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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM
SIGNAL SWITCHBOARD

November 19, 1990

	TIME		NAME	ACTION
	PLACED	DISC		
OUT	AM		Ms. Patty Presock Office, Washington, D.C. White House Signal 2-2199	Tlkd-ok 2:40 PM
INC	2:38 PM	2:44		
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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

PRESIDENT BUSH

NOVEMBER 19th, 1990

	TIME		NAME	ACTION
	PLACED	DISC		
OUT	AM		NO CALLS	
INC	PM			
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PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMENTS

LOCATION Paris, France

DATE 19 November 1990

[illegible]



News Summary

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1990
12:00 P.M. PARIS/6:00 A.M. EST EDITION

TRIP NEWS

BUSH CONFERS ON GULF WITH KOHL, MITTERRAND -- President Bush continued his effort to hold together the international coalition against Iraq here Sunday night following a brief meeting in Germany with Chancellor Kohl, who strongly urged the President to continue searching for a peaceful resolution to the gulf crisis.

(Washington Post)

HISTORIC CFE TREATY SIGNED IN PARIS -- President Bush and President Gorbachev, joined by the other leaders of the two alliances that waged the Cold War over the last four decades, Monday signed the most dramatic arms reduction agreement in history, drastically reducing the weaponry to be maintained in Europe.

(Copley)

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

BUSH DENOUNCES IRAQ'S OFFER TO RELEASE HOSTAGES -- President Bush Monday denounced a proposal by President Saddam to gradually release hostages held since the invasion of Kuwait as a "cruel parceling out of human life."

(Reuter)

U.S. GETS READY FOR POSSIBLE FALL OF GORBACHEV -- The Bush Administration is drawing up contingency plans in case President Gorbachev is replaced by the military or a radical reformer.

(Washington Times)

NETWORK NEWS (Sunday Evening)

GULF -- Saddam Hussein has come up with a surprise move in the Gulf's game of brinksmanship.

BENNETT/MARTINEZ -- White House officials confirmed Sunday that William Bennett will replace Lee Atwater as RNC chairman and Administration officials say the new drug czar probably will be Bob Martinez.

TRIP NEWS.....A-1

INTERNATIONAL NEWS....A-6

NATIONAL NEWS.....A-12

NETWORK NEWS.....B-1

TALK SHOWS.....C-1

TRIP NEWS

BUSH CONFERS ON GULF WITH KOHL, MITTERRAND

PARIS -- President Bush continued his effort to hold together the international coalition against Iraq here Sunday night following a brief meeting in Germany with Chancellor Kohl, who strongly urged the President to continue searching for a peaceful resolution to the gulf crisis.

"The best way to get a peaceful solution, send a solid signal to Saddam Hussein that his aggression will not be rewarded," is for the international "commonwealth of nations" to stand together, Bush said just before leaving the medieval city of Speyer, Germany, for Paris.

He dined Sunday night with President Mitterrand in a session that his aides said was to center on the gulf and Mitterrand's urgings that international sanctions be given more time to work before a military response is considered....

In Speyer, where Bush dined with Kohl at his home, the President celebrated the unification of Germany and expressed his delight at being the first U.S. president to visit "the new Germany."...

Bush, in a brief statement cut short by rain, gently chided Germany to take a stronger role in the "commonwealth of nations." In a prepared text distributed to reporters that went undelivered because of the downpour, Bush also had planned to say: "Just as a new Europe must look beyond its borders, so too must a united Germany take responsibility for leadership in our commonwealth of nations."

Asked later what more he would like to see Germany do in the gulf crisis, Bush said: "I think exactly what the chancellor says, keep the coalition together.... I think we're together with Germany in the gulf. I made no special request."

(Ann Devroy, Washington Post, A17)

BUSH LISTENS TO PLEAS FOR PEACE

SPEYER, Germany -- President Bush heard pleas from a prelate and a politician Sunday that he end the Middle East stalemate without going to war.

Catholic Bishop Anton Schlembach gave Mr. Bush the word in a homily at a medieval cathedral, and Chancellor Kohl later served it for dessert at lunch in his suburban home.

"He's made very clear he'd like to see a peaceful resolution to this question, and so would I," Mr. Bush told reporters who asked about the Chancellor's warning at lunch and in a separate radio broadcast.

When the President said those words, Mr. Kohl immediately declared an end to their joint news conference after only two questions. He blamed the rain, although it was not raining as hard then as it had been.

"That's a good way to do it," Mr. Bush said.

The bishop had his full say indoors, speaking in German with an interpreter translating into Mr. Bush's ear.

"We wish...that you, Mr. Bush, will be successful in bringing justice to the foreign hostages and the occupied country by means of military deterrence, political and diplomatic negotiations, but without war and bloodshed," Bishop Schlembach said.

-more-

(Frank Murray, Washington Times, A3)

BUSH ARRIVES IN PARIS TO BEGIN LOBBYING ON PERSIAN GULF
FOLLOWING DISCUSSIONS WITH KOHL IN GERMANY

PARIS -- President Bush, after getting German advice to go slow earlier in the day, arrived in Paris Sunday night to begin what is expected to be an intensive three-days of lobbying European leaders to support a new U.N. resolution backing the use of force in the Persian Gulf....

Earlier in the day, enroute to Paris from Czechoslovakia, the President made a brief visit to Germany where he pressed Chancellor Kohl on the world trade talks which are reaching a critical final phase.

Kohl...also pressed Bush on the need to find a peaceful solution to the continuing standoff in the deserts of Saudi Arabia.

"The danger of war is rising and not falling," Kohl said in a radio interview broadcast to coincide with Bush's visit.

Calling the situation "complicated," Kohl acknowledged the possibility of a war breaking out, saying, "One must reckon with anything."

But, he added that he has "great reservation" about hostilities beginning, because "I see great chances for a negotiated settlement."...

Bush, standing beside Kohl in a driving rain outside the Chancellor's home in Ludwigshafen where the two leaders had met, said that "we're in very close accord here. We're not ruling out any options; we're not ruling any options in."

(George Condon, Copley)

BUSH PURSUES FRENCH, SOVIET SUPPORT FOR USE OF FORCE IN GULF CRISIS

PARIS -- President Bush launched a concerted drive Sunday night to ensure French and Soviet backing of a U.N. measure authorizing military force against Iraq after getting a renewed plea for a peaceful resolution of the Persian Gulf crisis from Chancellor Kohl....

Earlier, French Foreign Minister Dumas indicated after meeting with Secretary Baker that, although France favored "the reinforcement of the embargo," it was ready "to examine all possible solutions, including taking the issue back before the Security Council if there is a need for new resolutions."

Baker also met with Foreign Minister Shevardnadze, and an Administration official said that the proposal to authorize force to get President Saddam's forces to withdraw from Kuwait would be high on the agenda when Bush meets President Gorbachev Tuesday....

But earlier Sunday in Germany, Bush got a different message from Kohl, who used the President's brief visit to stress the need for a peaceful solution to the gulf crisis.

"Anyone who believes that this can be solved militarily must think of the end, not the beginning of the enterprise -- what will the consequences be, how many victims will there be and won't a political solution still have to be found afterwards anyway?" the Chancellor said in a radio interview broadcast as Bush was arriving.

(Carl Leubsdorf, Dallas Morning News)

BAKER MEETS SHEVARDNADZE IN PARIS

PARIS -- Secretary Baker and Foreign Minister Shevardnadze wrestled Sunday night and early Monday with the question of whether the two superpowers will seek a U.N.' stamp of approval on military action against Iraq but deferred a final decision to President Bush and President Gorbachev.

"My advice is stay tuned, and you'll get an answer tomorrow," Baker told reporters after he and Shevardnadze concluded two hours of talks here. He apparently was alluding to a meeting between Bush and Gorbachev scheduled for Monday night.

(John Goshko, Washington Post, A17)

U.S. SIGNS UP ROMANIA, WOOS SOVIETS ON U.N. STANCE

PARIS -- The U.S. on Sunday enlisted at least one more small nation in its drive for a resolution from the U.N. Security Council sanctioning the use of force in the Persian Gulf crisis.

But the position of the Soviet Union...was withheld until President Bush and President Gorbachev can meet....

Foreign Minister Shevardnadze indicated that Moscow is not yet prepared to support a resolution that would allow military action against Iraq, but he and Secretary Baker seemed to hint broadly that they were deferring the decision to their chiefs as a matter of courtesy....

Earlier in the day, Baker won support of Romania for a resolution that would permit the use of force if necessary to dislodge Saddam from Kuwait. Romania became the seventh sure vote in the 15-member Security Council for such a measure.

(Robert Toth, Los Angeles Times, A6)

BUSH FINDS WORLD LEADERS RELUCTANT TO BACK MILITARY ACTION

PARIS -- As world leaders were gathering Sunday to sign the armistice on the Cold War, President Bush was discovering how reluctant they are to join in a hot war in the Middle East.

After half a day at Chancellor Kohl's hometown in the Rhineland, both Bush and Kohl claimed to be in agreement on the Persian Gulf crisis.

But Kohl repeatedly cautioned against military action until all possible negotiations are exhausted, and it was clear there is not total accord between the two leaders....

French Foreign Minister Dumas seemed to hedge on whether Paris would support a U.N. military resolution, but Romania's Adrian Nastase indicated his country would back such a resolution....

Though Bush hopes to gather more international support for going on the offensive to drive the Iraqi army out of occupied Kuwait, Bush and Baker are finding agreement elusive.

Even Baker's arm-twisting over the weekend produced only lukewarm acquiescence, rather than enthusiasm, for a new U.N. resolution authorizing force to expel Iraqi troops.

(Timothy McNulty and R.C. Longworth, Chicago Tribune)

BUSH SALUTES KOHL IN CAMPAIGN BOOST FOR GERMAN LEADER

OGGERSHEIM, Germany -- President Bush on Sunday returned briefly to the campaign trail -- international style. En route to the Paris summit, he stopped here briefly to praise Chancellor Kohl, who faces a key election in two weeks as "the man who united Germany."

And Bush, who has ordered a dramatic escalation of the U.S. military commitment in the Persian Gulf as a signal of resolve against Saddam Hussein, did not quarrel with Kohl's reassertion of the need to pursue all possible diplomatic options. The two leaders are "on the same wavelength," the President said.

Bush's appearance, a 5 1/2-hour visit after an overnight stop in Prague, was carefully designed by German officials to showcase Kohl as a world leader. White House aides had wanted Bush to visit Berlin during his current European tour, but Kohl's aides insisted on a visit to this, his hometown, U.S. officials said.

(David Lauter and Tamara Jones, Los Angeles Times, A4)

HISTORIC CFE TREATY SIGNED IN PARIS

PARIS -- President Bush and President Gorbachev, joined by the other leaders of the two alliances that waged the Cold War over the last four decades, Monday signed the most dramatic arms reduction agreement in history, drastically reducing the weaponry to be maintained in Europe.

The CFE treaty...was signed with great ceremony in the historic Elysee Palace as a prelude to the opening 30 minutes later of a three-day summit meeting of the 32 leaders of Europe, the U.S. and Canada.

The treaty requires the Soviet Union and its allies in the all-but moribund Warsaw Pact to destroy or convert to peaceful use about 50,000 major weapons of war, primarily tanks and armored troop carriers.

Bush complained on Sunday that the treaty "seems to be overshadowed by what is happening in the gulf," but he hailed its signing as "a significant milestone."

(Benjamin Shore and Otto Kreisher, Copley)

NOTES ON BUSH'S EUROPE TRIP

PARIS -- President Bush, who often says he pays no attention to polls, couldn't wait to tout one Sunday that he said showed "very strong" support for his Persian Gulf policy.

"It was very, very positive," Bush said as he cited a new ABC News-Washington Post poll aboard Air Force One. But he acknowledged that "some were frustrated we haven't moved sooner, and some are frustrated we may be moving too fast."...

The telephone poll...showed that 60 percent of respondents backed the President's policy and 35 percent opposed it.... The poll...also showed that 65 percent of respondents believed that the U.S. should take all action necessary including military force and that 61 percent approved Bush's recent decision to send more troops to the region.

(Carl Leubsdorf, Dallas Morning News)

FIRST LADY ISN'T WORRIED ABOUT BEING IN POTENTIAL COMBAT ZONE

PARIS -- Barbara Bush claims she is not worried about attending three Thanksgiving dinners with U.S. troops this week.

"You know, I was built for the job," the First Lady said....

When asked if she was worried about being in a potential combat zone close to Saudi Arabia's border with Iraqi-occupied Kuwait, Bush replied: "Are you?... I honestly wouldn't go on the trip if I thought it wasn't safe."...

The "Silver Fox," as her husband calls her, also displayed a \$9.95 silver bracelet she has been wearing on her wrist for the last two weeks. It reads: "Operation Desert Shield -- A Call to Freedom."

Bush's daughter, Dorothy, gave it to her mother and then the First Lady ordered two others. "I think it's a nice reminder. It snags on everything I wear. It cuts into me at night," Bush confided. "It reminds me. I think it's important."

(Timothy McNulty, Chicago Tribune)

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

SADDAM OFFERS TO RELEASE HOSTAGES IF PEACE HOLDS
All Would Be Allowed To Leave Within 90 Days After Christmas

BAGHDAD -- Iraq said Sunday it would free all remaining foreign hostages in groups, starting Dec. 25 and continuing through March 25, "unless something should occur to disturb the atmosphere of peace."...

The announcement, reported by the official Iraqi News Agency and apparently timed to precede a Thursday visit to neighboring Saudi Arabia by President Bush, was seen here as a move by President Saddam to divide world public opinion and to protect Iraq against attack during the January-through-March period now viewed as the most likely time for a U.S.-led offensive to oust Iraqi forces from Kuwait if the Bush Administration decides to use force.

U.S. and British officials dismissed Saddam's announcement as more "cynical manipulation" of the hostages....

In Paris, Secretary Baker was asked about Saddam's statement as he began a meeting with British Foreign Secretary Hurd. Baker, visibly angry, said the hostages "should never have been taken in the first place. He has it in his power to release them immediately. This is just further cynical manipulation of innocent people's lives." (Nora Boustany, Washington Post, A1)

BUSH DENOUNCES IRAQ'S OFFER TO RELEASE HOSTAGES

PARIS -- President Bush Monday denounced a proposal by President Saddam to gradually release hostages held since the invasion of Kuwait as a "cruel parceling out of human life."

In his first public comments since Iraq made its offer Sunday to release the hostages, Bush told reporters: "It looks to me like more of the same, more of the cruel parceling out of human life.... I see nothing new in it."

Bush was speaking before Prime Minister Thatcher just hours before a 34-nation summit on European security was due to start in Paris.

Thatcher, when asked for her reaction to the Iraqi proposal, said: "I agree (with Bush). It is evil to hold hostages."

(Reuters)

JAPAN STAND ON GULF UNSWAYED BY IRAQI HOSTAGE OFFER

TOKYO -- Japan's Persian Gulf policy will not be swayed by an Iraqi proposal to release all its foreign hostages, a senior minister said Monday.

"Japan considers it a basic premise that Iraq implement various United Nations Security Council resolutions, including one which calls for its immediate withdrawal of troops from Kuwait," Chief Cabinet Secretary Misoji Sakamoto told a news conference.

"There is no change at all in the government's policy," he said, commenting on Baghdad's announcement Sunday that 2,000 foreigners would be released in batches between Christmas Day and March 25.

(Reuters)

CHENEY CAUTIONS CONGRESS ON DEBATE OF GULF POLICY

Secretary Cheney, calling Congress "a great debating society," said Sunday he worries that a vigorous congressional debate on the use of troops in the Middle East could "undermine our purposes in the gulf."

As the Administration tries to deal with what polls show to be increasing public wariness about U.S. troop deployment in the Middle East and the potential for war, Cheney suggested on NBC's "Meet the Press" that unrestrained debate of the President's goals could "give Saddam Hussein comfort...because he'll perceive that there's a possibility that the U.S. might, in fact, not continue to remain firm."...

"It would be tragic, I think, if the Congress voted no; but it would be equally tragic if the Congress never votes -- and then by carping and wailing all the way along the line, we undermine our credibility," Sen. Lugar said on ABC's "This Week with David Brinkley."

(Eleanor Randolph, Washington Post, A22)

WHITE HOUSE MIXES SIGNALS ON TROOP ROTATION IN GULF

Key Bush Administration officials further blurred U.S. policy in the Persian Gulf Sunday by back-tracking on troop rotations and offering another rationale for military involvement in the region....

Secretary Cheney said Sunday on CBS's "Face the Nation" that a decision on troop rotation -- replacing and sending home gulf troops -- will be made later.... This contradicted Mr. Cheney's statements of nearly two weeks ago that gulf troops would remain on duty for the duration of the crisis....

Also Sunday, Secretary Baker offered another reason for U.S. involvement. He said the Administration will try to thwart Iraq's future ability to intimidate neighboring countries with chemical, biological and conventional forces.

While not listing it explicitly as a U.S. goal, Mr. Baker made it clear the Administration intends to reduce Iraq's military might, even if President Saddam withdraws peacefully from Kuwait.

(Major Garrett, Washington Times, A9)

SUPPORT FOR GULF POLICY SEEN AT 'TEETERING POINT'

State Democrats Say Holidays Are Key Time

MIAMI -- A number of Democratic state chairmen -- who generally represent the center of their party -- have bluntly warned President Bush that public support for his Persian Gulf policies is waning fast.

During meetings here Friday and Saturday, the chairmen said in interviews that Bush will face a significant challenge on the domestic front if hundreds of thousands of U.S. troops remain in Saudi Arabia after Christmas without better justification.

"It's at a teetering point -- the people are really becoming skeptical," Pennsylvania Democratic Chairman Larry Yatch said about public support for Bush's Iraq-Kuwait policies. "Voters are coming to the stark realization that this isn't going to be a Grenada. They are realizing that there could be serious loss of lives and casualties."

(Thomas Edsall, Washington Post, A18)

BUSH NEEDS PUBLIC SUPPORT, BUT THE PUBLIC NEEDS CONVINCING

Intentionally or not, President Bush in recent days has shifted the debate over his Persian Gulf policy back to the shaky ground of jobs and oil, or, as he put it early on in the crisis, protecting "our way of life."

Recent opinion polls suggest this is the weakest link in the chain of arguments he has put forward to justify the confrontation with Iraq. He is going to have to come up with something better than an appeal to people's self-interest if he expects to halt the erosion in political and public support for his gulf policy.

His emphasis on economic issues comes at a time when opposition to his policy is gathering force from moral arguments and public doubts....

Secretary Baker recently spoke patronizingly of the American public's confusion. To bring the argument "down to the level of the average American citizen," Baker said, the purpose of confronting Iraq militarily is to protect "jobs."...

"There is an enormous economic equation here," Bush said in [a CNN interview Thursday]. "Look what's happening in our own country right now. There's a slowdown. And it's a disproportionate increase in the price of oil that stems from what Saddam Hussein has done. It's the fear, because of what he has done. And it does mean jobs."...

The way things are going, Bush is in danger of losing the thing he needs most to sustain his gulf policy in the months ahead -- public support.

(Phil Gailey, news analysis, St. Petersburg Times)

IRAQ WILL HELP HOSTAGE FAMILIES PAY TRIPS' COSTS

Iraq is sweetening its offer to allow relatives of American hostages to visit their loved ones this holiday season.

Iraqi Ambassador to the U.S. Mohamed al-Mashat said his government will pay lodging and other expenses, and part of the airfare, for Americans who wish to visit relatives who are "guests" being held in Iraq....

The offer to pay expenses for relatives -- revealed by Mashat in a meeting with USA Today editors and reporters Friday -- follows up on an earlier initiative by Baghdad to arrange the visits.

(Lee Katz, USA Today, 4A)

**FAMILY OF U.S. HOSTAGE HEADS FOR BAGHDAD,
AGAINST STATE DEPT.'s ADVICE**

AMMAN -- Laden with Thanksgiving gifts, the brothers and sister of an American hostage in Baghdad flew to the Middle East on Sunday in the hope of securing his release.

Mary Trundy, whose twin brother John Stevenson is held captive in Iraq, and brothers Bill and James Stevenson are the first Americans to accept the invitation to Baghdad extended this month by President Saddam to the families of the hostages....

The three will fly to Baghdad on Monday and have been promised by Iraqi authorities that their brother will be brought from a strategic site at which he has been held to visit them. They have not, however, received any commitment that he will be freed.

(Liz Sly, Chicago Tribune)

NAVY'S 'IMMINENT THUNDER' ASSAULT WASHES OUT

WITH U.S. TROOPS, Saudi Arabia -- The Navy's first large-scale amphibious landing in Saudi Arabia, part of an exercise code-named "Imminent Thunder" designed to send a strong military signal to President Saddam, was postponed Sunday on account of inclement weather.... "There is no sense endangering people unnecessarily for a training exercise," Chief Warrant Officer Charles Rowe told reporters awaiting the shore arrival of the Marines' air-cushioned craft.

(Molly Moore, Washington Post, A17)

U.S. GETS READY FOR POSSIBLE FALL OF GORBACHEV

The Bush Administration is drawing up contingency plans in case President Gorbachev is replaced by the military or a radical reformer.

