

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

FOIA Number:
2009-0166-S

FOIA MARKER

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

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

OA/ID Number: 90571
Folder ID Number: 90571-004

Folder Title:
Friday, November 30, 1990[1]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
V	12	12	4	2

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet (George Bush Library)

Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
01. Schedule	Schedule of the President [redaction] (1 pp.)	11/30/90	(b)(3)	
02a. Log	White House Telephone Log [Signal Switchboard] [redaction of personal information] (2 pp.)	11/30/90	(b)(6)	
02b. Log	White House Telephone Log [President Bush] [redaction of personal information] (1 pp.)	11/30/90	(b)(6)	
03. Note	Handwritten notes of Presidential Phone call with JAB [James A. Baker, III] (1 pp.)	11/30/90	(b)(1)	
04. Note	Handwritten notes of Presidential Phone call with John Major (1 pp.)	11/30/90	(b)(1)	
05. Note	Handwritten notes of Presidential Phone call with John Major [3:15] (1 pp.)	11/30/90	(b)(1)	
06. Cable	Cable Number: 301736Z Nov 90 (1 pp.)	11/30/90	(b)(1)	C

Page 1 of 1

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Office of the President

Series: Daily Files

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Friday, November 30, 1990[1]

Pinksheet Number: dw1898

OA/ID Number: 90571-004

Date Closed: 1/28/2011

FOIA/Sys Case #: 2009-0166-S

Re-review Case #:

P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Schedule	Schedule of the President [redaction] (1 pp.)	11/30/90	(b)(3)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Office of the President

Series: Daily Files

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Friday, November 30, 1990[1]

Date Closed: 1/28/2011 **OA/ID Number:** 90571-004

FOIA/SYS Case #: 2009-0166-S

Appeal Case #:

Re-review Case #:

Appeal Disposition:

P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

Disposition Date:

AR Case #:

MR Case #:

AR Disposition:

MR Disposition:

AR Disposition Date:

MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
(b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
(b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
(b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
(b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
(b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
(b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.



SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

Friday, November 30, 1990

8:00 am (15 min)	<u>Intelligence Briefing</u> (Scowcroft/Sununu)	Oval Office
8:15 am (30 min)	<u>National Security Briefing</u> (Scowcroft/Sununu)	Oval Office
8:45 am (30 min)	<u>Meeting with Governor Sununu</u>	Oval Office
9:15 am (45 min)	<u>Administrative Time</u>	Oval Office
10:00 am (15 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
10:15 am (10 min)	<i>WIRES</i> <u>Meeting with John R. Haglelgam,</u> President, Federated States of Micronesia (Scowcroft) (Distributed Separately)	Oval Office
10:30 am (60 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Sununu)	Oval Office
11:00 am	<u>PRESS CONFERENCE</u>	
11:35 am (10 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Fitzwater) (TAB A)	Oval Office
11:45 am (20 min)	B <u>Interview with People Magazine</u> (Fitzwater) (TAB B)	Oval Office
12:05 pm (70 min)	<u>Lunch</u>	Oval Office
1:15 pm (10 min)	<u>Photo Opportunities</u> (TAB C) 1. Rick Perry (McClure) 2. Mrs. Nayla Moawad (Scowcroft) 3. LACEY FAMILY <i>WIRES</i>	Oval Office
1:30 pm (30 min)	<u>Meeting with Secretary Baker</u> <u>CHINESE DELEGATION</u>	Oval Office <i>CABINET ROOM</i>
2:00 pm (15 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Sununu) (TAB D)	Oval Office

UNP 11/29/90
5:00 pm

1326 REEVE ET AL IN 1330 ALL OUT 1331 MORAUD ET AL IN 1335 ALL OUT
 1310 SUNNUN OUT 1320 ADD FITZWATER 1325 FITZWATER OUT
 1232 ALL OUT 1242 ADD SUNNUN
 1153 PEOPLE MAGAZINE ET AL IN
 U.N.P. 11/29/90 5:00 pm

1140 POTUS TO Oval 1152 POTUS IN Oval
 1101 POTUS TO Press Briefing Room
 1037 ADD FITZWATER 1058 ALL OUT/EXCEPT GATES, SUNNUN, SCOWCROFT, FITZWATER
 1030 ADD BAKER, SUNNUN, SCOWCROFT, DEMAREST, LICCIONI, PORTER, DAEMAN, HAAS
 1029 ALL OUT/EXCEPT GATES
 1014 ADD FITZWATER, GATES 1019 HABELGAM ET AL IN, FITZWATER OUT
 0948 BENNETT OUT 1010 BAKER OUT
 0942 SCOWCROFT, ~~OUT~~ OUT 0945 ADD SUNNUN
 0939 ADD BENNETT 0940 GATES, SUNNUN OUT
 0917 SUNNUN OUT 0920 ADD SUNNUN

0809 ADD BAKER 0825 (b)(3)
 0804 ADD SUNNUN 0805 ADD CARD 0807 CARD OUT
 0659 POTUS IN Oval 0800 ADD GATES, SCOWCROFT, (b)(3)

2:15 pm	Personal Staff Time	
3:00 pm (15 min)	Meeting with Kuwaiti Refugees (Demarest) (TAB E)	Still
3:15 pm (45 min)	Personal Staff Time	
4:00 pm (60 min)	Meeting with Bipartisan Congressional Leadership (McClure) (TAB F)	
5:00 pm	Depart for Camp David	South Lawn
9:00 pm	Phone call to Bill Frenzel	Camp David
	Retirement Dinner (McClure)	(To be forwarded on Friday)



1336 LAHEY ET AL IN

1338 ALL OUT

1339 ADD BAKER, SCOWCROFT, GATES, SUNUNU

1343 POTUS TO CABINET ROOM

1421 POTUS IN OVAL / ADD GATES, SCOWCROFT, SUNUNU

1423 SCOWCROFT, GATES OUT

1424 ADD BILL AND ELAINE BENNETT, GOV AND MARY JANE MARTINEZ,
NANCY SUNUNU

1428 POTUS TO PRESS BRIEFING ROOM

1435 POTUS IN OVAL 1447 ADD SUNUNU, VP

1502 ADD GATES 1517 POTUS TO ROOSEVELT ROOM

1551 POTUS IN OVAL / ADD HAAS, EDWARD GNEHM

1553 ALL OUT 1558 ADD SCOWCROFT, GATES, SUNUNU

1603 POTUS IN CABINET ROOM

1741 POTUS IN OVAL / ADD CARD, SUNUNU, GATES
SCOWCROFT, GRAY, VP

1759 POTUS TO SOUTH GROUNDS
CICCONTE

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02a. Log	White House Telephone Log [Signal Switchboard] [redaction of personal information] (2 pp.)	11/30/90	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Office of the President

Series: Daily Files

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Friday, November 30, 1990[1]

Date Closed:	1/28/2011	OA/ID Number:	90571-004
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2009-0166-S	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:		Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

- (b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- (b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- (b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- (b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- (b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- (b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- (b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM
SIGNAL SWITCHBOARD

November 30, 1990

	TIME		NAME	ACTION
	PLACED	DISC		
OUT	6:19 AM	6:32	Conference Call: Secretary James A. Baker III Residence, Washington, D.C. White House Signal 2-3103	Tlkd-ok 6:21 AM
INC	PM			
OUT	AM		General Brent Scowcroft Residence, Washington, D.C. White House Signal 2-3881	
INC	PM			
OUT	11:55 AM		Conference Call: King Sa'ud Fahd	Tlkd-ok 12:06 PM
INC	PM	12:19	(b)(6)	
OUT	AM		Mr. David C. Welch White House Situation Room White House Signal 2-2262	
INC	PM			
OUT	AM		Mrs. Shulkran Kamal White House Situation Room White House Signal 2-2262	
INC	PM			
OUT	AM		Conference Call: President Hosni Mubarak	Tlkd-ok 12:33 PM
INC	12:29 PM	12:40	(b)(6)	
OUT	AM		Mr. David C. Welch White House Situation Room White House Signal 2-2262	
INC	PM			
OUT	AM		Mr. Cornelius F. O'Leary White House Situation Room White House Signal 2-2262	
INC	PM			
OUT	AM		Conference Call: President Turqt Ozal	Tlkd-ok 12:48 PM
INC	12:41 PM	12:57	(b)(6)	
OUT	AM		Mr. R. Nicholas Burns White House Situation Room White House Signal 2-2262	
INC	PM			
OUT	AM		Mr. David C. Welch White House Situation Room White House Signal 2-2262	
INC	PM			

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

SIGNAL SWITCHBOARD

November 30, 1990

	TIME		NAME	ACTION
	PLACED	DISC		
OUT	AM		Mr. Cornelius F. O'Leary White House Situation Room White House Signal 2-2262	
INC	PM			
QMT	AM		Conference Call: Amir Skaijh Jaber	Tlkd-ok 1:01 PM
INC	12:58 PM	1:11	(b)(6)	
OUT	AM		Mr. Charles Groul White House Situation Room White House Signal 2-2262	
INC	PM			
OUT	AM		Mrs. Shulkran Kamal White House Situation Room White House Signal 2-2262	
INC	PM			
QMT	AM		Conference Call: President Francois Mitterand	PRESUS Cancel 1:20 PM
INC	1:12 PM		(b)(6)	
OUT	AM		Mr. Charles Groul White House Situation Room White House Signal 2-2262	
INC	PM			
OUT	AM		Mrs. Eliza Burnham Office, Washington, D.C. 647-2195	
INC	PM			
QMT	AM		Conference Call: Prime Minister John Major	WCL 1:22 PM Tlkd-ok 3:06 PM
INC	1:14 PM	3:15	(b)(6)	
OUT	AM		Mr. Cornelius F. O'Leary White House Situation Room White House Signal 2-2262	
INC	PM			
OUT	AM		Ms. Dorothy LeBlond	Tlkd-ok 6:58 PM
INC	6:55 PM	7:00	(b)(6)	
QMT	AM		Ms. Patty Presock	Tlkd-ok 7:24 PM
INC	7:23 PM	7:25	(b)(6)	

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

SIGNAL SWITCHBOARD

November 30, 1990

	TIME		NAME	ACTION
	PLACED	DISC		
OUT	AM		Mr. Lee Atwater Residence, Washington, D.C. 965-2021	Tlkd-ok 7:27 PM
INC	7:25 PM	7:30		
OUT	AM		Congressman Bill Frenzel The Great Hall Radisson South Hotel	Tlkd-ok 9:00 PM PA System used
INC	9:00 PM	9:06		
OUT	AM		Bloomington, Minnesota 612-831-8081	
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02b. Log	White House Telephone Log [President Bush] [redaction of personal information] (1 pp.)	11/30/90	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Friday, November 30, 1990[1]

Date Closed:	1/28/2011	OA/ID Number:	90571-004
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2009-0166-S	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:		Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
(b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
(b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
(b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
(b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
(b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
(b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

PRESIDENT BUSH

NOVEMBER 30 TH , 19 90

	TIME		NAME	ACTION
	PLACED	DISC		
OUT	7:13 AM	7:20	MR. THOMAS LUDOW ASHLEY WASHINGTON, D.C. 202-628-9100	TLKD-OK 7:18 A.M.
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	7:29 AM	7:56	SENATOR DAVID L. BOREN (b)(6)	TLKD-OK 7:46 A.M.
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	7:34 AM	7:38	SECRETARY JAMES A. BAKER III OFC: WASHINGTON, D.C. 202-647-4910	TLKD-OK
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	PM		SECRETARY JAMES A. BAKER III OFC: WASHINGTON, D.C.	
INC	1:13 PM	1:16	WHITE HOUSE ADMIN. EXT. 420	TLKD-OK
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	PM		CONGRESSMAN LARRY E. CRAIG OFC: WASHINGTON, D.C. 202-225-6611	TLKD-OK WITH MRS. BRIDGET M. MONTAGNE
INC	1:50 PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			

PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMENTS

Washington, D.C.
LOCATION Camp David, Maryland

DATE 30 November 1990

TIME	MOVEMENTS
0700	South Grounds
0704	Oval Office
1103	Press Lobby
1142	Oval Office
1154	South Grounds
1155	Oval Office
1341	Cabinet Room
1424	Oval Office
1432	Press Lobby
1438	Oval Office
1520	Roosevelt Room
1551	Oval Office
1603	Cabinet Room
1739	Oval Office
1757	Depart South Grounds
1832	Arrive Camp David, Maryland



News Summary

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1990 -- 6 A.M. EST EDITION

TODAY'S HEADLINE

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

U.N. VOTE AUTHORIZES USE OF FORCE AGAINST IRAQ -- The Security Council Thursday gave the U.S. and other countries with forces arrayed against Iraq the most sweeping authorization to engage in warfare under U.N. sponsorship since the 1950 Korean war.

(Washington Post)

NO PLANS FOR RECALLING CONGRESS, PRESIDENT SAYS -- President Bush, urged by Senate Republicans this week to call Congress back to Washington to approve a resolution authorizing the use of force in the Persian Gulf, expressed strong reservations Thursday about a special session.

(Boston Globe, Washington Post)

NATIONAL NEWS

BUSH HINTS MAJOR REFORM OF BANK LAWS -- President Bush said Thursday that bank regulators are "increasingly outmoded" and that his Administration will introduce legislation next year to overhaul the banking system.

(USA Today, Wall Street Journal,
Washington Post, Washington Times)

NETWORK NEWS (Thursday evening)

GULF -- The Bush Administration got the backing of the Security Council to use force to oust Iraq from Kuwait.

IMMIGRATION -- President Bush signed into law the most complete overhaul of the immigration law in 66 years.

DRUG S&L -- Gov. Martinez will be formally named as the nation's drug czar Friday.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS....A-1

NATIONAL NEWS.....A-11

NETWORK NEWS.....B-1

EDITORIALS.....C-1

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

U.N. VOTE AUTHORIZES USE OF FORCE AGAINST IRAQ

U.N. -- The Security Council Thursday gave the U.S. and other countries with forces arrayed against Iraq the most sweeping authorization to engage in warfare under U.N. sponsorship since the 1950 Korean war.

By a vote of 12 to 2, with China abstaining, foreign ministers of the 15-member council adopted a U.S.-sponsored resolution that gives President Saddam what could be his last chance to withdraw peacefully from Kuwait.

The resolution states that unless Iraq, by Jan. 15, fully complies with previous council resolutions calling for its unconditional withdrawal from Kuwait and release of foreigners, member states may "use all necessary means...to restore international peace and security in the area."

Passage of the resolution, only the second in U.N. history authorizing use of force to repel aggression, marked a major victory for the Bush Administration....

At the White House, President Bush hailed the vote as another sign of the growing international consensus against Saddam. In an interview with Univision television, he said, "I think up to now we have failed to have Saddam Hussein understand how clearly the whole world feels against what he's doing and I think this new approach will guarantee he does understand it."

(John Goshko, Washington Post, A1)

BAKER SAYS BIG FIVE WILL PURSUE IRAQ PEACE MOVES

U.N. -- Secretary Baker, having secured a victory Thursday with the Security Council's ultimatum to Iraq, said the council's Big Five powers will vigorously pursue a peaceful outcome to the Persian Gulf crisis in coming weeks.

"We want to talk about what the prospects are for further political and diplomatic efforts," Baker told a news conference before going to an informal dinner with the foreign ministers of China, the Soviet Union, Britain and France.

"Over the course of these next weeks we are going to be vigorously pursuing the diplomatic and political solution..."

Baker, at his news conference, reiterated a tough response to critics who claim the U.S. has offered Saddam no incentive to cooperate.

"I don't think people should say we're not pursuing a political and diplomatic approach just because we will not negotiate with Saddam Hussein to give him something for his aggression," Baker told reporters. "That is not diplomacy, that is appeasement and that is not what we intend to do."

(Carol Giacomo, Reuter)

QUAYLE CITES 'MORAL COSTS' OF WAITING
Excessive Restraint Could Lose
More Lives In Long Run, Speech Says

Vice President Quayle, responding to critics who have called on the Bush Administration to allow more time for international sanctions against Iraq to work, said Thursday that the "moral costs" of waiting to use military force may be as high as or higher than the costs of going to war.

In a speech at Seton Hall University in New Jersey, Quayle posed a series of questions on the moral implications of both going to war and of waiting, and he asked his audience at the Catholic university to weigh both.

"There must be limits to our patience," he said. "And those limits are reached when our restraint threatens to undermine other, equally moral goals." Those goals, Quayle said, are saving the people of Kuwait from further "barbarism," protecting the U.S. military from potentially greater casualties if President Saddam has more time to prepare for war, and protecting the world from "nuclear blackmail" if Iraq is allowed to develop such a weapon.

The speech, which was reviewed by the White House, represented the most systematic attempt of any Administration official, including President Bush, to lay out the historical, political and moral arguments for U.S. policy in the gulf.

(Ann Devroy, Washington Post, A1)

EX-PENTAGON OFFICIALS DISAGREE OVER
WHETHER DRAFT NEEDED FOR GULF WAR

The military draft should be resumed immediately if President Bush orders U.S. forces to drive Iraq from Kuwait, a former top Pentagon manpower official told Congress on Thursday.

Two senior Democratic senators -- Sam Nunn and John Glenn agreed. They warned that conscription might be necessary even if the U.S. refrained from war and decided instead to maintain a large military presence in Saudi Arabia while waiting for sanctions to force Iraq to retreat.

"We cannot maintain the size of our commitment for much longer without running into problems of human endurance," James Webb told the Senate Armed Services Committee during its third day of hearings into the Persian Gulf standoff. "Proper planning for a ground offensive should include an immediate call for the draft."

Webb, who opposes any U.S. ground attack to force Iraq from Kuwait, warned that optimistic predictions about the success of any U.S. offensive might prove illusory.

"If the President wishes to attack a million-man army, he cannot count on a two-day bombing campaign, and be home by February," said Webb, a decorated Marine veteran of the Vietnam conflict who served as Navy secretary and oversaw the Pentagon's reserve forces during the Reagan Administration.

(Mark Thompson, Knight-Ridder)

**A TURNING POINT FOR BUSH, SADDAM
Decision Starts 'Countdown' For Resolution Of Crisis**

The Security Council's decision to authorize force against Iraq marks one of the most important turning points of the four-month-long Persian Gulf crisis, both for President Bush and Saddam Hussein....

Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze summed up the resolution's impact by saying it "gives time to think again.... At the same time, we are giving the victims in this crisis a firm pledge that they will not have to wait much longer, and help is on the way. Today we have started a countdown."

Ironically, while the Bush Administration has been successful in gathering support abroad for the use-of-force resolution, backing for military action seems to be declining at home....

The strong U.N. vote presumably will strengthen Bush's hand in dealing with mounting debate and opposition in this country, both in Congress and in the countryside, about the wisdom of going to war soon with Iraq rather than waiting for a much longer period to see if the economic sanctions and embargo against Baghdad will eventually force Saddam out of Kuwait without a war.

(Michael Getler, news analysis, Washington Post, A1)

**NO PLANS FOR RECALLING CONGRESS, PRESIDENT SAYS
Foley And Michel Oppose Special Session**

President Bush, urged by Senate Republicans this week to call Congress back to Washington to approve a resolution authorizing the use of force in the Persian Gulf, expressed strong reservations Thursday about a special session.

Bush met at the White House with Speaker Foley and Rep. Michel, both of whom urged him not to call the 101st Congress back into session. Senate Republican leaders, including Sens. Dole and Lugar, have joined with Vice President Quayle in arguing that Bush should use Thursday's U.N. vote...to get the same sort of backing from Congress as the next step in pressuring Iraq and commit themselves one way or another on the possible use of force....

In a television interview after the session with the leaders, Bush said, "I have no plans to call them back for what you properly call a lame-duck session." The President pledged "a lot of consultations" this week and next with congressional leaders and said he was anxious "to see what they think is important." But asked again whether he was considering a special session, the President said, "No, I'm not."

(Ann Devroy and Tom Kenworthy, Washington Post, A22)

Bush Plays Down Chance Of Special Session Of Congress

President Bush said Thursday he has "no plans right now" to call a special session of Congress to vote on his Persian Gulf policy.

Republican leaders continued to push for a special session and suggested that a general resolution calling for Iraq to leave Kuwait might pass.... Republican leaders said Thursday that Congress might pass a less severe resolution [than the U.N.'s] if the deadline were moved back or removed.

Bush said repeatedly in an interview with the Spanish-language television network Univision on Thursday that he is not considering a special session, but he did not rule out the possibility. He said he would discuss the matter with congressional leaders Friday.

"I am very anxious to know what they think would be productive, because it's important that we send a solid signal," Bush said. White House officials said a final decision about the session depended on what the congressional leaders tell Bush Friday. (Michael Kranish and Stephen Kurkjian, Boston Globe)

HILL LIKELY TO BE TOUGHER AUDIENCE

The White House decided to seek a vote in the U.N. before Congress because chances of getting approval for military action were better in the world body, Administration officials say.

But Thursday night a high-ranking Administration official said Mr. Bush wants Congress to second the U.N. resolution.

The President, who meets with congressional leaders Friday, may wait until the new Congress is seated Jan. 3 before seeking passage of a similar proposal, according to one White House official. The official said the new Congress would be asked to stay in Washington to debate a gulf resolution instead of taking the traditional three-week vacation between swearing-in and the State of the Union address.

"The old Congress would not be as authoritative...as the new Congress," said a White House official.

(Paul Bedard, Washington Post, A1)

BUSH: 'THE WORLD IS DEADLY SERIOUS'

President Bush says he believes the U.N. Security Council resolution authorizing military force in the Persian Gulf crisis "will drive home the point" that Iraq must withdraw its troops from Kuwait. "I think this will drive home the point to him (Saddam) that he's got to get out of Kuwait," Bush said Thursday....

Asked if the world was closer to war, Bush said, "Everybody wants a peaceful solution.... I hope we're closer to peace."

Then, ignoring a question on whether he would order a special session of Congress to debate the Persian Gulf crisis, Bush walked away, calling the resolution, "Very good news. Very good news...."

In an interview with the Spanish-language television network Univision, however, Bush promised he would continue to consult extensively with congressmen concerning the 4-month-old standoff "because it is important that we send a solid signal" to Iraq's Saddam Hussein. "The main thing is to keep Congress fully informed.... I think most will agree they've never had as much consultation on a subject as they have had on this one."

-more-

(Thomas Ferraro, UPI)

PANEL HEARS MORE CRITICISM OF BUSH STRATEGY IN MIDEAST

President Bush's handling of the Persian Gulf crisis came under sharp criticism Thursday as White House aides and congressional leaders discounted the chance of Congress' being called into a special session.

James Webb, a former Reagan Administration Navy secretary, and conservative military analyst Edward Luttwak offered scathing critiques of Bush's strategy in the gulf in testimony before the Senate Armed Services Committee.

Webb...said the President's decision to add nearly 200,000 troops to more than 240,000 already in the region was an "error" that could lead to an unnecessary and illogical war.

"I personally do not believe this is worth a war," he said.

As the debate over possible conflict continued, Speaker Foley said: "I hope the President doesn't call back the 101st Congress."...

"This is a classic bridge-burning exercise by the President," Luttwak said, arguing that Bush had left himself little choice but to opt for war in the near future unless Saddam capitulates.

(Richard Whittle, Dallas Morning News)

CONGRESSIONAL CALLBACK STUDIED FOR DEBATE ON U.N. RESOLUTION

Inside the Administration and on Capitol Hill, officials are debating whether Congress should be called back for an unprecedented debate and vote on a version of Thursday's U.N. Security Council resolution authorizing "all possible means" to dislodge Iraq from Kuwait....

