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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:

OA/ID Number: 90556
Folder ID Number: 90556-007

Folder Title:
Saturday, August 11, 1990

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet (George Bush Library)

Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
01. Log	White House Telephone Log [Signal Switchboard] [redaction of personal information] (2 pp.)	08/11/90	(b)(2), (b)(6)	

Page 1 of 1

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Saturday, August 11, 1990

Pinksheet Number: dw1784
OA/ID Number: 90556-007
Date Closed: 8/24/2010
FOIA/Sys Case #: 2009-0166-S
Re-review Case #:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

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01. Log	White House Telephone Log [Signal Switchboard] [redaction of personal information] (2 pp.)	08/11/90	(b)(2), (b)(6)	

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WHORM Cat.:

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Date Closed:	8/24/2010	OA/ID Number:	90556-007
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]
(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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM
SIGNAL SWITCHBOARD

August 11, 1990

	TIME		NAME	ACTION
	PLACED	DISC		
OUT	8:42 AM	8:45	Secretary James A. Baker III Residence, Washington, D.C. White House Signal 2-3103	Tlkd-ok 8:42 AM
INC	PM			
OUT	9:05 AM	9:08	Mr. Marlin Fitzwater Nonantum Portside Hotel Kennebunkport, Maine Kennebunkport Signal x285	Tlkd-ok 9:05 AM
INC	PM			
OUT	11:19 AM		Secretary Robert A. Mossbacher Residence, Washington, D.C. White House Signal 2-3115	Tlkd with Ms. Casey 11:19 AM Tlkd-ok 6:59 PM
INC	PM	7:06		
OUT	11:35 AM		Conference Call: King Saud Fahd	Tlkd-ok 12:35 PM
INC	PM	12:51	(b)(6)	
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM		Ms. Shuckran Kamal (b)(6)	
INC	PM			
OUT	AM		Mr. Ralph H. Sigler White House Situation Room White House Signal 2-2264	
INC	PM			
OUT	AM		Mrs. Dorothy LeBlond (b)(6)	Tlkd with Major Caughman 12:44 PM
INC	12:44 PM	2:42		
OUT	AM			Tlkd-ok 2:37 PM
INC	PM			
OUT	AM		Mrs. Barbara P. Bush Walker's Point Kennebunkport, Maine Kennebunkport Signal x1300	Tlkd-ok 5:42 PM via YANKEE ZULU
INC	5:41 PM	5:42		
OUT	AM		Lt. Ellen M. Shebuski Walker's Point Kennebunkport, Maine Kennebunkport Signal x388	Tlkd-ok 7:57 PM
INC	7:57 PM	7:58		

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

SIGNAL SWITCHBOARD

August 11, 1990

	TIME		DISC	NAME	ACTION
	PLACED				
OUT	5:25 AM		5:30	Mr. George J. Malick (b)(2), (b)(6)	Tlkd-ok 5:25 AM
INC		PM			
OUT	5:40 AM		5:52	Conference Call: President Mohammed Hosni Mubarak (b)(6)	Tlkd-ok 5:48 AM
INC		PM			
OUT		AM		Mr. David C. Welch (b)(6)	
INC		PM			
OUT		AM		Mr. Eric T. Johnson White House Situation Room White House Signal 2-2264	
INC		PM			
OUT	8:15 AM		8:47	Mr. Ray Scott (b)(6)	Tlkd with Ms. Casey 8:13 AM Tlkd-ok 8:46 AM
INC		PM			
OUT	8:25 AM		9:05	Conference Call: Sheik Isa Bin Salman Al Khalifa (b)(6)	Tlkd-ok 9:01 AM
INC		PM			
OUT		AM		Ms. Shuckran Kamal (b)(6)	
INC		PM			
OUT		AM		Mr. Eric Herbst White House Situation Room White House Signal 2-2264	
INC		PM			
OUT	8:25 AM			Conference Call: Amir Khalifa Thani (b)(6)	Tlkd-ok 12:04 PM
INC		PM	12:14		
OUT		AM		Ms. Shuckran Kamal (b)(6)	
INC		PM			
OUT		AM		Mr. Eric Herbst White House Situation Room White House Signal 2-2264	
INC		PM			

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

SIGNAL SWITCHBOARD

August 11 , **19**90

[illegible]

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

AUGUST 11th , 1990

[illegible]

PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMENTS

LOCATION Kennebunkport, Maine

DATE 11 August 1990

[illegible]



The White House
Office of Public Affairs

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 12, 1990

MEMORANDUM TO PUBLIC AFFAIRS DIRECTORS

FROM: CHRISS WINSTON (u)
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR COMMUNICATIONS

SUBJECT: WEEKLY PUBLIC AFFAIRS PACKAGE

Enclosed in this week's package, you will find the following copies of the President's remarks:

1. Upon arrival from Camp David;
2. the All-American Cities Awards;
3. with Prime Minister Thatcher and NATO Secretary General Manfred Woerner;
4. an address to the Nation;
5. a press conference, and
6. with Secretary of State Baker and National Security Advisor General Scowcroft.

Because of the August recess this will be the last weekly package until **September 4, 1990**. If you have any questions before that time please do not hesitate to call Kristen Gear at 456-2483. Have a nice August!

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.....

Tuesday, August 14

President Bush will return from his working vacation in Kennebunkport for two days to consider budget and economic issues and to receive a Pentagon briefing on military operations in the Persian Gulf. He will return to Maine on Wednesday evening for the remainder of the week.

AT THE AGENCIES.....

AGRICULTURE:

August 12-23, **Secretary Yeutter** will continue his travel in Asia, meeting with government officials in Thailand, Malaysia, Hong Kong and Japan to discuss the Uruguay Round, the 1990 farm bill and general agricultural issues.

COMMERCE:

August 14-15, **Secretary Mosbacher** will travel to Iowa. In Waterloo, Mosbacher will address a dinner hosted by the Ruan Companies and the Iowa State University Institute for Physical Research and Technology and participate in a fundraiser for Senatorial candidate Congressman Tom Tauke. In Ames, he will address the dedication of the Iowa State University Center for Advanced Technology Development, which is funded by the Commerce Department. On August 16, Mosbacher will swear in Barbara E. Bryant as Director of the Bureau of the Census.

EDUCATION:

On August 15, **Secretary Cavazos** will travel to Houston, Texas to address the fourth Statewide Conference on Education for the Deaf. On August 17, Cavazos will travel to Laredo, Texas to address the Laredo School District's Pre-Service Program. He will also deliver a commencement address at Laredo State University. Also on the 17th, Cavazos, at the invitation of Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, will travel to Nuevo Laredo, Mexico. He will meet with Minister of Education Manuel Bartlett Diaz and governors and chief state school officials of four Mexican border states. Cavazos and Bartlett will sign a memorandum of understanding drafted at last week's U.S.-Mexico Binational Commission meeting.

ENERGY:

August 16-17, the U.S. Alternative Fuels Council will meet in Detroit, Michigan to discuss reformulated gasoline, alternative

motor fuel technologies and the cost-effectiveness of alternative fuels as a way to protect the environment.

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES:

August 12-14, Secretary Sullivan will travel to Alaska. On August 12 and 13, Sullivan will visit local health facilities in Sitka and Minto and meet with Governor Steve Cowper in Fairbanks. On August 14 in Anchorage, Sullivan will address the Alaska Drug Summit, the Rotary Club and the Alaska Health Care Conference. He will also meet with black leaders and participate in a fundraiser for Congressman Don Young.

JUSTICE:

August 13-17, Attorney General Thornburgh will host a visit to the U.S. by Soviet Minister of Justice Veniamin Yakovlev. While in Washington, Yakovlev will meet with officials of the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Justice, State and Treasury, the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Federal Trade Commission and with Members of Congress and Justices of the Supreme Court. Yakovlev and Thornburgh will travel to Lake George, New York on August 14th to participate in a panel discussion at the Conference of State Court Chief Justices.

LABOR:

August 15-17, Secretary Dole will head a Presidential delegation to the Dominican Republic to attend the inauguration of President Joaquin Balaguer Ricardo and Vice President Carlos Morales Troncoso.

TRANSPORTATION:

August 12-13, Secretary Skinner will travel to Oregon. In Salem, Skinner will participate in a fundraiser for Congressman Denny Smith. He will also travel to Portland to tour the Portland Port Authority and participate in a fundraiser for gubernatorial candidate Dave Frohnmayer. On August 14, Skinner will travel to Washington to tour Boeing Aircraft Company facilities in Seattle and the Port of Tacoma.

TREASURY:

August 14-15, Secretary Brady will travel to Illinois, Nebraska, Iowa and Minnesota for a series of political events. Brady will campaign on behalf of Senatorial candidates Congresswoman Lynn Martin in Chicago, former Congressman Hal Daub in Omaha and Congressman Tom Tauke in Des Moines. He will also participate in

campaign events with Governor Kay Orr in Lincoln and with Senator Rudy Boschwitz in Dellwood.

UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE:

August 13-14, Ambassador Hills will travel to Colorado, Nebraska and Illinois for a series of political events. Hills will campaign on behalf of Senatorial candidates Congressman Hank Brown in Denver and former Congressman Hal Daub in Omaha and Congressional candidate Manny Hoffman in Chicago.