The scenarios are the Administration's first concessions that Mr. Gorbachev's days may be numbered because of deteriorating economic conditions in his country.

A worst-case scenario is a military takeover masterminded by hardliners, U.S. officials said. A Bush adviser noted that the military remains "the biggest coherent organization" in the Soviet Union.

"The fear is of any sort of breakdown or tumble by Mr. Gorbachev. You never know what situation you are going to get into," the official said.

The Administration is also considering the possibility of a takeover by Russian federation President Yeltsin....

The White House and State Department are concerned that their arm's-length treatment of Mr. Yeltsin during his trip to the U.S. last year will come back to haunt them.... An Administration official with access to intelligence reports said the Soviet government has shown increasing concern about civil unrest.

For example, additional security troops were dispatched to guard nuclear weapons facilities at air force and submarine bases over the past several weeks, the official said.

(Paul Bedard, Washington Times, A1)

SOVIET MILITARY TO CUT ARMS, SIZE OF FORCES

MOSCOW -- The Soviet military plans to cut its man power and weaponry to make the armed forces more efficient and less of a burden on the state, the chief of staff was quoted as saying Sunday.

A draft of the 10-year, three-stage restructuring plan has been forwarded to the Supreme Soviet said Gen. Mikhail Moiseyev, the armed forces chief of staff. He made his comments in an interview with the military newspaper Krasnaya Zvezda.

The newspaper also quoted an official identified as Col. Ponomarev as saying: "Today, we have no apprehensions, nor do we suspect any nation of planning a war against the Soviet Union. This has allowed the Soviet leadership to adopt a new military-political doctrine of reasonable sufficiency."...

Moiseyev said the restructuring will make the armed forces "less of a burden on the state and more efficient at the same time" and would reduce it "to the corresponding level of real military danger and with the new political, economic and social environment."

(AP, Washington Post, A29)

CRITICS SAVAGE NEW PLAN

Mikhail Gorbachev's desperate gamble to retain power by offering his restive republics a role in central government looks unlikely to avert a looming winter of famine and political discontent.

Soviet and Western experts said in interviews that Mr. Gorbachev's surprise decision to concentrate more power in his presidency added to the problem rather than the solution.

"The situation is going to deteriorate further," said former Soviet dissident Vladimir Bukovsky, now a British-based analyst.

"The problem is not that Gorbachev had too little power, but that he already had too much," Mr. Bukovsky said. "He himself is the main obstacle to radical reform. He has been the one slowing down needed change by watering down reform proposals so far that they become meaningless. He is part of the problem, not the solution."

(Martin Sieff, Washington Times, A1)

EX-DIRECTOR: CIA TRIED TO KILL GADHAFI

Former CIA Director Stansfield Turner has accused the Reagan Administration of trying to assassinate "several people," including a Lebanese Moslem leader and Libyan leader Col. Gadhafi.

Interviewed on public television's "American Interests" program Saturday, the retired admiral was asked whether the U.S. government should remove prohibitions against assassination in order to eliminate Iraqi leader Saddam.

"No. We should make it a law, because the last president tried to assassinate several people, in my opinion," Adm. Turner said. Pressed for details, he identified them as Sheik Mohamed Hussein Fadlallah, a militant Moslem cleric who was killed by a car bomb in Beirut five years ago, and Col. Gadhafi.

(Bill Gertz, Washington Times, A3)

SALVADORAN PRESIDENT CHARGES U.S.
AID CUTS ENCOURAGE EXTREME RIGHTISTS

SAN SALVADOR -- President Cristiani, depicting himself as isolated at home, warned that the recent 50 percent cut in U.S. military aid to El Salvador could embolden right-wing extremists.

In an interview, the soft-spoken president described himself as a leader who had confounded critics by pursuing a moderate policy. However, he cautioned, his policy of moderation is now endangered by challenges from El Salvador's traditionally violent extreme right.

Cristiani said that instead of taking a hard line, he started negotiations, "was very open" and "worked for military reform. Now if that policy doesn't work," he said, if he is "isolated by the entire world," then he will start losing his arguments in favor of his policy.

The president suggested that the \$42.5 million cut in U.S. military assistance, which he said would begin to pinch in the second half of 1991, could deepen his isolation domestically. "I haven't seen any change whatsoever yet," he said. "But this (aid cut) could be a change that generates hopes for the extremes."

(Lee Hockstader, Washington Post, A25)

U.S. ALLEGES GUATEMALAN ARMY FAILED IN PROBE OF ABUSES

GUATEMALA CITY -- The U.S. Embassy here has accused high-ranking Guatemalan army officers of failing to investigate murders and other crimes allegedly committed by members of the armed forces.

The accusations are contained in the embassy's annual report on human rights practices in Guatemala, which the diplomatic mission has sent to the State Department in Washington for a final review before its scheduled publication early next year....

The report is certain to intensify pressure on the next president of Guatemala for a major crackdown on human rights abuses by the nation's military and other security forces. Guatemalans will go to the polls Jan 6 to vote in a runoff election for a successor to President Vinicio Cerezo, whose five-year term expires Jan. 14.

(Arthur Golden, Copley)

U.S. PLACES OVERTURES TO CHINA ON THE BACK BURNER

Over the past year, President Bush and his top aides have shelved their campaign to patch up the once-cozy U.S. relationship with China, reluctantly conceding that China's political upheavals of 1989 have caused lasting damage to ties between the two countries.

Twelve months ago, China ranked as one of the main preoccupations of the Bush Administration.... Now, by contrast, the Administration is maintaining a cool distance from Beijing. Administration officials no longer treat China as so important to the U.S. as it was a year ago, and some of them remain miffed over what they see as a failure of the Chinese leadership to respond to Bush's overtures.

"Their (Chinese leaders') failure to continue to be responsive to the President has changed the political landscape," one Administration official acknowledged recently.

(Jim Mann, Los Angeles Times, A1)

NATIONAL NEWS

GOV. MARTINEZ IN LINE FOR DRUG POST

Florida Gov. Martinez, who lost his bid for reelection earlier this month, has emerged as President's Bush's choice to lead the federal war against drugs, Administration sources said Sunday.

Martinez, a former Tampa mayor who switched parties earlier in his political career, would succeed William Bennett, who in turn is in line to take over the chairmanship of the RNC.

Sources said that Martinez, Florida's first Hispanic governor, was the only real contender for the job of director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy. No announcement is expected before Bush returns from his eight-day trip to Europe and the Middle East.

(Dan Balz, Washington Post, A1)

VOTERS' MESSAGE IS CLEAR -- NO LIP READING REQUIRED

Pundits thought the voters sent mixed signals this year, but politicians in both parties heard one familiar message loud and clear: no new taxes.

There is growing evidence that this message is reshaping the political landscape and may have a strong influence on next year's agendas in state legislatures as well as in Washington.

For example, New Jersey Gov. Florio, acknowledging that he has read the writing on the wall, now says he's willing to repeal some of his recently enacted taxes. Another Democratic governor, Gov. Wilder, thinks no-new-taxes is an issue on which his party can recapture the White House in 1992....

"The biggest political story of this election year is that people don't want to pay higher taxes," said Alvin From, executive director of the Democratic Leadership Council. "This is not a one-shot campaign phenomenon. It is an underlying force in American politics and shows no sign of receding."

(Donald Lambro, Washington Times, A4)

COURT WON'T LIFT NORIEGA TAPES BAR
Justices Vote 7 To 2 To Reject CNN Request

The Supreme Court refused 7 to 2 Sunday to allow CNN to broadcast tape recordings of deposed Panamanian leader Noriega's conversations with his lawyers, the first time the high court has permitted a judge's order to restrain a news organization in advance from publishing or broadcasting news.

The court did not issue an opinion but merely a two-sentence order rejecting CNN's request that the justices decide whether a lower court was correct in barring the network from broadcasting the tapes.

It also rejected CNN's request that the network be allowed to broadcast the tapes until the high court rules.

(Ruth Marcus, Washington Post, A1)

PROSECUTORS NEED MORE FUNDS FOR S&L PROBES, REPORT SAYS

A House Government Operations Committee report contends that despite major funding increases, the Justice Department still lacks sufficient resources to investigate and prosecute S&L crime.

The report, released for publication Monday, says the Justice Department has ignored the needs of some rural areas -- including eastern Texas, Wyoming and Colorado -- despite urgent requests from field offices for more investigators.

"This disregard for the FBI's known resource needs demonstrates a serious apathy by the Administration for the high priority which the Congress and the public wants these matters to receive in the criminal process, second only to drugs cases," the report states.

James Richmond, in charge of financial fraud prosecutions for the Justice Department, criticized the committee's report as "a collection of out-dated, stale statistics."

(Sharon LaFraniere, Washington Post, A13)

A DECADE AFTERWARD, CARTER'S RECORD IS DEFENDED
At Heart Of Argument: Was Ex-President The Victim
Of Events Largely Beyond His Control?

HEMPSTEAD, N.Y. -- ...At a three-day conference at Hofstra University, many of the major players in the Carter Administration including the former president argued that when the man from Georgia was stacked up against the presidents who came after him, he looked far better than he did in the midst of a hostage crisis and economic chaos.

Some of the participants suggested President Bush is about to learn how hard it is for an Administration to look good when it is engulfed by oil price increases and Middle East troubles....

Carter fans like Bert Lance, Carter's budget director and loyal friend, take heart in the fact that "when you've been out of office for a while, there is something to compare you to." By comparison with Reagan and Bush, Lance insisted, Carter will start to look good.

What Lance said struck him were the similarities between Bush's situation in 1990 and Carter's in 1980. "Both were dealt body blows by their own party," Lance said, referring to the rebellions of liberal Democrats, like Kennedy, against Carter and conservative Republicans against Bush. "They're both stuck in the sand in the Middle East. And they both had problems on tax issues."

(E.J. Dionne, Washington Post, A6)

FRANK SUFFERS MILD HEART ATTACK

BOSTON -- Rep. Frank suffered a mild heart attack after exercising at a health club and was recovering at a hospital, a hospital spokeswoman said....

"Congressman Frank had been in excellent health prior to this incident," Dr. William Grossman, cardiologist-in-chief at Beth Israel, said in a statement Sunday. "His quick action in going to the hospital to seek medical treatment prevented a more serious incident. I'm pleased to say treatment seems to be working. He has no other medical problems."

(Diedre Wilson, UPI)

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY

(Sunday evening, November 18)

[Editor's note: NBC and CBS were pre-empted.]

ABC's FORREST SAWYER: Saddam Hussein has Sunday night come up with a surprise move in the Persian Gulf's dangerous game of brinkmanship. The Iraqi president says he will begin releasing hostages on Christmas -- that is, unless something mars the atmosphere of peace. Some analysts believe that Saddam may be looking for a way to use the hostages as a new kind of human shield, promising their freedom to stave off an American attack.

ABC's DENNIS TROUTE reports from Baghdad the Iraqi promise came in a late newscast Sunday. All foreign hostages held by Iraq, including Americans and British, will be released over a three month period starting at Christmas. U.S. Embassy officials in Iraq could not be reached immediately for comment, since the diplomats were busy with arrangements for the newest evacuation from Kuwait, which was taking place late Sunday. There is a condition attached to the proposed plan, and it is not clear exactly what it means. The government is insisting that "everything else must progress as the hostages are released." That seems to mean negotiations for a peace in the region and a withdrawal of the U.S.-led alliance from the area, though no such specifics were mentioned. Diplomatic analysts are not certain whether this is really a breakthrough or simply more maneuvering.

ABC's KATHLEEN DeLASKIE reports as recently as Thursday, Peter Jennings asked Saddam if a peace pledge from President Bush would be enough to secure freedom for the hostages.

(SADDAM HUSSEIN: "Yes, after a while and this while doesn't have to be long, with God's help. That is, if we felt that the war is not approaching, that war is not looming.")

Yet Sunday, Saddam said he would release the hostages without a peace pledge from President Bush or anyone else.

(JUDITH KIPPER, Brookings Institution: "In Baghdad, there is a realization that the hostage issue is working against their interests and I think they want to resolve it. They really mean to move toward a negotiated settlement to this crisis.")

Other analysts say Saddam is clearly nervous about the U.S. decision to double its troop strength and his announcement Sunday is an attempt to buy more time. Some who study Saddam say his three month schedule of piecemeal releases is just another of his clever maneuvers.

(MARTIN INDYK, Washington Center for Near East Policy: "The three months from the end of December through the end of March, really the opportunity that we have if we are going to go to war.")

Military analysts say after March the sandstorms in the desert make an attack very difficult. In Jordan, a brother of one hostage welcomed Saddam's announcement.

(JAMES STEVENSON, brother of hostage: "This madness has got to stop, it's got to stop and somebody's got to take the initiative to stop it and Saddam Hussein's done that.")

James Stevenson says he's been unhappy with the lack of progress made by the Bush administration on the hostage issue. Sunday, the State Department confirmed that the families of all hostages have been called to a meeting in Houston a week from Monday.

SAWYER reports President Bush was in Germany Sunday and is in Paris Sunday night, working not only to hold the coalition against Saddam together, but to push reluctant allies toward the possibility of war with Iraq. Saddam's latest move is sure to complicate, if not slow that effort down.

ABC's BRIT HUME: Word of Saddam Hussein's latest maneuver with the hostages came as President Bush was arriving Sunday night for dinner with French President Mitterrand at the Elysee Palace.

(TV coverage: President arriving at Elysee Palace.)

The job of reacting to it fell to Secretary Baker.

(SECRETARY BAKER: "He never should have taken them in the first place. He has it in his power to release them immediately as the United Nations and indeed the international community are demanding, and I think this is just further cynical manipulation of innocent peoples' lives.")

But as the President struggles on this trip to sustain the international coalition against Iraq, he is likely to find the possible release of hostages working against him, especially in his effort to mount a credible threat of force. Earlier Sunday, for example, he arrived in Germany to find Chancellor Kohl had just given a radio interview saying all other options must be exhausted before force is used. The two men insisted after their meetings they were united. But listen to the emphasis Kohl placed on the subject of hostages.

(CHANCELLOR KOHL: "And we were in agreement and plan to seek...a release of all hostages of all nationalities as soon as possible and that this indeed was one of the most important prerequisites for any further talks.")

And Sunday night over dinner, Mitterrand could be overheard mentioning the Iraqi leader's hostage move to President Bush, a further sign of the interest in the subject in Europe.

(TV coverage: President eating dinner with French leaders.)

The President has said all along he would not allow American policy in this confrontation to become hostage-driven, but keeping that issue from driving the attitudes of other leaders is another matter.

ABC's JOHN MCWETHY reports from Paris Secretary Baker met Sunday with the foreign ministers of five countries on the Security Council and met with some success. The foreign minister of Romania, who said his country would vote yes in the Security Council, said Baker asked him to come to New York at the end of this month to cast his country's vote. Baker insisted no such decision has yet been made despite the near manic intensity of his diplomatic effort. Still, it was clear from the other foreign ministers that Baker was making progress.

(DOUGLAS HURD, British Foreign Minister: "If we can bring this off, we'd be laying a very sound political foundation in case the military option is needed.")

Such a resolution would show Saddam that the whole world is serious about the military option. It would also provide political cover to the U.S. and its allies should the use of force become necessary. Thus far, Baker has been enormously successful in lining up votes. While needing nine votes, he has eight as of Sunday. But getting the necessary votes, which U.S. officials expect he will be able to do, is not enough.

MCWETHY continues: Baker is to meet with Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze Sunday night and press for assurances that Moscow will not veto a use of force resolution. With that assurance, he is expected to urge the Soviets to take the next step and vote yes as a way to make it clear to Saddam that even his old friends in Moscow are now standing firmly against him. (ABC-Lead)

ABC's JIM HICKEY reports from Saudi Arabia on Operation Imminent Thunder. High seas prevented hovercraft from participating in the operation.

(CMDR. BILL MARSHALL, USS Gunston Hall: "If it was the real thing, no, we could probably go ahead and go with it, but in a peacetime exercise, if there's any chance at all of any kind of a safety hazard, we're not going to do it.")

With half the assault troops forced to stay aboard Navy ships, the other half took off as scheduled, headed for the beaches of Saudi Arabia. It would be tough for Saddam not to notice the exercise. Marines hit the beach only 100 miles south of Kuwait and the Iraqi army. Eleven hundred aircraft are involved as well as 1,000 Marines and 16 ships.

SAWYER reports another American has died in Saudi Arabia. Late Saturday night a truck crashed after its brakes went out. Two other GIs were injured in the accident. A total of 47 U.S. service personnel have died. (ABC-2)

ABC's JUDY MULLER reports on a reservist who was called up for duty for two months. Upon her return home, she discovered she had been fired for abandonment of position. Her employers claim she was supposed to have returned two days before she did. The reservist has filed suit, citing federal and state laws that forbid civilian employers for firing or demoting people called to active duty in the military. (ABC-5)

BENNETT/MARTINEZ

ABC's CAROLE SIMPSON reports White House officials confirmed Sunday that William Bennett will replace Lee Atwater as Republican Party chairman in January. Administration officials say the new drug czar probably will be Florida Gov. Martinez. (ABC-6)

CSCE

ABC's BARRIE DUNSMORE reports on the history of the Helsinki accords.

(HENRY KISSINGER: "It gave us a legal standard and an international standard to which we could refer and it also gave people inside [the East Bloc] a mechanism around which to rally.") (MAX KAMPELMAN, U.S. CSCE representative: "You have to say to them, if you want to be considered as a responsible member of the international community, what you've got to do is live up to your commitments.")

Kampelman says this argument began to work once Gorbachev came to power.

ABC's JIM BITTERMANN reports from Czechoslovakia on the importance the CSCE agreement has had on this country. The CSCE could have an important role in the still-changing shape of Eastern Europe to help still ethnic unrest and deal with cross-border problems like environmental pollution. (ABC-3)

GORBACHEV

SAWYER reports President Gorbachev stopped off in Rome Sunday on his way to Paris in order to visit the Pope. Gorbachev repeated his offer for the Pope to visit the Soviet Union, but no date was set. The Pope said that all possible efforts should be made to avoid war in the Persian Gulf. (ABC-4)

BARNEY FRANK

SIMPSON reports Rep. Frank has suffered a mild heart attack. Doctors gave him medication to dissolve a blood clot and had to perform a surgical procedure Sunday morning to expand a blood vessel. (ABC-7)

-End of B-Section-

THIS WEEK WITH DAVID BRINKLEY

MODERATOR: David Brinkley. PANEL: George Will & Cokie Roberts.
GUESTS: Sens. Biden & Lugar, Secretary Baker.

GUESTS: Sens. Biden & Lugar.

BRINKLEY: Do you want a special session to talk about constitutional requirements for starting a war?

LUGAR: Yes, I do. I think that when the president decided on 150,000 more troops and two tank divisions from Europe that we were set on a collision course with Saddam Hussein. We will have 400,000 people over there within two months in the desert sand with Ramadan coming up in March. It appears that either Saddam Hussein will...get out of Kuwait or there will be conflict. It seemed to me that this is the time for Congress to debate this issue, assume its role.

BRINKLEY: Is there any indication Mr. Bush might start a war without talking to you folks first? Have you heard anything from him?

BIDEN: He sent 150,000 troops there..... We should be debating - and not just the constitutionality, but the wisdom of it. I think it's a flawed policy.... I think we have two functions as a Congress.... One, when the president says he wants to go war, which he very seldom ever says, either ratify or reject that request; and the second is to attempt to affect what a president and an administration does by demanding of them, both in hearings and then debating what we find out in the Congress, whether or not their policy is flawed or sound. I think the changed policy is flawed.

LUGAR: I think the policy is a good one. But my agreement with Joe Biden is that we ought to determine what the policy is now and the support for it. It would be tragic, I think, if the Congress voted no; but it would be equally tragic if the Congress never votes - and then by carping and wailing all the way along the line, we undermine our credibility.

BIDEN: The president came before us in August and said to the Congress and the American people, look, we have to hold fast, this embargo is going to hold - it's going to take us six months to a year, we have to give it time. And then the day after the election, the president says...this isn't working, and we're only going to give it a couple more months - and so that we're ready to go to war, if, in fact, in a couple of months it hasn't worked to our satisfaction; we've got to now move 150,000 troops there.

WILL: Sen. Lugar, there seems to be a feeling on the part of many who support the president...that there's an arms control dimension to this. That is, even if Hussein leaves Kuwait..., if he retains his arsenal - chemical, biological, perhaps nuclear, conventional - that's not good enough because he'll still be looming over the desert. Do you think that is the Bush administration policy?

LUGAR: That has not at this point been articulated as such. Now, that is my view, that the nuclear and the chemical and even the leadership questions have to be addressed. I presume they would be in the negotiations following withdrawal.... And it seems to me very important we do, because it is not enough simply to restore where we were, just leave the Saudis, the Egyptians, the whole neighborhood very vulnerable. And without getting into a Middle East security situation, having a pretty good idea of how this is contained afterwards, then it seems to me that much of our efforts will have been in vain.

BIDEN: My problem with the president's policy is (a) we don't know for sure what his policy is, except he's deployed a great number of forces there that have a momentum in and of themselves that will drive us in one direction, but, too, if we want to go to the U.N., why doesn't the secretary of state go to the U.N., seek a resolution now saying that if in fact we have evidence of the development of nuclear weapons - which we are likely to have - that the Security Council authorizes, absent a change in policy by Saddam Hussein...the united force knocking them out - instead of now talking about seeking authorization to be able to use 450,000 forces in a ground war because we conclude that sanctions haven't worked yet?