Some members whose experience goes back to the Vietnam War are pushing for quick congressional action, no matter the result.

Sen. Warner said Thursday that he would urge Bush at a White House meeting Friday afternoon to make Congress "stand up and meet its responsibility," citing the lessons of Vietnam.

Like today, Warner said, there was during the Vietnam War "constant carping and criticism" from some members of Congress "but continuing statements of support to the men and women fighting the war." He said Bush should seek a resolution like that passed by the U.N., and even if it is amended or defeated, "the President should know now that Congress disagrees. Other nations should know that, too," Warner added....

"If we don't act, we are acquiescing," Sen. Kennedy said, noting the Vietnam experience. Kennedy called the U.N. resolution "a constructive step and an impressive achievement" by the Bush Administration.

(Walter Pincus, news analysis, Washington Post, A16)

SANCTIONS HAVE GOOD CHANCE OF WORKING, EXPERTS SAY

International sanctions against Iraq have an unusually high likelihood of succeeding, but it might take 18 months or two years before they could persuade Saddam Hussein to withdraw from Kuwait, a Washington economic think tank said Thursday.

The Institute for International Economics estimated that the global oil embargo by nearly half -- an amount 20 times the average impact of past "successful" embargoes in this century..

The report, prepared by a team that studied 115 other cases of embargoes since World War I, also concluded that eventually Iraq's civilian population will suffer severe hardships, its industrial base will be crippled and its military capacity will be wrecked.... The report cautions, however, that the definition of "success" has to be somewhat narrow. If the goal remains the withdrawal of Iraq from Kuwait and restoration of the Kuwaiti government, then sanctions will eventually prevail, the report said.... The authors of the report...said that they do not rule out the threat of military action as a way to enhance the sanctions.

(Oswald Johnston, Los Angeles Times, A27)

U.S. SENDING ANOTHER 300 WARPLANES TO GULF

The Pentagon, building its forces for possible offensive action after Jan. 15, is sending another 300 warplanes to the Persian Gulf in a move that will increase the U.S. Air Force armada in the region by fully a third, defense sources said Thursday.

The aerial reinforcement, part of a new shift toward offensive capabilities, clearly underscores the U.S. military's intention to make massive use of air power early in a potential conflict with Iraq in hopes of avoiding a bloody ground war.

The new wave will include a second squadron of F-117 Stealth fighters and additional F-15E ground-attack jets, F-16 fighters, A-10 tank-killers, refueling tankers and RF-4C photo-reconnaissance planes, the sources said.

(John Broder and Melissa Healy, Los Angeles Times, A1)

IRAQ REJECTS U.N. RESOLUTION AS ILLEGAL, INVALID

BAGHDAD -- Iraq Friday dismissed the U.N. resolution giving it until Jan. 15 to withdraw from Kuwait or face war as "illegal and invalid."

It accuses the U.S. and its allies of putting pressure on and bribing U.N. Security Council members to pass Thursday's resolution. "The resolution is illegal and invalid.... It is disgraceful and tarnishes with shame the nations which helped issue it," said a statement by Iraq's Revolution Command Council and the ruling Arab Socialist Baath Party....

"It is an American resolution from start to finish," the statement said....

The statement, striking a defiant note, challenged the U.S. and its allies to attack Iraq.

"If they are seeking battle on the basis of their technical and theoretical calculations, Iraqis and all Arabs will turn these miserable calculations upside down," the statement said.

"Iraq will in the heat of battle wipe out the dwarves who are supporting America, especially the treacherous Fahd regime," it added.

(Maamoun Youssef, Reuter)

-more-

DEFIANT HUSSEIN SAYS HE CAN DOWN STEALTH

BAGHDAD -- President Saddam said Thursday that he is not afraid of fighting the U.S. in the Persian Gulf and warned that he has the technology to shoot down Stealth aircraft.

"If war breaks out, we will fight in a way which will make all Arabs and Moslems proud. We are determined not to kneel down to injustice," Mr. Hussein said in remarks carried by Baghdad radio.

The remarks came hours before the U.N. Security Council approved [the resolution]....

In a defiant tone, Mr. Hussein said Iraq will fight "the United States and its other allies in the gulf if war breaks out. This is not a Rambo movie," he declared.

He added that Iraq has the ability to fight high-tech American weapons, saying: "We are not deprived of military technology.... We can see the Stealth very clearly, and we hope (the U.S.) will not be dragged into using it because we will shoot it down like any hostile warplane."
(Washington Times, A8)

**FEBRUARY WOULD BE BEST TIME TO ATTACK
IRAQI FORCES, U.S. PLANNER SAYS**

A combination of military, climatic and cultural factors make February the optimum month for any offensive attack by U.S. and allied forces against Iraqi troops occupying Kuwait, according to a senior U.S. military planner involved in the Persian Gulf deployment.

Although the U.S. won approval Thursday from the U.N. security Council for a resolution authorizing use of force against Iraqi troops sometime after Jan. 15, U.S. and allied political leaders have not authorized such an attack or decided on its exact timing. The official said that waiting until February would, from a military point of view, provide enough time for the additional troops ordered to the Middle East by President Bush earlier this month to get into place and become accustomed to the climate and terrain of the Saudi Arabian desert.... The official, who spoke on condition that he not be identified, underscored the importance of waiting for the deployment of the additional forces ordered by Bush, saying they are needed to provide sufficient "combat power...to do the job."
(Jeffrey Smith, Washington Post, A16)

'THIS ISN'T MY WAR,' COMPLAIN WOULD-BE DESERTERS IN DESERT

BONN -- German and American peace groups are arranging escape routes and giving legal advice to U.S. soldiers who do not want to fight in the Persian Gulf, activists said Thursday.

At least 24 soldiers based near Bremen are ready to flee if ordered to fight in Saudi Arabia, the German groups say, and dozens more have been calling a pacifist hot line to ask about conscientious objection or jail, they said.

"There's been a wave of calls asking for advice and there will be more, especially if the United Nations Security Council votes to use force there," said Martin Graebener, disarmament expert for the radical Greens Party in Bonn.

(Tom Heneghan, Washington Times, A8)

CONSERVATIVE GROUP LOBBIES FOR GULF POLICY

A group of conservatives based in Northern Virginia says public support for the U.S. presence in the Middle East is flagging mostly because President Bush has failed to articulate why troops were sent there.

To explain why the U.S. must liberate Kuwait from Iraq's occupation, the Coalition for America at Risk says it has raised nearly \$1 million, set up a nationwide speaker's bureau, bought full-page ads in leading newspapers, run television commercials and set up two telephone information hot lines....

"The White House is right on target" with its tough stance against President Saddam, Sam Zakhem, the former U.S. ambassador to Bahrain who is co-chairman of the group, said, but "whoever is handling the President's explanation to the American people has failed."

Zakhem said Americans should support the buildup of 400,000 American troops in the Persian Gulf because Kuwait "has been a good friend and American values call for fighting for one's friends," because of vital U.S. interests in the region, and because if Saddam is left unchecked, "everybody will be at harm's reach."

(Mary Jordan, Washington Post, A18)

BUSH CONSIDERS WAIVING SOVIET TRADE RESTRICTIONS

President Bush is considering a shift in U.S. policy that would open the way to providing credits to the Soviet Union for the purchase of American grain and an expansion of Soviet-American trade, Administration officials said Thursday.

As Western European nations rush food supplies to Moscow, the officials said Bush may soon waive on a temporary basis restrictions on Soviet trade that have existed under the Jackson-Vanik amendment to the 1974 U.S. Trade Act. That amendment prohibits preferential lower tariffs or access to U.S. credits to any nation that denies its citizens the right to emigrate....

Two senior officials said an option being prepared for Bush would be to waive the Jackson-Vanik amendment on grounds that, even if the emigration law has not been passed, the Soviets have in practice allowed a large number of people to emigrate, particularly Soviet Jews to Israel. One of the officials said the relatively large volume of emigration would mean there may be less objection in the U.S. to a waiver, at least for a temporary period like a year.

Secretary Yeutter said Thursday that Bush had told him he "is fully prepared to have the matter fully reconsidered." Yeutter added, "In my view, we should provide credit guarantees to the Soviet Union."

(David Hoffman, Washington Post, A25)

GORBACHEV ACCEPTS BLAME FOR SHORTAGES

MOSCOW -- Pronouncing himself "guilty before the working class," President Gorbachev began an emergency effort Thursday to ease the country's food shortage with an influx of foreign aid and domestic reforms.

Just hours after Gorbachev told a Communist Party meeting here that he had brokered agreements with the republics of Kazakhstan, Estonia and the Ukraine to ship scarce dairy goods to Moscow and Leningrad, a transport plane landed in Moscow with 37 tons of food from Germany -- the start of what officials said they hope will be a daily airlift to help the Soviet Union get through the winter.

(David Remnick, Washington Post, A1)

PAKISTAN OFFERS ATOM ISSUE TALKS

ISLAMABAD -- Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif said Thursday that he was ready to open talks with Washington on Pakistan's nuclear program, the central issue in what officials here call Pakistan's most serious crisis in relations with the U.S. in more than three decades.

But the new prime minister added that his government, elected on a platform of greater economic self-reliance for Pakistan, is prepared to live with the consequences if negotiations, scheduled to begin next Thursday, fail....

Mr. Sharif said in an interview Thursday that "there are certain conditions that we cannot accept."

"We've got to live honorably," he said. "Our self-respect is very dear to us." He did not elaborate.

(Barbara Crossette, New York Times, A7)

BRITAIN'S MAJOR SAYS HE EXPECTS EARLY MEETING WITH BUSH

LONDON -- Britain's new prime minister, John Major, said Thursday he expected to have an early meeting with President Bush.

Speaking for the first time in Parliament as prime minister, Major said he hoped to meet Bush "this side of Christmas" on the Persian Gulf crisis and other issues.

(Reuter)

BUSH MUST CONVINCE [LATINS] HE CAN DELIVER TRADE INITIATIVE

CARACAS -- President Bush can expect a warm welcome for his plan for a free-trade area from Alaska to Argentina when he tours Latin America next week, but doubts have been voiced over his ability to carry the initiative through....

"Three major trading blocs seem to be emerging -- the European Community, led by the reunified Germany, Japan and Southeast Asia, and North America," Argentine Foreign Minister Domingo Cavallo said. "Only through integration will we be able to dialogue with those economic giants," he added....

"What worries us, firstly, the slowness of the process," Chilean Finance Minister Alejandro Foxley told a recent news conference.

"And secondly the fact that, despite President Bush's announcement, the U.S. Congress has not yet shown that it is in tune with the philosophy behind the Bush initiative, which is a free-trade philosophy," Foxley added.

(Andrew Hurst, Reuter)

U.S. TEMPERS EXPECTATIONS OF QUICK ANTIDRUG VICTORY IN BOLIVIA

LA PAZ -- U.S. officials have long said their strategy of attacking the drug trade in the Andean cocaine-producing nations has its best chance of quick success here in Bolivia, and have backed up that conviction with a growing commitment of manpower, technical aid and money.

But now, perhaps on the verge of breakthroughs, the anti-drug fight here is up against the same circumstances that make progress so difficult in neighboring Peru and Colombia -- entrenched corruption, growing sophistication on the part of drug traffickers and the first signs of political terrorism.

As a result, the drug fight here, as elsewhere in the region, is being seen as a long-haul proposition that will require years of attention and resources.

(Eugene Robinson, Washington Post, A25)

BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT FALLS AFTER GENERAL STRIKE

SOFIA -- Bulgaria's Socialist prime minister, Andrei Lukanov, resigned Thursday with his cabinet of former communists under pressure from a general strike and mounting street demonstrations.

In a televised speech, Lukanov said he was stepping down because he had not been able to assemble the political consensus necessary to implement free-market reforms. He denied that he was resigning under public pressure and argued that only a coalition government of Socialists and the anti-communist opposition can save Bulgaria from economic collapse.

(Marc Champion, Washington Post, A24)

EDITOR'S NOTE: "Excerpts From Speech By Quayle" appears in the Washington Post, A21.

###

NATIONAL NEWS

BUSH HINTS MAJOR REFORM OF BANK LAWS

President Bush said Thursday that bank regulators are "increasingly outmoded" and that his Administration will introduce legislation next year to overhaul the banking system.

Speaking to the Association of Bank Holding Companies, Bush said "our banking system can never be truly safe if it's not also economically sound."

The speech indicated that the Administration is working up to a major reform package for the banking industry, rather than more modest changes in deposit insurance.

The Treasury Department is preparing a report on deposit insurance as mandated by the S&L cleanup bill passed by Congress in 1989. Secretary Brady has said that the report also would outline possible changes in banking laws that have been in effect since the 1930s....

"In the age of the ATM and the 800 number and in the face of intense competition from non-banks to meet the...consumer's credit needs, we must rethink and reexamine our existing regulations and the need for change," Bush said.

The President's speech gave no particulars about what reforms the Treasury would recommend, prompting one banker at the luncheon speech to say, "Well, at least he said that banking is important."

But other bankers said that the speech at least indicated that the White House would put its weight behind bank reform.

(Steven Mufson, Washington Post, D2)

Bush Pledges To Back Softer Deposit Insurance

Bankers praised President Bush's promise Thursday to propose new laws that would ease rules on deposit insurance and make other reforms bankers say will help the industry stay profitable.

"What's at stake is not just the confidence of the American people in the banking system, but the profitability and competitiveness of a key American industry, because our banking system can never be truly safe if it's not also economically sound," Mr. Bush said in a speech to the Association of Bank Holding Companies.

Mr. Bush said he will propose and back a Treasury Department bill to reform banking regulations. He said he is backing the bill in part because the bankers last year supported his legislation to bail out the S&L industry....

"He said 'propose legislation,'" marveled John Doherty, a lobbyist-consultant to the ABHC, when Mr. Bush finished his speech.

"It's terrific, great stuff. It sets the stage for legislation next year," agreed John Rippey, senior vice president of the ABHC. "They're obvious things, but because he says them they're important. This is big watershed type legislation."

(Frank Murray, Washington Times, C10)

Bush Vows To Push For Banking Reforms

President Bush acknowledged publicly for the first time that the USA's banking industry needs serious help.

He promised bankers that he will work alongside them next year to gain speedy passage by Congress of sweeping industry reforms....

"What's at stake is not just the confidence of the American people in the banking system, but the profitability and competitiveness of a key American industry," Bush said during a brief appearance Thursday before the Association of Bank Holding Companies in Washington, D.C. "Banks can never be truly safe if they are not also economically sound."...

Bankers' reaction to Bush's speech: a standing ovation.

"I was very pleased that the Administration understands our issues," said Bill Robertson, vice chairman of National City Corp., Cleveland.

Bush also criticized high interest rates. "I'm not a Fed basher," he said, but the Fed should ease rates further.

(Jim McTague, USA Today, 1B)

Bush Promises To Take Lead In Pushing For Restructuring Of Bank Regulations

President Bush pledged to take "a leadership role" in revamping banking laws in order to strengthen the nation's financial system.

The President also told the Association of Bank Holding Companies meeting here Thursday that the Administration hopes to "relieve a little pressure from the overzealous nature of some of the regulations" imposed on banks. He said that a series of recent White House meetings to discuss the current tight credit conditions had heightened his awareness of the "overregulation" problem....

The President's personal commitment is important because most analysts don't think Congress can pass such an ambitious program without White House leadership. The proposal must overcome such obstacles as opposition from competing financial-service companies, turf battles among regulators and congressional fears of creating another S&L problem. "It's going to take an unbelievably strong campaign to get the job done," said William Seidman, FDIC Chairman.

(Kenneth Bacon, Wall Street Journal, A16)

FDIC PROPOSES ALLOWING THRIFTS TO BE FORM OF BANK

The FDIC proposed to allow S&L associations to become state-chartered savings banks, but the change wouldn't permit the institutions to escape new federal regulations.

The proposal applies to thrifts covered by the FDIC's Savings Association Insurance Fund, which insures deposits. The proposal, issued at an FDIC board meeting Thursday, is designed to close a loophole that could have allowed hundreds of converting S&Ls to evade prohibitions against holding high-risk, high-yield "junk" bonds and engaging in real-estate development.

(Kenneth Bacon, Wall Street Journal, A16)

NEW LAW GIVES BORDER PATROL RIGHT TO ARREST DRUG SUSPECTS

President Bush is hailing a major new immigration law for strengthening the power of Border Patrol agents to arrest criminal aliens, including drug suspects.

Bush signed the measure Thursday, saying it "boosts our war on drugs and crime, allowing us to send back alien offenders who threaten our streets and who make up nearly a fourth of our federal prison populations."

"It will help secure our borders -- the front lines of the drug war," Bush said....

But critics say the law could actually deprive all aliens -- not just those arrested or convicted of a crime -- of their legal rights. They also question giving more authority to the INS, which includes the Border Patrol. They say the agency is in chaos and should not be trusted with such sensitive responsibilities.

(Jennifer Dixon, AP)

GOP WRESTLES WITH VISION OF NEW DOMESTIC ORDER

It sounds for all the world like a Republican soap opera: Prominent and not-so-prominent member of the Bush Administration and Republican conservative establishment attack one another, make up, retreat, demand apologies, scheme revenge and plot humiliation, all in the name of "empowerment" of citizens to make choices now made by government....

Secretary Kemp believes domestic policy should emphasize a "new war on poverty," predicated on individual achievement and empowerment of the poor that would reach into every government agency. The economic empowerment task force he chairs -- part of the White House Domestic Policy Council -- has drawn up a list of policy ideas that members are lobbying Bush to include in his State of the Union speech.

In the role of heavy in this drama is budget director Darman. He is portrayed by angry conservatives as a visionless bureaucrat and poor tactician who climbed out on a policy limb last week by dismissing the debate as a discussion of a "neo-neo-ism" that is neither new nor workable. But President Bush sawed off that limb by voicing his support for it a few days later. In a Rose Garden ceremony Wednesday, Bush embraced the "new paradigm" concept, with sweeping language. A delighted Kemp stood nearby....

"You have views developing within the Republican Party and in this Administration that a lot of these problems need to be tackled and not just continually managed," said a senior White House official.

(Gwen Ifill and Ann Devroy, Washington Post, A1)

HOUSE DEMOCRATS SEEK TO UNDO RULE ON WHITE HOUSE CONTROL OF BUDGET DATA

The first cracks in the deficit-reduction law are already beginning to appear on Capitol Hill.

House Democrats next week are expected to approve a rule that would undo one of the Administration's proudest achievements: a requirement that the White House budget office decide if bills meet the pay-as-you-go canon set in the deficit-reduction statute.

The proposed House rule would require that any bill to alter government benefit programs or taxes explicitly state that congressional -- rather than Administration -- cost estimates be used.

Republicans who have caught wind of the Democrats' plans are incensed. Rep. Gradison, who represents the GOP leadership on the House Budget Committee, accused the Democrats of "welshing on a deal just made."

Others suggest that any rule change may undermine the credibility of the entire deficit-reduction package....

Rudolph Penner, a former director of the CBO now at the Urban Institute, a think tank, said this feature [of the budget package] is potentially more powerful than giving the President a line-item veto. But he added that Congress would revoke the power if it perceived that the White House was abusing it.

(David Wessel, Wall Street Journal, A16)

DIEHARDS OPEN SALVO TO SINK BUDGET CHIEF

Conservatives launched an opening shot Thursday in a campaign to push for the ouster of Budget Director Darman.

J. Peter Grace, the peppery businessman who rose to public prominence as head of a Reagan-era presidential budget review commission, told the National Press Club that the "future of Mr. Darman ought to be re-evaluated."

"The Executive Branch has the responsibility to identify, disclose and do its utmost to prevent the waste of tax dollars," said Mr. Grace who is chairman of the New York conglomerate W.R. Grace & Co. and co-chairman of Citizens Against Government Waste.

"The key agency here is OMB, and OMB has clearly not done its job," he said.

(Karen Riley, Washington Times, A4)

BLACK WOMAN CALLED FAVORITE TO FILL WILSON'S SENATE TERM

Condoleezza Rice, director of Soviet and Eastern European affairs at the National Security Council, is being promoted by well-connected Republicans here and in California to fill the Senate term of Gov.-elect Wilson, GOP sources said here Thursday.

Spokesman for both Rice and Wilson declined to discuss whether Rice was seeking the appointment or would get it, but a senior official here said she was on Wilson's short list of candidates because he wants to make "a bold statement" as he opens his term as governor.

Should she be appointed, Rice, 35, would be the first black female senator. Currently on leave from the Stanford University faculty, she has never run for public office and has spurned previous requests by Republican officials to run for Congress from Palo Alto. A native of Alabama whose parents were Republicans, she moved to California after obtaining her doctorate in 1981.

-more-

(Ann Devroy, Washington Post, A4)

**OUTGOING FLORIDA GOVERNOR TO BE NOMINATED
AS DRUG POLICY COORDINATOR**

Florida's outgoing governor, Bob Martinez, is visiting the capital to be formally nominated as President Bush's choice to run the Office of National Drug Control Policy. (Rita Beamish, AP)

EPA: SUPERFUND GETTING RESULTS

Ten years after Congress created it, the Superfund program is achieving "operating speed" in cleaning up the nation's abandoned toxic dumps, EPA Administrator Reilly said Thursday....

He said the agency broke records in fiscal 1990 for enforcement; 100 defendants facing charges in 65 criminal cases for violation of federal environmental laws....

"We are in a much better position than we were in the [former Administrator Anne] Burford administration. But this is still a program that is in serious trouble," said Linda Greer, who monitors toxic waste disposal for the National Resources Defense Council, an environmental group.

"More disturbing is the number of sites that haven't been touched," she said. Of the 33,000 potential trouble spots, EPA put 1,236 sites on a national priority list. Of that group, cleanup is proceeding at 318 locations.

(Ronald Taylor, Washington Times, A3)

CDC FINDS STEEP RISE IN WOMEN WITH AIDS

The federal Centers for Disease Control predicted Thursday that by next year, AIDS will become the fifth-leading cause of death among U.S. women of childbearing age.

The number of cases among U.S. women is expected to exceed 15,000 by year's end and account for 11 percent of all reported adult cases....

Another study, released Thursday in Geneva by the WHO, said the incidence of AIDS among women worldwide will increase dramatically, mostly because women do not suspect that they can contract the disease from heterosexual contact.

(Kay Longcope, Boston Globe)

INFANT MORTALITY RATE STILL UNACCEPTABLE, FOUNDATION SAYS

The nation's infant death rate among blacks remains stuck at unacceptably high levels that prevailed 20 years ago, says the March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation.

The group warned Wednesday the infant death rate for whites and blacks has shown little improvement. At the current pace, the country will fall short of its goal of reducing the rate to seven in 1,000 births by the year 2000, said Dr. Reed Tuckson, the foundation's senior vice president for programs....

Tuckson said President Bush should go ahead with recommendations from an unreleased White House report urging expansion of Medicaid and more money for community health centers.

(Pete Yost, AP)

**KEMP GETS HIGH MARKS, BUT HUD
WATCHDOG STILL FINDS PROBLEMS GALORE**

Secretary Kemp has his agency on a reform track, but millions of dollars still are wasted because of management problems, the agency's inspector general says.

In a report Thursday to Congress, Inspector General Paul Adams gave Kemp high marks for his efforts to clean up the department of HUD....

Still, Adams said much more remains to be done to resolve major problems at HUD headquarters, its regional and field offices across the country and in many local public housing authorities that get HUD money and administer many of its programs....