VETERANS AFFAIRS:

August 12-14, Secretary Derwinski will continue his visit to Oregon. On August 12th in Salem, Derwinski will participate in a ceremony with Congressman Denny Smith, honoring Oregon former prisoners of war. On the 13th in Portland, Derwinski will meet with local Department officials and leaders of national veterans organizations. He will also meet with the editorial board of the Oregonian and visit a local Department medical center. August 14-18, Derwinski will travel to San Diego, California to address the Jewish War Veterans. He will also meet with the editorial board of Copley Newspapers and visit a local Department medical center. August 15-16, the Department's Commission on the Future Structure of Veterans Health Care will meet in Chicago, Illinois. The Commission will visit local Department medical facilities and conduct an open meeting to hear from veterans.

REPORTS:

The Department of Justice released:

- August 12, a special report on immigration offenses.

The Department of Commerce will release:

- August 14, a report on retail sales for July.
- August 15, data on manufacturing and trade inventories and sales for June.
- August 16, data on housing starts and permits for July.
- August 17, the report on merchandise trade for June.

The Department of labor will release:

- August 16, the Consumer Price Index for July.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

August 5, 1990

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
UPON ARRIVAL FROM CAMP DAVID

The South Lawn

3:05 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Hello, everybody. I just wanted to fill you all in on the diplomatic activity that is taking place -- intensive diplomatic activity around the world. I've got to go in now; I'm getting another call from President Ozal of Turkey, with whom I have been in previous conversation. Yesterday, I talked to him. I talked this morning to Prime Minister Kaifu, and I applaud Japan's stance, cracking down on the imports from Iraq. I just hung up up there in Camp David talking with Prime Minister Mulroney. We're all in the same accord. He and President Mitterrand, with whom I've spoken, Chancellor Kohl, Margaret Thatcher.

I think the Alliance, the NATO Alliance, is thinking exactly the same way on this. I also talked yesterday to Kuwait's emir and gave him certain assurances.

What's emerging is nobody seems to be showing up as willing to accept anything less than total withdrawal from Iraq -- from Kuwait of the Iraqi forces. And no puppet regime. We've been down that road, and there will be no puppet regime that will be accepted by any countries that I'm familiar with. And there seems to be a united front out there that says Iraq, having committed brutal, naked aggression, ought to get out, and that this concept of their installing some puppet, leaving behind, will not be acceptable.

So we're pushing forward on diplomacy. We've gotten -- tomorrow I'll meet here in Washington with the Secretary General of the United Nations -- I mean the Secretary General of NATO. And Margaret Thatcher will be coming in here tomorrow. And I will be continuing this diplomatic effort. And I'm sure you know of the meeting I had in Camp David with some of our top military people. And I will continue that kind of consultation as well.

Q How are you going to keep the puppet government from being accepted and installed? And are you going to move militarily?

THE PRESIDENT: There is no intention on the part of any of these countries to accept a puppet government, and that signal is going out loud and clear to Iraq. I will not discuss with you what my options are or might be, but they're wide open, I can assure you of that.

Q Have the Saudi Arabians and the Turks -- have you talked to Saudi Arabia and the Turks about turning off the oil pipeline to their countries to --

THE PRESIDENT: All options are open. There is a strong feeling on the part of the NATO countries to whom I've talked, Turkey being one of them, that we must have concerted and, I'd say -- well, concerted action to isolate Iraq economically. And you can just assume from there that those matters are being considered.

Q Are the Saudis inclined to cut off the pipeline, Mr. President?

MORE

THE PRESIDENT: I can't tell you the state of play. I've discussed this with King Fahd and I -- whether I'll be talking to him again today, I don't know. But I'm not going to characterize their position on this. Let them speak for themselves.

Q Mr. President, what is the situation on the ground? Do the Iraqis appear to be dug in or are they readying for --

THE PRESIDENT: Iraqi lied once again. They said they were going to start moving out today, and we have no evidence of their moving out.

Q Do we have evidence that there's 18 divisions -- new divisions coming in, as --

THE PRESIDENT: I'm not going to discuss the intelligence situation on the ground right now, but I've not heard a figure of 18 new divisions going in.

Q Have you given any time of ultimatum --

Q Are Americans in danger in Kuwait or other areas down there? And you said --

THE PRESIDENT: I wouldn't want to say they're in danger, but you know how I feel about the protection of American life and willingness to do whatever is necessary to protect it. But I don't have the feeling that they're in imminent danger right now.

Q And the people who are now in control in Kuwait are saying they may close some of the embassies in Kuwait City, that they will regard any reaction against them as you should take care if you have your nationals in our country. Isn't that a threat?

THE PRESIDENT: I'm not trying to characterize threats. The threat is a vicious aggression against Kuwait. And that speaks for itself, and anything collaterally is just simply more indication that these are outlaws, international outlaws and renegades. And I want to see the United Nations move soon with Chapter VII sanctions, and I want to see the rest of the world join us, as they are in overwhelming numbers, to isolate Saddam Hussein.

Q Mr. President, how can you and other world leaders prevent the installation of what you term "a puppet government"?

THE PRESIDENT: Just wait. Watch and learn.

Q Mr. President, have you, in fact, tried to reach Saddam Hussein to tell him all these other things?

THE PRESIDENT: No. No, I have not.

Q But King Hussein has embraced him.

Q Mr. President, have we asked the Saudi Arabians for the use of their military bases?

THE PRESIDENT: I'm not going to discuss what I'm talking to the Saudis about. I'm not going to discuss anything to do about military options at all.

Q Mr. President, have you talked to King Hussein of Jordan? Because he indicated his support for --

THE PRESIDENT: I talked to him once and that's all.

Q Are you disappointed in what he said?

Q But he's embraced Saddam Hussein. He went to Baghdad and embraced him.

MORE

THE PRESIDENT: What's your question? I can read.

Q Are you disappointed in what King Hussein has said?

THE PRESIDENT: I want to see the Arab States join the rest of the world in condemning this outrage, in doing what they can to get Saddam Hussein out. Now, he was talking -- King Hussein -- about an Arab solution. But I am disappointed to find any comment by anyone that apologizes or appears to condone what's taken place.

Q Is Secretary Cheney going to Saudi Arabia, sir?

THE PRESIDENT: I'm not going to comment on anything that we're doing of that nature.

Q Mr. President, are you disappointed in the failure of the Arab nations --

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I was told by one leader that I respect enormously -- I believe this was back on Friday -- that they needed 48 hours to find what was called an Arab solution. That obviously has failed. And of course I'm disappointed that the matter hasn't been resolved before now. It's a very serious matter.

I'll take one more, and then I've got to go to work over here.

Q Have you already taken steps to protect Americans over there? Have you --

THE PRESIDENT: I'm not going to discuss what we're doing in terms of moving of forces, anything of that nature. But I view it very seriously -- not just that, but any threat to any other countries, as well as I view very seriously our determination to reverse out this aggression. And please believe me, there are an awful lot of countries that are in total accord with what I've just said. And I salute them. They are staunch friends and allies. And we will be working with them all for collective action. This will not stand. This will not stand, this aggression against Kuwait.

I've got to go. I have to go to work. I've got to go to work.

END

3:40 P.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

August 6, 1990

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
DURING PRESENTATION OF
ALL-AMERICAN CITIES AWARDS

Room 450
Old Executive Office Building

10:15 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. Excuse the little delay here. Welcome to the White House. I want to single out an old friend of mine, Henry Cisneros, the Chair of the National Civic League. Wayne Hedien of Allstate. Members of Congress who are here. State Representatives, Mayors and, above all, some friends of the finest cities in America.

It's an honor and, indeed, an pleasure to have you here at the White House. The event is special. It's special because too often it seems the function of the federal government is to make laws and set limits. But the cities and citizens we honor today are reminders that America's potential is truly unlimited.

The all-American Cities are all-American success stories. At a time when so many mourn what's wrong with American cities, you have quietly gone to work to make them right. You've refused to surrender to crime and to drug dealers and to natural disaster, to despair. You refuse to see the problems of the homeless and the jobless as somehow impossible to solve.

Instead, you've set out to unleash the infinitive range of what is possible when Americans really put their minds to it. Along the way, you've reaffirmed the American ideal of empowerment. Empowerment sounds like a new idea, but it's something President Teddy Roosevelt well understood and wanted to promote when he founded the National Civic League back in 1894. "There are many different ways," he once wrote, "in which a man or a woman can work for the higher life of American cities."

Well, the men and women with us are proving Teddy Roosevelt right. So we've gathered to celebrate the spirit of empowerment and the potential of partnerships perhaps unique in America. The spirit that, in an earlier time, could have built a meetinghouse or raised a barn on a windswept field.

Today, the All-America Cities are forming partnership for challenges of every kind, in small industrial towns, in urban canyons -- citizens, businesses, government and volunteers are joining forces for the future of their communities.

In some cases, they've mobilized after an accident. Like Flight 232 in Sioux City, Iowa, whose citizens had planned and acted on an outstanding emergency response system. Or, they've responded to a natural disaster the way the people of Charlotte-Mecklenburg, North Carolina did after Hurricane Hugo.

All Americans are uplifted by stories of courage and compassion that emerged during those difficult times. No hand was idle and, certainly, no heart was untouched. But these cities and others have been just as notable, I think, for their courage and creativity in meeting the longer-term challenges.

When the schools of Southgate in Los Angeles faced an

MORE

enrollment explosion, young kids, many of them immigrant and at-risk in overcrowded classrooms, civic volunteers and local businesses volunteered money and time and talent to turn the tide against drugs and gangs.

The kids, 15,000 of them, got involved in marches and posters and essay contests and assemblies and antigang, antidrug pledges. Test scores improved. Attendance went from among the lowest to among the highest in the Los Angeles school district. And the dropout rate is now the lowest in the L.A. unified school district -- an outstanding case study in how to save our schools.

