to accept an Iraqi-backed plan that would mean virtual capitulation by Kuwait in exchange for the withdrawal of Iraqi troops.

One senior Egyptian official accused Arafat and Jordan's King Hussein of feeding President Hussein's "egocentrism" out of frustration at their inability to raise money in Kuwait and the other oil-rich gulf states. Mubarak, the officials indicated, is prepared to let events run their course as the West tightens pressure on Saddam.

While Arafat's plan appeared to have little chance of support here, there were indications in the immediate Persian Gulf area, however, of a growing feeling among many Arabs that the old order in the region is gone and that the small nations of the gulf must learn to live with what they cannot afford to challenge.

...Sheik Salem Sabah, a son of Kuwaiti ruler Sheik Jabir Ahmed Sabah..., suggested Monday that the royal family might be willing to trade territory for Iraqi withdrawal. "Our -- the government's -- reaction would be first of all (the necessity for) a withdrawal of all Iraqi troops. Then we can talk about everything," Salem told Reuter. Asked if this included territory, he repeated, "Everything."

(William Claiborne & Glenn Frankel, Washington Post, A9)

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** "Egypt Left Humiliated, Weakened," by Sarah Gauch, appears in The Washington Times, page A9.

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**MOSCOW STRUGGLES TO DETERMINE ROLE IN GULF CRISIS**  
**Commentator Speculates Soviet Warships**  
**May Join Forces With U.S. Vessels**

**MOSCOW** -- A well-placed Soviet commentator Monday predicted that the Kremlin would not object to tougher U.S. action against President Hussein and may even send Soviet warships to patrol the Persian Gulf in a gesture of solidarity with Washington.

In Washington, a Pentagon official said the Soviet Union has not yet replied to a formal U.S. request that it participate in a multinational force being massed in the gulf to counter Iraq.

Since the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait last Thursday, the Soviet news media has been harshly critical of Saddam's regime, previously regarded as one of Moscow's most important allies in the Middle East.... On the diplomatic front, the Soviet Union appears to be trying to play a role as mediator in the crises. Tass reported Monday that the Kuwaiti ambassador in Moscow relayed a message from Saddam to President Gorbachev. Saddam was replying to Soviet demands for a complete withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Kuwait.

Igor Belyayev, a Middle East expert for the Soviet weekly newspaper Literaturnaya Gazeta, said he thought there was a "70 percent possibility" of the Soviet Union stationing four or five warships in the gulf to "demonstrate a common purpose" with the U.S.  
(Michael Dobbs, Washington Post, A12)

**BRAZIL ORDERS IMMEDIATE SUSPENSION OF IMPORTS FROM IRAQ**

**BRASILIA** -- Brazil, which in the past has been a major supplier of arms to Iraq, ordered the immediate suspension Monday of all imports from and exports to that country to comply with sanctions mandated earlier in the day by the U.N. Security Council.

"All imports and exports are suspended in compliance with this resolution," Foreign Ministry spokesman Jose Vicente Pimentel told Reuters....

Earlier on Monday a spokesman for state oil monopoly Petroleo Brasileiro S.A. had said the company would continue to buy crude from Iraq until the government ordered otherwise. (Reuter)

**NEW KUWAITI RULERS DECLARE DINAR AT PARITY WITH IRAQ CURRENCY**

**NICOSIA** -- Kuwait's Iraqi-installed rulers have declared their dinar equivalent in value to the Iraqi currency in what amounts to an effective huge devaluation of the Kuwaiti currency. (Reuter)

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** "Saddam Hussein Is Now Possible Broker In U.S.-Iranian Dispute Over Hostages," by Walter Mossberg, appears in The Wall Street Journal, page A18.

**AMERICAN AMONG LIBERIAN REBELS' HOSTAGES**

Forces loyal to one of the Liberian rebel factions seized 14 or 15 foreigners, including one American, as hostages Monday, taking them from a Monrovia hotel to a rebel headquarters outside the capital city, U.S. officials reported.

State Department spokeswoman Tutwiler declined to give the name of the American seized. She said that as far as she knew, none of the hostages had been harmed.

Meanwhile Monday, five West African countries agreed in principle to a possible military intervention to stop the bloody civil war, according to a wire service report from Gambia, where the leaders were meeting. (Al Kamen, Washington Post, A7)

**ANC AGREES TO END ARMED STRUGGLE;  
PRETORIA TO FREE POLITICAL PRISONERS**

**PRETORIA** -- The African National Congress announced early Tuesday that it will immediately suspend its 29-year armed struggle against white-minority rule in South Africa while the Pretoria government said it had agreed to allow the phased release of an estimated 1,300 political prisoners and the return to South Africa of as many as 22,000 anti-government exiles.

The announcements came in a joint statement at the conclusion of 15 hours of breakthrough talks between negotiating teams led by President de Klerk and Nelson Mandela that both sides said had cleared the way for full-scale negotiations on a new power-sharing constitution.

Both sides pledged themselves to redouble efforts to reduce the level of violence in the country, especially in Natal province. (Allister Sparks, Washington Post, A1)

**U.S. Praises ANC's Decision To Suspend Guerrilla Campaign**

The Bush Administration hailed the African National Congress's decision Monday to suspend its guerrilla campaign against white rule in South Africa and expressed hope that the cease-fire would lead to talk on ending apartheid.

"We welcome the report of a cease-fire in South Africa," the White House said in a statement. "The United States has urged dialogue for bringing an end to apartheid. We hope this step facilitates this process." (Reuter)

**BHUTTO'S GOVERNMENT DISMISSED IN PAKISTAN**

**ISLAMABAD** -- President Ghulam Ishaq Khan, apparently backed by Pakistan's military, Monday dismissed Prime Minister Bhutto from office, dissolved the National Assembly and declared a state of emergency.

Bhutto called the action "illegal and unconstitutional," and said she doubted that her Pakistan People's Party would be allowed to return to power in the elections that Khan pledged would be held Oct. 24. But she vowed to attempt to mount popular and international pressure for an impartial vote.

Khan, who cited corruption, nepotism and abuse of power, swore in an interim government Monday night.

(Steve Coll, Washington Post, A1)

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**U.S. KEEPS MUM ON PAKISTAN CRISIS**

A frustrated and distracted U.S. government kept quietly on the sidelines Monday in the face of a crisis of democracy in troubled Pakistan, one of America's staunchest allies in the Third World.... "What can we do about Pakistan?" a Bush Administration official asked privately.... Also American officials had a difficult time bemoaning the blows to democracy in Pakistan since they have long disparaged Bhutto's ability to govern. Just a few months ago, in fact, a U.S. official insisted that the greatest political threat to Bhutto came from Bhutto herself.

(Stanley Meisler & Robin Wright, Los Angeles Times, A14)

**U.S. OPENS TALKS WITH VIETNAM**

U.N. -- The U.S. and Vietnam held their first formal talks on Cambodia Monday, seeking a peace settlement to end the 20-year-old civil war....

"The American and Vietnamese sides have presented their views...especially on the issues of self-determination of the Cambodian people through general elections; of the restoration of peace; and the prevention of the Khmer Rouge's return to power," Vietnam's U.N. ambassador, Trinh Xuan Lang, told reporters after the 3.5 hours of discussions at Vietnam's U.N. Mission....

Lang said the talks also dealt with "the role of the United Nations and international guarantees on the neutrality of Cambodia."

(AP, Washington Post, A6)

**OPPOSITION REJECTS CALL FOR EARLY GERMAN VOTE**

BONN -- Opposition leaders in both Germanys Monday night rejected Chancellor Kohl's attempt to advance the all-German elections from December to October, but said they will agree to complete German reunification next month.

Emerging from an all-evening strategy session, leaders of the Social Democratic Party...said they will deny Kohl the two-thirds majority vote in parliament he needs to change the Bonn constitution and hold early elections.

However, Social Democratic leader Oskar Lafontaine, Kohl's leading opponent in the scheduled Dec. 2 elections, said his party will push to unify the two Germanys on Sept. 15, one day after the four World War II powers are set to complete their talks on German unity.

(Marc Fisher, Washington Post, A6)

**SOVIETS ISSUE GUIDELINES TO DENATIONALIZE PROPERTY**

MOSCOW -- The Soviet government has adopted denationalization guidelines that would encourage the sale of small businesses to private owners but keep large companies and utilities under state control, the Interfax news service said.

Moscow created the recommendations to help Soviet republic and city governments sell off some state-owned enterprises, the independent news agency said Monday.

The guidelines urge local governments to set up "special denationalization commissions" of officials, economists, sociologists and attorneys to smooth the way for economic diversification."

(James Rosen, UPI)

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**FINAL DEFENDANT CONVICTED IN SECOND CAMARENA TRIAL**

LOS ANGELES -- A drug lord's bodyguard was convicted Monday of slaying two American tourists whom he mistook for U.S. agents when they walked into a Guadalajara restaurant during a party for Mexican drug kingpins.

Javier Vasquez Velasco, the last of four defendants sentenced in the latest trial over the death of U.S. DEA agent Enrique Camarena, was convicted of committing violent crimes in aid of racketeering in the murders of tourists John Walker and Alberto Radelat.  
(Michael Fleeman, AP)

**QUAYLE MEETING WITH LATIN LEADERS ON DRUG WAR**

Vice President Quayle is flying to Bogota for the inauguration of Colombian President Gaviria, the first stop on a followup to President Bush's drug summit with the leaders of cocaine-producing nations.

On his seventh Vice Presidential trip to Latin America, starting Tuesday, Quayle was to confer with the new presidents of Colombia and Peru, and with President Paz Zamora of Brazil.  
(Walter Mears, AP)

EDITOR'S NOTE: "Sandinista Hold On Army, Police Haunts Chamorro," by William Branigin, appears in The Washington Post, page A6.

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## **NATIONAL NEWS**

### **BUSH ADMINISTRATION JOINS CRITICS OF SURGE IN OIL PRICES**

The Bush Administration Monday joined the chorus of criticism from consumer groups, Congress and others against the surge in gasoline prices that followed Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

The Justice Department said it would study the rise in gasoline prices that followed the invasion, promising "vigorous antitrust prosecution" for any violation of federal laws prohibiting price fixing. The announcement came as the White House, through spokesman Fitzwater, urged American oil companies to show restraint on gasoline price increases in the wake of the invasion. The departments of energy and transportation also echoed the Administration stance. The Energy Department said it would monitor oil markets closely and share information with the Justice Department, while Secretary Skinner urged transportation companies "not to overreact" to Middle East events. On Capitol Hill, Rep. Annunzio...appealed to President Bush "to immediately use the power of your office to obtain from the oil companies a rollback" in prices at the pump.

(Warren Brown & Howard Schneider, Washington Post, A13)

### **White House Questions Gasoline Price Increases**

The Bush Administration is examining a rash of U.S. retail gasoline price increases and will vigorously prosecute any firms that take unfair advantage of instability in the Persian Gulf to boost prices, officials said Monday. "We will look closely for any indication that these increases may be the result of anti-competitive activity," U.S. assistant attorney general James Rill said in a statement. He said any violations would be met with "vigorous antitrust prosecution. The U.S. Energy Information Administration is monitoring the commercial oil market on an hourly basis to track any sharp price fluctuations. "We are working closely with the Justice Department and will share the results of these analyses with them as well as with Congress and the American people," said Energy Deputy Secretary Moore. (Reuter)

### **Dole Seeks Probe Of Gas 'Price Gouging'**

The Justice Department is examining allegations that U.S. oil companies are capitalizing on Middle East turmoil by inflating gasoline prices when market factors do not justify such action.

Accusations of unjustified increases, or price gouging, touched off an avalanche of angry reaction from consumers and lawmakers, one of whom asked the Justice Department to determine if there was illegal "collusive activity among oil refiners, wholesalers and retailers."

In a letter Monday to Attorney General Thornburgh, Sen. Dole said, "Price-gouging is a harsh term, but it is a term that seems to most aptly describe the situation we are now witnessing." ...Meanwhile, Sen. Bryan said he would hold a hearing Tuesday on a "feeding frenzy" and "price-gouging" by "the big oil companies.... Our stockpile of oil is at the highest level in eight years. There is no supply shortage to justify these price increases."

(Dan Carmichael, UPI)

**Markets Take Worst Hit Yet On Gulf Uncertainty**

NEW YORK -- The Persian Gulf crisis inflicted its worst damage yet on world financial markets Monday, as the risk of stepped-up hostilities sent oil prices soaring by more than \$3 a barrel and triggered the sharpest one-day decline in U.S. stock prices in nearly 10 months....

"Everything went wrong today. The prospect of some stabilization of the situation in the Middle East diminished. There's a feeling that Bush will respond militarily," said Byron Wien, chief U.S. investment strategist for Morgan Stanley.

(Robert McCartney, Washington Post, C1)

**U.S.'s Ace In The Hole: Strategic Petroleum Reserve**

The U.S. has enough oil in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to prevent a major economy-wrenching disruption of domestic oil supplies, several oil industry analysts said Monday.

Not only is there enough oil to make up for the better part of a year the shortfall that a global embargo of Iraqi and Kuwaiti oil would create in the U.S., the sale of the squirreled-away crude oil reserves "would give the U.S. government a nice little cash flow," said John Lichtblau of the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation.

(Martha Hamilton, Washington Post, A13)

EDITOR'S NOTE: "Oil Companies Reject Charge Of A 'Ripoff,'" by Judy Keen & Eileen Neuborne, appears in USA Today, page 1A.

**BUSH GETS CHANCE TO SHINE AS THE PRESSURE MOUNTS**

The Iraqi-inspired Middle East crisis, although fraught with dangers, offers more political pluses than minuses for President Bush.

White House and Republican Party officials agree that Bush...has never faced as complicated a crisis as the one thrust on him by the invasion of Kuwait.

"This may be the most critical period in this Presidency and may end up being what it is measured by in the long run," said Ed Rollins, co-chairman of the NRCC.

"The President can dominate the agenda on something like this," said a senior Bush adviser. "Foreign policy is his forte and his credibility is sky high on this issue. Congress takes a back seat, not wanting to inject partisan politics into a foreign policy crisis."

The primary concern among White House advisers is that the economic damage from higher oil prices in the long run will be politically unacceptable. "It destabilizes the economy and that's never a plus politically," said White House spokesman David Demarest.

(Ralph Hallow, Washington Times, A12)

**Iraq Crisis Presents Bush Crucial Opportunity To Define His Presidency, Determine His Future**

George Bush is at the defining moment of his Presidency....

"The President is going into a dark room now, and we don't know what's going to happen," says John Greer, a political scientist at Arizona State University. "This could be an opportunity for him, but on the whole, this is the kind of opportunity a President would rather not have." ...

Although he has racked up impressively high poll ratings after 19 months in office, his persona isn't etched very deeply with the public....

"Three months from now we will have a very good sense of George Bush," says Peter Hart, a Democratic political pollster.... Edward Rollins, co-chairman of the NRCC, adds: "This is the big moment."  
(David Shribman, Wall Street Journal, A18)

**HILL LEADERS PRESS FOR DEFICIT CUTS  
Budget Negotiations Urged  
Despite Mideast Crisis, Recession Threat**

Congressional leaders said Monday that the threat of a recession, which has been aggravated by the turmoil in the Middle East, should not deter White House and congressional negotiators from seeking a substantial cut in the federal budget deficit.

Speaker Foley told reporters that lawmakers should resist the "beguiling" arguments that "the economy will too weak for" the \$50 billion in spending cuts and tax increases the bargainers hope to achieve.

"It is tremendously attractive to members of Congress to think that this whole problem of the budget summit might just conveniently disappear a month before elections," Foley said. "We ought not let the easy decisions predominate." ...

Sen. Sasser said that the price of not cutting the deficit would be greater than the price of making the cuts.

(John Yang & Steven Mufson, Washington Post, A15)

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** "Cutting Budget Gap Now Discounted," by Peter Passell, appears in The New York Times, page A10.

**Sales Of Existing Homes Down 0/5 Percent In Second Quarter**

Sales of existing homes slipped 0.5 percent in the second quarter from a year ago as psychological paralysis gripped homebuyers, a real estate trade group reported Tuesday.

The National Association of Realtors said resales of single-family homes, town houses, apartment condominiums and cooperatives totaled a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 3.68 million, compared with 3.7 million units during the same period in 1989....

"The credit crunch, which primarily has affected builders, has stirred fear on the part of homebuyers," said Realtors President Norman Flynn. "Also, there has been a perception this year, which is totally unfounded, that we are on the brink of a national housing recession."  
(For 9 a.m. release, John McClain, AP)

**Inflation Fears Hit Bond Prices**

Fears of higher oil prices and renewed inflation hammered the bond market Monday as investors fled long-term issues until the Middle East picture is classified and the Federal Reserve gives some indication of what its monetary policy will be.

Bond prices fell sharply in early trading Monday when an expected signal by the Fed that it would ease credit failed to materialize. The slide then continued after White House spokesman Fitzwater called the Iraqi military buildup along the Saudi Arabian border a serious threat to that oil-producing country.

(Albert Crenshaw, Washington Post, C1)

**"Shares Fall As Markets Ponder Twin Specters Of recession, Inflation," by Douglas Sease & Craig Torres, appears in The Wall Street Journal, page A1.**

**S&L BUYER DEFENDS '88 TRANSACTION**

James Fail, the Arizona businessman whose 1988 purchase of 15 Texas savings and loan associations is under scrutiny by a Senate subcommittee, told the panel Monday that federal regulators knew of his 1976 legal troubles when they approved the transaction.

Fail, testifying before the Senate Judiciary antitrust subcommittee, acknowledged that documents he filed with the Federal Home Loan Bank Board on May 31, 1988, were inaccurate. However, he insisted that when federal regulators approved his purchase of the thrifts in December 1988 they had full knowledge that he had been indicted for securities fraud in 1976 and that one of the firms he controlled had pleaded guilty to essentially the same charge.

That conviction, federal regulators testified last week, would have been enough to disqualify Fail from acquiring the same charge.

(Tom Kenworthy, Washington Post, A3)

**Senators Attack S&L Owner For Omitting Fraud Conviction**

Senators assailed a savings and loan owner for not telling federal regulators about a fraud charge against a company he controlled before he bought 15 failed Texas thrifts in 1988.

"I'm troubled by what seems to be your less than forthcoming responses to federal regulators," Sen. Hatch told Arizona businessman James Fail during a Senate Judiciary subcommittee hearing.... "You never, ever provided a copy of the Alabama indictment" to the government, Hatch said....

Sen. Specter told Fail that "based on the record...there was inadequate disclosure" of his background to the government.

(Bud Newman, UPI)

**Former Bush Aide Agrees To Testify Before Senate Panel In Thrift Inquiry**

Robert Thompson, a lobbyist and former aide to President Bush, dropped his defiance of a Senate subcommittee subpoena and appeared Monday to defend his role in helping [James Fail] buy 15 insolvent thrifts.

(Paul Duke, Wall Street Journal, A18)

**KENNEDY WANTS OPPORTUNITY TO HEAR SOUTER VIEWS**

**CHICAGO** -- Attorney General Thornburgh has tried to "muzzle the Senate confirmation process" since Judge Souter was nominated to the Supreme Court, Sen. Kennedy said Monday in a speech to the American Bar Association convention.

"One thing is certain," he said. "The Senate Judiciary Committee intends to find out what Judge Souter thinks about the Constitution."

Kennedy...said the Senate "will not confirm a blank slate to the Supreme Court."

Thornburgh, who also was at the convention to give an address, held a news conference, during which he responded to Kennedy's remarks. "Nobody is asking confirmation of a blank slate," Thornburgh said, citing what he called Souter's "distinguished" record as a New Hampshire Supreme Court judge.

Thornburgh said, "Any attempt to secure a commitment from any judicial nominee to rule one way or another on an issue that may come before that justice...is inconsistent with the canons of judicial ethics, it is inconsistent with common sense."

Thornburgh also criticized the bar association for recently adopting ethics rules that he said would favor defense attorneys and hamper the prosecution of drug dealers and white-collar criminals.

(Tim Poor, St. Louis Post-Dispatch)

**Thornburgh, Kennedy Trade Shots Over Nominee David Souter**

**CHICAGO** -- Conservative Attorney General Thornburgh and liberal Sen. Kennedy traded shots at each other Monday over the nomination of Judge David Souter to the U.S. Supreme Court.

"I reject the unseemly attempts being made by Attorney General Thornburgh and the Bush Administration to muzzle the Senate confirmation process," said Kennedy at a speech during the annual meeting of the American Bar Association....

Thornburgh appeared agitated when confronted with Kennedy's remarks during a news conference. "Nobody is asking for a confirmation of a blank slate," he said angrily, noting New Hampshire Judge Souter's distinguished record. Thornburgh said that if senators were to ask Souter to commit himself to a position on any issue it would be "simply inconsistent with the canons of judicial ethics."

(Reuter)

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** "Souter's The Talk Of The Convention," by Tony Mauro, appears in USA Today, page 3A.

**DELEGATES FAVOR RESCINDING ABA'S ABORTION-RIGHTS STAND  
Bar Group's Policy-Making Body To Vote Wednesday**

**CHICAGO** -- After days of intense lobbying, members of the American Bar Association voted Monday to recommend that the ABA's policy-making body rescind the abortion-rights stand it passed last February.

While the vote is not binding, it was viewed as a victory for opponents of the abortion-rights stand.... Their narrow win, by a vote of 885 to 837, was a first step in the campaign that will culminate Wednesday before the House of Delegates, the ABA's policy-making body.

(Saundra Torrey, Washington Post, A3)

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**Thornburgh Says Abortion Stance Affects ABA Credibility**

CHICAGO -- Attorney General Thornburgh suggested Monday the Bush Administration might pay less heed to American Bar Association ratings of judicial nominees if the ABA fails to rescind its pro-abortion rights policy....

Thornburgh said the present pro-abortion rights policy "creates, in my view, a perception problem for the American Bar Association and I believe they are wisely undertaking reconsideration of that position."

"I think it would be appropriate for this association to be neutral on every issue that does not fall within the ambit of its area of expertise," Thornburgh told reporters after addressing the opening assembly of the annual meeting. (Jack Lesar, UPI)

**TOP STUDENT AID OFFICIAL REASSIGNED****Loan Guarantors Surveyed; Consultants To Assess Financial Trouble**

The Education Department has reassigned its top student aid administrator at a time that the department is rushing to resolve the financial troubles of a large student loan guarantor.

The department has also requested financial data from other loan guarantors nationwide and has sought outside financial expertise in evaluation the condition of the Higher Education Assistance Foundation and various proposals to take over the nonprofit organization based in Overland Park., Kan.

Members of Congress have accused the department of lax oversight of loan guarantors and have suggested officials should have detected the severity of HEAF's problems earlier.... Etta Fielek, a department spokeswoman, denied that the transfer Friday of Roberta Dunn, who had been deputy assistant secretary for student financial assistance, was connected to HEAF's difficulties.

(Kenneth Cooper, Washington Post, A17)

**PEOPLE WATCH**

President Bush paid a surprise visit Monday to old political pal Lee Atwater, ailing GOP chairman. The White House wouldn't comment on what the discussed. Atwater...returned to George Washington University Hospital Thursday for a "routine checkup to monitor a fever," and to continue physical therapy, said GOP spokesman Scott Sowry: "The tumor's dying. He's doing just fine."

(USA Today, 4A)

**GOP FINDS ABLE SUB FOR ATWATER**

Charles Black, new spokesman for the RNC, may be a bit like the relief pitcher who comes in when the opposing team has the bases loaded and the game is on the line.

Black, 42, stepped in last month as a favor to his buddy, RNC Chairman Atwater....

"Lee asked me to speak for him," says Black. "We think a lot alike, and I've been through all the issues, strategies and programs with him. So he was confident that I could say it the way he would."

(USA Today, 2A)

**CIA: LATEST JFK PLOT CLAIM 'LUDICROUS'**

CIA officials Monday rejected as "ludicrous" a Dallas man's claims that his father was one of three CIA operatives who assassinated President Kennedy.

During an earlier news conference, 29-year-old Ricky White said his late father, Roscoe White, joined the Dallas Police Department so he could carry out the assassination.... He said much of his information came from his father's diary, but he could not produce the book. He suggested FBI agents had taken it....

The CIA denied the claims. "These allegations -- that this was done on CIA orders, that this guy worked for us and that the CIA had any role in the assassination of President Kennedy -- are ludicrous," spokesman Mark Mansfield said.

(George Haj, USA Today, 3A)

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** "Republicans Battle To Face Sen. Levin," by Chris Harvey, appears in The Washington Times, page A4.

-End of A-Section-

## NETWORK NEWS

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Monday evening, August 6

### IRAQ

**ABC's Peter Jennings:** In the Middle East tonight the Iraqi army has reportedly dug itself a little deeper into Kuwait, and according to some reports deployed some of its forces along the border with next door Saudi Arabia. Outside the Middle East with surprising speed, a movement to punish Iraqi President Hussein because he has not ordered his troops to withdraw. The U.N. Security Council voted overwhelmingly today to impose economic sanctions on Iraq, to stop selling the Iraqis whatever they need, and much more importantly to prevent Iraq from selling its oil to make the money it needs to prosper. A very dangerous situation in the gulf has taken over much of the President's agenda.

**ABC's Brit Hume:** British Prime Minister Thatcher came to the White House this afternoon where she and the President would await the results from the U.N. Security Council in hopes it would be as tough on Iraq as they have. At the U.N., U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickering urged passage of a stiff set of sanctions.

**(Pickering:** "Iraq must learn that its disregard for international law will have crippling political and economic costs.") Kuwait's ambassador, not surprisingly, supported the action, calling the security council the conscience of the world. Iraq accused the U.S. of treating the U.N. as its own foreign ministry. The vote was 13 to 0 for the resolution, with Cuba and Yemen abstaining. The measure outlaws virtually all trade and aid to Iraq by the U.N.'s 159 member nations. Only medical supplies are exempt. If such an embargo held it would starve Iraq's economy, dependant on oil exports. Back at the White House the President and Mrs. Thatcher, joined by NATO Secretary General Woerner, hailed the vote.

**(President Bush:** "We are very encouraged, all of us, by the action taken in the United Nations -- a strong resolution up there that shows, I think, that the world is united against the kind of aggression that we've witnessed.")

Enforcement of sanctions can be difficult, though early indications from the gulf are the purchases of Iraqi oil have already slowed. The U.N. charter mentions blockades as a possible measure. The President said he was ready for whatever it takes.

**(President Bush:** "We need to discuss full and total implementation of these sanctions, ruling out nothing at all.")

So far the President has gotten his oil-dependent industrial allies behind the effort to get Iraq out of Kuwait. The harder part, though, may be getting the help of those who must live in Saddam Hussein's immediate neighborhood.

**Jennings:** The real challenge of this embargo is to make it stick. And the two countries which can do the most damage to the Iraqis if they choose are Saudi Arabia and Turkey. Ninety percent of Iraqi oil goes by pipeline across Saudi Arabia to the Red Sea and across Turkey to the Mediterranean.

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Jennings continues: The Bush Administration has been working on the Saudis, and this afternoon as the security council was meeting, the Turkish president, Torgut Ozal, told us that Turkey can be counted on.

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Jennings talks with President Torgut Ozal:

Jennings: Will Turkey shut down the pipelines that carry Iraqi oil to the Mediterranean through Turkey?

Ozal: Once a security council resolution on mandatory sanctions is adopted, Turkey will act in a manner cognizant to her responsibilities.

Jennings: So if the United Nations Security Council votes for a complete embargo on Iraqi oil, Turkey will close off the pipelines?

Ozal: I think we will obey the embargo.

Jennings: How big a burden would it be for Turkey to shut down the pipeline?

Ozal: I think it would be something like \$2 billion yearly.

Jennings: And do you expect the NATO alliance to make that up for you?

Ozal: I believe the most important thing is we should stop this aggression. That is much more important.

Jennings: So you fear no repercussions from the Iraqis if you close down the pipelines?

Ozal: I don't think, because if we are going to act we are going to act legally by the United Nations Security Council decision.

Jennings: Can you imagine a circumstance in which Turkey might commit your military to forcing the Iraqis to withdraw from Kuwait?

Ozal: No, I don't think so. I don't think it will be necessary. But that depends upon the United Nations Security Council decision.

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Jennings: More pressure on Iraq; a lot of the world's oil goes through middlemen in the Dutch port of Rotterdam. The Dutch today said Iraqi oil would no longer be traded there.

In the rising rhetoric of this crisis the Iraqis said again to the U.S. today stay out of the Persian Gulf.

ABC's Mike Lee: Iraqi television broadcast these pictures described as life returning to normal in Kuwait today. Officials claim that a curfew has been lifted and that workers have been ordered back to their jobs by the new Iraqi-installed Kuwaiti regime. The Iraqis also say that their military forces continue to withdraw. But outside intervention could reverse the process. In Baghdad, Saddam Hussein heard details of a confidential Arab peace proposal from PLO Chairman Arafat. Saddam claimed that ordinary Iraqis are taking up arms and beginning to evacuate the capital for fear of being bombed by American planes.

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**Lee continues:** Saddam summoned the U.S. Embassy's Joseph Wilson and warned the U.S. to stay out of the gulf. He denied that Iraq will invade Saudi Arabia. All eyes are on one line of the map of the gulf where Iraqi forces are poised along the Kuwaiti-Saudi border. Amid the diplomacy and propaganda looms the U.S. military buildup in the gulf region. Some American warships are on continual patrol, and more are on the way. The French and the British are also here. The gulf has the jitters. Few tankers are sailing. Insurance rates are up by thousands of dollars per day. Tanker captains are communicating in code, using their own first names rather than reveal the ship's name and location.

**Jennings:** In Kuwait today Iraqi troops rounded up several hundred foreigners, including 28 Americans, some British and some Germans, taking them out of three hotels and putting them on buses heading for Baghdad. In the group were more than 300 passengers on a British Airways flight which was stranded in Kuwait when the airport was shut down on the day of the invasion. There is no word on how any of them are at this point. Faced with the United Nations resolution today the Iraqis mounted a diplomatic campaign - an attempt to tell their side of the story.

**ABC's Barrie Dunsmore:** Iraqi ambassadors in several world capitals today issued Saddam Hussein's latest warning to those who would impose sanctions against Iraq.

**(Dr. Azmi Hafi Al-Salihi,** Iraqi ambassador to Great Britain: "We warn against any attempt by any power to egress against Kuwait or Iraq. Such attempts would be firmly dealt with.")

If it is Saddam against the world, what can he do? Militarily he still scares the countries of his region, and he has the might to exact a very heavy toll on any outright attack against Iraq or Kuwait. Economically Iraq is hurting, but it now no longer feels obliged to pay off its massive debt, and its assets include something the world still wants very much -- a potential oil production of 4 1/2 million barrels a day. In invading Kuwait Saddam calculated the world would acquiesce. He may have been wrong. But analysts think rather than back down now he would use his last option to turn the thousands of Westerners now trapped in Kuwait into hostages.

**(Peter Mansfield,** Middle East analyst: "Because he is already in the last ditch and has nothing to lose and can hardly really go back, this is the great danger of the situation.")

Finally, Saddam Hussein probably believes that he can force his people to accept the pain of economic sanctions longer than the rest of the world is willing to live without his oil.

**Jennings:** Boycotting Iraq is very much a double-edged sword. The very process of trying to cripple the Iraqi economy can also be enormously painful for those doing the crippling. You need only watch the numbers go up at the gas pump this weekend, while the numbers go down on Wall Street today.

**NBC's Bob Jamieson** reports that the embargo on 8 percent of the oil consumed by the West and Japan was felt immediately in the markets. In New York crude oil prices rose to more than \$27 a barrel -- 40 percent than before the Iraqi invasion. That's very bad news for the 12 European countries which joined the embargo.

Jamieson continues: Together they have been getting 11 percent of their oil from Iraq and Kuwait. Denmark has been getting almost half its oil from those two countries.

(David Bowers, British oil analyst: "In the short term there's not a lot that Europe can actually do about it. Obviously if the economy is slow then that will reduce the demand for oil.")

Using less may be Europe's only alternative. Saudi Arabia, the only country that could pump more oil, may not want to challenge Iraq. For Japan's robust economy the loss of 12 percent of its oil carries less immediate risk. Since the 1970s Japan cut its dependence on Middle East oil and increased its energy efficiency more than any other industrialized nation. The U.S. may suffer quickest of all. Though the oil from Iraq and Kuwait has been only 5 percent of American consumption, economists today predicted an immediate recession because of higher oil prices. And a U.S. recession would only increase the pain for Europe and Japan, since the U.S. would buy less from other countries.

ABC's Morton Dean reports that a half hour after the New York exchange opened, the Dow Jones went down 70 points; 15 minutes later down 104 points. Then a slow, uneven climb. But when the market closed the Dow had lost more than 93 points. The New York exchange put the brakes on during the rise to slow computer-controlled bulk sales of stocks. But the Middle East crisis joined an already thickening cloud of trouble gathering over Wall Street. Losing stocks outnumbered the winners by 7-to-1. The winners, energy stocks, big oil; and today was the eighth worst day in market history.

Jennings: ABC News has learned that in response to the rising gas prices you can't help but have noticed, a number of state attorneys general have called on the anti-trust division of the Justice Department to investigate why gas prices jumped so sharply immediately after the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. They want the Justice Department to determine whether the increase was a deliberate attempt by the domestic oil industry to manipulate the market.

In Saudi Arabia today Defense Secretary Cheney began hastily arranged talks with Saudi leaders urging them, if he can, to take a tough stand against Iraq. The U.S. would like the Saudis to shut down that pipeline which carries Iraq's oil on the first stage to the West. Mr. Cheney also wants the Saudis to let the U.S. use its military bases if it becomes necessary.

ABC's Bob Zelnick: Military sources say that even without Saudi cooperation U.S. naval forces will soon be in position to stop nearly all oil produced in Iraq and Kuwait from reaching market. Within days the U.S. will have enough warships and helicopters in or near the Persian Gulf to intercept, board and inspect tankers leaving Port Kuwait and southern Iraq. Additional warships could blockade the Saudi port of Yanbu [phonetic] on the Red Sea, and Turkey's Mediterranean port of Iskenderem [phonetic] to prevent tankers from leaving with oil pumped through pipelines from Iraq. If the U.S. decides against blockading the ports of its allies in Turkey and Saudi Arabia, it could send bombers from aircraft carriers to knock out pipeline pumping stations inside Iraq.

Zelnick continues: Military sources say that the distance, about 1,400 miles, would require the planes to be refueled, so using unmanned Tomahawk cruise missiles to destroy the stations might be more effective. If Saudi Arabia and Turkey do shut down the Iraqi pipelines, the problem will be to protect them, particularly the Saudis, from Iraqi military reprisal. This is why the U.S. is seeking Saudi permission to deploy a large number of aircraft at bases in Saudi Arabia. Pentagon sources say that would include tank-killing Apache helicopters and B-52 strategic bombers, which could hit targets inside Iraq like oil refineries and airports. Aircraft based in Saudi Arabia would be closer to the action than carriers, which remain outside the gulf some 700 miles away. The aircraft could spend more of their time fighting and less flying to and from the battle.

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Jennings talks with Geoffrey Kemp, Iraqi military analyst from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace:

Kemp: If they ever got into a confrontation with the Saudis and the United States they'd be facing some pretty formidable air units plus some really rather advanced tank formations, and they did not fight against Iran very many formal tank battles. So I would think they'd have problems on that score.

Jennings: Let's talk a little more specifically about their air force. My recollection is that they have the pilots who drop bombs on their targets from great heights because they didn't like to get down too low.

Kemp: Yes, but I think to be fair towards the end of the war the Iraqis became much more proficient in using their air force systematically against targets both economic and military, even deep down into the gulf. And they can refuel in the air. They have stand-off [phonetic] missiles, as we found out to our chagrin, when the Stark was hit. But this was operating in a pretty permissive air environment. They face no real opposition. They've never really had to fight dogfights of the type that you've seen in Arab-Israeli wars.

Jennings: So you're saying that the quality of the Iraqi pilot has yet to be tested truly?

Kemp: That is correct. I think they're probably pretty good at hitting targets, and to that extent we'd have to be very careful because of all those valuable oil targets in Saudi Arabia. But as for a one-on-one confrontation with the U.S. or the Saudis, I would think the U.S. and the Saudis would be a match for them.