The inspector general's audits often are the first sign of trouble in HUD programs, but past audits often were ignored by HUD management. Under Kemp, "audit follow-up is being pursued more vigorously than ever," Adams said. (John King, AP)

REGULATOR SAYS DeCONCINI NEGOTIATED ON S&L'S BEHALF

A senior federal regulator told the Senate ethics committee Thursday that Sen. DeConcini was "negotiating on behalf" of Charles Keating's Lincoln S&L when DeConcini joined four other senators in a "full-court press" in 1987 to get the regulators to go easy on Lincoln.

Michael Patriarca's description of DeConcini's role at the senators' April 9, 1987, meeting with West Coast regulators was in line with an earlier charge by Edwin Gray, former chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, that DeConcini offered Gray a "deal" for Lincoln at a meeting the week before on April 2.

But the testimony by Patriarca, a San Francisco-based regulator in charge of investigating Keating's failing thrift in Irvine, Calif., was by far the most pointed to date in identifying DeConcini as "negotiating" for Lincoln, a role the Arizona senator repeatedly has denied. (Helen Dewar, Washington Post, A1)

PALESTINIAN SEIZED OVER THREATS TO BUSH, OTHER OFFICIALS

FBI agents arrested a Palestinian from Jordan on charges of making threats against U.S. officials, including President Bush and Secretary Baker, and conspiring to damage military installations in North Carolina and Texas, the Justice Department said Thursday.

Federal officials emphasized that they have not been able to determine the seriousness of the threats allegedly made by Jamal Mohamed Warrayat of Rutheford, N.J.

"Threats like this are always taken seriously," a department official said, but he noted that there is no evidence to link the 32-year-old suspect with any international terrorist network.

(Ronald Ostrow, Los Angeles Times, A12)

EDITOR'S NOTE: "GOP Turns Upon Itself Over Financial Charges Involving Party Congressional Committee's Staff," by Jackie Calmes, appears in the Wall Street Journal, A16.

"Service To Others Puts Baltimore Pupils In White House," by Kathy Lally, appears in the Baltimore Sun, A1.

NETWORK NEWS

(Thursday evening, November 29)

GULF

ABC's Peter Jennings: We begin Thursday night with United Nations Resolution 678, and the key words in it are "by all necessary means." Thursday at the United Nations, after a long and concentrated effort, the Bush administration got the backing of the U.N. Security Council to use force against Iraq if the President decides that's what it'll take to get the Iraqis out of Kuwait. The vote was 12-2, the Chinese abstained. It doesn't mean force is automatic by any means, even after the January 15 deadline which the resolution stipulates for Iraqi withdrawal, but in political terms it is certainly a watershed.

ABC's John McWethy reports from the U.N. Secretary Baker said Thursday's debate may be one of the most important the U.N. will ever have and issued a stern warning.

(Secretary Baker: "If Iraq does not reverse its course peacefully, then other necessary measures, including the use of force, should be authorized. We must put the choice to Saddam Hussein in unmistakable terms.")

Iraq's ambassador to the U.N. accused the Security Council of being a willing tool of the U.S. He said Iraq wanted peace but the U.S., because it refuses to negotiate, is trying to force a war.

(Amb. Al-Anbari: "If war is imposed upon us by the United States, this will be our destiny. I wish to reaffirm to you that our people will not kneel.")

But member after member spoke in favor of the resolution, and when the vote came Iraq was virtually alone.

(Secretary Baker: "Twelve votes in favor, two votes against, one abstention.")

China abstained. Cuba and Yemen voted no. Though Thursday's vote was an overwhelming success for the Bush administration, it had a price. To bring China on board, Secretary Baker had to promise a Washington visit for the Chinese foreign minister and the prospect of better relations even though China is again cracking down on dissidents. To win Soviet support, there were pledges to let Moscow know about U.S. military plans in the Gulf, no surprises, and an effort to get American friends like Saudi Arabia to help the Soviets with financial aid. And with Latin American and African foreign ministers, parts of the world Baker has been ignoring, there were promises that the U.S. would pay more attention and, if possible, provide more financial help. In trying to keep various Arab countries in the anti-Iraq camp, the Bush administration has paid a different price. By snubbing Israel, the administration has allowed relations with that old friend to fall to a bitter lull. Until the Jan. 15 deadline, officials expect a game of diplomatic chicken to be played with more military forces pouring into the Gulf and all the world hoping that Saddam will withdraw rather than fight.

Jennings reports there is no public indication in Iraq that the vote is causing Saddam to change his mind. Thursday morning, a government newspaper said such a resolution would be a declaration of war. Saddam himself was scornful.

-more-

ABC's Sheilah McVicker reports from Baghdad that Saddam rejected the resolution before debate on it had even begun.

(Saddam: "When we hear about the U.N. resolution, we are not going to be terrified and shout for help.")

Saddam dismissed the U.N. as no more than an arm of U.S. policy - unlike Iraq, subject to intimidation.

(Saddam: "Rambo is only an American film, and it cannot be a reality in Iraq.")

Iraqi officials said Thursday night they will make more preparations for war; additional military reserves may be called up. Wednesday, British politician Tony Benn told Saddam his hostage policy was increasing tension.

(Tony Benn, member of British Parliament: "And I said I thought as far as the West was concerned, the main argument for war was that the Iraqi government was holding people.")

There are indications Thursday night the Iraqi government may be prepared to reconsider holding hostages. An Iraqi official called the policy embarrassing, but acknowledged there is disagreement. If the hostages are released, it will be for Iraq's own purposes.

Jennings reports the Pentagon says there are now 240,000 U.S. military personnel in the region, plus another 125,000 as part of the overall multinational force. White House officials at the highest level told us Thursday they simply do not know what Saddam thinks about all this.

ABC's Brit Hume: The President said Thursday he hopes the U.N. resolution authorizing force will succeed in sending a message which sanctions so far have not.

(President: "I think up till now we have failed to have Saddam Hussein understand how clearly the whole world feels against what he's done, and I think this new approach will guarantee that he does understand it.")

And before a group of bankers, the President cited what a senior official said Thursday is one of the main reasons the administration opposes giving sanctions a year or more to work.

(President: "There is a moral underpinning to what we're doing, but there's also an economic side to this equation, and the economic effects are devastating those who can afford it the least.")

The President said higher oil prices are crushing both the fledgling market economies of Eastern Europe and the poor countries of Africa besides pushing the U.S. economy into recession. Another key factor in the administration's thinking, according to a senior official, is its belief that even the most grievous situation such as the plunder of Kuwait comes to be accepted after a long period, thereby making it much harder politically to use force. And finally, this official said, the administration believes that if Saddam Hussein can be persuaded to leave Kuwait eventually by sanctions, then it follows he will be even more willing to leave if he also faces the threat of the U.S. military. The President Thursday night hailed the U.N. action as a sign of growing international resolve against Iraq. But that same senior official said that if the resolution's date passes without military action, there is a danger the U.S.-led coalition will appear to have blinked. He said that problem has been discussed here, but nobody yet knows what to do about it.

(ABC-Lead)

ABC's Karen Burns reports from Baghdad on Iraqi attitudes toward a possible war with the U.S. Life goes on normally in the capital and people don't show fear. The people are fully behind Saddam.
(ABC-9)

NBC's Tom Brokaw: Now, if President Bush decides to go to war against Iraq, he has the official blessing of the United Nations if not yet the American Congress or the American people. By an overwhelming vote of 12-2 the U.N. Security Council Thursday night approved the resolution authorizing military force.

NBC's John Dancy reports from the U.N. on the debate. Foreign ministers from 13 of the 15 member nations of the Security Council came to cast their countries' votes. Yemen rejected the resolution and urged the Council to give sanctions a chance to work.

(Abdulla Al-Ashtal, Yemeni Ambassador to U.N.: "We need patience. That is the alternative to a catastrophic and unpredictable military confrontation in an inflammable [sic] region of the world. But it looks like patience is a rare commodity these days.")
China said it could not support the resolution.

(Qian Qichen, Chinese foreign minister: "Whereas a solution by use of force would lead to serious consequences.")

NBC's Michael Silver reports from Baghdad on Iraq's reaction to the resolution. Saddam insisted on linking all of the problems of the Middle East, mainly the Palestinian problem. Nobody in Baghdad was backing down Thursday. University students demonstrated in front of the U.S. Embassy.

(TV coverage: Demonstrator's with banner reading: "Down, down Bush; Viva, viva Saddam.")

None of the people we spoke to think the world is against them. Many said there is a big difference between approving the use of force and using that force.
(NBC-Lead)

NBC's Fred Francis reports from the Pentagon on a possible battle between Iraq and the U.S. Many senior officers, including many involved in war-planning for Iraq, would prefer to wait for the sanctions to bite deeply. If war comes, it will be the largest tank battle in history with no certainty of success in such vast landscape. Despite the dangers of an early war, the Vice President Thursday continued the drum-beat for a swift use of force.

(Vice President: "The more time that Saddam Hussein has to tighten his grip on Kuwait, the harder it may be to break that grip if and when war comes.")

But senior military officers say the reverse is true: If the U.S. waits up to a year, the Iraqi army will run out of spare parts. The troops will be ill-fed and demoralized. More importantly, the Iraqi civilian population may be strangled by the sanctions. Already, U.S. intelligence sources say 40 percent of Iraq's factories are closed or are closing, and the CIA expects that number to double within a year. Saddam, aware of his shortage of spare parts, could attack the U.S. or Israel while his military is still strong; that's why U.S. forces went on alert Thursday in Saudi Arabia. Gen. Powell is extremely worried about keeping 400,000-500,000 American troops all through early 1991 and through the blistering summer of 1991 waiting for something to happen; he's not sure we can do that.

NBC's Andrea Mitchell reports the mood in Congress is: slow down. Opposition to the use of force is mounting. A parade of witnesses have told the Senate Armed Services Committee that if the President will wait, sanctions can work.

(James Webb, former Navy secretary: "The President's error in sending so many troops should not be compounded by a further error in using them in a premature, unprovoked ground offensive.")

Almost every witness said the President has sent too many troops.

(Sen. Nunn: "It tends to drive you to a policy, whether or not you're ready for that policy.")

Congressional leaders say a U.N. resolution is no substitute for congressional action.

(Sen. Kennedy: "The United Nations cannot decide when America goes to war, and under the Constitution only Congress and the administration can make that decision for our country.")

To counteract growing congressional criticism, some Republicans told the President to call Congress back, force them to be partners in any war policy.

(Sen. Lugar: "We need a special session so that the Congress can authorize the President to follow the foreign policy the United Nations has voted today.")

But sources tell NBC News that Thursday during an unannounced lunch, Reps. Foley and Michel told Bush that a lame-duck session could backfire -- could end up with Congress disapproving his policy.

(TV coverage: Reps. Foley and Michel standing outside diplomatic entrance of White House.)

The President seems to have ruled a session out.

(President: "Considering a lame-duck session? No, I'm not. But I'm very anxious to know what they think would be productive because it is important that we send a solid signal.")

Congressional leaders say it is the President who has not sent a solid signal. Would they vote to permit him to use force?

(Sen. Nunn: "Based on what we know right now, I think the President has not made the case for that at this point.")

In fact, if Bush called Congress back right now, a majority would be more likely to vote against using force and in favor of giving sanctions more time to work. Congressional Republican leaders are sending the President a mixed signal. Sen. Dole is saying, call Congress back, force the Democrats to go against their president in a foreign policy. Rep. Michel is advising exactly the opposite.

(NBC-2)

Brokaw: President Bush's decision to send U.S. military troops to the Persian Gulf was supported from the outset by the American people, but as the build-up grew ever larger, more and more were asking why -- why are we there? They're still asking those questions.

NBC's John Cochran: The President continues to make the same arguments, but he has changed what he chooses to emphasize. From the very start, President Bush has given oil as a reason for sending troops. What has bothered the President is the accusation that he sent troops just to prevent higher gas prices at the pump. Thursday, Bush told American bankers higher oil prices also endanger jobs.

Cochran continues:

(President: "And what that means in terms -- in trying to assess the slowdown or the recession or whatever one would call exactly what we're in now, and it's very clear that they are having a very bad effect on our economy.")

But some of the President's critics insist the U.S. could easily survive regardless of who controls oil in the Gulf.

(Ted Carpenter, Middle East specialist: "And I don't think there is anything at stake in the Persian Gulf that is worth risking the lives of thousands and conceivable tens of thousands of American troops.")

Vice President Quayle tried to pump up the administration's argument Thursday by pointing out that it was a Democratic president, Jimmy Carter, who first threatened war in the Gulf when he warned the Soviets to keep hands off Gulf oil. President Bush has long said Iraq is a danger to the entire Mideast, and last week he said Iraq may soon have nuclear weapons.

(TV coverage: President walking with Middle East leaders.)

Thursday, Sen. Gore said U.S. intelligence does not back up the President's case, and others also say it will be years before Iraq can develop a nuclear warhead.

(Janne Nolan, Middle East specialist: "All I know is that there's been no change in the estimates and assessments of Iraq's nuclear capability in the last two weeks or last two months.")

Oil and the danger from Saddam Hussein's weapons are the practical reasons President Bush has given. Bush also lists an idealistic reason for opposing Saddam: resisting aggression and ending the suffering of Kuwaitis and Western hostages. Because many Americans have very serious doubts about risking war just to save Kuwait, the President will continue to mix idealism with very practical reasons as he builds his case.

Brokaw: Does the President expect this to become the Bush doctrine, that the U.S. will once again become the world policeman, going wherever there is political aggression?

Cochran: I was speaking with a senior official about that this afternoon. He said, look, we're not going to become the world's cop, but yes, we will send troops in cases of cross-border aggression whenever the U.N. agrees to join us as it has in the Gulf. This is what the President is talking about apparently when he talks about a new world order; he wants to maintain order, but only with a U.N. peacekeeping force.

Brokaw: We have a report that the President will go to the nation in the form of a television speech to once again explain why we're in Iraq and to spell out what he intends to do there. What are you hearing...about when he'll do that and under what circumstances?

Cochran: We think he'll do that after he return from South America.... Many people will wonder why the President is in South America when there is a crisis in the Gulf.... [The speech] will come before Christmas....

(NBC-3)

Brokaw report 18 religious groups urged the Bush administration not to launch a war against Iraq.

NBC's John Chancellor comments on Saddam's options. If Saddam pulled out of Kuwait, world opinion would be overwhelmingly against war. It would be almost impossible for the U.S. to attack Iraq if Saddam's hands were in the air and he were shouting, don't shoot.
(NBC-4)

NBC's Lucky Severson reports from Syracuse on middle America's views towards the Gulf situation, which vary along all sides of the spectrum. Most people expect war will come.
(NBC-9)

CBS's Dan Rather: The United Nations Security Council Thursday passed a resolution giving Iraq until Jan. 15 to get out of Kuwait or face possible military action by the U.S. and its Persian Gulf allies....

CBS's Bill Plante reports from the U.N. on the vote. In the end, the vote went about as the U.S. expected, but not quite as well as it had hoped. China withheld its veto and urged Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait, but said it could not support the use of force.

(Qian Qichen, Chinese foreign minister: "The wording, 'use all necessary means' is used, which, in essence, permits the use of military action.")

(Izidoro Malmierca, Cuban foreign minister: "Cuba believes that it would not be advisable to adopt a resolution which constitutes a virtual declaration of war.")

Both Yemen and Cuba also brought up the Palestinian question...a question which even those who voted with the U.S. and wholeheartedly supported it, now agree will have to be addressed.

(Joe Clark, Canadian Minister of external relations: "If we can sustain our collective determination, then a just, lasting and comprehensive solution to the Arab-Israeli dispute, which Canada views as necessary and urgent, may be within our grasp.")

Rather: While seeking and getting U.N. backing Thursday for his use of force resolution against Saddam, President Bush appeared to back off on the idea of calling the U.S. Congress into special session to do the same.

CBS's Bob Schieffer reports from Capitol Hill that even before the vote, the President was hailing the resolution in a speech to visiting bankers.

(President: "We send perhaps the clearest signal of all to Saddam Hussein that the world is deadly serious about reversing this aggression.")

But Congress clearly is not convinced the U.N. resolution is the last word.

(Sen. Glenn: "It's nice to have that as moral backing for whatever we're going to do, but this is not going to be a United Nations combat if we go into combat. It'll be basically American.")

The President has been considering whether to call Congress back into special session, but congressional leaders told him Thursday it is far from certain Congress will give him the same leeway to use force that he's getting from the U.N. That may be why in an interview with Spanish TV he was suddenly cool to the idea of a special session.

(President: "I have no plans right now to call them back for what you properly call a lame-duck session. But there's going to be a lot of consultations continuing not just this week but next week, and we will see.")

-more-

Schieffer continues: Hearings of the Armed Services Committee this week have shown Congress has little enthusiasm for attacking Iraqi troops in Kuwait. Sen. Kennedy wants a promise of no attack until next August.

(Sen. Kennedy: "I strongly believe that we ought to give sanctions a chance.")

Sen. Nunn doesn't go that far, but says the President has no congressional consensus yet for an offensive against Iraqi forces.

(Sen. Nunn: "He needs to make a case primarily to the nation that a large loss of American life is worth the goal of liberating Kuwait with force.")

If the President is unable to get even a defense hard-liner like Nunn on board even after Thursday's diplomatic coup at the U.N., that shows just how thin congressional support is for launching an attack on Iraqi troops.

CBS's Bill Whitaker reports from Iraq on the calm in that country.

(Iraqi: "We're not afraid of U.N. resolutions. What's important is that we are right. We believe in our cause.")

People seem convinced Iraq can defeat the U.S. and its allies.

CBS's David Martin reports the Vice President suggested Thursday that waiting for sanctions to work would only increase American casualties by giving Iraqi troops more time to dig in.

(Vice President: "The question I have is that if you continue to just be patient, will patience in fact cost more American lives if we have to use conflict and force to get Saddam Hussein out?")

The Pentagon is preparing for the worst. Gen George Crist (ret.) estimated 1,000 dead and wounded in one day. Col. Trevor Dupui (ret.) [phonetic], who developed one of the models the Pentagon uses to estimate casualties, has estimated a ten day campaign would see between 6,000 and 16,000 U.S. casualties.

Rather: President Bush said Thursday the U.S. all-volunteer army is "as strong as it can be." Mr. Bush said he had no plans to ask Congress to re-institute the draft "because we don't need it."

CBS's Bob Simon reports from Saudi Arabia that not since the winters of the Civil War have so many Americans waited so long in such discomfort for the battle to begin. (CBS-Lead)

Rather asks Rep. Gephardt: You have said the President should not call a special session of Congress. Why not?

Gephardt: I have no problem with the President calling a special session, but it should only be done if the President wants to change the policy that we're operating under, and I hope he won't change that policy because I think it's working and I think we ought to stick with it.... I think over time it's really going to hurt him.

Rather: Would the U.N. resolution that passed Thursday pass the U.S. Congress tomorrow if it were put to a vote?

Gephardt: I don't know. I would not vote for it now because I really think that we have to stick with the sanctions. The countries that were voting today are not the countries that are going to have their young people dying if a war starts....

I think the Iraqis and Saddam Hussein can take no benefit or no solace from what's happening in the United States. The Congress, by resolution, has approved of the President's present policy. The United States is unified in an unusual way behind what we've done; the world is behind this policy.... (CBS-2)

IMMIGRATION LAW

Jennings: In Washington Thursday, President Bush signed into law the most complete overhaul of the immigration law in 66 years.

(TV coverage: President signing law.)

It permits an extra 400,000 immigrants to enter the U.S. over the next three years, many of them people with special talents and skills needed to keep U.S. industry and research competitive.

(ABC-5)

Rather: President Bush signed a major overhaul of the nation's immigration policy into law Thursday. Among other things, it provides for a substantial increase in the number of immigrants allowed into this country, including thousands more skilled workers from abroad. One provision will affect thousands of immigrants already here....

CBS's David Dow reports on the amendment which allows Salvadorans to stay in this country when their lives would be endangered by return. The new law will be an option for many who have had very few of them.

(CBS-3)

BOB MARTINEZ/DRUG CZAR

Brokaw reports Gov. Martinez will be formally named as the nation's drug czar Friday.

(NBC-6)

SOVIET UNION

Jennings reports Gorbachev proclaimed himself, in his words, guilty before the working class for the problems that have led to massive shortages.

(ABC-3, NBC-8)

BULGARIA

Jennings reports the Bulgarian prime minister resigned Thursday on the fourth day of a general strike.

(ABC-4)

SOUTH AFRICA

ABC's Don Kladstrup reports from South Africa on civil disobedience among blacks. Residents in many townships have staged rent boycotts and refused to pay water and electric bills. More than one-third of the country's 2,000 black counselors have resigned so far. With white provincial authorities controlling the purse strings, black councils are seen by residents as mere puppets: corrupt, inept and doing nothing to improve peoples' lives. When blacks marched with their complaints into Johannesburg, they were tear-gassed.

-more-

Kladstrup continues:

(Gerrot Viljoen, Minister of Constitutional Development: "Without an absence of violence and an absence of intimidation, there cannot be real, genuine negotiations.")

But Nelson Mandela vows that civil disobedience and non-violent protests will continue.

(Nelson Mandela: "How can you expect a people who have no vote not to use various forms of mass action?") (ABC-2)

AIDS

Brokaw reports the World Health Organization says that AIDS is increasing dramatically among women. Three out of four infections are now caused by heterosexual contact. (NBC-7)

ABORTION

ABC's Dr. Timothy Johnson reports many doctors who performed abortions in rural areas have stopped doing the procedure. This has left many women without the option of safe abortions. Abortion-rights advocates say the dwindling number of physicians trained and willing to do abortions will have more impact than even what the courts decide.

(Barbara Radford, Dir., National Abortion Federation: "The irony in all of this is that while abortion can be legal, if you have no qualified physician or clinician to provide this service, women will not be able to have safe, legal abortions.")

A solution is to allow physician's assistants to perform the procedure. This is done in Vermont; a state health department study shows that the solution is both effective and safe. Many states prohibit abortions by anyone but doctors. But as the supply of trained doctors decreases, the rest of the country may have to follow Vermont's example if abortions are going to continue to be not only available, but safe. (ABC-8)

S&Ls/SUICIDE

CBS's Jerry Bowen reports on the suicide of an 84-year old man who lost \$200,000 in junk bond investments when the parent company of Lincoln Savings and Loan went bankrupt. He killed himself directly as a result of his financial loss. He had been extremely benevolent, to the point of willing his house to a home for abused children. (CBS-5)

-End of B-Section-

EDITORIALS/COLUMNISTS

GULF

The Case For Authorizing War -- "...What is really at issue for Bush is legitimacy, whether he enjoys the kind of popular and congressional support that confirms a president's decision and makes war sustainable once it is launched. The President does not now have such support. Given his lack of eloquence and his seeming inability to articulate, it's not at all clear that he can generate it. But it's certain that he has no chance at all unless he and other members of his administration begin working as hard to persuade the American people as they did to win the support of the Security Council.... To his credit, Bush from the beginning has cultivated wide international support for his muscular opposition to Saddam and the Iraqi invasion." (Chicago Tribune, 11/29)

The U.N. And The War Option -- "...Bush must be commended, of course, for working diligently to place U.S. military action within a U.N. framework.... Bush's statements to the troops during his Thanksgiving Day visit did little to relieve concerns that his policy is neither sharply focused nor persuasive to the broad mass of Americans. To tell U.S. fighting men and women that he has acted with 'restraint and patience' was belied by the evidence of their own eyes: They are assembled, after all, in a larger fighting force than the U.S. stationed in Europe when the Cold War was at its peak.... The Bush administration must be prepared to cooperate fully with the Senate and House committees. In doing so, Bush must ignore political considerations -- such as the possibility that..Sen. Nunn could be Bush's Democratic rival in the 1992 presidential race." (Cleveland Plain Dealer, 11/28)

Bush Repeating Tragic Error? -- "...Worse than the unseemliness of Mr. Bush's consorting with a leader [Assad] of such questionable virtue, however, is the possibility that we are seeing the early stages of a replay of one of America's worst foreign-policy errors of recent years. There is an ominous parallel between the President's buddying up to Mr. Assad and the previous administration's efforts to build up Iraqi President Saddam Hussein.... Will we one day see an American president rushing about the world urging other nations to join in an effort to halt Syrian aggression."