The same vision for a better future has driven the city of South St. Paul as they deal with the challenges and the change. Rather than mourning the loss of a key industry, citizens began to plan a public walkway and trail system on old industrial land along the river. And volunteers work tirelessly at town meetings to convince their neighbors that urban renewal means an improved city, economic growth and new jobs.

Stock certificates for "Mississippi Miles" were sold for \$1 each, enlisting even the kids. Now, the center of South St. Paul is coming back to life. One high school senior even told a local historian -- "I just have to thank you for giving me back my hometown."

For 41 years the national Civic League has recognized community excellence through these awards. Success stories like these, as in Bakersfield, California and Tampa, Florida, Coeur D'Alene, Idaho; Hamlet, North Carolina; Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; Abilene, Texas all are a hopeful reminder that the success of democracy depends on the resilience and capacity of citizens for self-governance, education, civic responsibility and economic development.

We single out all 10 of these cities not because they claim to be the best cities in America -- I think they're too smart or, in some instances, too modest for that -- but because they represent what's best about American cities. Rather than looking for an outside solution or a quick fix, they're looking within for the answers and they're finding them.

By recognizing and unleashing the power and potential of the people themselves, they're proving that big cities can meet enormous challenges. Small towns can do very big things.

So, congratulations to all of you. You've earned the admiration of the nation. Because when people say "It can never be done," you're doing it. And when they say, "You can't get there from here," you've proved that you can. So I'm very grateful, and now if I could ask Henry and Wayne to join me up here, we'd like to present this year's awards. Congratulations to all of you. (Applause.)

(The awards are presented.) (Applause.)

END

10:28 A.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

August 6, 1990

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT,
PRIME MINISTER MARGARET THATCHER AND
NATO SECRETARY GENERAL MANFRED WOERNER
DURING PHOTO OPPORTUNITY

The Colonnade

3:57 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: We better get Manfred Woerner. But listen, it's raining out here. This was basically a chance to have a photo to show that we were having these very important consultations. I might say that 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.

But I'd like to ask our guest, the Prime Minister, to say a word, and then the Secretary General, who has just arrived. We were going to do this differently, but now we're out here.

Go ahead, please, Margaret.

PRIME MINISTER THATCHER: May I support the President of the United States in saying that the news from the United Nations and the strength of the vote -- 13 votes in favor of mandatory, comprehensive sanctions and no votes against -- is very good. That means that it becomes law in all the countries of the world. That is extremely good. It also follows the strong support that been given by the European countries in their condemnation of the action of Saddam Hussein in invading Kuwait.

Japan also condemned strongly, and so did the Soviet Union. So, really, the world is condemning the action and the United Nations resolution will become mandatory and mean that those sanctions must be enforceable.

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.

THE PRESIDENT: Manfred, are you prepared to say a word?

SECRETARY GENERAL WOERNER: I just arrived. Just a few thoughts which we have exchanged. My impression is that this is the moment for the West to show cohesion, determination, and to make it clear what cannot be accepted in this world, and to safeguard its own security interests.

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you all.

Q Mr. President, have you received any assurances from Saddam Hussein that he won't invade Saudi Arabia?

Q Mr. President, did you hear from Saddam today?

THE PRESIDENT: I have had no such assurances directly to me.

And what was the last question? We really have to get in. You all are getting --

MORE

Saddam? Q Did you get a message, a personal message, from

THE PRESIDENT: No, I have not had a personal --

Q Do you hope that these sanctions -- in light of these sanctions, that you can forego a blockade?

THE PRESIDENT: These sanctions -- 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 -- not just the NATO countries, not just the EC, not just one area or another -- the will of the nations around the world will be to enforce these sanctions. So we'll leave the details of how we implement it to the future. But we'll begin working on that immediately, working -- one of the consultations that's going on right now in the Oval Office is just exactly how we go about encouraging others to do that and what we ourselves should be doing.

Q Mr. President, the oil pipeline -- the pipeline in Saudi Arabia --

Q Well, what did Saddam tell the U.S. counselor -- charge?

THE PRESIDENT: These sanctions will be enforced, whatever it takes.

END

4:01 P.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

August 8, 1990

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT TO THE NATION

The Oval Office

9:00 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: In the life of a nation, we're called upon to define who we are and what we believe. Sometimes these choices are not easy. But today as President, I ask for your support in a decision I've made to stand up for what's right and condemn what's wrong -- all in the cause of peace.

At my direction, elements of the 82nd Airborne Division, as well as key units of the United States Air Force are arriving today to take up defensive positions in Saudi Arabia. I took this action to assist the Saudi Arabian government in the defense of its homeland.

No one commits America's Armed Forces to a dangerous mission lightly. But after perhaps unparalleled international consultation and exhausting every alternative, it became necessary to take this action. Let me tell you why.

Less than a week ago, in the early morning hours of August 2nd, Iraqi armed forces, without provocation or warning, invaded a peaceful Kuwait. Facing negligible resistance from its much smaller neighbor, Iraq's tanks stormed in blitzkrieg fashion through Kuwait in a few short hours. With more than 100,000 troops, along with tanks, artillery and surface-to-surface missiles, Iraq now occupies Kuwait.

This aggression came just hours after Saddam Hussein specifically assured numerous countries in the area that there would be no invasion. There is no justification whatsoever for this outrageous and brutal act of aggression.

A puppet regime imposed from the outside is unacceptable. The acquisition of territory by force is unacceptable. No one, friend or foe, should doubt our desire for peace, and no one should underestimate our determination to confront aggression.

Four simple principles guide our policy. First, we seek the immediate, unconditional and complete withdrawal of all Iraqi forces from Kuwait. Second, Kuwait's legitimate government must be restored to replace the puppet regime. And third, my administration, as has been the case with every President from President Roosevelt to President Reagan, is committed to the security and stability of the Persian Gulf. And fourth, I am determined to protect the lives of American citizens abroad.

Immediately after the Iraqi invasion, I ordered an embargo of all trade with Iraq and, together with many other nations, announced sanctions that both froze all Iraqi assets in this country and protected Kuwait's assets. The stakes are high. Iraq is already a rich and powerful country that possesses the world's second largest reserves of oil and over a million men under arms. It's the fourth largest military in the world.

Our country now imports nearly half the oil it consumes and could face a major threat to its economic independence. Much of the world is even more dependent upon imported oil and is even more vulnerable to Iraqi threats.

MORE

We succeeded in the struggle for freedom in Europe because we and our allies remain stalwart. Keeping the peace in the Middle East will require no less. We're beginning a new era. This new era can be full of promise. An age of freedom. A time of peace for all peoples. But if history teaches us anything, it is that we must resist aggression or it will destroy our freedoms. Appeasement does not work. As was the case in the 1930s, we see in Saddam Hussein an aggressive dictator threatening his neighbors. Only 14 days ago Saddam Hussein promised his friends he would not invade Kuwait. And four days ago he promised the world he would withdraw. And twice we have seen what his promises mean. His promises mean nothing.

In the last few days I've spoken with political leaders from the Middle East, Europe, Asia and the Americas, and I've met with Prime Minister Thatcher, Prime Minister Mulroney, and NATO Secretary General Woerner. And all agree that Iraq cannot be allowed to benefit from its invasion of Kuwait.

We agree that this is not an American problem or a European problem or a Middle East problem. It is the world's problem. And that's why, soon after the Iraqi invasion, the United Nations Security Council, without dissent, condemned Iraq, calling for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of its troops from Kuwait. The Arab world, through both the Arab League and the Gulf Cooperation Council, courageously announced its opposition to Iraqi aggression. Japan, the United Kingdom, and France, and other governments around the world have imposed severe sanctions. The Soviet Union and China ended all arms sales to Iraq.

And this past Monday, the United Nations Security Council approved for the first time in 23 years mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter. These sanctions, now enshrined in international law, have the potential to deny Iraq the fruits of aggression, while sharply limiting its ability to either import or export anything of value -- especially oil.

I pledge here today that the United States will do its part to see that these sanctions are effective and to induce Iraq to withdraw without delay from Kuwait.

But we must recognize that Iraq may not stop using force to advance its ambitions. Iraq has massed an enormous war machine on the Saudi border, capable of initiating hostilities with little or no additional preparation. Given the Iraqi government's history of aggression against its own citizens as well as its neighbors, to assume Iraq will not attack again would be unwise and unrealistic.

And therefore, after consulting with King Fahd, I sent Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney to discuss cooperative measures we could take. Following those meetings the Saudi government requested our help. And I responded to that request by ordering U.S. air and ground forces to deploy to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Let me be clear. The sovereign independence of Saudi Arabia is of vital interest to the United States. This decision, which I shared with the congressional leadership, grows out of the longstanding friendship and security relationship between the United States and Saudi Arabia. U.S. forces will work together with those of Saudi Arabia and other nations to preserve the integrity of Saudi Arabia and to deter further Iraqi aggression.

Through their presence, as well as through training and exercises, these multinational forces will enhance the overall capability of Saudi armed forces to defend the Kingdom.

I want to be clear about what we are doing and why. America does not seek conflict, nor do we seek to chart the destiny of other nations. But America will stand by her friends. The mission of our troops is wholly defensive. Hopefully, they will not be needed long. They will not initiate hostilities, but they will

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defend themselves, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and other friends in the Persian Gulf.

We are working around the clock to deter Iraqi aggression and to enforce U.N. sanctions. I'm continuing my conversations with world leaders. Secretary of Defense Cheney has just returned from valuable consultations with President Mubarak of Egypt and King Hassan of Morocco. Secretary of State Baker has consulted with his counterparts in many nations, including the Soviet Union. And today he heads for Europe to consult with President Ozal of Turkey, a staunch friend of the United States. And he'll then consult with the NATO Foreign Ministers.