And, secondly, we talk about what is going to happen in the aftermath of this.... How are we going to change the balance of forces in that area? Are we going to be there for the next two, five, ten, twenty years? We haven't thought those through.

GUEST: Secretary Baker.

BRINKLEY: So far as you able and willing to tell us, what happens now?

BAKER: I think it's important that we go about the business of laying the foundation for maintaining the option of the use of force. The president has said from the beginning of this crisis that he wants to see it solved peacefully and politically and diplomatically.... At the same time, you cannot rule out the option of force because we see here a very obstinate attitude on the part of Iraq.... We think it's important that you lay an appropriate foundation for it, both militarily and politically. The military foundation has been laid and is being laid by the dispatch of a large multinational force to Saudi Arabia.... And the political foundation is being laid by consultations that we are having with other members of the coalition respecting next steps perhaps, in the U.N., but, in any event, next steps.

WILL: The alternative to the use of force is for the sanctions to work. Now...if ever they were to work, it would seem as though this case with an isolated nation with near unanimity in the world would make them work. However, they're supposed to take time.... How long are you prepared to wait for the sanctions to work?

BAKER: I don't think you can come up with a finite figure. I think it is fair to say that if you were ever going to have sanctions work, this would be, I think, a particularly good case because, technically, these sanctions are being enforced well.... But we have no assurance whatsoever that those sanctions will result in...getting Iraq out of Kuwait, restoring the legitimate government and so forth. So, yes, we should give sanctions time to work. We've already given three-and-a-half months.... And, yes, we should give them some additional time. And I don't think that the president or anybody else is arguing anything to the contrary. But it's very hard to put a finite amount of time on that....

WILL: There are those outside the administration - and perhaps some within - who add another goal, not stipulated by the U.N., and that is...that we dare not dismantle Operation Desert Shield without drastically reducing Saddam Hussein's arsenal of conventional, biological, chemical and, to the extent that he's made progress on it, nuclear weapons. Is that a part of the American plan?

BAKER: It's not a goal or an objective. It's not among the four goals and objectives that the president has stated. But it is a valid concern.... If...Saddam Hussein woke up one morning and decided to pull out of Kuwait, and he pulled out of Kuwait but sat there with his disproportionately powerful military machine and his weapons of mass destruction, clearly, I think, the world, the international community should be concerned about that, and we would have to give serious consideration to how we approach that problem and what we do about it, and whether we would have some sort of a very intrusive, non-proliferation regime, or whether we would want to maintain, frankly, the sanctions as far as they related to arms shipments and that sort of thing.

ROBERTS: There seems to be a political problem inside this country. The polls...show erosion of support for the president's policy, a concern that there be a special session of Congress or congressional approval this week - and a lot of concern, at least showing up in the polls, of people not really understanding what it is we're doing there. And this week, you said..., "To bring it down to the average American citizen, let me say that means jobs." Are we there to protect American jobs?

BAKER: In part, I think we are. And you should look at the rest of that interview because I also said that we were there to defend a principle that we Americans believe in very, very strongly, I think, and that is that unprovoked aggression should not, cannot, in fact, be allowed to succeed.... We are facing the first real crisis of the post-Cold War era here, and we really should not repeat the mistakes of the past. We have an opportunity...to construct a new international order, and it's going to be largely determined by how we respond to this crisis.

ROBERTS: Why do you think the American people are so confused about it? Why do you think that people are less sure about what we're doing there than they were when we first went?

BAKER: Because I think there's always a strong outpouring of support for any American president that commits the armed forces of the United States, and that over time that begins to diminish if it is not followed up by action. I think that is a natural phenomena. [But] I was very pleased to see here just within the last 24 hours where Speaker Foley said he doesn't see the congressional support for the president drop, diminishing dramatically following the consultations we had here three or four days ago.

BRINKLEY: There are some striking developments in the Soviet Union. Mr. Gorbachev seems to be struggling to survive.... Are we going to send them food, money?

BAKER: We haven't been asked to send them food or money.... I think if there were a request for humanitarian assistance or humanitarian relief, I happen to think that the president would be sympathetic to that request....

ROBERTS: In briefings with members of Congress, some of them came away disturbed by what seemed to them to be use of the sense of provocation. We have today operation Imminent Thunder going on, and Saddam Hussein has termed that a provocation. Are we looking to provoke military action there?

BAKER: No, we are not looking to provoke military action, but the question of provocation is an extremely important question.... Who knows what provocation might exist? We do not have a crystal ball that tells us today what Saddam Hussein might do to the hundreds of American citizens that are being used as human shields in Iraq, or who are in hiding or being starved in our embassy in Kuwait City.

DISCUSSION SEGMENT:

(William Safire joins the panel.)

SAFIRE: I think you're going to have to go to war. I think the sanctions are just a delaying factor. I think the secretary of state on today's program said something newsworthy, he introduced a new element to the final arrangement, which was highly-intrusive arms control. You cannot let this mad dictator come away with nuclear weapons.

WILL: I don't believe the U.S. should be policing the arsenals of dictators.... It seems to me the best thing that could come out of this crisis is a proof, one way or another, whether sanctions, in the best of all possible circumstances, will work. I think they will work if allowed to run, and if they are aborted because of the religious or fanatic calendar in the Middle East, it will be fair to say they were not really tried, and impatience cost a lot of lives.

ROBERTS: This is a situation where it really is possible for sanctions to work. And the reports that have been coming back to Capitol Hill have been that they are working....

MEET THE PRESS

MODERATOR: Garrick Utley. PANEL: Fred Francis & Al Hunt.
GUEST: Secretary Cheney.

UTLEY: Let's turn now to questions of whether [the policy] has been adequately defined. President Bush, in an article he wrote for Newsweek...said something which seems to change the definition. He said, "Iraq can never again be in a position to threaten the survival of its neighbors or our vital interests." That seems to go far beyond just defending Saudi Arabia or getting the Iraqis out of Kuwait. It means we want to put Iraq in a straitjacket - or some people might say even get rid of Saddam Hussein.

CHENEY: No, I think we've been very clear on what our purposes are; and I think the president has been again in this instance. The concern, obviously, is to stop Saddam Hussein. This is a man who has invaded twice neighboring countries, built a huge army, acquired ballistic missiles, chemical weapons, is working on nuclear weapons. And I think the president's statement in Newsweek is a very clear articulation of the policy that we don't want Saddam Hussein in a position to continue his aggression.

FRANCIS: You've put 400 to 430 thousand troops there in the Gulf, that you can't sustain for that long, so you have to use them. And that's the message you're sending? Is that the message you want to send?

CHENEY: The message that's being sent is very clear - the president has been very clear on it - and that is that the best way to ensure that Saddam Hussein accepts the peaceful alternative and withdraws from Kuwait and complies with U.N. resolutions is for him to know that the alternative is the possible use of military force against him. If, in fact, we have to go to war...then I want everything I can get there. I think it's best captured by the father of a young Marine who spoke to me recently and who's stationed in the desert, and asked me to thank the president for the fact that, if, in fact, we do get into conflict, that we've got absolutely everything there we could conceivably use. We do not believe in gradual escalation; we don't believe in sending an insufficient force. It seems to me we've got an obligation to make certain that there's no question about what the outcome will be should hostilities result.

FRANCIS: Why not give the sanctions another six months, another year, to see if they work?

CHENEY: We are currently operating on the basis of relying on the sanctions; we're enforcing the sanctions. The sanctions will continue to have time to work. But we think that the best way to guarantee that Saddam Hussein ultimately does withdraw is if he knows the alternative is the possibility that military force could be used against him.

HUNT: If he were to withdraw and keep one of those islands and one of the oil fields and release all the hostages and otherwise withdraw, would that be acceptable?

CHENEY: No.... If you allow him to keep part of Kuwait; you're saying a little bit of aggression is okay; go ahead and conquer your neighbor, and you can keep 20 percent or 30 percent or 40 percent. Either we're operating on the basis...that aggression doesn't pay, operating on the basis that we want to stop Saddam Hussein before he gets nuclear weapons and goes any farther, or we aren't. You do not compromise on that basic fundamental principle of letting him keep part of Kuwait.

UTLEY: Are sanctions working? Are they biting?

CHENEY: Hard to tell. We are fairly confident at this point that we've shut down most of the international commerce. We know, for example, that he has great difficulty exporting any oil. About all he can do is move some oil by truck to Jordan. What we don't know is what the impact of the sanctions will be inside. Are they sufficient to force him to change his policy? Are they sufficient to force him to withdraw?

FRANCIS: ...The American people just aren't getting enough answers [regarding possible casualty figures].... Any time a general, your generals, draw up contingency plans for whatever military operation, along with those contingency plans they draw up casualty figures - possible casualty figures. Why won't you tell the American public what's at stake here in the way of American lives?

CHENEY: I think, first of all, that I've been very direct - the possibility that if conflict did result, it could be very costly. We've not tried to mislead anybody on that point. Secondly, you cannot come up with a realistic casualty estimate until you know what the scenario might be. Nobody at this point can specify how that scenario might in fact unfold. We've tried to be honest and say what we know; and, if we don't know, then we've stated that very precisely. I think to give casualty estimates at this stage when we hope to be able to resolve this peacefully would be totally inappropriate.

FRANCIS: Let me just trot out one scenario: You're moving a force that most military experts...believe can defeat the Iraqi army. Iraq knows that, too.... Do you not put Saddam Hussein in a use-it-or-lose-it situation where he has to use his force to survive?

CHENEY: We put him in a position where the best option for him is to comply with the U.N. Security Council resolutions, to withdraw his forces from Kuwait, to give up his illegal aggression, and to crawl back to Baghdad - basically on the basis that there's no other option for him to take.

UTLEY: Let's turn to this country, the mood here and in Congress.... Congress is coming back during their break, sitting all 535 members or so of the two houses and saying let's debate it and let's vote on this, let's get Congress on record - would that be helpful to you?

CHENEY: I'm not sure it would.... I'm not sure Congress is capable - nor are a lot of members eager, because I've talked with several of them - eager to have that kind of debate at this point.... It's a concern in part that kind of debate would undermine our purposes in the Gulf in the sense that, if you get too much of that going, that it will simply give Saddam Hussein comfort, and he will not come into compliance with the U.N. Security Council resolutions because he'll perceive that there's a possibility that the U.S. might, in fact, not continue to remain firm.

FRANCIS: Would [the multinational force] only attack Iraq if Saudi Arabia is at stake? Or would they also respond to a provocation by the Iraqis against Israel?

CHENEY: I think that it's important not to specify exactly how we might respond to a provocation. But I think that it's clear that the president would have a wide range of options available to him to respond to any development that might involve Saddam Hussein attacking the nations in the region.

UTLEY: Turning to Iraq, what's happening there behind the curtain of Saddam Hussein. There have been reports that he is working feverishly on nuclear weapons capability. Do you have any indication or any worries that he might be developing a nuclear capability? ...Is this a factor in your plans, then, that he might have this at some point?

CHENEY: Yes, I think it has to be weighed in the overall scheme of things in terms of deciding how we deal with the situation. And I think the fact that he is trying very hard to acquire nuclear weapons, the fact that the situation today would be far more perilous than it is if he had nuclear weapons, is something we have to keep in mind.

DISCUSSION SEGMENT:

UTLEY: A lot of talk about the administration's signals, the messages it's sent. Of course, it's sending various messages to various people, isn't it, and that's a problem?

HUNT: Sure, it is.... No one articulates this policy better than Dick Cheney, but I think the president and Jim Baker have not done nearly as well. I think they are losing political and public support daily; and they'd better do something to stem that erosion, or they're in real trouble.

FACE THE NATION

MODERATOR: Lesley Stahl. GUESTS: Rep. Gephardt, Coalition to Stop U.S. Intervention in the Middle East founder Ramsey Clark, Center for Security Policy Director Frank Gaffney.

GUEST: Rep. Gephardt:

STAHL: The debate now between the White House and, particularly, Democrats in Congress, seems to be over whether we should wait for the sanctions to work or not. But has the president already made the decision not to wait by sending such a huge force into Saudi Arabia and putting them on an offensive footing?

GEPHARDT: I don't think so. I think, first of all, there's tremendous support in the Congress and the country for what the president has done up until now.... We have applauded the president's coalition strategy, bringing all the countries together to stand up against Saddam Hussein. I think a large number in the Congress are not for an offensive action. And we've said that to the president last week in the consultation meeting, and I think he will continue to hear that from the Congress. Finally, there's not going to be an offensive action in our view without the Congress agreeing, without the American people agreeing. And so we're going to demand that if there's a real change in the policy, that he come to the Congress.

STAHL: By sending such a huge number of people over there, by stopping the rotation policy, isn't he in effect saying if Saddam doesn't withdraw, we have to attack? He can't leave that number of people out in the desert for any length of time. He's basically saying, I've decided we can't wait 18 months or even a year, or maybe even six months.

GEPHARDT: First of all, he said that he has not decided to use offensive force. He made that definitive statement.... Second, he said the rotation question, either he or the secretary of defense or Secretary Baker, said that question was still open. And I assume that it is still open. Third, I think, again, the Congress has to take an action, even if the U.N. has acted, even if the president has decided to take an offensive action, the Congress is going to have to consider and decide this.

STAHL: If you have 400,000 troops out on the desert and Saddam doesn't withdraw, how long do you think we can keep them out on the desert?

GEPHARDT: First of all, the president has, I think, made the point that having more people there adds to the bite of the sanctions. I accept that. That may be true. Second, I think he can keep a lot of people there for a long time. I would prefer ...that there be rotation. A third point I'd like to make is that, why don't we have more allies involved? Why aren't the Brits - if we're doubling forces, why can't the British and the French - and even the Germans and the Japanese - send more troops to supplant some of our troops that are there?

STAHL: Do you have an impression that we are running around the world cajoling, even coercing other nations to stay in this coalition, even paying other nations to stay in this coalition, and that it is the United States, almost alone, being the engine to keep this going...?

GEPHARDT: Understand, this is the largest coalition in my memory that's ever been put together to stop anything in the world.... Sure, it takes leadership. And yes, we're the leader.... And let me tell you something: [sanctions] will work. They import 70 percent of their food. In the next six months it's really going to bite. I think in six months he won't be able to have his air force take off because he's not going to have the military parts that he needs. Now is not the time to spit the bit out; now is the time to keep pushing to hold this thing together that's so painstakingly being put together.... The sanctions policy...has gained the support of a majority of the Congress. It's gained the support of all of these nations in the United Nations. Why would you want now, as it's working, holding all of that support together, to move to a policy that blows that consensus apart? And I think when the president really looks at this, he'll decide that staying the course, being patient, is the best thing to do.

STAHL: Saddam Hussein wants direct negotiations with the U.S. Do you think that that's an option we should pursue?

GEPHARDT: No. This is not America against Saddam Hussein. This is the entire world.... So if there's negotiations, then it should be the U.N. representing the entire world with Saddam Hussein. Of course...he wants it to look like it's us against him, us against the Arab world. That's not the case at all....

GUESTS: Ramsey Clark & Frank Gaffney.

STAHL: Mr. Clark, what do you say to people who complain that when you went to Iraq, you were giving...aid and comfort to the enemy?

CLARK: Basically, if you're for peace, I think you're for what I did; if you're for war, you're against what I did. We have an imperial presidency - George IV. We have a paralyzed Congress. With all due respect, we have a jingoistic press. If we want peace, the American people are going to have to stand up. And I think my trip was helpful. I had to tell Saddam Hussein - and it wasn't a threat - that he ought to remember that Hiroshima happened. I also told him that war would be absolutely disastrous for everyone, and he agreed. I told him that he ought to release all the hostages now - it creates hatred, and hatred leads to war.

STAHL: Frank Gaffney, what's wrong with sending people to talk to Saddam Hussein to explain to him what the threat really is and what it would mean to his country?

GAFFNEY: I think, as Ramsey Clark's opening comment suggests, the problem is that many of them don't seem to understand the problem. My own view is that the issue isn't a decision between war and peace...but rather it's a question of when will the war take place. You have a convergence in Iraq today of three critical and I think very dangerous phenomena: Saddam Hussein's megalomaniacal ambition; the absence internally in his country of any check on that ambition, thanks to his despotic, tyrannical control; and, third, of course, the presence of a considerable arsenal with which he is able to undertake his ambitions - and to exercise particularly in the future weapons of mass destruction that cannot be countered by anybody in the region - and I'm afraid can only ultimately be dealt with effectively by the U.S. In those circumstances, I believe, we're looking at conflict - later if not sooner. And my own view is, unquestionably, conflict sooner is to be preferred.

STAHL: Ramsey Clark, do you not see any value in sending troops in a defensive posture to check further aggression, as the president did in Saudi Arabia?

CLARK: President Bush promised us on August the 8th that our troops were wholly defensive; and now he's about to declare war.... I thought it was wrong to send them there because I thought the Arab states have to solve the problems.... If we had given them a chance, I think they could have resolved them.

If the president wants to be a peacemaker and go down in history as a great president, he will say, let's get to the conference table now, let's settle all of these problems [meaning the occupied territories & Lebanon]. And President Bush could provide leadership - not by sending this huge American force. How many Americans is he willing to sacrifice? Ten thousand? Twenty-five thousand? Fifty thousand? How many Arabs is he willing to kill? Fifty thousand? A hundred thousand? Half a million? We need peace; and he can provide some leadership for peace, if he will. All he does is talk about Hitler. He talks about a job corps or jobs program or something. And he's leading us towards war. It is not inevitable. All he has to do is say no.

GAFFNEY: Peace would have perhaps been achieved had we stayed out. It would have been a peace that was imposed by Saddam Hussein in Saudi Arabia, in the Emirates, in Oman and elsewhere. I can't conceive of a situation in which the president, the Congress, the people of the U.S., would have tolerated that situation. What we would have discovered, however, that it was infinitely more difficult, vastly more expensive and, ultimately, far more devastating to try to rectify that situation than it will be trying to contain the problem that exists today. And I just would offer that simply liberating Kuwait will not rectify the situation. I'm delighted that apparently President Bush in a letter that I gather will be on the streets today in Newsweek has indicated that he recognizes that simply liberating Kuwait is not the solution to the long-term security problems in that region.



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Public Laws continued...