(Atlanta Journal, 11/27)

Sanctions On Iraq -- Or On Minnesota? -- "...Strap a Gulf war onto a U.S. economy already sliding into mild recession and you have a whopping of a downturn.... National recession...means Minnesota recession. Since the damage from economic sanctions still could pressure Hussein to withdraw, Minnesotans should think twice about a war that would damage Minnesota, too."

(Minneapolis Star Tribune, 11/28)

How Bush Can Deal With Syria's Assad -- "...What is Bush doing in bed with Hafez al-Assad? ...If Washington is clear and open about its reasons for treating with Assad, there's every likelihood the American people will accept the Bush administration's analysis. But if we pretend that factors other than sheer realpolitik inform this quasi-alliance, then the President and his advisors are inviting cynicism and courting danger."

(Eric Breindel, New York Post, 11/29)

MEXICO TRIP

Ease Trade With Mexico, Carefully -- "...The White House and Congress should aim toward the free-trade deal, but they should negotiate the U.S.-Mexican terms with caution.... There is no need for haste: Dismantling all safeguards would invite dislocations in the mismatched U.S. and Mexican economies. Liberalized commerce remains the ideal, but negotiators must be patient in crafting the best possible terms for U.S.-Mexican trade."

(Cleveland Plain Dealer, 11/28)

Monterrey Meeting -- New Twists Shouldn't Stall Free-Trade Hopes - - "...In spite of a well-coordinated, high-level sales pitch by U.S. and Mexican officials in recent weeks, it appears that both Mr. Bush and Mr. Salinas still have some selling to do. While they agree on the major goal, there is still some haggling to be done over specifics. Nobody can guarantee that the impressive economic transformation that Mr. Salinas has overseen...will pay off. However, with or without the prospect of private investment in the Mexican oil industry, it is truly in the best economic and security interests of the United States to try to see that it does."

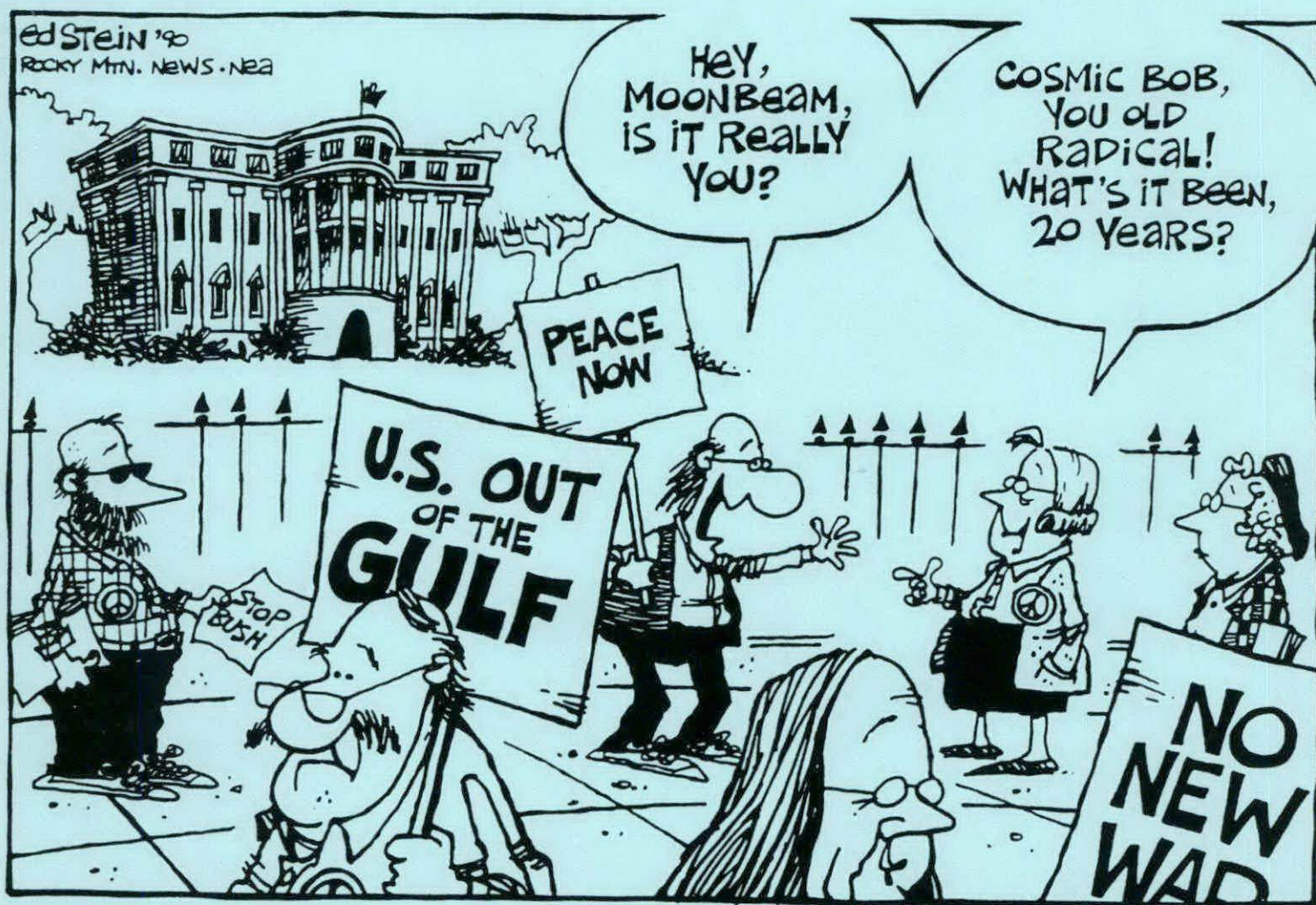
(Dallas Morning News, 11/28)

Free Trade Can Be Important Boon To Both Mexico And U.S. -- "...Our view on international trade is that, in general, the freer the better.... The interesting thing about free trade with Mexico is that it's one case where even if Mexico gains more in the short run than the United States, we will still win in the long run.... A more prosperous Mexico will become not only a better market for U.S. products but also a nation which has less need to export poverty to the United States.... The United States has a very strong political interest in stability and progress in that country."

(Atlanta Journal, 11/27)

-End of News Summary-

Friday Follies



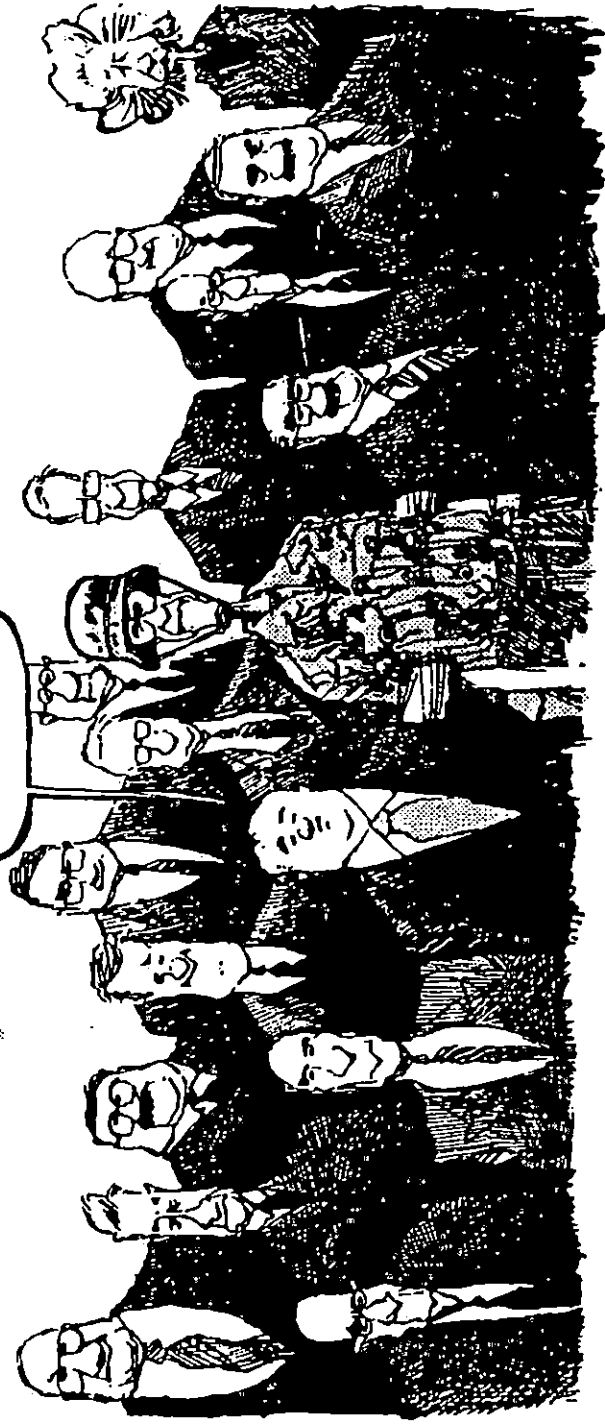
- a look at politics through the eyes of the political cartoonist -

"I don't care a straw for your newspaper articles. My constituents don't know how to read. But they can't help seeing them damned pictures."
(William Marcy Tweed speaking of Thomas Nast, 1871)

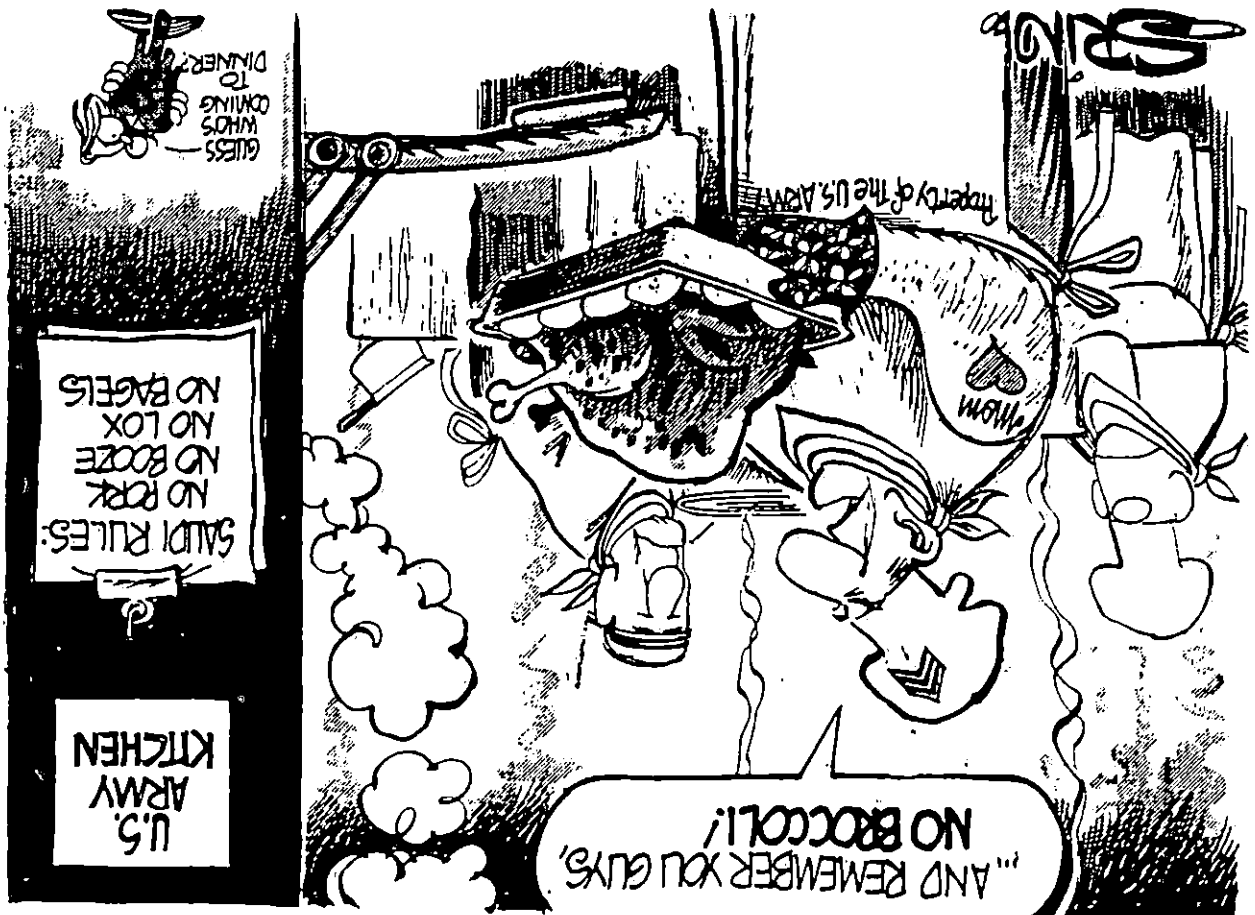
WHITE HOUSE NEWS SUMMARY SPECIAL EDITION
VOLUME II ISSUE 47 -- Nov. 30, 1990

EUROPEAN ARMS CUT

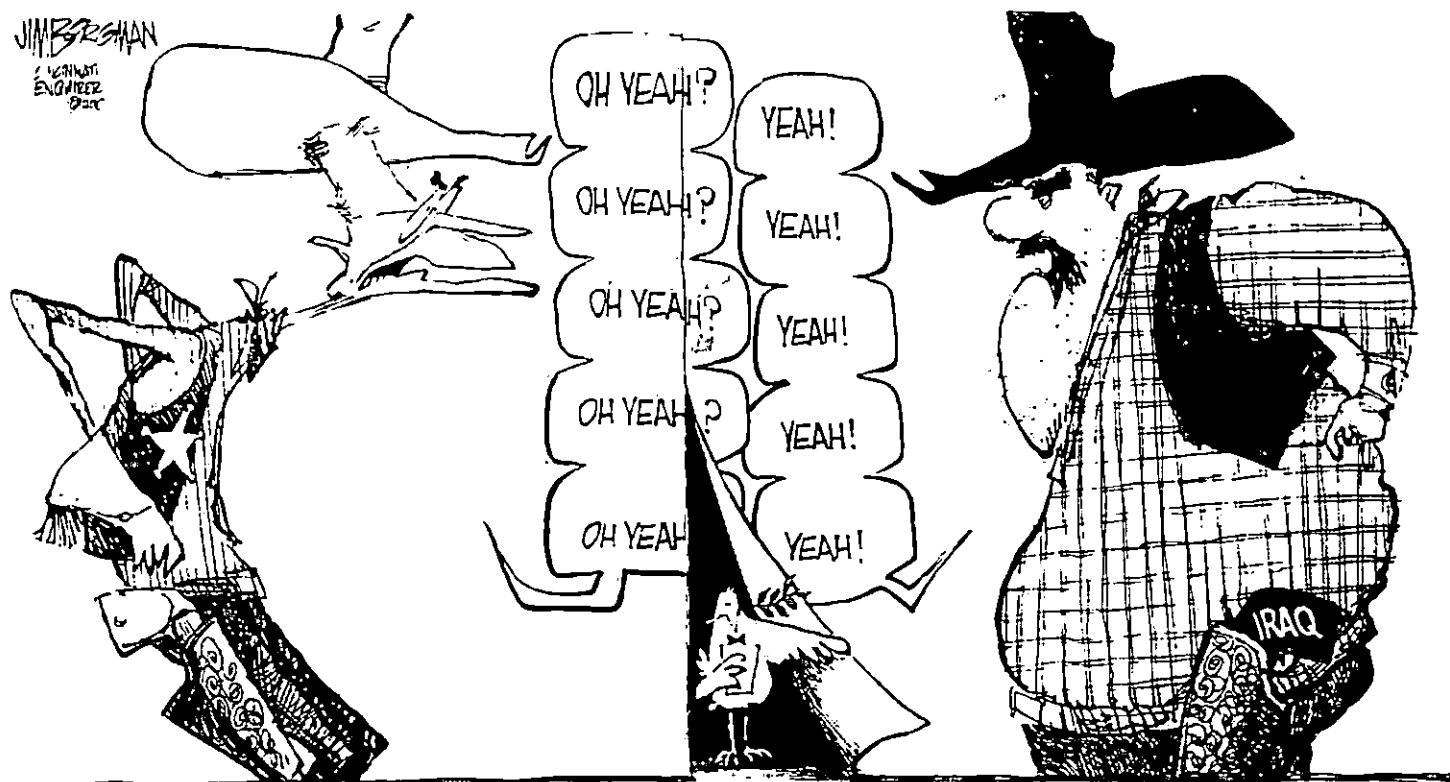
NOT NOW, GEORGE.



PRAY FOR THE PRESIDENT'S SAFE JOURNEY

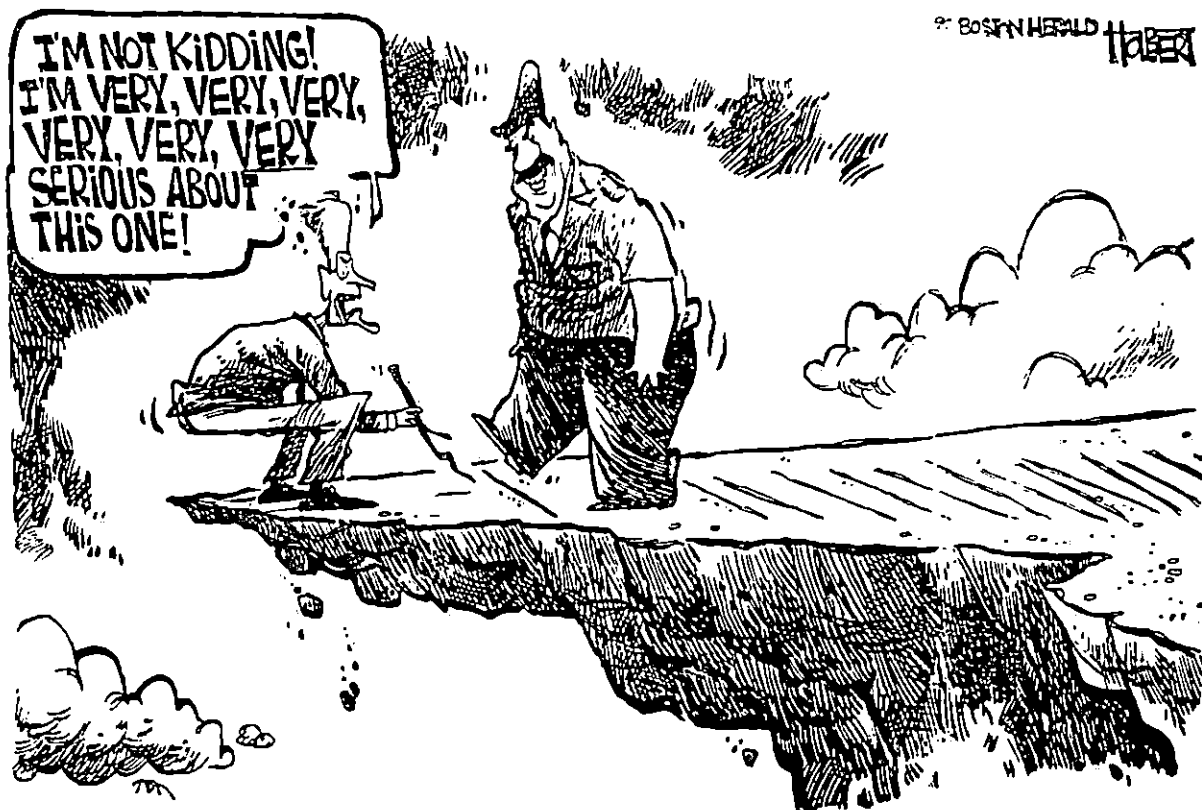


JIM BRUSHAN
VENIANT
ENGINEER
DART



"WE INTERRUPT THIS DRAMATIC STANDOFF IN ORDER TO BRING YOU THIS IMPORTANT MESSAGE:
EUROPE IS UNITED, THE COLD WAR IS OVER, CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS ARE BEING BEATEN INTO PLOW-
SHARES AND THE SOVIET UNION IS GOING OUT OF BUSINESS..... WE NOW RETURN
YOU TO OUR REGULARLY SCHEDULED ANXIETY."