I will ask oil-producing nations to do what they can to increase production in order to minimize any impact that oil flow reductions will have on the world economy. And I will explore whether we and our allies should draw down our strategic petroleum reserves. Conservation measures can also help. Americans everywhere must do their part. And one more thing. I'm asking the oil companies to do their fair share. They should show restraint and not abuse today's uncertainties to raise prices.

Standing up for our principles will not come easy. It may take time and possibly cost a great deal. But we are asking no more of anyone than of the brave young men and women of our Armed Forces and their families. And I ask that in the churches around the country prayers be said for those who are committed to protect and defend America's interests.

Standing up for our principle is an American tradition. As it has so many times before, it may take time and tremendous effort. But most of all, it will take unity of purpose.

As I've witnessed throughout my life in both war and peace, America has never wavered when her purpose is driven by principle. And in this August day, at home and abroad, I know she will do no less.

Thank you, and God bless the United States of America.

END

9:13 A.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

August 8, 1990

PRESS CONFERENCE BY THE PRESIDENT

The Briefing Room

12:00 NOON EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Terry.

Q Mr. President, how many American troops have you sent to Saudi Arabia? How long are you committed to keeping them there? And why not use them to drive Iraqi forces out of Kuwait?

THE PRESIDENT: There will be a military briefing at the Pentagon -- I think it's within an hour -- and so I'll leave the numbers to them. I would expect there would be some reluctance to give out specific numbers at this point for very obvious reasons.

What was the last part of your --

Q The other parts, sir, were how long will you keep American forces in Saudi Arabia, and why not use them to drive the Iraqi troops out of Kuwait?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, as you know from what I said, they're there in a defensive mode right now and, therefore, that is not the mission to drive the Iraqis out of Kuwait. We have economic sanctions that I hope will be effective to that end. And I don't know how long they'll be there. They just got there or are just getting there.

Q Is this an open-ended commitment? I mean, could this drag on for years?

THE PRESIDENT: Nothing is open-ended, but I'm not worrying about that there at all. I'm worrying about getting them there and doing what I indicated in our speech in there is necessary -- the defense of the Saudis and trying through concerted international means to reverse out this aggression.

Q Mr. President, are we in a war? And what other nations have agreed to join our forces in defending Saudi Arabia? And I take it you also have included other Gulf nations in that umbrella.

THE PRESIDENT: We're not in a war. We have sent forces to defend Saudi Arabia. Other nations -- I will leave announcements about what other nations will be participating to the Saudis. But I believe Margaret Thatcher, after talking to King Fahd, has announced the forces will be going in. And then I think you'll see other such actions. But I'd much prefer to leave that to Saudi Arabia, who indeed -- it's their country.

Q But was Cheney's mission successful in rallying support with Egypt and Morocco?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I, having talked to Mubarak a couple of times myself, feel that we are in very close agreement with him.

Who was your other country you asked about?

Q Morocco, Yemen.

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THE PRESIDENT: Morocco -- very, very supportive of the Saudis and of our overall position on the Mideast. So I was very pleased with the Cheney mission in that regard.

Q Mr. President, there are several dozen Americans in Baghdad apparently not able to leave at this point, and perhaps hundreds more in Kuwait; perhaps elsewhere in Iraq as well. In view of the extreme political sensitivity of Americans toward this whole question of hostages, why should not Saddam Hussein feel that he holds very high cards now in dealing with the United States?

THE PRESIDENT: I've been encouraged that there have been actually announcements, I believe, saying people were free to leave. So I'm not going to speculate or hypothecate beyond that. I want to see them out of there, obviously. But what he does, that's a bit unpredictable. But I'm not going to try to heighten tensions in this regard by responding to hypothetical questions that might go beyond your question.

Q Well, I just wonder what assurances you might be able to provide, sir, that our policy in this instance will not become, as it has in the past, hostage-taking.

THE PRESIDENT: I can provide only the assurance that I consider the protection of American life fundamental to my job and responsibilities as President.

Q Mr. President, the question of chemical weapons -- there are reports that the Iraqis were seen loading airplanes with chemical weapons. How concerned are you that he would use these over our troops that are there now?

THE PRESIDENT: I think anytime you deal with somebody who has used chemical weapons on the battlefield, you are concerned about it. I would think that he'd know, given the way the world views the use of chemical weapons, that it would be intolerable and that it would be dealt with very, very severely. So I would hope that there would be no use of chemical weapons.

Q Mr. President, I'm being told in my ear that there is a report or a rumor out of Jedda that Saddam Hussein is dead. Have you heard anything of this?

THE PRESIDENT: I have not heard anything of that.

Q Do you know if the Saudis are going to follow the Turks' lead in shutting off an Iraqi pipeline -- the one to the South? Have you had any promises from the Saudis or any other oil-producing countries that they will increase production to make up for this shortfall?

THE PRESIDENT: I'm convinced -- I believe that the Venezuelans have announced a significant increase, and I expect you'd find others to follow.

And what was the first part, John?

Q The Saudis cutting off the pipeline --

THE PRESIDENT: That matter will be discussed; I'm sure. And I know that the Saudis are fully in accord with the action taken by the United Nations in terms of Chapter VII sanctions. But we have no deal with them in that regard.

Q Sir, it's difficult for us to get information from Saudi Arabia, one reason being the American news media were not permitted to accompany American troops into Saudi Arabia. Was that your decision or King Fahd's?

THE PRESIDENT: That decision didn't come to me, but there's plenty of reporters in Saudi Arabia right now.

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Q Well, do you think there should be a Pentagon pool as there was, for example, in --

THE PRESIDENT: I'd have to discuss that with the Secretary of Defense. I'm glad that that many forces could be moved with not too much advance warning and with not too much, therefore, risk to Saudi Arabia or to these troops.

Q Mr. President, was there any one single thing that tipped your hand into deciding to send U.S. troops and aircraft into Saudi Arabia? And secondly, how supportive have the Soviets been of your decision?

THE PRESIDENT: There was no one single thing that I can think of. But when King Fahd requested such support, we were prompt to respond. But I can't think of an individual, specific thing. If there was one, it would perhaps be the Saudis moving south when they said they were withdrawing.

Q You mean the Iraqis, sir?

THE PRESIDENT: I mean the Iraqi -- thank you very much. It's been a long night. The Iraqis moving down to the Kuwait-Saudi border when, indeed, they had given their word that they were withdrawing. That heightened our concern.

Q How supportive have the Soviets been of your decision, sir?

THE PRESIDENT: The Soviets have been very responsible in my view. They have joined the United Nations on that resolution, and Jim Baker, as recently as yesterday afternoon or evening, was in touch with Shevardnadze again. And, you know, I can't ask for a more favorable response than he received.

Q Mr. President, is it your intention to let economic pressure alone provide the force that drives Iraq out of Kuwait? And are you prepared to wait several months, which is how long it might take for the economic sanctions to really bite?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, we've taken this first significant step to defend Saudi Arabia. The economic sanctions should begin to bite pretty soon. There will be further steps taken to ensure that they are fully effective. And then we'll wait and see where we go from there. But I have no -- we're not -- I'm not beyond that in my thinking. There obviously is a lot of contingency planning that always goes on and, prudently, should go on.

Q Mr. President, I can understand the need for individual countries to announce their own intentions with regards to the multinational force, but it's our understanding that the Saudis wanted an Arab component in that force. Is that, in fact, the case, and will there be one?

THE PRESIDENT: They didn't tell us that, but it would not be at all surprising if there was an Arab component in that force -- not at all.

Q But you do not have one at this point?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I'm not going to comment on -- because I think announcement of all components really should come from the participating countries.

Q Not even broadly to define it as Arab, if not by nation?

THE PRESIDENT: No. I told you I wouldn't be surprised if that happened, but I'd much prefer to have the announcements of that come from others. I think it is important that the focus be on Saudi requests and on defensive nature of the move we've made with these forces.

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Q Mr. President, you've told us several times of Saddam Hussein's lies in his dealings with other leaders and with the United States on his intentions. Why do you now believe the Iraqi government's statements that they will let Americans go if there is no evidence of an American being let go?

THE PRESIDENT: I'm not sure I totally believe them. I hope they're telling the truth.

Q Do you have assurances from any intelligence source, any other source that indicates movement by those Americans or any --

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I've had a source of movement by some foreigners. So I would hope that this would then apply to Americans.

Q Which foreigners?

Q Mr. President, you said in your speech this morning that the puppet regime in Kuwait was unacceptable and so was the acquisition of territory. At the same time, though, you said that the deployments are wholly defensive. The question is, how do you actually expect to force Hussein to withdraw from Kuwait?

THE PRESIDENT: Economic sanctions, in this instance, if fully enforced can be very, very effective. It's a rich country in terms of oil resources. They're a poor country, in a sense, because he squandered much of the resource on military might. And there are some indications that he's already beginning to feel the pinch, and nobody can stand up forever to total economic deprivation.

Q Can I just follow -- will you rule out preemptive strikes against Iraq as a way of forcing --

THE PRESIDENT: I am not going to go into hypothetical situations. We've been very careful not to do that, and I simply am not going to respond.

Q Mr. President, could you share with us the precise military objective of this mission? Will the American troops remain there only until Saddam Hussein removes his troops from the Saudi border?

THE PRESIDENT: I can't answer that because we have to -- we have a major objective with those troops, which is the defense of the Soviet Union, so I think it's beyond --

Q Saudi Arabia. (Laughter.)