Jennings: If you were planning this for the U.S. and Saudi Arabia for the moment, what precisely would you want the U.S. and Saudi Arabia to be doing?

Kemp: I think by far the most sensible strategy is first and foremost to focus on, if necessary, getting in U.S. airpower. That's what we've been preparing for, that's what we've over-built Saudi runways for, that's what we put stockpiles in Saudi Arabia for, and it is the air battle I think that would be decisive.

(ABC-Lead)

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ABC's John Donovan reports that to be poor, to be Palestinian, and to live in one of Jordan's refugee camps is to see the attraction of Saddam Hussein. "Saddam is a patriot," says this young man. "We have complete faith in him." "He is a good leader and a strong leader." And it is not just Palestinians. Other Jordanians and Arabs in other countries see Saddam as a stronger leader than the Arabs have had in a generation, able to stand up to Israel. Jordanian officials complain that the West's campaign against Saddam Hussein, which sounds hysterical to many Arab ears, is only spoiling the chances for quiet diplomacy. (ABC-6)

NBC's Tom Brokaw: Here's where we stand tonight on the crisis in the Persian Gulf, a crisis that now threatens to become a major shooting war and almost certainly means major problems for the American economy. The U.N. Security Council lined up solidly on the side of the U.S. voting economic sanctions against Iraq. At the same time, Iraqi troops rounded up 28 Americans in Kuwait and took them to Iraq. Defense Secretary Cheney is in Saudi Arabia tonight and Secretary of State Baker is headed for Turkey, Iraq's northern neighbor. An Iraqi pipeline running through Turkey has been shut off by the Iraqis, probably because they anticipated the Turks would do it anyway. In Kuwait City the Iraqis would have you believe that all has returned to normal under the puppet government installed by Saddam Hussein, Iraq's ruthless and calculating ruler. In Baghdad today Saddam Hussein did meet with an American representative, but he offered no concessions, nor did he make any new offers.

NBC's Fred Francis: The President has refused to speak of his military options, but everywhere in the Middle East today U.S. warships and some planes were on the move. That, while Secretary Cheney tried to persuade the Saudi leadership to let U.S. warplanes land there. But U.S. bombers are already close to Iraq. NBC News discovered these F-111 bombers normally based in England at [an] air base in Turkey, just 425 miles from the Iraqi border. The Pentagon said it is purely coincidental that the bombers on exercise are so close to Iraq at a time of crisis. The F-111s were used during the air raid on Libya in 1986. The bombers could strike...an advanced weapons site and a prime target of Pentagon planners. Bombing is not the President's first military option. A blockade is. The carrier Eisenhower has been moved to enforce a possible blockade. The Eisenhower has canceled port visits and is in position in the northeastern Mediterranean. From their its planes could also reach Iraq. And the carrier Independence arrived in the Gulf of Oman today. A dozen other warships are also on the move. These left Port in Israel today after a quick resupply. Ninety percent of Iraq's oil moves through pipelines in Turkey and across Saudi Arabia. All of Kuwait's crude goes through the Strait of Hormuz. Warships from the U.S. and the allies can easily block those points in the Mediterranean, the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf. But Iraq might retaliate against Saudi Arabian oil supplies. That is one reason why Secretary Cheney met with the Saudi king today. Cheney presented spy satellite evidence of the danger to Saudi territory, telling the king only U.S. fighter bombers based there can protect the kingdom and U.S. oil interests.

Francis continues:

(Prof. Robert Lieber, Georgetown University: "For American sea and air power to be used effectively we have got to have the ability to use bases in Saudi Arabia and other countries, and that may be the most difficult part of the whole picture.")

A great deal depends on that meeting in Saudi Arabia. The Saudi leadership has grave doubts about U.S. staying power.

Brokaw: What leverage do we have over the Saudis tonight?

Francis: Frankly very little except the argument that their very survival is at stake and probably the very veiled threat that the U.S. might, might have to go in without their consent to protect the U.S. oil.

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Brokaw: The President is getting what he wants diplomatically, at least?

NBC's John Cochran: So far so good for George Bush. Over the years American success at the U.N. has been mixed at best. But today the U.N. Security Council sided decisively with George Bush and against Saddam Hussein. Many times in the past American diplomats at the U.N. have found themselves talking to an unsympathetic audience. Not today.

(U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. Thomas Pickering: "Iraq must learn that its disregard for international law will have crippling political and economic costs, including but not limited to arms cutoffs.")

(Abul Al-Anbar, Iraqi ambassador to U.N.: "We are seeing a superpower trying to use the U.N. and the security council as a [inaudible]. The security council is simply its foreign ministry.")

Either of the communist superpowers, China or the Soviet Union, could have torpedoed American efforts by vetoing the resolution. Instead each spoke in favor of tough sanctions against Iraq. The final vote, 13 to nothing with two abstentions, Cuba and Yemen. The resolution binds all members of the U.N. to boycott trade with Iraq. At the White House President Bush got the good news as he conferred with NATO Secretary General Woerner and Britain's Margaret Thatcher.

(Thatcher: "I cannot remember a time when we had the world so strongly together against an action as now, and I hope that those sanctions will be properly and effectively enforced as a positive action against what we all totally and utterly condemn.")

(President Bush: "We need to discuss full and total implementation of these sanctions, ruling out nothing at all. These sanctions must be enforced. I think the will of the nations around the world will be to enforce these sanctions.")

[TV COVERAGE of President Bush shaking hands with Prime Minister Mulroney.]

Tonight Bush is expected to seek the support of Canadian Prime Minister Mulroney for a Naval blockade. And Secretary Baker will travel to Turkey this week to urge that NATO ally to completely shut down Iraq's northern pipeline. In Saudi Arabia, King Fahd consoled the ousted royal family of Kuwait. But consolation is about all the Saudis can offer.

Cochran continues: In Washington the Kuwaiti ambassador told Senate leaders from both parties that his gratitude for U.S. support is indescribable. It's a very big if, but if George Bush leads a successful drive to restore Kuwait's independence, then he will also have restored much of the confidence that friendly Mideast nations used to have in the U.S.

Brokaw: Whatever happens, with or without a war, this situation in the Persian Gulf is not good news for the American economy. And the problems will not be temporary. Stocks already are taking a beating.

NBC's Mike Jensen reports that rising oil prices would kick the national rate of inflation up to a very dangerous level, maybe 8 percent. In fact it's already begun. Hundreds of gas stations have been raising prices 5 to 10 cents a gallon mostly before their own costs even went up. And it's not just gasoline. Heating oil used mainly in the northeast will go up just as much this winter if the crude oil prices stick. Airline tickets also are going up. Northwest is adding an \$8 surcharge each way to cover higher fuel costs. Look for higher prices at all the airlines. Air express companies will have to raise their prices. So will truckers and utilities that still use oil. Also, any manufacturer who uses plastics. Even clothing made from synthetic fibers. Most experts think all this will last for some time.

(Patrick Clawson, Foreign Policy Research Institute: "Iraq will probably continue to control Kuwait but not be able to sell either Iraqi or Kuwaiti oil for the first year or two. Eventually the embargo will be eroded and Iraq will be back to selling at normal levels.")

Meantime no other oil producer is both willing and able to take up the slack. The U.S. already is producing flat-out. So is Mexico and Canada and most of the OPEC countries. Saudi Arabia could increase production, but Iraq says no. And for now Iraq has the troops to back it up.

NBC's Arthur Kent reports that many Kuwaitis feel the time for talking with the Iraqis is over and the time for military action has come. But other Arab leaders are moving cautiously. Today Egyptian President Mubarak and PLO leader Arafat again struggled to find a peaceful solution and to work out their difference over the crisis. Arafat hasn't condemned Iraqi President Hussein because nearly half his PLO fighters are now based in Iraq. Mubarak, though, is said to feel betrayed by Saddam's invasion of Kuwait, both for the instability it has brought to the region and for distracting world attention from the Palestinian issue, where Arab diplomacy has recently made headway. The immediate outlook here, more talk and no swift action from Arab states. And for the U.S. continuing advice from most Arab leaders to move with caution on Saddam Hussein.

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Brokaw talks with Richard Murphy, former assistant secretary of State for the Middle East:

Brokaw: Defense Secretary Cheney is in Saudi Arabia tonight. What if the Saudis say to him, buzz off, we don't want any part of military action on the part of the U.S.?

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**Murphy:** I think Secretary Cheney's first reaction will be to make sure his pilot has engine trouble and can't take off. It's too important that he stay and work this out with the Saudis.

**Brokaw:** And what are the chances that we'll be able to use their bases for effective military action in your judgment?

**Murphy:** The bases in their marvelous installations, our Corps of Engineers built them, designed them. Now to question the political agreement, because I can't see us forcing ourselves on the Saudis. We have to persuade them that it's in their interest that we join.

**Brokaw:** What if Saddam Hussein anticipated all of this worldwide reaction to him, a unified West, economic sanctions on the part of the U.N., and he's willing to run that risk?

**Murphy:** I don't think he did anticipate. But if he did anticipate all of this we're going to have to raise the ante.

**Brokaw:** And the West. We've now got economic sanctions in place. You've been there in the councils of power in the administration. If you were taking a bet tonight about the chances that it will really succeed, that we'll be able to put the squeeze on him, what would be your guess?

**Murphy:** The chances of getting an effective embargo on the oil are far better than previous sanctions we tried on Rhodesia and South Africa. I'm optimistic.

**Brokaw:** Because you think that everyone understands that this is a villain of worldwide proportions?

**Murphy:** They understand that, and they also can look at the map and know that the points of control are limited and easily maintained.

**Brokaw:** And can we avoid some kind of military action?

**Murphy:** I think we can avoid a military clash, but it may take something like a blockade to ensure that there's no breaking of the embargo that the U.N. voted today. (NBC-Lead)

**CBS's Dan Rather in Jordan:** There were many indications during the day that the crisis in the Persian Gulf may be inching toward another explosion point. U.S. Defense Secretary Cheney reached Saudi Arabia to help bolster Saudi spirits and resolve. Witnesses say the Saudis are sending more troops to the Kuwaiti border where they'll be eyeball to eyeball with Iraqi invaders. Iraq's dictator Saddam Hussein meets for two hours with American diplomats who characterized their session with him as serious. Saddam Hussein also reportedly told Baghdad to prepare for a possible U.S. air attack. The U.S. says it's concerned over the whereabouts of 28 Americans taken from their hotels in Kuwait to an unknown destination. In a diplomatic pincer movement, President Bush is sending Secretary Baker to Turkey, site of key Iraqi oil pipelines. Iraq is said to have closed one of its pipelines because Western embargoes strangled demand.

Rather continues: Oil prices continued to bubble up in the West today while fears of new inflation and possibly higher interest rates sent Wall Street reeling. In Washington, President Bush held a series of meetings to map strategy for the Persian Gulf crisis.

CBS's Wyatt Andrews:

[TV COVERAGE of President Bush walking down the EOB stairs.] President Bush won an important victory today in his drive to isolate Iraq and throttle its economy, as the U.N. Security Council overwhelmingly approved a global trade embargo against Baghdad. No selling, no buying, no loans to Iraq, and no business dealings with the government Iraq installed in Kuwait -- among the toughest and most unambiguous documents ever to come out of the U.N.

(U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. Pickering: "The resolution is certainly going to make a strong statement of international opinion and a strong set of actions on the part of the countries of the world.")

At the White House, where Mr. Bush met with British leader Thatcher and NATO's chief Woerner, it was clear the U.N. vote gave him exactly what he wanted -- a worldwide expression of outrage.

(President Bush: "It shows, I think, that the world is united against the kind of aggression that we've witnessed.")

Because U.N. resolutions are not known for being effectively enforced, the President is also attempting to organize a blockade of Iraq. Mr. Bush strongly hinted he may use military force to back up the trade embargo.

(President Bush: "We need to discuss full and total implementation of these sanctions, ruling out nothing at all. These sanctions must be enforced.")

Britain's Thatcher was even more direct.

(Prime Minister Thatcher: "I hope that the sanctions will be observed. If not we shall -- by virtue of the fact that any action to the contrary will be illegal -- if not we shall have jointly to consider collective action of the kind of thing such as a blockade.")

White House sources say Mr. Bush's real goal is to cork up Iraq's three major oil pipelines by denying Iraq both buyers and shippers for oil. Turkey is one key to that strategy, since an Iraqi pipeline runs through the country. Secretary Baker will go to Turkey on Thursday to press Prime Minister Ozal to cooperate with U.S. plans. The President badly needs the trade embargo to succeed because of his tough warnings that he will not allow the Iraqi invasion to stand. Despite today's promise that every nation in the world will help isolate Iraq, the President is so far alone in his threat to use force.

CBS's David Martin: After an all-night flight to Saudi Arabia, Defense Secretary Cheney met today with Saudi leaders to discuss plans to use American forces to defend the oil fields. As of late this afternoon he still had not received an answer to his request to open up Saudi bases to the U.S. military. While Cheney and the Saudis talked, three Iraqi armored divisions remained massed just across the Saudi border in Kuwait.

(State Department spokeswoman Tutwiler: "We continue to view the situation as extremely serious. Iraqi forces, notwithstanding Saddam's pledge to withdrawal, seem to be increasing rather than decreasing their presence close to the border with Saudi Arabia.")

Martin continues: Cheney is attempting to convince the Saudis that what the U.S. is planning is not a token show of force, but a massive deployment of combat aircraft designed to defeat those Iraqi divisions. Whether he succeeds in convincing the extremely reluctant Saudis to open up their bases will go a long way toward determining what military options are available to the President. In search of more options, Pentagon officials are looking toward Turkey where American bombers could be seen today operating out of a NATO base at Insurlick [phonetic]. With Turkey's permission the U.S. could use Insurlick to launch air raids against Iraq. Retired Gen. George Crist [phonetic] used to command the forces that would go to war in the Persian Gulf.

(Crist: "I think we're building options for a major capability. If we are to get into some sort of a shooting war, clearly we're positioning ourselves very well for that.")

Slowly but surely American naval forces are moving toward the Middle East as well. A carrier battle group headed by the Independence is now close enough to the Persian Gulf to launch its aircraft. While in the eastern Mediterranean more U.S. warships finished up a port call in Israel. And today in Norfolk an amphibious task force carrying 2,000 Marines left for the Mediterranean. Another carrier, the Saratoga, will get underway tomorrow from Florida. Some of the ship movements were scheduled long before the current crisis and do not necessarily figure in the options prepared for the President, although the Pentagon doesn't mind one bit if Saddam Hussein thinks they do. Most of the forces the Pentagon is counting on to do battle with Iraq have yet to move.

Rather: The entire gulf region was alive with speculation today about who makes the next move in what many see as the hardening confrontation and when the next move may come.

CBS's Tom Fenton: Saudi Arabia, with American encouragement, began stepping up its defenses today. Large numbers of military aircraft were reported taking off and landing near the Saudi capital of Riyadh, and troops proceed moving into the northern desert facing an Iraqi buildup of forces on the Kuwaiti border. As the tension mounts, Iraqi President Hussein met with American diplomats in Baghdad to deliver a message for President Bush. In other Arab capitals it was mostly talk today. Arab dickering and hesitation is frustrating American planners, who were seeking to stiffen Arab resolve. But Western resolve is beginning to pay off. The Iraqis today shut down one of their twin pipelines through Turkey and reduced the flow through the other, a sign that the Western embargo of Iraqi oil is drying up sales. The U.S. is trying to have all Iraqi pipelines through Turkey and Saudi Arabia shut down.

(Henry Schuler, Center for Strategic and International Studies: "If there is a good-faith boycott on the part of Western Europe, the United States and Japan, there will be no Iraqi or Kuwaiti oil sold in those markets.")

No oil at all is moving out of occupied Kuwait. Empty tankers lie at anchor in the gulf while Western navies gear up for possible action. In the range of military options, a naval blockade is the most feasible and the least likely to provoke a wider conflict. The forces that are necessary are already gathering. That includes the American aircraft carrier battle group that was sent from the Indian Ocean.

Fenton continues: A small number of Americans and other foreigners who fled Kuwait at the time of the invasion arrived in London last night....

Rather reports that in Jordan Saddam Hussein may not be a hero, but he's not a villain, and he has struck a chord. The wrong thing, in the view from Amman, is American pressure, American bluster, American threats, American intervention in an inter-Arab dispute. President Bush's complaint that the Iraqi invasion was a brutal act of naked aggression is rejected here. The Arab perception is that it's the West which has dominated and controlled Arab fates for too long.

CBS's Ray Brady reports that in the Washington some senators warned the U.S. must do more oil drilling or else.

(Sen. Stevens: "If I'm right there's going to be gas lines by Christmas.")

It's impossible to estimate how much higher oil prices could go. But some economists say \$30-a-barrel crude oil could be a real problem for the U.S. economy.

CBS's Bill Plante: There are 28 Americans who officials fear may be for all practical purposes hostages, although nobody will call them that. The Americans were part of a larger group of foreigners including some stranded airlines passengers who were rounded up from their hotels in Kuwait and placed on buses heading north, presumably for Baghdad, and the U.S. wants to know where they are.

(State Department spokeswoman Tutwiler: "The President has made clear to the Iraqi government its responsibility to safeguard the lives of those who wish to leave. We hold Iraq responsible for the safety of Americans and of all foreign nationals.")

The Iraqi ambassador, summoned to the State Department, told a senior official he didn't know anything about the 28 Americans. However, Sen. Mitchell said that he'd been advised the 28 were being helped to leave. But he was skeptical.

(Sen. Mitchell: "Obviously the word of the Iraqi government cannot be believed or trusted.")

Anxiety is also high among the families of Americans working in the Kuwaiti oil fields, who, though now supposedly at hotels in Baghdad, can't be reached.... This woman and her husband, just back from Kuwait, say American oil workers there are no longer free to leave.... That uncertainty is what's bothering U.S. officials. It's not just the stranded tourists and oil workers the Administration is worried about. There are more than 3,800 Americans in Kuwait and about 500 in Iraq, every one of them a potential hostage as the U.S. tries to reverse the Iraqi takeover of Kuwait.

(CBS-Lead)

Rather talks with CBS's Bob Simon:

Rather: All eyes are focused on the Iraqi threat to Saudi Arabia. But what about Jordan, actually key to Israel's survival. Why isn't there more talk of a possible Iraqi attack here?

Simon: Because Iraq doesn't have to move a single soldier into Jordan, because in many ways it owns the place already. It's been a major shift in these parts over the last year. The combination of Saddam Hussein's strength and King Hussein's weakness has turned Jordan into a virtual province of Iraq.

Rather: So why does Saddam Hussein need it or want it?

Simon: He's getting unprecedented military cooperation from Jordan, and Jordan does have a long border with Israel which Iraq does not have. Iraqi pilots have been flying in Jordanian squadrons over the last year. If the situation gets tough on Saddam Hussein, King Hussein can help him break any boycott. He can import weapons and spare parts from Europe and get them into Iraq without any trouble.

Rather: This particular crisis is centered to the east around the Persian Gulf. Is this a temporary shift or something of lasting historical significance?

Simon: If Saddam Hussein wants...to be the leader of the Arab nation he will have to champion the Palestinian cause. He's already started down that road. Yassar Arafat now makes his home in Baghdad. Ultimately that road leads to Jerusalem. Nobody around here, certainly not the Israelis, believe for a minute that Iraq is going to attack Israel this month, this year, next year. But eventually they think he'll be tempted to do it. The battleground could be right here in Jordan, which is a victim of its geography, squeezed between the two regional superpowers, and the prospect is little short of apocalyptic.

Rather: That being the case, are the Israelis counseling, at least in private, get at Saddam Hussein now, don't let him grow more dangerous?

Simon: The Israelis are saying privately and publicly unless Saddam is stopped now the prospect is fearful and the only power than can stop him is the U.S. (CBS-6)

#### **LIBERIA**

Jennings: In Liberia civil war rebel troops have seized 14 foreigners, including one American, from a hotel in the capital city Monrovia. U.S. Marine helicopters continue to evacuate American diplomats and other foreigners, flying them to a carrier off the Liberian coast. (ABC-4, NBC-4, CBS-2)

#### **SOUTH AFRICA**

Jennings: The ANC said just a short while ago that it is suspending the armed struggle against the white minority government. It has been going on for 29 years. The ANC said after a meeting between Nelson Mandela and President de Klerk that the cease-fire would take effect immediately. (ABC-5, NBC-3, CBS-3)

## PAKISTAN

Jennings reports that Pakistani Prime Minister Bhutto has been deposed and put under house arrest. Pakistani President Ishaq Khan today dissolved Bhutto's 20-month-old government. Although President Kahn has ordered new elections in October, what has really happened in Pakistan is a coup -- a democratic government has been brought down. (ABC-3, NBC-5, CBS-4)

## S&amp;L

Brokaw says NBC News has learned that a federal grand jury has launched an investigation into the collapse of the largest S&L institution in the southeast, at Centrust in Miami.

NBC's Brian Ross reports that Centrust was run by this man, David Paul, whose political connections in Florida and Washington seem to have protected him for years from being shut down by bank regulators. This is the federal bank regulator who was running the Centrust case, Tom Zimmerman, who tried to stop David Paul for at least two years and a billion dollars before Paul finally was stopped. Zimmerman says his bosses in Washington blocked repeated efforts to take action against David Paul and Centrust.

(Zimmerman: "The problem that I had was that we couldn't get, for whatever reason, the kind of action we felt was necessary on the case....")

It turns out that Paul did have a lot of friends in high places, particularly on Capitol Hill. NBC News has found that for a key period in 1987, a member of the Senate Banking Committee, Sen. Graham, actually had a longtime lawyer for Centrust on his staff as a temporary aide. The lawyer, while working in Graham's office, used his Senate position to bring pressure on the bank regulators, calling them in to the senator's office at Centrust request. The total cost of the fiasco here, which the regulators tried to head off, could end up costing taxpayers as much as \$2 billion.

(NBC-2)

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## **EDITORIALS/COLUMNISTS**

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### **IRAQ**

**U.S.-Soviet Test In The Mideast** -- "...If the U.S. and the Soviet Union, acting in consort on such an incendiary occasion, help restore peace without resort to force, it could set the tone for years to come. That would be spectacular success.... In a world still endangered by such regional conflicts, the U.S. and the Soviet Union cannot afford to stand aside with their hands in their pockets. To put an end to such unacceptable swashbuckling national behavior as Iraq's, Presidents Bush and Gorbachev must be willing to rally other responsible nations and join them in intervening militarily if all else fails." (Chicago Tribune, 8/5)

**Stop The Mideast Hitler** -- "...The United States, the NATO countries, the Warsaw Pact, sensible Arab states, and Japan have no choice but to take decisive, concerted action to stop Iraq's Hitlerian ruler from tightening his grip on the Persian Gulf. A concerted response is essential because President Hussein's action and ambitions imperil the vital interests of the West and of the Arab world alike.... As President Bush and America's allies search history for clues on how to respond, let them model their response on Churchill, not Chamberlain." (Miami Herald, 8/3)

**Iraq's Outlaw Act** -- "...President Bush denounced the conquest of Kuwait in forceful terms and wisely refrained from making threats.... What the nations of the world must do now is isolate Iraq -- diplomatically, economically and in terms of arms supplies.... For the United States, the best safeguard against an extortionist increase in oil prices is conservation, alternate energy sources and a ready-to-use strategic oil reserve." (St. Louis Post-Dispatch, 8/3)

**Unite To Push Back The Iraqi Dictator** -- "Before Iraq's Saddam Hussein drops the other shoe, the United States and the rest of the world should kick him out of Kuwait.... Since Iraq's economy is Hussein's soft point, stomp on it. Stop arms shipments; the Soviets and French, its chief suppliers, have done so. Freeze assets, as the United States and Britain have done, and quit doing business with Iraq.... And pressure Saudi Arabia to increase oil production to offset Iraqi oil lost to embargo. Swift U.S. sanctions have set the right example. President Bush will earn global praise for global leadership by rallying other nations to unite in a simple, just, essential cause; forcing Saddam out of Kuwait." (Minneapolis Star Tribune, 8/3)

**The Wages Of Appeasement** -- "...The policies of President Bush have mirrored the weakness and fecklessness of the West in [the 1930s]. Stopping Saddam Hussein is a job for a Churchill. Bush is a Chamberlain.... The Bush Administration's policy [toward Iraq] was to treat it with soft words, trade subsidies, and diplomatic business as usual. That policy is now a smoking ruin, and the price of its failure is being paid in the blood of innocents." (Boston Herald, 8/3)

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## **FOREIGN MEDIA REACTION**

### **IRAQ INVASION**

#### **Jordan**

"The escalation of American, NATO and Israeli threats against Iraq in their persistent calls for an immediate and unconditional Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait indicates that they are the beneficiaries of the situation.... Why didn't we hear these threats when American-armed Israel invaded three Arab countries in 1967?"  
(ar-Ray)

#### **West Bank**

"U.S. military intervention in the gulf is a flagrant aggression.... The current problem is purely Arab and does not differ from any other inter-Arab disputes. The United States has no right to exploit the problem under the pretense of defending its interests and monopoly on oil."  
(al-Fajr)

#### **Israel**

"Armed to the teeth, the mighty United States...will take good care to keep out of the Iraq-Kuwait conflict. Washington may flex a muscle or two, but no one seriously believes that the life of a single American soldier will be put at risk to save Kuwait.... The international community still wants us to rely on 'guarantees,' 'international agreements' and 'diplomatic settlements.' Is Saddam a partner for a settlement? And is it possible to rely on any guarantees by the West or by the United States? What would happen if Saddam were to attack Israel? To whom shall we turn for help? Developments in the gulf have taught us an important lesson."  
(Yediot)

"The Iraqi conquest of Kuwait represents a major foreign policy failure for the Bush Administration. The invasion came after a year in which the general policy of the Administration toward Iraqi President Saddam was one of accommodation. Baghdad's intentions were repeatedly misread.... The public display of U.S.-Israeli differences over the peace process largely undermined deterrence and their ability to prevent war in the Middle East."  
(Jerusalem Post)

#### **Britain**

"[The] invasion of Kuwait is a great setback for U.S. foreign policy and points to a series of miscalculations by the Bush Administration. As recently as last week, Congress enacted a package of economic sanctions against Iraq. But this was opposed by the White House.... This was perhaps the final, fatal sign to President Saddam Hussein that the U.S. government was not overly exercised about Iraq's increasingly boorish behavior. The problem Washington seemed unable to resolve was what to do about it. For that hesitation and miscalculation, Kuwait paid the price."  
(Guardian)

# CONGRESSIONAL MONITOR



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## News From the Hill

### **LONG HOURS, frequent roll-call votes yield substantial results.**

As Congress rushed to complete its work before the dog days of August set in, both bodies worked longer hours and racked up more roll-call votes than in previous weeks of business.

From Monday, July 30 through Saturday, Aug. 4, when the Senate adjourned at 6:24 p.m., senators worked a total of 80 hours and 11 minutes. During that week they also cast 38 roll-call votes.

The House worked 66 hours and 14 minutes, from Monday, July 30 through Saturday, Aug. 4, when it adjourned at 3:30 a.m. During the week, the House recorded 39 roll-call votes.

Both chambers approved important pieces of legislation in this spurt of activity, and cleared a number of bills for the president's signature, including: HR 5350, a short-term bill raising the nation's debt ceiling to \$3.195 through Oct. 2; the conference report on oil-spill liability legislation (HR 1465); the conference report on a bill (S 2240) to authorize funds over five years for cities and states hit hardest by the AIDS epidemic; the conference report on legislation (HR 1594) to renew and expand trade benefits for Caribbean Basin nations; HR 1199, a bill to increase pay for nurses in Department of Veterans Affairs hospitals; S 2952, a one-month reauthorization of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, the nation's crude oil stockpile; and HR 4790, a measure to authorize programs aimed at the early detection of breast and cervical cancer in low-income women.

The Senate gave its approval to the following major bills during the week before adjournment: a \$289 billion defense authorization bill (S 2884), fiscal 1991 appropriations bills for energy and water projects (HR 5019) and federal transportation programs (HR 5229), campaign finance legislation (S 137) that includes a voluntary system of campaign spending limits, and a measure (S 648) to give

greater authority to the Securities and Exchange Commission to prevent disruptions in the nation's securities markets.

The House also approved campaign finance legislation (HR 5400), over the objections of GOP members, and a civil rights measure (HR 4000) that would restore and strengthen federal protections against racial and sexual job discrimination. House members passed an omnibus farm bill (HR 3950) providing \$53 billion for federal agriculture programs for the next five years and a major housing reauthorization bill (HR 1180) providing \$28 billion for federal housing and community development programs in fiscal 1991.

The House will return Wednesday, Sept. 5, and the Senate will resume business on Monday, Sept. 10.

### **IRAQ MUST be isolated, turned back, congressmen say.**

President Bush received support from both Democrats and Republicans on Capitol Hill yesterday in his effort to pressure Iraq to withdraw its troops from Kuwait.

Les Aspin, D-Wis., chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, appearing on ABC's "Good Morning America," said military force would be "virtually inevitable" if Iraqi forces continue into Saudi Arabia from Kuwait.

Aspin also said that a military blockade involving all of Iraq's neighboring countries, along with the United States, would be enough to keep Iraq from shipping out its oil.

Appearing with Aspin, Sen. William S. Cohen, R-Maine, a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, said it was imperative for the Western world to try and help the United States remove Iraqi troops from Kuwait.

On NBC's "Today" show, Sen. Richard G. Lugar, R-Ind., said the aggression against Kuwait was "intolerable" and the president was right in rallying other nations to put economic and, if necessary,

military pressure on Iraq.

Sen. Howard M. Metzenbaum, D-Ohio, agreed that economic pressure was necessary, and said it was a "realistic" move to try and isolate Iraqi President Saddam Hussein. An economic blockade as well as an embargo on Iraqi oil could be successful, Metzenbaum said.

"You can have all the oil in the world, but if you have no place to sell it, it really doesn't make a lot of difference," he said on the "Today" show.

### **BLUEBONNET purchase saved government money, owner says.**

The Arizona thrift executive who bought 15 failing Texas savings and loans with \$1,000 of his own money and \$70 million in borrowed funds said yesterday that the government got a good deal.

In testimony before the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Antitrust, Monopolies and Business Rights, James M. Fail defended his purchase, although lawmakers have said his 1976 indictment for fraud should have disqualified him as a buyer.

"James Fail did not belong in this process," said subcommittee Chairman Howard M. Metzenbaum, D-Ohio, and added that "Fail had no right" to the \$1.85 billion in taxpayer subsidies he is receiving.

In fact, Metzenbaum argued, the thrifts — now called Bluebonnet Savings — would not be profitable now if not for those subsidies. He referred to a finding by the Office of Thrift Supervision that "Bluebonnet has been profitable since acquisition solely due to the extensive assistance provided by" the government.

But Fail responded that "Bluebonnet is part of the solution to the savings and loan crisis, not a part of the problem." Fail said he took the government off the hook of \$2 million-a-day losses and transformed the thrift into a profitable contributor to the Texas economy.

Although he had earlier refused to comply with a subpoena to appear before the panel, Robert Thompson, a one-time aide to then-Vice President George Bush, made an unexpected appearance.

Metzenbaum has charged that Thompson's access to high officials helped Fail circumvent regulatory rules to buy the thrifts. Thompson defended his conduct,

### **Notice To Subscribers**

During the August recess the *Congressional Monitor* will not be published daily. The next issue will be published on Monday, August 20. There will not be any other issues in August. The regular daily schedule will resume after Labor Day.

# Status of Major Legislation

## 101st Congress

(as of August 6, 1990)

| Bill and Background                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | House                                               | Senate                                                 | Final                       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>Clean Air.</b> (S 1630, HR 3030) The bills would revise and extend the 1970 Clean Air Act, last amended in 1977. Both versions combine four sections dealing with smog, motor vehicles, toxic pollutants and acid rain. Both would set out programs to cut industrial, motor vehicle and utility emissions and to phase out the use of ozone-depleting chemicals.                                                                                                                          | HR 3030 passed<br>as S 1630<br>5/23/90              | S 1630 passed<br>4/3/90                                | Conference began<br>7/13/90 |
| <b>Farm Programs Reauthorization.</b> (HR 3950, S 2830) Bills to revise and extend federal farm and nutrition programs must be acted on by the end of the year, when the 1985 farm bill (PL 99-198) expires.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | HR 3950 passed<br>8/1/90<br>and as S 2830<br>8/3/90 | S 2830 passed<br>7/27/90                               |                             |
| <b>Civil Rights.</b> (S 2104, HR 4000) Both bills would reverse or modify six 1989 Supreme Court decisions that narrowed the reach and remedies of job-discrimination laws and would authorize monetary damages under Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | HR 4000 passed<br>as S 2104<br>8/3/90               | S 2104 passed<br>7/18/90                               |                             |
| <b>Crime Bills.</b> (S 1970, HR 5269) The Senate bill would ban nine types of assault-style weapons, allow the death penalty for 34 more crimes, allow for faster federal court reviews of death sentences, and increase the investigation and prosecution of S&L fraud allegations. The House bill would also increase prosecution of S&L cases and streamline death penalty appeals, but it has a more limited death penalty extension and does not include a ban on assault-style weapons. | Judiciary<br>approved HR 5269<br>7/23/90            | S 1970 passed<br>7/11/90                               |                             |
| <b>Campaign Finance.</b> (S 137, HR 5400) The Senate bill would bar contributions from political action committees, establish voluntary state-by-state spending limits and, to encourage participation, offer campaigns low-cost mail, free television time and extra funds to fight opponents who pierce the limits. The House bill would cap spending in House races at \$550,000 per candidate for the general election.                                                                   | HR 5400 passed<br>8/3/90                            | S 137 passed<br>8/1/90                                 |                             |
| <b>Child-Care Programs.</b> (S 5, HR 3) The Senate version of the Act for Better Child Care Services (ABC bill) would authorize \$1.75 billion in subsidies and increase tax credits for child care. HR 3 would increase tax credits, increase Title XX funding, expand Head Start and provide grants for before- and after-school care.                                                                                                                                                      | HR 3 passed<br>3/29/90                              | S 5 passed<br>6/23/89<br>HR 3 passed<br>4/24/90        | Conference began<br>6/7/90  |
| <b>Oil-Spill Liability and Compensation.</b> (HR 1465, S 686) The compromise bill would set up a comprehensive oil-spill liability and compensation system. The measure also seeks to provide for better cleanup and prevention of spills and would leave states free to maintain their own oil-spill cleanup funds and enforce their own liability laws.                                                                                                                                     | HR 1465 passed<br>11/9/89                           | S 686 passed<br>as HR 1465<br>11/19/89                 | HR 1465 cleared<br>8/4/90   |
| <b>Housing Programs Reauthorization.</b> (HR 1180, S 566) Both bills would authorize increased spending for housing programs, but the \$28 billion House bill emphasizes traditional federal programs, while the \$25 billion Senate bill would encourage state and local governments to play a bigger role.                                                                                                                                                                                  | HR 1180 passed<br>as S 566<br>8/1/90                | S 566 passed<br>6/27/90                                |                             |
| <b>Fiscal 1991 Budget Resolution.</b> (H Con Res 310, S Con Res 110) The House resolution, an outline for action on appropriations and deficit-reduction bills, calls for a fiscal 1991 budget of \$1.2 trillion, with discretionary spending of \$492.8 billion in budget authority. S Con Res 110 calls for \$482.5 billion in budget authority for discretionary spending.                                                                                                                 | H Con Res 310<br>passed 5/1/90                      | S Con Res 110<br>passed as<br>H Con Res 310<br>6/14/90 |                             |

saying that "not one word has been uttered, not one fact has been disclosed that suggests I did anything improper." The panel decided to hold off questioning him until a later date.

#### **EPA CABINET-LEVEL status legislation stalled.**

Early this year it seemed like a mere formality that the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) would be elevated to Cabinet-level status, as the proposal had the strong support of both lawmakers and the president.

President Bush endorsed the idea in January and Congress quickly approved measures this spring to raise the department's level, but those bills are now stalled.

And the president's earlier support seems to have cooled somewhat because the House-passed version (HR 3847) contains restrictions he opposes.

The president is opposed to provisions that would create an independent Bureau of Environmental Statistics and would limit the number of political appointees in the new department.