BOB HERRALD
HERRALD

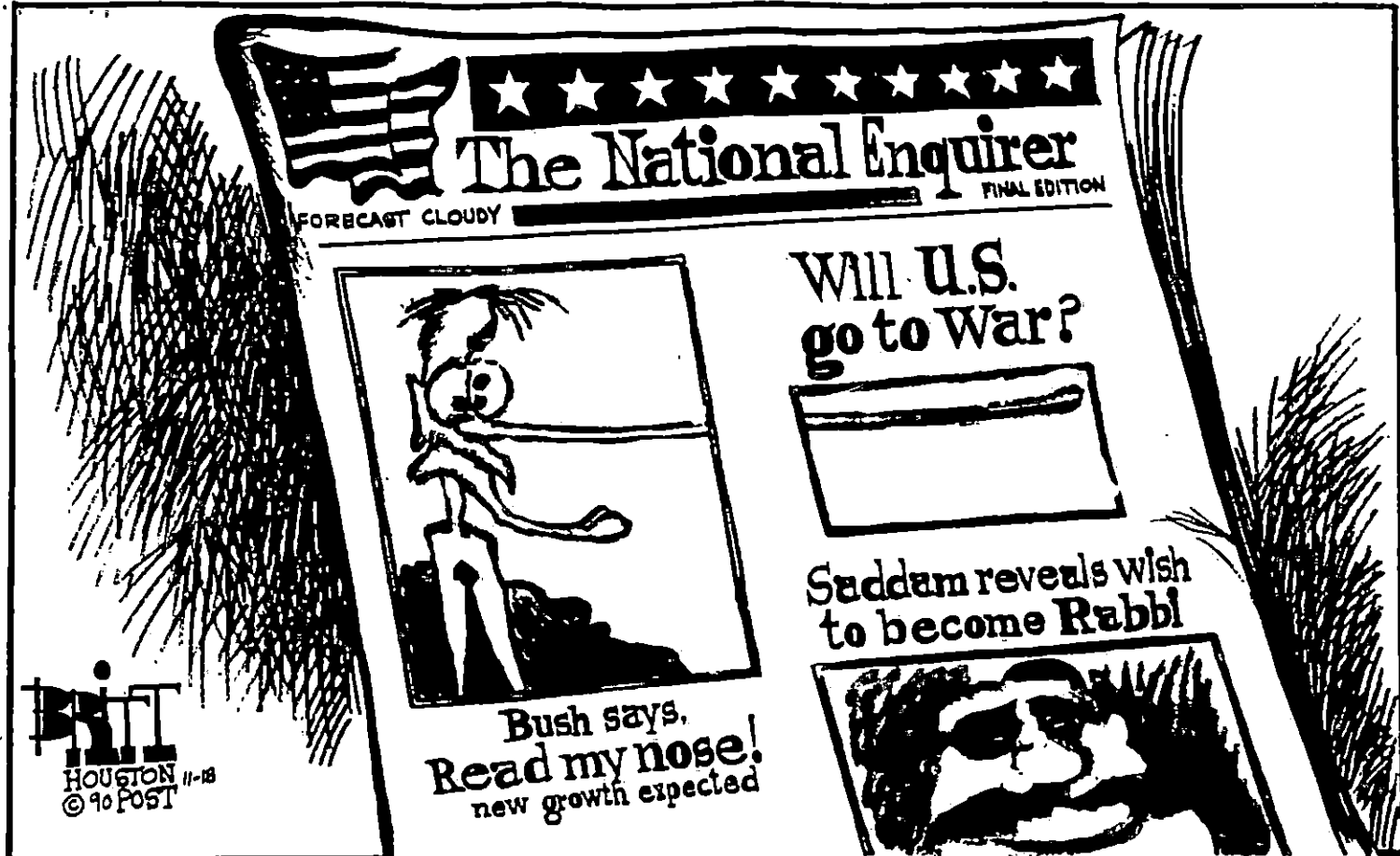


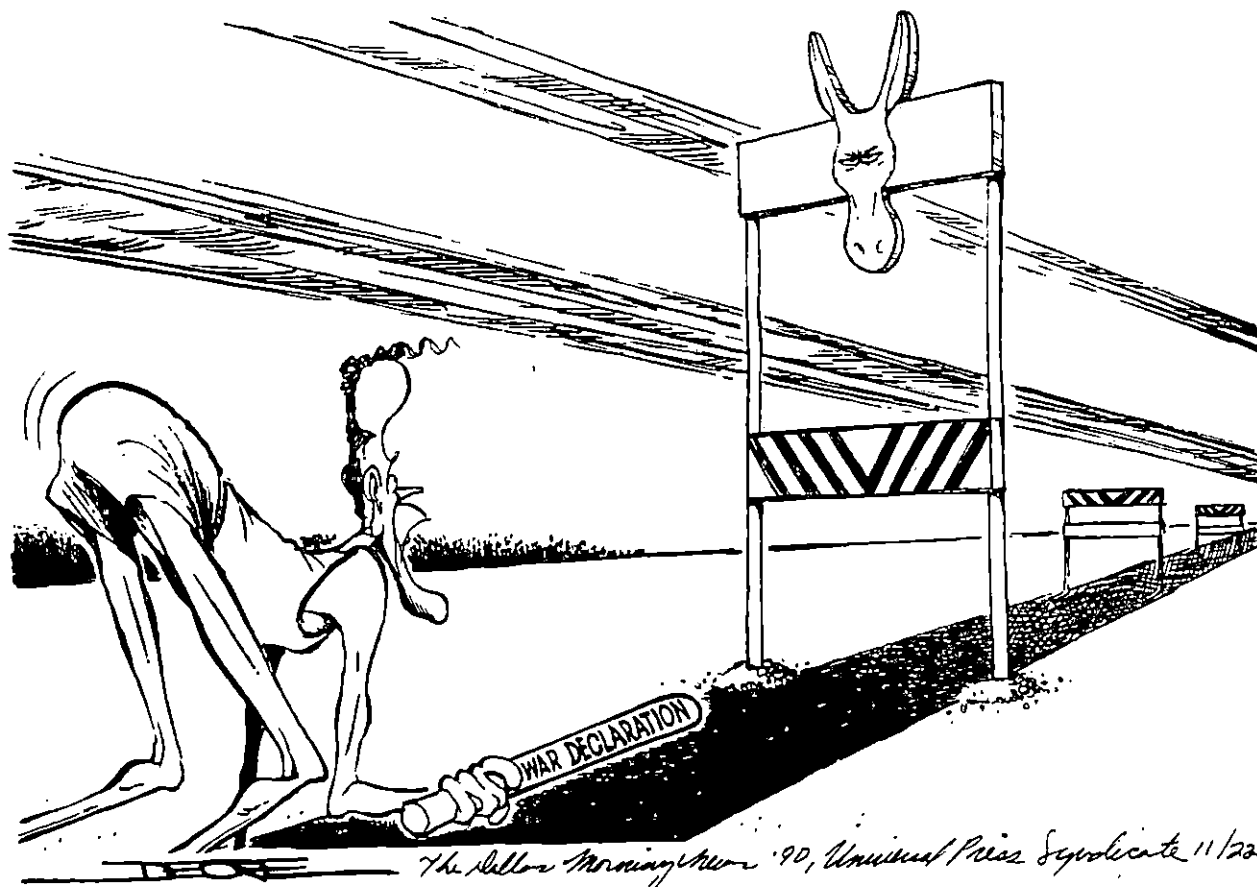
GEORGE DRAWS ANOTHER LINE IN THE SAND











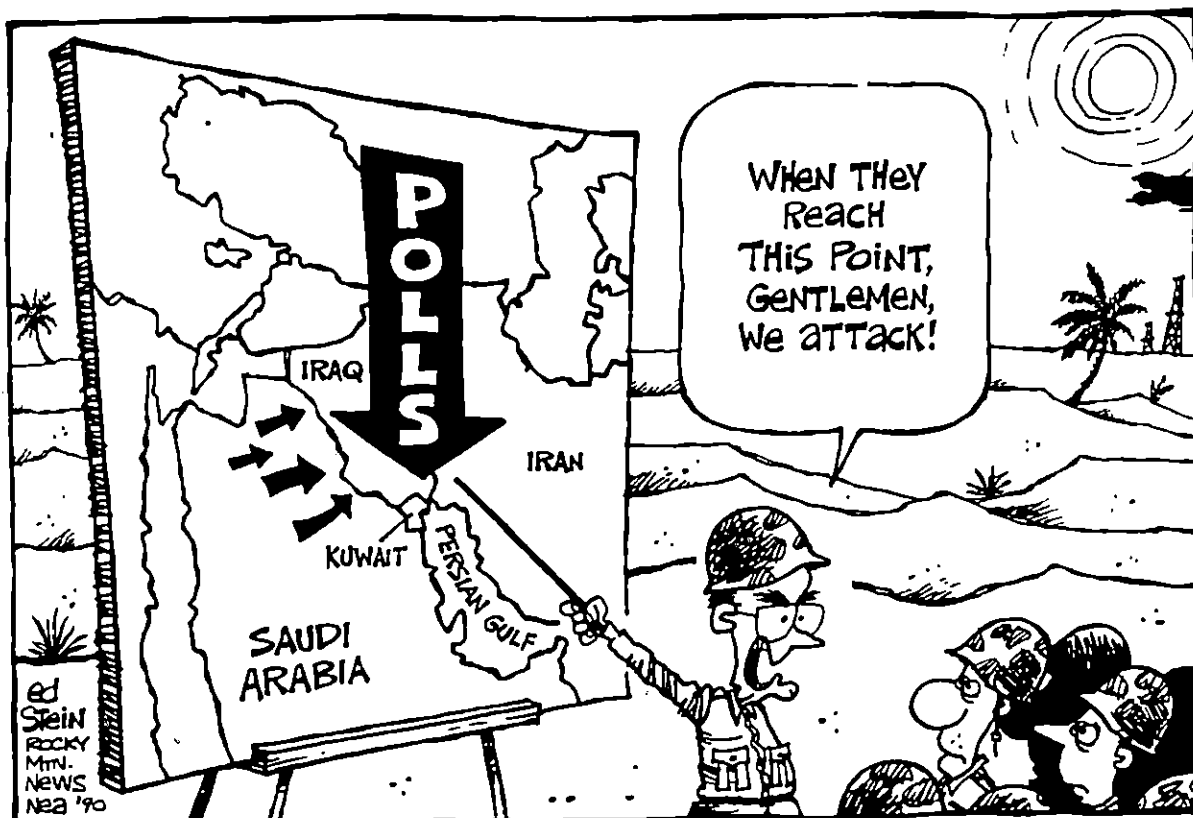


**SADDAM! HE'S ALMOST
AS BAD AS HITLER!...
WAIT, HE IS AS BAD AS
HITLER... NO, NO, HE'S
WORSE
THAN HITLER!...**

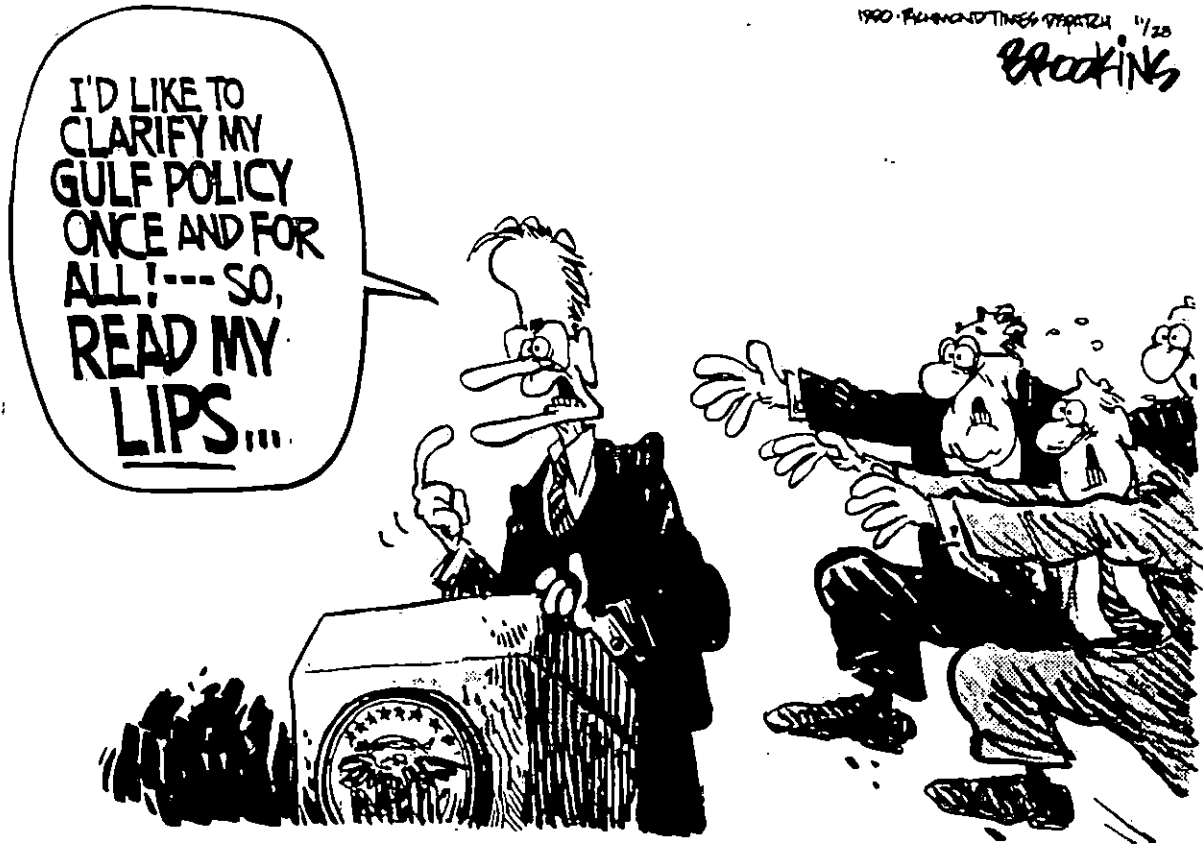
MR. PRESIDENT, ISN'T IT TIME TO END THE
HYSTERICIS, CAREFULLY EXPLORE THE
OPTIONS THAT FACE US, AND RATIONALLY
PRESENT YOUR CASE TO THE PEOPLE?



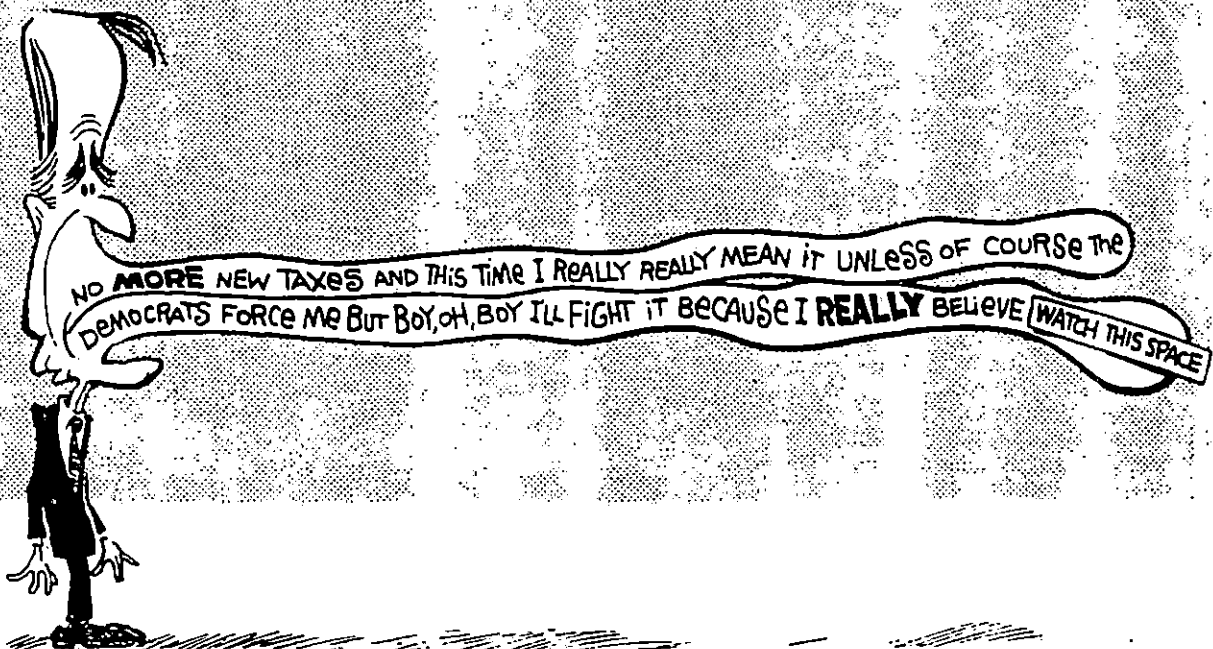
**GEE! YOU'RE
ALMOST AS BAD AS
CHAMBERLAIN!...
WAIT, YOU ARE AS BAD AS
CHAMBERLAIN!...
NO, NO,**



Blackings



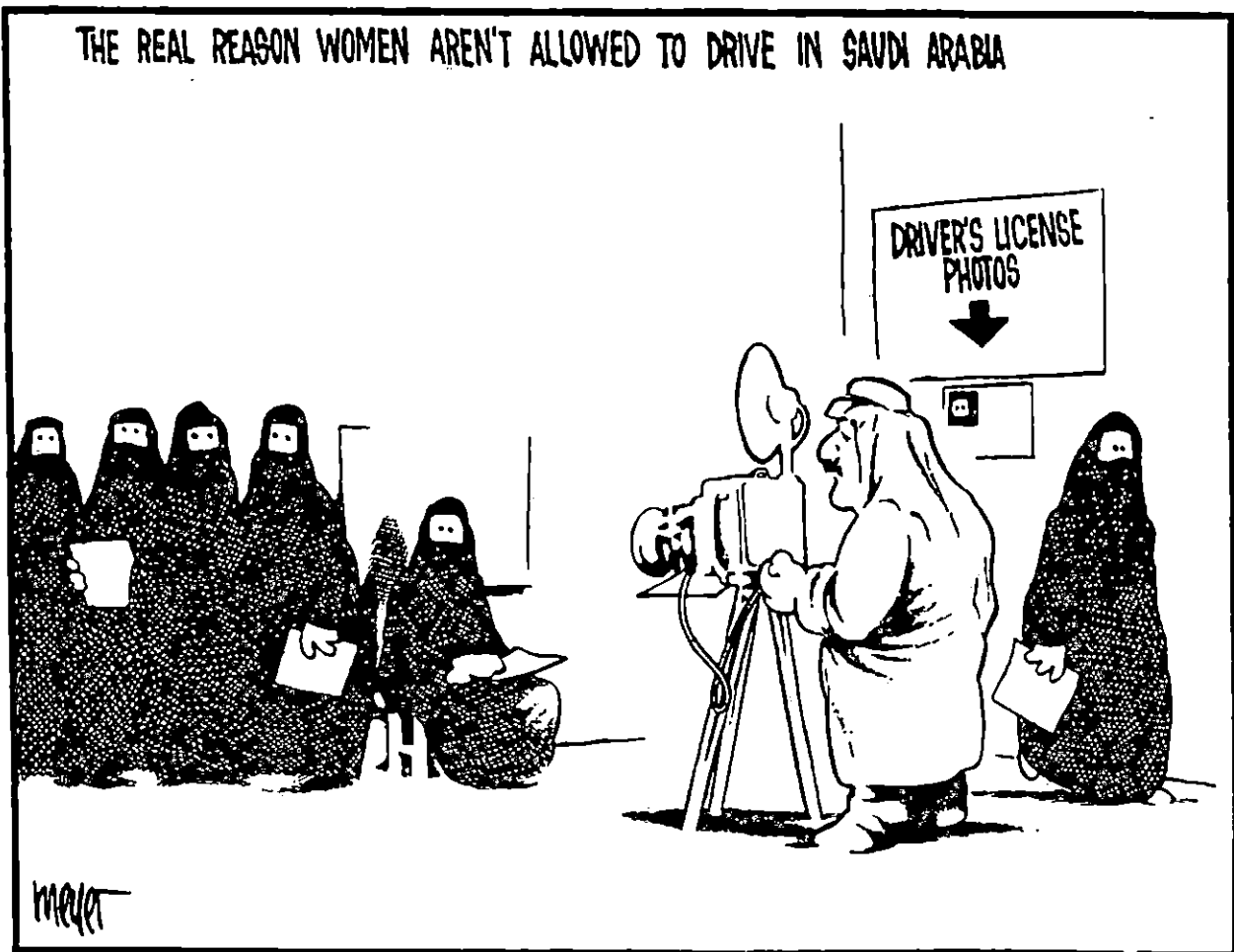
RE-READ MY LIPS





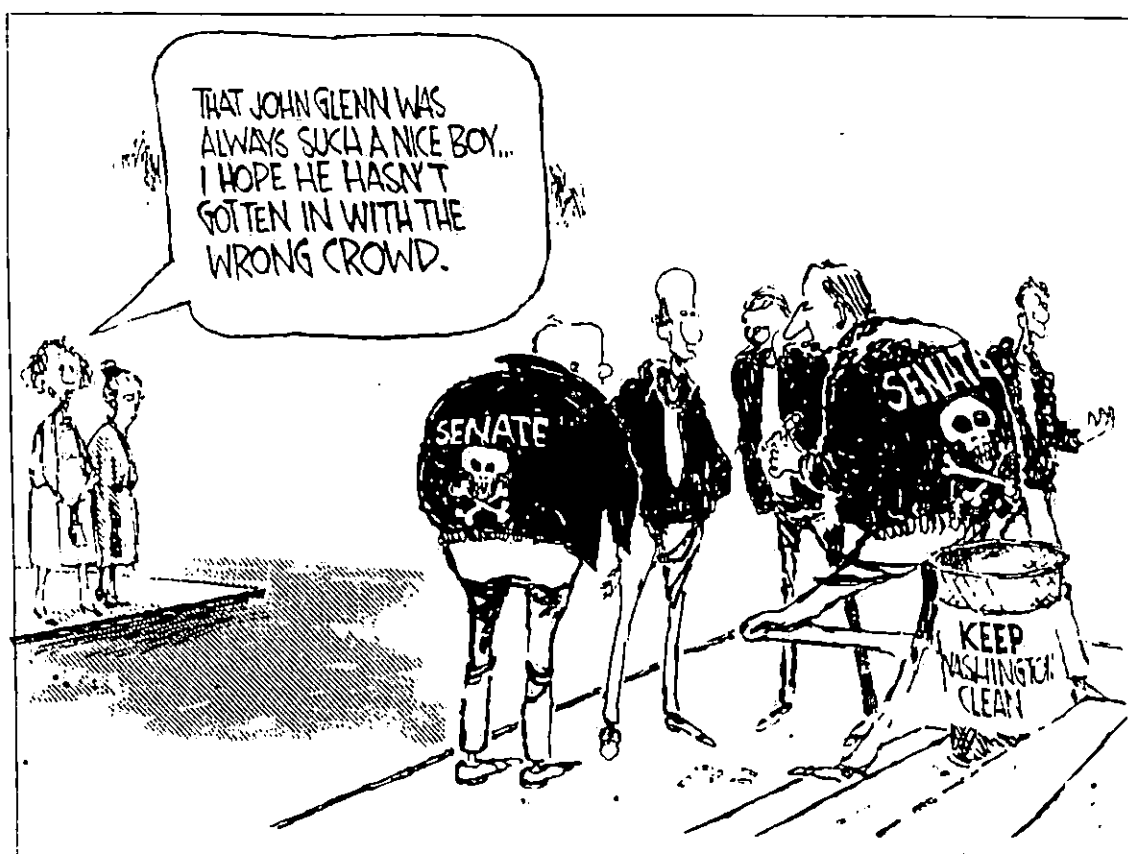
"MR. PRESIDENT? MILLI VANILLI IS LOOKING FOR WORK. THEY'D LIKE TO HELP YOU WITH YOUR POOR COMMUNICATION SKILLS. THEY SAY THEY CAN TEACH YOU TO LIP-SYNC WINSTON CHURCHILL."