THE PRESIDENT: A defense of Saudi Arabia. So I think it's beyond just the question of the tanks along the border.

Q Sir, are you prepared for a prolonged ground war --

THE PRESIDENT: They have a lot of air power, for example.

Q Are you prepared for a prolonged ground war in the Persian Gulf?

THE PRESIDENT: I'm not preparing for a long ground war in the Persian Gulf. There's not a war going on there right now.

Q But I'm just saying, could you just tell the American people what your specific military objective is?

THE PRESIDENT: My military objective is to see Saudi Arabia defended. That's the military objective. Our overall objective is to see Saddam Hussein get out and go back and to have the rightful regime of Kuwait back in place.

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Q Mr. President, can you tell us what U.S. and Saudi forces will be up against? You mentioned surface-to-surface missiles. You've spoken previously of the chemical warfare capability of the Saudis. What are they up against? And the second part of the question is, did we misread Saddam Hussein? A couple of months ago your people were up on -- the administration was up on the Hill deflecting a move to put sanctions on Iraq.

THE PRESIDENT: Let me ask you -- I'm not going to take the question on the exact military problem there because we're going to have a thorough briefing at the Pentagon. I think they're much better equipped to handle that kind of detail.

On Saddam Hussein -- look, we've tried very hard to see if there wasn't a way to have somewhat improved relations. There's no question about that. But -- and I have no regret about having tried to have discussions that might have led to a better relationship. But that had to stop the minute you have this kind of aggression. But I don't -- I think having tried tentatively to have a little better relationship with the person over the last couple of years, we've still been very, very wary all along of his intentions.

Q Did our intelligence let us down, or did you know that what has happened -- when did you get an indication it would be, as far as moving into Kuwait and that sort of thing?

THE PRESIDENT: No, I don't feel let down by the intelligence at all. When you plan a blitzkrieg-like attack that is launched at 2:00 a.m. in the morning, it's pretty hard to stop, particularly when you have just been given the word of the people involved that there wouldn't be any such attack. And I think the intelligence community deserves certain credit for picking up what was a substantial buildup and then reporting it to us. This information was relayed properly to interested parties, but the move was so swift that it was pretty hard for them to stop it.

I really can't blame our intelligence in any way -- fault them in this particular go-around.

Q Mr. President, you said this morning that our troops would also defend our other friends in the Gulf. Do we view the American troops there as peacekeepers throughout the Gulf?

THE PRESIDENT: We view them there to defend Saudi Arabia and, hopefully, their presence there will deter adventurism against any of the other Gulf countries.

Q What other countries, sir, are we prepared to defend in the Gulf region?

THE PRESIDENT: I'm not going to give you a list, but we're certainly interested in the freedom and the independence of all those countries in the GCC, just for openers.

Q Mr. President, do you see any domestic impact on the budget talks or deficit from this situation in the Middle East -- impact on the gasoline tax possibility, or in any other way?

THE PRESIDENT: An operation of this nature has considerable expense associated with it. But I've asked for some estimates now as to what that price may be. But whatever it is, we're going to have to pay it. But I don't have the exact figures yet.

Q Mr. President, national security analysts say that this crisis demonstrates once again the vulnerability -- constant vulnerability of the oil fields in the Middle East. Doesn't this suggest that this force that you've sent over there may be there for some time, or at least fragments of it will be there to make sure that there is a steady flow?

THE PRESIDENT: You might interpret it that way. I'm not

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prepared to say that I think that's what the outcome will be because I think if there is this pullback that the world is calling for, and if the sanctions are effective, I think you would reduce the risk of future adventurism.

Q In your call to the producing countries to pick up the slack, do you expect that to begin immediately?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think it will start very, very soon. I don't know about today by way of --

Q Mr. President, with the economy tipping -- or close to the edge of recession, do you think you still can afford to raise taxes and cut spending, or won't that increase the risk of a deep recession?

THE PRESIDENT: I still think it's absolutely essential to get a budget agreement. And that's going to require a lot of compromise and it's going to require a lot of principle. But you know, what I want to do is separate out my feelings about the budget now that I feel uninhibited by an agreement not to say anything. Because I want to tell you exactly how strongly I feel about it, but I don't want to do it here today. I don't want to mix it into this briefing that is largely dominated by the world concern about the Middle East. But I feel like a liberated human being now. I don't feel bound by --

Q Why not?

THE PRESIDENT: May I finish what I'm saying here? I don't feel -- (laughter) -- I don't feel bound by an agreement that I've told the congressional leaders is no longer in effect. We've been getting one side of that -- mainly from the Democrats in the Congress -- and now you're fixing to get the other. But not this minute; you have to stay tuned.

Q Mr. President, to follow up. Do you think the spike in oil prices, if that occurs significantly at home as a result of the Persian Gulf problems, could edge the economy into a recession?

THE PRESIDENT: I have not been advised of that. I hope that is not the case. What I hope to do is see a reduction in oil prices once it becomes clear that there will not be shortage. There's an overhang now in oil in the marketplace -- thank God. We have a Strategic Petroleum Reserve that we can draw from. Other countries have the same -- a couple of other countries have SPRs themselves. And I hope that this rapid spike on oil prices will not be permanent. And I think if we -- if they -- the world begins to see assurances that there will not be a dramatic cutoff or cut-down on oil, that then things will return much more to normal in the market.

Q Mr. President, assuming --

THE PRESIDENT: One more after this.

Q Assuming that you achieve your withdrawal of Iraqi forces out of Kuwait, Saddam Hussein is still going to be sitting there on top of a million-man army that he's shown an inclination to use. What happens in the long run after that? And can you contain that with -- short of removing Saddam Hussein from power?

THE PRESIDENT: I would think that if this international lesson is taught well, that Saddam Hussein would behave differently in the future. And that's what has been so very important about this concerted United Nations effort. Unprecedented you might say, or certainly not enacted since 19 -- what was it -- 23 years ago -- 23 years ago. So I don't think we can see that clearly down the road. But a line has been drawn in the sand. The United States has taken a firm position. And I might say we're getting strong support from around the world for what we've done. I've been very, very pleased about that. Large countries and small countries, the world reaction

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has been excellent. And I would hope that all of this would result in Saddam Hussein or some calmer heads in Iraq understanding that this kind of international behavior is simply unacceptable. We see where we go.

Yes, Sarah?

Q Sir, would you please --

THE PRESIDENT: This is the last question.

Q I understand that we provide most of the food for Iraq and have done so on the long term and short term and accepted these payments -- credit systems for some time. That means that we've been letting them have a lot of food and a lot of other product from our farmers at probably low rates, arranged by the Department of Agriculture. Now, do you -- would you please discuss the effect of your embargo and how much do you think that the Iraqis already owe us for food?

THE PRESIDENT: I don't know what they owe us for food. But I know that this embargo to be successful has got to encompass everything. And if there are -- if there's a humanitarian concern, pockets of starving children or something of this nature, why, I would take a look. But other than that, this embargo is going to be all-encompassing. And it will include food. And I don't know what Iraq owes us now for food. Generally speaking, in normal times, we have felt that food might be separated out from -- you know, grain, wheat might be separated out from other economic sanctions. But this one is all-encompassing and the language is pretty clear in the United Nations resolution.

Thank you all very much. And let me just say this on a personal basis. I've screwed up a couple of times here, and I'm very grateful for your assistance in straightening it out. God, I'd hate to have some of those answers stand.

Thank you.

END

12:23 P.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Kennebunkport, Maine)

For Immediate Release

August 11, 1990

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT,
SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES BAKER,
NATIONAL SECURITY ADVISOR GENERAL BRENT SCOWCROFT
IN PHOTO OPPORTUNITY

Walker's Point
Kennebunkport, Maine

1:35 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Well, let me just say that we've had a very good briefing, update, from the Secretary of State. I thanked him for the success of his diplomatic mission, a very important trip to our good friend, President Ozal of Turkey. And Jim filled me in on the details of the Turkish leg. And then, of course, I'm so pleased that the NATO Alliance is together and that we're in accord on how to look at the problems in the Middle East. And I think every single member of NATO is in accord with our economic plan. And so it was a good trip, and I'm very grateful to Secretary Baker, just on the heels of this long swing, to come back up here and brief us.

I filled him in on four phone calls I had today -- President Mubarak, King Fahd, and then two other countries. And I think things are moving in the right direction, and we're pleased so far with the solidarity, cohesiveness of the economic actions that have been taken.

So I'll be glad to take one or two questions. And then I know the Secretary would, too.

Yes.

Q Mr. President, did President Mubarak say that Egyptian troops would stand shoulder to shoulder with American troops in Saudi Arabia?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, he -- did who say that?

Q Did President Mubarak tell you Egyptian troops will be on the ground next to ours in Saudi Arabia?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, he made clear that they're willing to do their share and, yes, that they will be there.

Q When will they be there?

THE PRESIDENT: I don't have the exact time on that. But ~~they will be there, and so will other Arab countries.~~ And I think we've been saying all along, or indicating all along, that, indeed, this would be a multilateral force and it would be a multilateral force with some Arab components. And that's exactly the way it's working out and I think that sends a very good signal.

Q Mr. President, did you, or can you tell us please the state of play on the thinking of an international naval quarantine of Iraq at this time?

THE PRESIDENT: The good news is that no shipping from Iraq is coming through the Strait of Hormuz. And we are in consultation, active consultation, with other powers who have naval vessels there or underway to be sure that no oil goes out. But we

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aren't prepared to announce anything more than that.

But I think, in terms of the world market and in terms of the effectiveness of the sanctions, I can tell you that, with the exception of one small tanker, I believe it was, no vessels from Iraq or Kuwaiti ports are trying to get out of there with cargo, with oil cargo.