1990)

•Commit to the private sector the responsibility for support of the Civic Achievement Award Program in Honor of the Office of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and for other purposes

H J Res 587=PL 101-483 (October 30, 1990)

•Provide for the restoration of fed recognition of the Ponca Tribe of Nebraska

S 1747=PL 101-484 (October 31, 1990)

•Establish the Weir Farm National Historic Site in the state of Conn

S 2059=PL 101-485 (October 31, 1990)

•Settle certain claims of the Zuni Indian Tribe, and for other purposes

S 2203=PL 101-486 (October 31, 1990)

•Designate the planned Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center in Honolulu, Hawaii, as the "Spark M Matsunaga Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center"

S 3032=PL 101-487 (October 31, 1990)

•Designate the Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center in Charleston, South Carolina, and the "Ralph H Johnson Department of Veterans Affairs Medical

Center"

S 3216=PL 101-488 (October 31, 1990)

•Designate November 6, 1990, as "National Philanthropy Day"

S J Res 293=PL 101-489 (October 31, 1990)

•Designate November 11 through November 17, 1990, as "National Women Veterans Recognition Week"

S J Res 307=PL 101-490 (October 31, 1990)

•Designate June 3, 1990, as "Week of the National Observance of the 50th Anniversary of World War II"

S J Res 324=PL 101-491 (October 31, 1990)

•Designate September of 1991 as "National Rice Month"

S J Res 353=PL 101-492 (October 31, 1990)

•Amend title 39, US Code, to make non-mailable any unsolicited sample of a drug or other hazardous household substance which does not meet child-resistant packaging requirements

HR 5209=PL 101-493 (October 31, 1990)

•Provide for the temporary extension of the certain laws relating to housing and community development

HR 5933=PL 101-494 (October 31, 1990)

Arms continued...**with Growers**

September 24, 1990. HRD-90-144

•Low-Income Home Energy Assistance: A Program Overview

October 23, 1990. HRD-91-1BR

•Infant Formula: Cost Containment and Competitiveness in the WIC Program

September 27, 1990. HRD-90-122

National Security and International Affairs**•US-NATO Burden Sharing: Allies' Contributions to Common Defense During the 1980's**

October 23, 1990. NSIAD-91-32

•Foreign Assistance: AID Can Improve Management of Overseas Contracting

October 5, 1990. NSIAD-91-31

Office of the Comptroller General**•The Budget Deficit: Appendixes on Outlook, Implications, and Choices**

September 28, 1990. OCG-90-5A

Resources, Community and Economic Development**•Natural Gas: Opportunities for Federal Cost Savings Through Competitive Purchases**

October 23, 1990. RCED-91-35

•Environmental Protection: Bibliography of GAO Documents, August 1988-April 1990

September 1990. RCED-90-228

PUBLIC LAWS**•Provide permanent authority for the US Supreme Court Police**

HR 4757=PL 101-462 (October 25, 1990)

•Designate the week of October 22 through October 28, 1990, as "Eating Disorders Awareness Week"

H J Res 214=PL 101-463 (October 25, 1990)

•Designate October 13 through 20, 1990 as "American Textile Industry Bicentennial Week"

H J Res 518=PL 101-464 (October 25, 1990)

•Designate October 27, 1990 as "World Population Awareness Week"

S J Res 158=PL 101-465 (October 25, 1990)

•Waive certain enrollment requirements with respect to any reconciliation bill, appropriations bill, or continuing resolution for the remainder of the One Hundred First Congress

H J Res 682=PL 101-466 (October 27, 1990)

•Make further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1991

H J Res 687=PL 101-467 (October 28, 1990)

•Designate the period commencing February 17, 1991, and ending February 23, 1991, as "National Visiting Nurse Association Week"

S J Res 270=PL 101-468 (October 30,

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1990)

•Designate November 11 through 17, 1990, as "Geography Awareness Week"

S J Res 323=PL 101-469 (October 30, 1990)

•Designate April 7 through 13, 1991, as "National County Government Week"

S J Res 347=PL 101-470 (October 30, 1990)

•Designate the Month of May 1991, as "National Trauma Awareness Month"

S J Res 351=PL 101-471 (October 30, 1990)

•Designate the period commencing on November 18, 1990, and ending on November 24, 1990, as "National Adoption Week"

S J Res 362=PL 101-472 (October 30, 1990)

•Designate March 30, 1991, as "National Doctors Day"

S J Res 366=PL 101-473 (October 30, 1990)

•Establish a comprehensive personnel system for employees of the Administrative Office of the US court

HR 4174=PL 101-474 (October 30, 1990)

•Amend section 28(w) of the Mineral Leasing Act

HR 5579=PL 101-475 (October 30, 1990)

•Reauthorize the Education of the Handicapped Act

S 1824=PL 101-476 (October 30, 1990)

•Reauthorize the Tribally Controlled Community College Assistance Act of 1978 and the Navajo Community College Act

S 2167=PL 101-477 (October 30, 1990)

•Amend the act incorporating the American Legion as to redefine eligibility for membership therein

S 3091=PL 101-478 (October 30, 1990)

•Allow a certain parcel of land in Rockingham County, Va, to be used for a child care center

HR 3888=PL 101-479 (October 30, 1990)

•Amend the act entitled "An act to incorporate the American University," approved February 24, 1893, to clarify the relationship between the board of trustees of the American University and the general board of Higher education and Ministry of the United Methodist Church

HR 5749=PL 101-480 (October 30, 1990)

•Designate April 16, 1990 as "National Sarcoidosis Awareness Day"

H J Res 519=PL 101-481 (October 30, 1990)

•Acknowledge the sacrifices that military families have made on behalf of the nation and designating November 19, 1990, as "National Military Families Recognition Day"

H J Res 566=PL 101-482 (October 30,

House continued...

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HEARINGS

- Energy Production and Conservation Act of 1990 (S 2923)
Energy Regulation and Conservation Subcommittee. August 2, 1990.
GPO Stock No. 552-070-09263-3
Price: \$12.00

FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

HEARINGS

- The Refugee Dilemma in Europe and Asia and the United States' Response
International Operations Subcommittee. June 20, 1990.
GPO Stock No. 552-070-09261-7
Price: \$3.25
- The National Endowment for Democracy and Their Core Grantees
International Operations Subcommittee. July 19, 1990.
GPO Stock No. 552-070-09259-5
Price: \$2.75

PRINT

- International Drug Money Laundering: Issues and Options for Congress
Full Committee. October, 1990.
GPO Stock No. 552-070-09238-2
Price: \$2.00

MERCHANT MARINE & FISHERIES COMMITTEE

HEARINGS

- Miscellaneous Coast Guard Matters (HR 2800 & 4491)
Coast Guard and Navigation Subcommittee. July 11, 1990. Serial No. 101-107.
GPO Stock No. 552-070-09249-8
Price: \$2.00
- False Distress Calls (HR 4632)
Coast Guard and Navigation Subcommittee. July 23, 1990 in Woods Hole, Mass. Serial No. 101-109.
GPO Stock No. 552-070-09247-1
Price: \$2.00

POST OFFICE & CIVIL SERVICE COMMITTEE

HEARINGS

- Portability of Benefits for Nonappropriated Fund Employees (HR 3139)
Compensation and Employee Benefits Subcommittee. May 23, 1990. Serial No. 101-52.

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Price: \$1.50

- Drug and Household Substance Mailing Act of 1990 (HR 5209)
Postal Operations and Services Subcommittee. July 26, 1990. Serial No. 101-60.
GPO Stock No. 552-070-09241-2
Price: \$1.25

SMALL BUSINESS COMMITTEE

HEARINGS

- Tourism as a Tool for Rural Development
Procurement, Tourism, and Rural Development Subcommittee. June 30, 1990 in Independence, Mo. Serial No. 101-70.
GPO Stock No. 552-070-09260-9
Price: \$3.00

VETERANS' AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

HEARINGS

- Provision of Extended Care to Veterans in Florida by the DVA
Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee. June 16, 1990. Serial No. 101-51.
GPO Stock No. 552-070-09254-4
Price: \$2.50

WAYS & MEANS COMMITTEE

HEARINGS

- Government-Sponsored Enterprises (Volume II)
Oversight Subcommittee. May 14, 1990. Serial No. 101-112.
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Price: \$1.75

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Full Committee. October 15, 1990. Serial No. 101-37.
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Full Committee & Energy and Commerce Committee & Senate Finance Committee. November 1, 1990. Serial No. 101-38.
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- Management Practices of the United States Government Printing Office
Full Committee. July 19, 1990.
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General Accounting Office
Washington D.C. 20548

Accounting and Financial Management

- Financial Audit: Civic Achievement Award Program Financial Statements for September 30, 1989 and 1988
September 27, 1990. AFMD-90-102

General Government

- Agent Orange Studies: Poor Contracting Practices at Centers for Disease Control Increased Costs
September 28, 1990. GGD-90-122BR
- Government Shutdown: Data on Effects of 1990 Columbus Day Weekend Funding Lapse
October 19, 1990. GGD-91-17FS

Human Resources

- Legal Services: Grantee Attorney's Handling of Migrant Farmworker Disputes

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Tuesday, November 20, 1990

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HEARINGS

- **Institute for Defense Analysis Study of V-22 Osprey, Fiscal Year 1991**
Full Committee.
GPO Stock No. 552-070-09258-7
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HEARINGS

- **Branko Terzic Nomination**
Full Committee. September 28, 1990.
GPO Stock No. 552-070-09242-1
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HEARINGS

- **Guarantees of Retirement Annuities**
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Full Committee. July 24, 1990.
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HEARINGS

- **Planning for Your Golden Years**
Full Committee. July 28, 1990 in Daytona Beach, Fla. Serial No. 101-774.
GPO Stock No. 552-070-09253-6
Price: \$2.25

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HEARINGS

- **National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991 — H.R. 4739 and Oversight of Previously Authorized Programs**
Full Committee. March 20, 1990. Serial No. 101-54.
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Environmental Restoration Panel. March 21, 1990. Serial No. 101-70.
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Price: \$2.75

BANKING, FINANCE & URBAN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

HEARINGS

- **H.R. 1699 and H.R. 2575**
Consumer Affairs and Coinage Subcommittee. June 27, 1990. Serial No. 101-142.
GPO Stock No. 552-070-09243-9
Price: \$1.25
- **Problems Confronting U.S. Banks Attempting to Implement Global Strategy**
Financial Institutions Supervision, Regulation and Insurance Subcommittee & International Competitiveness of U.S. Financial Institutions Task Force. May 8, 1990. Serial No. 101-116.

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Price: \$2.00

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- **Cranial Deformities: Giving Our Kids a Fighting Chance**
Human Resources Task Force. September 18, 1990. Serial No. 5-11.
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Employment Opportunities Subcommittee. June 4, 1990 in Vernon, Calif. Serial No. 101-116.
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- **Joint Oversight Hearing on the Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Complaint Process**
Employment Opportunities Subcommittee & Civil Service Subcommittee of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee. August 1, 1990. Serial No. 101-117.
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Price: \$2.25
- **Hearing on the Boxing Fair Labor Standards Act**
Labor Standards Subcommittee. August 14, 1990. Serial No. 101-114.
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Postsecondary Education Subcommittee. April 21, 1990 in Pablo, Mont. Serial No. 101-113.
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Appropriations continued...

Conf rpt adopted by House: Oct 27
 Conf rpt adopted by Senate: Oct 27
 Signed by the president: Nov 5 (PL 101-513)

INTERIOR

House: 225-3081; Senate: 224-7233

Bill No: HR 5769
 House subcmte hearings completed: May 23
 House subcmte markup completed: July 24
 House full cmte report filed: Oct 2 (H Rpt 101-789)
 Senate subcmte hearings completed: June 12
 Senate subcmte markup completed: Oct 16
 Senate full cmte rpt filed: Oct 16 (S Rpt 101-534)
 Passed House: Oct 15
 Passed Senate: Oct 24
 Conf rpt filed: Oct 27 (H Rpt 101-971)
 Conf rpt adopted by House: Oct 27
 Conf rpt adopted by Senate: Oct 27
 Signed by the president: Nov 5 (PL 101-512)

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 (H Rpt 101-591)
 Senate subcmte hearings completed: June 27
 Senate subcmte markup completed: September 12
 Senate full cmte report filed: Oct 10 (S Rpt 101-516)
 Passed House: July 19
 Passed Senate: Oct 12
 Conf report filed: Oct 20 (H Rpt 101-908)
 Conf rpt adopted by House: Oct 22
 Conf rpt adopted by Senate: Oct 25
 Congress cleared: Oct 27
 Signed by the president: Nov 5 (PL 101-517)

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 (S 3207): Oct 16 (S Rpt 101-533)
 Senate full cmte rpt filed (HR 5399): Oct 24
 Passed House: Oct 21
 Passed Senate: Oct 25
 Conf rpt filed: Oct 27 (H Rpt 101-965)
 Conf rpt adopted by House: Oct 27
 Conf rpt adopted by Senate: Oct 27
 Signed by the president: Nov 5 (PL 101-520)

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
 Passed Senate: Oct 1
 Conf rpt filed: Oct 16 (H Rpt 101-888)
 Conf rpt adopted by House: Oct 19
 Conf rpt adopted by Senate: Oct 27
 Signed by the president: Nov 5 (PL 101-519)

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 rpt filed: July 27 (S Rpt 101-398)
 Passed House: July 12
 Passed Senate: Aug 4
 Conf rpt filed: Oct 16 (H Rpt 101-892)
 Conf rpt adopted by the House: Oct 19
 Conf rpt adopted by Senate: Oct 27
 Signed by the president: Nov 5 (PL 101-516)

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
 Passed Senate: September 11
 Conf report filed: Oct 20 (H Rpt 101-906)
 Conf rpt adopted by House: Oct 22
 Conf rpt adopted by Senate: Oct 23
 Signed by the president: Nov 5 (PL 101-509)

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 (H Rpt 101-556)
 Senate subcmte markup completed: September 13
 Senate full cmte reported: September 26 (S Rpt 101-474)
 Passed House: June 28
 Passed Senate: Oct 3
 Conf rpt filed: Oct 18 (H Rpt 101-900)
 Conf rpt adopted by House: Oct 20
 Conf rpt adopted by Senate: Oct 25
 Congress cleared: Oct 26
 Signed by the president: Nov 5 (PL 101-507)

Status of Appropriations

FY91 CONTINUING RESOLUTION 1

Bill No: H J Res 655
 House full cmte markup completed: September 25
 Passed House: September 30
 Passed Senate: September 30
 President signed: Oct 1 (PL 101-403)

Passed Senate: Oct 11
 Conf report filed: Oct 20 (H Rpt 101-909)
 Conf rpt adopted by House: Oct 23
 Conf rpt adopted by Senate: Oct 24
 Signed by the president: Nov 5 (PL 101-515)

FY91 CONTINUING RESOLUTION 2

Bill No: H J Res 660
 Passed House: Oct 5
 Passed Senate: Oct 5
 Vetoes: Oct 6
 House sustained veto: Oct 6

DEFENSE

House: 225-2847; Senate: 224-7255

Bill No: HR 5803
 House subcmte hearings completed: May 8
 House subcmte markup completed: September 27
 House full cmte markup completed: September 25
 (supplemental)
 House full cmte report filed: Oct 10 (H Rpt 101-822)
 Senate subcmte hearings completed: June 12
 Senate subcmte markup completed: Oct 10
 Senate full cmte report filed: Oct 11 (S Rpt 101-521)
 Passed House: Oct 12
 Passed Senate: Oct 15
 Conf rpt filed: Oct 24 (H Rpt 101-938)
 Conf rpt adopted by House: Oct 25
 Conf rpt adopted by Senate: Oct 26
 Signed by the president: Nov 5 (PL 101-511)

FY91 CONTINUING RESOLUTION 3

Bill No: H J Res 666
 Passed House: Oct 8
 Passed Senate: Oct 8
 President signed: Oct 9 (PL 101-412)

FY91 CONTINUING RESOLUTION 4

Bill No: H J Res 677
 Passed House: Oct 18
 Passed Senate: Oct 19
 President signed: Oct 19 (PL 101-444)

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 report filed: July 27 (S Rpt 101-397)
 Passed House: July 26
 Passed Senate: September 18
 Conf rpt filed: Oct 18 (H Rpt 101-897)
 Conf rpt rejected by House: Oct 20
 Second conf rpt filed: Oct 24 (H Rpt 101-935)
 Second conf rpt rejected by House: Oct 25
 Revised conf rpt cleared: Oct 26
 Signed by the president: Nov 5 (PL 101-518)

FY91 CONTINUING RESOLUTION 5

Bill No: H J Res 681
 Passed House: Oct 24
 Passed Senate: Oct 24
 President signed: Oct 25 (PL 101-461)

FY91 CONTINUING RESOLUTION 6

Bill No: H J Res 687
 Passed House: Oct 27
 Passed Senate: Oct 27
 President signed: Oct 28 (PL 101-467)

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
 Senate subcmte markup completed: September 11
 Senate full cmte report filed: September 19 (S Rpt 101-468)
 Passed House: July 18
 Passed Senate: September 25
 Conf report filed: Oct 20 (H Rpt 101-907)
 Conf rpt adopted by House: Oct 22
 Conf rpt adopted by Senate: Oct 22
 Signed by the president: Nov 5 (PL 101-506)

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
 Conf rpt filed: Oct 16 (H Rpt 101-889)
 Conf rpt adopted by House: Oct 19
 Conf rpt adopted by Senate: Oct 19
 Signed by the president: Nov 5 (PL 101-514)

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
 Senate subcmte markup completed: September 12
 Senate full cmte report filed: Oct 10 (S Rpt 101-515)
 Passed House: June 26

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)
 Senate subcmte markup completed: Oct 2
 Senate full cmte report filed: Oct 10 (S Rpt 101-519)
 Passed House: June 27
 Passed Senate: Oct 24
 Conf rpt filed: Oct 27 (H Rpt 101-968)

Other continued...

by Congressional Research Service specialists, Judy Schneider and Paul Rundquist.

See agenda for times, Bell Communications, 2101 L St NW, Suite 600, Nov 19, 26, 30 & Dec 3

Contact: Beth Singley at (202) 659-6540 or Lois Starkey at (202) 979-6620

Agenda:**SENATE**

Nov 19: 4pm-6pm

Nov 26: 4pm-6pm

CONFERENCE

Nov 30: 8:30am-10:30am

Dec 3: 4pm-6pm

Note: There is a charge for these seminars of \$30 each for members or \$80 for all three. The charge for non-members is \$50 each or \$140 for all three. For reservations send a check, made payable to WGR, to:

Beth Singley
Lipson, Whitten & Diamond
1725 DeSales St NW, Suite 800
Washington, DC 20036

Please indicate dates for each session you wish to attend.

FCC ISSUES

Telecommunications Task Force of Women in Government Relations will sponsor a breakfast meeting with Federal Communications Commission Commissioner Ervin Duggan, who will discuss highlights of activities at the FCC.

8am to 10am; Ramada Renaissance Hotel, 1143 New Hampshire Ave NW Nov 20

Contact: Julie Raffensperger at (202) 484-4884 or Deborah Rudolph at (202) 785-0017

Note: There is a charge for this event of \$15 for members and \$25 for non-members. For reservations send a check, made payable to WGR, to:

Julie Raffensperger
Dutko Associates
412 First St SE
Washington, DC 20003

Deadline is Nov 15

MEDICARE & MEDICAID

Women in Government Relations will sponsor a luncheon meeting to hear a discussion of the long-term and short-term goals for Medicaid and Medicare. The speaker will be Gail Wilensky, administrator of the Health Care Financing Administration.

Noon to 1:30pm, Washington Court Hotel on Capitol Hill, 525 New Jersey Ave NW Nov 20

Contact: Marcia Mabey at (703) 476-8060

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:

Marcia Mabey
TBCO
11490 Commercial Park Drive, Suite 200
Reston, Va 22091

TRADE WITH HUNGARY

Washington International Trade Association will sponsor a panel discussion on trade and investment opportunities in Hungary.

6pm, 3910 Shoemaker St NW Nov 27

Contact: (202) 293-4193

Participants: Peter Zwack - amb from Hungary to the U.S.; Istvan Mohacsi - counselor for economic affs, Embassy of Hungary

Note: There is a \$25 charge for this event. For reservations send a check to:

Washington Internatl Trade Assn
1990 L St NW
Suite 250
Washington, DC 20036

No phone reservations will be accepted.

TRADE WITH INDIA

Washington International Trade Association will sponsor a luncheon meeting with Ambassador off India Abid Husain who will discuss the current state of the Indian economy and U.S.-Indian trade relations.

Noon to 2pm, Royal Frontier, 1823 L St NW Nov 29

Contact: (202) 293-4193

Note: There is a charge for this event of \$25 for members and \$30 for non-members. For reservations send a check to:

Washington Internatl Trade Assn
1990 L St NW
Suite 250
Washington, DC 20036

No phone reservations will be accepted.

**HEALTH CARE ISSUES
IN 102nd CONGRESS**

Health Task Force of Women in Government Relations will sponsor a breakfast meeting to take an in-depth look at the 1990 elections. Discussion will focus on and how the outcome will affect health care issues in the 102nd Congress and what it might mean for the 1992 campaign.

8:30am 210 Cannon Bldg Dec 4

Contact: Robin Stomblor at (202) 337-2701

Note: There is a charge for this event of \$15 for members and \$25 for non-members. For reservations send a check, made payable to WGR, to:

Katherine Bannan
Hoffman LaRoche Inc
1300 I St NW
Suite 520W
Washington, DC 20005

UNDERSTANDING CONGRESS

Congressional Quarterly will sponsor a seminar on "Understanding Congress," a basic discussion of the fundamentals of how Congress works.

8:30am to 1pm, Washington Court Hotel on Capitol Hill, 525 New Jersey Ave NW Dec 10

Contact: (202) 887-8620

Note: There is a charge for this event of \$195. For information and reservations call Irene Cuffy at the number above. Outside the Washington, DC, metro area call toll-free 1-800-432-2250, ext 620.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGETING

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

8:30am to 1pm, Washington Court Hotel on Capitol Hill, 525 New Jersey Ave NW Dec 11

Contact: (202) 887-8620

Note: There is a charge for this event of \$225. For information and reservations call Irene Cuffy at the number above. Outside the Washington, DC, metro area call toll-free 1-800-432-2250, ext 620.

STATE GOVERNMENT RELATIONS

Congressional Quarterly in cooperation with Governing magazine and STATENET will sponsor a conference on "Strategies for State Government Relations: Capitalizing on the Changes Ahead."

9am to 4pm, Mayflower Hotel Dec 11

Contact: (202) 887-8620

Note: There is a charge for this event of \$325 (included lunch). For information and reservations call Irene Cuffy at the number above. Outside the Washington, DC, metro area call toll-free 1-800-432-2250, ext 620.

**WORKING WITH
CONGRESSIONAL STAFF**

Congressional Quarterly will sponsor a seminar on "Working with Congressional Staff."

8:30am to 1pm, Grand Hyatt Hotel, Dec 12

Contact: (202) 887-8620

Note: There is a charge for this event of \$225. For information and reservations call Irene Cuffy at the number above. Outside the Washington, DC, metro area call toll-free 1-800-432-2250, ext 620.

★ BUDGET BRIEFING

Congressional Quarterly will sponsor a special briefing on the new deficit-reduction package enacted by Congress as part of the budget reconciliation package.

9am to noon, Congressional Quarterly, 1414 22nd St NW Dec 13

Contact: (202) 887-8620

Note: There is a charge for this event of \$175. For information and reservations call Irene Cuffy at the number above. Outside the Washington, DC, metro area call toll-free 1-800-432-2250, ext 620.

RESEARCH WORKSHOP ON CONGRESS

Congressional Quarterly will sponsor a research workshop on Congress.