The Senate bill (S 2006) was approved Feb. 28 by the Governmental Affairs Committee but has languished because of turf battles between the Commerce, Energy and Environment committees.

John Glenn, D-Ohio, chairman of the Governmental Affairs Committee, said he is still pushing the bill. But he would not predict when it might reach the Senate floor or if differences could be worked out with the House.

#### **NOMINATIONS quickly approved before Senate leaves town.**

The Senate confirmed scores of pending nominations Friday before adjourning Saturday for its August recess. One of the nominations is particularly timely — Edward William Gnehm Jr. of Georgia was confirmed to be ambassador to Kuwait.

Other ambassadorial nominations approved Friday include:

- Thomas W. Simons Jr. of the District of Columbia to be ambassador to Poland.
- Hugh Kenneth Hill of California to be ambassador to Bulgaria.
- Aurelia Erskine Brazeal of Georgia to be ambassador to Micronesia.
- Roy M. Huffington of Texas to be ambassador to Austria.
- Genta Hawkins Holmes of California to be ambassador to Namibia.

#### **UPCOMING PRIMARY challenges vie for open seats.**

**Michigan:** Voters in Michigan today will choose party nominees for governor, senator and House members in three highly contested congressional races.

Three-term Republican Rep. Bill Schuette is giving up his 10th District

seat to run against lawyer Clark Durant for the right to challenge incumbent Democratic Sen. Carl Levin in November. Schuette is the favorite.

Schuette's departure has enticed eight candidates — six Republicans and two Democrats — to try and succeed him. The Republicans in the free-for-all are Richard J. Allen, state Rep. Dave Camp, Al Cropsey, Joseph P. Simcox and former U.S. Rep. Jim Dunn. Camp and Dunn are the favorites.

In the Democratic race, Joan L. Dennison and Leon Keys will face off.

The retirement of five-term Democratic Rep. George W. Crockett Jr. has brought 11 candidates out for the open 13th District seat. The candidates in the Democratic primary are Tom Barrow, Barbara-Rose Collins, Michael J. Hartt, Mike Patterson, Henry E. Stallings II, Alberta Tinsley-Williams, Charles C. Vincent and Juanita Watkins.

The survivor of that race will face one of three Republicans — Carl R. Edwards Sr., Philip M. Lenud or John W. Savage II.

In the 4th District, incumbent Republican Rep. Fred Upton has drawn primary opposition from Ed Fredricks.

**Kansas:** In the 5th District, six Republicans and four Democrats will be competing today for the seat left open by the retirement of Republican Bob Whittaker.

But these primaries will be overshadowed by the gubernatorial contest. Republican Gov. Mike Hayden, who has come under fire for his handling of state tax issues, will face five primary foes.

In the Democratic primary, former Gov. John Carlin will attempt a comeback. Carlin, who served from 1979 to 1987, will face state Treasurer Joan Finney and minister Fred Phelps.

**Georgia:** In Georgia, Lt. Gov. Zell Miller and former Atlanta Mayor Andrew Young will meet today in the Democratic gubernatorial runoff. The winner will face Johnny Isakson, a moderate Republican state legislator, in the general election.

Miller won 41 percent of the vote to Young's 29 percent in the July 17 primary. Young, a former House member and U.N. representative, would be Georgia's first black governor. Miller, who raised an unprecedented \$4 million for his primary campaign, was the leading proponent of a state lottery.

**Missouri:** In the 3rd District, House Majority Leader Richard A. Gephardt is expected to easily defeat Lyndon LaRouche supporter Nicholas F. Clement, 36, in today's Democratic primary. Four Republicans are vying for the nomination to challenge Gephardt in the fall.

Malcolm L. Holekamp, 58, a former Webster Groves City Council member and a supporter of abortion rights, is expected to defeat the other three Republi-

cans running in the 3rd District GOP primary — Wallace Anderson, Bernard L. Mazurkiewicz and Paul G. Stein.

Republican incumbent Jack Buechner is unopposed for renomination in the 2nd District, but three Democrats are competing for their party's nomination to challenge him in the general election. Joan Kelly Horn, 53, a party activist who runs a research and polling firm, is expected to defeat stockbroker John M. Baine, 30, and LaRouche organizer Leif O. Johnson, 49, in that contest.

**Colorado:** Republican Sen. William L. Armstrong's upcoming retirement from the Senate has left an open target for the state's Democrats, who have two candidates opposing each other in the Aug. 14 primary. Former Boulder County Commissioner Josie Heath is favored to defeat Alamosa lawyer Carlos Lucero in that race.

Republican Rep. Hank Brown is running for Armstrong's seat, which leaves his 4th District seat available. GOP state Sens. Wayne Allard and Jim Brandon will vie for their party's nomination to replace Brown.

State Rep. Dick Bond is unopposed for the Democratic nomination. ■

## Meetings Today

### Senate Committees

#### ★ PERSIAN GULF CRISIS

##### Senate Commerce Committee

Consumer Subcommittee (Chmn Bryan, D-Nev) will hold a hearing on the impact on consumer prices of recent developments in the Persian gulf.

9:30am SR-253 Russell Bldg Aug 7

Note: The full committee hearing on aviation safety scheduled for today has been canceled.

#### ■ HOUMA NATION RECOGNITION

##### Senate Indian Affairs Committee

The full committee (Chn Inouye, D-Hawaii) will hold a hearing on legislation (S 2423) to provide for recognition of the United Houma Nation of Louisiana.

10am SR-485 Russell Bldg Aug 7

Note: The above hearing and the markup of S 2770 and S 2645 scheduled for today have been rescheduled for Sept 12.

### House Committees

#### ★ PERSIAN GULF CRISIS

##### House Banking Committee

Economic Stabilization Subcommittee (Chmn Oakar, D-Ohio) will hold a hearing to examine how the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait will affect U.S. economic and energy security interests.

9:30am 2128 Rayburn Bldg Aug 7

# Senate Committees Future Listings

## Environment & Public Works

224-6176

### RURAL TRANSPORTATION ISSUES Field Hearing

Water Resources, Transportation and Infrastructure Subcommittee (Acting Chmn Symms, R-Idaho) of Senate Environment and Public Works Committee will hold a field hearing on rural transportation issues within the Federal-Aid Highway program.

9am, Les Bois Rm, City Hall, 150 N Capitol Blvd, Boise, Idaho Aug 20

### NATIONAL RECREATIONAL TRAILS Field Hearing

Water Resources, Transportation and Infrastructure Subcommittee (Acting Chmn Symms, R-Idaho) of Senate Environment and Public Works Committee will hold a field hearing on legislation (S 2150) to set aside a portion of Highway Trust Fund moneys for use in constructing and maintaining off-highway recreational trails.

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9am, Council Chambers, City Electrical Bldg, 140 S Capitol Ave, Idaho Falls, Idaho Aug 22

## Governmental Affairs

224-4751

### FEDERAL USE OF CONSULTANTS

Federal Services, Post Office and Civil Service Subcommittee (Chmn Pryor, D-Ark) of Senate Governmental Affairs Committee will continue hearings on the reliance by federal agencies on private consultants and contractors to perform government work.

9:30am SD-342 Dirksen Bldg date TBA

## Finance

224-4515

### U.S.-JAPAN TRADE TALKS

International Trade Subcommittee (Chmn Baucus, D-Mont) of Senate Finance Committee will hold a hearing on the final report of the U.S.-Japan Structural Impediments Initiative talks. The report is the result of negotiations between the two nations on distribution and business practices in Japan that inhibit exports from the United States to Japan.

10am SD-215 Dirksen Bldg Sept 21

## Foreign Relations

224-4651

### PEACE CORPS IN EASTERN EUROPE

Western Hemisphere and Peace Corps Affairs Subcommittee (Chmn Dodd, D-Conn) of Senate Foreign Relations Committee will hold a hearing on new Peace Corps programs in Eastern Europe.

2pm SD-419 Dirksen Bldg Sept 18

**Note:** This hearing was originally scheduled for July 26.

## Indian Affairs

224-2251

### INDIAN CHILD ABUSE

#### Field Hearing

Senate Select Indian Affairs Committee (Chmn Inouye, D-Hawaii) will hold a field hearing on sexual abuse of Indian Children.

Time TBA Phoenix, Arizona Sept 5

### SAN CARLOS DIVESTITURE

#### Joint Hearing

Senate Select Indian Affairs Committee (Chmn Inouye, D-Hawaii) and House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (Chmn Udall, D-Ariz) will hold a joint hearing on legislation (HR 4117) to provide for the divestiture of certain properties of the San Carlos Indian irrigation project in the state of Arizona.

9:30am SR-485 Russell Bldg Sept 11

### INDIAN WATER BILLS

#### Full Committee Markup

Senate Select Indian Affairs Committee (Chmn Inouye, D-Hawaii) will mark up pending legislation.

9am SR-485 Russell Bldg Sept 12

#### Agenda:

S 1554 - Truckee-Carson-Pyramid Lake Water Rights Settlement Act

HR 5063 - Provide for the settlement of the water rights claim of the Fort McDowell Indian Community in Arizona

## Judiciary

224-5225

### SOUTER NOMINATION

Senate Judiciary Committee (Chmn Biden, D-Del) will hold confirmation hearings on the nomination of David Souter to be Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

10am SH-216 Hart Bldg Sept 13 & addl dates TBA

## Small Business

224-5175

### EDUCATION & THE U.S. ECONOMY Field Hearing

Senate Small Business Committee (Acting Chmn Lieberman, D-Conn) will hold a hearing on education and the U.S. economy.

9am, Room 2-B Legislative Office Bldg, Hartford, Conn Aug 16

### TAX IMPACT ON SMALL BUSINESSES

Senate Small Business Committee (Acting Chmn Boschwitz, R-Minn, Bumpers, D-Ark, & Boren, D-Okla) will hold a hearing on the impact on small businesses of proposed changes in the tax code.

Time TBA SR-428A Russell Bldg date TBA

**Note:** This hearing was originally scheduled for Aug 1.

## Veterans' Affairs

224-9126

### HAWAIIAN VA HEALTH CARE

#### Field Hearing

Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee (Chmn Cranston, D-Calif) will hold a field hearing on health care for veterans in Hawaii.

10am State Capitol Bldg Auditorium, Honolulu, Hawaii Aug 14

### VA AGENDA & THE AMERICAN LEGION Joint Hearing

Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee (Chmn Cranston, D-Calif) and House Veterans' Affairs Committee (Chmn Montgomery, D-Miss) will hold a joint hearing on the legislative agenda of the American Legion.

9am SD-106 Dirksen Bldg Sept 18

# House Committees Future Listings

## Agriculture

225-2171

### DISASTER CONDITIONS

House Agriculture Committee (Chmn de la Garza, D-Texas) will hold a hearing to examine the effects of disaster conditions on agriculture.

Time TBA 1300 Longworth Bldg date TBA  
Note: This hearing was originally scheduled for Aug 1.

### ANIMAL RESEARCH

#### Subcommittee Markup

Department Operations, Research and Foreign Agriculture Subcommittee (Chmn Brown, D-Calif) of House Agriculture Committee will mark up legislation (HR 3270) to make it a federal crime to damage an animal research facility.

Time TBA 1302 Longworth Bldg date TBA  
Note: This markup was originally scheduled for Aug 2.

### BIOTECHNOLOGY

#### REGULATORY AUTHORITY

Department Operations, Research and Foreign Agriculture Subcommittee (Chmn Brown, D-Calif) of House Agriculture Committee will hold a hearing to review regulatory authority over agricultural biotechnology.

Time TBA 1302 Longworth Bldg date TBA  
Note: This hearing was originally scheduled for Aug 1.

## Banking, Finance & Urban Affairs

225-4247

### DEPOSIT INSURANCE FOR DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLANS Field Hearing

General Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee (Chmn Hubbard, D-Ky) of House Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee will hold a field hearing on deposit insurance coverage for Section 457 plans. Section 457 of the tax code covers deferred compensation plans of state and local governments and non-profit organizations. The plans are similar to 401(k) plans operated by private companies.

10am State Capitol Bldg Sacramento, Calif Aug 7

### REAL ESTATE SETTLEMENT & PROCEDURES

Housing and Community Development Subcommittee (Chmn Gonzalez, D-Texas) of House Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee will hold a hearing on real estate settlements and procedures, focusing on computerized loan origination systems, which charge borrowers a fee for information about mortgages. The subcommittee also will consider controlled business arrangements (CBAs), in which a borrower's business is

★ New listing

steered to title insurance companies and related businesses in which the brokers and lenders handling the loan have a financial interest.

9:30am 2128 Rayburn Bldg Aug 8

### REAL ESTATE LENDING

House Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee (Chmn Gonzalez, D-Texas) will hold a hearing to examine the real estate lending by commercial banks, including the recent transactions involving real estate developer Donald Trump.

10am 2128 Rayburn Bldg Aug 9

### INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL POLICY

House Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee (Chmn Gonzalez, D-Texas) will hold a hearing on the Treasury Department's conduct of international financial policy. The hearing will focus on the administration's foreign currency intervention activities.

10am 2128 Rayburn Bldg Aug 14

Witnesses scheduled: David Mulford - under secy of the Treasury; Allan Mendelowitz - General Accounting Office; Allan Meltzer - Carnegie-Mellon Univ; Anna Schwartz - Natl Bureau of Economic Research; Martin Mayer - author; Rudigar Dornbusch - Mass Institute of Technology

### S&L CRISIS

House Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee (Chmn Gonzalez, D-Texas) will hold hearings to examine how the Carter and Reagan administrations reacted as the savings and loan crisis developed in the 1970s and 1980s.

Time TBA 2128 Rayburn Bldg Sept 12 & addl dates

### DEFENSE CONVERSION MARKUP DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT MARKUP House Banking Committee

House Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee (Chmn Gonzalez, D-Texas) will mark up pending legislation.

Time TBA 2128 Rayburn Bldg date TBA

#### Agenda:

HR 486 - Amend the Defense Production Act to revitalize the defense industrial base of the US  
HR 3999 - Promote economic stability in communities adversely affected by reductions in defense spending reductions on workers, and facilitate the conversion of defense-related industries to civilian uses

## Education & Labor

225-4527

### DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS

#### Subcommittee Markup

Employment Opportunities Subcommittee (Chmn Martinez, D-Calif) of House Education and Labor Committee will mark up legislation

(HR 3069 - Displaced Homemakers Employment & Family Self Sufficiency Act) to establish an employment training program for displaced homemakers. Displaced homemakers are women who, because of divorce, widowhood or other circumstances, are forced to re-enter the work force after a prolonged absence.

Time & room TBA date TBA

### EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

Employment Opportunities Subcommittee (Chmn Martinez, D-Calif) of House Education and Labor Committee will hold a hearing to review employment services.

Time & room TBA date TBA

Note: This hearing was originally scheduled for June 19

### WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTION

Health and Safety Subcommittee (Chmn Gaydos, D-Pa) of House Education and Labor Committee will hold hearings on legislation (HR 3368) to strengthen the protections against reprisals available to employees who disclose information to protect public health and safety.

Time & room TBA date TBA

### ERISA ENFORCEMENT

Labor-Management Relations Subcommittee (Chmn Clay, D-Mo) of House Education and Labor Committee will hold a hearing on the enforcement of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) of 1975.

Time & room TBA date TBA

Note: This hearing was originally scheduled for July 25.

## Energy & Commerce

225-2927

### CIGARETTE LABELING & "TOMBSTONE ADS" MARKUP Subcommittee Markup

Health and the Environment Subcommittee (Chmn Waxman, D-Calif) of House Energy and Commerce Committee will mark up legislation (HR 5041) to require stronger health-warning labels on tobacco-product packages and to restrict the content and format of advertising for tobacco products.

Time & room TBA Sept 6

## Foreign Affairs

225-5021

### EXECUTIVE BRANCH COMPLIANCE & NARCOTICS CONTROL LEGISLATION

International Narcotics Control Task Force (Chmn Smith, D-Fla) of House Foreign Affairs Committee will hold a hearing on executive branch compliance with international narcotics control legislation enacted in 1986, 1988 and 1989.

Time & room TBA date TBA

Note: This hearing was originally scheduled for July 18.

■ Revised listing

*House continued...*

## Government Operations

225-5051

### APPRAISAL OF GOVT PROPERTY

Commerce, Consumer and Monetary Affairs Subcommittee (Chmn Barnard, D-Ga) of House Government Operations Committee will hold a hearing on proposed regulations to raise the minimum value of government property that is subject to appraisal from \$15,000 to \$100,000.

Time & room TBA date TBA

Note: This hearing was originally scheduled for Aug 1.

### PRESIDENTIAL DIRECTIVES REGISTRATION

Legislation and National Security Subcommittee (Chmn Conyers, D-Mich) of House Government Operations Committee will hold a hearing on draft legislation to require the president to register all presidential directives in the Federal Register and to send copies to the Speaker of the House and the president of the Senate.

10am 2154 Rayburn Bldg date TBA

## Interior & Insular Affairs

225-2761

### SAN CARLOS DIVESTITURE

#### Joint Hearing

House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (Chmn Udall, D-Ariz) and Senate Select Indian Affairs Committee (Chmn Inouye, D-Hawaii) will hold a joint hearing on legislation (HR 4117) to provide for the divestiture of certain properties of the San Carlos Indian irrigation project in the state of Arizona.

9:30am SR-485 Russell Bldg Sept 11

### WATER SUBSIDIES

Water, Power and Offshore Energy Resources Subcommittee (Chmn Miller, D-Calif) of House Interior Committee will hold a hearing on a General Accounting Office report titled "Water Subsidies: Basic Changes Needed to Avoid Abuse of the 960-Acre Limit."

Time & room TBA date TBA

### CALIFORNIA DROUGHT

#### Field Hearing

Water, Power and Offshore Energy Resources Subcommittee (Chmn Miller, D-Calif) of House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee

will hold a hearing on the drought in California.

Time TBA San Francisco date TBA

## Merchant Marine & Fisheries

225-4047

### SHIPBUILDING TECHNOLOGY

#### Joint Hearing

Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee (Chmn Foglietta, D-Pa) and Merchant Marine Subcommittee (Chmn Jones, D-NC) of House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee will hold a joint hearing on the state of U.S. and foreign shipbuilding technology.

Time & room TBA date TBA

## Narcotics Abuse & Control

226-3040

### EMERGENCY ROOM CRISIS

House Select Narcotics Abuse and Control Committee (Chmn Rangel, D-NY) will hold a hearing on the crisis in hospital emergency rooms due to the escalating drug problem.

9:30am room TBA Sept 28

### DRUGS & THE ECONOMY

House Select Narcotics Abuse and Control Committee (Chmn Rangel, D-NY) will hold a hearing on the impact of drugs on the U.S. economy.

9:30am room TBA Oct 3

## Post Office & Civil Service

225-4054

### 1990 CENSUS

#### Field Hearing

Census and Population Subcommittee (Chmn Sawyer, D-Ohio) of House Post Office and Civil Service Committee will hold a field hearing on preliminary indications of the 1990 census.

10:30am Anaheim, Calif Aug 8

### SENIOR EXECUTIVE SERVICE IMPROVEMENT

Civil Service Subcommittee (Chmn Sikorski, D-Minn) of House Post Office and Civil Service Committee will hold a hearing on the Senior Executive Service Improvement Act (HR 5322).

Time and room TBA date TBA

Note: This hearing was originally scheduled for Aug 2.

## Public Works & Transportation

225-4472

### FUTURE INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS

#### Field Hearings

House Public Works and Transportation Committee (Chmn Anderson, D-Calif) will hold field hearings to examine the nation's future internships needs.

9am Victoria, Texas Aug 7

2pm Fort Worth, Texas Aug 7

9am Atlanta, Georgia Aug 8

2pm Conyers, Georgia Aug 8

### BUFORD DAM

#### Field Hearing

Water Resources Subcommittee (Chmn Nowak, D-NY) of House Public Works and Transportation Committee will hold a field hearing on the Corps of Engineers operations procedures for the Buford Dam and Lake Sydney Lanier.

9am Decatur, Ga Sept 28

### GREAT LAKES OIL SPILLS

#### Field Hearing

Water Resources Subcommittee (Chmn Nowak, D-NY) of House Public Works and Transportation Committee will hold a field hearing on oil spill response in the Great Lakes.

Time TBA Holland, Mich, date TBA

## Veterans' Affairs

225-3527

### VA AGENDA &

### THE AMERICAN LEGION

#### Joint Hearing

House Veterans' Affairs Committee (Chmn Montgomery, D-Miss) and Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee (Chmn Cranston, D-Calif) will hold a joint hearing on the legislative agenda of the American Legion.

9am SD-106 Dirksen Bldg Sept 18

### Note

The offices of all members of Congress and all congressional committees and subcommittees may be reached by calling (202) 224-3121.

# Conference Committees Future Listings

## ENERGY & WATER APPROPS

Conferees will meet on legislation (HR 5019) making appropriations for fiscal 1991 for energy and water programs

Time & room TBA date TBA

Senate conferees: Johnston, Byrd, Hollings, Burdick, Sasser, DeConcini, Reid, Hatfield, McClure, Garn, Cochran, Domenici, Specter

House conferees: TBA

HR 5019 reported by House Appropriations Committee June 13 (H Rpt 101-536)

HR 5019 passed House June 19

HR 5019 reported by Senate Appropriations Committee July 19 (S Rpt 101-378)

HR 5019 passed Senate, amended, Aug 2

Senate insisted on its amendments, requested a conference and named conferees Aug 2

## TRANSPORTATION APPROPS

Conferees will meet on legislation (HR 5229) making appropriations for fiscal 1991 for transportation programs.

Time & room TBA date TBA

HR 5229 reported by House Appropriations Committee July 10 (H Rpt 101-584)

HR 5229 passed House July 12

HR 5229 ordered reported by Senate appropriations committee July 27

HR 5229 passed Senate Aug 4

## TONGASS TIMBER

Conferees will meet on legislation (HR 987) dealing with the Tongass Forest.

Time & Room TBA date TBA

HR 987 reported by House Interior Committee June 13, 1989 (H Rpt 101-84, Pt I)

HR 987 reported by House Agriculture Committee June 29, 1989 (H Rpt 101-84, Pt II)

HR 987 passed House July 13, 1989

HR 987 reported by Senate Energy Committee March 30, 1990 (S Rpt 101-261)

HR 987 passed Senate June 13

House disagreed to Senate amendments and requested a conference Aug 3

## CPSC REAUTHORIZATION

Conferees will meet on legislation (S 605) to reauthorize the Consumer Product Safety Commission.

Time and room TBA date TBA

Senate conferees: TBA

House conferees: Dingell, Walgren, Slattery, Lent, Ritter

S 605 reported by Senate Commerce, Science and Transportation Committee May 25, 1989 (S Rpt 101-37)

S 605 passed Senate Aug 3, 1989

HR 4952 reported by House Energy and Commerce Committee May 24, 1990 (H Rpt 101-567)

S 605 passed House July 16, 1990 (House amended S 605 to contain the text of HR 4952)

House insisted on its amendments, requested a conference and named conferees July 20, 1990

## STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE

Conferees will meet on legislation (S 2088) to reauthorize the Energy Policy and Conserva-

tion Act to extend the authority for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Time and room TBA date TBA

Senate conferees: TBA

House conferees: Dingell, Sharp, Markey, Tauzin, Bruce, Lent, Moorhead, Dannemeyer

S 2088 reported by Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee May 15, 1990 (S Rpt 101-289)

S 2088 passed Senate amended May 22, 1990

HR 3193 reported by House Energy and Commerce Committee July 16, 1990 (H Rpt 101-604)

S 2088 passed House amended July 16, 1990 (House amended S 2088 to contain the text of HR 3193)

House insisted on its amendments, requested a conference and named conferees July 20, 1990

## BUDGET RESOLUTION

Conferees will meet on legislation (H Con Res 310) setting forth the congressional budget for the United States for fiscal 1991, 1992, 1993

Time and room TBA date TBA

Senate conferees: Sasser, Fowler, Domenici

House conferees: TBA

H Con Res 310 reported by House Budget Committee April 23, 1990 (H Rpt 101-455)

H Con Res 310 passed House May 1, 1990

H Con Res 210 passed Senate June 14, 1990 (the Senate amended H Con Res 310 to contain the text of S Con Res 110, a similar Senate measure)

Senate insisted on its amendments, requested a conference and named conferees June 14, 1990

## TAFT INSTITUTE

Conferees will meet on legislation (S 1939) to reauthorize the Taft Institute.

Time & room TBA date TBA

Senate Conferees: Kennedy, Pell, Dodd, Hatch, and Kassebaum

House Conferees: Hawkins, Ford of Michigan, Williams, Goodling, Coleman of Missouri

S 1939 passed Senate Nov 20, 1989

HR 3315 reported by Education and Labor Committee Feb 26, 1990 (H Rpt 101-406)

HR 3315 passed House Feb 27, 1990

House insisted on its amendments, requested a conference and named conferees June 7

Senate agreed to a conference and named conferees July 19

## FY90 FOREIGN AID AUTHORIZATION

Conferees will meet on legislation (S 2364) to authorize supplemental economic assistance to support democracy in Panama, Nicaragua, and sub-Saharan Africa, and for other purposes.

Time & room TBA date TBA

House conferees: Fascell, Hamilton, Yatron, Solarz, Wolpe, Broomfield, Gilman, Lagomarsino

Senate conferees: TBA

S 2364 reported by Senate Foreign Relations Committee March 29, 1990

S 2363 passed Senate April 5, 1990

S 2364 passed House, amended, May 24, 1990

House insisted on its amendment, requested a conference and named conferees May 24, 1990

## CLEAN AIR

Conferees will meet on legislation (S 1630) to amend the Clean Air Act to provide for attainment and maintenance of health protective national ambient air quality standards.

Time & room TBA addl dates TBA

Senate conferees:

From the Environment Committee: Sens Burdick, Moynihan, Mitchell, Baucus, Chafee, Simpson, Durenberger

From the Finance Committee: Sens Bentsen, Moynihan, Baucus, Mitchell, Packwood, Chafee, Durenberger

House conferees:

From Energy & Commerce Committee for consideration of the Senate bill (except that portion of section 702 adding a new section 512(a) to the Clean Air Act), and the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Dingell, Scheuer, Waxman, Sharp, Thomas A. Luken, Swift, Synar, Tauzin, Wyden, Hall of Texas, Eckart, Slattery, Sikorski, Boucher, Rowland of Ga, Manton, Lent, Madigan, Moorhead, Dannemeyer, Whittaker, Bliley, Fields, Oxley, Nielson of Utah, Bilirakis

From Public Works Committee for consideration of sections 106 (g) and (h) of the Senate bill, that portion of section 101(c) adding a new section 110(m) to the Clean Air Act, and sections 101(f) and 102(g) of the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Anderson, Roe, Mineta, Oberstar, Nowak, Rahall, Applegate, Savage, Bosco, Borski, Kolter, Valentine, Lipinski, Visclosky, Traficant, Lewis of Ga, Hamerschmidt, Shuster, Stangeland, Clinger, McEwen, Petri, Packard, Boehlert, Lightfoot, Hastert

From Public Works Committee for consideration of sections 103, 106(f), those portions of 106(g) adding new sections 108(f) (3) and (4) to the Clean Air Act, those portions of section 107 adding new sections 183(b)(4)(B) and (c)(1) to the Clean Air Act, that point of section 108 adding a new section 189(a) to the Clean Air Act, 222, 226, that portion of section 301 adding a new section 112(n)(1) to the Clean Air Act of the Senate bill, for sections 102(d), those portions of section 103 adding new sections 182(c)(5), (d)(1), and (e)(4) to the Clean Air Act, that portion of section 104 adding a new section 187(a)(2) to the Clean Air Act, 108(a), and that portion of section 301 adding a new section 112(n)(1) to the Clean Air Act of the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Anderson, Roe, Mineta, Hamerschmidt, Shuster; Except that for consideration of that portion of section 301 adding a new section 112(n) to the Clean Air Act of the Senate bill, and for consideration of that portion of section 301 adding a new section 112(n)(1) to the Clean Air Act of the House amendment: Nowak is appointed in lieu of Mineta, Stangeland is appointed in lieu of Shuster

From Ways & Means Committee for consideration of that portion of section 702 adding a new section 512(a) to the Clean Air Act of the Senate bill, and modifications committed to conference: Rostenkowski, Gibbons, Archer

From Ways & Means Committee for consideration of that portion of section 702 adding new section 512(a) to the Clean Air Act of the Senate bill, and modifications committed to conference: Rostenkowski, Ford of Tenn, Downey, Pease, Matsui, Kennelly, Andrews, Coyne, Gibbons, Pickle, Rangel, Stark, Jacobs, Jenkins, Guarini, Russo, Archer, Vander Jagt, Crane, Frenzel, Schulze, Gradison, Thomas of Calif, McGrath, Chandler, Shaw

■ Revised listing

★ New listing

## Conference continued...

From Ways & Means Committee for consideration of those portions of section 103 adding new sections 183(e)(4), (e)(5), and 185 to the Clean Air Act, that portion of section 108 adding a new section 302(y) to the Clean Air Act, and that portion of section 401 adding a new section 401(b)(3) to the Clean Air Act, and section 802 of the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Rostenkowski, Pickle, Rangel, Archer, Vander Jagt; Except for consideration of section 802 of the House amendment, Gibbons is appointed in lieu of Rangel

From Education & Labor Committee for consideration of section 303 of the Senate bill, and sections 112 through 114, and 302 of the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Hawkins, Ford of Mich, Gaydos, Clay, Miller of Calif, Murphy, Kildee, Williams, Martinez, Owens of NY, Hayes of Ill, Perkins, Sawyer, Payne of NJ, Poshard, Unsoeld, Goodling, Gunderson, Henry, Smith of Vt, Roukema, Fawell, Ballenger, Petri, Grandy, Robinson

From Interior Committee for consideration of sections 112 of the Senate bill, and section 712 of the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Udall, Miller of Calif, Levine of Calif, Young of Alaska, Craig

From Merchant Marine Committee for consideration of section 112, that portion of section 301 adding a new section 112(n) to the Clean Air Act, 411, and 412 of the Senate bill, and that portion of section 103 adding a new section 183(f) to the Clean Air Act, that portion of section 301 adding a new section 112(n)(1) to the Clean Air Act, sections 712, 805, and 901(e), of the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Jones of NC, Studds, Tauzin, Davis, Shumway

From Science & Technology Committee for consideration of that portion of section 304 adding new section 129(e)(7) to the Clean Air Act, sections 310, 408, and 1103 of the Senate bill, and titles IX and X of the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Roe, Brown of Calif, Lloyd, Glickman, Volkmer, McCurdy, Mineta, Valentine, Torricelli, Stallings, Nowak, Nagle, Hayes of La, Costello, Tanner, Browder, Walker, Sensenbrenner, Schneider, Boehlert, Lewis of Fla, Morrison of Wash, Packard, Henry, Morella, Campbell of Calif

From Science & Technology Committee for consideration of those portions of section 301 adding new section 112 (n) and (r) to the Clean Air Act of the Senate bill, and those portions of section 301 adding new sections 112(i) and (n)(1) to the Clean Air Act of the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Roe, Brown of Calif, Lloyd, Walker, Schneider

Additional conferee for consideration of subtitle B of title I of the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Wise

Additional conferee for consideration of section 709 of the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Cooper

*S 1630 reported by Senate Environment and Public Works Committee Dec 20, 1989 (S Rpt 101-228)*

*S 1630 passed Senate April 3, 1990*

*HR 3030 reported by House Energy and Commerce Committee May 17, 1990 (H Rpt 101-490, pt I)*

*HR 3030 reported by House Ways and Means Committee May 21, 1990 (H Rpt 101-490, pt II)*

*HR 3030 reported by House Public Works Committee May 21, 1990 (H Rpt 101-490, pt III)*

*S 1630 passed House May 23, 1990 (House*

*amended S 1630 to contain text of HR 3030 as amended by the House)*

*House insisted on its amendments and requested a conference May 23, 1990*

*House named conferees June 28*

### CHEMICAL WEAPONS

Conferees will meet on legislation (HR 3033) to control the export to countries pursuing or expanding the ability to produce or deliver chemical or biological weapons of items that would assist such countries in acquiring such ability, to impose sanctions against companies that have aided in the proliferation of chemical or biological weapons and to provide for sanctions against countries that use or prepare to use chemical or biological weapons in violation of international law

*Time & room TBA date TBA*

**Senate conferees:** From the Foreign Relations Committee: Pell, Sarbanes, Dodd, Kerry, Riegle, Helms, Pressler, McConnell, Garn

From the Finance Committee for any provisions regarding sanctions upon imports into the United States: Bentsen, Moynihan, Baucus, Packwood, Heinz

**House conferees:** TBA

*HR 3033 reported by House Foreign Affairs Committee Nov 7, 1989 (H Rpt 101-334 pt I)*

*HR 3033 reported by House Ways & Means Committee Nov 8, 1989 (H Rpt 101-334, pt II)*

*HR 3033 passed House Nov 13, 1989*

*S 195 reported by Senate Foreign Relations Oct 17, 1989 (S Rpt 101-166)*

*HR 3033 passed Senate May 17, 1990 (Senate amended HR 3033 to contain text of S 195)*

*Senate insisted on its amendments and requested a conference May 17, 1990*

*Senate named conferees June 28*

### CHILD CARE

Conferees will continue to meet on legislation to extend Head Start programs and programs under Elementary and Secondary Education Act to include child-care services (HR 3)

*Time & room TBA addl dates if needed*

**Senate conferees:**

From the Labor and Human Resources Committee: Kennedy, Dodd, Pell, Harkin, Adams, Mikulski, Hatch, Kassebaum, Jeffords & Coats

From the Finance Committee: Bentsen, Moynihan, Baucus, Mitchell, Packwood, Dole & Roth

**House conferees:**

From the Education & Labor Committee, for consideration of the House bill (except Titles III and VI), and the Senate amendment (except Titles II and III), and modifications committed to conference: Hawkins, Ford of Mich, Clay, Miller of Calif, Kildee, Williams, Martinez, Owens of NY, Hayes of Ill, Perkins, Sawyer, Payne of NJ, Lowey of NY, Unsoeld, Washington, Jontz, Goodling, Petri, Gunderson, Bartlett, Tauke, Henry, Grandy, Ballenger & Fawell

From the Ways & Means Committee, for consideration of Titles III and VI of the House bill and Title II of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Rostenkowski, Downey, Ford of Tenn, Pease, Matsui, Kennelly, Andrews, Archer, Vander Jagt, Crane & Shaw

From the Ways & Means Committee, for consideration of Title I (except section 125) of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Rostenkowski, Downey & Archer

From the Ways & Means Committee, for consider-

ation of Title III of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Rostenkowski, Jacobs, & Brown of Colo

From the Energy & Commerce Committee, for consideration of section 124 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Dingell, Walgren, Lent

*HR 3 reported by House Education and Labor Committee July 27, 1989 (H Rpt 101-190, pt I)*

*HR 3 reported by House Ways and Means Committee Sept 12, 1989 (H Rpt 101-190, pt II)*

*HR 3 passed House March 29, 1990*

*S 5 reported by Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee April 12, 1989*

*S 5 passed Senate June 23, 1989*

*HR 3 passed Senate April 24, 1990 (Senate amended HR 3 to contain text of S 5)*

*Senate insisted on its amendment, requested a conference and named conferees April 24, 1990*

*House agreed to a conference and named conferees May 9, 1990*

### NASA AUTHORIZATION

Conferees will meet on legislation to reauthorize the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) (HR 3729).

*Time & room TBA date TBA*

**House conferees:** Roe, Nelson of Fla, Valentine, Brown of Calif, Lloyd, Glickman, Volkmer, Mineta, Torricelli, Nagle, Walker, Sensenbrenner, Lewis of Fla, Buechner, Packard, Slaughter of Va & Rohrabacher

**Senate conferees:** TBA

*HR 3729 passed House Nov 20, 1989*

*HR 3729 passed Senate, amended, Nov 22, 1989*

*House disagreed to the Senate amendment, requested a conference and named conferees Feb 28, 1990*

### DRUG PROGRAMS AUTHORIZATION

Conferees will meet on legislation (S 1735/HR 3630, HR 3550) to authorize drug control programs.