Q Sir, if I may follow up, haven't you made the decision in principle anyway to impose this kind of quarantine?

THE PRESIDENT: I've made the decision in principle, and I think most other leaders have, that the sanctions will be fully enforced and that exports from Iraq will not get into the market.

Q Let me ask you, at this point, with all of the diplomatic efforts that you've constructed, what exactly is your strategy now? If not, simply just patience -- is that it?

THE PRESIDENT: No. My strategy -- well, the goal is to get Iraq out, obviously, of Kuwait and have the legitimate rulers return. That is the goal. And the strategy is to use economic sanctions, fully effective, to see that that happens. And there's another part of our strategy, and that is to show a willingness on the part of the United States and other countries to tell Saddam Hussein that aggression will not be successful and that friends will be protected.

Q Is it part of your thinking, sir, that with all of these sanctions in place and the effective encirclement that you have going, that there will be forces inside Iraq who will rise up against Hussein?

THE PRESIDENT: That sometimes happens when leaders get so out of touch with reality that they commit their country to outrageous acts. That does happen. And I know that some countries around the world are hoping that that will happen in this situation. But we'll wait and see.

Q Is the United States one of them?

THE PRESIDENT: My feeling is that whatever it takes to have our objectives met is what should take place.

Q Mr. President, who is in command of the multinational force that is on the ground in Saudi Arabia now? And who will take the lead --

THE PRESIDENT: Well, General Schwarzkopf is in command of the United States forces, and then arrangements are being worked out as these other countries send components to have a more detailed structure. And clearly, we're in Saudi Arabia at the invitation of the King. They have forces -- the Saudis have forces on the ground, so we will be very sensitive to the requirements of the Saudi government.

Q But is it the Saudis who are actually in control of

THE PRESIDENT: Well, as I say, the arrangements -- I don't believe -- you could ask General Scowcroft --

GENERAL SCOWCROFT: Still working on it.

THE PRESIDENT: Still being worked out.

Q Mr. President, yesterday you said that maybe, just maybe somebody could talk some sense into Saddam so he'll retreat and back off. But you said you weren't optimistic. Following the events of the past 24 hours with the Arab League and what not, are you any more optimistic that --

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THE PRESIDENT: Well, I don't know about being optimistic or pessimistic, but I must say that the forthright position taken by the Arab summit is very, very positive. And it must make Saddam Hussein realize how isolated he is in terms of world opinion. There have been many manifestations of that before the Arab summit, but now with the Arab countries weighing in, in spite of his -- Saddam's outrageous rhetoric and outrageous military action against Kuwait, I'd say that's very promising.

Q Mr. President, you just said a moment ago you supported doing whatever it takes to meet your objective. Does that include overthrowing Saddam Hussein?

THE PRESIDENT: I'll just leave it sit out there and everybody can figure it out, and they can see the mobilization of forces and they can see the determination on the part of the whole world to make these economic sanctions be successful.

Q Mr. President, can you give us any optimistic report on efforts to get out non-diplomatic citizens who are trapped there?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I might ask Secretary Baker to comment on that. But some Americans have come out today. But, Jim, do you want to -- can you add anything to that?

SECRETARY BAKER: Simply repeat what I said yesterday in Brussels, and that is that we are still discussing this matter with representatives of the government of Iraq. We're hopeful that we'll be able to resolve the situation because it does, after all, run against all international norms -- the fact that American citizens and other foreign nationals as well are not permitted to leave Iraq or to leave Kuwait.

Q Why do you not believe this constitutes a hostage situation, since they are, in fact, detained there?

SECRETARY BAKER: Well, nothing has been demanded or asked in connection with permitting them to leave the country, for one thing. And we think it would be a mistake to characterize it as a hostage situation and to use a word like that since we are in discussion with respect to the matter. And as far as we know, no American citizens have as yet been mistreated.

Q Will you keep the Kuwaiti embassy open, Mr. Secretary, until -- unless the Iraqis force it closed? Is that what it would take to close the embassy in Kuwait City?

SECRETARY BAKER: That's a matter that, frankly, we are discussing today, and we will continue to discuss it. The European Community, the ASEAN nations, and others have all told Iraq that they are going to maintain their embassies because they do not want to give credence to the suggestion that Iraq has somehow annexed Kuwait. I think it's important to remember that not only do we have these loyal government officials there, but we have 3,800 American citizens in Kuwait as well.

Q Mr. President, there are now reports there may be as many as a quarter million American troops going to Saudi Arabia --

THE PRESIDENT: Again, I'm not prepared to comment on troop numbers. I've tried to make that clear. I believe that Cheney and Powell have taken that same position, and as long as forces are moving, we're just going to leave it there.

Q But, sir, is a quarter million out of the realm of possibility?

THE PRESIDENT: You must have misunderstood me. I said I'm not going to comment --

Q Mr. President, did you talk to King Hussein?

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Q Mr. President, on the subject of -- why don't you go over there. I'll come back.

THE PRESIDENT: Okay. No, I did not speak to King Hussein. The two other Arab leaders that I talked to today were the rulers of Qatar and Bahrain.

Q There seems to be some concern that Jordan is something of a back door for Iraq, both in terms of being able to provide a supply line and also perhaps further military exercises. What are you saying or trying to do to convince Hussein that he should perhaps go along with the rest of his Arab neighbors?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, you know, it was interesting at the Arab summit that Jordan did not vote against the resolution. I believe they abstained. But in any event, they were not against. We all recognize the difficult position that King Hussein is in; there's no question to that. And in my view, he has been a friend of the United States for a long time, and I'd like to see that friendship be reinstated or be reinvigorated in the future. He's in a difficult position. And I was pleased that he did not vote against that resolution yesterday. But -- let's face it -- we have had some differences with Jordan over what initially appeared to be a little bit of a strong backing for Saddam Hussein.

So we respect the territorial integrity of Jordan. We respect its sovereignty. And I will not -- not inclined to go into hypothetical situations as what might happen to Jordan. But it is a relationship that presidents for years have valued, and it's one that I hope we can restore through a lot of contact to its vitality in the future. I think I spoke quite candidly the other day when I said there was a certain disappointment factor there. But now, with what the King was able to do yesterday, perhaps we can find ways to move forward -- and would like to do that when all of this calms down.

Q What's your next step, Mr. President, now?

THE PRESIDENT: My next step is to stay in touch with the situation over there and to implement the plan that is already in effect. And that is to do what we can to guarantee the total effectiveness of the Chapter VII sanctions and do -- then take further steps, that I'm not prepared to discuss in detail, that will guarantee the integrity of Saudi Arabia for openers, and by being there, offer some moral support at least for countries in the area who could be threatened in the future from this Saddam Hussein.

Q Mr. President, some said yesterday's Arab summit effectively exhausted the diplomatic solution. Do you feel that as well? Is the next step military?

THE PRESIDENT: No. I think we've still got plenty of diplomacy ahead of us with lots of countries and in lots of different avenues. So I wouldn't say that.

Q How do you get to Saddam Hussein? He's not listening to anybody, it would seem, right --

THE PRESIDENT: Well, we have -- these economic sanctions, they haven't been in effect very long. Already, as I've indicated, there are some signs that they are going to have an effect. And we'll just have to wait and see. These kinds of actions cannot be judged 48 hours after they're put into place -- or 72, or whatever. I think we've just got to wait and see how all of this develops.

But I think he does see today more clearly than he saw yesterday at this time that the world is united against him. And by that I mean the action of the Arab summit was very, very important in this regard. So these things are happening as we go along now -- different countries taking strong positions. And so I'd say there's still room for more diplomacy, but we'll just have to wait and see whether it makes an impact on him.

MORE

Q Mr. President, would you like to see a United Nations military force? And can you tell us specifically what other countries you expect to put troops on the ground in Saudi Arabia?

THE PRESIDENT: No, I can't tell you what others. But I think you'll see others and -- I know you'll see others. And I cannot prematurely say who they will be. And in terms of the United Nations, I think that there could be a role in the naval side for some U.N. role. But I don't think that our plans are contingent upon a U.N. flag flying over the effort, as was the case in Korea, for example.

Q How critical is it that there be other troops besides Americans, so that this does not look just like an American effort?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, they are there, and that's very important.

Q Mr. President, is the United States prepared in any way to support the overthrow of Saddam?

THE PRESIDENT: No, we're not prepared to support the overthrow. But I hope that these actions that have been taken result in an Iraq that is prepared to live peacefully in the community of nations. And if that means Saddam Hussein changes his spots, so be it. And if he doesn't, I hope the Iraqi people do something about it so that their leader will live by the norms of international behavior that will be acceptable to other nations.

This is the last one.

Q Mr. President, we all noticed yesterday that you didn't want to use the word, "blockade." Is that because, in your own mind right now, you consider that the Chapter VII sanctions enable you legally to stop an Iraqi ship at sea?

THE PRESIDENT: I think we have the authority to stop a ship at sea under Chapter VII. There may be some difference of opinion on that. But there's no use using words that may have different connotations in different countries, and this one does in terms of legality. And so why do that? What we want to do is see that no oil comes out through the Strait of Hormuz. And if it requires naval vessels to see that that happens, fine. But I just am not one who flamboyantly believes in throwing a lot of words around. I'm more interested in action. And so far I've been very pleased that the Iraqis recognize that the export of oil is almost an impossibility now. But we've got some more diplomacy to make sure that it's a total impossibility.

Thank you all very much. I'm glad it's cleared up.