8:30am to 1pm, Congressional Quarterly, 1414 22nd St NW Dec 14

Contact: (202) 887-8620

Note: There is a charge for this event of \$195. For information and reservations call Irene Cuffy at the number above. Outside the Washington, DC, metro area call toll-free 1-800-432-2250, ext 620.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Administrative Conference of the United States will sponsor a seminar for congressional staff on administrative law. The seminar will cover the basic issues of administrative law and process as they pertain to Congress.

2pm to 4:45pm, Caucus Room, Cannon Bldg Jan 14

Contact: Susan Mack at (202) 254-7020.

Note: This event is restricted to congressional staff members only. There is no charge but reservations are required. Call the number listed above for more information.

Today

Senate Committees

■ ETHICS BUSINESS

Senate Select Ethics Committee

The full committee (Chmn Heflin, D-Ala) will continue open public hearings on pending ethics investigations of five Senators and their relationship to Charles H. Keating Jr., former operator of the California-based Lincoln Savings and Loan.

9:30am SH-216 Hart Bldg Nov19

House Committees

★ ABORTION PILL IMPORT BAN

House Small Business Committee

Regulation, Business Opportunities and Energy Subcommittee (Chmn Wyden, D-Ore) will hold a hearing on an abortion inducing pill known as RU 486. The hearing will focus on Food and Drug Administration regulations banning the importation of RU 486 into the United States.

10am 2359A Rayburn Bldg Nov 19

Witnesses scheduled:

PANEL: William Regelson - Medical College of Virginia; Kathryn Horwitz - Univ of Colorado; George Chrousos - Natl Inst of Child Health & Human Development; Lynette Neiman - Natl Inst of Child Health & Human Development

PANEL: Wanda Guesnier - private citizen; James Nelson - private citizen; Andrea Hecht - pres, Natl Cushing's Assn; Beverly Zakarian - pres, Cancer Patients Action Alliance; Helen Byrne - vpres, Cancer Patients Action Alliance; Myron Allukian, DDS - past pres, American Public Health Assn; rep of American Medical Assn

PANEL: Ronald Chesmore - assoc commr for regulatory affs, Food & Drug Admin (FDA); Solomon Sobel MD - dir, Div of Metabolism & Endocrine Drug Products, Ctr for Drug Evaluation & Research, FDA; Sandra Barnes - Ofc of Gen Counsel, FDA

FIELD HEARING

HEALTH CARE CRISIS

House Budget Committee

Human Resources Task Force (Rep Boxer, D-Calif) will hold a field hearing on the problems of cost and access to health care for children of color.

9am, Mark Taper Hall of Economics and Finance, Calif Museum of Science & Industry, 700 State St, Los Angeles, Calif Nov 19

Other Events

LEGISLATIVE PROCESS

Women in Government Relations will sponsor a seminar on the legislative process, focusing Senate procedures. Seminars will be conducted by Congressional Research Service

★ New listing

specialists Judy Schneider and Paul Rundquist.

4pm to 6pm, Bell Communications, 2101 L St NW, Suite 600, Nov 19

Contact: Beth Singley at (202) 659-6540 or Lois Starkey at (202) 979-6620

ECONOMIC INDICATORS AND REPORTS

No set time: Federal Reserve releases selected interest rates and assets and liabilities of commercial banks.

2:30pm: Agriculture Department releases weekly report on export inspections of grains and soybeans.

3pm: Agriculture Department releases the seven-state cattle on feed and wheat reports

Future Listings

Senate Armed Services

224-3871

★ PERSIAN GULF CRISIS

Senate Armed Services Committee (Chmn Nunn, D-Ga) will hold hearings on the current situation and outlook for action in the Persian Gulf region.

Time & room TBA Nov 27 & addl dates

Senate Foreign Relations

224-4651

★ PERSIAN GULF CRISIS

Senate Foreign Relations Committee (Chmn Pell, D-RI) will hold hearings on U.S. policy in the Persian Gulf region.

Time & room TBA date TBA

Note: The committee has not scheduled a specific time for the hearings. They will be scheduled in late November or early December, whenever Secretary of State James A. Baker III is available to testify.

House Banking, Finance & Urban Affairs

225-4247

★ ECONOMIC IMPACT OF PERSIAN GULF CRISIS

House Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee (Chmn Gonzalez, D-Texas) will hold a hearing on the economic impact of the U.S. involvement in the Persian Gulf area.

10am 2128 Rayburn Bldg Nov 27 & 28

RTC FUNDING

House Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee (Chmn Gonzalez, D-Texas) will hold hearing on additional funding for the Resolution Trust Corporation. The administration has projected that the RTC will need \$40 billion in fiscal 1991 to cover savings and loan losses.

Time TBA 2128 Rayburn Bldg Dec 5 & 6

House Education & Labor

225-4527

★ EDUCATION POLICY

Elementary, Secondary and Vocational Education Subcommittee (Chmn Hawkins, D-Calif) of House Education and Labor Committee will hold hearings on current issues in education policy.

9:30am & 2pm 2175 Rayburn Bldg Nov20

Agenda:

9:30am: role of business in education reform

2pm: implementation of the Hawkins-Stafford Amendments of 1988

House Public Works & Transportation

225-4472

★ INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS

Field Hearing

House Public Works and Transportation Committee (Chmn Anderson, D-Calif.) will hold a field hearing on the future of the nation's infrastructure needs.

2pm, Legislative Plaza, rooms 12 & 14, Charlotte & 6th Ave, Nashville, Tenn Dec 7

Other Events

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.

LEGISLATIVE PROCESS

Women in Government Relations will sponsor a series of seminars on the legislative process, focusing on House, Senate and conference procedures. Seminars will be conducted

■ Revised listing

Gingrich Winner, Recount Shows

House Minority Whip Newt Gingrich, R-Ga., retained his narrow victory over Democratic opponent David Worley after a recount of the votes in their race for Georgia's 6th District seat, a Gingrich aide said Friday. Last week's recount turned up roughly 20 more votes for the Republican incumbent, giving him a 975-vote edge over challenger David Worley.

The results are expected to be certified by Georgia election officials tomorrow.

Some other close races across the nation were still undecided nearly two weeks after the Nov. 6 elections.

- Rep. Jim Bates, D-Calif., fell a few hundred votes farther behind his Republican challenger after absentee votes were tabulated on Nov. 13. The congressman has requested a recanvass, which will take place on Wednesday, and has not conceded the race, an aide said. Before the absentee votes were counted, Bates trailed Randy "Duke" Cunningham by 982 votes.

- The recanvass requested by Republican Will T. Scott after his unsuccessful bid against Rep. Carl C. Perkins, D-Ky., had not been completed by Friday, a Perkins aide said.

- Arizona's gubernatorial race remained undecided as Democratic Gov. Rose Mofford called the Legislature into special session to decide the rules for a runoff election. Under a new state law, a gubernatorial candidate must win at least 50 percent of the vote or face a runoff.

Neither Republican Fife Symington nor Democrat Terry Goddard captured such a majority Nov. 6. However, the law does not specify how or when such an election should be held, and the Legislature must pass additional legislation to set an election. The runoff is expected to take place early next year. ■

Bush Vows to Veto 'Buy Indian' Bill

President Bush Friday said he will not sign a "Buy Indian" bill (S 321) that would give Native American companies an advantage in competition for some federal grants and contracts.

Bush said that while he supports the legislation's aim to ease unemployment on Indian reservations, he would veto the bill because it "is seriously flawed and would create more problems than it would solve."

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tour to the region — Bush is due to visit troops in Saudi Arabia during the week of Nov. 19 — and the United Nations takes up a resolution that may clarify the international position toward Iraq.

Democratic leaders, and some Republicans, strongly asserted that only Congress can declare war, increasing the prospect for a full debate when the lawmakers return to session in January.

Mitchell has been especially zealous in guarding what he sees as the rightful prerogatives as Congress. "If there is to be a war in the Persian Gulf or anywhere else," Mitchell has stated on several occasions, "it requires a formal act of Congress to commit to it."

Special Session Suggested

The idea of a special session was initially floated by Dole and Lugar for the purpose of providing the president with standing authorization for military action. But the plan was shelved when it became apparent that lawmakers, even administration supporters, were not yet prepared to take such a step.

Session Urged. "President Bush's escalation of the confrontation has put the country on a headlong course toward war," Kennedy warned.

"Silence by Congress now is an abdication of our constitutional responsibility and an acquiescence in war," he said last week in arguing for a special session.

And Arlen Specter, R-Pa., said outside a closed-door organizational meeting of Senate Republicans that Congress should reconvene soon in a special session devoted entirely to the Persian Gulf.

Opposition. But the call to reconvene did not resound everywhere. Some members last week sought to convince their colleagues that a reconvening would be unstrategic and untimely.

Administration supporter William S. Broomfield, Mich., the ranking minority member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, acknowledged that, "I am not sure it [a resolution authorizing military action] could pass right now."

Rep. Henry J. Hyde, R-Ill., another member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, said after meetings at the White House that the rush to reconvene was premature.

"A special session of Congress would be very counterproductive. We would be discussing and debating hypothetical scenarios when there is no imminence of war," he said.

And Rep. Les Aspin, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, said a session would not be needed unless it was made clear that force would be used between now and the convening of the 102nd Congress in January.

"A decision on a congressional ses-

sion should await" both the president's return from a Thanksgiving week visit to Saudi Arabia and action by the United Nations, ranking Armed Services Republican John W. Warner of Virginia said last week.

But Sen. Kennedy saw it the other way.

"If the president is willing to ask Saudi Arabia, the Soviet Union, and the United Nations for advance approval of military action, why is he unwilling to ask Congress too, as the Constitution requires?" Kennedy asked.

Democrats have cautioned the administration against using a less-than-bona fide provocation to justify military action. Asked if he was concerned that a Gulf of Tonkin-type incident could trigger a war while Congress was not in session, Chief Deputy Whip David E. Bonior, D-Mich., said "very much so."

Warned Aspin, "I would hope that the administration would have enough sense to understand that if there is a provocation, it's got to be real and not manufactured, and it's got to stand up to scrutiny." ■

CONGRESSIONAL MONITOR

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Senate Leadership Edges to the Right

Senators electing their party leaders for the 102nd Congress last week left the leadership lineup basically intact, but added a few more conservative voices to the top echelon.

The biggest battle occurred in the GOP camp between Republican Conference Chairman John H. Chafee, R.I., and Thad Cochran of Mississippi. Cochran won the spot by narrowly defeating Chafee 22-21. Cochran had been conference secretary since 1984.

With Chafee gone, the Republican leadership will lose its most liberal voice. As a result, the leadership will be in a better position to steer legislation along a clearly defined, conservative track.

Conservatives sought Chafee's ouster in part because he has strayed from the party line on key votes, most recently on the narrowly defeated motion to override the president's veto of civil rights legislation.

Not since 1982 when Richard G. Lugar of Indiana defeated Oregon's Bob Packwood, 29-25, for the chairmanship of the National Republican Senatorial Committee have Republicans ousted one of their leaders.

On the Democratic side, Wendell H. Ford, Ky., will replace the ailing Alan Cranston, Calif., as majority whip, giving the Democratic leadership a more conservative bent. Cranston bowed out of the race, citing health complications. Majority Leader George J. Mitchell, Maine, tapped Charles S. Robb, Va., to be chairman of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, a seat also sought by Richard H. Bryan, Nev.

Democrats

President Pro Tempore — Robert C. Byrd, W. Va.
 Majority Leader — George J. Mitchell, Maine
 Majority Whip — Wendell H. Ford, Ky.
 Conference Chairman — George J. Mitchell, Maine
 Conference Secretary — David Pryor, Ark.
 Policy Committee Chairman — George J. Mitchell, Maine
 Policy Committee Co-Chairman — Tom Daschle, S.D.
 Steering Committee Chairman — Daniel K. Inouye, Hawaii
 Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee Chairman — Charles S. Robb, Va.

Another conservative Republican, Don Nickles of Oklahoma, scored a victory in winning the Policy Committee chair. Nickles beat New Mexico's Pete V. Domenici, 23-20, after both tied on the first ballot. Nickles will replace William L. Armstrong, Colo., who is retiring.

In other Republican races Phil Gramm of Texas bested Mitch McConnell of Kentucky 27-16 for the chairmanship of the National Republican Senatorial Committee. Bob Kasten, Wis., was elected secretary of the Republican Conference over Christopher S. Bond, Mo., by a vote of 26-17.

Last week saw little action on committee assignments.

Steering Committee Chairman Daniel K. Inouye, D-Hawaii, will not draw up any committee lists for the Democrats until January.

Mississippi's Trent Lott, who is chairman of the GOP's Committee on Committees, began work on drawing up committee rosters last week but was held up in part because of demands on his time as a member of the Ethics Committee, which began extensive hearings on five senators last week.

Lott hopes to wrap up committee assignments by the first week of December, his aide said.

Another leadership change includes Martha Pope who will be installed as the Senate's sergeant at arms. Pope is currently the legislative director for Mitchell. Henry K. Giugni, who has held the position since 1987, is leaving to join a lobbying firm.

Here's the leadership lineup for the 102nd Congress:

Republicans

President — Dan Quayle

Minority Leader — Bob Dole, Kan.
 Assistant Minority Leader — Alan K. Simpson, Wyo.
 Conference Chairman — Thad Cochran, Miss.
 Conference Secretary — Bob Kasten, Wis.
 Policy Committee Chairman — Don Nickles, Okla.

Committee on Committees Chairman — Trent Lott, Miss.
 National Republican Senatorial Committee Chairman — Phil Gramm, Texas

KEATING from p. 1

through the senators' fund-raising aides to ask for favors from the senators. In one case, a DeConcini campaign finance aide was asked by Keating to get the senator to urge regulators to complete a bank audit of Lincoln and approve the sale of the thrift in 1989.

Although he did not suggest wrongdoing, Bennett said he would detail "many instances where acts and money were discussed at the same time and indeed hundreds of thousands of dollars in the case of Sen. Cranston were passed in an office in this building." In his defense, Cranston said that it was a common practice among lawmakers to have staff members who handle fund raising.

The senators were not the only participants who felt the heat. On several occasions Bennett was chided by panel

members for acting "too prosecutorial" and not being evenhanded. Panel member David Pryor, D-Ark., instructed Bennett to stop making conclusions on the evidence, adding, "I think that is our decision to make."

DeConcini also complained that Bennett was only mentioning facts that support his position. "Mr. Bennett conveniently forgets to put things in the record," he said. After the hearings, DeConcini told reporters that nobody believes "that this is a fair process."

During the Friday hearing, Cranston's attorney requested that panel member Jesse Helms, R-N.C., be barred from the case because of statements he had made about Cranston. During a campaign stint Helms said that Cranston was "the leading water carrier" for Keating.

Helms said that he made the statement after Cranston made an "enormous" donation to his senatorial opponent, Harvey Gantt. Chairman Heflin declined to recuse Helms from the case.

The public hearings resume today with DeConcini completing the opening statements by five senators. After DeConcini's statement, Bennett will begin presenting specific evidence and examining witnesses. The hearings will continue tomorrow before breaking for Thanksgiving. They are scheduled to resume Nov. 26 and continue every day until completion, which could be well into December.

One senator, Cranston, is not expected to attend many hearings. Cranston, who was recently found to have cancer, said that treatment would take up a great deal of his time during the next two months. ■

CONGRESSIONAL MONITOR



Monday, November 19, 1990

Volume 26, Number 174

No Special Session On Gulf, For Now

With President Bush announcing last week that he was committing more than 100,000 additional troops to the Persian Gulf, members of the officially adjourned 101st Congress showed signs of restlessness with what they viewed as the administration's shift to a more aggressive posture.

The week of Nov. 12 began with several members — including Senate Minority Leader Bob Dole, Kan., former Senate Foreign Relations Chairman Richard G. Lugar, R-Ind., and Democratic Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, Mass. — suggesting that Congress should reconvene to debate the nation's Persian Gulf policy.

The adjournment resolution of the 101st Congress included a special provision allowing the leadership to call Congress back into session if events in the Persian Gulf warrant it. Usually, only the president can call Congress back into session after it has adjourned.

But Bush, other administration officials and some members of Congress were able to convince restive members that such a special session would be premature. The week ended with congressional leaders agreeing to defer any talk of a full-blown special session.

Hearings Planned. Instead, several congressional panels will hold hearings on the matter in upcoming weeks.

Senate Majority Leader George J. Mitchell, Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Claiborne Pell, D-R.I., and Armed Services Committee Chairman Sam Nunn, D-Ga., announced last week that committee hearings will be held on the Persian Gulf within a few weeks.

So far, the Senate Armed Services panel has scheduled hearings for the week of Nov. 26.

Continued Unease. But the unease in Congress remained, and some members maintained that a special session may be needed later.

Dole said the president should not make a final decision about calling a special session until he returns from his own

See **SESSION** on p. 3

Note to Subscribers

Today's issue of the *Congressional Monitor* will be the last one you receive this month. Because of the Thanksgiving holiday, there will be no *Monitor* next week.

The next issue will be dated and delivered Monday, December 3.

Keating Case Focuses on Three

Before a packed room and millions of television viewers, the Senate Ethics Committee last week began monthlong public hearings on the so-called Keating Five case.

The panel is probing whether five senators — Republican John McCain, Ariz., and Democrats Alan Cranston, Calif.; Donald W. Riegle Jr., Mich.; Dennis DeConcini, Ariz.; and John Glenn, Ohio — violated Senate rules when they intervened with thrift regulators on behalf of savings and loan operator Charles H. Keating Jr.

The key question the panel must answer is: Was there a connection between the \$1.3 million in contributions made by Keating and his associates to the senators and their efforts to assist Keating?

The drama began last Thursday when special outside counsel Robert S. Bennett laid out the charges against the senators. Bennett spent several hours reviewing the practice of constituent service by lawmakers and explaining to panel members what constitutes proper and improper help to a constituent.

In detailing his case, Bennett essentially suggested that the probe against McCain and Glenn be discontinued. But Bennett said there was considerable evidence that Riegle, DeConcini and Cranston had broken Senate rules.

Both McCain and Glenn predicted they would be cleared of charges. McCain said he felt "totally exonerated" by Bennett's findings. Glenn said he felt good about his chances but said, "Nobody is through this until there is a vote of the committee."

For the other three senators, the tone of the first two days of hearings signaled that the probe could be contentious and politically damaging.

Ethics panel Chairman Howell Heflin's opening statement pointed to the public outrage over the savings and loan crisis. The Alabama Democrat told the five senators that "citizens apparently

believe that your services were bought by Charles Keating, that you were bribed, that you sold your office, that you traded your honor and your good names for contributions and other benefits."

Central to the probe are April 1987 meetings the senators held with regulators to discuss the handling of Keating's Lincoln Savings and Loan. Although accounts of the meetings differ, Bennett said the evidence shows that some of the senators may have put undue pressure on regulators to ease up on Lincoln. The senators claim that meetings were meant to ensure only that a constituent was treated fairly.

During his presentation of the evidence, Bennett said that "Cranston and DeConcini were important players in Mr. Keating's strategy" to block regulators' efforts to crack down on risky banking activities by Lincoln.

Cranston said he engaged in no unethical conduct and did not break any Senate rules. In his opening statement, he said, "Mr. Bennett would like you to judge me and the four other senators on the basis of rules which have never been written and standards that have never been applied."

Bennett also questioned Riegle's contention that he had a "passive" role in setting up meetings with regulators. Bennett said that while Riegle has advised the panel that his role in assisting Keating was "minor and largely passive... I must reluctantly state that there is substantial evidence that Sen. Riegle played a much greater role than he now recalls."

For his part, Riegle said Bennett was selectively using evidence to "fit a preconceived picture" of what happened. Riegle also defended his inability to recall certain key facts in the case. "I have a lousy memory," he said.

Bennett detailed how Keating went

See **KEATING** on p. 2

LISTE DES ORATEURS

DE LA SEANCE PLENIERE DU

LUNDI 19 NOVEMBRE 1990 (après-midi)

Présidence : ALLEMAGNE

15 minutes allemand

*1ère Chance
on s'adresse*

1.	CANADA	
2.	ITALIE - COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE	15
3.	MALTE	15
4.	ETATS-UNIS d'AMERIQUE	8
5.	DANEMARK	14
6.	UNION DES REPUBLIQUES SOCIALISTES SOVIETIQUES	18
7.	REPUBLIQUE FEDERALE TCHIQUE ET SLOVAQUE	14
8.	SUISSE	13
9.	PORTUGAL	10
10.	ROYAUME-UNI	13
11.	SUEDE	16
12.	PAYS-BAS	15
13.	SAINT-SIEGE	16
14.	TURQUIE	16

Chon file



A l'occasion de la réunion au Sommet des Chefs d'Etat et de Gouvernement
de la Conférence sur la sécurité et la coopération en Europe

Monsieur François Mitterrand
Président de la République

Mon Excellence Monsieur George Bush
Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique

de lui faire l'honneur de venir déjeuner au Palais de l'Élysée
le lundi 19 novembre 1990, à 13 heures.

tenue de ville
robe courte

Son Excellence Monsieur George BUSH
Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique



Monsieur François Mitterrand
Président de la République

prie Son Excellence Monsieur George Bush
Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique

de lui faire l'honneur d'assister à la cérémonie de
signature du Traité sur les forces armées conventionnelles
en Europe, le lundi 19 novembre 1990, à 10 heures
au Palais de l'Elysée.