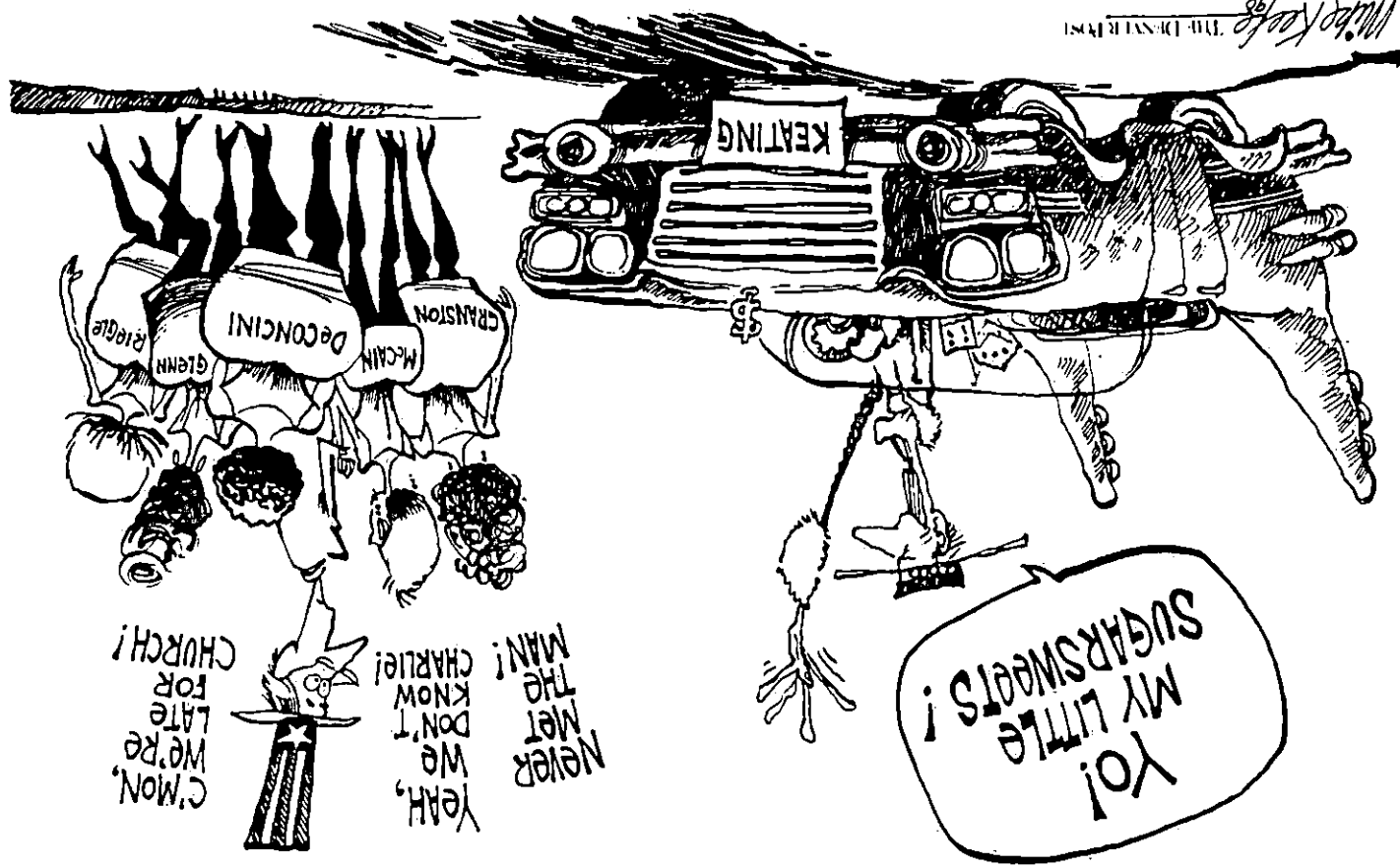


"TAKE YOUR TIME, SENATOR—IT'S A TRICKY QUESTION—WHICH IS BLACK AND WHICH IS WHITE?"



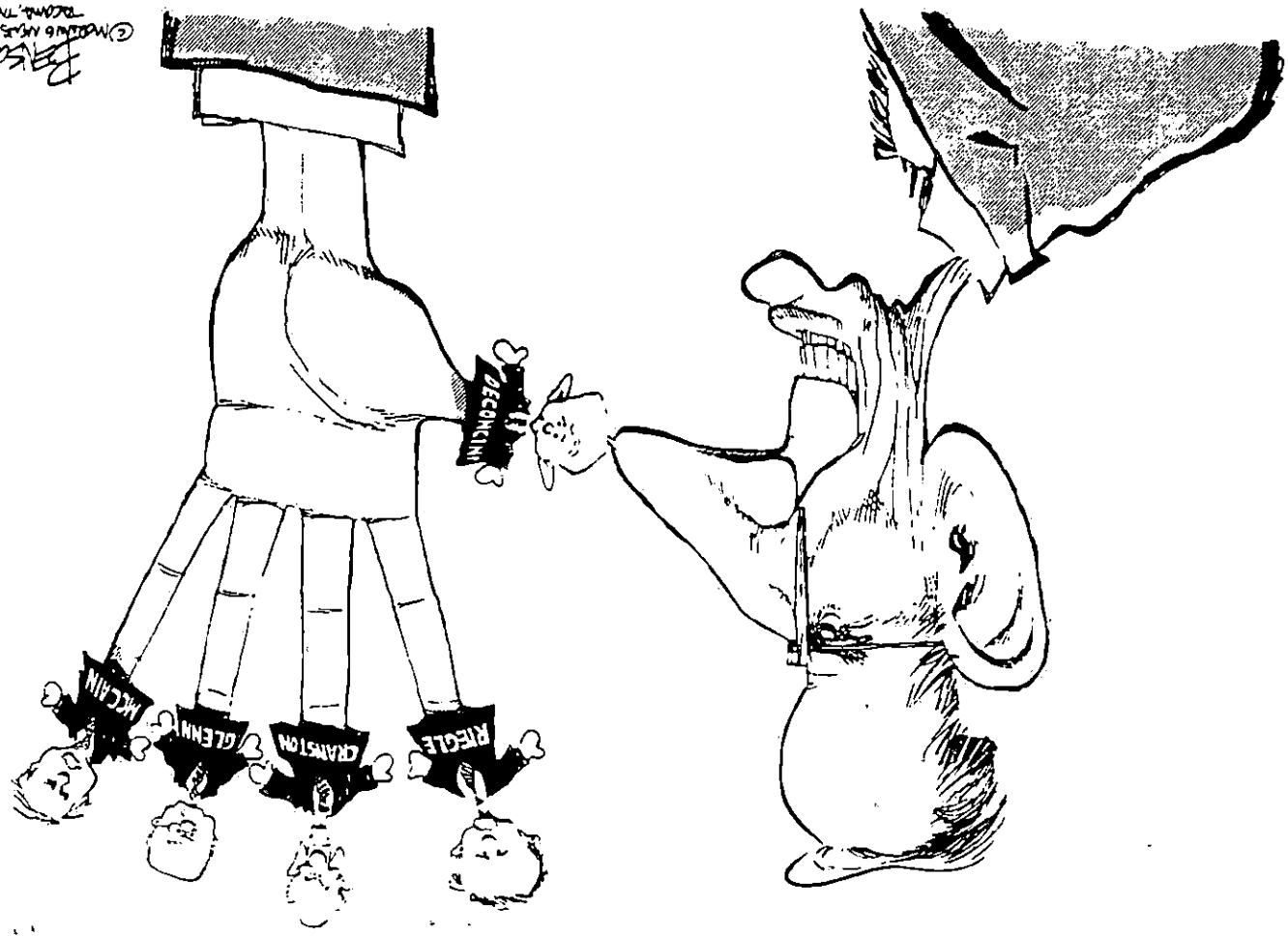


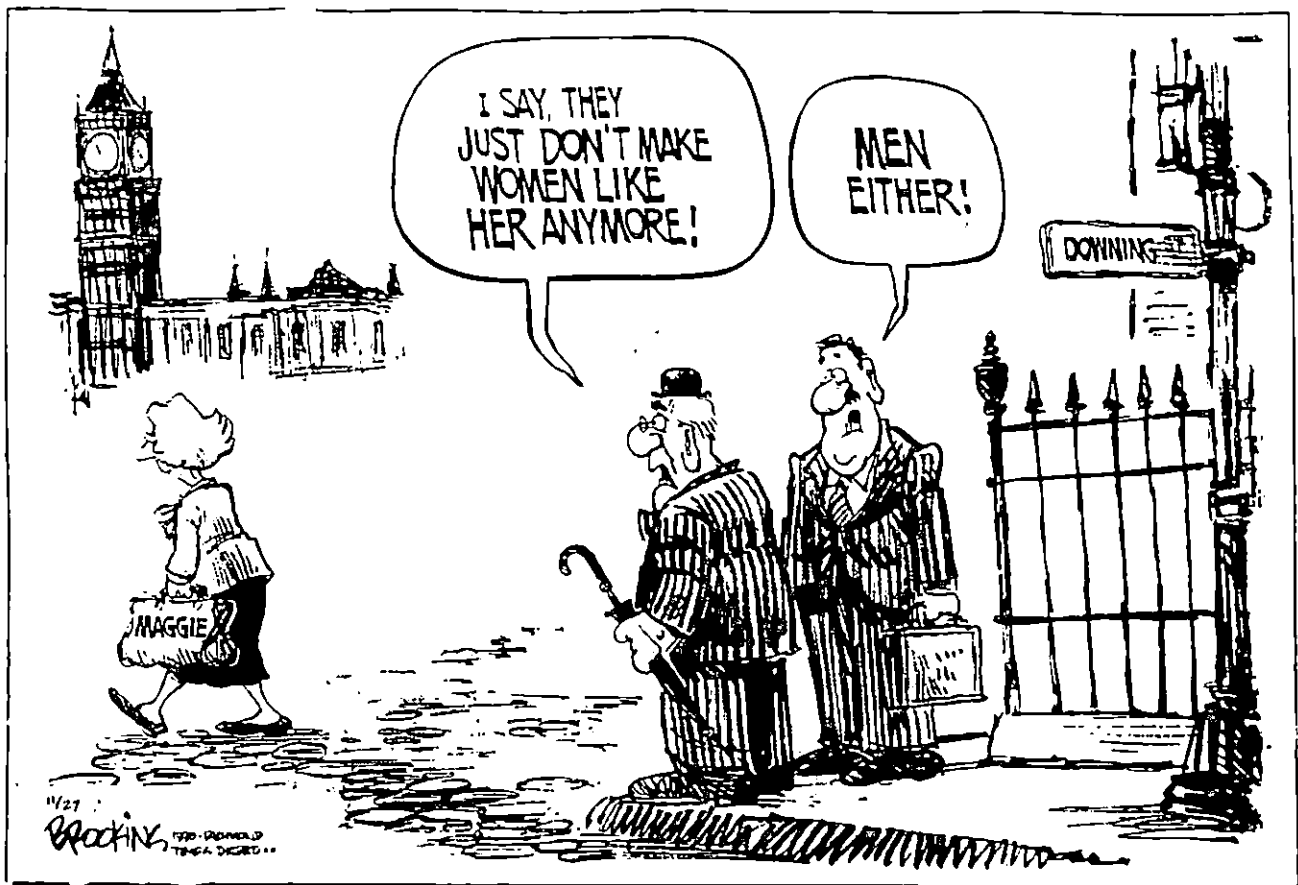
... AND IF WE OPEN A SAVINGS ACCOUNT NOW, WE GET A
TOASTER AND TWO U.S. SENATORS,



Charlie Keating salutes America

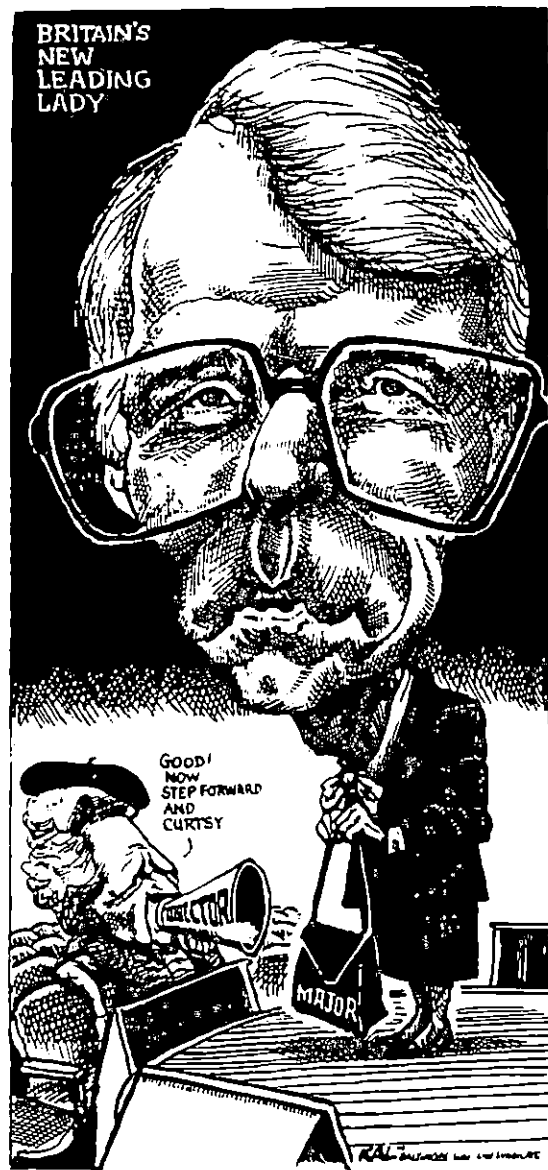
BAKSA 11/90
© MORTIMER M. BAKSA
REPROD. THIS



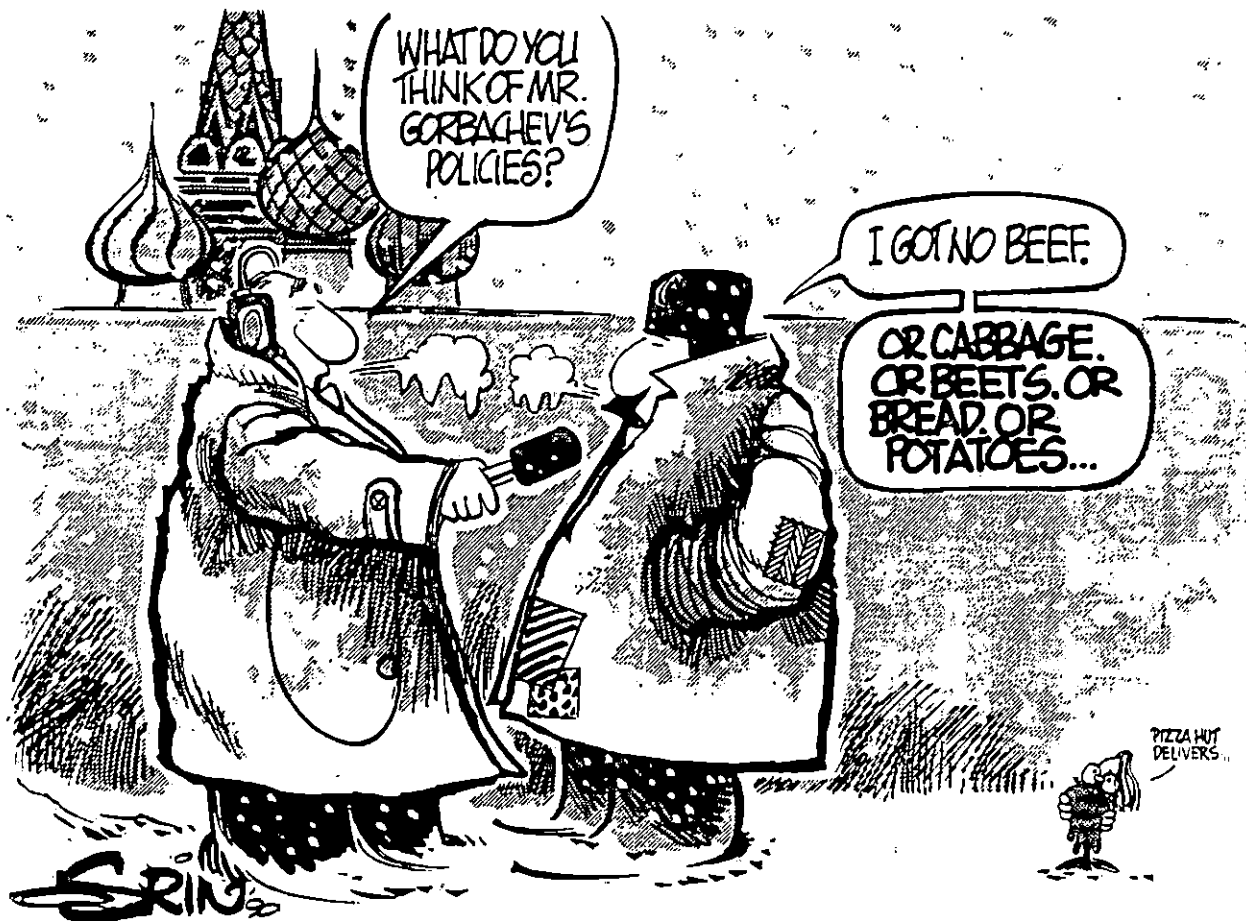


MYTEL Chicago Tribune







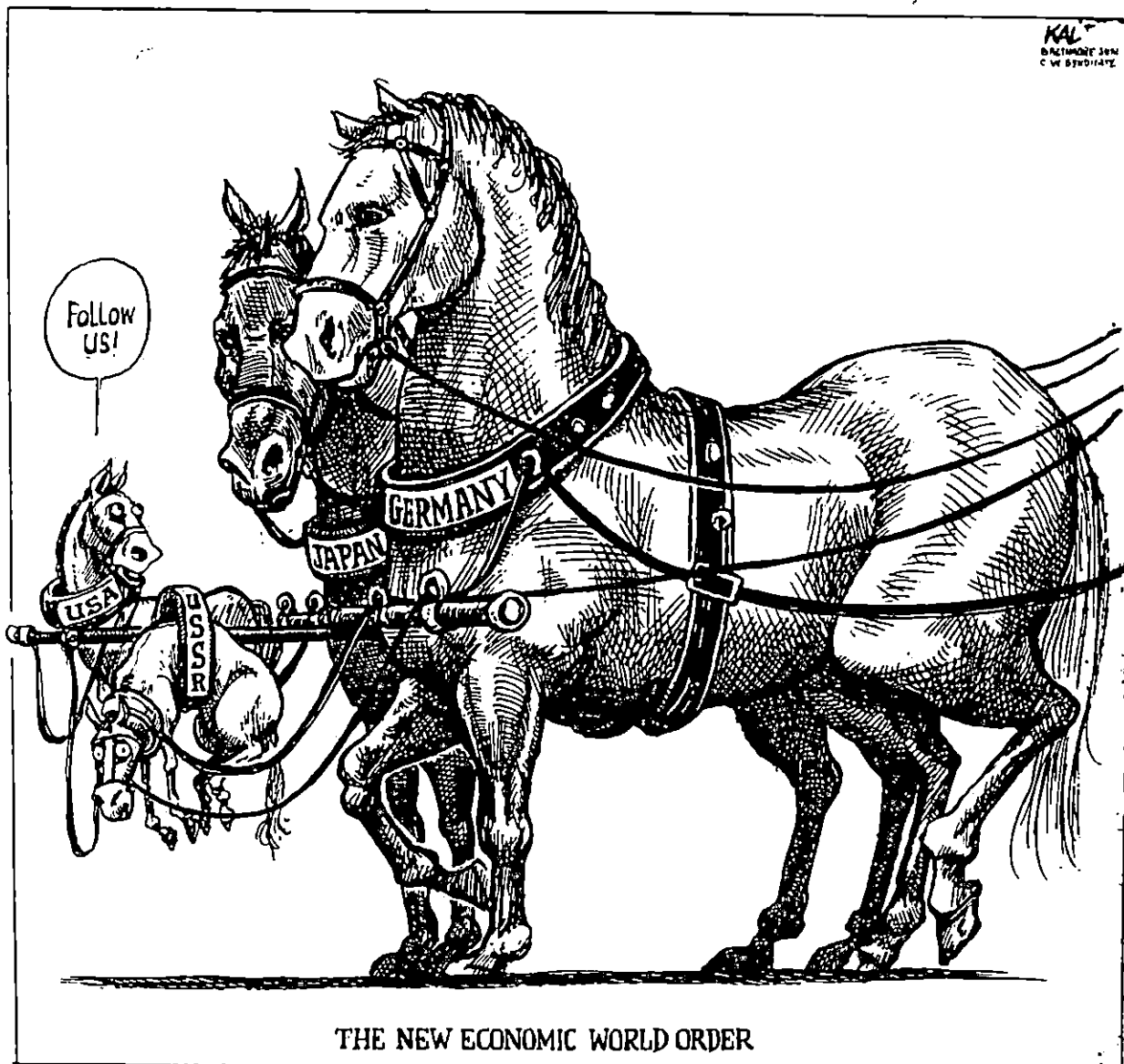
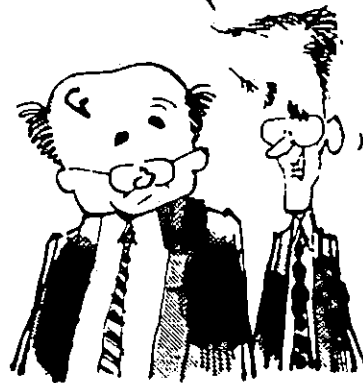


A FAILING ECONOMY...
NO FAITH IN THE
LEADERSHIP... INTERNAL
CONFLICTS... GOSH.
MIKHAIL - I FEEL AWFUL.
MY FRIEND...



WALT HANDERSMAN © 1990 THE TIMES - PICTORIAL

BUT ENOUGH
ABOUT ME...
WHAT'S NEW IN
YOUR COUNTRY?..

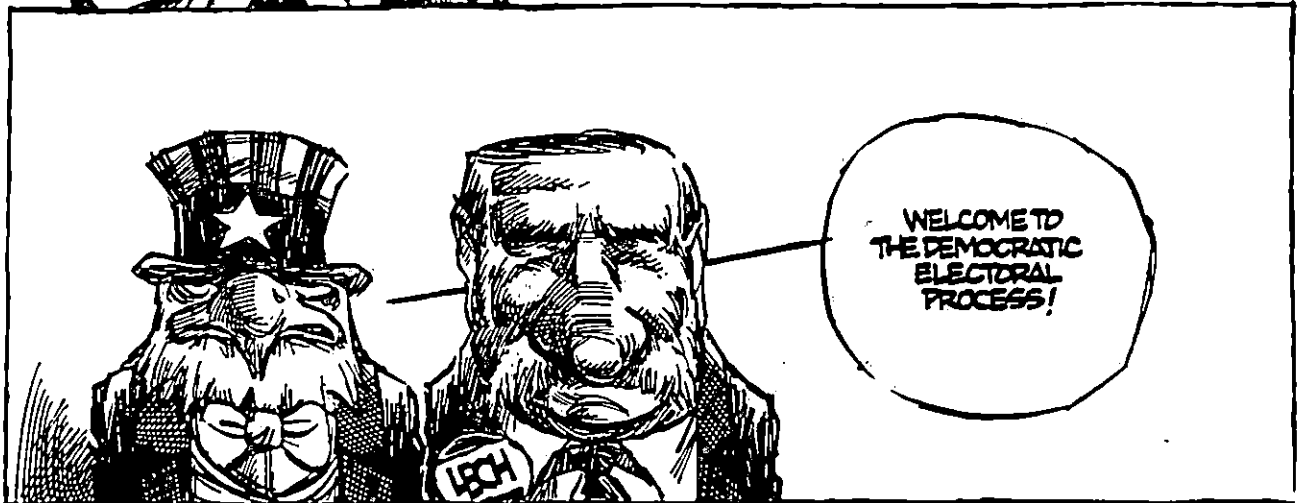


KAL
BALTIMORE SUN
© W. BENDIS

THE NEW ECONOMIC WORLD ORDER



SO HERE I AM IN A RUNOFF AGAINST A POLITICAL OUTSIDER, AN INCOMPETENT WHO HAS NO GOVERNMENT EXPERIENCE AND MAKES VAGUE, EMPTY PROMISES PLAYING ON THE PEOPLE'S RAW EMOTIONS THROUGH NEGATIVE ADVERTISING AND TV CAMPAIGN COMMERCIALS!!