*Time & room TBA date TBA*

**Senate conferees:** Kennedy, Dodd, Pell, Hollings, Inouye, Biden, Sarbanes, Hatch, Coats, Danforth, Wilson, Helms, Gramm

**House conferees:**

For HR 3630: Dingell, Waxman, Scheuer, Lent, Madigan

For HR 3550 from the Judiciary Committee: Hughes, Mazzoli, Feighan, McCollum, Gekas

For HR 3550 for the Energy & Commerce Committee: Dingell, Waxman, Lent

*S 1735 passed Senate Oct 5, 1989*

*HR 3614, HR 3630, HR 3550, HR 3611 passed House Nov 13, 1989*

*By unanimous consent the Senate agreed that when the House bills were received by the Senate, all after the enacting clause was stricken, the text of S 1735 was substituted, the bills were deemed as passed and the Senate insisted on its amendments and requested a conference.*

*HR 3614 and HR 3611 passed the House and Senate Nov 21, 1989*

*HR 3611 signed by the president Dec 13, 1989 (PL 101-231)*

*HR 3614 signed by the president Dec 12, 1989 (PL 101-226)*

*HR 3630 and HR 3550 remain in conference*

# Other Events Future Listings

The *Monitor* has received notice of the following events scheduled to take place in Washington. Associations, non-profit organizations and public interest groups who wish to have events listed in the section should send pertinent information to: The Congressional Monitor, Other Events Editor, 1414 22nd St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. Notices must include a telephone number. Notices may be transmitted by facsimile to 728-1862, attn: Robert Healy. Only events related to Congress can be listed. Deadline is Noon. For further information call (202) 887-8686.

## UNDERSTANDING CONGRESS

Congressional Quarterly will sponsor a seminar on "Understanding Congress."

8:30am to 1pm, Holiday Inn Crowne Plaza at Metro Center **Aug 13**

**Note:** There is a charge of \$195 for this event. For reservations and information call Irene Cuffy at (202) 887-8620.

## CONGRESSIONAL BUDGETING

Congressional Quarterly will sponsor a seminar on the congressional budget process

8:30am to 1pm Holiday Inn Crowne Plaza at Metro Center **Aug 14**

**Note:** There is a charge of \$225 for this event. For reservations and information call Irene Cuffy at (202) 887-8620.

## WORKING WITH

### CONGRESSIONAL STAFF

Congressional Quarterly will sponsor a seminar on working with congressional staff.

8:30am to 1pm, Holiday Inn Crowne Plaza at Metro Center **Aug 15**

**Note:** There is a charge of \$225 for this event. For reservations and information call Irene Cuffy at (202) 887-8620.

## RESEARCH WORKSHOP ON CONGRESS

Congressional Quarterly will sponsor a research workshop on Congress.

8:30am to 1pm, 1414 22nd St NW **Aug 17**

**Note:** There is a charge of \$195 for this event. For reservations and information call Irene Cuffy at (202) 887-8620.

## LAW & RIGHT TO DIE

National Council on the Aging (NCOA) and the National Voluntary Organizations for Independent Living for the Aging will sponsor a luncheon meeting to discuss ethical and legal issues associated with rights of terminally ill persons. The meeting will include discussion of the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the *Cruzan* case that requires written instructions by an individual (known as a "living will") before life sustaining technology can be withdrawn.

Noon to 2pm, NOCA Conf Ctr, 600 Maryland Ave, SW **Sept 6**

**Contact:** Leanda Moore at (202) 479-6994

**Participants:** Dr Joanne Lynn - medical ethicist & geriatrician, GW Univ Medical Ctr; Richard Doerflinger - assoc dir for public policy development, US Catholic Conf

**Note:** There is a charge for this event of \$13 for members and \$15 for non-members. For reservations send a check, made payable to NCOA to: Natl Council on the Aging

Attn: Finance Dept  
600 Maryland Ave, SW  
Washington, DC 20024  
Deadline is August 30

## BUDGET SUMMIT: ENERGY & TAXES

Women in Government Relations will sponsor a luncheon meeting to hear House Ways and Means Committee ranking Republican Rep Archer, D-Texas, discuss the budget summit negotiations, focusing on energy and taxes.

Noon to 2pm, Loews L'Enfant Plaza Hotel **Sept 12**

**Contact:** Quinn Fisher at (202) 857-0300 or Monica McGuire at (202) 637-3072

**Note:** There is a charge for this event of \$30 for members and \$45 for non-members. For reservations send a check, made payable to WGR, to:

WGR  
1325 Mass Ave NW  
Suite 510  
Washington, DC 20005

## AGRICULTURAL TRADE REFORM

Women in International Trade will sponsor a luncheon meeting to discuss "Agricultural Trade Reform: the Linchpin of the Uruguay Round."

Noon (cocktails) 12:30pm to 2pm (lunch)  
Natl Press Club **Sept 14**

**Contact:** Irene Cunanan at (202) 857-2740 or Catherine Curtiss at (202) 626-5964

**Participants:** Ann Veneman - dpty under secy of Agriculture; Carol Brookins - pres, World Perspective; congressional staff specializing in agriculture issues

**Note:** There is a charge for this event of \$25 for members and \$35 for non-members.

# Status of Appropriations

## FULL COMMITTEE

House 225-2771; Senate 224-3471

## FY90 SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

Bill No: HR 4404  
 House Full Cmte reported: March 27 (HRpt 101-434)  
 Senate cmte reported: April 24 (SRpt 101-272)  
 Passed House: April 3  
 Passed Senate: May 1  
 Conferees appointed in House: May 4  
 Conferees appointed in Senate: May 1  
 Conf rpt filed: May 23 (HRpt101-493)  
 Conf rpt adopted by House: May 24  
 Conf rpt adopted by Senate: May 24  
 Signed by the president: May 25 (PL 101-302)

## AGRICULTURE

House: 225-2638; Senate: 224-7240

Bill No: HR 5268  
 House subcmte hearings completed: March 30  
 House subcmte markup completed: July 10  
 House full cmte rpt filed: July 13 (H Rpt 101-598)  
 Senate subcmte hearings completed: April 4  
 Passed House: July 18

## COMMERCE, JUSTICE, STATE, & THE JUDICIARY

House: 225-3351; Senate: 224-7277

Bill No: HR 5021  
 House subcmte hearings completed: April 3  
 House subcmte markup completed: June 7  
 House full cmte rpt filed: June 13 (H Rpt 101-537)  
 Senate subcmte hearings completed: May 2  
 Passed House: June 26

## DEFENSE

House: 225-2847; Senate: 224-7255

House subcmte hearings completed: May 8  
 Senate subcmte hearings completed: June 12

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

House: 225-5338; Senate: 224-7236

Bill No: HR 5311  
 House subcmte hearings completed: June 28  
 House subcmte markup completed: July 12  
 House full cmte rpt filed: July 19 (H Rpt 101-607)  
 Senate subcmte markup completed: July 24  
 Senate full cmte markup completed: July 27  
 Passed House: July 26

## ENERGY & WATER DEVELOPMENT

House: 225-3421; Senate: 224-7260

Bill No: HR 5019  
 House subcmte hearings completed: April 4  
 House subcmte markup completed: June 7  
 House full cmte rpt filed: June 13 (H Rpt 101-536)  
 Senate subcmte hearings completed: May 3  
 Senate subcmte markup completed: July 18  
 Senate full cmte rpt filed: July 19 (S Rpt 101-378)  
 Passed House: June 19  
 Passed Senate: Aug 2  
 Conferees appointed in Senate: Aug 2

## FOREIGN OPERATIONS

House: 225-2041; Senate: 224-7209

Bill No: HR 5114  
 House subcmte hearings completed: April 4  
 House subcmte markup completed: June 13  
 House full cmte rpt filed: June 21 (H Rpt 101-553)  
 Passed House: June 27

## INTERIOR

House: 225-3081; Senate: 224-7233

House subcmte hearings completed: May 23  
 House subcmte markup completed: July 24  
 Senate subcmte hearings completed: June 12

## LABOR/HHS/EDUC

House: 225-3508; Senate: 224-7283

Bill No: HR 5257  
 House subcmte hearings completed: May 1  
 House subcmte markup completed: June 20  
 House full cmte markup completed: July 12 (101-591)  
 Senate subcmte hearings completed: June 27  
 Passed House: July 19

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

House: 225-5338; Senate: 224-7338

Bill No: HR 5399  
 House subcmte hearings completed: Feb 8  
 House subcmte markup completed: July 24  
 House full cmte rpt filed: July 30 (H Rpt 101-648)  
 Senate subcmte hearings completed: April 6  
 Senate full cmte rpt filed:

## MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

House: 225-3047; Senate: 224-7255

Bill No: HR 5313  
 House subcmte hearings completed: March 29  
 House subcmte markup completed: July 11  
 House full cmte rpt filed: July 19 (H Rpt 101-608)  
 Senate subcmte hearings completed: April 2  
 Senate full cmte report filed: Aug 1 (S Rpt 101-410)  
 Passed House: July 30

## TRANSPORTATION

House: 225-2141; Senate: 224-7245

Bill No: HR 5229  
 House subcmte hearings completed: April 26  
 House subcmte markup completed: June 19  
 House full cmte rpt filed: July 10 (H Rpt 101-584)  
 Senate subcmte hearings completed: May 16  
 Senate subcmte markup completed: July 26  
 Senate full cmte markup completed: July 27  
 Passed House: July 12  
 Passed Senate: Aug 4

## TREASURY/POSTAL SERVICE

House: 225-5834; Senate: 224-6280

Bill No: HR 5241  
 House subcmte hearings completed: April 4  
 House subcmte markup completed: June 13  
 House full cmte markup completed: July 11  
 House full cmte rpt filed: July 11 (H Rpt 101-589)  
 Senate subcmte hearings completed: May 23  
 Senate subcmte markup completed: July 31  
 Senate full cmte rpt filed: Aug 1 (S Rpt 101-411)  
 Passed House: July 13

## Appropriations continued...

### VA, HUD & INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

House: 225-3241; Senate: 224-7211

|                                   |                        |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| Bill No:                          | HR 5158                |
| House subcmte hearings completed: | May 3                  |
| House subcmte markup completed:   | June 12                |
| House full cmte reported:         | June 26 (HRpt 101-556) |
| Passed House:                     | June 28                |

# House Floor Action

## Week of July 30

### Monday, July 30:

HR 5315 FY91 Military Construction approps passed 312-82

Under suspension of the rules

HR 2921 Prohibit certain practices involving the use of telephone equipment for advertising and solicitation purposes passed by voice

HR 2965 Require secy of Commerce to make addl frequencies available for commercial assignment in order to promote the development and use of new telecommunications technologies passed by voice

HR 293 Direct Secy of Health and Human Services (HHS) to promulgate fire safety standards for cigarettes passed by voice

HR 4638 Revise the orphan drug provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and the Orphan Drug Act passed by voice

HR 4437 National Health Service Corps passed by voice

S 2461 Drug Treatment Waiting Period Reduction Grant Program Reauthorization and Improvements Act passed by voice

HR 3562 Prescribe nutrition labeling for foods passed by voice

HR 5084 Authorize the National Park Service to acquire and manage the Mary McLeod Bethune Council House National Historic Site passed by voice

HR 3493 Authorize a study on methods to commemorate the nationally significant highway known as Route 66 passed by voice

HR 2949 Authorize study of nationally significant places in American Labor History passed by voice

S 1230 Authorize the acquisition of addl lands containing Indian burial grounds for inclusion in Knife River Indian Villages Natl Historic Site, ND, and provide addl development funding for the historic site visitor center passed by voice

S 1524 Designate segments of the Pemigewasset River in NH for study as a Natl Wild and Scenic River passed by voice

S 1046 Designate the Merrimack River in NH as a river to be studied for inclusion in the Natl Wild and Scenic Rivers System passed by voice

HR 4498 Direct the secretary of the Interior to establish and implement emergency interim operational criteria at Glen Canyon Dam passed by voice

HR 3687 Authorize the Colonial Dames at Gunston Hall to establish a memorial to George Mason in DC passed by voice

H J Res 183 Natl Fire Academy in Emmitsburg, Md passed by voice

HR 2575 Establish a congressional commemorative medal for members of the Armed Forces who were present during the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941 passed by voice

HR 4983 Change in programs under which awards may be made to federal employees for superior accomplishment or cost savings disclosures and for other purposes passed by voice

### Tuesday, July 31:

HR 5355 Increase the statutory limit on the public debt

Rule, H Res 443, agreed to by 274-148, pg H5981

DORGAN of ND amendment to remove the Social Security Trust Funds from the Gramm-Rudman deficit calculations, and creates a point of order against any legislation that provides, beyond a certain threshold level, a net increase in Social Security benefits or a net reduction in Social Security payroll tax receipts, with an effective date of fiscal year 1992 for both provisions, agreed to by 413-15

ARCHER motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Ways and Means, rejected by voice

HR 5355, as amended, passed by 221-205

S 1543 Authorize the Colonial Dames at Gunston Hall to establish a memorial to George Mason in the District of Columbia passed by voice

S 1543 is now cleared for the president.

Subsequently, House companion measure, HR 3687, was laid on the table.

S 963 Route 66 Study Act of 1989

VENTO motion to strike out all after the enacting clause of and insert in lieu thereof the text of House companion measure, HR 3493, as passed by the House, agreed to by voice

S 963, as amended, passed by voice

Subsequently, HR 3493 was laid on the table.

## House Floorcontinued...

S 1875 **Redesignate the Calamus Dam and Reservoir authorized under the Reclamation Project Authorization Act as the "Virginia Smith Dam and Calamus Lake Recreation Area" passed by voice**

HR 1180 **Housing and Community Development Act of 1990**

Substitute amendment, pending at recess

*Pursuant to the rule, H Res 435, which was agreed to earlier on July 27, the substitute amendment consists of the text of HR 5157.*

WYLIE amendment to require that funding for fiscal year 1991 not exceed the appropriate aggregate levels established by the fiscal year 1991 Concurrent Budget Resolution, agreed to by voice (modified)

RIDGE en bloc amendment to improve targeting for very low-income housing under the Rental Housing Production programs, agreed to by voice

ROUKEMA amendment to require 90 percent of federal funds designated for the Community Housing Partnership (CHP) be used for construction, acquisition, or rehabilitation of low-income units in properties developed under the program, agreed to by voice

KENNEDY amendment to change the profit that homeowners may keep when selling a home which was purchased through CHP program during and after 15 years of ownership, agreed to by voice

GILMAN amendment to eliminate \$223 million designated for Section 8 moderate rehabilitation and increases the amounts made available for loan for the elderly and handicapped programs, agreed to by voice

LOWEY of NY amendment to direct the secretary of HUD to determine or establish area median income ceilings or limits for Westchester County, NY, as if such county were not contained within the metropolitan statistical area in which it is located, agreed to by voice

TRAFICANT amendment to require that lenders notify homeowners of the availability of housing counseling services no later than 45 days after a mortgage payment is due, but has not been paid, agreed to by voice

FLAKE amendment to establish a 10-year budget-neutral demonstration program in up to four cities to encourage the private development of mixed income housing in communities surrounding existing public housing developments; and requires that 25 percent of the units in the privately developed housing be set aside for very low-income families for the life of the building and the remaining 75 percent would be offered as market rents to moderate-income families, agreed to by voice

RUSSO amendment to require HUD to establish a demonstration program in which first-time homebuyers in designate metropolitan areas must receive pre-purchase housing counseling before receiving an FHA home mortgage loan, agreed to by voice (modified)

FRANK amendment to create a \$10 million fund which would be used for efforts to eliminate drug-related crime in federally assisted housing and privately owned properties that receive federal subsidies, agreed to by voice

HUBBARD amendment to increase the FmHA lending authority for underserved coun-

ties to 3.5 percent in fiscal year 1991 and 5 percent in fiscal year 1992, and requires the FmHA to target loans for the Lower Mississippi Delta region if the counties are designate underserved, high poverty areas, agreed to by voice

NEAL of NC amendment to permit for-profit developers to purchase and rehabilitate vacant residential properties owned by FmHA, and to make these properties eligible for Section 515 rental assistance, agreed to by voice

PERKINS amendment to require that property appraisals for the FmHA loans for homes in remote rural areas reflect only the cost of the land and structure to be financed, and that this be deemed as adequate security upon which the loan may be made, agreed to by voice

ENGLISH point of order against BEREUTER amendment to enhance credit opportunities for rural housing, on the grounds that the amendment is not germane because it proposes to alter the fundamental purpose of the FmHA, sustained

COLEMAN of Texas en bloc amendments to permit the small impoverished communities along the US-Mexico border to receive small city Community Development Block Grants and to participate in FmHA programs, agreed to by voice

PACKARD amendment to permit Section 8 vouchers to be used for the rental of manufactured homes, such as mobile homes, agreed to by voice

VENTO amendment to alter the FHA mortgage insurance program by phasing out over five years the current up-front insurance premium of 3.8 percent of the loan amount, requiring instead that 1.35 percent be paid at settlement and 0.6 percent be paid annually over the life of the loan; and prohibits the issuance of FHA mortgages that exceed the market value of a property; eliminates the rebate of unearned insurance premiums when mortgages are prepaid; and discontinues the payment of FHA distributive shares paid to borrowers until the MMI Fund reaches a capital standard of 1.5 percent within two year and 2 percent within 10 years, agreed to by 418-2

OAKAR perfecting amendment concerning the Model Energy Code of the Council of American Building Officials, agreed to by voice

OAKAR amendment to conform HUD appraisal requirements to the appraisal requirements included in the 1989 Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act, which permits HUD to utilize appraisal services provided by appraisal firms that operate as corporations or partnerships, as long as those firms employ fully qualified appraisers, agreed to by voice

OAKAR amendment to ensure that modular homes continue to be regulated by state and local construction safety codes, rejected by 200-211

SAXTON amendment to prohibit discrimination on the basis of religion in the distribution of Block Grant funds, agreed to by voice

KANJORSKI amendment to provide counseling, either directly or through third parties, to delinquent mortgagors whose mortgages are insured under section 203 of the National Housing Act, agreed to by voice

BENNETT amendment concerning a \$50 penalty assessment to a lender or escrow servicer failing to submit an escrow statement to

**House Floor continued...**

the borrower, agreed to by voice

FRANK amendment to exclude owner contributions as a condition for assistance in inducing capital and operating loss advances by owners to benefit the rental assistance program, agreed to by voice

KLECZKA amendment to require HUD, using data it currently collects, to publish publicly available quarterly reports that detail FHA loans, defaults, and foreclosures by individual lender, broken down by urban census tracts, agreed to by voice

TRAFICANT amendment to permit HUD to make grants to Community Development Corporations to buy down interest rates on economic development loans made to businesses and non-profit organizations for projects and activities that assist in the rejuvenation of economically depressed areas, agreed to by voice

TRAFICANT en bloc amendments to prohibit the issuance of contracts to companies in nations that unfairly discriminate against products or services of the US if such trade discrimination injures US businesses; prohibits the issuance of contracts to any company that intentionally affixes a "Made in America" label to non-US made products sold or shipped into the US; and gives preferences for domestic firms over foreign firms if the final product will be domestically produced, and the price difference between domestic and foreign bids are 6 percent or less, agreed to by voice

RIDGE amendment to limit the secondary residence mortgages that may be insured by the secretary of HUD, agreed to by voice (modified)

FRANK amendment to require that building owners maintain their properties for low- and moderate-income tenants if the incentives offered by HUD equal the fair market rate of return on the owner's equity in the building, agreed to by voice

MORRISON of Conn amendment to further define owner to include principals, general partners, primary shareholders, and other similar participants in any entity, agreed to by voice

CARPER amendment to extend the low-income use restrictions on the properties that have received HUD incentives for at least 10 years beyond the existing 40-year mortgage; continues the requirement that these properties be targeted to low and very low income residents; provides that the preemption language does not apply to local zoning, rent control, and other housing laws; gives nonprofit housing groups who intend to maintain the property for low-income housing a right of first refusal to purchase the property if the owner decides to repay the mortgage; establishes financial incentives for owners to improve services for the elderly living in these properties; and adds sanctions against owners who allow their property to fall into disrepair, agreed to by 400-12

[continued August 1]

Under suspension of the rules

HR 5401

**Improve the enforcement of criminal laws relating to banking, facilitate the recovery of assets of failed financial institutions, increase existing penalties and provide new penalties for offenses involving financial institutions passed by 424-4**

**Wednesday, August 1:**

HR 1180 Omnibus Housing Act passed 378-43  
HR 3950 Food and Agricultural Resources Act passed

**Thursday, August 2:**

HR 5170 Reauthorize Airport and Airway Improvement Act passed 405-15  
HR 5431 Trade embargo on Iraq and Kuwait passed 416-0  
HR 5432 Defense Production Act passed by voice  
HR 4000 Civil Rights Act began consideration

**Friday, August 3**

HR 1199 Improve recruitment and retention of nurses in the Department of Veterans Affairs' (VA) by providing greater flexibility in the pay system for those nurses agreed to Senate amendments by voice  
*HR 1199 is cleared for the president*  
HR 4000 Civil Rights Act passed 272-154  
*The House then took up the Senate passed civil rights bill, S 2104 and struck out the Senate language and inserted the text of HR 4000 as passed, readying the measure for conference*  
HR 5350 Provide for a temporary increase in the public debt limit passed 247-172  
H Con Res 360 Adjournment resolution adopted by voice  
HR 5400 Amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 and certain related laws to clarify such provisions with respect to federal elections, to reduce costs in House of Representatives elections passed 255-155  
HR 1594 CONF RPT: Trade agencies authorization, Caribbean Basin Initiative adopted by voice  
HR 987 Tongass Timber Reform Act Asked for a conference with the Senate by voice  
HR 4877 Redesignate the Austin Dam located near Austin, Texas as the "Tom Miller Dam" passed by voice  
S 2240 Provide grants to improve the quality and availability of care for individuals and families with HIV disease adopted by voice  
HR 1465 CONF RPT: Oil Spill Compensation Act adopted 360-0  
S 2952 Extend Senate Energy & Conservation Act Passed by voice  
S 2830 Omnibus Farm Bill  
*The House then took up the Senate passed farm bill, S 2830 and struck out the Senate language and inserted the text of HR 3950, the House passed farm bill, readying the measure for conference*  
HR 3086 Grant appeal rights to mbrs of the excepted service affected by adverse personnel actions concurred in Senate amendments by voice  
HR 4790 Establish a program of grants for the prevention and control of breast and cervical cancer agreed to Senate amendments by voice  
*HR 4790 is cleared for the president*

**Outlook**

The House will reconvene on Wednesday, September 5.

# Senate Floor Action

## Week of July 30

### Monday, July 30:

- S 137 **Campaign Finance revision**  
[continued from May 18]  
RULES COMMITTEE amendments, withdrawn  
MITCHELL (for BOREN) substitute amendment 2432, pending at recess  
McCONNELL amendment 2433 to MITCHELL (for BOREN) substitute amendment 2432 to strike provisions relating to taxpayer funding of Senate campaigns, rejected by 46-49 (modified)  
[continued July 31]
- S Res 293 **Concerning Polish debt reduction**  
FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE amendments, agreed to by voice  
BOREN (for SIMON) substitute amendment 2434, agreed to by voice  
BOREN (for SIMON) amendment 2435 to amend the preamble, agreed to by voice  
S Res 293, as amended, agreed to by voice
- HR 3086 **Grant appeal rights to mbrs of the excepted service affected by adverse personnel actions**  
GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS substitute amendment, agreed to by voice  
BOREN (for PRYOR) amendment 2436 to specify employees who may appeal certain personnel actions to the Merit Systems Protection Board, agreed to by voice, HR 3086, as amended, passed by voice
- HR 5040 **Extend the authorization of appropriations for the Tribally Controlled community Assistance Act of 1978 and the Navajo Community College Act**  
BOREN (for INOUE-PRESSLER) substitute amendment 2437, agreed to by voice  
HR 5040, as amended, passed by voice
- HR 293 **Direct the secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) to promulgate fire safety standards for cigarettes passed by voice**  
*HR 293 is now cleared for the president.*

### Tuesday, July 31:

- S 137 **Campaign Finance revision**  
[continued from July 30]  
MITCHELL (for BOREN) substitute amendment 2432, pending at recess (modified)  
HATCH amendment 2438 to above MITCHELL (for BOREN) substitute amendment 2432, to protect the rights of workers to choose whether their collective bargaining dues or any other payment required as a condition of employment shall be used for political purposes, rejected by 41-59  
BOREN amendment 2439 to above MITCHELL (for BOREN) substitute amendment 2432, relating to payments to labor organizations in lieu of dues, agreed to by 57-43 (modified)  
BENTSEN amendment 2440 to above

MITCHELL (for BOREN) substitute amendment 2432, to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to tighten provisions relating to contribution by foreign nationals, agreed to by 73-27

NICKLES amendment 2441 to above MITCHELL (for BOREN) substitute amendment 2432, relating to restrictions on, and requirements with respect to use of Congressional franked mail for mass mailings, agreed to by 98-1 (modified)

McCONNELL amendment 2442 to above MITCHELL (for BOREN) substitute amendment 2432, to eliminate soft money expenditures by tax-exempt organizations, rejected by 41-58

KERRY substitute amendment 2443 to above MITCHELL (for BOREN) substitute amendment 2432, rejected by 38-60

McCAIN amendment 2444 to above MITCHELL (for BOREN) substitute amendment 2432, to restrict the use of contributions and of payments and benefits received under title V of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to bona fide campaign activities and to require that surplus campaign funds be paid into the Treasury of the US to aid in reducing the federal deficit, rejected by 49-49

[continued August 1]

- S J Res 309 **Designate the month of October 1990 as "Crime Prevention Month"** passed by voice
- HR 1594 **Make miscellaneous and technical changes to various trade laws and to extend the Caribbean Basin Initiative conference report on HR 1594, agreed to by voice**

S Con Res 142 - A concurrent resolution to waive the provisions of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 which require the adjournment of the House and the Senate by July 31st agreed to by voice

### Wednesday, August 1:

- S 137 **Campaign Finance revision** passed 59-40
- HR 2372 **Provide jurisdiction and procedures for claims for compassionate payments for injuries due to exposure to radiation from nuclear testing** passed by voice
- S 2740 **Authorize the US Army Corps of Engineers civil works program to construct various projects for improvements to the nation's infrastructure** passed by voice
- HR 1101 **FY89-93 Water Resources Research Act authorization** passed by voice
- S 1770 **Shenandoah Valley Civil War Sites Study Act** passed by voice
- S 1731 **Provide for the creation, restoration, protection, enhancement, and conservation of coastal wetlands, conserve North American wetland ecosystems and waterfowl and other migratory birds and fish and wildlife that depend upon such habitats** passed by voice

### Thursday, August 2:

- HR 1465 **Conf Rpt: Oil Pollution Liability and Compensation Act** passed 99-0

**Senate Floor continued...**

HR 5019 **FY91 Energy & Water approps** passed by voice  
 S 2884 **Defense Authorization** began consideration

**Friday, August 3:**

S 2884 **Defense Authorization** continued consideration  
 HR 5350 **Provide for a temporary increase in the public debt limit** passed by voice  
*HR 5350 is cleared for the president*  
 HR 4790 **Establish a program of grants for the prevention and control of breast and cervical cancer**, as amended, passed by voice  
 S 2834 **Intelligence authorization** passed by voice

**Saturday, August 4:**

S 2884 **Defense authorization** passed 79-16  
 HR 5229 **FY91 Transportation appropriations** passed by voice  
 S 2240 **CONF RPT: Amend the Public Health Service Act to provide grants to improve the quality and availability of care for individuals and families with HIV disease** passed by voice  
 HR 4314 **Implement the Inter-American Convention on International Commercial Arbitration** concurred in House amendment to Senate amendment by voice

S 2461

HR 4273

S 2930

S 1963

S 648

S 2757

S 324

S 2617

S 2632

S 2628

HR 5131

**Drug Treatment Waiting Period Reduction Grant Program Reauthorization and Improvements Act** concurred in House amendments by voice

**Extend the program of grants for preventative health services with respect to tuberculosis** passed by voice

**Eliminate "substantial documentary evidence" requirement for minimum wage determination for American Samoa** passed by voice

**Facilitate the revitalization of the Commissioned Corps of the Public Health Service** passed by voice

**Securities Market revision** passed by voice

**Authorize the provision of medical supplies and other humanitarian assistance to the Lithuanian people to alleviate suffering during the current emergency** passed by voice

**Establish a national energy policy to reduce global warming** passed by voice

**National Health Service Corps Revitalization Act** passed by voice

**Reauthorize the National Center for Health Statistics** passed by voice

**Reauthorize certain National Institute of Mental Health grants and to improve provisions concerning the state comprehensive mental health services plan** passed by voice

**Extend the civil penalty assessment demonstration program** passed by voice

**Outlook**

The Senate will reconvene on Monday, September 10



# CONGRESSIONAL MONITOR



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# CONGRESS IN PRINT



Tuesday, August 7, 1990

Volume 14, Number 31

## SENATE COMMITTEE PUBLICATIONS

### AGING COMMITTEE

#### HEARINGS

- **Skyrocketing Prescription Drug Prices**  
Full Committee. July 18 and November 16, 1989. Serial No. 101-14.  
GPO Stock No. 552-070-08589-1  
Price: \$22.00

### AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION & FORESTRY COMMITTEE

#### HEARINGS

- **Oversight on the Implementation of the Agricultural Credit Act of 1987**  
Full Committee and Agricultural Credit Subcommittee. February 13, 1989, in Sioux City, Iowa; April 26, 1989, in Bismarck, ND; May 9, June 19, August 1, 1989 in Washington, DC.  
GPO Stock No. 552-070-08617-0  
Price: \$31.00

### APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

#### HEARINGS

- **Fiscal Year 1991 Appropriations for Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services and Education, and Related Agencies - Part 2: Department of Health and Human Services**  
Full Committee  
GPO Stock No. 552-070-08596-3  
Price: \$31.00

#### REPORTS

- Note: Reports are available from the Document rooms.*
- **FY91 appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activi-**

ties chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said district for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1991  
S Rpt 101-397 to HR 5311  
● **FY91 appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1991**  
S Rpt 101-398 to HR 5229

### ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE

#### REPORTS

- Note: Reports are available from the Document rooms.*
- **Authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1991 for the intelligence activities of the US government, the Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System**  
S Rpt 101-394 to S 2834

### BANKING, HOUSING & URBAN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

#### HEARINGS

- **The "Homeownership and opportunity for People Everywhere" [HOPE] Initiatives**  
Full committee and Housing and Urban Affairs Subcommittee. March 20 and 29, 1990.  
GPO Stock No. 552-070-08608-1  
Price: \$6.50

#### REPORTS

- Note: Reports are available from the Document rooms.*
- **Amend and extend the Export Administration Act of 1979**  
S Rpt 101-399 to S 2927
  - **Special Report on the Visit to Eastern Europe of the Senate Delegation led by Sen Heinz**  
S Rpt 101-400

### BUDGET COMMITTEE

#### HEARINGS

- **Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 1991 - Volume II of III**  
NATIONAL SECURITY: February 5,

1990 (Views of Secy of Defense); March 8, 1990 (Defense spending priorities for the nineties; views of outside defense experts)

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS: February 28, 1990 (Bush administration's foreign policy priorities and fiscal year 1991 budget request: views of the Secy of State)

GPO Stock No. 552-070-08582-3

Price: \$15.00

### COMMERCE, SCIENCE & TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE

#### HEARINGS

- **NTSB Authorizations**  
Aviation Subcommittee. May 10, 1990.  
GPO Stock No. 552-070-08602-1  
Price: \$1.50

#### REPORTS

- Note: Reports are available from the Document rooms.*
- **Require new televisions to have built in decoder circuitry**  
S Rpt 101-393 to S 1974
  - **Strengthen the authority of the Federal Trade Commission regarding fraud committed in connection with sales made with a telephone, and for other purposes**  
S Rpt 101-396 to S 2494
  - **Authorize a certificate of documentation for the vessel Angelos**  
S Rpt 101-406 to S 2599

### ENERGY & NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

#### REPORTS

- Note: Reports are available from the Document rooms.*
- **Authorize the appropriation of \$2.5 million to complete the renovation of the Guam Memorial Hospital**  
S Rpt 101-392 to S 2841
  - **Allow federal annuitants to make contributions for health benefits through direct payments rather than through annuity withholdings if the annuity is insufficient to cover the required withholdings; eliminate the reinsurance requirement under the federal employees' life insurance program; and make a technical correction relating to the life insurance program**  
S Rpt 101-395 to HR 1805

## Note to Subscribers

Because of the August recess *Congress in Print* will be published bi-weekly this month. The next issue will be dated Tuesday, August 21. Regular weekly publication will resume with the issue of Tuesday, September 4.

**Senate continued...****ENVIRONMENT &  
PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE****HEARINGS****•Federal Facility Compliance Act of 1989 (S 1140)**

Full Committee. May 2, 1990.

GPO Stock No. 552-070-08613-7

Price: \$10.00

**REPORTS****Note:** Reports are available from the Document rooms.**•Authorize use of rights-of-way along federal-aid highways for the construction of transportation systems that will be part of the federal-aid highway system**

S Rpt 101-404 to S 221

**ETHICS COMMITTEE****HEARINGS****•Investigation of Senator David F. Durenberger (Part 6 of 7) - Special Counsel Hearing Exhibits**

Full Committee. June 12 &amp; 13, 1990.

GPO Stock No. 552-070-08581-5

Price: \$15.00

**•Investigation of Senator David F. Durenberger (Part 7 of 7) - Durenberger Hearing Exhibits**

Full Committee. June 12 &amp; 13, 1990.

GPO Stock No. 552-070-08587-4

Price: \$20.00

**FINANCE  
COMMITTEE****HEARINGS****•Nomination of James S. Halpern [to be a judge on the U.S. tax court]**

Full Committee. June 5, 1990.

GPO Stock No. 552-070-08600-5

Price: \$1.00

**GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS  
COMMITTEE****HEARINGS****•Global Spread of Chemical and Biological Weapons**

Full Committee and Permanent Investigation Subcommittee. February 9 &amp; 10; May 2 &amp; 17, 1989.

GPO Stock No. 552-070-08588-2

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**•National Capital Transportation Amendments Act of 1989 (S 612)**

General Services, Federalism and the district of Columbia Subcommittee. April 23, 1990.

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**REPORTS****Note:** Reports are available from the Document rooms.**•Amend the Federal Unemployment Tax Act with respect to employment performed by certain employees of educational institutions**

S Rpt 101-405 to S 667

**INDIAN AFFAIRS  
COMMITTEE****REPORTS****Note:** Reports are available from the Document rooms.**•Amend the American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian Culture and Art Development Act**

S Rpt 101-401 to HR 5256

**•National Indian Forest and Woodland Enhancement Act**

S Rpt 101-402 to S 1289

**•Indian Child Protective Services and Family Violence Prevention Act**

S Rpt 101-403 to S 2340

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COMMITTEE**

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**HEARINGS****•Confirmation Hearings on Federal Appointments - Part 1**

Full Committee. April 5, May 2 &amp; 11, June 15 and July 26, 1989. Serial No. J-101-6

GPO Stock No. 552-070-08585-8

Price: \$19.00

**•Equal Access to Voting Act 1989 (S 675)**  
Constitution Subcommittee. May 10, 1989. Serial No. J-101-15.

GPO Stock No. 552-070-08611-1

Price: \$8.00

**•Naturalization Procedures**

Immigration and Refugee affairs Subcommittee. June 15, 1989. Serial No. J-101-23.

GPO Stock No. 552-070-08607-2

Price: \$3.25

**•Moral Rights in Our Copyright Laws (S 1198, S 1253)**

Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks Subcommittee. June 20, September 20 and Octo-

ber 24, 1989. Serial No. J-101-25.

GPO Stock No. 552-070-08616-1

Price: \$31.00

**REPORTS****Note:** Reports are available from the Document rooms.**•Proposing an amendment to the Constitution relating to a federal balanced budget**

S Rpt 101-391 to S J Res 183

**HOUSE COMMITTEE  
PUBLICATIONS****AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE****HEARINGS****•Formulation of the 1990 Farm Bill (Review of the Crop and Farm Base Provisions of the 1985 Food Security Act)**

Cotton, Rice and Sugar Subcommittee and Wheat, Soybeans and Feed Grains Subcommittee. June 27, 1989. Serial No. 101-30, Part 4.