Tenue de ville
Robe courte

Son Excellence Monsieur George BUSH
Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique

Monday
November 19, 1990

PHONE CALL FROM: Former Congressman Jim Nelligan
717-639-2526

(former N.E. Pennsylvania Campaign Director for Bush)
(now State Committee member)

Wants an appointment with the President.

11/19/90

Ed,

Patty Presock

I told Congressman Nelligan
that I would pass his request
on to you. He says he's written
letters asking for an appt.
but has not heard from either
you or Joe Hagin.

Patty P.

11-19-90

Insisted on meeting w/ POTUS- would not tell me
what he wanted ~~except~~ except to say to "discuss my plans"
Been trying to see POTUS for two years etc. Did not sound
credible if he calls again pass back to me.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 20, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR PATTY PRESOCK

FROM:

ED ROGERS *ER*

SUBJECT:

CONGRESSMAN NELLIGAN

I talked with Nelligan and he's absolutely insistent upon seeing the President. He wouldn't elaborate on the topic, except to say that he wanted to "discuss my plans". He claims he's been trying to get in to see the President for 2 years, etc. He did not sound credible, so if he calls again, please pass to me.

Thanks.

Looking Ahead

November - December 1990

Monday 26	27	28	29	30	1	2	Monday 3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Major International Events.													
German-Polish talks in Bonn		Andean summit			German election		WEU assembly in Paris					Elections in Serbia and Montenegro	
Romanian PM Roman in South America and Germany							NATO consultative group meets in Brussels					Polish presidential runoff election	
CFE follow-on talks in Vienna													
ECOWAS summit in Mali		Central American For Mins meet in Tegucigalpa					IMF meets in Geneva					Colombian constituent assembly elections	
OECD meeting in Paris													
Visits to US							Shamir in NY						
Visits Abroad													
							Sec Cheney in Warsaw and Brussels						
							Velayati in Brasilia						
							EC terrorism ministerial in Rome						
President Bush in Mexico							Attorney Gen Thornburgh in Hungary and Italy						
							President Bush in South America						
							Uruguay Round ministerial in Brussels						
							EC For Mins in Brussels			Defense and nuclear mins in Brussels			

<ORIG> REUTER
<TOR> 901119102812

<TEXT>

RR YDB LCP ENG

191534 MIS :BC-GULF-IRAQ-TROOPS URGENT

IRAQ SENDING 200,000 REINFORCEMENTS TO KUWAIT:

BAGHDAD, NOV 19, REUTER - IRAQ SAID ON MONDAY IT WAS SENDING ABOUT 200,000 EXTRA TROOPS TO KUWAIT, THE OFFICIAL IRAQI NEWS AGENCY SAID.

THE DECISION CAME AT A MEETING BETWEEN IRAQI PRESIDENT SADDAM HUSSEIN AND TOP IRAQI MILITARY COMMANDERS. WESTERN DIPLOMATS SAY 400,000 IRAQI TROOPS ARE ALREADY STATIONED IN KUWAIT AND SOUTHERN IRAQ.

MORE THAN 230,000 U.S. TROOPS ARE IN THE GULF AS PART OF A MULTINATIONAL FORCE FACING IRAQ FOLLOWING ITS AUGUST 2 INVASION OF KUWAIT. WASHINGTON IS SENDING ANOTHER 150,000 OVER THE NEXT FEW WEEKS.

THE AGENCY SAID THE COMMAND MEETING DECIDED TO IMMEDIATELY MOBILISE AND SEND TO KUWAIT SEVEN MORE ARMY DIVISIONS AND TO ACTIVATE 150,000 RESERVISTS WHO WOULD BE SENT TO THE EMIRATE.

AN IRAQI DIVISION COMPRISES ABOUT 7,000 MEN.

INA SAID THERE WERE 250,000 TROOPS ALREADY IN KUWAIT, WHICH IRAQ ANNEXED AND LATER DECLARED AS ITS 19TH PROVINCE.

"THIS TAKES THE (IRAQI) SUPERIORITY TO ITS REQUESTED LEVEL AND LEAVES NO ROOM FOR OTHERS TO TRY MATCH IT," INA ADDED.

IRAQ'S CAPTURE OF KUWAIT TRIGGERED THE MASSIVE, U.S.-DOMINATED MILITARY BUILDUP IN THE GULF TO DEFEND SAUDI ARABIA AND OTHER GULF ARAB STATES AGAINST ANY NEW IRAQI ATTACK.

THE BULK OF THE 370,000-STRONG MULTINATIONAL FORCE IS BASED IN SAUDI ARABIA AND BACKED BY MORE THAN 1,400 AIRCRAFT.

INA SAID SADDAM AND HIS GENERALS BELIEVED THE U.S. WOULD NEED THREE MILLION MEN IN THE GULF BEFORE ATTEMPTING ANY INVASION OF KUWAIT.

"THIS SHOWS THEIR HELPLESSNESS AND THE ADVENTURE WHICH CANNOT ACHIEVE ANYTHING BUT AN ASTOUNDING FAILURE IF THINGS CAME TO WAR," INA SAID.

IRAQ SAID ON SUNDAY IT WAS RELEASING ALL FOREIGNERS HELD SINCE THE INVASION OVER THREE MONTHS FROM CHRISTMAS DAY. IT REITERATED IT WOULD NEVER LEAVE KUWAIT.

U.S. PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH AND BRITISH PRIME MINISTER MARGARET THATCHER DISMISSED THE OFFER TO RELEASE FOREIGNERS. IN PARIS, A STERN-LOOKING THATCHER, ASKED IF WAR IN THE GULF WAS INEVITABLE, TOLD REPORTERS: "THE ONLY CLEAR WAY TO AVOID THAT WOULD BE FOR SADDAM HUSSEIN TO WITHDRAW QUICKLY, TOTALLY. "IF HE DOES NOT, THEN HE HAS TO BE REMOVED BY FORCE."

REUTER HH DLT

NNNN

Nov. 19
General:
Recommend
you read this
one first.

Pr

WHITE HOUSE SITUATION

BOVCEPHY	KANTER	
CATER	DAVE	
LETTMAN	TRY	
HILL	CONDOR	
	MATTHEW	
BEVINS	PELLING	
CARD	PONTMAN	
LEPS	TOBY	
TY MURPHY	WELSH	
PERC		
LAMPLEY	DEAL	
POPADINE	BARTH	
BOSTON	MELBY	
	LUNDGREN	
CONFEY		
EDGE	MILLER	
BASOLA	FRASER	
BURKE	BECK	
HUTCHINSON	CARAN	
DELEGGY	CHAMBERLAIN	
	OTICE	
	VERDILS	

POOL REPORT # 26

GORBACHEV ARRIVAL AT THE EMBASSY

Monday, November 19, 1990

Paris, France

Shortly before 8:00, the President descended the long spiral staircase into the ornate front foyer of the Ambassador's residence. Along with Baker, Sununu, Scowcroft, Marlin and other U.S. officials, they awaited Gorbachev's arrival. The Soviet motorcade pulled into the Embassy driveway at 8:02. Protocol Ambassador Joe Reed went outside to greet Gorbachev while Bush waited in the doorway. As Gorbachev approached the door, Bush said, "Welcome, welcome. Long day, long day. Come in and say hello and I'll greet the rest of your team." While Gorbachev shook hands with Baker, Bush greeted Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze. Bush then lead Gorbachev into an adjoining room for a joint photo op.

A basic point to be noted about the photo op is that Gorbachev seemed eager to talk and would have gone on talking. The President did not seem as eager to talk and the White House staff kept telling us to get out. You should note that we were in the second of three waves. The photog in the first wave say no questions were asked. Bush and Gorbachev were talking to each other but they couldn't overhear it. The third wave was for Russian cameras and there were Q&As so hopefully someone with connections with the Soviet press corps or a correspondent with the Soviet press corps can get it to an aide.

The first question was whether Gorbachev would support a UN resolution authorizing force. Gorbachev replied: "Maybe we'll have something to say to you after our talk." Then Helen Thomas asked a question. Gorbachev, peering through the TV lights said, "An old friend." Helen asked a lengthy question involving Iraq's latest movements of troops and Gorbachev replied, "You are very knowledgeable," but didn't answer. As we continued shouting questions, the President seemed reluctant to answer and Gorbachev said he would because "It's easier for me than the President. I think he (Bush) suffers from being jet-lagged a little more than me."

Other key quotes: Gorbachev: "I think you must know that we're not going to change our position. We certainly will seek to resolve that situation and we must be firm in our position on that." Then Gorbachev was asked well what is your position? In mock amazement or maybe real amazement, he replied: "You don't know our position?" He was then asked whether his position was force or patience. Gorbachev replied: "Well I think we all need patience but that does not mean that we are going to relax or that we are going to retreat. No, we are going in a very resolute way." (Many of us thought we heard him say "we are going forward" but we can't hear forward on the tape so now we are unclear. Directly continuing the Gorbachev quote after the phrase "in a very resolute way," he went on: "And the fact that we are working together -- the Soviet Union and the United States -- allows me to expect...a solution will be found in this very critical situation." By this time the White House staff was

Deborah Orin, New York Post
with help from
Larry O'Rourke, St. Louis Post Dispatch
David Lauter, Los Angeles Times
Ken Walsh, U.S. News & World Report
Terry Hunt, Associated Press
Carl Leubsdorf, Dallas Morning News
and unknown Soviet colleagues

(AMENDED)

POOL REPORT # 26

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The following information was provided to the U.S. pool by two members of the Soviet pool, which went in third and last. One Soviet correspondent said he asked Bush about the future role of the United States in European security arrangements. Before Bush could respond, Gorbachev started to talk. And he said the United States is holding a very firm role in the European security process, and the United States is not going to give its role in that process to anybody else. The United States is playing an important role. The above is what the Soviet reporter said and is not necessarily a verbatim of what Gorbachev said. Bush then said, "I was asked the question. I agree with what President Gorbachev said. It is important that we must carry on such balanced policies that bring about our common position, even on the Iraq question." The above was also directly from the Soviet reporter and not necessarily verbatim Bush. The pool does not know if the U.S. side recorded this dialogue. The Soviet reporter said the tapes were handed to a courier and will not be available until they are played on Soviet television tonight.

As you may know, John Herrick has announced a joint Fitzwater-Ignatenko briefing afterwards "at the least," and we are hanging by in case "the most" happens.

Deborah Orin, New York Post

with help from

Larry O'Rourke, St. Louis Post Dispatch

David Lauter, Los Angeles Times

Ken Walsh, U.S. News & World Report

Terry Hunt, Associated Press

Carl Leubsdorf, Dallas Morning News

and unknown Soviet colleagues

*Both President Bush and President Gorbachev were willing to say a few words to each wave of the pool. They had both talked willingly to the United States pool and were prepared to speak to the Soviet pool as well. The United States pool refused to leave the room. After repeated requests, enough members of the United States pool left to allow the Soviet pool to enter. Both President Bush and President Gorbachev were then able to offer further comments to the Soviet pool and reporters.

Marlin Fitzwater

Pool Report #25

Monday, November 19, 1990

American Ambassador's Residence

As the President waited for Gorbachev to arrive at the Ambassador's residence, Marlin announced, as you may already have heard, that Bush and Gorbachev will not do a press conference tonight. Marlin will brief instead over here. "They decided this afternoon it's late; they didn't want to," Marlin said, "That's why they have paid spokesmen." Asked if the cancellation of the press conference was an indication of problems, Fitzwater said, "No, things are going fine." Asked if the press conference might be rescheduled, Marlin said, "No, this twosome won't." Marlin also ruled out a Presidential press conference tomorrow saying that Secretary Baker will brief in the evening.

Dave Lauter, LA Times

POOL REPORT #24

More From the Top of the Lubbers Meeting
Motorcade to Lunch at the Palace
and Back to the Kleber Center

Paris, France

Monday, November 19, 1990

"No news...not a scintilla," in the words of Andy Card, the only official we had an opportunity to talk with.

Pool overheard Bush saying to Lubbers, "Marvelous...the Czech guys estimated 750,000." The President apparently was speaking about the rally Saturday in Wenceslas Square. This was a vastly higher turn-out estimate than most observers figured.

Attending this bilateral, eleven white men sitting in a semi-circle including Baker, Scowcroft, and Sununu. The pool, as previously noted, had to charge and overpower uniformed French police in order to enter the room and cover the meeting.

Motorcade uneventful except for one interesting aspect. Door handles on the Presidential side of his limousine and the back-up limo were damaged last night when the cars failed to turn wide enough in entering the Ambassador's residence, an American familiar with the problem told us.

New door handles were being Fed Ex'd here but, in the meantime, it took considerable jiggling when Bush arrived at the Elysee Palace for lunch in order to open the door, this American operative told us but declined to be named.

Ellen Warren
Knight-Ridder Newspapers

#

Pool Report # 23
Class Photo
Monday, November 19, 1990
Paris, France

The class photo occurred inside the presidential palace in the same ornate room where the CFE treaty was signed.

Bush, of course, was in the front row, flanked by the presidents of Turkey and Finland. At one point they all started leaving their assigned positions, apparently having had enough, but the photographers, in unison, shouted "No!" and they all returned to their spaces for more shooting.

But in due course, Kohl and Bush both got antsy and just started walking off, at which time Mitterrand ended the photo op.

All the men wore grey or navy suits. Thatcher was attired in symbolic black. see attached diagram for standing assignments.

One unrelated note: it seems that when Bush was arriving at the ambassador's residence, the limo driver got too close to the walls and took off the handles on both sides of the car. Your pool was told that the White House had to get new handles fed exed from DC. When Bush arrived at the palace today, the limo had handles, but they wouldn't open easily. It took two agents to figure out how to do it while Bush sat inside-waiting.

--Santini, Daily News

DOORS

**SOMMET DE PARIS
PHOTOGRAPHIE DE FAMILLE**

Lundi 19 Novembre 1990

SALLE DES FETES

S.E.M. ANTALL	S.E.M. MAZOWIECKI	S.E.M. HERMANNSSON	S.E.M. HAUGHEY	S.E.M. VRANITZKY	S.E.M. FENECH ADAMI	S.E.M. AUSSEIL	S.E.M. MITSOTAKIS	S.E.Mme. BRUNDTLAND
S.E.M. D SILVA	S.E.M. BRUNHART	S.E.M. MULRONEY	S.E.M. GONZALEZ	S.E.M. SCHLUTER	S.E.M. LUBBERS	S.E.M. SANTER	S.E.M. ANDREOTTI	S.E.M. CARLSSON
S.E.M. MARTENS	S.E.M. KOHL	S.E.M. ILIESCU	S.E.M. KOLLER	S.E.M. JOVIC	S.E.M. JELEV	S.E.M. CASAROLI	S.E.Mme THATCHER	S.E.M. PEREZ DE CUELLAR
S.E.M. OZAL	S.E.M. BUSH	S.E.M. KOIVISTO FINLAND	Monsieur le Président de la République	S.E.M. VASSILIOU Cyprus	S.E.M. GORBACHEV	S.E.M. HAVEL		

PRESSE

POOL REPORT # 22
Arrivals at the Elysee Palace
Monday, November 19, 1990
Paris, France

First an announcement from John Herrick: a new schedule plus pool list for the Gorbys press conference, etc., will be out later this afternoon.

With that out of the way, those looking for color may read on. Anyone looking for substance should stop now.

When you're having 36 for lunch, some things are bound to go wrong--the Hungarian flag was upside down on Prime Minister Antal's limousine, for example--but we're getting ahead of ourselves.

The courtyard of the Elysee is a large square paved with white gravel lined by 20 small evergreens in square, white wooden planters. A tall black wrought-iron gate guards the arched entryway, which is topped by a French tri-color flag. A second flag flies above the main entrance to the palace, where the French protocol chief, Andre Gadaud, formerly the consul general in New York, waited for the guests.

As each head of government or head of state entered the courtyard, a large expanse of white gravel lined by 20 small evergreens in white wooden planters, they were saluted by the Republican Guard, dressed in dark blue uniforms piped with red and carrying fixed bayonets. A slight breeze and grey skies threatened rain, leading the French to announce that the "class picture" after lunch would be moved indoors, but the arrival ceremony remained dry.

First to arrive, at 12:15, was Chancellor Kohl, who, as he alighted from his limousine, spied a German camera crew and, ignoring M. Gadaud and his aides, quickly walked over to them and gave an impromptu press conference. Several French protocol aides, dressed in formal dark blue tail coats, white tie and gloves and red vests, milled around looking bewildered until Kohl finished.

A few minutes later, Thatcher's motorcade, complete with Rolls Royce limo, squealed to a halt outside the gate, then suddenly rushed off again. Then, at 12:22, Gorbachev arrived. His driver, who won the award for best limo handling of the day, rolled the car to a perfect stop with the door handle just at the outstretched hand of a French footman.

Next up came Switzerland, Italy, Cyprus, Hungary (with the upside down flag), Monaco, then Liechtenstein. The Liechtensteiners, eschewing the standard-issue Renault or Peugeot sedans most delegations arrived in, showed up driving a Jaguar.

By now, the limousines were stacking up at the entrance, causing traffic jams along the fashionable Rue de Faubourg St. Honore. Next up was the representative of the Vatican, dressed in clerical garb, then Romania, Luxembourg, San Marino (the flag a crown set on a field of blue and white), Czechoslovakia's Vaclav Havel and Malta.

At 12:40 Thatcher arrived on foot, having apparently left her

POOL REPORT # 21

TOP OF THE BILATERAL WITH DUTCH PRIME MINISTER LUBBERS

Paris, France

November 19, 1990

Your pool literally had to charge and overpower two uniformed French police to cover the top of this otherwise uneventful meeting. No news, more later.

Ellen Warren
Knight-Ridder

#

POOL REPORT #20

First plenary session, Kleber Center

Paris, France

November 19, 1990

After much difficulty getting in -- pool passes were rudely ripped from the necks of all non-photographers by a French CSCE official who protested "I do most things for the U.S." but not this -- your pooler witnessed lots of non-news.

See page 8 of Frank Murray's advance pool report for a more complete description, but the large hall where sessions are held is a bright but oh so bogus room. The stately looking marble walls actually are synthetic, but the leather did look real on the white chairs on which the leaders sat. Presidents, prime ministers, etc. were seated at a large oval table situated around a massive, roughly 3-foot-tall cutout map of North America and EurAsia. Unistar's Steve Taylor remarked the room looked like either a pavilion for a world's fair or the setting for a GOP fund-raiser.

Notably, Albania was in the room but literally out of the loop as its representatives were seated off to the side at a small table. Also noticed was that there was a seat reserved in the observers' section for a F.F. Ibarra of Cuba.

President Bush was the first leader to take his seat. He entered the hall -- accompanied by Baker, Sununu and Scowcroft -- in typically energetic fashion, glad-handing and working the table as other officials arrived. Also on hand was Sen. Pell.

Standing out in the hall of dark suits was Canadian foreign minister Joe Clark, who was wearing a sort of khaki green suit.

The session began more than a half hour after Bush arrived in the room. Shortly before it started, Bush took his seat and studiously reviewed documents.

John Gravois
Houston Post

#

POOL REPORT # 19

FORTY-EIGHT MOTORCADES AND WHAT I SAW

Paris, France

November 19, 1990

No news. Useless color. Hurling insults.

As with so many things in our host country, this pool for the arrival of the biggies at the opening CSCE session has more to do with style than substance.

The facade of the entryway on Avenue Kleber was fake. The "marble" block facing (plastic, the best I could tell) was fake. The floor was fake (gray carpeted plywood built up over a garden) was fake.

For a moment we thought the pool, too, was a fake. Madame de Charron, a formidable yuppie (BCBG, to Francophiles) you wouldn't want to meet in a dark alley, ruled that Richard Gonzalez of NPR was not allowed in the pool because he was not a still photographer. His main sin apparently was having a very visible shotgun microphone. He was thrown out. My pad and pen were less threatening, and I was allowed to stay. Advance office staffer Brian Montgomery went toe-to-toe with the estimable Ms. Charron, but (as usual) a U.S. Embassy troll sided with the host and Gonzalez was out. I was much luckier and allowed to remain (cf. fence white-washing in Twain).

Here's the run-up:

The scene is the above-noted fake front on the ersatz conference center. Modern, angular, white (the phoney marble) and grey-black (everything else). The place was so jerry-rigged that the red carpet ran smack into a tree box.

Out front to greet the arrivals were an assortment of French functionaires. There were four guys who looked like sommeliers (white tie, tails, silver chains and medals). Then there were the Republican Guards -- silver and gold helmets with dark red plumes and horsehair ponytails that looked like they came from a Madonna music video (except they were black); gold epaulets and braid, white Sam Browns to which were attached small black purses that Judith Lieber would have been proud to design (with gold flame symbols), black boots with leather and metal fittings but no spurs; swords in scabbards which they used for a little salute at each arrival.

Security was heavy, or at least appeared to be -- on the ground as well as on the rooftops of the late 19th century stone buildings across the street. No. 20 Ave Kleber (home on the ground floor of the L'Etoile Venitienne), for instance, was built in 1883, when Baron Haussman straightened out the Paris pig trails so it would be easier to shoot at approaching mobs. There were also lots of cops in kepis and plainclothes detachments whose members gave new meaning to the word "acrylic."