ETA ©1990 FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM
HULME
NEA



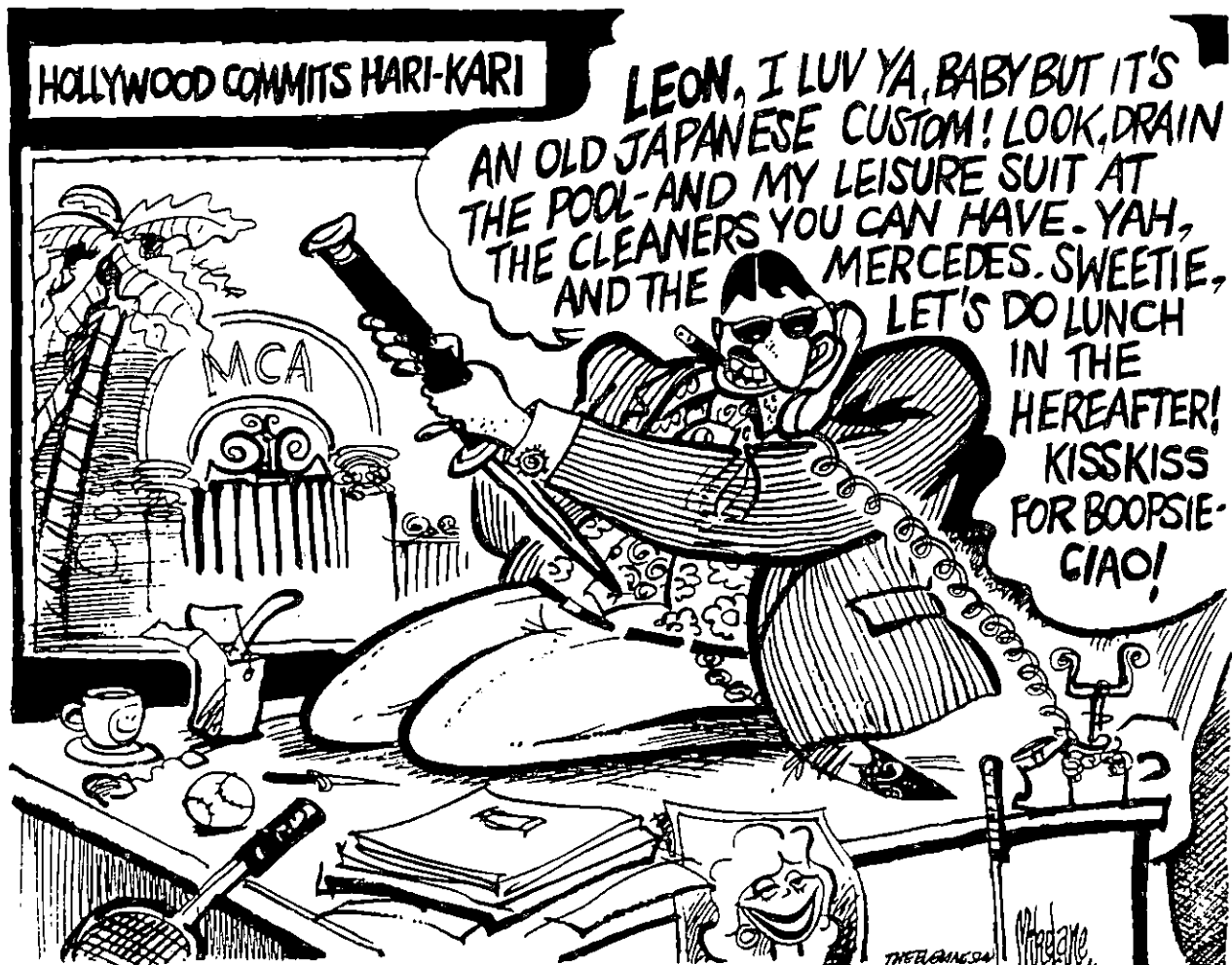
"NOW WHERE DID LECH GO WITH THE TOOLBOX?"



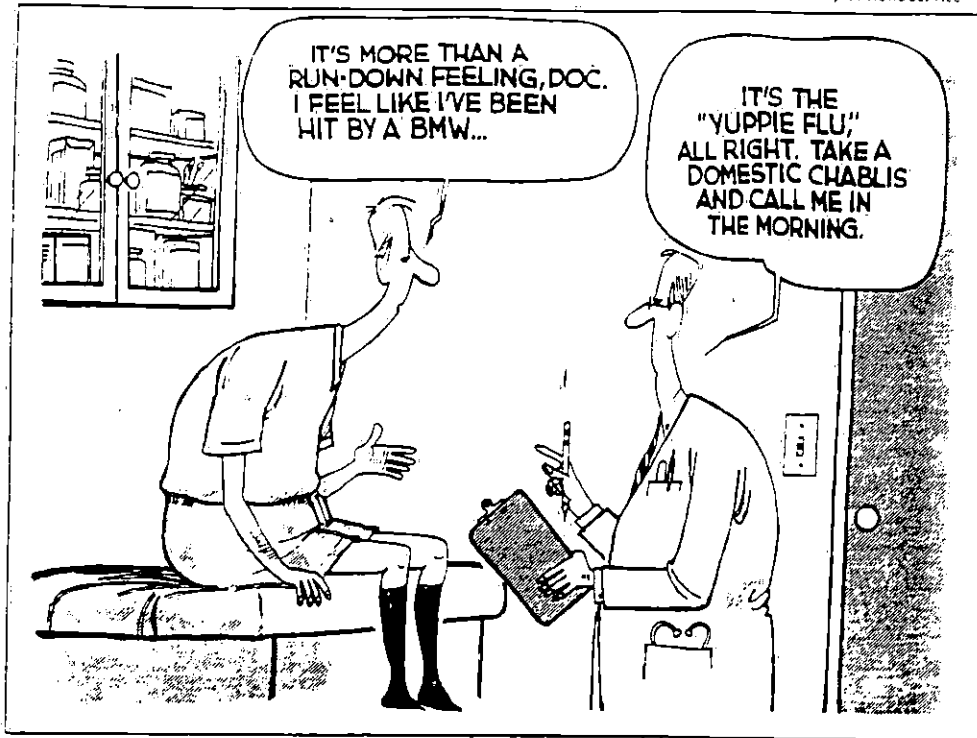


The Dallas Morning News, 90, Universal Press Syndicate 11/27

Bill DeOre/The Dallas Morning News

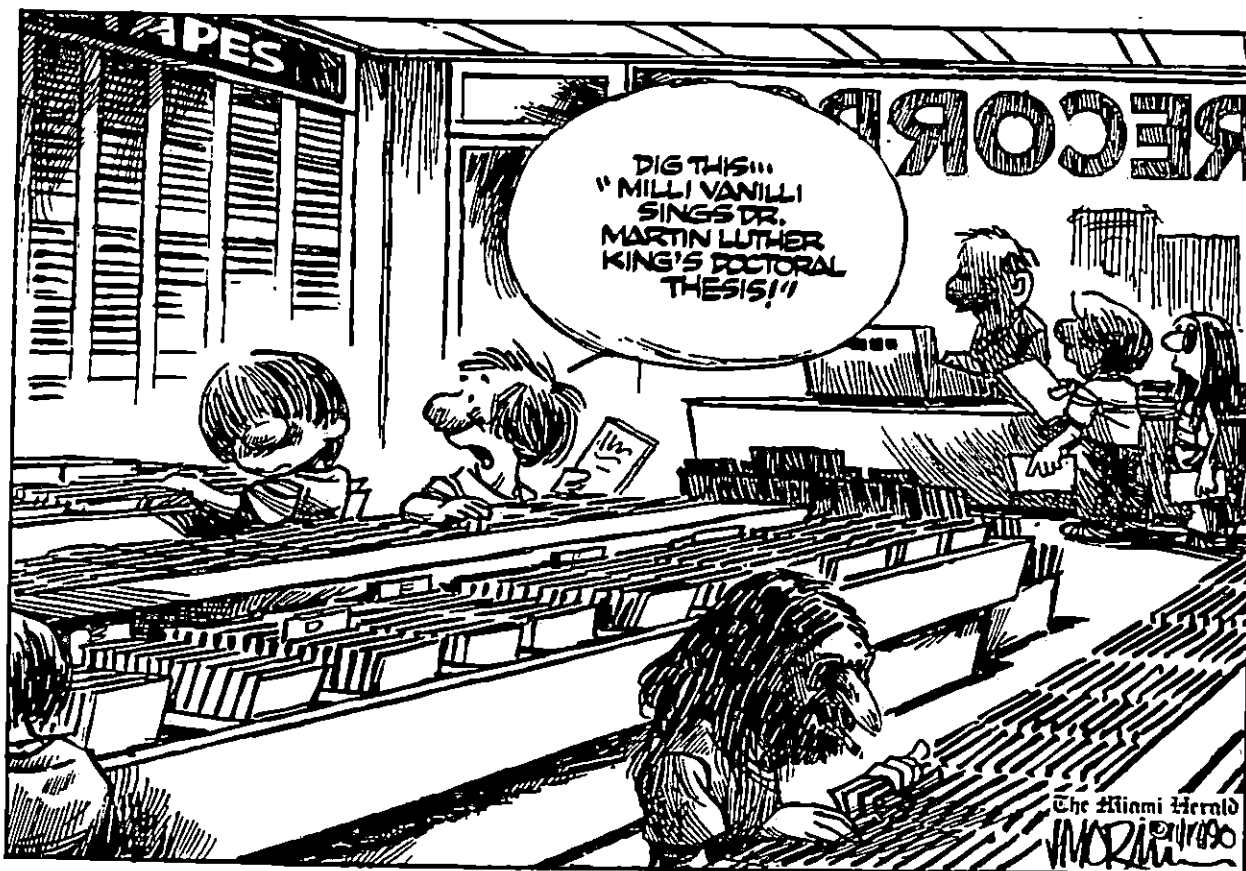
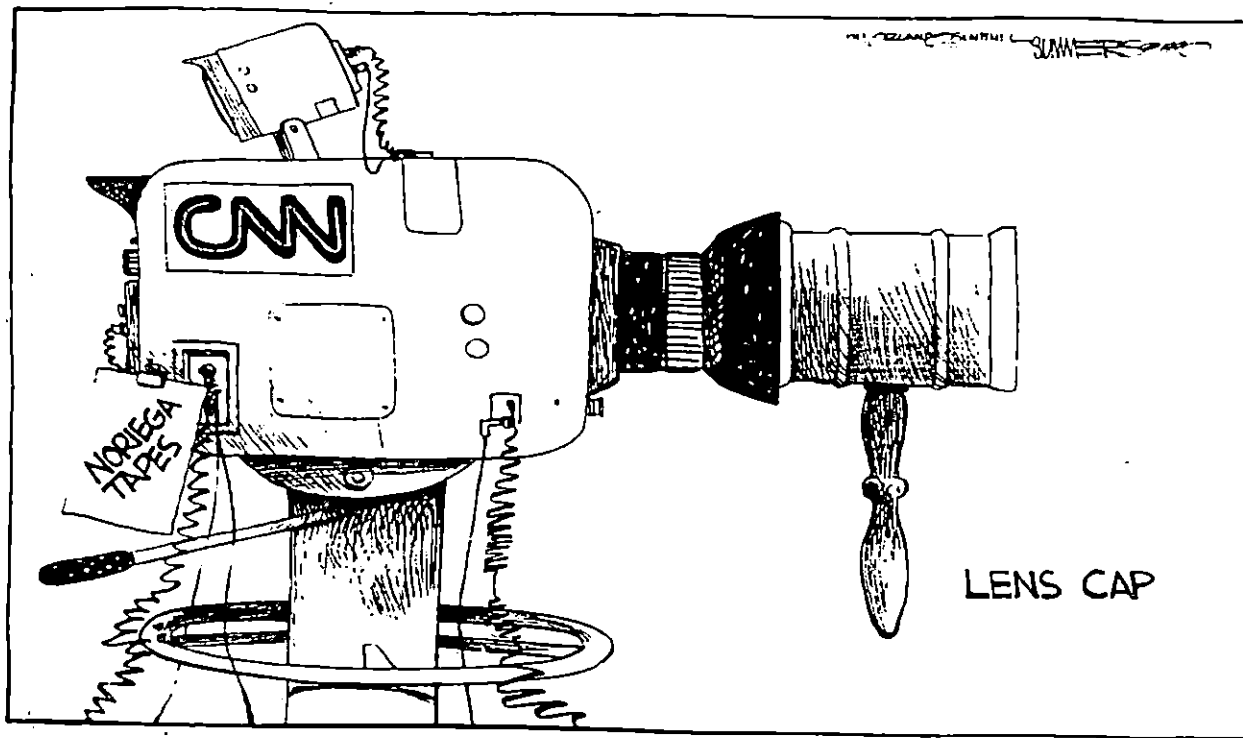






TT
P TOWERS





11/30/96

~~CLASSIFIED~~

UNCLASSIFIED UPON
REMOVAL OF CLASSIFIED
ATTACHMENTS

Dec 1/28/11

From the desk of
George Bush

Tray (P) Chron

The Making of
a speech

10-30-

Bush Library Photocopy
George Bush Handwriting

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

Document Originally
Attached to
Following Page

Speech to Nation

Patience... ^{eben patient}
THE WHITE HOUSE

InternATIONALIZE WASHINGTON - UN... 13 resolutions.

Hostages
Embassy.
Cruelty in Kuwait.

Objectives... have NOT changed.

Nuclear, chemical.

Visit to S.A.
troops- morale high, motivated. all volunteer.

Do Not war... aggression must not succeed.

Conbgress.. consultation.
recognize and respect Cong. "declare war"

just as they recognize and respect President's
responsibilities as C in C.

Sanctions in effect now 4 months.
Gretest Historical Coalition holding. Arab world
recognizes the brutality and madness of S.H.

To go the extra mile for peace I ~~will~~ am tongith
inviting Tariq Aziz to come to Washington
within the next week. I will propose thta he
meet with me and with the ambassadors from several of
our coalition partners.. I iwll tell him that
the uS wants peace. I iwll etll him that the alliance
is together I will tell him that the uN resolutions
must be complied with.

Follwing that meeting, Secratry Baker will go to Baghdad
to see Saddam Hussein. This meeting will foloow
extenzsive contatc with all coalition partners and
with the Sec gen of uN. Ouir mandate , the worlds is
defined by the uN rersolution; but to be sure thta
SH knows how committed we are and how serrious we
are about thsi a face ot face meeting between
Saddam Hussein and jim Baker will renmove any uncertainty

draft 1/haass/ 1350/Nov.29

Presidential Statement on the Gulf

Just eight days ago Barbara and I were fortunate enough to share our Thanksgiving with some of the finest men and women this or any country has to offer. We have much to be thankful for. At desert sites with little more than sandbags for chairs and the open sky for cover, these Americans in uniform were proud to be where they were and anxious to get on with the job at hand.

And that is what I wish to speak to you about today, the job at hand. I refer, of course, to the Persian Gulf. I would like to address three questions that I know many of you have on your minds. First, just why are we in the Gulf? Second, why is there a sense of urgency? And third, where do we go from here now that the United Nations has again acted?

I want to begin by explaining why we are in the Gulf. The world must not and can not reward aggression. I recently travelled to Europe, where I joined with 35 other heads of state to declare the Cold War to be a thing of the past. But how we respond to this new act of aggression will go a long ways toward determining the shape of the world to come. Will it be a future of might or right? What a waste if we allowed intimidation and violence, that is, Saddam's way, to become the way of the future.

Our national security is at stake by any measure. Saddam

Beleaguered Embassy
Hostage
Torture in Kuwait

Nukes
Chem Weapons
3rd World
economies

NO
Viet Nam

press 11
fire

let me
once
why

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

Hussein controls 10% of the world's oil; control over Kuwait doubles his share. And domination of the Gulf, which would surely follow if this aggression is left to stand, would give him a stranglehold over the price and availability of a commodity that is vital to the world's economic health. This we cannot have.

20
~~Jimmy~~ This is not a concern new to this administration. It was Jimmy Carter who declared that "any attempt by any outside force to gain control of the Persian Gulf region will be regarded as an assault on the vital interests of the United States of America, and such an assault will be repelled by any means necessary, including military force." Iraq may not be an outside force in the geographic sense, but the threat it poses is no less real. And let me remind you that every President beginning with Harry Truman has maintained U.S. military forces in the region.

Nor can we forget for even a moment that innocent lives are at stake. As I speak, Saddam is holding hundreds of our fellow countrymen hostage and starving out our diplomats. No American business or tourist, no American embassy or consulate, would be safe if we capitulated here. And so we cannot.

Any one of these concerns would in my view justify a strong U.S. response. Together, they make a powerful case that we must be prepared to act on behalf of interests that are truly vital.

I would expect that many of you would agree with what I've said, and would agree as well that the United States does have a huge stake in seeing that Saddam's aggression is neither

tolerated nor rewarded. Let me then turn to the second question posed: Why a sense of urgency?

It is true that we have in place economic sanctions designed to deny Saddam the fruits of aggression and indeed inflict a price on him for his violent occupation of Kuwait. Yet it is not clear that sanctions will ever be able to compel Saddam to withdraw. Unfortunately, nearly four months since Saddam first invaded Kuwait, I can point to no evidence suggesting that Iraq is ready to comply with the resolutions of the United Nations. To the contrary, and despite the sanctions, he continues to call up more troops, now numbering more than 450,000 in Kuwait and southern Iraq alone.

Meanwhile, Saddam is using every day that passes to increase and fortify his forces in and around Kuwait. He is producing chemical and biological weapons. He is on a crash program to produce nuclear weapons. What all of this means is that if conflict does come, it promises to be more costly in lives and treasure if we wait the months or years that some suggest.

But even without conflict we pay a real price for allowing time to pass. Saddam's aggression has increased the price of oil, in the process threatening economic growth and in some instances the chances of new democracies. Saddam's holding of hostages and starving of embassies exacts a terrible cost in human terms. And his rape and plunder of Kuwait threatens an entire nation.

So to those who counsel patience I ask only that they

consider the real and potential costs of what they are advocating. The status quo is not acceptable; neither is it tolerable. That said, there are no inexpensive or painless courses before us. Being President means being called upon to make difficult choices. This I am prepared to do.

And now the last question, where do we go from here? The resolution passed overwhelmingly by the United Nations Security Council yesterday sends the clearest of messages. It tells Saddam that he must leave Kuwait without condition lest he face the combined weight of the world community. Together with the British, the French, the Soviets and eight (?) other countries, we supported this resolution not because we want war, but because we don't. But we know of no better way to let Saddam know that we are serious and that he must withdraw or face the most awful of repercussions. It is not a declaration of war, but it is a declaration of resolve.

So let me say to Saddam that I hope you will take advantage of the opportunity contained in this twelfth resolution and heed the words of the world. It is not too late for diplomacy, but do not assume that one day it will not be.

Our goals are modest but fair. We seek Iraq's immediate and unconditional withdrawal from Kuwait. We seek the restoration of Kuwait's legitimate government. We seek the release of all hostages and the free functioning of all embassies. And we seek the stability and security of a region critical to us all.

These are by no means our goals alone. These are the goals

of virtually the entire world community. The fact that we have 12 UN resolutions, armed forces from 27 countries, and more than 50 states helping financially with this effort speaks volumes.

Let me conclude with one last thought. There comes a time in every generation, just as there comes a time in every presidency, when unanticipated challenges arise that define us and our principles. Who we are and what kind of world we seek. This is one of those times. Yes, it is a time of risk. But it is also a time of opportunity.

The world conscience has spoken with this latest UN resolution. The United Nations is beginning to act as a true force for peace. This did not happen by itself, but in large part because of American leadership. Leadership brings with it influence, but also responsibilities. We must show ourselves willing to bear the costs if we wish to harvest the benefits.

P
Yours
distribution!

Let me again set out our reasons for sending forces to the Gulf:

((make it concise))

We are not alone, etc.

~~U.N. has decreed the international law to deal with this problem.~~

Can be no compromise with this aggression.

We have forged an historic coalition.

We have used the diplomatic course in an unprecedented way.

Then on to yesterday's resolution

hold S responsible
person

*I have been asked why I ordered more
troops to the Gulf.*

I remain hopeful that we can achieve a peaceful solution to this crisis. But if force is required we and our 26 (?) allies who have forces in the area will have enough power to get the job done. In our country there are fears about "another Vietnam."

Let me assure you, should military action be required, this will not be another Vietnam. This will not be a protracted, drawn-out war. The forces arrayed are different, the opposition is different, the re-supply of his force would be very different, the countries united against him in the U.N. are different, the topography of Kuwait is different, and the motivation of our all volunteer force is superb.

I want peace, not war. But if there must be war, we will not permit our troops to have their hands tied behind their backs.

There will, I pledge to you, be no murky ending. If one American soldier has to go into battle, that soldier will have enough force behind him to win, -- win quickly -- and get out as soon as the U.N. objectives have been achieved.

I will never, ever agree to a half-way effort.

Yesterday's U.N. Security Council Resolution was absolutely necessary, and I am delighted that once again the U.N. Security Council has enhanced the legitimate peace-keeping function of the United Nations. Until yesterday, I have been uncertain about Saddam Hussein's understanding of what he is up against in terms of world opinion. I am hopeful that he will now realize he must leave Kuwait in a timely fashion.

I am continually asked: "How effective are the U.N. sanctions put into effect on _____(Date)" I do not know the answer to that question. Clearly, the sanctions are having some effect, but I cannot tell you that the sanctions alone will get the job done. Thus, I welcome yesterday's U.N. action. Many small countries are being driven to their knees, already, by the increases in the price of oil. As Chairman Alan Greenspan testified the other day, the increase in oil prices resulting directly from Saddam's invasion are hurting our country too. Our economy is, at best, in a serious slowdown; and if uncertainty remains in the energy markets, the slowdown will get worse.

The fledgling democracies in Eastern Europe are getting severely damaged by the economic effects of Saddam's actions. The Third World countries of Africa, and in our our hemisphere, are being victimized by the dictator's rape of his neighbor, Kuwait. Those who feel that there is no downside to waiting for months & months must consider the devastating damage being done everyday to the fragile economies of those countries that can afford it lease.

No one wants to see a peaceful solution to this crisis more than I do. At the same time, no one is more determined than I am to see ALL hostages free; Saddam's aggression reversed; the legitimate rulers returned to Kuwait; and the establishment of whatever mechanisms are required to guarantee the peace and stability of the Gulf and the territorial integrity of all member states of the U.N.

Let me repeat -- we have no argument with the people of Iraq -- indeed, we have only friendship for the people there. Further, I repeat that we have no desire to keep one single American soldier in the Gulf a single day longer than is necessary to achieve the objectives set out above.

I have spelled out, once again, our reasons for sending troops to the Gulf. Let me tell you the things that concern me most: First, the imorality of the invasion of Kuwait itself. No nation should rape, pillage, and brutalize its neighbor. No nation should be able to wipe a member state of the U.N. and a member state of the Arab League off the face of the earth.

I am deeply concern about all the hostages -- innocent people held against their will in direct contravention of international law. And then there is this cynical and brutal policy of forcing people to beg for their release -- parcelling out human lives to families and travelling emissaries like so much chattel. I am

deeply concerned about our own Embassy in Kuwait. Our flag is still flying. A handful of beleaguered Americans are inside the Embassy cut off from all foods, all medicines. This violation of our embassy violates every civilized principle of diplomacy. It demeans our people. It demeans our country, and I am determined that this embassy, as called for under Security Council Resolution _____ be replenished and our people free to come home unharmed. What kinds of precedent will this treatment of our embassy set for the future if Saddam's violation of international law goes unchallenged. I am deeply concerned about the future of Kuwait itself. The tells of rape and assassination, of cold-blooded murder and of rampant looting are almost beyond belief. The whole civilized world must unite and say this kind of treatment of people must end and those who violated the Kuwaiti people must be brought to justice. I remember the Nuremburg trials. I wonder if Saddam Hussein does.

I am deeply concerned about Saddam's efforts to acquire nuclear weapons. Imagine his ability to blackmail his neighbors would he possess a nuclear device. We have seen him use chemical weapons on his own people. We have seen him take a country that should be wealthy and prosperous and turn it into a poor country -- all because of his insatiable appetite for military equipment.