GPO Stock No. 552-070-08579-3

Price: \$5.00

**•Formulation of the 1990 Farm Bill (Grain Reserve Policy and Programs)**

Wheat, Soybeans and Feed Grains Subcommittee. September 26, 1989 and October 12, 1989. Serial No. 101-30, Part 6

**APPROPRIATIONS  
COMMITTEE****HEARINGS****•Department of Defense Appropriations for 1991 - Part 1**

Department of Defense Appropriations Subcommittee.

GPO Stock No. 552-070-08594-7

Price: \$28.00

**•Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations for 1991 - Part 10**

Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Subcommittee.

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**•Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations for 1991 - Part 7**

Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Subcommittee.

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**•Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations for 1991 - Part 12**

Department of the Interior and Related

**House continued...**

Agencies Appropriations Subcommittee.

GPO Stock No. 552-070-08595-5

Price: \$31.00

• **Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations for 1991 - part 6**

Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Subcommittee

GPO Stock No. 552-070-08593-9

Price: \$29.00

**REPORTS**

**Note:** Reports are available from the Document rooms.

• **FY91 legislative branch approps**

H Rpt 101-648 to HR 5399

**ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE**

**HEARINGS**

• **National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1990 (HR 2461)**

Full Committee. February 21 & 24, March 13, 20 & 21, April 3, 6, 13 & 26; May 9, 16, 23 & 24, June 6 and July 18, 1989. Serial No. 101-15.

GPO Stock No. 552-070-08592-1

Price: \$36.00

• **Review of Air Force MWR Activities at Ramstein Air Base, Germany**

Morale, Welfare and Recreation Panel of the Readiness Subcommittee. November 16, 1989. Serial No. 101-59.

GPO Stock No. 552-070-08614-5

Price: \$10.00

**BANKING, FINANCE & URBAN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE**

**HEARINGS**

• **Oversight Hearings on the Resolution Trust Corporation**

Full Committee. Jan 23, 24 & 25, 1990. Serial No. 101-69.

GPO Stock No. 552-070-08591-2

Price: \$31.00

• **Transactions to Resolve Failed Depository Institutions**

Full Committee. April 2, 1990. Serial No. 101-106.

GPO Stock No. 552-070-08590-4

Price: \$30.00

• **Silverado Banking, Savings and Loan Association - Part 1**

Full Committee. May 22 & 23, 1990. Serial No. 101-124.

GPO Stock No. 552-070-08584-0

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**EDUCATION & LABOR COMMITTEE**

**REPORTS**

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• **Amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to restore and strengthen civil rights laws that ban discrimination in employment**

H Rpt 101-644, Part I, to HR 4000.

• **Reauthorize Carl D Perkins Vocational Education Act through fiscal 1995**

H Rpt 101-660 to HR 7

GPO Stock No. 552-070-08603-0

Price: \$2.00

• **Fetal Tissue Transplantation Research**  
Health and the Environment Subcommittee. April 2, 1990. Serial No. 101-135.

GPO Stock No. 552-070-08609-9

Price: \$6.50

**ENERGY & COMMERCE COMMITTEE**

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**HEARINGS**

• **Foreign Acquisitions and National Security**

Commerce, Consumer Protection and Competitiveness Subcommittee. March 19, 1990. Serial No. 101-131.

**REPORTS**

**Note:** Reports are available from the Document rooms.

• **Amend the Stewart B McKinney Homeless Assistance Act to extend programs providing urgently needed assistance for the homeless**

H Rpt 101-583, Part II, to HR 3789

• **Amend the Communications Act of 1934 to prohibit certain practices involving the use of telephone equipment for advertising and solicitation purposes**

H Rpt 101-633 to HR 2921

• **Require the secretary of Commerce to make additional frequencies available for commercial assignment in order to promote the development and use of new telecommunications technologies**

H Rpt 101-634 to HR 2965

• **Revise the orphan drug provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and the Orphan Drug Act, with an amendment**

H Rpt 101-635 to HR 4638

## House continued...

●Amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend the program for the National Health Service Corps and to establish a program of grants to the states with respect to offices of rural health

H Rpt 101-642 to HR 4487

●Amend Energy Policy and Conservation Act to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of state energy conservation program

H Rpt 101-646 to HR 711

●CONF RPT: Provide grants to improve the quality and availability of care for individuals and families with HIV disease

H Rpt 101-652 to S 2240

## INTERIOR & INSULAR AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

### HEARINGS

●Indian Economic Development and Indian Bank Bill (HR 1759, HR 2455)

Full Committee. Aug 24, 1987, in Santa Fe, NM; Aug 25, 1987, in Denver Colo. Serial No. 100-71.

GPO Stock No. 552-070-08615-3

Price: \$11.00

### REPORTS

*Note: Reports are available from the Document rooms.*

●Authorize the National Park Service to acquire and manage the Mary McLeod Bethune Council House National Historic Site

H Rpt 101-636 to HR 5084

●Authorize a study on methods to commemorate the nationally significant highway known as Route 66

H Rpt 101-637 to HR 3493

●Authorize the acquisition of additional lands containing Indian burial grounds for inclusion in Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site, ND, and provide additional development funding for the historic site visitor center

H Rpt 101-638 to S 1230

●Amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act by designating segments of the Pemigewasset River in NH for study as a National Wild and Scenic River

H Rpt 101-639 to S 1524

●Designate the Merrimack River in NH as a river to be studied for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System

H Rpt 101-640 to S 1046

●Amend the Colorado River Storage Project Act, to direct the secretary of the Interior to establish and implement emergency interim operational criteria at Glen Canyon Dam

H Rpt 101-641 to HR 4498

## JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

### REPORTS

*Note: Reports are available from the Document rooms.*

●Private relief bill

H Rpt 101-645 to HR 2071

●Amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to restore and strengthen civil rights laws that ban discrimination in employment

H Rpt 101-644, Part 2, to HR 4000

## MERCHANT MARINE & FISHERIES COMMITTEE

### HEARINGS

●Sea Turtle Conservation and the Shrimp Industry

Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment Subcommittee. May 1, 1990. Serial No. 101-83.

GPO Stock No. 552-070-08612-9

Price: \$10.00

### REPORTS

*Note: Reports are available from the Document rooms.*

●Reauthorize the Coastal Barrier Resource Act

H Rpt 101-657 to HR 2840

## NARCOTICS ABUSE & CONTROL COMMITTEE

### HEARINGS

●Anti-Drug Efforts in West Palm Beach

Full Committee. March 2, 1990. Serial No. 101-2-5

GPO Stock No. 552-070-08610-2

Price: \$7.00

## POST OFFICE & CIVIL SERVICE COMMITTEE

### HEARINGS

●Reviewing the Status of Census Operations

Census and Population Subcommittee. April 19, 1990.

Serial No. 101-48.

GPO Stock No. 552-070-08601-3

Price: \$1.00

### REPORTS

*Note: Reports are available from the Document rooms.*

●Amend title 5, US Code, with respect to certain programs under which awards may be made to federal employees for superior accomplishment or cost savings disclosures

H Rpt 101-643 to HR 4983

## PUBLIC WORKS & TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE

### REPORTS

*Note: Reports are available from the Document rooms.*

●CONF RPT: Oil Pollution Compensation and Liability Act

H Rpt 101-653 to HR 1465

## RULES COMMITTEE

### REPORTS

*Note: Reports are available from the Document Rooms*

●Rule granted: Increase the statutory limit on the public debt, HR 5355

H Rpt 101-647 to H Res 443

●Rule granted: Food and Agricultural Resources Act of 1990, H Res 444

H Rpt 101-651 to HR 3950

●Rule granted: Customs and Trade Act of 1990, HR 1594

H Rpt 101-654 to H Res 447

●Rule granted: Provide for a temporary increase in the public debt limit, HR 5350

H Rpt 101-655 to H Res 448

●Rule granted: Amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to restore and strengthen civil rights laws that ban discrimination in employment, and for other purposes, HR 4000

H Rpt 101-656 to H Res 449

●Rule granted for CONF RPT: Oil Pollution Compensation and Liability Act, HR 1465

H Rpt 101-658 to H Res 452

●Rule granted: Amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 and certain related laws to clarify such provisions with respect to federal elections, to reduce costs in House of Representatives elections, HR 5400

H Rpt 101-659 to H Res 453

## SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE

### HEARINGS

●Department of Commerce Technology Programs

Science, Research and Technology Subcommittee. Feb 6, 21, 22 and March 8, 1990. Serial No. 109.

GPO Stock No. 552-070-08583-1

Price: \$17.00

●HR 2457: To Require and EPA Study on Suburban and Rural Growth

Natural Resources, Agricultural Research and Environment Subcommittee. March 2, 1990. Serial No. 121.

GPO Stock No. 552-070-08605-6

Price: \$2.75

●Fast Flux Text Facility

Energy Research and Development Subcommittee. March 7, 1990. Serial No. 123.

GPO Stock No. 552-070-08618-8

Price: \$4.00

## VETERANS' AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

### PRINTS

●Report on Congressional Delegation Trip to Korea

Full Committee. Print No. 7.

GPO Stock No. 552-070-08599-8

Price: \$1.00

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**House continued...**

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**WAYS & MEANS  
COMMITTEE**

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**HEARINGS**

- **Miscellaneous Revenue Issues - Vol I**  
Select Revenue Measures Subcommittee.  
Oct 12 & 26, 1989. Serial No. 101-71.  
GPO Stock No. 552-070-08586-6  
Price: \$20.00

**REPORTS**

*Note: Reports are available from the Document rooms.*

- **Authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1991 and 1992 for the Customs and trade agencies**  
H Rpt 101-649 to HR 4328
- **CONF RPT: Trade agencies reauthorization and Caribbean Basin Initiative extension**  
H Rpt 101-650 to HR 1594

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**JOINT COMMITTEE  
PUBLICATIONS**

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**JOINT ECONOMIC  
COMMITTEE**

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**HEARINGS**

- **The International Adjustment Process**  
Full Committee. Sept 27, 1989.  
GPO Stock No. 552-070-08604-8  
Price: \$2.25

**JOINT TAXATION  
COMMITTEE**

---

**PRINTS**

- **Present Law and Proposals Relating to Increasing Domestic Energy Production and Reserves**  
Full Committee. July 26, 1990. Serial No. JCS-23-90.  
GPO Stock No. 552-070-06686-5  
Price: \$1.25

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WHITE HOUSE OFFICE  
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EXECUTIVE OFC OF THE PRESIDENT CQ  
CQ WASHINGTON DC  
LOBBY

# CONGRESS IN PRINT



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Washington, D.C. 20037

daily 8/7/90

Just have  
me note  
when that  
call comes  
in 5455

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

CABINET MEETING

DATE: August 7, 1990  
LOCATION: Cabinet Room  
TIME: 10:00 a.m.  
FROM: EDE HOLIDAY 

I. PURPOSE

You will meet with your Cabinet to discuss the following agenda:

- |                                               |                                                    |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Iraqi Invasion of Kuwait                   | Secretary Baker<br>(15 minutes)                    |
| 2. The Budget Summit                          | Director Darman<br>(15 minutes)                    |
| 3. Domestic Issues Update                     |                                                    |
| a. Economic Overview                          | Secretary Brady<br>Chairman Boskin<br>(15 minutes) |
| b. Financial Institution<br>Fraud Enforcement | Attorney General<br>Thornburgh<br>(5 minutes)      |
| c. Civil Rights Legislation                   | Governor Sununu<br>(5 minutes)                     |

II. PARTICIPANTS

See attached list.

III. PRESS PLAN

Brief photo opportunity at the beginning of the meeting.

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- Greeting and photo opportunity.
- Meeting.

V. REMARKS

Talking points attached.

Cabinet Meeting

August 7, 1990

THE PRESIDENT

Secretary Baker  
Secretary Brady  
Attorney General Thornburgh  
Secretary Yeutter  
Secretary Mosbacher  
Secretary Dole  
Secretary Sullivan  
Secretary Kemp  
Secretary Skinner  
Secretary Cavazos  
Secretary Derwinski  
Director Darman  
Deputy Secretary Don Atwood  
    (Representing Secretary Cheney)  
Under Secretary Frank Bracken  
    (Representing Secretary Lujan)  
Deputy Secretary Henson Moore  
    (Representing Secretary Watkins)  
Ambassador Julius Katz  
    (Representing Ambassador Hills)  
Governor Sununu

General Brent Scowcroft  
General Colin Powell  
Chairman Michael Boskin  
Chairman Mike Deland  
Director Bill Bennett  
Director Allan Bromley  
Director William Webster  
Administrator William Reilly  
Ambassador Thomas Pickering

Andy Card  
Dave Demarest  
Marlin Fitzwater  
C. Boyden Gray  
Ede Holiday  
Fred McClure  
Roger Porter  
Stephen Danzansky  
Ed Rogers

DOOR

DOOR

Chairman  
Deland

Fred  
McClure

Director  
Bennett

Ede  
Holiday

General  
Scowcroft

Don  
Atwood

The  
President

Administrator  
Reilly

Director  
Webster

General  
Powell

Chairman  
Boskin

Ambassador  
Pickering

Director  
Bromley

Marlin  
Fitzwater

Director  
Barman

Governor  
Sununu

Secretary  
Skinner

Secretary  
Mosbacher

Secretary  
Baker

Frank  
Bracken

Secretary  
Sullivan

Secretary  
Cavazos

Secretary  
Derwinski

Secretary  
Kemp

Secretary  
Yeutter

Dave  
Demarest

Secretary  
Brady

Ed  
Rogers

Stephen  
Danzansky  
Attorney General  
Thornburgh

Secretary  
Dole

Henson  
Moore

Julius  
Katz

Andy  
Gard

Roger  
Porter

Boyden  
Gray

DOOR

# **TALKING POINTS FOR THE CABINET MEETING**

**August 7, 1990**

## **I. PRAYER**

- o Secretary Derwinski

## **II. IRAQI INVASION OF KUWAIT**

- o Our first agenda item is a report from Jim Baker on the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.
- o Don [Atwood] or Brent, do you want to add anything?

### **III. BUDGET SUMMIT**

- o I've asked Dick to bring us up to date on the Budget Summit discussions.
- o Nick or John, do you have anything to add?

### **IV. DOMESTIC ISSUES UPDATE**

- o At the last Cabinet Meeting, I requested that each of you make a number of appearances in support of specific campaigns before September 22. I have been getting reports on your progress and am grateful for the efforts many of you are making on behalf of the party and our candidates.

- o The elections are crucial to our work. To sustain a coordinated Administration effort for key races, however, it is important that each of you makes the appearances we requested.
- o I wanted today to touch on three topics that may come up as you make these campaign appearances -- the economy, our S & L enforcement efforts and the pending Civil Rights legislation.

#### **A. ECONOMIC OVERVIEW**

- o I have asked Nick and Michael Boskin to provide some basic points regarding U.S. economic performance. Nick, will you start?

## **B. FINANCIAL INSTITUTION FRAUD ENFORCEMENT**

- o I am pleased with our aggressive efforts to clean up the S & L mess. We have a good message on this issue, and we have given each of you some talking points that should be helpful.
- o Dick will say a few words in particular about our enforcement efforts.

## C. CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION

- o John, will you give us an update on the Civil Rights legislation?

# # #

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

*AGENDA*

**CABINET MEETING**  
**August 7, 1990**

1. Iraqi Invasion of Kuwait  
*(Secretary Baker)*
2. The Budget Summit  
*(Director Darman)*
3. Domestic Issues Update
  - a. Economic Overview  
*(Secretary Brady and Chairman Boskin)*
  - b. Financial Institution Fraud Enforcement  
*(Attorney General Thornburgh)*
  - c. Civil Rights Legislation  
*(Governor Sununu)*



THE DIRECTOR

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503  
August 7, 1990

MEMORANDUM TO HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

FROM: Richard G. Darman  
Director

*Thank you,  
R. G. Darman*

SUBJECT: Sequester

This memorandum provides guidance concerning actions that need to be initiated now in order to implement a sequester. Under the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (P.L. 99-177), as amended, the initial sequester order will take effect on October 1st -- unless Congress passes a responsible deficit-reduction program.

The initial sequester order will be issued by the President on August 25th. This order will be based on the initial OMB sequester report, which will specify sequester amounts by account, calculated according to the rules specified in the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings law. A sequester of 31.9 percent for non-defense accounts and 21.2 to 34.9 percent for defense accounts (depending on the President's decision concerning the exemption of military personnel) is currently indicated. The final sequester order will be issued on October 15th.

Due to the magnitude of the sequester, it is important that you begin planning now to make necessary programmatic and personnel adjustments in all programs, projects, and activities that are subject to sequester. The apportionment instructions provided at Attachment A will be effective October 1st. You will likely need to initiate a number of personnel actions, including elimination of overtime, hiring limitations or freezes, furloughs of temporary employees, and finally furloughs of permanent employees. You should follow the guidance and regulations as issued by the Office of Personnel Management with respect to such matters.

Your legal obligations are explained at Attachment B. As a matter of law, you are prohibited from obligating funds in excess of the amount available under a sequester. This is enforceable by criminal penalties.

To ensure the adequacy and accuracy of sequester plans, please provide to me by August 27th details of your agency's plan, including actions taken to date. Instructions for the report are found at Attachment C.

Attachments

APPORTIONMENT REQUESTS UNDER THE FY 1991 SEQUESTER

1. Purpose. An initial Presidential sequester order will be issued on August 25th to be effective October 1st. This attachment provides guidance on the apportionment of amounts for FY 1991. It covers amounts made available under either short-term continuing resolutions or regular enacted appropriations for FY 1991, and amounts otherwise available without further action (e.g., amounts available under permanent law and amounts not normally apportioned by OMB).

2. Background. Under the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (commonly known as the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act), as amended:

- o OMB will issue an initial sequester report due on August 25, 1990. The report will be issued and published in the Federal Register.
- o The President will issue an initial order due on August 25, 1990 that will take effect on October 1, 1990. The order will be published in the Federal Register.
- o Between October 1st and October 15th, the amounts sequestered pursuant to the initial order are required to be withheld from obligation or expenditure.
- o The Director of OMB is required to issue a final report on October 15, 1990.
- o On October 15th, the President is required to issue a final order, to be effective upon issuance.
- o If the final order specifies that a permanent sequester is required, then the amounts withheld under the initial order are to be permanently canceled or reduced.

3. General Policy. Agencies are required to submit apportionment requests to OMB:

- o whenever required by OMB;

- o if, in the view of the agency, the pattern of seasonal obligations justifies an amount higher than the automatic apportionment; or
- o whenever the agency deems it necessary to request a change in the conditions specified on prior apportionments or instructions.

4. Apportionment of Interim Appropriations under Short-term Continuing Resolutions. Unless otherwise required by OMB, the amounts provided by interim appropriations for FY 1991 are automatically apportioned as follows --

(a) From October 1st through October 14th. During this period, the lower of the following is automatically apportioned:

- o the annualized level in the continuing resolution minus the sequester amount (as specified in the August 25th report), multiplied by the fraction of the year covered by the continuing resolution, as specified in section 4(c)(1); or
- o the annualized level in the continuing resolution minus the sequester amount (as specified in the August 25th report), multiplied by the rate of seasonal obligations, as specified in section 4(c)(2).

In addition, these instructions automatically apportion the lower amount by program, project, and activity (PPA) categories in accordance with Gramm-Rudman-Hollings.

All conditions specified on the most recent prior apportionment, including those specified in footnotes, are continued under automatic apportionments. A reapportionment request must be submitted if the agency deems it necessary to revise or omit such conditions.

(b) On October 15th and thereafter. Beginning on October 15th, the formulae and conditions specified above apply except for the sequester amount. Use the sequester amount in the October 15th report.

(c) Calculation of fractions.

(1) Period calculation. Take the annualized level in the continuing resolution. Subtract the sequester amount in the most recent OMB sequester report. Multiply the net result by a percent that is based on a fraction determined as follows:

- o The numerator of the fraction will be the number of days in the fiscal year covered by the continuing resolutions for FY 1991.
- o The denominator will be 365.

(2) Seasonal calculation. Take the annualized level in the continuing resolution. Subtract the sequester amount in the most recent OMB sequester report. Multiply the result by a percent that is based on a fraction determined as follows:

- o The numerator of the fraction will be the amount of obligations incurred last year (FY 1990) during the periods covered by the resolution(s).
- o The denominator will be the total obligations incurred last year. If the total actual obligations are not yet known, then use the amount on line 7 of the most recently signed version of the S.F. 132 for FY 1990.

5. Apportionment of Full-Year Appropriations. The following instructions apply whenever full-year appropriations are enacted.

(a) From October 1st through 14th. During this period, the lower of the following is automatically apportioned:

- o the enacted amount minus the sequestered amount (as specified in the August 25th report) multiplied by .041; or
- o the enacted amount minus the sequestered amount (as specified in the August 25th report) multiplied by a percentage that represents the rate of seasonal obligations through October 15th.

(b) On October 15th and thereafter. Beginning on October 15th, all amounts provided by regular enacted appropriations must be reapportioned, as follows:

(1) Regular or full-year appropriations enacted between October 1st and 14th. Agencies are required to submit a written apportionment by October 18th. The amount available is the enacted appropriations minus the final sequester amount.

(2) Regular or full-year appropriations enacted on or after October 15th. Agencies are required to submit a written apportionment within three calendar days after

enactment of regular appropriations. The amount available should be calculated using the rules specified in 5(c), below.

(c) Section 252(f) crediting rules. Start with the enacted appropriation and compare it with the sequester base in the final OMB sequester report. Use the attached exhibit. The amount available after the sequester will vary, as follows:

- o The enacted appropriations are above the sequester base for the account in the final OMB sequester report. In these cases, reduce the enacted full-year appropriation by the amount (not the percent) of the sequester specified in the final OMB report. The result is the amount available for FY 1991.
- o The enacted appropriations are equal to or between the sequester base for the account and the post-sequester amount for the account in the final OMB report. In these cases, the amounts available for FY 1991 are the post-sequester amounts, as calculated in the exhibit using the OMB report.
- o The enacted full-year appropriations are below the post-sequester amount for the account in the final OMB report. In these cases, the amount of the sequester is zero. The amounts appropriated are available for FY 1991.

#### 6. Treatment of the S.F. 132's.

(a) "Agency request" columns. Agencies will fill out the "Agency Request" column of the S.F. 132 as follows:

- (1) Place the amount appropriated on line 1 of the S.F. 132.
- (2) Place the sequester amounts that are required to be permanently canceled, as a negative, on line 6.

In the cases where the amounts will be reduced in FY 1991, but will be available in subsequent years -- for example, 401(c) amounts in certain special and trust funds (pursuant to the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act) -- place the sequester amounts on line 5, as a negative.

- (3) Place any other across-the-board reductions that are enacted into law on the appropriate line, as a negative, in the normal manner. For example:

- o If the appropriation has been rescinded by law, then place the net appropriation on line 1.
  - o If the appropriations or unobligated balances have been transferred, then place the amounts on lines 1D or 2B.
  - o If the amounts are withheld temporarily, then place the amount on line 5.
  - o If the amounts are permanently canceled, then place the amount on line 6.
- (4) The net total of lines 1 through 6 is the amount available for fiscal year 1991. Place it on line 7, "Total Budgetary Resources".

Since the PPAs have been automatically apportioned by these instructions, the S.F. 132 will not list each PPA. Rather the S.F. 132 will be submitted in the categories normally used on the standard form, and the following footnote will be placed on line 8: "The amounts apportioned are net of the sequester for each PPA."

(b) "Latest S.F.132" column. For written reapportionment requests of amounts previously automatically apportioned under a continuing resolution, fill in the column, "Amount on Latest S.F. 132" with the amounts that were automatically apportioned under these instructions, as follows:

- o Place the annualized level in the most recent continuing resolution on line 1.
- o Place the amounts automatically apportioned by these instructions on line 7.
- o Place the amounts not automatically apportioned by these instructions, as a negative, on line 5.

If only one public law applies, then in the space on line 5 insert the public law. Otherwise, in a footnote to line 5 separately identify:

- (1) the sequester amount -- cite P.L. 100-119 and P.L. 99-177;
- (2) the amount not automatically apportioned because it was greater than the pro rata share, if any -- cite the joint resolution(s) providing the continuing appropriations; and

- (3) the amount not apportioned because it would have resulted in a rate of obligation greater than the normal seasonal pattern of obligations, if any -- cite the joint resolution(s) providing the continuing appropriations.

7. Budget execution report (S.F. 133). For budget execution reports:

- o Place the enacted amount on line 1 of the S.F. 133.
- o Place the amounts available for apportionment on line 7.
- o Place the amounts that are not available pursuant to a law, as a negative, on line 5. If only one public law applies, then in the space on line 5 insert the public law. Otherwise, in a footnote to line 5 separately identify each public law and the associated amounts.

8. Inquiries. Questions should be addressed to the OMB examiner with budget responsibility for the account.

Exhibit for Attachment A

Regular FY 1991 Appropriations Enacted On or After October 15th

ILLUSTRATION: All amounts in the sequester report are in thousands of dollars. Assume that the sequester is 35 percent and the amounts in the final OMB sequester report are:

|           |                                                                                |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| \$100,000 | sequester base                                                                 |
| -35,000   | sequester amount                                                               |
| -----     |                                                                                |
| \$65,000  | post-sequester amount (calculated from<br>amounts in the OMB sequester report) |

Case (1): The enacted appropriation is above the sequester base for the account. In this case, the enacted appropriation is \$110,000.

|                       |           |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| Enacted appropriation | \$110,000 |
| Sequester amount      | -35,000   |
|                       | -----     |
| Available for FY 1991 | \$75,000  |

Case (2): The enacted appropriations is equal to or between the sequester base (\$100,000) for the account and the post-sequester amount (\$65,000). The following provides examples of enacted appropriations equal to the sequester base (\$100,000), between the base and the post-sequester amount (\$98,000), and equal to the post-sequester amount (\$65,000).

|                       |           |          |          |
|-----------------------|-----------|----------|----------|
| Enacted appropriation | \$100,000 | \$98,000 | \$65,000 |
| Adjusted sequester    | -35,000   | -33,000  | 0        |
|                       | -----     | -----    | -----    |
| Available for FY 1991 | \$65,000  | \$65,000 | \$65,000 |

Case (3): The enacted appropriations is below the post-sequester amount (\$65,000) for the account -- for example \$60,000.

|                       |          |
|-----------------------|----------|
| Enacted appropriation | \$60,000 |
| Sequester amount      | 0        |
|                       | -----    |
| Available for FY 1991 | \$60,000 |

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

The Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, requires that amounts sequestered pursuant to the initial Presidential order, to be issued August 25th, are withheld from obligation or expenditure from October 1st until a final order is issued on October 15th. The effect of a final order is to cancel the amounts. Thus, the effect of sequestration is to reduce, beginning October 1st, the amounts available for obligation as a matter of law. These amounts will be apportioned, effective October 1st, in accordance with the instructions in Attachment A. The sequester is applied proportionately among programs, projects, and activities within an account. Adherence to apportionments will ensure proper implementation of the sequester, in compliance with the requirements of the G-R-H Act.

Officers and employees are legally prohibited from obligating funds in excess of the post-sequester amount. After a sequester, the laws prohibiting over-obligation apply to the post-sequester amount in the same way they apply to appropriated amounts in the absence of a sequester. Moreover, the laws prohibiting the obligation of funds exceeding an apportionment also apply to the post-sequester apportionment.

The Antideficiency Act provides criminal sanctions for exceeding an apportionment or over-obligating funds. 31 U.S.C. 1517(a) prohibits officers and employees of the United States Government from making an obligation or expenditure exceeding an apportionment. Violation of this provision is a criminal act:

"An officer or employee of the United States Government ... knowingly and willfully violating section 1517(a) of this title shall be fined not more than \$5,000, imprisoned for not more than 2 years, or both." (31 U.S.C. 1519).

31 U.S.C. 1341 prohibits officers or employees from making obligations or expenditures exceeding the amounts available in an appropriation or fund. Again, criminal penalties are prescribed for violations of this statute:

"An officer or employee of the United States Government ... knowingly and willfully violating section 1341(a) ... of this title shall be fined not more than \$5,000, imprisoned for not more than 2 years, or both." (31 U.S.C. 1350).

31 U.S.C. 1342 prohibits officers or employees from accepting voluntary services, except in limited circumstances.

Should furloughs of federal employees become effective, agencies will not be authorized to permit any furloughed employee to report for or engage in any agency employment during the period of an employee's furlough. Criminal penalties apply for violation of this section (31 U.S.C. 1350).

The law also authorizes disciplining of employees who violate these provisions. Discipline may include suspension without pay and removal from office. (31 U.S.C. 1518 and 1349).

AGENCY PLANS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SEQUESTER

1. Purpose. This attachment provides policy guidance and instructions for actions to be taken by Executive branch agencies in anticipation of a FY 1991 sequester commencing on October 1, 1990. OMB representatives responsible for the affected agency's budget estimates should be consulted for any special procedures beyond those outlined in this attachment that may be warranted.

The size of the anticipated sequester necessitates that agencies begin planning immediately to make necessary programmatic and personnel adjustments. Action must be taken to assure that obligations do not exceed the substantially reduced amounts likely to be available on October 1st. Agencies are to begin immediately to initiate actions required to implement reduced operations as stated in the plan.

2. Actions required.

a. Planned actions. On Monday, August 27, 1990, agencies are required to submit to their OMB representatives a report, for each bureau or equivalent organizational unit, that specifically states actions to be taken to operate under the anticipated sequester -- including a statement of those steps that have already been undertaken. The plan is to be developed using the following assumptions:

- o the sequester percentage will be 31.9 percent for non-defense accounts and 21.2 to 34.9 percent for defense accounts (depending on the President's decision concerning the exemption for military personnel);
- o the amount specified in the initial sequester report should be applied to the best estimate of the amounts of budgetary resources (including unobligated balances in defense accounts) becoming available on October 1st;
- o there will be no restoration of any reductions; and
- o no program, project, or activity (PPA) may be eliminated as a result of implementation of a sequester (this is a requirement of the G-R-H law).

For budgetary resources that are normally provided in annual appropriations acts, it is likely that the amounts available on October 1st will be provided in a continuing resolution. For those accounts in appropriations bills where both the House and Senate have taken action on the bills, the rates provided in a continuing resolution are usually the lower of the House or Senate version of appropriation bills. For those accounts in

appropriations bills where the House and Senate have not both taken action, rates are usually based on the lower of the enacted levels from the previous year or the levels set in the House or Senate bill.

For bureaus with sequestrable accounts, the plan of action will include, but need not be limited to, the following:

- o a detailed statement of actions necessary to operate within the reduced funding levels;
- o detailed estimates of savings associated with reductions in overtime, hiring limitations or freezes, and other non-furlough personnel actions;
- o detailed estimates of the number of FTEs to be affected by furloughs for both temporary and permanent employees, including dollar savings and the expected average duration of such furloughs;
- o nature of and dollar value of planned contract services to be interrupted, postponed, or canceled because of the sequester;
- o listing of and dollar value of planned capital equipment purchases to be postponed or canceled because of the sequester;
- o explanation of the programmatic effects of reduced operations and service delivery -- including numbers of recipients receiving delayed delivery of services -- and the average length of such delays and the amount of time the agency operations will be curtailed; and
- o other significant actions necessary (i.e., furlough notices, review of contracts to determine which should or should not be signed after October 1, 1990, etc.).

b. Actions already begun. In addition to planned actions, the report should include a description of actions already begun by August 27th to implement the sequester.

3. Revised plans. Agencies are requested to submit revised plans if there are any substantive changes in their initial plans after the submission of the first report.

4. Inquiries. Questions should be directed to the OMB representatives responsible for review of each agency's budget estimates.

Sir -

We are prepared to drop  
the presentation on S+L enforcement  
and Civil Rights legislation -

Ed

# HIGHLIGHTS OF U.S. ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

August 7, 1990

*CP*  
This is all  
the positive  
stuff on  
economy

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

Bush Library Photocopy  
George Bush Handwriting

## ECONOMIC EXPANSION CONTINUES

- o The expansion continues to set new records for durability, completing its 91st month in June -- the longest peacetime expansion on record. Only the 1961-69 expansion -- associated with the Viet Nam War -- has been longer, at 106 months.
- o More than 22 million workers have been added to payrolls since November 1982, the end of the last recession and the start of this expansion.
  - Nearly 63 percent of the civilian population was employed in the first half of 1990, the highest rate ever.
- o The unemployment rate remains near its 16-year low, averaging 5.3 percent in the last 15 months before rising slightly to 5.5 percent in July 1990.
  - Women's employment status has improved. Since the beginning of the expansion in November 1982, women's employment is up 10.4 million -- a 24 percent increase. Men's employment is up 15.1 percent in the same period.
  - Unemployment rates for women remain at their lowest level since 1969, and since the mid-1980s have been close to rates for men -- for the first time since World War II.
- o Inflation remains under control, despite the temporary increases in early 1989 and early 1990 caused by energy and food price jumps.
  - Second quarter CPI inflation was 3.5 percent--compared with a 3.8 percent average for the expansion and a 4.6 percent increase during 1989.
  - The relatively low and stable inflation bodes well for continued expansion: all recessions in postwar U.S. history have been preceded by an inflation acceleration.

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- o However, recent growth has been sluggish. Real -- inflation adjusted -- GNP grew 1.8 percent during 1989 and averaged 1.5 percent growth in the first half of 1990.
  - Recent sluggishness is partly due to the lingering effects of tightening monetary policy from March 1988 through June 1989 and partly due to the increase in long term interest rates earlier this year.
  - Some argue that recent slow growth suggests a recession is around the corner. But expansions almost never proceed smoothly -- accelerations and growth slowdowns are more typical. In 1986, for example, real GNP fell 1.8 percent at an annual rate in the second quarter, and growth subsequently accelerated to a 5 percent pace in 1987.
- o The early August Iraqi invasion could pose an economic adjustment problem if oil prices continue to increase and remain high for an extended period.
  - This adjustment problem would be worse if we repeat the regulatory, fiscal, and monetary policy mistakes of the 1970s.
  - Using previous oil shocks as a guide, a 25 percent jump in crude oil prices (roughly \$5 per barrel) -- if maintained -- would be associated with a 1/2 to 3/4 percentage point slowdown in real GNP growth and a 1 percentage point increase in consumer price inflation in the first year of the increase. However, a larger price increase, greater uncertainty about future prices, or other possible impacts of a major increase in the effective market power of OPEC as a cartel could substantially exacerbate these effects.
  - Using previous experience as a guide may overstate the impact on the current U.S. economy, since the resiliency of the economy to oil price increases has improved. Oil usage per dollar of GNP has declined by 1/3 since the first oil shock, in 1973, U.S. firms have a greater capacity to switch to alternative fuels in industrial applications, and oil reserves, including the SPRO, are high.