At 10:10 the parade began.

1. Delors; 2. new Irish woman leader; 3. "Somebody from the Elysee"; 4. Dumas; 5. Brit ambassador in Silver Wraith; 6. A very full presidential limousine with Bush, Baker, Sununu, Sen. Pell and Reed (who stumbled up the stairs); 7. French unknown; 8. Austria; 9. Belgium; 10. Hungary; 11. Canada -- Mulroney and Clark (in a greenish double-breasted that would have been a hit in the Arkansas legislature); 12. Cyprus; 13. Denmark; 14. Spain; 15. Silver grey Renault with a back right door that was stuck so the unknown passenger crawled out the other side; 16. Thatcher (black suit, pearls, big smile) and Hurd; 17. Ireland's Haughey; 18. Liechtenstein; 19. Greece (about here one of several periodic backups begin, with the handlers waving the drivers on as fast as their cars were emptied); 20. Italy; 21. Italy w/Andreotti; 22. Luxembourg; 23. unknown; 24. Monaco; 25. unknown; 26. unknown; 27. Norway; 28. UN's Perez de Cuellar (who was the first to get applause from the small group of onlookers across the street. Claque?) 29. Netherlands; 30. Poland (Maz); 31. Portugal; 32. unknown; 33. unknown; 34. unknown; 35. Vat City (Casaroli); 36. Sweden; 37. Switzerland; 38. Czechoslovakia; 39. Turkey; 40. Gorbachev, Shevardnadze (Black ZIL, also applauded); 41. unknown; 42. Kohl, Genscher; 43. unknown; 44. unknown; 45. unknown; 46. Albania; 47. unknown; 48. Mitterrand.

No quotes. Zero. Zip. Nada.

The pool wants to thank colleagues for being able to witness such a piece of history, he said with heavy sarcasm.

Cragg Hines, Houston Chronicle

POOL REPORT #18
CFE II -- The signing ceremony
Paris, France
November 19, 1990

French President Mitterrand convened the CFE signing ceremony at the Elysee Palace with the CFE countries sitting at a U-shaped set of tables beneath eight elaborate chandeliers. Each country was represented by its head of government (or head of state, depending on the country) and another official (usually the foreign minister), except for France, which had three: its president, prime minister and foreign minister.

The 12 non-aligned nations were seated separately and did not participate except as witnesses to the signing by the 22 CFE nations, made up of the 16 NATO countries and the six Warsaw Pact countries.

Translator booths on both sides of the U-shaped table rendered Mitterrand's French into English, Italian, German, Russian and Spanish. Mitterrand was the only person who spoke -- and he only spoke to convene and to adjourn the 25-minute meeting.

Behind Mitterrand was a large sign that read: "CSCE Sommet de Paris 19-21 Novembre 1990." The other walls were adorned with large oils and the gilded ceiling was covered with murals depicting celestial scenes.

Seated left to right in the head table position were Secretary Baker, President Bush, Foreign Minister Genscher, Chancellor Kohl, Foreign Minister Dumas, Premier Rocard, President Mitterrand, Foreign Minister Shevardnadze, President Gorbachev, the prime minister of Turkey, the president of Turkey, the president of Czechoslovakia and the foreign minister of Czechoslovakia. In other words, Mitterrand in the middle with the only microphone in the room was flanked by the Germans on his right and the Soviets on his left.

In addition to signing the CFE document, the 22 nations also signed a non-aggression pact. Both documents were covered in large red leather books and French Foreign Ministry aides carried the two documents around the table for each country's signature.

The first to sign was France, followed by Germany, the U.S., etc. as the books moved counterclockwise around the table. The last country to sign was the Soviet Union.

An array of notables stood in the background. They included: White House Chief of Staff John Sununu, National Security Adviser Brent Scowcroft, Sen. Claiborne Pell, D-R.I., chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee which will hold ratification hearings on the treaty, Soviet Defense Minister Dimitri Yazov; Yuri Dubinin, the former Soviet ambassador to Washington and now Soviet ambassador to France; Joe Reed, chief of protocol.

The whole ceremony took 25 minutes. Bush and Baker whisper-chatted to each other as the signing went around the table.

Demographics: there were 69 people sitting at the two sets of tables: 67 men and two women (Prime Minister Thatcher and Prime Minister

POOL REPORT #17

CFE I (Arrivals and Departures)

Paris, France

November 19, 1990

All color and no substance.

The arrivals took place at the rear of the Elysee Palace, which overlooks a large leaf-covered lawn that stretches back to a rear gate through which the various limos arrived. Shortly before the arrivals began, several workmen could be seen raking leaves off the roadway.

To one side, one could see the Salle des Fetes, where the actual signing took place, a large room with several big chandeliers.

A half hour before the first limo arrived, the military honor guard arrived on the scene. Its members wore royal blue pants, black jackets with some red piping and square-shaped caps that were black, with blue tops and some red and gold trim. Each wore some gold braid. A small group carried drums and horns, the rest had bayonets.

Beyond the gates, one could see busy early morning traffic, sort of like that going by the Ellipse beyond the South Lawn of the White House. Later, as the heads started arriving, there were many cars with headlights on out there, signifying the backup that took place.

Each head of government was brought to the foot of a low stairs. Two young men in formal wear with white ties opened the doors, a protocol official welcomed them and they went up the two or three steps to be greeted by French President Mitterrand and his foreign minister, Roland Dumas. They then posed for photos with their guests before accompanying them inside, then returned for the next arrival. To the right of the steps, a French advance man with headset and walky talky marked the arrivals off on a list.

At 9:04 am, there was a fanfare from the honor guard and the arrivals began. The entire thing took 33 minutes which, considering there were 35 of them (the 34 CSCE members and the UN secretary general) wasn't bad. But it still produced a monumental traffic jam, or what someone dubbed "leader lock."

The order was supposed to be reverse protocol order, with those leaders who are heads of state as well as heads of government coming last, with President Bush last of all. It didn't quite work out that way for reasons that were not clear.

The first was Austria, the last was Germany, either a sign of the new European powerhouse flexing its muscles by coming last or, more likely, because Mr. Kohl's limo got there late.

Here are some highlights, including some fashion notes:

secretary of state, wore red socks.

No. 30. The first, in fact, the only, limo with curtains and the second biggest (after the US, naturally). Besides Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, President Gorbachev was accompanied by Marshal Dmitri Yazov, the Soviet defense minister, replendant in his military uniform with a big gold star on each shoulder and ten rows of military ribbons on his chest.

No. 34. United States. President Bush (arriving on schedule at 9:35 am) was accompanied by Secretary of State Baker, National Security Adviser Scowcroft, Chief of Staff Sununu and Jim Woolsey, the chief negotiator for the CFE talks. A second limo included Chief of Protocol Joe Reed and Sen. Claiborne Pell, D-R.I., chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Yes, the Senate must ratify the treaty.

As he stepped out, Mr. Bush commented that it was "a beautiful day," then bounded up the stairs. He greeted Mr. Dumas by his first name and said to Mr. Mitterrand, "It was a lovely dinner last night." He mugged a bit for the cameras before going inside.

No. 35. Germany. (See above)

It ended at 9:37 am. Pool CFE 2 will tell you what happened inside.

We were then escorted to the front side of the Elysee Palace, where the departures took place. At 10:07, the commotion began and at 10:12, Mr. Bush and party appeared. The limos weren't there yet, so Bush and Baker stood on the steps. Spotting your pooler, Mr. Baker pointed out his presence to the president but that didn't help when he tried to ask whether Mr. Gorbachev was on board for the UN resolution. "It's nice out here," the president said.

When the first limo arrived, Bush, Baker, Woolsey, Sununu and Pell got into it. Scowcroft was a bit late in coming out and had to ride in the second limo. He seemed amused. They were gone by about 10:15.

Security note: The security seemed to your pooler to be incredibly casual, considering all the warnings we have received. The only check as we were ushered in to be within close range of 34 major world leaders was a check of our pool pass. We were neither frisked, nor equipment checked. There were no mags. However, a couple of security men were spotted on rooftops across the fashionable Rue du Faubourg Saint Honore from the palace.

--Carl P. Leubsdorf, Dallas Morning News

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POOL REPORT # 16

Bush-Thatcher Press Availability

Paris, France

November 19, 1990

You heard the press conference in the briefing room. The two leaders answered questions in a large salon with ornately decorated walls in the Ambassador's residence. Mrs. Thatcher stayed for only a few minutes and then left the President alone. Bush kept answering more and more "last questions."

Fashion note du jour: Mrs. Thatcher wore a black suit with her diamond pin that she often wears on her shoulder. Mr. Bush looked a little disheveled in his pinstripe suit with unpressed trousers. He wore what appeared to be one of his Texas-style metal belt buckle. Also, Bush looked extremely fatigued -- with very puffy eyes.

We then motorcaded to the Elysee Palace for the signing ceremony and next to the Kleber Center. Along the way we got a good view of the massive security effort here. The creme de la creme was probably the French swat team that accompanied Presidential caravan. They looked like something out of a James Bond film with their zippered uniforms, their wrap-around dark glasses and their automatic Uzi-type weapons and their sidearms secured by sidestraps. They traveled in a white van with the doors ripped out and the seats on swivels for instant ejection.

The Champs Elysee has become a parking lot for the 34 motorcades.

Julia Malone
Cox Newspapers

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POOL REPORT # 15

BREAKFAST WITH MARGARET THATCHER

Paris, France

Monday, November 19, 1990

First the news about changes in the schedule. The President and Gorbachev will have a dinner tonight at 7:30 at the American Ambassador's residence, thus canceling Bush's planned press conference for that hour. After the dinner, there will be a readout which Marlin says will be given by either Secretary Baker, or perhaps by Bush and Gorbachev at about 9:00. This will be given to the pool.

The President and Mrs. Thatcher hold a press conference to the pool, also at the Ambassador's home, at 9:00 a.m., following their breakfast. This will be piped into the press room. But here are some comments on Saddam from the photo op before their breakfast.

Bush: "It looks to me like more of the same -- more of the cruel parceling out of human life." Thatcher said, "It is evil to hold hostages."

The two leaders sat on a sofa in the palatial mansion, in a room decorated in 18th Century style -- very high ceilings and gold relief on the walls.

Marlin told the pool that the subject of both the Gorbachev and Thatcher bilaterals is the Persian Gulf. He said they are discussing the possibility of a UN resolution, considering the status of the sanctions and the entire situation in the Gulf. Marlin said that there is no specific language yet for a new UN resolution.

Julia Malone
Cox Newspapers

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✓ Daily

THE WHITE HOUSE
MRS. BUSH'S PRESS OFFICE

DAILY PRESS CLIPPINGS

Monday, November 19, 1990

Mrs. Bush	(in folder)
Governor Sununu	West Wing
Marlin Fitzwater	West Wing
Patty Presock	West Wing
First Lady Detail	Staircase
Denise Balzano	Room 268 OEOB
Karen Connell	Room 58 OEOB
Shirley Green	Room 94 OEOB
Anne Griffith	Room 98 OEOB
Diana Kellogg	Room 190 OEOB
Gregg Petersmeyer	Room 100 OEOB
Carolyn Washington	Room 268 OEOB
Benita Somerfield	hold one copy
Ann Brock	
Julie Cooke	
Catherine Coughlin	
Joan DeCain	
Laurie Firestone	
Susan Porter Rose	
Anna Perez	
Sondra Haley	
Jean Becker	
Jay Suchan	(plus originals)

NATION

MORE NATIONAL NEWS
ON PAGE B8

Bush listens to pleas for

By Frank J. Murray
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

SPEYER, Germany — President Bush heard pleas from a prelate and a politician yesterday that he end the Middle East stalemate without going to war.

Catholic Bishop Anton Schlembach gave Mr. Bush the word in a homily at a medieval cathedral, and German Chancellor Helmut Kohl later served it for dessert at lunch in his suburban home.

"He's made very clear he'd like to see a peaceful resolution to this question, and so would I," Mr. Bush told reporters who asked about the chancellor's warning at lunch and in a separate radio broadcast.

When the president said those words, Mr. Kohl immediately declared an end to their joint news conference after only two questions. He blamed the rain, although it was not raining as hard then as it had been.

"That's a good way to do it," Mr. Bush said.

The bishop had his full say indoors, speaking in German with an interpreter translating into Mr. Bush's ear.

"We wish ... that you, Mr. Bush, will be successful in bringing justice to the foreign hostages and the occupied country by means of military deterrence, political and diplomatic negotiations, but without war and bloodshed," Bishop Schlembach said.

Outside the 965-year-old church, Mr. Bush also found stormy weather in a picturesque square. He was



Barbara Bush and Helmut Kohl's wife, Hannelore, share an umbrella.

rained out when he began a speech whose text included a call for Germany to join the world effort against Iraq.

"Just as a new Europe must look beyond its borders, so too must a united Germany take responsibility for leadership in our commonwealth of nations," Mr. Bush's text said.

But that went unheard by the crowd of 5,000 when the dreary cold rain threatened to become worse and Mr. Bush threw away the bulk of his speech, saying, "I see the rains are coming."

He ended by thanking Mr. Kohl "for your words about standing together in the face of tyranny."

Press Secretary Marlin Fitzwater said later that the president meant no slight when he thanked Mr. Kohl for "words."

"He has full confidence for Germany's support, and they had a very positive meeting," the spokesman

said.

Mr. Kohl, who would face opposition just two weeks before national elections if he sent troops to Saudi Arabia, has not allowed Germany to join the 25-nation force in Operation Desert Shield because the country's postwar constitution forbids it. Many gave \$2.2 billion to the effort, half the amount given by Japan, which also cited its constitutional bar to sending troops.

Yesterday's rainout was a far cry from Mr. Bush's triumph Saturday in Prague, Czechoslovakia, where the large crowd he has ever addressed cheered a militant cry against the "barbarism" of Iraq.

"There is good and there is evil, and there are sacrifices worth making," Mr. Bush told a crowd of at least 200,000 in the huge Wenceslav Square, where the recent history of Czechoslovakia has been written in blood and courage.



Reuters

President Bush covers his face in prayer during his visit to a cathedral in Speyer yesterday. Standing behind him is German Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

Personalities

Barbara Bush, speaking with reporters on Air Force One somewhere over Europe, said yesterday that she was not concerned for her safety on the First Couple's upcoming trip to the Persian Gulf, where they will spend Thanksgiving with the troops. "I honestly wouldn't go on the trip if I thought it wasn't safe," Mrs. Bush said, though she did express one reservation: "We're visiting American troops and I hate to have them see me in pants." Asked if she believed the military standoff would result in a war, Mrs. Bush replied, "No. So much of the world is united against Iraq that I think he [Saddam Hussein] will see the wisdom of it," referring to a diplomatic solution.



BARBARA BUSH

Babs will skirt the issue — in pants

By DEBORAH ORIN
Washington Bureau Chief

PARIS — First Lady Barbara Bush says she'll wear pants to Thanksgiving dinners with U.S. troops in Saudi Arabia — but she made it clear that's for comfort and not to comply with Saudi custom that women must cover up.

Told her usual skirt length is too short to wear in the conservative Islamic kingdom, Mrs. Bush told reporters aboard Air Force One:

"Too bad — I'm an American."

Plans call for the First Lady to sit on the Arabian sands Indian-style for one of the three Thanksgiving dinners she and her husband will have with groups of U.S. troops, making it hard to wear a skirt in any case.

She described her planned garb as "Kennebunkport clothes" — the kind of casual outfit she'd wear at her vacation home — but added: "I hate to have [the American troops] see me in pants."

The First Lady, a long-suffering weight-watcher, said she isn't the least bit

Babs to skirt the issue

BABS from Page 5

fazed that plans call for her to eat three different Thanksgiving dinners.

"You know, I was built for the job," Mrs. Bush explained.

She brushed off questions on whether she's worried about being at a front-line position near Iraqi-occupied Kuwait, insisting: "I honestly wouldn't go on the trip if I thought it wasn't safe."

Since her husband first ordered troops to Saudi Arabia last August, there have been a steady stream of stories about female U.S. soldiers being required to stay fully covered in the hot sun, while men strip down to T-shirts.

U.S. officials have advised women traveling with Bush to Saudi Arabia to bring along a headscarf, just in case the Mutawwa — volunteer religious police — order them to cover up.

Mrs. Bush showed off a new silver bracelet she's been wearing for the past few weeks which reads: "Operation Desert Shield



REMINDER: Barbara Bush shows off "freedom" bracelet, a gift from her daughter.

nice reminder. It snags on everything I wear. It cuts into [me] at night. It reminds me. I think it's important."

The First Lady said she plans to wear the bracelet, a gift from

Monday, Nov. 19, 1990

The Philadelphia Inquirer



Barbara Bush, traveling with the President, shows a bracelet from her daughter, Dorothy, inscribed, "Operation Shield — A Call to Freedom."

Sun 18-Nov-90 15:17 EST

BARBARA BUSH PREDICTS THERE WILL BE NO WAR IN GULF

By Gene Gibbons

PARIS, Reuter - First lady Barbara Bush predicted Sunday that there would be peace in the Persian Gulf because of the strength of the world alliance opposing Iraq's occupation of Kuwait.

Showing off a new bracelet honoring "Operation Desert Shield" as the military build-up in the Gulf has been dubbed, Mrs. Bush said she thought Iraqi President Saddam Hussein would recognize the futility of defying such a coalition.

Asked by reporters aboard Air Force One, if she thought there would be a war, she replied: "No, because I think so much of the world is united against Iraq."

President Bush and his wife, who will both travel to Saudi Arabia to spend Thanksgiving with the troops, arrived in Paris Sunday for a summit of the 34-nation Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), which starts Monday.

Mrs. Bush said her daughter Dorothy had given her the steel bracelet, which was engraved with the words "Operation Desert Shield -- a call to freedom." Operation Desert Shield is the codename of the U.S. buildup in Gulf ordered after Iraq's Aug. 2 invasion of Kuwait.

"I'm going to wear it until it's over," she said.

Mrs. Bush said the Thanksgiving visit to the troops was to show them and their families that "we care about them."

"Family means a lot to us, and so we're there," she said.

Mrs. Bush said she had received a lot of "very touching, moving, not critical, poignant" letters from relatives of the U.S. soldiers sent to the Gulf.

"They miss their fathers, mothers, husbands, sons," she added.

Asked if she was worried about her personal safety, she said: "You know, I honestly wouldn't go on a trip if I thought it wasn't safe."

Mon 19-Nov-90 1:56 EST

First Lady Says She Doesn't Believe Gulf Crisis Will Lead To War
PARIS (AP) — First lady Barbara Bush says she believes Iraqi President Saddam Hussein will "see the wisdom" of withdrawing from occupied Kuwait before the Persian Gulf crisis escalates into war. X

Speaking Sunday with reporters on Air Force One, Mrs. Bush said she was looking forward to spending Thanksgiving with U.S. troops deployed to the Persian Gulf region - except for one thing.

"We're visiting American troops and I hate to have them see me in pants," she said. She said she would wear comfortable "Kennebunkport clothes" in the desert like those she wears at the first family's vacation home on the Maine coast.

Mrs. Bush chatted as she and the president flew here from Germany, where they had visited German Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

She was wearing a silver bracelet which read "Operation Desert Shield - a Call to Freedom." She said it was a gift from her daughter, Dorothy LeBlond, and that she had been wearing it for the past two weeks.

"I think it's a nice reminder. It snags on everything I wear. It cuts into me at night. It reminds me. I think it's important."

Asked if she believed the Persian Gulf standoff would result in a war, she replied, "No. So much of the world is united against Iraq that I think he (Saddam) will see the wisdom of it."

Asked if she were concerned for the safety of the president and herself when they visit U.S. forces so close to the Kuwait and Iraq borders.

"I honestly wouldn't go on the trip if I thought it wasn't safe," she said.

"We'd rather be home for Thanksgiving, but so would 200,000 other people," she added, referring to the troops in the region.

She and her husband plan to make three separate stops to share Thanksgiving with U.S. forces, including on a naval vessel in the gulf. Did she really intend to eat three separate dinners?

"You know, I was built for the job," said the full-figured first lady.

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Sat 17-Nov-90 9:01 EST

BARBARA BUSH SHARES WHITE HOUSE SECRETS WITH HAVEL'S WIFE

By Meriel Beattie

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Reuter - Barbara Bush Saturday shared the secrets of a dog's life in the White House with Czechoslovak President Vaclav Havel's wife Olga and schoolchildren. 

In a quick tour of Prague during the President Bush's one-day visit to Czechoslovakia, Mrs. Bush and Olga Havlova visited pupils at an English-language school.

Mrs. Bush read excerpts from a book written in the name of her dog, Millie, to the schoolchildren.

"Look at that," Mrs. Bush said, displaying pictures of the president sprawling on a White house lawn with spaniel puppies.

"Can you imagine a president of the United States being that serious?"

Mrs. Bush told the class of wide-eyed 11-year-olds her dog was allowed to roam the White House and regularly attended meetings of the National Security Council.

"So Millie knows more about the Persian Gulf and Czechoslovakia than I do," she said.

Bush, the first U.S. leader to visit Czechoslovakia, arrived in Prague Saturday morning to celebrate the first anniversary of Czechoslovakia's return to political freedom after four decades of Communist rule.