Q Have the oil companies stopped gouging?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think there's been a lightening up on the pricing. And there's a lot of efforts underway to see that there's plenty of supply in the international market. If anybody's familiar -- for those who are familiar with the availability of production that isn't on the market, one would conclude that other countries can be helpful in making up the loss in Kuwait and loss from Iraq. So to the American people I would say, we are using every diplomatic channel we can to be sure that there are no shortages and there is no gouging and there isn't some profit windfall made by -- out of these most unfortunate events.

But I'm confident that there can be stability in the international oil market because there is excess capacity around the world. And some countries have stepped up and said they want to help -- and we salute them for that. And I'm encouraged by how the diplomacy is working there. And yet, we still have more to do to guarantee that there not be a lot of hardship for countries around

the world. Thank you.

MORE

1:55 PM EDT..

George Bush Presidential Library Transfer Sheet

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Office of the President

ACCESSION NUMBER:

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DESCRIPTION:

White House Photographs: P15084-14A [King Fahd phone call]; P15081-29 [Golfing and Telephone];
P15078-11 [Walker's Point Arrival]

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90556-007

Transferred by: Deborah Wheeler

Date of Transfer:

8/24/2010

Received by: Mary Finch

Date Received:

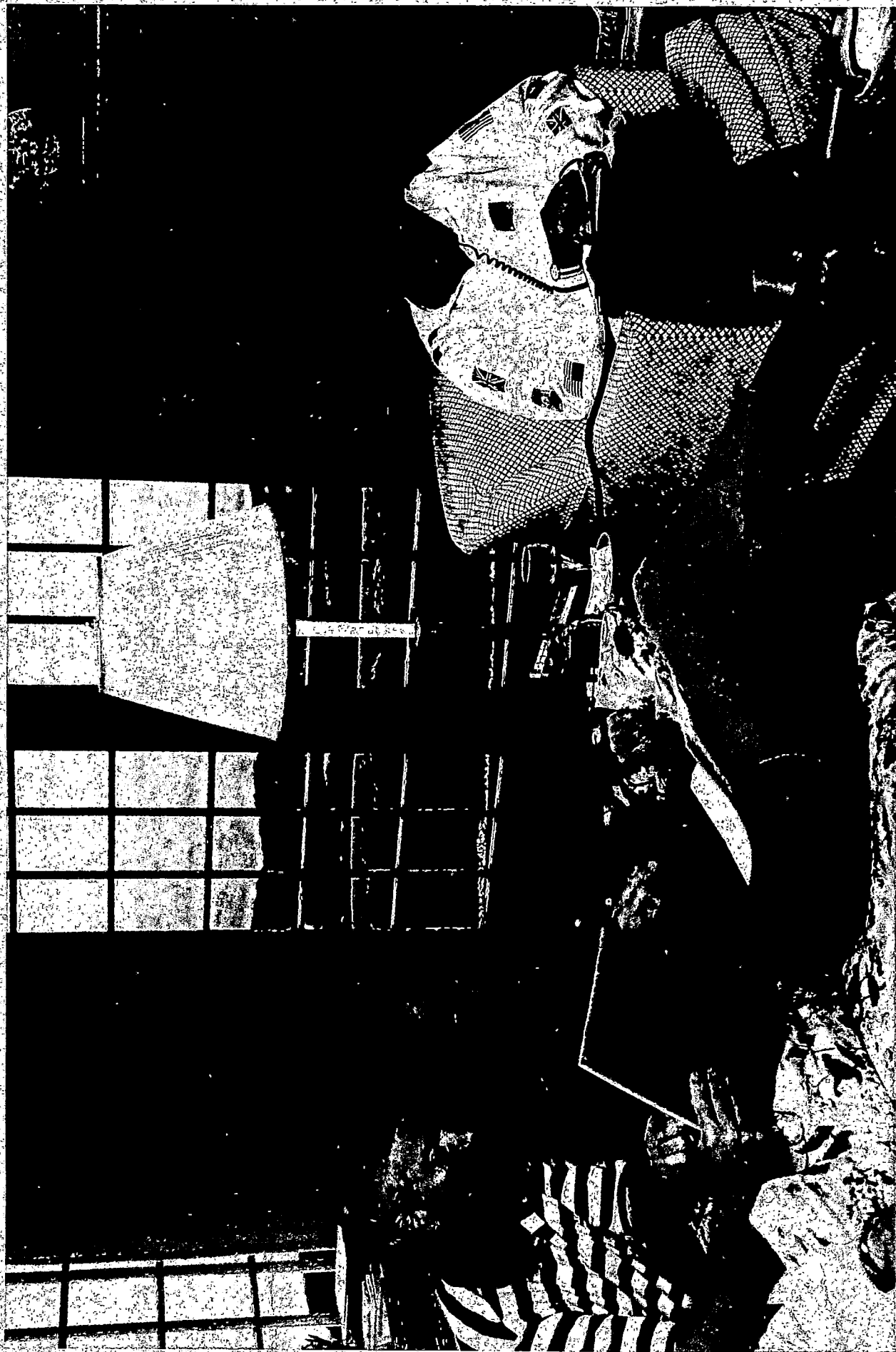
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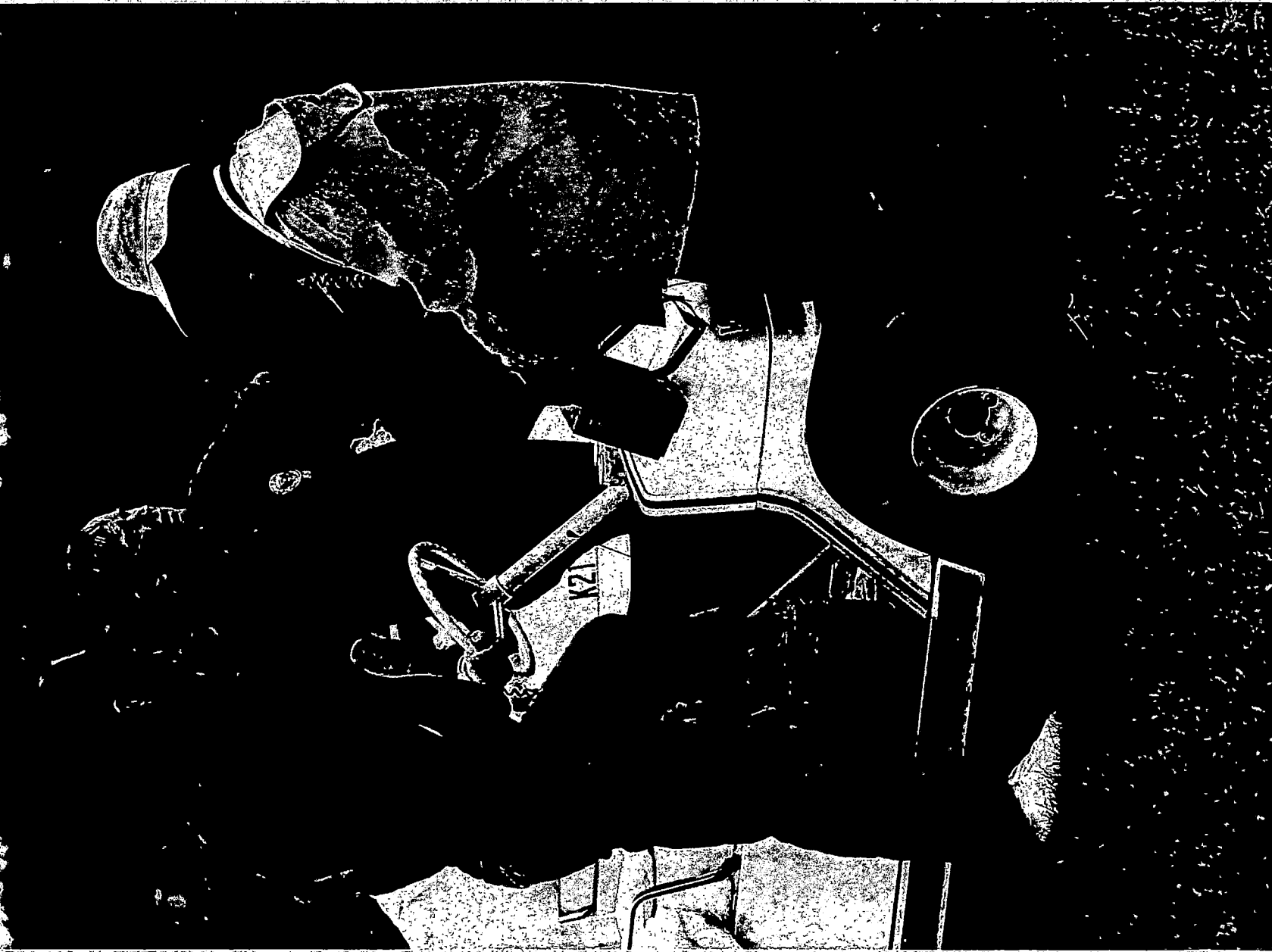
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Sat 11-Aug-90 11:27 EDT

Bush's 'Sensitive' Son a Lightning Rod for S&L Scandal

By MARCY GORDON

Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) — The "Jail Neil Bush" posters have sprouted around town, making their way from the bohemian side streets of Dupont Circle to the broad avenues of the capital's downtown.

The third son of George and Barbara Bush has become, literally, the poster boy of the nation's savings and loan scandal, his patrician face plastered on lamp posts in a parody of an FBI "Wanted" handbill. His family name, which catapulted him into the altitudes of wealth and power in Denver five years ago, now has thrown him into the vortex of public controversy.