# Chart 1

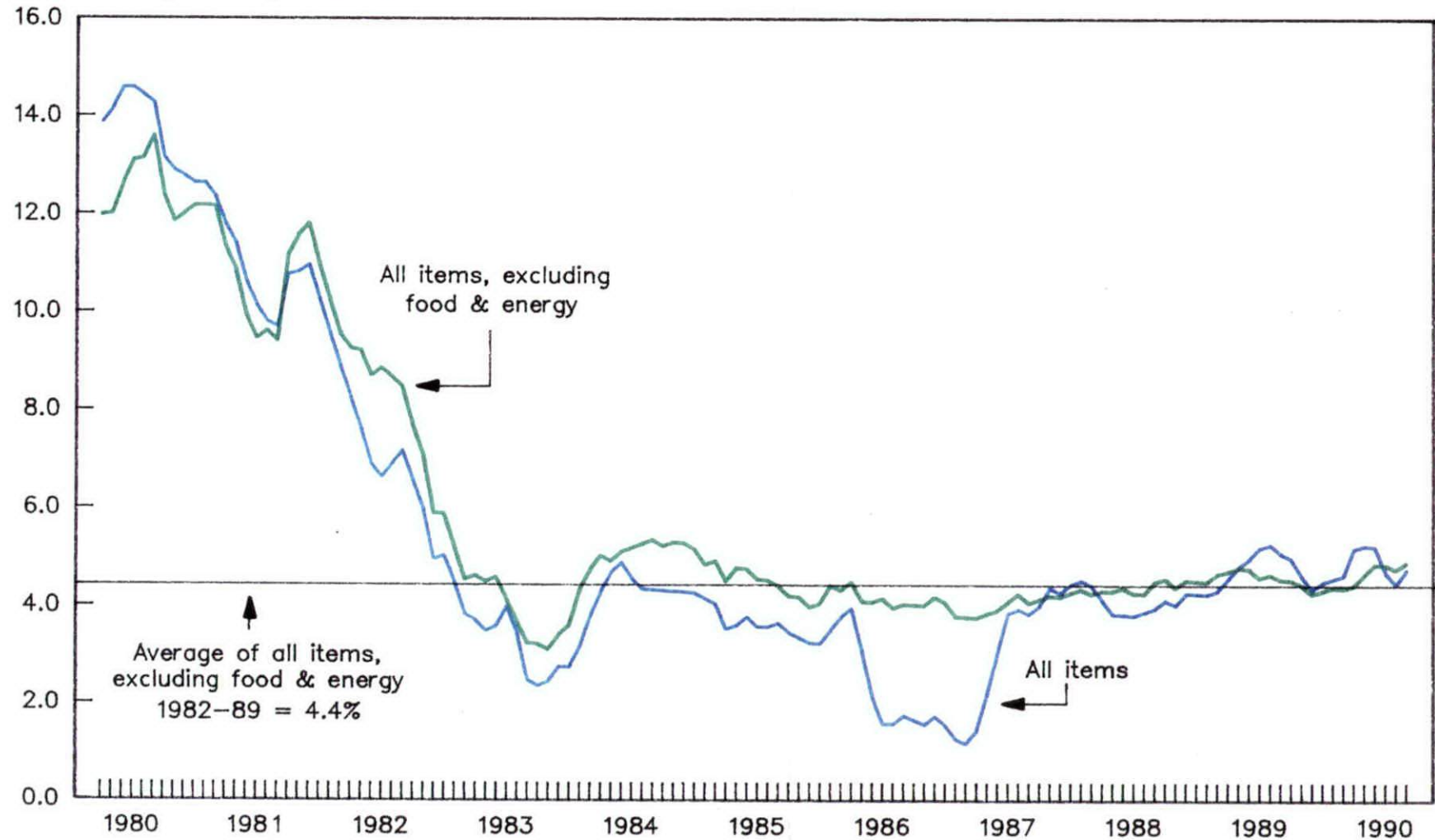
**The unemployment rate** remains around a 16-year low, and is about half of its 1982 peak.



Chart 2

**Consumer price inflation** remains under control despite occasional energy and food price shocks.

Percent change from year earlier

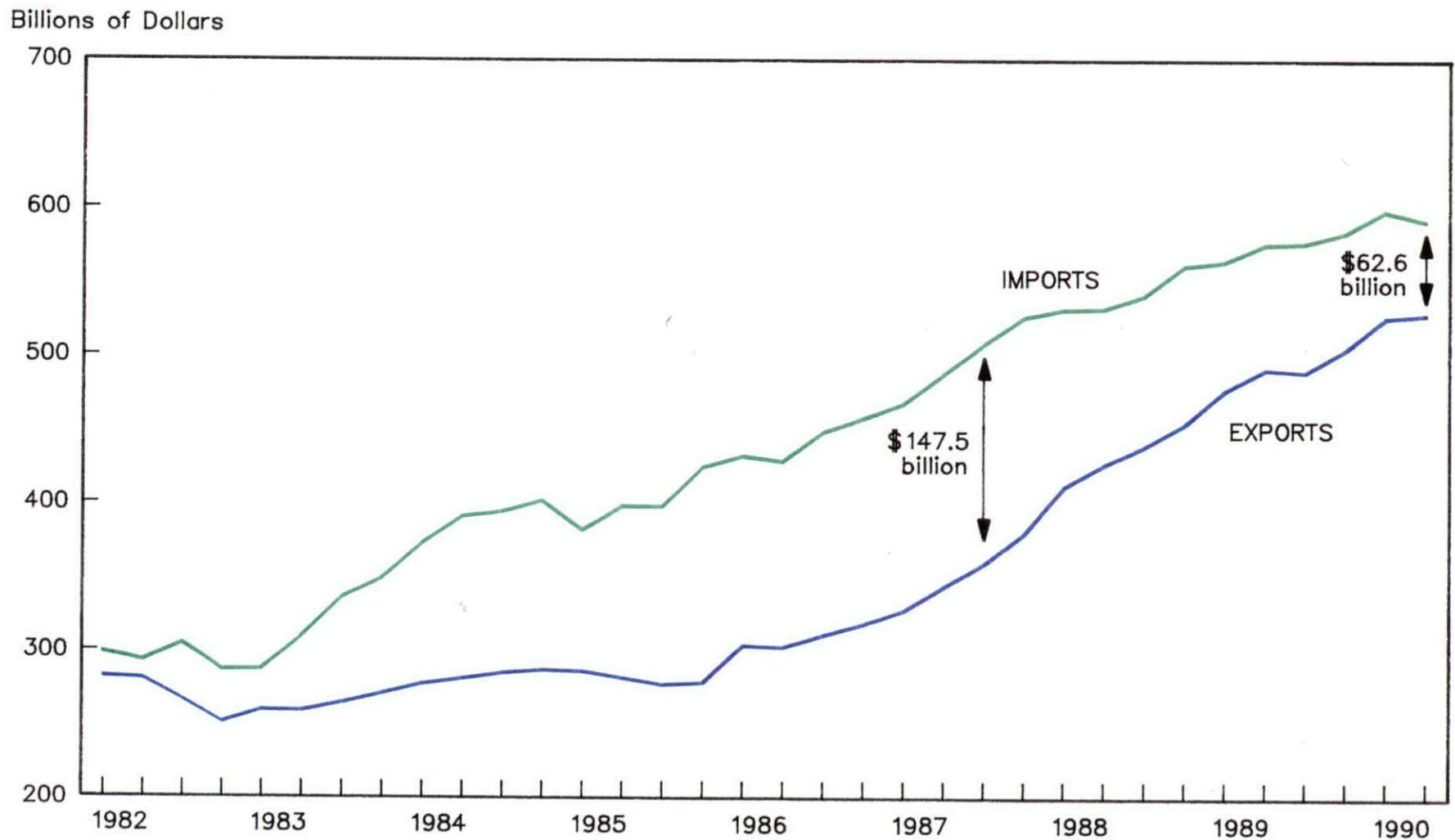


## TRADE DEFICIT CONTINUES TO IMPROVE

- o A particularly favorable aspect of recent U.S. economic performance has been the trade deficit, which has improved more quickly than most observers anticipated.
  - The trade deficit -- on goods and services -- declined by 27 percent in 1988 and by an additional 26 percent in 1989.
  - Our merchandise trade balances with the EC and Japan have improved substantially.
    - For the first 5 months of 1990 the bilateral merchandise trade deficit with Japan is down nearly 20 percent from the first 5 months of 1989.
    - Our \$22.3 billion merchandise trade deficit with the EC in 1986 became a \$5.4 billion surplus at an annual rate in the first quarter of 1990.
- o Real export growth has averaged a very strong 12 percent at an annual rate since the middle of 1986.
  - Real exports of agricultural products rose 44 percent in the four years ending June 1990.
  - Real exports of equipment and autos rose 94 percent in the 4 years ending June 1990.
- o Growth in real imports of goods and services has slowed to a 6.5 percent annual rate in the 4 years ending June 1990, compared with a 13.7 percent rate during 1983 through 1986.
  - However, real imports of crude petroleum and refined products rose 31 percent in the four years ending June 1990.

### Chart 3

**The trade deficit** continues to narrow as exports have surged while import growth has eased.\*



\* The deficit includes both merchandise and services trade and excludes dividends, transfers, and interest payments.

## **BENEFITS OF EXPANSION ARE SHARED WIDELY**

- o Nearly all states have shared in the large employment increases since the start of the expansion.
  - For the country as a whole, jobs increased by nearly 25 percent, and state changes ranged as high as 57 percent.
- o As often occurs when an economic expansion slows down, however, some states' unemployment rates have risen during the last year.
  - Unemployment rates have risen over the past year in several New England and mid-Atlantic states, as well as in some manufacturing regions of the Midwest.
  - But the unemployment rates in many of these areas are at or below the national average.
  - In contrast, unemployment has declined in many southern and western states.
- o While the number of nonfarm payroll jobs rose by 2.5 million during the 12 months ending in May 1990, employment fell in 6 states during the same period.
  - It is not unusual for employment to fall in some states during an overall expansion.
  - During the 1986 slowdown, almost twice as many states had declining employment compared with the current slowdown.
    - No state reported job declines in both 1986 and 1990.

- o The farm outlook remains good.
  - Agricultural land values are expected to appreciate 3 to 4 percent during 1990 and be up nearly 20 percent from their recent low in 1987.
  - Farm sales are strong. Net cash income in 1990 is expected to be 4 to 11 percent above 1989's level.
- o Industrial production has been strong on average in this expansion -
  - up more than 37 percent from November 1982 through June 1990. Manufacturing employment is up 7.1 percent over the same period.
  - ✓ - However, as the economy has slowed, so has the pace of industrial production. June's industrial production is up 1.2 percent over a year earlier, only slightly less than overall economic growth. Manufacturing employment is down about 1.7 percent from its recent peak.
  - Although affected by temporary Census hiring, activity in the service-producing sector continues to expand at a relatively strong pace, with employment up 2.3 million from July 1989 to July 1990.
  - Service jobs are increasingly good jobs -- computer programming, telecommunications, etc. -- with high educational requirements. The share of jobs accounted for by professional, managerial, administrative, and technical occupations has risen from 22 percent in 1972 to 28.8 percent in 1989.

Chart 4

State unemployment rates remain relatively low. In May 1990, 35 states had rates lower than 5.5 percent.

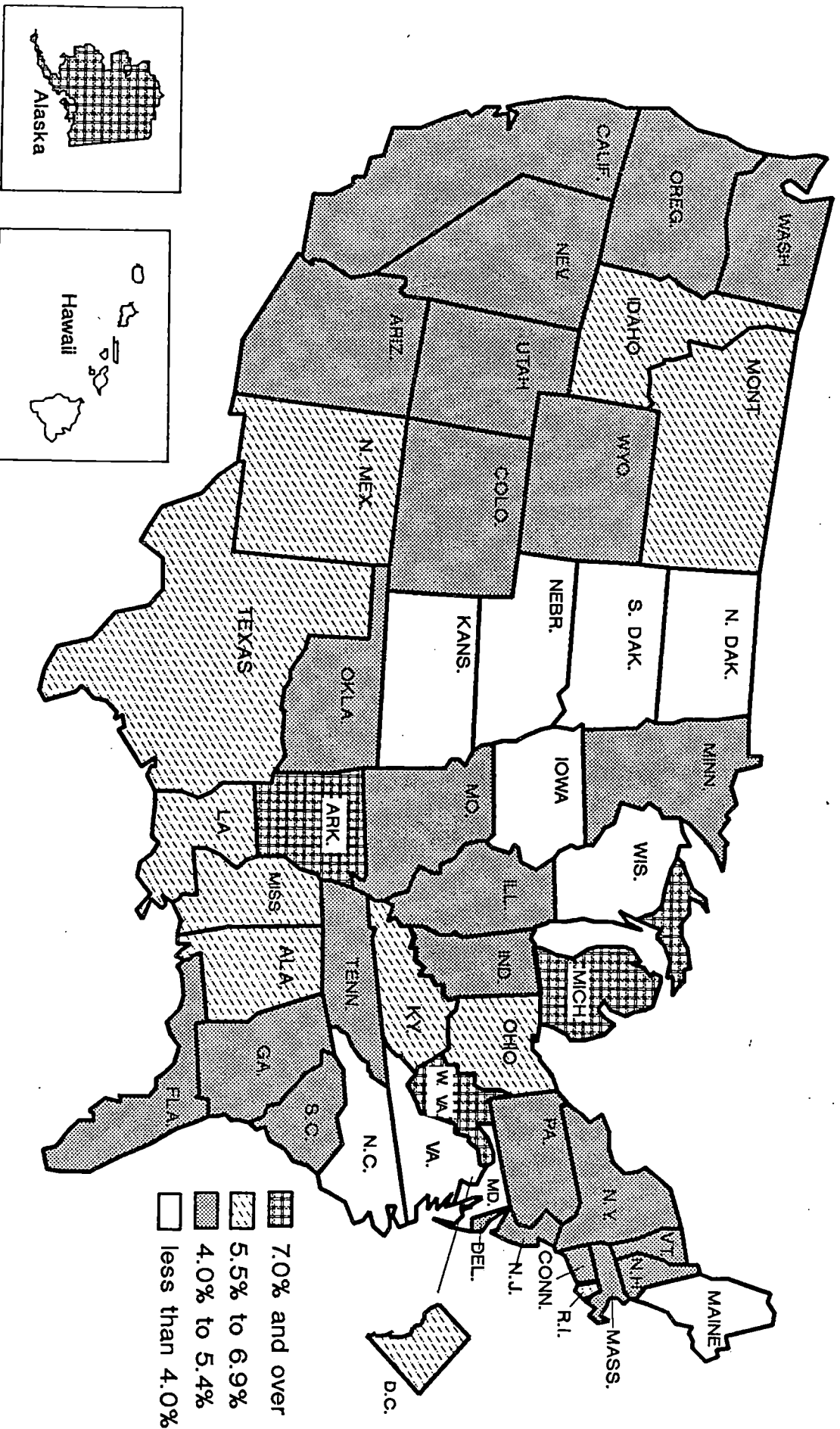
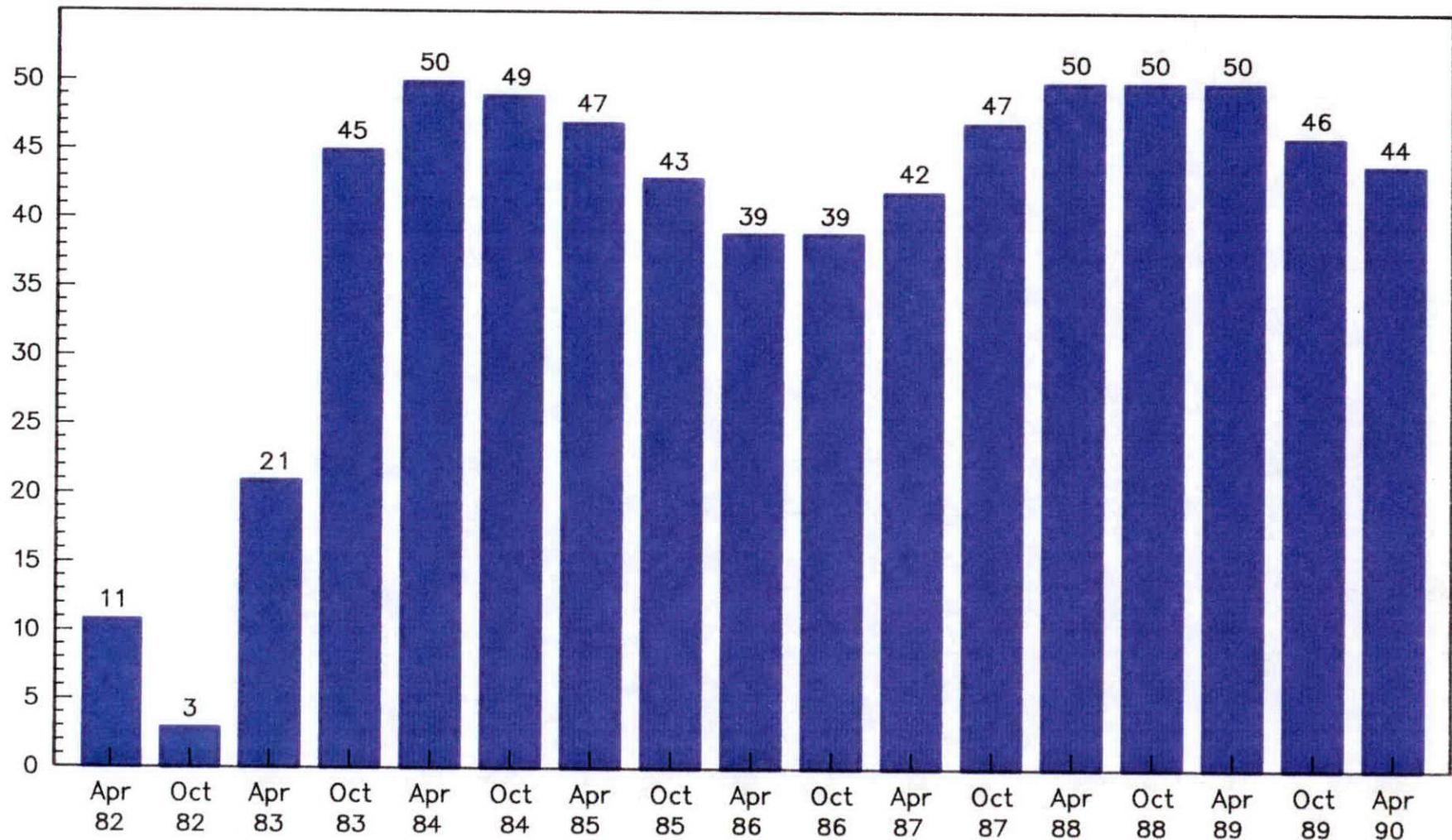


Chart 5

**The number of states gaining jobs** varies during an expansion. Compared with a recession the number losing jobs is small.

Number of states gaining jobs over the previous 12 months



## INCOMES AND JOB SKILLS ARE RISING

- o Real income per capita is at an all-time high, rising 19 percent from 1982 to 1989.
- o Real median family income grew 0.8 percent per year in the 1980s, compared to no growth in the 1970s.
  - Real median incomes of married couples with one spouse employed increased by 0.7 percent per year during the expansion after falling in the 10 years up to 1982.
- o Real income per family grew during the 1980s for all income groups.
  - The percentage share of family income received by the bottom twenty percent of families has not changed much over the long run; it was 4.5 percent in 1954, 5.6 percent in 1966, and 4.6 percent in 1988.
  - The share of income taxes paid by the highest income group increased through the 1980s and many lower income people have been removed from the tax rolls.
- o The move toward a more competitive, skills-based economy has led to increased returns to education, and the skills of much of the workforce have been rising.
  - From 1980 to 1989, the percentage of high school graduates going on to college increased from 49 percent to 60 percent.
  - From 1980 to 1988, the percentage of the labor force with less than four years of high school fell from 21 percent to 15 percent and the percentage with college diplomas rose from 22 percent to 26 percent.

Chart 6

**The income share received by the bottom 20 percent of families** has been relatively stable during the last 40 years.

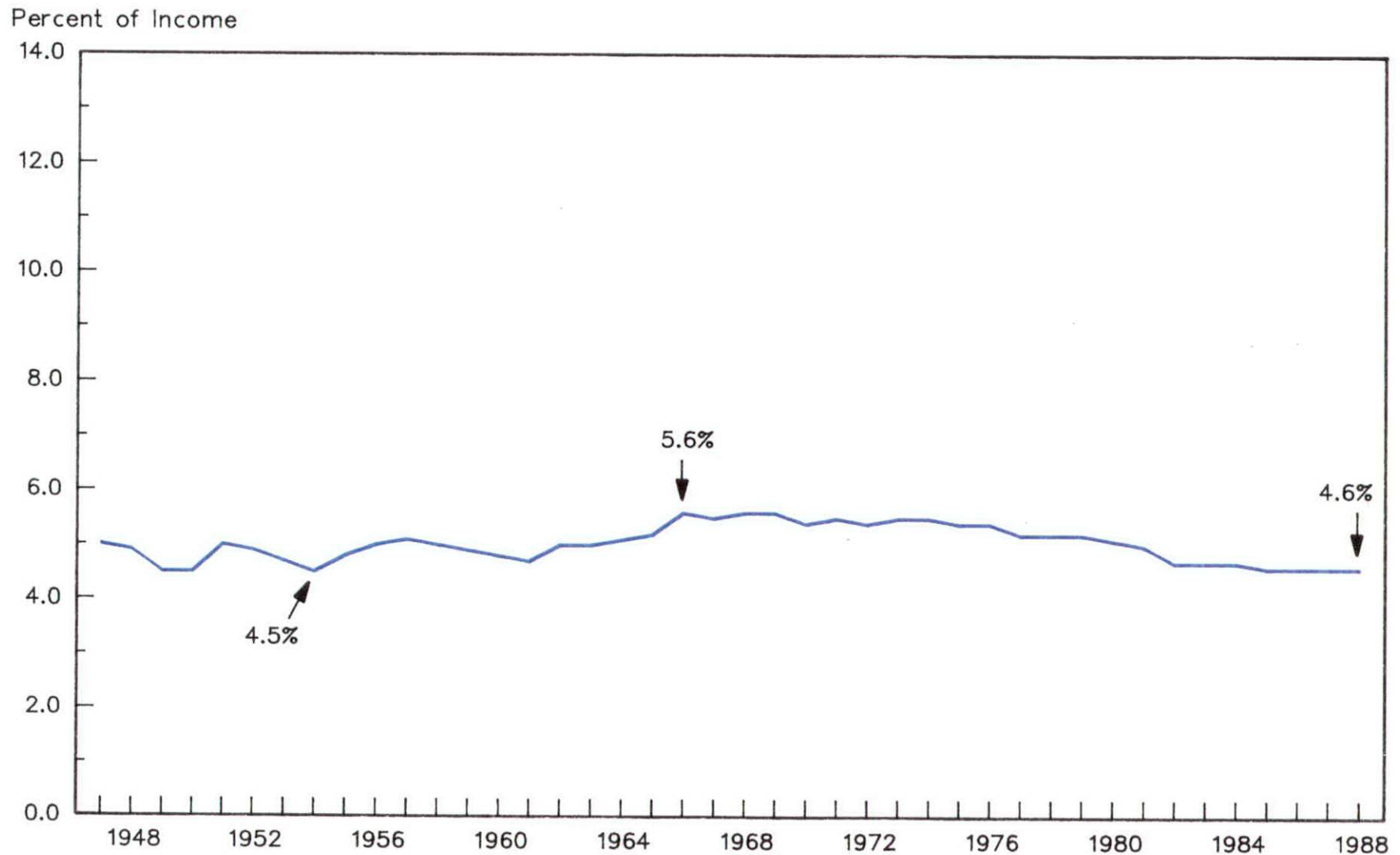
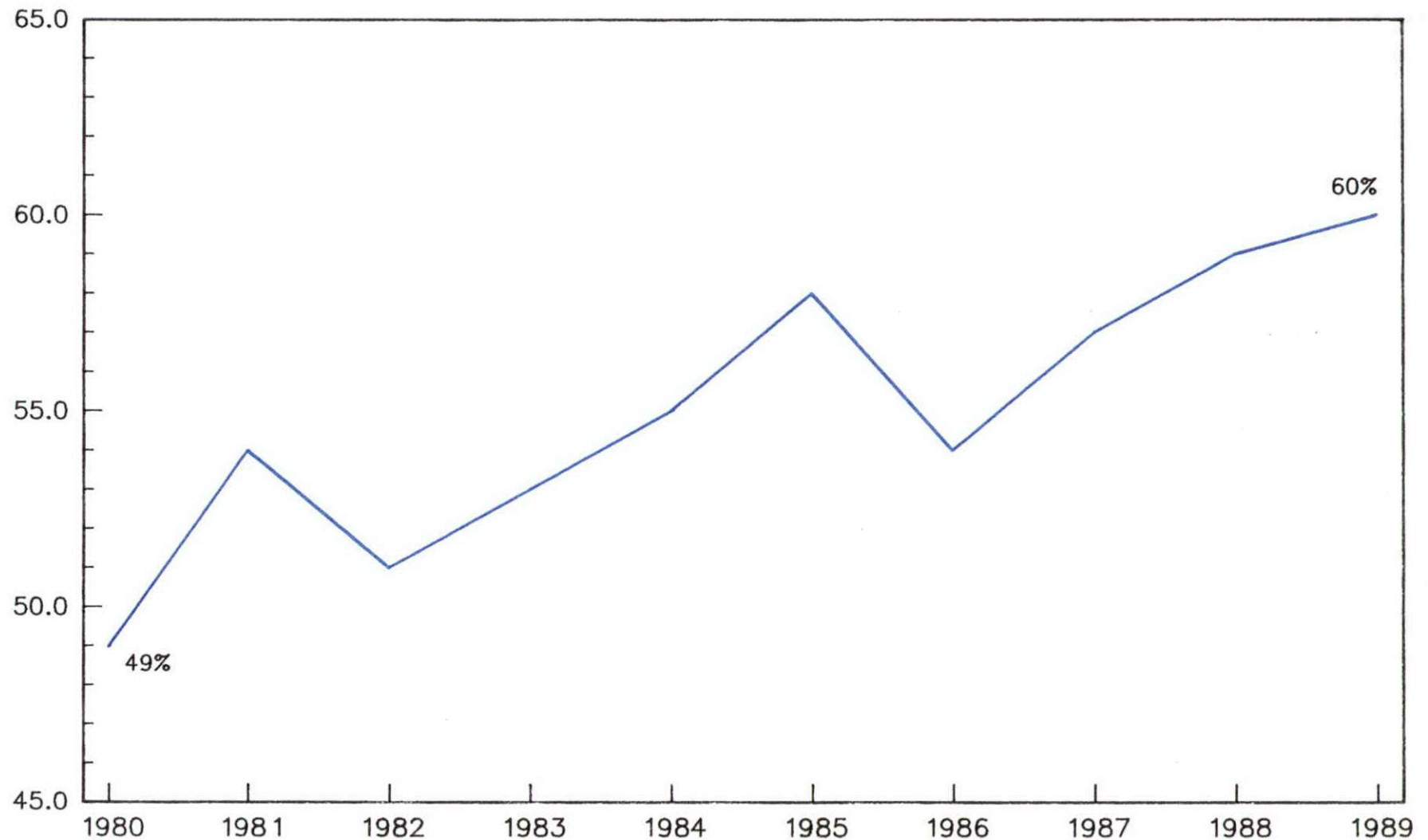


Chart 7

**The percentage of high-school graduates attending college** rose in the 1980s, raising the education level of the workforce.

Percent of High School Graduates



## U.S. LONG-TERM OUTLOOK IS GOOD

- o Despite recent sluggishness, the United States remains the largest, richest, and most productive economy in the world.
  - With less than 5 percent of the world's population, we produce over a quarter of the world's total GNP.
  - The U.S. economy is more than two and a half times the size of the next largest economy, which is Japan.
  - The average standard of living of Americans--as measured by GNP per capita--is far above that in other major industrialized countries, fully one-third higher than that in West Germany or Japan.
  - The level of U.S. productivity is also higher than that in these other nations; productivity in West Germany--as measured by GNP per worker--is only 78 percent of that in the United States, while productivity in Japan is 73 percent of that in the United States.
- o The United States remains the world's leading industrial nation, and is not deindustrializing.
  - The United States accounts for an even larger share (almost 40 percent) of the industrial output of the OECD countries--the 24 largest industrial market economies--than it did 2 decades ago.
  - All major industrialized economies are shifting to a greater share of service employment. By 1988, the share of total employment accounted for by services was up a little more than 14 percent from 1970 in the U.S. -- less than the nearly 28 percent increase in Germany and 23 percent increase in Japan.

- o U.S. employment growth during the 1980s was more than double that of Europe, which has a population more than 1-1/2 times that of the United States.
  - The unemployment rate in the United States was almost cut in half during this expansion to a 16-year low of 5.3 last year; in Europe the average unemployment rate was nearly 9 percent last year, 3 times as high as its average 16 years ago.
- o Because the U.S. has a strong, dynamic economy, it attracts foreign investment, which generates jobs and increases productivity.
  - Although foreign direct investment in the United States has increased in recent years, foreign ownership in the U.S. economy remains below that in most other major industrialized nations.

Chart 8

**Per capita GNP** in the United States remains the highest among major industrialized countries.

Thousands of U.S. 1989 Dollars

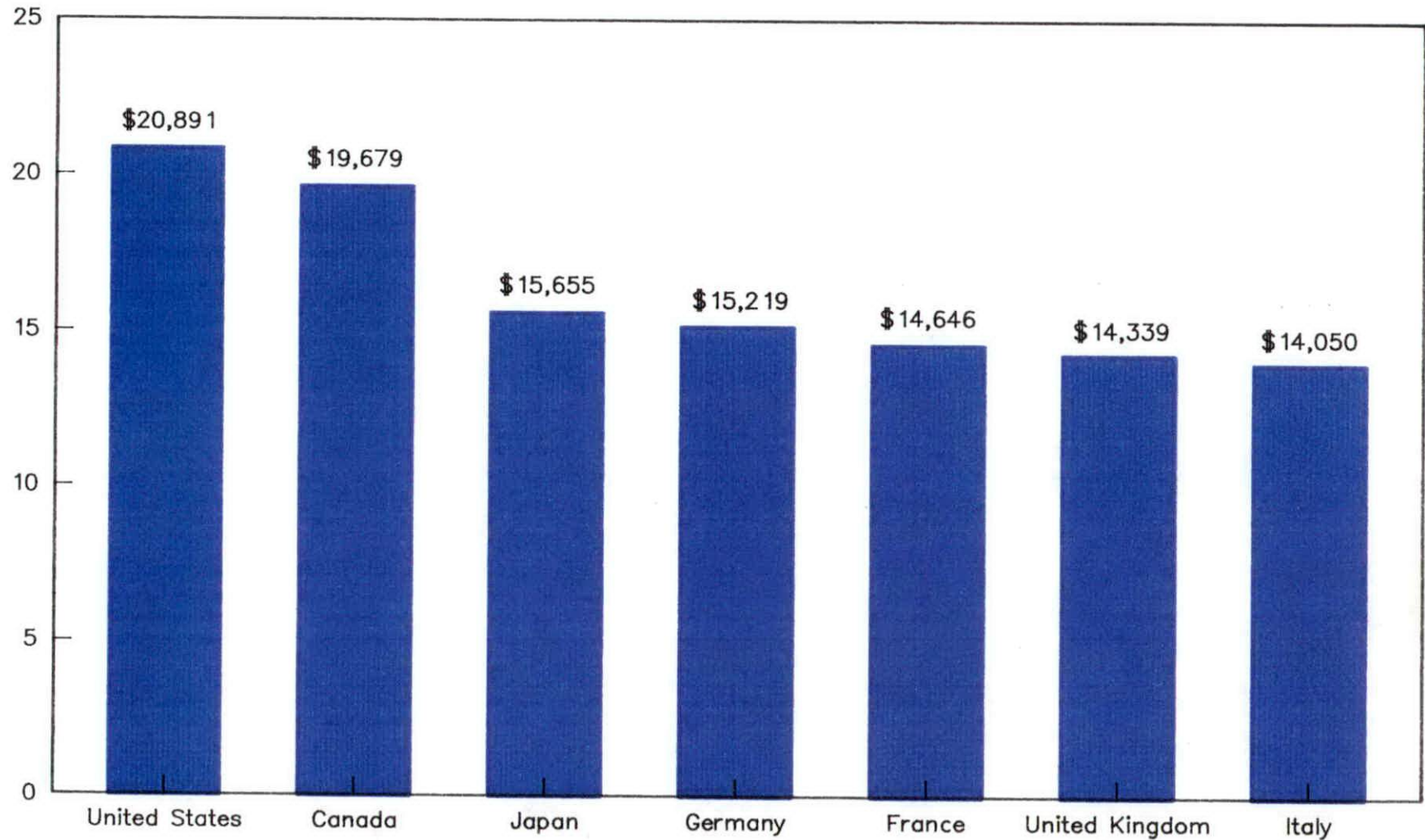
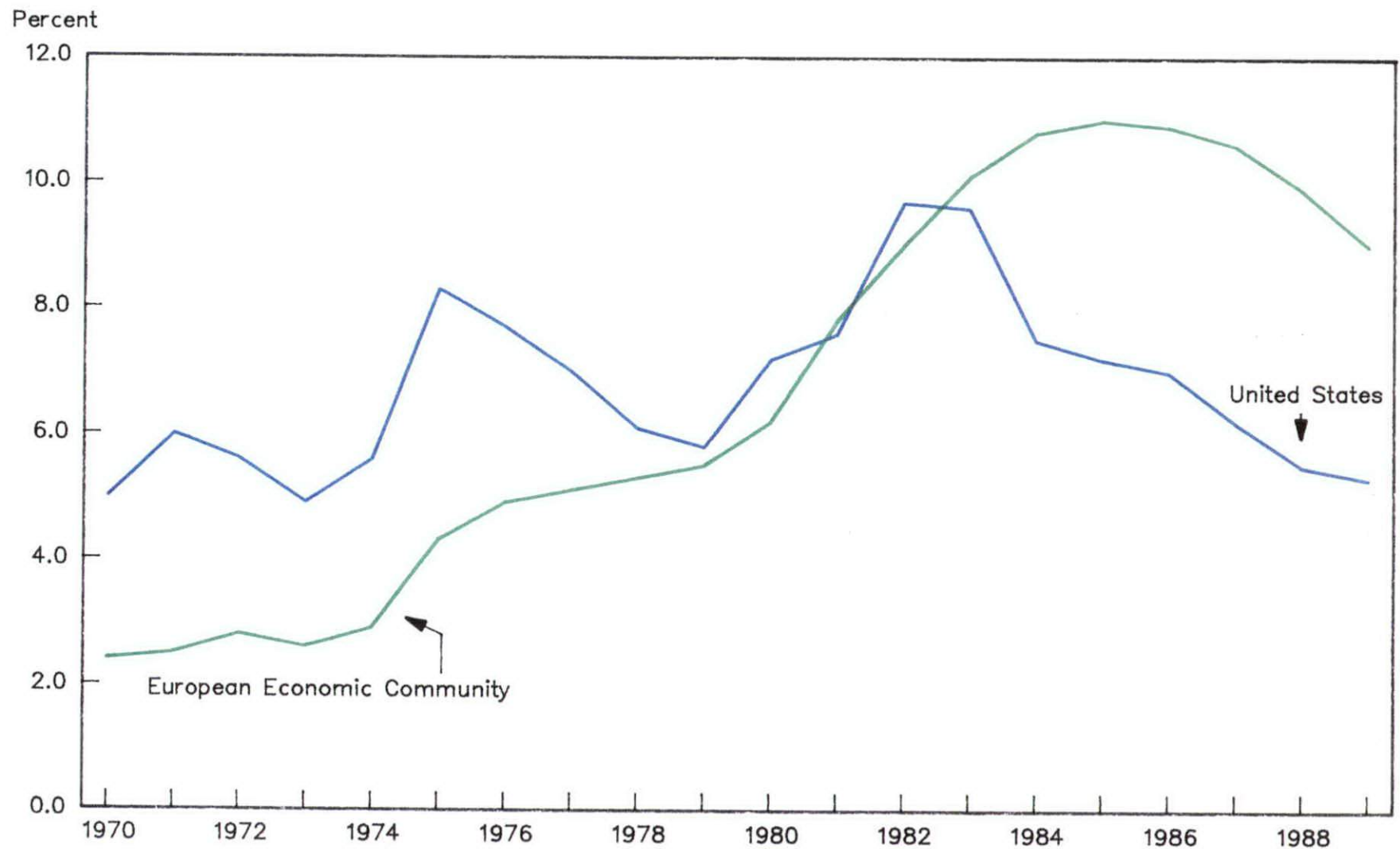


Chart 9

**Unemployment rates** in the U.S. fell well below European rates in the 1980s after being higher than the EC throughout the 1970s.



July 29, 1990

THE SAVINGS AND LOAN CLEANUP

THEMES

- o President Bush inherited the S&L problem that was many years in the making.
- o Only 18 days after taking office, President Bush stepped forward with a comprehensive solution to the S&L crisis.
- o The solution is working; the job is getting done.

FOUR PRINCIPLES HAVE GUIDED THE ADMINISTRATION:

1. This is no bailout of S&Ls or owners. We are making sure that insured depositors get their money back.
2. S&Ls are now required to operate under tough new rules to protect safety and soundness.
3. The cleanup is proceeding expeditiously and responsibly.
4. Crooks are being prosecuted.