As Bush and Havel met in Prague's lavish Hradcany Castle, their wives visited mentally handicapped children in a gray, windswept suburb.

The two presidents' wives first met when Havel visited Washington last March.

In contrast to Mrs. Bush, who has years of experience accompanying her husband on official duties, Olga Havlova is new to the role of first lady.

Until last year's revolution swept her husband into the presidency, she was little known other than as the wife of Czechoslovakia's leading dissident and the recipient of Havel's acclaimed "Letters to Olga," weekly missives to his wife during a four-year prison term.

Sat 17-Nov-90 10:30 EST

UNPRECEDENTED SECURITY MEASURES FOR BUSH VISIT TO PRAGUE

By Jan Krcmar

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Reuter - Security surrounding the 24-hour visit of President Bush to Czechoslovakia was tighter than for past state visits by communist leaders to Prague.

But this time many former dissidents, including President Vaclav Havel and Foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier, were at the airport welcoming the first U.S. president to come calling in the country's 72-year history.

"Before state visits the police would regularly come and pick up my husband and detain him for 48 or more hours," said Zdena, wife of former dissident Lubos Dobrovsky, now Czechoslovakia's first-ever civilian defense minister.

Security included emptying the viewers' enclosure at Ruzyně airport, barring the public from the square outside Hradcany Castle, Havel's official residence, and banning parking anywhere near a route Bush or his wife Barbara might take through the city.

Wenceslas Square, scene of huge rallies a year ago which sparked the "velvet revolution" that toppled Czechoslovakia's communist regime, has been clear of cars since Friday night. Hotels cannot rent rooms overlooking the square and guests have been warned to stay away from windows.

Bush addressed a mass rally in the square behind bulletproof stands under the statue of St. Wenceslas, the country's patron saint, Saturday afternoon.

Admittance to the square, which can accommodate well over half a million people, required special tickets. Because of that, students who spearheaded the revolution said they would boycott all celebrations of its first anniversary.

"We deeply respect President Bush. But we would feel embarrassed to welcome him on Wenceslas Square with entry only on tickets," said a statement issued by philosophy students of Charles University.

On the square, customers hurried to stock up for the weekend in one meat shop decorated with an American flag and a picture of Bush among the salamis.

"That's what it looked like when we had visits here by (former Soviet leader Leonid) Brezhnev or (Soviet President Mikhail) Gorbachev. Only the flags and pictures were

Sat 17-Nov-90 10:57 EST

Barbara Bush Visits School, Prague Sights

By NADIA RYBAROVA

Associated Press Writer

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (AP) - Barbara Bush visited a primary school in downtown Prague on Saturday, joking with children that her dog Millie knows more about high matters of state than she does. X

"Millie sits in the National Security Council meetings every morning," Mrs. Bush said. "She probably knows more about the Persian Gulf and Czechoslovakia than I do," she told a class of 11-and 12-year-olds studying English at a special school.

Mrs. Bush, accompanying her husband on the first presidential visit to Czechoslovakia, arrived at the school with Olga, the wife of Czechoslovak President Vaclav Havel.

The 20 children treated them first to a traditional Czech folk welcome gift of bread and salt, presented by two girls in embroidered national costume.

Then the children showed off their knowledge of English in a small play that reflected the general air of expectation surrounding the Bush visit to this central European nation.

The performance featured a detective called Hot Dog who was trying to find out why so many people had gathered around the school. Eventually, his American counterpart, named Cool Cat, told him it was because Mrs. Bush was coming.

Mrs. Bush presented her book, including photographs of President Bush playing with the dog in the White House's garden, and told the children she loves working on her computer, gardening and reading.

She also advised the children to go to the institute for mentally handicapped children she visited earlier, saying that they should go there to see "how lucky you are."

The Institute for Social Care of Youth provides treatment for 126 mentally handicapped children.

In a classroom of 10 severely handicapped boys, two staff members helped youths to draw with colored pencils or water colors.

"Very nice, very nice," Mrs. Bush said as she examined the artwork admiringly. Most of the boys communicated in noises, not words.

A 7-year-old boy named Michael, seeking attention from the first lady, was invited to say hello. He sat on a translator's lap and gave Mrs. Bush a kiss.

Mon 19-Nov-90 1:55 EST

Florida Gov. Martinez Likely Will be Next Drug Czar

By CAROLYN SKORNECK

Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) — The person most likely to succeed William J. Bennett as director of the nation's drug control strategy is Florida Gov. Bob Martinez, who recently lost his re-election bid, a White House official says.

Bennett, meanwhile, is in line to become chairman of the Republican National Committee in January, Republican sources said over the weekend. He would take over for the ailing Lee Atwater, 39, who has been undergoing intensive treatment for a cancerous brain tumor.

The 55-year-old Martinez "is probably going to be the next drug czar," said the official, who spoke Sunday on condition of anonymity. "Nobody else is being actively considered."

Officially, the White House was mum, as was Martinez's spokesman.

"I don't have any details on candidates, I'm afraid," said White House spokesman Bill Harlow, contacted in Paris where he was traveling with the president. "As far as I know, no decision has been made on that position."

The governor's spokesman, Jon Peck, said from Tallahassee, "At this point, everything is just speculation." Martinez would consider the position if asked by Bush, but "that's not to say that it's something he has been actively working to get."

Martinez was trounced in his re-election effort by former Sen. Lawton Chiles, losing by a 57-43 percent margin. He was only the second Republican governor in Florida since Reconstruction. His term ends Jan. 8, when Chiles is to be inaugurated.

Bush traveled to Florida three times to campaign for Martinez, and first lady Barbara Bush made a campaign commercial on his behalf. Jeb Bush, one of the president's sons, was Martinez's campaign chairman.

Florida has had a lot of experience with drug problems. Most of the nation's cocaine supply went through Florida until the mid-1980s, when a crackdown there pushed traffickers west to Mexico and the southwest U.S. border states.

The national drug strategy compiled by Bennett's Office of National Drug Control Policy last January designated the Miami area as one of country's five high-intensity drug trafficking areas,

Atwater, who managed Bush's 1988 presidential campaign, will assume the title of "general chairman" of the party, said a senior administration official in Paris traveling with the president. Asked whether the idea was Bush's or Atwater's, the official said, "It was both."

A GOP source said a formal announcement of Bennett's new job would not be made until Bush returned at the end of the week from his eight-day trip to Europe and the Persian Gulf.

Despite his job as Bush's chief lieutenant in the war on drugs, Bennett has spoken out on such issues as education and abortion, and he made numerous campaign trips around the country prior to the Nov. 6 election.

Bennett boasted Nov. 8 that the Bush administration's drug strategy was working and that Americans have turned against drugs.

Reports from hospital emergency rooms show the number of cocaine-related visits have declined in the past few months. Surveys also have shown that casual use of all drugs is declining, and cocaine supplies are drying up, illustrated by higher prices and declining purity.

However, violence in many large cities is increasing. Bennett has attributed the increased murder rate to drug traffickers vying for shares of the dwindling market.

Sat 17-Nov-90 14:00 EST

Survey: Shoppers warm to Salvation Army kettles

VERONA, N.J. (UPI) — The Salvation Army's Christmas kettles are not only a welcome sight in shopping malls, but their presence generates holiday business, a survey released Saturday shows.

The survey was prompted in response to the policies of some mall chains that prohibited Salvation Army kettles and bellringers on their premises. First Lady Barbara Bush eventually resolved the issue by stating she supported the worldwide non-sectarian organization's efforts. X

The survey found that almost 90 percent of the shoppers agreed that Salvation Army kettles add to the holiday spirit, and 97 percent felt that the money collected by the Salvation Army was put to good use.

Most of the shoppers surveyed at a mall that did not allow Salvation Army kettles on the premises felt that donating to a Salvation Army kettle actually put them in a better frame of mind for shopping.

Many shopping malls whose holiday plans traditionally include the Salvation Army's presence reported increased traffic in their places of business, said Clark, Martire & Bartolomeo, which conducted the survey.

All funds received in the Salvation Army's traditional Christmas campaign go directly to the needy, said Lt. Col. Leon Ferraez, spokesman for the Salvation Army National Headquarters in Verona.

Last year's donations enabled the Salvation Army to provide food, clothing, shelter, companionship, gifts and visitations to more than 6 million needy people across the country. This year, the number of people needing help is expected to be even higher, he said.

In Trenton, fire investigators probed a suspected arson fire at a Salvation Army warehouse Friday that destroyed toys, used furniture, appliances and clothes. The Salvation Army's rescue mission next door was not damaged and no one was injured.

Fri 16-Nov-90 14:34 EST

NATIONAL SURVEY INDICATES THERE'S ROOM AT THE
MALL FOR SALVATION ARMY CHRISTMAS KETTLES

VERONA, N.J., Nov. 16 /PRNewswire/ -- A national survey conducted by Clark, Martire & Bartolomeo, Inc. has revealed some good news for mall owners and Salvation Army local units. Not only are Salvation Army kettles a welcome sight in the nation's shopping malls, but their presence actually generates holiday business.

The survey, which was undertaken in December of 1989 and completed in 1990, was prompted in response to the policies of certain mall chains which prohibited Salvation Army kettles and bellringers on their premises. This explosive situation was eventually resolved when First Lady Barbara Bush made a public statement in support of The Salvation Army's efforts. 

The survey's principal purpose was to determine shoppers' attitudes toward The Salvation Army's Christmas kettles and the degree to which the presence of the kettles affects the holiday shopping experience. Among its findings:

- Almost 90 percent of all shoppers surveyed agreed that Salvation Army kettles add to the holiday spirit.

- Almost all of those surveyed (97 percent) felt that the money collected by The Salvation Army was put to good use.

- Surprisingly, most of the shoppers surveyed at a mall that did not allow Salvation Army kettles on premises, felt that donating to a Salvation Army Christmas kettle actually put them in a better frame of mind for shopping.

Many shopping malls whose holiday plans traditionally include The Salvation Army's presence, reported increased traffic in their places of business.

"We have been integrating the local Salvation Army corps in our marketing program at Newport Centre mall for two years straight and are planning to make this an annual event," said Barbara Willis, area public relations director for Melvin Simon & Associates, Inc. in Jersey City, N.J. "It has been a very heartwarming experience for the entire mall staff."

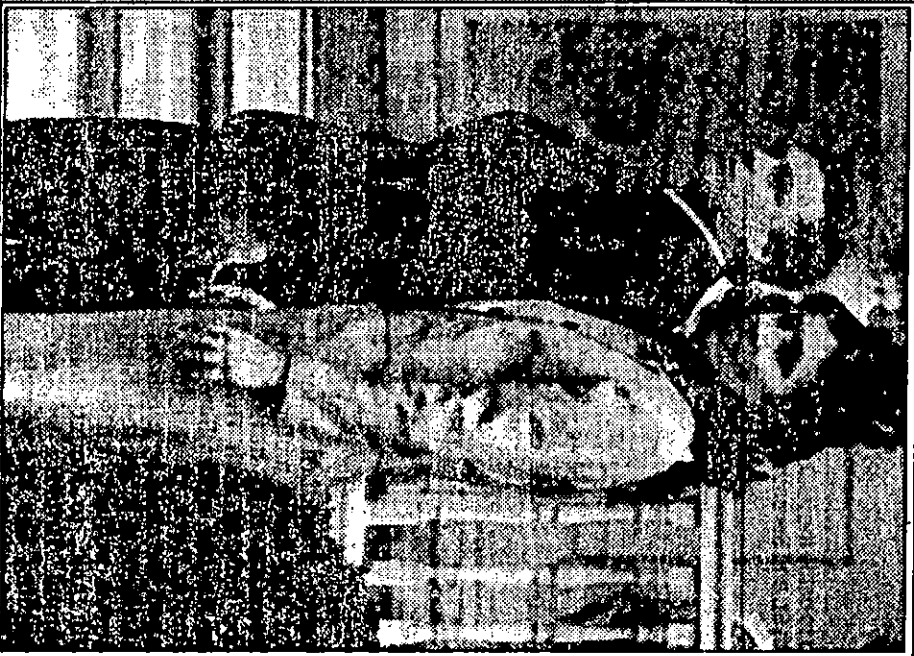
All funds received in The Salvation Army's traditional Christmas campaign go directly to the needy. Last year's donations enabled The Salvation Army to provide food, clothing, shelter, companionship, gifts and visitations to more than 6 million needy people across the country.

Mon 19-Nov-90 8:19 EST
UPI Arts & Entertainment - Booklists
Best Sellers
By United Press International

Non-fiction

1. A Life on the Road _ Charles Kuralt (4 _ 6,454)
2. The Civil War: An Illustrated History _ Geoffrey Ward (2 _ 6,166)
3. Get to the Heart _ Barbara Mandrell (6 _ 3,688)
4. Fleetwood _ Mick Fleetwood (3 _ 3,200)
5. Powershift _ Alvin Toffler (2,815)
6. The Book of J _ David Rosenberg and Howard Bloom (5 _ 2,728)
7. Closer to the Light _ Melvin Morse (2,626)
8. Millie's Book _ Millie, as told to Barbara Bush (1 _ 2,225) X
9. Iron John _ Robert Bly (1,788)
10. If I Ever Get Back to Georgia _ Lewis Grizzard (1,710)

Rankings based on orders to Ingram Book Co. from more than 7,000 bookstores nationwide.



FEATHERING THE QUAYLE NEST

Turns out prominent locals did their part in raising the \$340,000 Dan and Marilyn Quayle needed to build an addition for the official vice presidential home. The Forbes family gave \$1,000, and Estee Lauder \$5,000. Nearly 200 people made tax-deductible donations to help add a sitting room, an office and new bedrooms for the three Quayle kids. Some of the money will be used to remove asbestos in the third-floor walls.

6:00 P.M. PARIS/12:00 P.M. EST

KUWAIT/IRAQI TROOPS (Baghdad/Reuter) -- Iraq said it was sending about 200,000 extra troops to Kuwait, the official Iraqi news agency said. The decision came at a meeting between Saddam Hussein and top Iraqi military commanders. The agency said the command meeting decided to immediately mobilize and send to Kuwait seven more army divisions and to activate 150,000 reservists who would be sent to the emirate. An Iraqi division comprises about 7,000 men. INA said there were 250,000 troops already in Kuwait [Western diplomats estimate 400,000 troops in Kuwait and southern Iraq]. "This takes the (Iraqi) superiority to its requested level and leaves no room for others to try to match it," INA added.

GULF/PRESIDENT (AP) -- President Bush dismissed Iraq's promise to release all remaining foreigners by March as a cynical ploy and tried to win more support for a U.N. resolution authorizing an attack to drive Iraqi forces from Kuwait. Some U.S. allies, including the Soviet Union and Germany, expressed concern that Bush was rushing toward war. But Prime Minister Thatcher reiterated her support for Bush's position, saying that Saddam can avoid war only by withdrawing quickly from Kuwait. "Most people understand evil has to be stopped. Either he withdraws, or the military option has to be used," she said after seeing Bush. However, President Gorbachev said he was sure a way could be found to avoid war and that he would offer "new ideas" in a meeting with Bush today. Chancellor Kohl told Bush that all options short of war must first be exhausted.

HOSTAGE RELEASE (London/AP) -- Tales of fear, hunger and a fading resistance in Kuwait accompanied a group of former hostages who arrived on a U.S.-chartered flight from Iraq today, leaving many family members behind. Some of the passengers said Kuwaitis and foreigners are well aware of the military buildup in the Gulf, and hope for an invasion.

CFE SIGNING (Paris/Terence Hunt, AP) -- Presidents Bush and Gorbachev led European leaders in signing a historic treaty that slashes non-nuclear weapons in Europe and pushes the Cold War deeper into history. Bush said the pact heralds a "new world order." Scarcely had the accord been signed when Bush sought to cement European support for the continued effort to force Iraq's withdrawal from Kuwait. "Our success here can be neither profound nor enduring if the rule of law is shamelessly disregarded elsewhere," he said in an address to the summit. Gorbachev followed Bush to the podium, and noted that exactly five years ago he held his first summit session with former President Reagan. "What a long way the world has come," he declared.... "It is the farthest-reaching arms agreement in history and it signals the new world order that is emerging," Bush said shortly before the ceremony. "This reduces to practically nil the tensions that have existed."

NATO (Paris/UPI) -- Despite the easing of tensions in Europe marked by this week's summit in Paris, NATO's secretary-general says the Western military coalition is still needed for European security. In an interview published in the French daily Le Figaro, Manfred Woerner said the new alliance being formed by the CSCE "cannot replace NATO, which has functioned for 40 years on the basis of common values and interests."

SOVIET AID (Paris/Reuter) -- President Bush said he was willing to provide humanitarian aid to the Soviet Union and officials said the U.S. was studying the possibility of sending emergency medical supplies. "We will always be open minded on humanitarian aid..... If there are food shortages, for example, and the United States was in a position to help, clearly we would want to try," Bush told a joint news conference with Prime Minister Thatcher.

GORBACHEV/YELTSIN (Moscow/AP) -- Boris Yeltsin demanded that Mikhail Gorbachev consult with leaders of the republics before implementing his plan to reorganize the national government. In his first public comment on the Soviet president's proposals, Yeltsin told the independent Interfax news agency that he found some of them "disappointing," but did not specify which ones.

(Moscow/UPI) -- Boris Yeltsin called for a referendum in his vast Russian republic on Mikhail Gorbachev's performance as president. He said his region was ready to conduct such a referendum. Yeltsin said the referendum would also ask Russians whether they have confidence in the central government.

THATCHER (London/AP) -- Prime Minister Thatcher displayed breezy confidence on the eve of a challenge to her leadership, saying in a newspaper interview today that her work is unfinished "and it will be finished." Before going to Paris, Thatcher told the Times of London: "It is one of my great accomplishments that we have restructured our industry, got rid of so much overmanning, got the framework of law pretty well right. It's not finished yet...and it will be finished," she was quoted as saying.

TERRITORIES/SHAMIR (Jerusalem/AP) -- Prime Minister Shamir has called for keeping all the land from the Mediterranean Sea to the Jordan River "for future generations and for the mass immigration" of Soviet Jews. The statement to members of his Likud bloc drew immediate criticism in Israel and abroad. Egypt accused Shamir of "expansionist intentions," and the opposition Labor Party said fresh controversy over Shamir's remark could interfere with a wave of Soviet immigration.

KEATING 5/DeCONCINI (AP) -- Sen. DeConcini strongly defended himself against wrongdoing in his dealings with S&L owner Charles Keating and accused the Senate Ethics Committee's special counsel of relying on rumor and hearsay. "I resent this man tying this senator...to bribery, to a crook," DeConcini said of statements by Robert Bennett.

8:00 P.M. PARIS/2:00 P.M. EST NEWS UPDATE

KUWAIT/IRAQI TROOPS (Baghdad/Reuter) -- Iraq said it was sending 250,000 troops to bolster its armies in conquered Kuwait and that the "evil American administration" would need 3 million men to even try to liberate the emirate. It also lashed out at the West for its cool reaction to an offer to free all foreigners in three months starting at Christmas and urged hostages hiding in Kuwait to surrender. The Iraqi News Agency said Saddam and his generals believed the U.S. and its allies would need vast reinforcements in the Gulf before attempting any counter-invasion of Kuwait. "What the evil American administration needs is a three-to-one ration to be technically able to attack. This means that America has to mobilize a 3 million-strong force with arms and equipment matching those of our forces," INA said. In Washington, Pentagon spokesman Lt. Col. Rick Osborn said the department would have no comment on the Iraqi report.... Information Minister Jassem attacked Western governments' response to the offer to free hostages. "They are deliberately trying to mislead Western public opinion and keep people in a state of tension...to justify their aggressive plans."

SUMMIT (Paris/Reuter) -- Presidents Bush and Gorbachev united to warn that the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait threatened Europe's hopes of a new era of world peace and cooperation. Stressing East-West unity on the Gulf, Gorbachev said: "Any military aggression, wherever it happens, unites us and no longer sends us running to different sides of the barricades.... In demanding the withdrawal of the aggressor from Kuwait, we are also defending the hope born among millions of people that the world community can solve international conflicts."

GULF/GORBACHEV (Paris/Helen Thomas, UPI) -- ...President Gorbachev urged summit leaders to have "patience" in seeking a political solution. "We are prepared to show patience in the quest for a political solution but we will remain strong and determined in implementing the rules of the United Nations," Gorbachev said.

SOVIETS/GERMAN AID (Bonn/UPI) -- Massive food supplies kept in reserve by the West Berlin government in the event of a repeat of the 1948-49 Soviet blockade may be used to help feed the Soviet Union, German Finance Minister Waigel said in an interview with Die Welt. Accordingly, in Paris, Soviet leader Gorbachev reportedly told Chancellor Kohl he will make sure private German donations of food and medicine to Soviet citizens are not held up by bureaucratic red tape.

PAKISTANI NUKES/U.S. (Islamabad/Reuter) -- The U.S. spelled out a tough nuclear stand to Pakistan, saying that even the possession of components for a nuclear weapons would prevent Washington from restoring military and economic aid. Ambassador Oakley, in a letter to The Nation newspaper, said Washington's definition of possessing a nuclear device applied to parts, not just to an assembled weapon.