In August 1985, with scant banking experience behind him, Neil Bush joined the board of directors of Silverado Banking, Savings and Loan Association, a Denver thrift that went bust three years later at a cost to taxpayers of \$1 billion.

Now Bush stands accused by thrift regulators of conflict of interest for not disclosing business links to big Silverado borrowers — he denies any wrongdoing. He also could be a target of a negligence lawsuit that the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. is considering filing against him and other Silverado directors.

Federal investigators are looking into thousands of cases of S&L fraud and mismanagement, and scores of similar lawsuits could be filed by the FDIC. But Neil Bush's case is different. As a symbol of the thrift crisis, he could become a political liability for his father and the Republican Party in a \$500-billion campaign issue.

Neil Mallon Bush, born on Jan. 22, 1955, was recently described by the president as "probably the most sensitive of the four boys, maybe the second-most sensitive", "a good kid." His childhood problems with dyslexia inspired his mother's avid interest in reading programs.

He was 30 years old when he joined the Silverado board — a tender age to assume such a position of trust at a federally insured institution. Only 1 percent of all savings and loan directors were under 35 in 1988, according to a survey by the U.S. League of Savings Institutions. The average age of a thrift director was 57.

Bush's only work in banking before becoming a Silverado director was a summer job at Republic National Bank in Dallas. "I worked in the trust department filling out forms," he told regulators in a closed hearing last December.

The regulators have asserted Bush was "unqualified and untrained" to be a savings and loan director — although that doesn't excuse him, they said.

Flashback to the heady days of the oil industry in the American West in the early 1980s. The Iranian oil cutoff in 1979 had spawned skyrocketing prices and long, aggravating waits in gasoline lines at home.

The rugged oil fields of Colorado and Wyoming, which overnight had become economic to develop, were gripped by a gold rush fever. Suddenly, it seemed, everyone was in the oil business. Legions of brash entrepreneurs swept into town, eager to take risks and get a

piece of the action.

Neil Bush was one of them. He came to Denver armed with a bachelor's degree and an MBA, both from Tulane University in New Orleans, and some experience working in his father's 1980 presidential campaign and his brother George's unsuccessful bid for Congress in Texas.

In the summer of 1980, Bush was hired as a landman by Amoco Production Co. in Denver, negotiating oil leases.

"Neil was very, very tough," said Tom Vessels, a Denver oilman who negotiated lease deals with Bush. He also was "all-round curious," asking more questions than most landmen, recalled Vessels, who owns a small oil company bearing his name and is president of the Independent Petroleum Association of Mountain States.

Few others in what's now left of the Rockies oil industry seem to remember Bush. That's not surprising, since there were scores of small independent oilmen in the region in those days.

"I've never known anybody who's dealt with him in the oil business," said Bill Owens, executive director of the Colorado Petroleum Association.

Bush left Amoco in late 1982 and set up an oil partnership with two geologists called JNB Exploration Co. For an investment of only \$100, Bush acquired 23.4 percent of the business.

For two years, JNB drilled a succession of dry holes in Wyoming's Powder River Basin and failed to become profitable.

That was common in those days. What was unusual, oilmen say, was how Bush's "silent" partners kept pumping money into the business despite its track record.

The fact that Bush was a son of the vice president likely had something to do with that. His silent partners in JNB — wealthy Denver developers Kenneth M. Good and Bill L. Walters — probably reckoned they might get more than oil from the millions of dollars they invested in Bush's company.

Influence and connections can often be as valuable as money to people like Good and Walters, who were already heavy borrowers from high-flying Silverado when Bush joined the board.

Michael R. Wise, the chairman of Silverado at the time, also knew the value of connections. He was on the board of the U.S. League, the S&L industry's main lobbying group, and had personal contacts with regulators.

In mid-1985, Wise invited Bush to join the board of Silverado, which was at the zenith of its go-go period.

Silverado was making huge loans for grandiose real estate schemes right and left, though many of the ventures were never finished. The thrift was a gold mine for fast-and-loose developers, since it was playing with depositors' money that was insured by the federal government.

Good and Walters, two of the biggest borrowers, got a combined \$117 million in loans that they never repaid. The leading borrower, Bell Savings and Loan Association of San Mateo, Calif., got \$124.8 million. Its chairman at the time, David Butler, pleaded guilty last year to loan fraud and was sentenced to two years in prison.

"Management of Silverado took excessive risks, engaged in abusive or questionable practices to generate short-term gains and

undertook innovative manipulations to avoid recording losses," the Office of Thrift Supervision said in a report published last May.

"The board did little beyond rubber stamping the activities of (Silverado's) sophisticated, bright and manipulative management team."

As a director, Bush voted to approve loans including some of the projects sponsored by Good and Walters. The regulators have accused him of conflict of interest in not disclosing to Silverado his links with the two developers through JNB.

Bush denies the allegations. He concedes, however, that his family ties helped him get the Silverado position.

"I would be naive if I were to sit here and deny that the Bush name didn't have something to do with it," he said in a recent interview with Time magazine. "Maybe the advantage of being part of the vice president's family at the time was that I was accepted more quickly in terms of age and years in this community (Denver) than others of my peer group."

The family name, however, has become a double-edged sword. Because he is the president's son, Bush has captured the public imagination more than any other player in the national S&L drama. The unsigned "Jail Neil Bush" posters haven't reached Main Street, but across the country, Neil Bush's face is now recognized by many of the taxpayers who will have to shell out \$2,000 each to cover thrift losses.

George Bush Presidential Library Transfer Sheet

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☐ **Other**

Other (Specify):

DESCRIPTION:

White House Photographs: P15103-12 [Golfing w/Grandson George]; P15095-08 [Grandchildren playing]; P15091-19 [Neil Bush Family Portrait]; P15090-13 [Sam Leblond taking picture]; P15093-35 [Poolside]

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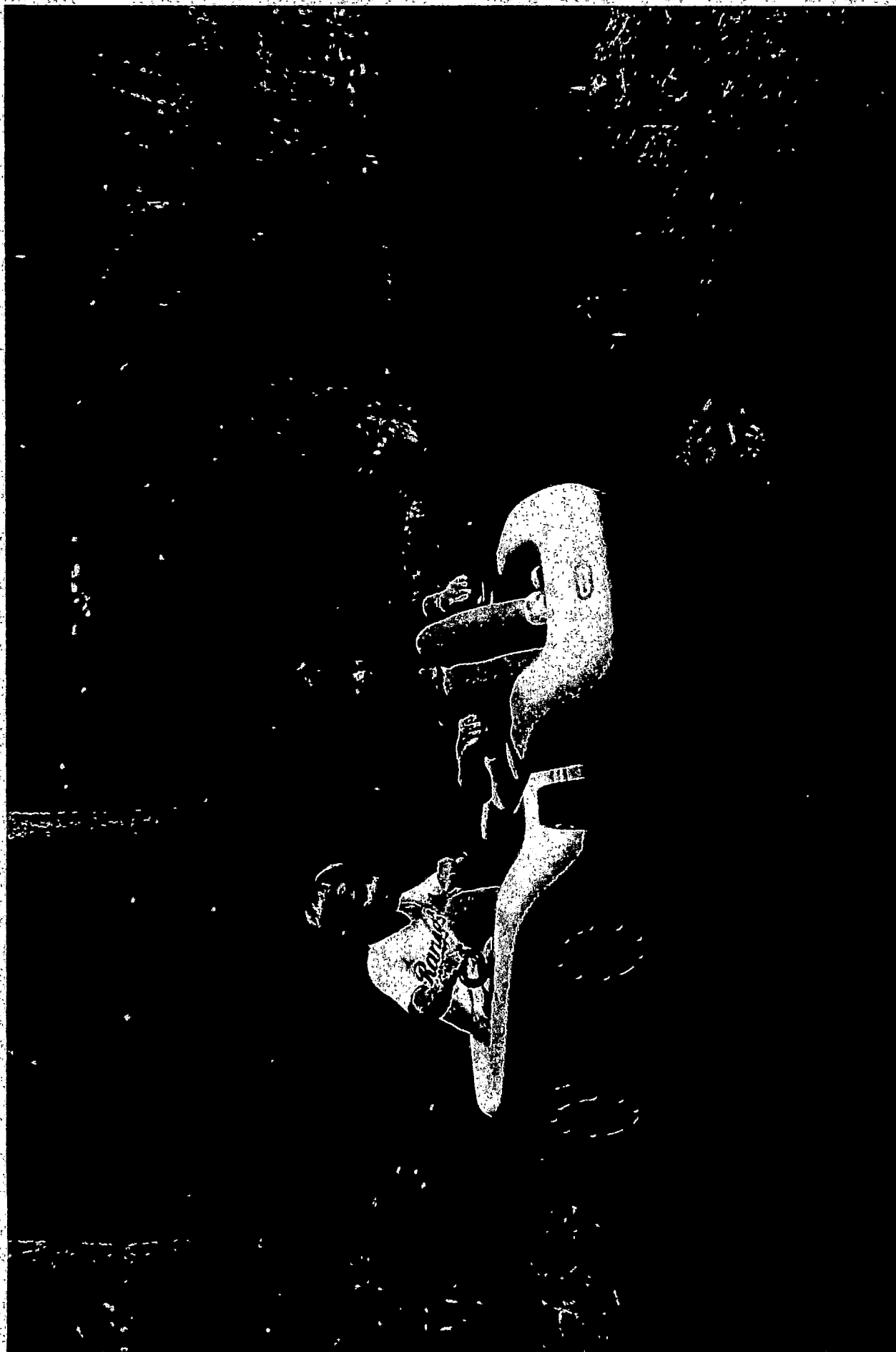
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