FOUR PRINCIPLES HAVE GUIDED THE ADMINISTRATION:

1. PROTECT DEPOSITORS.

- o Make sure all government-insured depositors get their money back.
  - The government is not bailing out thrifts; in fact, hundreds of bankrupt thrifts are being closed down.
  - The money goes to millions of Americans who put their savings in insured financial institutions.
  - In the first year, the government has paid out \$62.8 billion, representing 5.8 million accounts.
  - The average account protected is about \$10,000.

2. REQUIRE SAFETY AND SOUNDNESS

- o Reform the system and require a new level of accountability so the mistakes of the past are not repeated.
  - Tough new capital standards require thrift operators to put their own money at risk ahead of the taxpayers'. Two-thirds of the industry now meet those tougher standards.
  - Thrifts were barred from holding junk bonds and required to keep 70% of assets in residential real estate.
  - The Office of Thrift Supervision (OTS) has "guarantined" S&Ls that were not operating in a safe and sound manner, requiring 664 institutions to enter into binding agreements terminating unsafe and unsound banking practices.

### 3. GET THE JOB DONE EXPEDITIOUSLY

- o Clean up the S&L mess expeditiously and responsibly so that taxpayer costs are minimized.
- o In the past year:
  - Taken over 463 insolvent thrifts, more than one per day.
  - Closed or sold 211 bankrupt S&Ls, an average of one every 48 hours.
  - Sold or liquidated more than \$65 billion worth of assets, a rate of \$178 million per day.
- o By moving quickly and dependably, we have "grounded the unsafe aircraft" to ensure that additional fraud, mismanagement and misuse of depositors' money cannot occur.

### 4. PUT THE CROOKS IN JAIL

- o Aggressively prosecute the crooks who stole the taxpayers' money.
  - Tougher civil penalties -- up to \$1 million per day -- and 20-year jail sentences for S&L fraud were enacted.
  - Since October 1988, the Justice Department has obtained more than 200 convictions for cases of major savings and loan fraud.
  - The FBI currently is conducting 530 active investigations of fraud in both banks and thrifts. This is an increase of 88 percent from 1987.
  - Settlements and judgments by FDIC/RTC from civil cases during the first half of 1990 will produce recoveries in excess of \$200 million.

*Briefing Material*

**THE SAVINGS AND LOAN CRISIS**

1. Talking Points -- The Savings and Loan Cleanup.
2. Talking Points -- The S&L Crisis: Major Administration Accomplishments.
3. Backgrounder -- Letter of Deputy Secretary of the Treasury John Robson on the origin of the Savings and Loan crisis (August 2, 1990).

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 7, 1990

Dear Red:

Barbara and I have learned about your illness and wanted you to know that we are thinking of you.

These are difficult days for you, but we hope that you will find them eased somewhat by thoughts of how much your family and friends care about you and wish you well. We will be keeping you in our prayers.

Take care and God bless you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "George Bush", written in a cursive style.

Mr. Harold Grange  
Post Office Box 7595  
Indian Lake Estates, Florida 33855



THE PRESIDENT

August 7, 1990

Dear Quint,

Just a quick note to say thanks for your letter and kind words about Bob Mosbacher. I agree with your assessment, and I'm glad he's part of our team.

Warm regards.

Sincerely,

FROM  
THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. R. Quintus Anderson  
111 West Second Street  
Jamestown, New York 14701



THE PRESIDENT

8-7-90

Dear Bill,  
Sonny passed  
along the polling data  
from your district.  
Thanks, my friend  
As Bill

FROM  
THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Honorable William Lehman  
U.S. House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

bcc:

IN & OUT F. McClure  
Ed Rogers

Congressman Gillespie  
V. Montgomery  
(label attached)

bcc: Jan B



THE PRESIDENT

August 7, 1990

Dear Harry,

Many thanks for your warm note. I think David Souter will do a great job.

Your kind words about Neil mean a lot to Barbara and me. Neil will come through this OK, but it's been very tough on the guy. Thanks for caring.

Barbara joins me in sending warmest personal regards.

Sincerely,

FROM  
**THE WHITE HOUSE**  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Honorable Harry F. Byrd, Jr.  
2 North Kent Street  
Winchester, Virginia 22601

THE WHITE HOUSE  
Office of the Press Secretary

Bridget Montagne  
West Wing

PRESS BRIEFING  
BY  
MARLIN FITZWATER

August 6, 1990  
The Briefing Room

11:15 A.M. EDT

INDEX

SUBJECT

PAGE

ANNOUNCEMENTS

President's Travel Schedule.....1-2  
Readout on Iraqi-Kuwaiti Situation.....2-3

FOREIGN

Iraq-Kuwait Situation.....2-15  
Liberia.....14-15

DOMESTIC

Visit to Lee Atwater.....13  
Kennebunkport/Change in Plans?.....14

12:00 NOON EDT

#235-08/06

THE WHITE HOUSE  
Office of the Press Secretary

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PRESS BRIEFING  
BY  
MARLIN FITZWATER

August 6, 1990

The Briefing Room

11:15 A.M. EDT

MR. FITZWATER: Let me outline a little procedure here. First of all, I want to give you some update on travel news and information on trips in September that all of you have asked about. I'll try and speak these dates as clearly as possible.

Secondly, what I'd like to do is, I've put together a lot of notes on various aspects of the Kuwait-Iraq situation. In the interest of producing a clean transcript on all the details and the meetings and so forth, what I'd like to ask you to do is to allow me to read it all the way through so that it's in the record -- you hear it, as well as we have transcripts going all around town. And then, we'll go back and you can break it up into questions and however you would like to go into it.

Q Are you reading for cameras and so forth?

MR. FITZWATER: No.

Q Well, then how about slowing down a little?

MR. FITZWATER: This is probably eight to 10 pages, so I would ask you not to worry about notes. What I'd like to have is a good transcript for us as well as for the transcription services around town, so you've got it all at one place to go through later, because there are a lot of dates, meetings, times, et cetera.

First of all, in terms of travel activities. Over the weekend, the President informed the Presidents of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay and Venezuela that he would have to postpone his planned September trip to those countries. This is based on the need to be personally involved in the budget negotiations in September and the prospect of preparing for sequestration on September 30th.

In addition, in September, we still plan for the President to return from Kennebunkport on Monday, September 3. And his travel at this time contains the following trips: September 6th to Topeka, Kansas, to do a fundraiser for Mike Hayden for governor. September 6 to Tallahassee, Florida, to do a fundraiser for Bill Grant for Congress and for the Florida GOP.

September 9 to New York, New York, for a dedication ceremony for Ellis Island. September 11 to Denver, Colorado, to do a fundraiser for Hank Brown for Senate and for the Colorado GOP. Same day, September 11, Los Angeles, California, fundraiser for Pete Wilson for governor. Remain overnight in Los Angeles September 11. September 12, San Francisco, California, fundraiser for Pete Wilson for governor.

September 26, Akron, Ohio, fundraiser for George Voinovich for governor. September 26, again, same day, Chicago, Illinois, fundraiser for Lynn Martin for Senate. We overnight that evening in Minneapolis, Minnesota. September 27, Minneapolis,

MORE

#235-08/06

Minnesota, fundraiser for a gubernatorial candidate. Cleveland, Ohio, same day, September 27, fundraiser for George Voinovich for governor. September 27, same day, Detroit, Michigan, fundraiser for Senate candidates.

September 30th, New York City, United Nations Conference on Children. Remain overnight in New York. And October 1st in New York City, address the United Nations General Assembly.

With that out of the way --

Q Doesn't this dispute that he has to stay in the country for September for the budget?

MR. FITZWATER: It simply adds to the reasons why we have to do all of these things.

Q He still plans to go to Kennebunkport as planned?

MR. FITZWATER: No change in schedule at this time.

Q Is there just the one day trip at this point?

MR. FITZWATER: To Baltimore on the 20th, yes.

Again, let me -- please bear with me for this somewhat lengthy summation of events at this point in Kuwait.

The situation in the Gulf remains extremely serious. There is no information suggesting that Iraqi military units are departing Kuwait. To the contrary, the Iraqi military presence throughout Kuwait, including along the Saudi border, remains extremely large and threatening.

We normally do not comment on stories involving intelligence matters or covert activities. However, because of the sensitivity of the current situation and the blaring headlines in this morning's papers, we must say that there are significant inaccuracies in the stories this morning concerning covert activities. We will not go into details or be any more specific than this. (Laughter.) However, it is true that Iraq's invasion of Kuwait threatens regional and world stability, threatens OPEC and could force severe economic consequences in the United States.

From the moment the first Iraqi soldier entered Kuwait, it has been clearly in the national interest to stop Saddam Hussein. This is an overt situation. His tanks are real and moving. Our response is real and moving on all fronts -- diplomatic, economic, political and military.

Let me summarize these actions and the status of events today. The President met for 90 minutes yesterday evening with his senior national security advisors. Following that meeting, he received a telephone call from King Hussein of Jordan. This afternoon, he will meet with Prime Minister Thatcher of the United Kingdom at 2:45 p.m. and with Manfred Woerner, the Secretary General of NATO, at 4:00 p.m. They will discuss ways in which the United Kingdom and other member nations of the Alliance can work together in the various diplomatic and other aspects of this situation.

As a result of the President's consultations with King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, Secretary of Defense Cheney has traveled to Jedda for talks on the situation in the Gulf. Accompanying him are Deputy National Security Advisor Robert Gates, Commander-In-Chief for the U.S. Central Command General Norman Schwarzkopf, and Under Secretary of Defense for Policy Paul Wolfowitz. They are meeting this morning. We have about an eight-hour time difference, so it's evening there in Saudi Arabia.

President Bush talked with Secretary Cheney at 9:30 a.m.

this morning. The meeting started soon after that and will probably go on into the evening tonight. Secretary Cheney will report to the President upon his return, expected in the next day or so depending on whether or not they meet again tomorrow.

The President will call Italian President Andreotti today. President Andreotti, as you know, is also President of the EC, which issued a very strong statement of condemnation yesterday.

Tonight President Bush will have dinner here in the White House Residence with Prime Minister Mulroney of Canada. We don't have an arrival time yet, but when we do we'll probably have an arrival photo.

In addition, the President has instructed Secretary of State Baker to go to Turkey, probably Wednesday or Thursday, to consult with President Ozal concerning the situation there.

The United States Security Council will resume informal consultations today --

Q United Nations?

MR. FITZWATER: Yes, I'm sorry -- the United Nations Security Council will resume informal consultations today, possibly to be followed by a formal vote this afternoon. Don't have a specific time, but they are expected to vote this afternoon. They will be considering sanctions that they can take under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.

Last week the Security Council passed Resolution 660, calling for immediate and unconditional Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait. Because Iraq has not complied with this resolution, the U.S. and other Security Council members have been consulting on steps that may be taken.

Just to summarize briefly, that resolution will call for a ban on all trade with Iraq, a ban on weapons sales, a ban on economic assistance and financial transactions. In effect, it will isolate Iraq and seek to force compliance with Resolution 660.

The State Department has ordered all nonessential official Embassy personnel and dependents to depart Iraq and Kuwait as soon as the situation permits. We urge all American citizens present to depart as soon as possible. All American citizens are asked to stay in close contact with our U.S. Embassies in those countries. There have been a number of American citizens who have left the countries -- you've seen television reports and interviews with people who have been leaving by bus or automobile in the last several hours. There are reports within the last few minutes on the wire services of people being rounded up or otherwise detained in hotels and so forth. We do not have any information confirming those reports at this time. We obviously are looking into them and I'll let you know as soon as we get any update on that information.

I don't believe I need to go into the military situation. It's essentially the American ships in the Gulf are the same in terms of their configuration and movement as we laid out on Friday, so I won't go into that.

So let's stop there. And we'll back up and try to take questions on all these areas.

Q Is there a press conference with Thatcher or Woerner?

MR. FITZWATER: Coverage, yes. We will have a photo op at the beginning of the meeting with Prime Minister Thatcher in the Oval Office, as we traditionally do. Probably will have the President and the Prime Minister say a few words to the press after

that session. Probably on the Colonnade and in the Rose Garden, assuming weather permits. Then when we have the meeting with Manfred Woerner after that, we'll have a photo op at the beginning of that meeting as well.

Q What about Mulroney while you're at it?

Q Marlin, can you do Mulroney?

MR. FITZWATER: Mulroney -- at the moment, I think we can count on an arrival picture. Beyond that, I don't have anything planned at this time.

Q Can you describe what Secretary Cheney is seeking today in his talks to Saudi Arabia and what Secretary Baker will be asking for when he sees President Ozal?

MR. FITZWATER: We can't be too specific. In Saudi Arabia, quite obviously, we are discussing the possible threat by Iraqi forces directly to that country. The Iraq forces are consolidating their strongholds in Kuwait. They are close to the Saudi Arabian border, and as the President said yesterday, we are very concerned about that and believe that there is a threat there that we need to discuss directly with the Saudis. Again, I do not want to confirm details, but it's quite clear that that would involve appropriate ways to defend their country.

Q There's been some obvious unhappiness with Hussein. What was the gist of the telephone conversation this morning with him?

MR. FITZWATER: That was last evening after the NSC meeting, and the gist of the conversation was simply to discuss the viewpoint of King Hussein. King Hussein had two television interviews yesterday; he's been quite public about his feelings. President Bush simply reiterated once again that the United States does have an interest in the Gulf. We have significant interest in terms of the oil supply, in terms of our friendship with Saudi Arabia and other countries, in terms of keeping the sea lanes open, and in terms of regional and international stability and the threat to it posed by Saddam Hussein's takeover of Kuwait. We wanted to make certain that King Hussein is aware of that situation.

Q Did King Hussein say anything in response to that, that his mind wasn't changed either, that, in effect, he supports this action?

MR. FITZWATER: I'm not aware of any change from what he has been saying publicly.

Q Marlin, on that same point. Did he give the President -- shed any light on what any collective Arab position might be, that he's talking to others and others feel the same way that he does or that --

MR. FITZWATER: I don't have anything to add to the phone call.

Q Hussein said yesterday that the Arab summit idea is apparently dead. The President said yesterday that giving the Arabs time has apparently failed. And you're saying that this is clearly a matter in our national interest. Are we now taking the lead in determining what will happen, what the United States' response will be, no longer waiting on Arabs to be up front?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, I hope there's never been any question about that. The United States has been considering its own interests and has taken the lead internationally on this matter from, as I said, the day the first soldier crossed the border.

We do have very strong interests here. The President has been working tirelessly, personally and through international organizations and diplomatic channels, to organize international opposition, United Nations' opposition, Arab interests in the region to consolidate their feelings. So the short answer is affirmatively, yes.

Q Marlin, have we been in contact -- anyone in the administration in the last 72 hours -- with the Iranians, either to seek their help in counterbalancing the Iraqis to maybe open -- use this opportunity to open relations? And a quick follow-up -- do we have any idea about the hostages -- not the hostages -- the Iranian prisoners that were in Kuwaiti jails that have reportedly been taken away by the Iraqis?

MR. FITZWATER: The last time I asked, which was yesterday, we did not have any information to suggest a change in the status of the prisoners in Kuwait. We have not had any direct contact with Iran, again, that I'm aware of. We have had reports through third parties, again, of Iranian interests and Iranian moves in one way or another in the region. But nothing direct.

Q What do you know about the pipeline in Turkey, or pipelines?

MR. FITZWATER: There were news reports this morning that Iraq was limiting its oil flow through the pipeline in Turkey. We do not have any confirmation of that or information on why they might be making that move at this time.

Q Why don't we know -- I mean, he's talked to Ozal now twice. Why doesn't he know what's going to happen?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, he hasn't this morning. We don't know whether --

Q But does he know what Ozal's position is?

MR. FITZWATER: We know what Ozal's position is, but the stories this morning were that Saddam Hussein had cut down on the oil flow.

Q I know, but has Ozal committed himself to cutting off the pipeline?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, we aren't prepared to comment on that point.

Q Did Turkey tell Saddam's government that it is willing to turn off those pipelines in advance of Iraq saying it would shut one down?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't know.

Q Marlin, what's your response to the provisional Kuwaiti leader's threat to Americans in that country?

MR. FITZWATER: The President expressed his deep concern for the safety and well-being of Americans in Iraq and Kuwait. Our position is quite clear, that we consider that a prime responsibility and will not shirk from it.

Q Aside from removing nonessential personnel from the Embassy, are other preparations underway?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, I can't discuss the military activity or specific preparations, but suffice to say we take our responsibility seriously.

Q Would you characterize --

Q Let me just follow, if I can. Are we going to be able to provide some means of evacuation for people from Kuwait? Private citizens, not just nonessential Embassy personnel.

MR. FITZWATER: Well, again, we have not reached that point. We have advised people to leave. We are in constant contact with our Embassies in both countries and we are in telephone communication; we know what their situation there is. We will be prepared to act appropriately, but there's no signals at this time.

Q How would you characterize the conversation with Hussein? As cordial, or frank and businesslike? (Laughter.)

MR. FITZWATER: I would call it frank and cordial. (Laughter.)

Q Has the United States considered severing diplomatic relations with Iraq?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't believe so. Our feeling is, at this point, that the Embassy there is important in terms of maintaining an influence in the area and a source of communication on events there. These things are always subject to change at any time in a fluid situation like we're in. But at this point, that action has not been taken.

Q How about with the government? Are we withdrawing our diplomatic staff from Kuwait?

MR. FITZWATER: As I said in this statement, we are urging some people to leave so there will be some reductions in terms of --

Q But you're not going to close it?

MR. FITZWATER: There are no plans at this time.

Q Marlin, is there any evidence of Americans being prohibited from leaving either Kuwait or Iraq?

MR. FITZWATER: It's somewhat difficult to define. In terms of direct prohibition, probably not. On the other hand, the situation in Kuwait City and in Baghdad is chaotic, and there are constraints just given the normal situation on peoples' movements and their abilities to communicate and move around. So we are hopeful that people there will be allowed to leave or can leave as they want to, but clearly it's not a total freedom of movement situation.

Q As the second point, if I may -- when you say it's in the national interest to stop Saddam Hussein, what exactly does that mean -- stop him? Does that mean withdrawal of Iraqi troops? Does that "remove" mean remove Saddam from power?

MR. FITZWATER: Let me reiterate once again our policy, and I want to read it because every word is important, and this has been our policy since the very beginning of this matter. Of course, the words I have are not the ones I wanted to give you. (Laughter.)

Q Wing it.

Q Something off the cuff would do. (Laughter.)

MR. FITZWATER: We want the unconditional and complete withdrawal of Iraqi forces and the restoration of the legitimate government.

Q But if I may, just to be precise, your words were "stop Saddam Hussein."

MR. FITZWATER: That certainly would fit.

Q That leaves a rather broad latitude -- stop him in his tracks?

MR. FITZWATER: That certainly would fit within the policy description of wanting the complete and total withdrawal of Iraqi forces.

Q Yes, but does it go farther than that?

MR. FITZWATER: There is nothing further than complete withdrawal -- complete and immediate withdrawal of Iraqi forces and the restoration of a legitimate government. That is total.

Q When the President came back from Camp David yesterday, he said that President Ozal had called. Did he speak with him again after returning from Camp David? Also, what level of consultation has there been between the United States and Israel?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't believe he talked with President Ozal. I don't know the time of the last conversation. We've reported, I think, on -- two or three of those are all in the public record. I don't have those times here with me now.

Q But last night or this morning?

MR. FITZWATER: Oh, you mean last night after he returned? No, I don't believe so.

Q And what about Israel?

MR. FITZWATER: We obviously have had diplomatic contacts with Israel, yes. The President has not, no.

Q I don't pretend to know what steps it would take to do this, but is the President taking any steps to increase U.S. oil production? Is he, for example, reconsidering his decision on offshore oil drilling, and does the White House have any comment on these rapid price increases of gasoline that don't seem to be supported by any supply problems so far?

MR. FITZWATER: I'm not sure I've got all those questions, but we are concerned about the price increases. There have been some immediate increases in the spot prices of crude oil, but it is not clear that all of the increases that have been reported at the consumer level are necessary, and we would certainly urge everyone or all companies not to be anticipatory in this matter. We assume that consumers will use their good sense in judging these activities, and it would be most unfortunate if there were any gouging or anyone was trying to take advantage of this situation.

This afternoon I think the Energy Department will have a briefing on oil supplies. Right now, the disruption is fairly moderate, as we said the other day, and there's certainly no need for extreme concern. We are, of course, concerned about down the road and what could happen if there were much greater cutoffs or what could happen if Saddam Hussein were to gain control of OPEC and try to force changes in that manner.

The stock market was down considerably this morning. I understand it's back some at this hour, and it no doubt reflects uncertainty in the situation. But again, we would urge that people review the matter of oil availability calmly and rationally, and our Energy Department will provide information on that this afternoon.

Q Marlin, you've urged Americans in Kuwait, Iraq as well, to leave. With the airport shut down, borders closed and other things in effect, how would you suggest that they do that? And I think that's part of the reason why you're getting questions about

military assistance for evacuating.

MR. FITZWATER: It's our understanding that people are able to leave. And indeed, there were interviews on CBS, I believe it was, at 10:00 a.m. this morning that talked with people who were arriving outside the countries in buses and by private automobile.

Q Are we considering any kind of evacuation, Marlin, as in Liberia?

MR. FITZWATER: Not at this time.

Q Marlin, is Manfred Woerner in here strictly for consultations, or is there some contemplation of a NATO action?

MR. FITZWATER: He is here for consultations, and those, of course, relate to the NATO position and a NATO role. Turkey, for example, is a member of NATO -- certainly suggests a very direct responsibility in terms of their membership. But I don't have any other specifics.

Q What would a NATO role be?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, I just said Turkey is a neighboring country there -- they have -- obviously, the pipeline goes through Turkey and they are a NATO member, and we certainly would want to offer them our support. Beyond that, there are any number of matters to discuss with Manfred Woerner concerning the Alliance, the attitudes of its members, certainly the EC action yesterday. We would want to discuss with him also the effect of a U.N. sanctions vote and how that might be implemented. So all those issues are relative to NATO.

Q Has there been any Bush-Gorbachev contact?

MR. FITZWATER: No.

Q Marlin, I can't resist this question. Has the President in any way consulted in the last 48 hours with the man who was described by some of our colleagues only a few weeks ago as the Colossus of the West -- Helmut Kohl?

MR. FITZWATER: He called Chancellor Kohl yesterday, I believe it was. Wasn't it? Or, two days ago.

Q And what came out of that conversation?

MR. FITZWATER: It was a general discussion, but I don't have any report of specifics. I think that was two days ago.

Q It was Friday night.

MR. FITZWATER: Saturday, yes. Nothing since then.

Q To clarify on the NATO question, the Middle East has always been outside the realm of NATO. It's not part of their assignment, their responsibility. Traditionally, they have resisted getting involved in the Middle East. Is this a change? Is NATO going to now actively take a Middle East role? Is that what President Bush wants?

MR. FITZWATER: The President, of course, has been leading efforts to internationalize this situation as much as possible. When you talk about the actions of the Gulf Cooperation Council, the Arab League, the United Nations, the EC, and NATO, I would put these consultations in the category of being a part of all of that international focus. In this case, NATO countries, of course, are part of the EC, part of the U.N. Security Council, so they're all tied together.

Q I understand the overlap, but it is not part of NATO's mandate to deal with the Middle East. Are you seeking to extend it?

MR. FITZWATER: No. NATO's mandate concerns its members and, of course, there are at least one fairly direct -- one member fairly directly involved, and all of the members are directly involved in the sense of getting oil from that part of the world and having interests in the Middle East.

Q But not as a military alliance?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, the Alliance in general has vast responsibilities, political and military.

Q Marlin, do the scope of Secretary Cheney's instructions with King Fahd include a request that we be permitted to send military aircraft in there so that any move by Hussein would be considered an attack on the United States?

MR. FITZWATER: We won't discuss specific military requests or actions, but obviously the defense of Saudi Arabia is of paramount concern.

Q Is the government formally investigating the reason for these price increases at the pump?

MR. FITZWATER: Not that I'm aware of.

Q Marlin, it's been reported that the National Oil Company of Venezuela is already increasing its production in anticipation that it will have to provide more oil to the U.S. Has there been any contact on the part of U.S. officials with leaders of other oil-producing nations about their ability to and willingness to increase oil production?

MR. FITZWATER: I would have to refer you to the Energy Department. I'm not aware of any.

Q Yesterday when the President finished his little news conference, he said he had a call waiting for him from the President of Turkey. There are officials in Washington who are saying that Turkey had already told the United States it is willing to go ahead and shut down the two oil pipelines. Is it not -- doesn't that lead to the suspicion that Iraq is now shutting down one of the two pipes in advance of it being shut down for them? And why not go ahead and claim that their boycott is working?

MR. FITZWATER: We feel this is a matter that Turkey should have the right to discuss in any specific sense, and we simply are not going to comment on any specific commitments on either side at this point.

Q Marlin, Assistant Secretary of State Solomon showed up in Beijing yesterday. Was he there to discuss with the Chinese the U.N. Security Council resolution? Do you think the Chinese are going to go along with that? And separately, has the President talked to Hafiz Asad of Syria in any fashion -- communicated in any fashion?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't believe the President has talked to Asad. There obviously have been diplomatic contacts with Syria on their position in this. In terms of Assistant Secretary Solomon's visit to China, I have no idea. I wasn't aware he was there, in fact.

Q Marlin, are we at the U.N., in any capacity, asking for U.N. permission or support for a blockade of Iraqi oil, given that, as a way to implement the sanctions --

MR. FITZWATER: I'm sorry, what was the beginning?

Q Are we asking for U.N. support for a military blockade of Iraqi oil as part of the sanctions package?

MR. FITZWATER: The sanctions package includes a blockade. The enforcement part is something that would be discussed later.

Q You get the vote, in other words, and then go back to the U.N. and start talking about how to enforce it?

MR. FITZWATER: First, we'd get the vote and then we'd see how it's implemented and what the response is.

Q Have there been any conciliatory gestures from Iraq, either through this King Hussein call or through any other channels?

MR. FITZWATER: In a word, no.

Q Marlin, is the United States interested in seeing the destabilization and eventually toppling of Saddam Hussein?

MR. FITZWATER: We're interested in seeing Iraq completely pull out of Kuwait and the restoration of that government.

Q But is the United States interested in seeing the destabilization and toppling of that leader?

MR. FITZWATER: We aren't commenting on internal affairs in terms of any direct threats. The problem here is we have a country whose leader has very personally attacked Kuwait with enormous force, who threatens another country. And as a belligerent, in that sense, we have very deep concerns, possibly military concerns. But it serves no purpose to be making any personal accusations one way or another.

Q Well, it sounds like Baker did.

Q Marlin, could I just follow up? Did the President order any actions that would lead to the destabilization and eventually toppling of Saddam Hussein?

MR. FITZWATER: We only would comment on discussions that have been had concerning his attack and invasion of Kuwait. We would not offer any comment on that story this morning, beyond what I just told you.

Q Are the Saudis willing to shut their pipeline carrying Iraqi oil?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, obviously, the pipelines through Saudi Arabia and through Turkey are areas for discussion, but at this point we aren't willing to report on any commitments or understandings made.

Q Have there been some commitments or understandings made, though, that you're not talking about?

MR. FITZWATER: We're not willing to say yet.

Q Is the reason that you're saying there are major inaccuracies in this report about the destabilization of Iraq -- are you saying, in effect, that the United States does not want to interfere in the internal affairs of Iraq?

MR. FITZWATER: I'm saying that we don't comment on covert activities and intelligence matters, and in this case, it's virtually irrelevant anyway. Because we have a war situation; the man has attacked another country and invaded it, certainly has

threatened Saudi Arabia. Any response by the United States would be very overt and known to all.

Q Why are you making at least a partial denial of the story? What are the reasons for it?

MR. FITZWATER: We just think it's important not to let a story like that stand without some kind of challenge, even though we are very reluctant to get into denying these kind of things because then you get into having to deal with every rumor, every story that comes out on covert activities.

Q Are you concerned that Americans could be endangered by such a story?

MR. FITZWATER: I'll leave it where it is.

Q Can you give us more details about the purpose of Baker's trip to Turkey? Is he carrying any specific message?

MR. FITZWATER: I really am not free to go into any other details. Quite obviously, in view of the many direct discussions President Bush has had with President Ozal, they are discussing a number of very specific aspects of this. But I'm not willing to lay out what those are.

Q If I could follow. In any way, does the United States feel that Turkey might be threatened by Iraq?

MR. FITZWATER: We believe every country in the region has a degree of threat by virtue of this action; that there is a threat both directly in terms of Iraq possibly attacking any country. We don't know what Saddam Hussein's intentions are. And certainly, every country suffers the more indirect threat of OPEC takeover and oil supply controls and the expansion of Iraqi control of Kuwait as a country.

Q Have we offered Saudi Arabia and Turkey specific assurances on what the U.S. military response would be if they cut off the Iraqi pipelines and, as a result, were attacked by Saddam Hussein's forces?

MR. FITZWATER: We have discussed military possibilities and our abilities with all the countries in the Gulf.

Q But have we assured them if they take this action we want them to take that we'll be there for them if they get attacked as a result?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, I can't comment on that question.

Q We have committed to a defense of Turkey in any case, right? Through NATO.

MR. FITZWATER: That's correct, yes.

Q Marlin, in your statement at the top you talked about extremely large and threatening troop developments including along the Saudi border. Are there recent indications overnight or over the past 24 hours that, in fact, the Iraqis are fortifying their deployments along the Saudi border? Or is there additional troop movement toward that region?

MR. FITZWATER: I can't put too fine a point on it, but there clearly are massive forces in the southern part of the country. They are close to the border. And I don't want to characterize their strategic posture or their tactical posture, but clearly, it is such that we believe a threat exists and such that we believe it's important to be discussing the defense of Saudi Arabia.

Q Is there actual movement over this period of time, or are these forces that have been there since --

MR. FITZWATER: There has been movement.

Q When you say southern part of the country, are you talking --

Q Since when?

MR. FITZWATER: I'm not willing to give a timetable.

Q Are you talking only along the Kuwait-Saudi border, or are you also talking along the Iraqi-Saudi border? Or both?

MR. FITZWATER: The question as Kuwait, and that's what the answer applied to.

Q Okay. What, if anything, have you seen as far as troop concentrations or forces along the Iraqi-Saudi border?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't have anything to report.

Q Is the U.S. considering any kind of international effort to prevent the Iraqis from developing nuclear weapons, and how close do we understand them to be to having such weapons?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't know -- I don't have any information on that. There's no indication that they have nuclear weapons that I'm aware of at this time.

Q Have the Saudis allowed any foreign forces, to include our own, to come into the country since this crisis began to help them bolster their defense?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't believe so.

Q Is there any evidence of evacuations in Iraq? Some report that they're fearful of U.S. bombing and they have plans to evacuate some of the citizens.

MR. FITZWATER: I don't believe there's been any at this time.

Q On Manfred Woerner, will the President be discussing with him today the possible defense of Turkey with NATO forces in the event of Iraqi threats?

MR. FITZWATER: We'll just have to wait and see. He'll discuss the full range of activities.

Q One more question, if I will, on Hussein. King Hussein -- you said King Hussein called the President last night, which suggests that he had a message to deliver. Was that in any way trying to make amends because the President was concerned or to just make his point more clearly or --

MR. FITZWATER: King Hussein wanted to clearly understand President Bush's position. And I think he does.

Q He must not have been watching yesterday.

Q Did he ask the President not to intervene militarily? A specific request?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't have anything else to offer on the conversation.

Q A follow-up question about conciliatory gestures from Iraq. Other than public pronouncements, has there been any

effort to establish some kind of diplomatic repertoire with Iraq?

MR. FITZWATER: We have diplomatic contacts with Iraq. Our Embassy there is functioning and we have people who have been in touch with Iraq officials continuously, yes.

Q Has there been any third country that has offered to -- since the Arab summit ideas -- offered to mediate in any way?

MR. FITZWATER: To mediate. I'm not sure what that means. All the countries in the Middle East are working --

Q Before the whole thing, Mubarak was shuttling back and forth trying to prevent a problem. Has anybody offered their offices to do that --

MR. FITZWATER: They're all doing it. They're all definitely -- as you said Mubarak has and Hussein has and --

Q Working with the Iraqis as well. I mean, they're all chasing around on the Western side now.

MR. FITZWATER: They're all interested in doing things of one kind or another.

Q Is Baker going anywhere else?

MR. FITZWATER: No plans at this time to go anywhere else. But, obviously, in this situation, I would never say no.

Q How about Cheney? Is Cheney going anywhere?

MR. FITZWATER: Not at this point.

Pardon?

Q Has there been any discussions with the Soviets on their joining in any military operations or actions or planning?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't know all the discussions that Secretary Baker had with Foreign Minister Shevardnadze, but I'm not aware of any along those lines.

Q Do you anticipate any departure statements or anything from Woerner?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't think so.

Q Will he come to the stakeout, do you think, though? He normally does.

MR. FITZWATER: I don't know. It's up to him.

Q Do you have any reaction to developments in Pakistan?

MR. FITZWATER: No. We, again, do not have clarification on that issue and have no response at this point.

Q Was there any particular reason the President went to see Lee Atwater this morning? Is he worse?

MR. FITZWATER: He just got to thinking about Lee this morning and called him at the hospital, and during the phone call said he'd like to come over and see him. Lee said, great. And he went over. It was just a --

Q Nothing precipitated it?

MR. FITZWATER: No, no.

Q Is the President giving any consideration to putting off his plans to go to Maine this weekend?

MR. FITZWATER: No changes at this time.

Q Marlin, you mentioned in your opening statement that the situation in the Middle East poses an economic threat to the U.S. Can you detail a little bit what that threat is and how it would come about?

MR. FITZWATER: I wouldn't go beyond, of course, the explanations that I'm sure you've heard before; about the impact of disruptions in the oil supply, the possibilities of Saddam Hussein taking over OPEC and having a controlling authority on OPEC pricing and production were certainly a huge influence on that. General instability that his ruthlessness in the region offers to continued oil flow.

Q Marlin, is the President satisfied with the quality of U.S. intelligence leading up to this event? Our Ambassador to Iraq was on vacation. Is he -- that the CIA has, after the fact, said it did lay out clear warnings to policymakers. How does the President feel?

MR. FITZWATER: Our intelligence is quite satisfactory.

Q Is he going to the CIA tomorrow, as scheduled?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't know. I have to check the schedule. I haven't heard of any changes, though.

Q Is the United States warning Iraq that if any American citizens in Kuwait are harmed in any way, we would consider it act of war?

MR. FITZWATER: The President has spoken to that point directly and I think everyone is aware of our position with regard to the safety of American citizens.

Q Any loose ends on Liberia?

MR. FITZWATER: Liberia? Nothing really new. Just a one-sentence update is that the total civilians taken to the USS Saipan is now 74. We still have some 237 Marines in Liberia. The embassy is functioning. Ambassador de Vos is there in the embassy. And there --

Q Seventy-four civilians have --

MR. FITZWATER: Have been taken off to the --

Q All Americans?

MR. FITZWATER: There are a few others in there, but predominately Americans.

Q Has there been a shot in anger in all that?

MR. FITZWATER: No resistance or shots fired that we're aware of.

Q Any conversations with the Israelis about the Iraqi-Kuwaiti situation?

MR. FITZWATER: There have been diplomatic conversations. Nothing on the presidential level.

Q Do you have any foreigners among the 74? All Americans?

MR. FITZWATER: This showed one Canadian, two Italian, eight Liberian dependents. The rest were all Americans.

Q Liberian dependents -- you mean of U.S. citizens?

MR. FITZWATER: Presumably, yes.

Q One more question about the embargo. Do we have some information about how the shortfall will be made up -- the shortfall in the oil? For example, if Venezuela, Saudi Arabia or others are going to do this? We were about to import -- increase our imports from Iraq.

MR. FITZWATER: Our imports from Iraq and Kuwait are relatively small. I'd refer you to the Energy Department for specifics, but that disruption is not so difficult that it can't be dealt with rather satisfactorily.

Q Are you saying that for our partners in the boycott? I'm speaking about Japan, for example, and Europe.

MR. FITZWATER: I don't know about other countries.

Q Did you say Baker was going to Turkey Wednesday?

MR. FITZWATER: He has a meeting with Mexican authorities on Wednesday, but could be leaving Wednesday night or Thursday.

Q Why is he not going sooner?

MR. FITZWATER: Because he has these other meetings that he has to attend.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END

12:00 P.M. EDT

#235-08/06



THE PRESIDENT

August 7, 1990

Dear Catherine:

This is just a quick note to thank you for the copies of Golf Illustrated. That was thoughtful of you and I appreciate it.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

THE WHITE HOUSE

Ms. Catherine Tymkiw  
Editorial Assistant  
Golf Illustrated  
3 Park Avenue, 36th Floor  
New York, New York 10016

bcc: jan B

CLASSIFIED  
Peterson  
Gulf

UNCLASSIFIED UPON  
REMOVAL OF CLASSIFIED  
ATTACHMENTS

DW 8/32/10

Tuesday  
August 7, 1990 8<sup>15</sup> p.m.

Rudy Boschwitz

Sandra, Russians  
things go well  
congrats

called to offer support

THE WHITE HOUSE

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

Bush Library Photocopy  
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**THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON**

General:

Richard Haas is asking who else you  
would like to receive this???

(State - Kimmitt has a copy)

Draft Address on gulf Crisis by Pres/8/7/90--1400/draft 2/haass

Less than a week ago, in the early morning hours of August 2, Iraqi armed forces invaded Kuwait. Facing only modest resistance from its trusting and much smaller neighbor, the invading troops advanced throughout Kuwait in a matter of hours. Iraq has since consolidated its grip on Kuwait, putting into place more than 100,000 troops, along with tanks, artillery and surface-to-surface missiles.

This naked and brutal act of aggression belongs in the annals of infamy. There was and is no justification for settling disputes by intimidation. Nor can we accept the acquisition of territory by force. For this reason, soon after the Iraqi invasion, I announced unilateral sanctions that froze all Iraqi assets in this country, protected Kuwait's assets, and embargoed all trade with Iraq.

Four simple principles inform our policy. First, we seek the immediate, unconditional, and complete withdrawal of all Iraqi forces from Kuwait. Anything less is unacceptable. No one, friend or foe, should doubt our determination in this regard. The entire world -- the United Nations Security Council, the Arab League, the OAU, NATO, our Allies, the Soviet Union, China -- strongly agrees.

Second, the legitimate government should be restored in Kuwait. Again, the international community agrees with us that no dictator should be able to install a puppet regime by force.

Third, I am deeply committed, as is every American, to the protection of the lives of American citizens aboard. It makes no difference whether we are talking about our diplomats, our businessmen, or our tourists. This is the responsibility of every government; we will expect the government of Iraq to fulfill this responsibility without exception or condition.

Fourth, my administration, as has been the case for every administration from that of President Truman through President Reagan, is committed to the free flow of oil and to the security and stability of the Persian Gulf. For years that meant working with our friends to deter the potential threat to the region posed by outsiders. Now the threat has changed, but the importance of our interests and our determination to defend them has not.

Some people listening may ask, "Why is this so important?" Let me explain. What is at stake is more than the welfare of Kuwait's ruling family--a family that for two and a half centuries has presided over this peaceful land--and its 600,000 people. Iraq is already a rich and powerful country that

possesses the world's second largest reserves of oil and the world's fourth largest army. Control of Kuwait's enormous energy reserves and wealth would give Iraq the ability to dominate the world energy market. Iraq would also be able to amass wealth that in turn could support and even expand its enormous armaments program. The United States, which now imports half of the oil it consumes, would increasingly find itself under Saddam's sway. Our allies, even more dependent upon imported oil, would be even more vulnerable to his threats. We did not wage a Cold War in Europe for nearly half a century only to squander our independence and security in the Middle East.

And does anyone truly believe that Iraq's ruler Saddam Hussein, with this strength and having learned the lesson that brutality pays, would stop with Kuwait? No one in the Middle East or Persian Gulf would be safe. The law of the jungle would prevail. And our hopes for a more peaceful world would fade.

History teaches us the important lesson that evil must be resisted or it will surely grow. Appeasement does not work. Saddam Hussein and others like him must realize that decent and civilized men and women around the globe have the will and strength to say "stop." The time has come to say "stop" -- and "go back".

This is just not an American problem--it is the world's problem.

And the world has joined us in saying both "stop" and "go back." Almost the entire international community agrees with this view. In the last few days, I have spoken with political leaders from the Middle East, Europe and Asia. I have met here in Washington with Prime Minister Thatcher, Prime Minister Mulroney, and NATO Secretary General Woerner. They all agree that Iraq cannot be allowed to benefit from its invasion of Kuwait.

Others share this view. Soon after the Iraqi invasion, the United Nations Security Council overwhelmingly condemned Iraq, calling for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of its troops from Kuwait. Iraq was criticized by the European Community. Most telling, the Arab world, through both the Arab League and the Gulf Cooperation Council, is on record opposing Iraqi aggression. Governments around the globe, including Japan, the United Kingdom and France, have introduced severe sanctions. The Soviet Union ended all arms sales to Iraq. And just yesterday the United Nations Security Council approved far-reaching and mandatory sanctions under Chapter 7 of the UN Charter. I pledge here today that the United States will do what it can to see that these sanctions have the intended effect of persuading Iraq to withdraw without delay from Kuwait.

Unfortunately, we must recognize that Iraq may once again use force to advance its ambitions. Indeed, in the last few days, and despite Iraq's promises to withdraw its troops, there are

numerous indications that Iraq is preparing to attack Saudi Arabia and several other countries in the region. One can never be sure of intentions, but one can be sure of capabilities, and Iraq has massed an enormous war machine on the Saudi border that is capable of initiating hostilities with little or no additional preparations. Given the Iraqi government's history of using poison gas against its own citizens as well as its neighbors, it would be imprudent to assume Iraq will not attack again.

To stop any new Iraqi aggression, I have ordered U.S. air and ground forces to deploy to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. This decision fully accords with the long standing security relationship between the United States and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. I made this decision upon receiving a request from the Saudi government communicated to Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney in his meeting with the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Fahd. The mission of our forces is to deter, and, if necessary, to defend against potential outside aggression. These forces will work with Saudi forces in training and joint exercise to enhance the overall capability of Saudi armed forces to defend the Kingdom. There they will join U.S. naval forces already in the region. Additional U.S. forces will be deployed as necessary in the coming days and weeks.

I want to be clear about what we are doing and why. I am sending forces not because I desire conflict but precisely because I do

not. These troops are being sent to deter additional Iraqi aggression. They will not initiate hostilities, but they will defend themselves as well as the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia if attacked. The United States is also prepared to defend other countries that are threatened by Iraq if we are asked.

I want to stress that we are not alone. We are working with other countries in the region and around the world to join together to deter Iraqi aggression and to enforce UN sanctions. Secretary of Defense just returned from valuable consultations with President Mubarak of Egypt and King Hassan of Morocco. I am sending Secretary of State Baker to Europe to consult with President Ozal of Turkey as well as with the NATO foreign ministers.

We must be realistic. Standing up for our principles will not come easy. It will take time and possibly cost a great deal. [Some of this cost will be eased by Saudi Arabia's commitment to increase its production of oil to offset the impact of international efforts to suspend Iraq's ability to market any Iraqi or Kuwaiti oil.] I am also exploring whether we and our allies should draw down our strategic petroleum reserves. Conservation measures can also help. Collectively, these steps should minimize any impact sanctions will have on our economy. But we should not forget that the costs of resistance, whatever they may prove to be, are sure to be less than the long term

price of weakness.

Let me end by reminding people of what we want. We want nothing for ourselves. We have no desire for our forces to remain in Saudi Arabia any longer than we are desired and a threat exists. Nor do we have any quarrel with the Iraqi people. They are not our enemies and they do not control the actions of their irresponsible leadership.

But we are committed to helping our friends. We are equally committed to standing by our principles. And we are prepared to see this through until justice and stability are restored. If the stakes are high, so too are the potential benefits of resolve. How we respond to this challenge will go far to define the kind of future that we can expect to have. I am confident that we can and will succeed.

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

| Document No.<br>and Type | Subject/Title of Document                                  | Date     | Restriction | Class. |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------|--------|
| 03. Notes                | Handwritten notes of discussion with Hassan, 12:55 (2 pp.) | 08/07/90 | (b)(1)      |        |

**Collection:**

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records

**Office:** Office of the President

**Series:** Daily Files

**Subseries:**

**WHORM Cat.:**

**File Location:** Tuesday, August 7, 1990

|                               |             |                             |           |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| <b>Date Closed:</b>           | 8/23/2010   | <b>OA/ID Number:</b>        | 90556-003 |
| <b>FOIA/SYS Case #:</b>       | 2009-0166-S | <b>Appeal Case #:</b>       |           |
| <b>Re-review Case #:</b>      |             | <b>Appeal Disposition:</b>  |           |
| <b>P-2/P-5 Review Case #:</b> |             | <b>Disposition Date:</b>    |           |
| <b>AR Case #:</b>             |             | <b>MR Case #:</b>           |           |
| <b>AR Disposition:</b>        |             | <b>MR Disposition:</b>      |           |
| <b>AR Disposition Date:</b>   |             | <b>MR Disposition Date:</b> |           |

### RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]  
P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]  
P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]  
P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]  
P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]  
P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]  
(b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]  
(b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]  
(b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]  
(b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]  
(b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]  
(b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]  
(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

PRM... Removed as a personal record misfile.

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

| Document No.<br>and Type | Subject/Title of Document                                      | Date     | Restriction | Class. |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------|--------|
| 04. Notes                | Handwritten notes of discussion with Mulroney, 12 Noon (2 pp.) | 08/07/90 | (b)(1)      |        |

**Collection:**

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records  
**Office:** Office of the President  
**Series:** Daily Files  
**Subseries:**  
**WHORM Cat.:**  
**File Location:** Tuesday, August 7, 1990

|                                     |                                |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>Date Closed:</b> 8/23/2010       | <b>OA/ID Number:</b> 90556-003 |
| <b>FOIA/SYS Case #:</b> 2009-0166-S | <b>Appeal Case #:</b>          |
| <b>Re-review Case #:</b>            | <b>Appeal Disposition:</b>     |
| <b>P-2/P-5 Review Case #:</b>       | <b>Disposition Date:</b>       |
| <b>AR Case #:</b>                   | <b>MR Case #:</b>              |
| <b>AR Disposition:</b>              | <b>MR Disposition:</b>         |
| <b>AR Disposition Date:</b>         | <b>MR Disposition Date:</b>    |

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**Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]**

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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

**Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]**

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]  
(b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]  
(b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]  
(b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]  
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(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

| Document No.<br>and Type | Subject/Title of Document                                                            | Date       | Restriction | Class. |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------|--------|
| 05. Note                 | Handwritten notes of Presidential Phone call with Roger Ailes [double-sided] (1 pp.) | 8/7/80[90] | (b)(1)      |        |

**Collection:**

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records

**Office:** Office of the President

**Series:** Daily Files

**Subseries:**

**WHORM Cat.:**

**File Location:** Tuesday, August 7, 1990

|                               |             |                             |           |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| <b>Date Closed:</b>           | 8/23/2010   | <b>OA/ID Number:</b>        | 90556-003 |
| <b>FOIA/SYS Case #:</b>       | 2009-0166-S | <b>Appeal Case #:</b>       |           |
| <b>Re-review Case #:</b>      |             | <b>Appeal Disposition:</b>  |           |
| <b>P-2/P-5 Review Case #:</b> |             | <b>Disposition Date:</b>    |           |
| <b>AR Case #:</b>             |             | <b>MR Case #:</b>           |           |
| <b>AR Disposition:</b>        |             | <b>MR Disposition:</b>      |           |
| <b>AR Disposition Date:</b>   |             | <b>MR Disposition Date:</b> |           |

### RESTRICTION CODES

**Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]**

- P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

**Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]**

- (b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- (b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- (b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
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- (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

| Document No.<br>and Type | Subject/Title of Document                                                                                   | Date     | Restriction | Class. |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------|--------|
| 06a. Note                | Handwritten notes of Presidential Phone call with President Saleh of Yemin [last page double-sided] (7 pp.) | 08/07/90 | (b)(1)      |        |

**Collection:**

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records

**Office:** Office of the President

**Series:** Daily Files

**Subseries:**

**WHORM Cat.:**

**File Location:** Tuesday, August 7, 1990

|                                     |                                |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>Date Closed:</b> 8/23/2010       | <b>OA/ID Number:</b> 90556-003 |
| <b>FOIA/SYS Case #:</b> 2009-0166-S | <b>Appeal Case #:</b>          |
| <b>Re-review Case #:</b>            | <b>Appeal Disposition:</b>     |
| <b>P-2/P-5 Review Case #:</b>       | <b>Disposition Date:</b>       |
| <b>AR Case #:</b>                   | <b>MR Case #:</b>              |
| <b>AR Disposition:</b>              | <b>MR Disposition:</b>         |
| <b>AR Disposition Date:</b>         | <b>MR Disposition Date:</b>    |

### RESTRICTION CODES

**Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]**

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]  
P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]  
P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]  
P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]  
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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

**Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]**

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]  
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(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

**THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON**

General --

Just got a call from our Ambassador  
in Yemen who just spoke with the  
Foreign Minister of Yemen.

he was yelling at our ambassador -  
reminding him that sanctions won't  
work and we are "asking" for war  
by this act.

-----

just to prepare you (the President)  
this will be a "tough" phone call.

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

| Document No.<br>and Type | Subject/Title of Document                                           | Date       | Restriction | Class. |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------|--------|
| 07. Note                 | From President Bush to Brent [Scowcroft]/J.S. [John Sununu] (1 pp.) | 08/07/[90] | (b)(1)      |        |

**Collection:**

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records

**Office:** Office of the President

**Series:** Daily Files

**Subseries:**

**WHORM Cat.:**

**File Location:** Tuesday, August 7, 1990

|                                     |                                |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>Date Closed:</b> 8/23/2010       | <b>OA/ID Number:</b> 90556-003 |
| <b>FOIA/SYS Case #:</b> 2009-0166-S | <b>Appeal Case #:</b>          |
| <b>Re-review Case #:</b>            | <b>Appeal Disposition:</b>     |
| <b>P-2/P-5 Review Case #:</b>       | <b>Disposition Date:</b>       |
| <b>AR Case #:</b>                   | <b>MR Case #:</b>              |
| <b>AR Disposition:</b>              | <b>MR Disposition:</b>         |
| <b>AR Disposition Date:</b>         | <b>MR Disposition Date:</b>    |

### RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

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P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]  
P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]  
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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]  
(b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]  
(b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]  
(b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]  
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(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

| Document No.<br>and Type | Subject/Title of Document                                                                 | Date     | Restriction | Class. |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------|--------|
| 08. Note                 | Handwritten notes of Presidential Phone call with J.A.B.<br>[James A. Baker, III] (1 pp.) | 08/07/90 | (b)(1)      |        |

**Collection:**

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records  
**Office:** Office of the President  
**Series:** Daily Files  
**Subseries:**  
**WHORM Cat.:**  
**File Location:** Tuesday, August 7, 1990

|                                     |                                |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>Date Closed:</b> 8/23/2010       | <b>OA/ID Number:</b> 90556-003 |
| <b>FOIA/SYS Case #:</b> 2009-0166-S | <b>Appeal Case #:</b>          |
| <b>Re-review Case #:</b>            | <b>Appeal Disposition:</b>     |
| <b>P-2/P-5 Review Case #:</b>       | <b>Disposition Date:</b>       |
| <b>AR Case #:</b>                   | <b>MR Case #:</b>              |
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| <b>AR Disposition Date:</b>         | <b>MR Disposition Date:</b>    |

### RESTRICTION CODES

**Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]**

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]  
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PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

**Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]**

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# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

| Document No.<br>and Type | Subject/Title of Document                                             | Date     | Restriction | Class. |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------|--------|
| 09. Note                 | Handwritten notes Presidential Phone call with Dick Cheney<br>(2 pp.) | 08/07/90 | (b)(1)      |        |

**Collection:**

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records  
**Office:** Office of the President  
**Series:** Daily Files  
**Subseries:**  
**WHORM Cat.:**  
**File Location:** Tuesday, August 7, 1990

|                                     |                                |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>Date Closed:</b> 8/23/2010       | <b>OA/ID Number:</b> 90556-003 |
| <b>FOIA/SYS Case #:</b> 2009-0166-S | <b>Appeal Case #:</b>          |
| <b>Re-review Case #:</b>            | <b>Appeal Disposition:</b>     |
| <b>P-2/P-5 Review Case #:</b>       | <b>Disposition Date:</b>       |
| <b>AR Case #:</b>                   | <b>MR Case #:</b>              |
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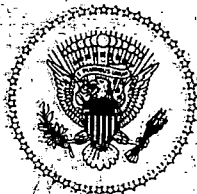
C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

**Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]**

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]  
(b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]  
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# Presidential Phone Calls



DATE:

8-7-90

TIME:

9<sup>20</sup>

incoming/outgoing

WITH:

Sen Dole

SUBJECT:

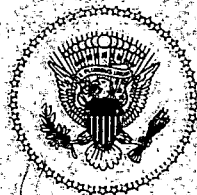
Notify

Mitchell met with Kuwaitis  
amb. yesterday -

will be "supportive"

FOLLOW UP:

## Presidential Phone Calls



DATE:

8-7-90

TIME:

7<sup>10</sup>

incoming/outgoing

WITH:

Speaker Foley

SUBJECT:

move troops (82nd)

" 2 tac. air sqdn

& S.A.

FOLLOW UP:

## Presidential Phone Calls



DATE: 8-7-90 TIME: 9<sup>10</sup>  
incoming/outgoing

WITH: Bob Michel

SUBJECT: Notifying 82<sup>nd</sup> Airborne  
1<sup>st</sup> brigade + 2 Tacair  
"Doing the right thing"

FOLLOW UP: Billy Pitts 525-5050  
wife dead - brain  
hemorrhage

Talked  
on  
x 2400  
dialed  
POTUS  
call p.

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

| Document No.<br>and Type | Subject/Title of Document                                                   | Date       | Restriction | Class. |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------|--------|
| 10. Note                 | Handwritten notes of Presidential Phone call with President Mubarak (1 pp.) | 08/07/[90] | (b)(1)      |        |

**Collection:**

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records

**Office:** Office of the President

**Series:** Daily Files

**Subseries:**

**WHORM Cat.:**

**File Location:** Tuesday, August 7, 1990

|                                     |                                |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>Date Closed:</b> 8/23/2010       | <b>OA/ID Number:</b> 90556-003 |
| <b>FOIA/SYS Case #:</b> 2009-0166-S | <b>Appeal Case #:</b>          |
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| <b>P-2/P-5 Review Case #:</b>       | <b>Disposition Date:</b>       |
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| <b>AR Disposition Date:</b>         | <b>MR Disposition Date:</b>    |

### RESTRICTION CODES

**Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]**

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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

**Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]**

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]  
(b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]  
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(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

## Presidential Phone Calls



DATE:

8-7-90

TIME:

2:25 A

~~incoming/outgoing~~

WITH:

Hacks.

SUBJECT:

a Hackish

FOLLOW UP:

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

Bush Library Photocopy  
George Bush Handwriting

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

| Document No.<br>and Type | Subject/Title of Document                                                                   | Date     | Restriction | Class. |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------|--------|
| 11a. Note                | To President Bush Re: Attached Talking Points [Handwritten notes of telephone call] (1 pp.) | 08/06/90 | (b)(1)      |        |

**Collection:**

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records

**Office:** Office of the President

**Series:** Daily Files

**Subseries:**

**WHORM Cat.:**

**File Location:** Tuesday, August 7, 1990

|                                     |                                |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>Date Closed:</b> 8/23/2010       | <b>OA/ID Number:</b> 90556-003 |
| <b>FOIA/SYS Case #:</b> 2009-0166-S | <b>Appeal Case #:</b>          |
| <b>Re-review Case #:</b>            | <b>Appeal Disposition:</b>     |
| <b>P-2/P-5 Review Case #:</b>       | <b>Disposition Date:</b>       |
| <b>AR Case #:</b>                   | <b>MR Case #:</b>              |
| <b>AR Disposition:</b>              | <b>MR Disposition:</b>         |
| <b>AR Disposition Date:</b>         | <b>MR Disposition Date:</b>    |

### RESTRICTION CODES

**Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]**

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]  
P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]  
P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]  
P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]  
P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]  
P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

| Document No.<br>and Type | Subject/Title of Document                                              | Date     | Restriction | Class. |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------|--------|
| 11b. Note                | Handwritten notes of Presidential Phone call with Mitterand<br>(1 pp.) | 08/06/90 | (b)(1)      |        |

**Collection:**

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records

**Office:** Office of the President

**Series:** Daily Files

**Subseries:**

**WHORM Cat.:**

**File Location:** Tuesday, August 7, 1990

|                                     |                                |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>Date Closed:</b> 8/23/2010       | <b>OA/ID Number:</b> 90556-003 |
| <b>FOIA/SYS Case #:</b> 2009-0166-S | <b>Appeal Case #:</b>          |
| <b>Re-review Case #:</b>            | <b>Appeal Disposition:</b>     |
| <b>P-2/P-5 Review Case #:</b>       | <b>Disposition Date:</b>       |
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| <b>AR Disposition:</b>              | <b>MR Disposition:</b>         |
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## (George Bush Library)

| Document No.<br>and Type | Subject/Title of Document                                                                                                  | Date | Restriction | Class. |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-------------|--------|
| 11c. Talking Points      | Points to be Made in Call to President Mitterrand [one page double-sided with Handwritten notes of telephone call] (3 pp.) | n.d. | (b)(1)      | S      |

**Collection:**

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records  
**Office:** Office of the President  
**Series:** Daily Files  
**Subseries:**  
**WHORM Cat.:**  
**File Location:** Tuesday, August 7, 1990

|                                     |                                |
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| <b>AR Disposition Date:</b>         | <b>MR Disposition Date:</b>    |

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON  
August 7, 1990

CB  
8-9

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: C. BOYDEN GRAY *cmg*

SUBJECT: Potential Significance of a Declaration of War  
Against Iraq

As you requested, I have looked at the advantages and disadvantages that would follow from a declaration of war against Iraq. For the reasons set forth below, there are few legal advantages to a declaration of war unless you anticipate serious and sustained hostilities with Iraq requiring wartime mobilization of the American people and economy. If you anticipate a more modest military commitment to the Persian Gulf region, depending on the size of the commitment, its likely duration, and the risk of involvement in hostilities, you can proceed either without any formal congressional approval at all, or seek a joint resolution of Congress endorsing your action.

International Law

Under customary international practice, declarations of war serve to (1) notify neutral powers of the existence of a state of war, (2) prepare the nation's political structure and populace for war, and (3) publicly explain the circumstances necessitating the declaration.

Declaring war is one way that a state can acquire belligerent status under international law. States with such status acquire belligerent rights, including the rights to intern enemy aliens and confiscate enemy property found within their territory, blockade enemy ports, and seize enemy shipping. Of course, states against whom war is declared acquire these same rights against the declaring state. This would mean that if Iraq acquired belligerent status by virtue of a U.S. declaration of war, Iraq would have a strong basis under international law for interning U.S. citizens for the duration of the conflict. Belligerent status can also be acquired by engaging in acts of war, however, and throughout history many if not most conflicts have been fought without formal declarations of war.

Constitutional Issues

Under our Constitution, Congress has the power to declare war and the President, as Commander-in-Chief, has the power to conduct it. The records of the constitutional convention suggest that an important purpose of this division was to afford the President

flexibility to respond quickly to aggression, while ensuring that Congress approved of any decision to commit aggression against other countries. Obviously this distinction is easier to draw in theory than in practice. Because we believe that the United States does not initiate aggression, the Executive branch has generally held that the President can order U.S. forces into combat without a declaration of war. Accordingly, we have proceeded without a declaration of war or other congressional authorization when it was politically tenable to do so, as in Grenada and Panama.

Congress, on the other hand, has sometimes taken a more restrictive view of the President's authority. Because the U.S. cannot long sustain military commitments without the support of Congress and the American people, other mechanisms have been resorted to when politically expedient and a declaration of war was not desired. The most commonly used mechanism is the joint resolution. The two most recent examples are the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, which was adopted at President Johnson's request in 1964 in furtherance of his policy in Viet Nam, and the Multinational Force in Lebanon Resolution, which Congress insisted on enacting in 1983 in order to preserve its position concerning application of the War Powers Resolution to Lebanon.<sup>1</sup>

#### Consequences Under U.S. Law

If you order a U.S. military response to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, it will be immaterial under U.S. law whether that response is unilateral or undertaken under auspices of the United

---

<sup>1</sup>Another example, arguably relevant to the current situation, is the Resolution to Promote Peace and Stability in the Middle East, adopted in 1957 in support of President Eisenhower's intervention in Lebanon. This resolution, which remains in effect and is currently codified at 22 U.S.C 1961-1965, provides in pertinent part:

. . . the United States regards as vital to the national interest and world peace the preservation of the independence and integrity of the nations of the Middle East. To this end, if the President determines the necessity thereof, the United States is prepared to use armed forces to assist any such nation or group of such nations requesting assistance against armed aggression from any country controlled by international communism . . .

*Not  
apply*

This resolution would appear to provide congressional authorization for the deployment of U.S. forces to the Middle East in response to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait only if we could plausibly claim that Iraq is a "country controlled by international communism."

Nations. In either case, your legal options and the legal consequences under U.S. law of your actions will be the same.

A declaration of war would have limited effect under existing statutes. It would fully satisfy the requirements of the War Powers Resolution<sup>2</sup>, thereby eliminating the need to report certain force deployments to Congress and providing congressional authorization to continue deployments into hostile situations for more than 60 days. A joint resolution of Congress would also provide authorization to continue such deployments, however, though the requirement that certain deployments be reported to Congress would remain in effect. In the absence of either a declaration of war or a joint resolution, we would be subject to both the War Powers Resolution's reporting requirement and its requirement -- which we regard as unconstitutional -- to terminate deployments into hostile situations after 60 days.

A declaration of war would also allow us to invoke the Trading With the Enemy Act against the assets of Iraq and its citizens in the United States. The principal advantage of this Act over the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (which we have already invoked against Iraq) is that it would permit us not only to freeze Iraqi assets, but to confiscate them as well.

A declaration of war or national emergency by Congress empowers the President to call up all members the reserves for the duration of the war or emergency plus six months. However, the President already has statutory authority to call up 1,000,000 members of the Ready Reserve for 24 months upon issuing his own declaration of national emergency. In addition, he has authority to call up 200,000 members of the Selected Reserve for 90 days if he determines that doing so "is necessary to augment the active forces for any operational mission."

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<sup>2</sup>The War Powers Resolution provides that the President is to consult with Congress "in every possible instance" prior to introducing U.S. military forces into hostilities or situations where involvement in hostilities is imminent. It also requires the President to report to Congress within 48 hours any deployment (1) "into hostilities or into situations where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated," (2) "into the territory, airspace or waters of a foreign nation while equipped for combat," or (3) "in numbers which substantially enlarge United States Armed Forces equipped for combat already located in a foreign nation." The Resolution further provides that, with respect to the first category of deployments (into hostilities or situations where involvement in hostilities is imminent), the forces must be withdrawn after 60 days unless Congress has declared war or enacted a joint resolution authorizing continued deployment.

Various other statutes empower the President to reclaim U.S. title to former military facilities in the event of war. These statutes vary, but as a general rule they give the President greater authority to reclaim title in the event of a congressional declaration of war or emergency than in the absence of such a declaration. Another statute authorizes the President to require communications common carriers to give priority to national security communications "during the continuance of a war in which the United States is engaged." This provision probably could be invoked even in the absence of a declaration of war, but its availability would be clearer in the event war was declared.

The most important consequences of a declaration of war arise not under any statute, but under the Constitution. During states of war, Presidents have been able to assume extraordinary authority over American society under the Commander-in-Chief clause. During World War II, for example, President Roosevelt created dozens of Executive branch agencies to oversee the economy, and those agencies were generally successful in compelling private sector compliance with their edicts, even in the absence of authorizing legislation. The internment of Japanese-American citizens was first ordered by Roosevelt pursuant to his Commander-in-Chief authority, though Congress had ratified this action prior to the Supreme Court decision upholding it. The President also gains extraordinary authority over the military in times of war. He can, for example, direct the military to requisition property and compel services of citizens and aliens, irrespective of the availability of appropriated funds.

### Conclusion

In the event that the United States undertakes any sort of military response to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, you will have three options: (1) proceed on your inherent authority as Commander-in-Chief without seeking congressional authorization, (2) seek a joint resolution of Congress approving your action, or (3) request a declaration of war. We believe it is legally sufficient to proceed with no formal congressional authorization at all. However, if U.S. forces will be involved in hostilities or situations where involvement in hostilities is imminent and you wish to avoid a dispute over the War Powers Resolution, or if a congressional endorsement would be useful in gaining public support for your action, you should consider seeking a joint resolution approving your action. A declaration of war would give you greater authority to wage war against Iraq and undertake massive intervention in the U.S. economy, but the principal benefits of such a declaration are ones that you are not likely to need -- or indeed want -- in the current situation. Further, because of the implications under international law, such a declaration could play into Iraq's hands.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON  
August 7, 1990

CB  
8-9

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*Not  
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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON  
August 7, 1990

CB  
8-9

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A declaration of war or national emergency by Congress empowers the President to call up all members the reserves for the duration of the war or emergency plus six months. However, the President already has statutory authority to call up 1,000,000 members of the Ready Reserve for 24 months upon issuing his own declaration of national emergency. In addition, he has authority to call up 200,000 members of the Selected Reserve for 90 days if he determines that doing so "is necessary to augment the active forces for any operational mission."

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<sup>2</sup>The War Powers Resolution provides that the President is to consult with Congress "in every possible instance" prior to introducing U.S. military forces into hostilities or situations where involvement in hostilities is imminent. It also requires the President to report to Congress within 48 hours any deployment (1) "into hostilities or into situations where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated," (2) "into the territory, airspace or waters of a foreign nation while equipped for combat," or (3) "in numbers which substantially enlarge United States Armed Forces equipped for combat already located in a foreign nation." The Resolution further provides that, with respect to the first category of deployments (into hostilities or situations where involvement in hostilities is imminent), the forces must be withdrawn after 60 days unless Congress has declared war or enacted a joint resolution authorizing continued deployment.

Various other statutes empower the President to reclaim U.S. title to former military facilities in the event of war. These statutes vary, but as a general rule they give the President greater authority to reclaim title in the event of a congressional declaration of war or emergency than in the absence of such a declaration. Another statute authorizes the President to require communications common carriers to give priority to national security communications "during the continuance of a war in which the United States is engaged." This provision probably could be invoked even in the absence of a declaration of war, but its availability would be clearer in the event war was declared.

The most important consequences of a declaration of war arise not under any statute, but under the Constitution. During states of war, Presidents have been able to assume extraordinary authority over American society under the Commander-in-Chief clause. During World War II, for example, President Roosevelt created dozens of Executive branch agencies to oversee the economy, and those agencies were generally successful in compelling private sector compliance with their edicts, even in the absence of authorizing legislation. The internment of Japanese-American citizens was first ordered by Roosevelt pursuant to his Commander-in-Chief authority, though Congress had ratified this action prior to the Supreme Court decision upholding it. The President also gains extraordinary authority over the military in times of war. He can, for example, direct the military to requisition property and compel services of citizens and aliens, irrespective of the availability of appropriated funds.

### Conclusion

In the event that the United States undertakes any sort of military response to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, you will have three options: (1) proceed on your inherent authority as Commander-in-Chief without seeking congressional authorization, (2) seek a joint resolution of Congress approving your action, or (3) request a declaration of war. We believe it is legally sufficient to proceed with no formal congressional authorization at all. However, if U.S. forces will be involved in hostilities or situations where involvement in hostilities is imminent and you wish to avoid a dispute over the War Powers Resolution, or if a congressional endorsement would be useful in gaining public support for your action, you should consider seeking a joint resolution approving your action. A declaration of war would give you greater authority to wage war against Iraq and undertake massive intervention in the U.S. economy, but the principal benefits of such a declaration are ones that you are not likely to need -- or indeed want -- in the current situation. Further, because of the implications under international law, such a declaration could play into Iraq's hands.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON  
August 7, 1990

CB  
8-9

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: C. BOYDEN GRAY *cmg*

SUBJECT: Potential Significance of a Declaration of War  
Against Iraq

As you requested, I have looked at the advantages and disadvantages that would follow from a declaration of war against Iraq. For the reasons set forth below, there are few legal advantages to a declaration of war unless you anticipate serious and sustained hostilities with Iraq requiring wartime mobilization of the American people and economy. If you anticipate a more modest military commitment to the Persian Gulf region, depending on the size of the commitment, its likely duration, and the risk of involvement in hostilities, you can proceed either without any formal congressional approval at all, or seek a joint resolution of Congress endorsing your action.

International Law

Under customary international practice, declarations of war serve to (1) notify neutral powers of the existence of a state of war, (2) prepare the nation's political structure and populace for war, and (3) publicly explain the circumstances necessitating the declaration.

Declaring war is one way that a state can acquire belligerent status under international law. States with such status acquire belligerent rights, including the rights to intern enemy aliens and confiscate enemy property found within their territory, blockade enemy ports, and seize enemy shipping. Of course, states against whom war is declared acquire these same rights against the declaring state. This would mean that if Iraq acquired belligerent status by virtue of a U.S. declaration of war, Iraq would have a strong basis under international law for interning U.S. citizens for the duration of the conflict. Belligerent status can also be acquired by engaging in acts of war, however, and throughout history many if not most conflicts have been fought without formal declarations of war.

Constitutional Issues

Under our Constitution, Congress has the power to declare war and the President, as Commander-in-Chief, has the power to conduct it. The records of the constitutional convention suggest that an important purpose of this division was to afford the President

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George Bush Handwriting

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

flexibility to respond quickly to aggression, while ensuring that Congress approved of any decision to commit aggression against other countries. Obviously this distinction is easier to draw in theory than in practice. Because we believe that the United States does not initiate aggression, the Executive branch has generally held that the President can order U.S. forces into combat without a declaration of war. Accordingly, we have proceeded without a declaration of war or other congressional authorization when it was politically tenable to do so, as in Grenada and Panama.

Congress, on the other hand, has sometimes taken a more restrictive view of the President's authority. Because the U.S. cannot long sustain military commitments without the support of Congress and the American people, other mechanisms have been resorted to when politically expedient and a declaration of war was not desired. The most commonly used mechanism is the joint resolution. The two most recent examples are the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, which was adopted at President Johnson's request in 1964 in furtherance of his policy in Viet Nam, and the Multinational Force in Lebanon Resolution, which Congress insisted on enacting in 1983 in order to preserve its position concerning application of the War Powers Resolution to Lebanon.<sup>1</sup>

#### Consequences Under U.S. Law

If you order a U.S. military response to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, it will be immaterial under U.S. law whether that response is unilateral or undertaken under auspices of the United

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<sup>1</sup>Another example, arguably relevant to the current situation, is the Resolution to Promote Peace and Stability in the Middle East, adopted in 1957 in support of President Eisenhower's intervention in Lebanon. This resolution, which remains in effect and is currently codified at 22 U.S.C 1961-1965, provides in pertinent part:

. . . the United States regards as vital to the national interest and world peace the preservation of the independence and integrity of the nations of the Middle East. To this end, if the President determines the necessity thereof, the United States is prepared to use armed forces to assist any such nation or group of such nations requesting assistance against armed aggression from any country controlled by international communism . . .

This resolution would appear to provide congressional authorization for the deployment of U.S. forces to the Middle East in response to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait only if we could plausibly claim that Iraq is a "country controlled by international communism."

Not  
apply

Nations. In either case, your legal options and the legal consequences under U.S. law of your actions will be the same.

A declaration of war would have limited effect under existing statutes. It would fully satisfy the requirements of the War Powers Resolution<sup>2</sup>, thereby eliminating the need to report certain force deployments to Congress and providing congressional authorization to continue deployments into hostile situations for more than 60 days. A joint resolution of Congress would also provide authorization to continue such deployments, however, though the requirement that certain deployments be reported to Congress would remain in effect. In the absence of either a declaration of war or a joint resolution, we would be subject to both the War Powers Resolution's reporting requirement and its requirement -- which we regard as unconstitutional -- to terminate deployments into hostile situations after 60 days.

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