Let me again set out our reasons for sending forces to the Gulf:

((make it concise))

We are not alone, etc.

U.N. has decreed the international law to deal with this problem.

Can be no compromise with this aggression.

We have forged an historic coalition.

We have used the diplomatic course in an unprecedented way.

Then on to yesterday's resolution

I remain hopeful that we can achieve a peaceful solution to this crisis. But if force is required we and our 26 (?) allies who have forces in the area will have enough power to get the job done. In our country there are fears about "another Vietnam." Let me assure you, should military action be required, this will not be another Vietnam. This will not be a protracted, drawn-out war. The forces arrayed are different, the opposition is different, the re-supply of his force would be very different, the countries united against him in the U.N. are different, the topography of Kuwait is different, and the motivation of our all volunteer force is superb.

I want peace, not war. But if there must be war, we will not permit our troops to have their hands tied behind their backs. There will, I pledge to you, be no murky ending. If one American soldier has to go into battle, that soldier will have enough force behind him to win, -- win quickly -- and get out as soon as the U.N. objectives have been achieved.

I will never, ever agree to a half-way effort.

Yesterday's U.N. Security Council Resolution was absolutely necessary, and I am delighted that once again the U.N. Security Council has enhanced the legitimate peace-keeping function of the United Nations. Until yesterday, I have been uncertain about Saddam Hussein's understanding of what he is up against in terms of world opinion. I am hopeful that he will now realize he must leave Kuwait in a timely fashion.

I am continually asked: "How effective are the U.N. sanctions put into effect on _____(Date)" I do not know the answer to that question. Clearly, the sanctions are having some effect, but I cannot tell you that the sanctions alone will get the job done. Thus, I welcome yesterday's U.N. action. Many small countries are being driven to their knees, already, by the increases in the price of oil. As Chairman Alan Greenspan testified the other day, the increase in oil prices resulting directly from Saddam's invasion are hurting our country too. Our economy is, at best, in a serious slowdown; and if uncertainty remains in the energy markets, the slowdown will get worse.

The fledgling democracies in Eastern Europe are getting severely damaged by the economic effects of Saddam's actions. The Third World countries of Africa, and in our our hemisphere, are being victimized by the dictator's rape of his neighbor, Kuwait. Those who feel that there is no downside to waiting for months & months must consider the devastating damage being done everyday to the fragile economies of those countries that can afford it least.

People now caution "patience." The United States and the entire world have been patient. I will continue to be "patient," but yesterday's U.N. resolution -- the 13th resolution by the Security Council -- properly says to Saddam Hussein: "Time is running out. You must leave Kuwait, and we have given you time to do just that."

Many people have talked directly to Saddam Hussein and to his Foreign Minister, Tarik Aziz, ALL have been frustrated by Iraq's ironclad insistence that it will not leave Kuwait. However, to go the extra mile for peace, I have this morning issued an invitation to Foreign Minister Tarik Aziz of Iraq to come to Washington the week of December 10 to meet with me. (I will invite the Ambassadors of several of our coalition partners in the Gulf to join me at that meeting.)

Within the mandate of the U.N. resolutions, I will be prepared to discuss all aspects of the Gulf crisis. I am hopeful that the Foreign Minister will come to Washington.

I am also asking Secretary Jim Baker to fly to Baghdad to see Saddam Hussein. I am suggesting to Iraq's President that this meeting take place sometime between December 17th and the first of the year. Secretary Baker will be prepared to discuss all aspects of the Gulf crisis with Saddam Hussein within the mandate of the U.N. resolutions.

No one wants to see a peaceful solution to this crisis more than I do. At the same time, no one is more determined than I am to see ALL hostages free; Saddam's aggression reversed; the legitimate rulers returned to Kuwait; and the establishment of whatever mechanisms are required to guarantee the peace and stability of the Gulf and the territorial integrity of all member states of the U.N.

Let me repeat -- we have no argument with the people of Iraq -- indeed, we have only friendship for the people there. Further, I repeat that we have no desire to keep one single American soldier in the Gulf a single day longer than is necessary to achieve the objectives set out above.

I have spelled out, once again, our reasons for sending troops to the Gulf. Let me tell you the things that concern me most: First, the imorality of the invasion of Kuwait itself. No nation should rape, pillage, and brutalize its neighbor. No nation should be able to wipe a member state of the U.N. and a member state of the Arab League off the face of the earth.

I am deeply concern about all the hostages -- innocent people held against their will in direct contravention of international law. And then there is this cynical and brutal policy of forcing people to beg for their release -- parcelling out human lives to families and travelling emissaries like so much chattel. I am

deeply concerned about our own Embassy in Kuwait. Our flag is still flying. A handful of beleaguered Americans are inside the Embassy cut off from all foods, all medicines. This violation of our embassy violates every civilized principle of diplomacy. It demeans our people. It demeans our country, and I am determined that this embassy, as called for under Security Council Resolution _____ be replenished and our people free to come home unharmed. What kinds of precedent will this treatment of our embassy set for the future if Saddam's violation of international law goes unchallenged. I am deeply concerned about the future of Kuwait itself. The tells of rape and assassination, of cold-blooded murder and of rampant looting are almost beyond belief. The whole civilized world must unite and say this kind of treatment of people must end and those who violated the Kuwaiti people must be brought to justice. I remember the Nuremberg trials. I wonder if Saddam Hussein does.

I am deeply concerned about Saddam's efforts to acquire nuclear weapons. Imagine his ability to blackmail his neighbors would he possess a nuclear device. We have seen him use chemical weapons on his own people. We have seen him take a country that should be wealthy and prosperous and turn it into a poor country -- all because of his insatiable appetite for military equipment.

draft 3/haass/0815/Nov.30

Presidential Statement on the Gulf

Last night, the United Nations Security Council voted overwhelmingly to demand that Iraq end its brutal occupation of Kuwait. Twelve times the international community has condemned Saddam Hussein's unprovoked aggression against a peaceful neighbor and called upon him to withdraw.

Now, the United Nations has acted to implement these resolutions. With unprecedented and broad international support, the UN has authorized the use of all necessary means to end this terrible crime against a whole people. This was a historic event, one that holds within it the promise of a new world order where violence will not be tolerated.

Today, I will review answers to three questions very much in the minds of the American people. Why are we in the Gulf? Why is there a sense of urgency? And where do we go from here?

We are in the Gulf because the world must not and can not reward aggression. Appeasement does not work. I recently travelled to Europe, where I joined 34 other heads of state to declare an end to the Cold War. At this historic moment, how we respond to Iraq's aggression can shape the world to come. The United States should not be the world's policeman. And we won't. But we will condemn aggression, and when it threatens our vital

interests and those of our friends, we will act. Our vital interests are at stake in the Gulf. We are dealing with a brutal dictator all too willing to use force, who has weapons of mass destruction and is seeking new ones, one who desires to control one of the world's key regions--all at a delicate moment in history. If Saddam is not stopped now, we will need to stop him again some day at much greater cost.

Here are the facts: Iraq owns 10% of the world's oil; control over Kuwait doubles that share. Domination of the Gulf, which would surely follow if this aggression is left to stand, would give Saddam a license for economic blackmail--not just of the United States, but of poor countries and fragile emerging democracies as well. This is clearly unacceptable.

The United States must defend its vital interests. That's why every President beginning with Harry Truman has maintained U.S. military forces in the Persian Gulf. The threat posed by Saddam Hussein to our vital interests is serious and real.

Nor can we forget for even a moment that innocent lives are in jeopardy. Saddam is holding thousands of foreign nationals hostage and starving out diplomats. Hundreds of Americans are in hiding in Kuwait, hungry and living in terror of discovery. If we fail to stand up to Saddam's brutality, no American tourist or businessman, no American embassy or consulate, will be safe. And then there are the horrors being visited upon Kuwait and its people. Eyewitness accounts of babies pulled from incubators and left to die on hospital floors. Children executed in front of

their parents. Homes, neighborhoods, factories--all looted. Saddam is attempting to erase a people and a country from the earth. Each day, more Kuwaiti men, women and children die by Iraqi hands--some for the crime of harboring Americans and other foreigners. By yesterday's vote, the UN has said enough. Enough brutality. Enough terror. Enough time.

Any one of these concerns justifies a strong U.S. response. Together, they make a powerful case that we must be prepared to act. But why a sense of urgency?

It is true that the UN has enacted comprehensive economic sanctions to deny Saddam any profit from his aggression and inflict on him a stiff price for his invasion and occupation of Kuwait. Yet, as effective as they are, it is not clear that sanctions alone will be able to compel Saddam to withdraw. It appears that sanctions are hurting Iraq's economy. But there is no evidence suggesting that Iraq is any more ready than it was four months ago to comply with the UN's resolutions. More important, there is no evidence suggesting that another 6 or 12 months will change Saddam's mind. To the contrary, Saddam seems intent to endure.

Every day that passes allows Saddam to increase and fortify his forces in and around Kuwait, now numbering more than 400,000 in Kuwait and southern Iraq alone. He is producing chemical weapons. He has a crash program to develop biological weapons. This means that if conflict does come, it will be far more costly if we wait the months or years.

So to those who counsel patience I say we've been patient. All agree that the status quo is not acceptable. All agree that there are no easy answers. But being President means making tough decisions. This I am prepared to do.

So where do we go from here? The resolution just passed by the Security Council sends a clear and precise message. It tells Saddam that he must leave Kuwait immediately and without condition or face the combined weight of the world community. Together with the British, the French, the Soviets and eight other countries, we supported this resolution not because we want war, but because we don't. We seek a peaceful outcome. But we know of no better way to let Saddam know that we are serious and that he must withdraw.

So I say to Saddam: take advantage of the opportunity contained in this historic resolution and heed the words of the world. It is not too late for diplomacy, but time is running out.

up front
Our goals remain what they have been since the outset. We seek Iraq's immediate and unconditional withdrawal from Kuwait. We seek the restoration of Kuwait's legitimate government. We seek the release of all hostages and the free functioning of all embassies. And we seek the stability and security of a region.

These are by no means our goals alone. These are the goals of virtually the entire world community. The fact that we have 12 UN resolutions, armed forces from 27 countries, and more than 50 states helping financially with this effort speaks volumes.

Let me conclude with one last thought. There come times in life when challenges arise that define us and our principles. Who we are and what kind of world we seek. This is one of those times. It is a time of risk. But it is also a time of enormous opportunity.

The conscience of the world speaks in this latest UN resolution. The UN is at last acting as a true force for peace. This happened in large part because of American leadership. Leadership brings with it influence, but also responsibilities. Now we must show ourselves willing to bear the costs if we wish to achieve a better, safer world for ourselves and our children. I am confident the American people and their representatives are up to the task.

People now caution "patience." The United States and the entire world have been patient. I will continue to be "patient," but yesterday's U.N. resolution -- the 13th resolution by the Security Council -- properly says to Saddam Hussein: "Time is running out. You must leave Kuwait, and we have given you time to do just that."

Many people have talked directly to Saddam Hussein and to his Foreign Minister, Tarik Aziz, ALL have been frustrated by Iraq's ironclad insistence that it will not leave Kuwait. However, to go the extra mile for peace, I ^{will} ~~have this morning~~ issued an invitation to Foreign Minister Tarik Aziz of Iraq to come to Washington at a mutually convenient time during the week of December 10 to meet with me. (I will invite the Ambassadors of several of our coalition partners in the Gulf to join me at that meeting.)

Within the mandate of the U.N. resolutions, I will be prepared to discuss all aspects of the Gulf crisis. However, to be very clear about these efforts to exhaust all means for achieving a political and diplomatic solution, I am not suggesting discussions that ^{would} ~~could~~ result in anything less than full implementation of the United Nations Security Council resolutions. I am hopeful that the Foreign Minister will come to Washington.

I am also asking Secretary Jim Baker to go to Baghdad to see Saddam Hussein. I am suggesting to Iraq's President that he

receive the Secretary of State at a mutually convenient time before the middle of January next year. Secretary Baker will also be prepared to discuss all aspects of the Gulf crisis with Saddam Hussein, but only within the mandate of the U.N. resolutions.

((Not interested in rewarding aggression, but am interested in peaceful resolution.))

((I feel -- as I am certain others do -- that we are bound to full implementation.))

People now caution "patience." The United States and the entire world have been patient. I will continue to be "patient," but yesterday's U.N. resolution -- the 13th resolution by the Security Council -- properly says to Saddam Hussein: "Time is running out. You must leave Kuwait, and we have given you time to do just that."

Many people have talked directly to Saddam Hussein and to his Foreign Minister, Tarik Aziz, ALL have been frustrated by Iraq's ironclad insistence that it will not leave Kuwait. However, to go the extra mile for peace, I have this morning issued an invitation to Foreign Minister Tarik Aziz of Iraq to come to Washington at a mutually convenient time during the week of December 10 to meet with me. (I will invite the Ambassadors of several of our coalition partners in the Gulf to join me at that meeting.)

Within the mandate of the U.N. resolutions, I will be prepared to discuss all aspects of the Gulf crisis. However, to be very clear about these efforts to exhaust all means for achieving a political and diplomatic solution, I am not suggesting discussions that could result in anything less than full implementation of the United Nations Security Council resolutions. I am hopeful that the Foreign Minister will come to Washington.

I am also asking Secretary Jim Baker to go to Baghdad to see Saddam Hussein. I am suggesting to Iraq's President that he

receive the Secretary of State at a mutually convenient time before the middle of January next year. Secretary Baker will also be prepared to discuss all aspects of the Gulf crisis with Saddam Hussein, but only within the mandate of the U.N. resolutions.

((Not interested in rewarding aggression, but am interested in peaceful resolution.))

((I feel -- as I am certain others do -- that we are bound to full implementation.))

From the desk of
George Bush

P/

Chron. file

Bush Library Photocopy
George Bush Handwriting

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

Document Originally
Attached to
Following Page

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE:

FROM THE PRESIDENT

To:

more War planes
to Gulf?

Same - large
loss of Amer
life

NEW LAW GIVES BORDER PATROL RIGHT TO ARREST DRUG SUSPECTS

President Bush is hailing a major new immigration law for strengthening the power of Border Patrol agents to arrest criminal aliens, including drug suspects.

Bush signed the measure Thursday, saying it "boosts our war on drugs and crime, allowing us to send back alien offenders who threaten our streets and who make up nearly a fourth of our federal prison populations."

"It will help secure our borders -- the front lines of the drug war," Bush said....

But critics say the law could actually deprive all aliens -- not just those arrested or convicted of a crime -- of their legal rights. They also question giving more authority to the INS, which includes the Border Patrol. They say the agency is in chaos and should not be trusted with such sensitive responsibilities.

(Jennifer Dixon, AP)

GOP WRESTLES WITH VISION OF NEW DOMESTIC ORDER

It sounds for all the world like a Republican soap opera: Prominent and not-so-prominent member of the Bush Administration and Republican conservative establishment attack one another, make up, retreat, demand apologies, scheme revenge and plot humiliation, all in the name of "empowerment" of citizens to make choices now made by government....

Secretary Kemp believes domestic policy should emphasize a "new war on poverty," predicated on individual achievement and empowerment of the poor that would reach into every government agency. The economic empowerment task force he chairs -- part of the White House Domestic Policy Council -- has drawn up a list of policy ideas that members are lobbying Bush to include in his State of the Union speech.

In the role of heavy in this drama is budget director Darman. He is portrayed by angry conservatives as a visionless bureaucrat and poor tactician who climbed out on a policy limb last week by dismissing the debate as a discussion of a "neo-neo-ism" that is neither new nor workable. But President Bush sawed off that limb by voicing his support for it a few days later. In a Rose Garden ceremony Wednesday, Bush embraced the "new paradigm" concept, with sweeping language. A delighted Kemp stood nearby....

"You have views developing within the Republican Party and in this Administration that a lot of these problems need to be tackled and not just continually managed," said a senior White House official. (Gwen Ifill and Ann Devroy, Washington Post, A1)

-more-

HOUSE DEMOCRATS SEEK TO UNDO RULE ON WHITE HOUSE CONTROL OF BUDGET DATA

The first cracks in the deficit-reduction law are already beginning to appear on Capitol Hill.

House Democrats next week are expected to approve a rule that would undo one of the Administration's proudest achievements: a requirement that the White House budget office decide if bills meet the pay-as-you-go canon set in the deficit-reduction statute.

The proposed House rule would require that any bill to alter government benefit programs or taxes explicitly state that congressional -- rather than Administration -- cost estimates be used.

Republicans who have caught wind of the Democrats' plans are incensed. Rep. Gradison, who represents the GOP leadership on the House Budget Committee, accused the Democrats of "welshing on a deal just made."

Others suggest that any rule change may undermine the credibility of the entire deficit-reduction package....

Rudolph Penner, a former director of the CBO now at the Urban Institute, a think tank, said this feature [of the budget package] is potentially more powerful than giving the President a line-item veto. But he added that Congress would revoke the power if it perceived that the White House was abusing it.

(David Wessel, Wall Street Journal, A16)

DIEHARDS OPEN SALVO TO SINK BUDGET CHIEF

Conservatives launched an opening shot Thursday in a campaign to push for the ouster of Budget Director Darman.

J. Peter Grace, the peppery businessman who rose to public prominence as head of a Reagan-era presidential budget review commission, told the National Press Club that the "future of Mr. Darman ought to be re-evaluated."

"The Executive Branch has the responsibility to identify, disclose and do its utmost to prevent the waste of tax dollars," said Mr. Grace who is chairman of the New York conglomerate W.R. Grace & Co. and co-chairman of Citizens Against Government Waste.

"The key agency here is OMB, and OMB has clearly not done its job," he said.

(Karen Riley, Washington Times, A4)

BLACK WOMAN CALLED FAVORITE TO FILL WILSON'S SENATE TERM

Condoleezza Rice, director of Soviet and Eastern European affairs at the National Security Council, is being promoted by well-connected Republicans here and in California to fill the Senate term of Gov.-elect Wilson, GOP sources said here Thursday.

Spokesman for both Rice and Wilson declined to discuss whether Rice was seeking the appointment or would get it, but a senior official here said she was on Wilson's short list of candidates because he wants to make "a bold statement" as he opens his term as governor.

Should she be appointed, Rice, 35, would be the first black female senator. Currently on leave from the Stanford University faculty, she has never run for public office and has spurned previous requests by Republican officials to run for Congress from Palo Alto. A native of Alabama whose parents were Republicans, she moved to California after obtaining her doctorate in 1981.

-more-

(Ann Devroy, Washington Post, A4)

CONSERVATIVE GROUP LOBBIES FOR GULF POLICY

A group of conservatives based in Northern Virginia says public support for the U.S. presence in the Middle East is flagging mostly because President Bush has failed to articulate why troops were sent there.

To explain why the U.S. must liberate Kuwait from Iraq's occupation, the Coalition for America at Risk says it has raised nearly \$1 million, set up a nationwide speaker's bureau, bought full-page ads in leading newspapers, run television commercials and set up two telephone information hot lines....

"The White House is right on target" with its tough stance against President Saddam, Sam Zakhem, the former U.S. ambassador to Bahrain who is co-chairman of the group, said, but "whoever is handling the President's explanation to the American people has failed."

Zakhem said Americans should support the buildup of 400,000 American troops in the Persian Gulf because Kuwait "has been a good friend and American values call for fighting for one's friends," because of vital U.S. interests in the region, and because if Saddam is left unchecked, "everybody will be at harm's reach."

(Mary Jordan, Washington Post, A18)

BUSH CONSIDERS WAIVING SOVIET TRADE RESTRICTIONS

President Bush is considering a shift in U.S. policy that would open the way to providing credits to the Soviet Union for the purchase of American grain and an expansion of Soviet-American trade, Administration officials said Thursday.

As Western European nations rush food supplies to Moscow, the officials said Bush may soon waive on a temporary basis restrictions on Soviet trade that have existed under the Jackson-Vanik amendment to the 1974 U.S. Trade Act. That amendment prohibits preferential lower tariffs or access to U.S. credits to any nation that denies its citizens the right to emigrate....

Two senior officials said an option being prepared for Bush would be to waive the Jackson-Vanik amendment on grounds that, even if the emigration law has not been passed, the Soviets have in practice allowed a large number of people to emigrate, particularly Soviet Jews to Israel. One of the officials said the relatively large volume of emigration would mean there may be less objection in the U.S. to a waiver, at least for a temporary period like a year.

Secretary Yeutter said Thursday that Bush had told him he "is fully prepared to have the matter fully reconsidered." Yeutter added, "In my view, we should provide credit guarantees to the Soviet Union."

(David Hoffman, Washington Post, A25)

People now caution "patience." The United States and the entire world have been patient. I will continue to be "patient," but yesterday's U.N. resolution -- the 13th resolution by the Security Council -- properly says to Saddam Hussein: "Time is running out. You must leave Kuwait, and we have given you time to do just that."

Many people have talked directly to Saddam Hussein and to his Foreign Minister, Tarik Aziz, ALL have been frustrated by Iraq's ironclad insistence that it will not leave Kuwait. However, to go the extra mile for peace, I ~~have this morning~~ ^{will issue} issued an invitation to Foreign Minister Tarik Aziz of Iraq to come to Washington at a mutually convenient time during the week of December 10 to meet with me. (I will invite the Ambassadors of several of our coalition partners in the Gulf to join me at that meeting.)

and now will Secretary Baker
Jan Within the mandate of the U.N. resolutions, I will be prepared to discuss all aspects of the Gulf crisis. However, to be very clear about these efforts to exhaust all means for achieving a political and diplomatic solution, I am not suggesting discussions that ~~could~~ ^{would} result in anything less than full implementation of the United Nations Security Council resolutions. I am hopeful that the Foreign Minister will come to Washington.

In addition I am also asking Secretary Jim Baker to go to Baghdad to see Saddam Hussein. I am suggesting to Iraq's President that he

receive the Secretary of State at a mutually convenient time before the middle of January next year. Secretary Baker will also be prepared to discuss all aspects of the Gulf crisis with Saddam Hussein, ~~but only~~ within the mandate of the U.N. resolutions.

~~((Not interested in rewarding aggression, but am interested in peaceful resolution.))~~

Confidential
((I feel -- as I am ~~certain~~ others do -- that we are bound to full implementation.))

of these resolutions without conditions.

2nd draft -- james a. baker changes
(oval office mtg)

People now caution "patience." The United States and the entire world have been patient. I will continue to be "patient," but yesterday's U.N. resolution -- the 13th resolution by the Security Council -- properly says to Saddam Hussein: "Time is running out. You must leave Kuwait, and we have given you time to do just that."

Many people have talked directly to Saddam Hussein and to his Foreign Minister, Tarik Aziz, ALL have been frustrated by Iraq's ironclad insistence that it will not leave Kuwait. However, to go the extra mile for peace, I have this morning issued an invitation to Foreign Minister Tarik Aziz of Iraq to come to Washington at a mutually convenient time during the week of December 10 to meet with me. (I will invite the Ambassadors of several of our coalition partners in the Gulf to join me at that meeting.)

Within the mandate of the U.N. resolutions, I will be prepared to discuss all aspects of the Gulf crisis. However, to be very clear about these efforts to exhaust all means for achieving a political and diplomatic solution, I am not suggesting discussions that could result in anything less than full implementation of the United Nations Security Council resolutions. I am hopeful that the Foreign Minister will come to Washington.

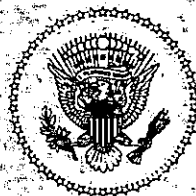
I am also asking Secretary Jim Baker to go to Baghdad to see Saddam Hussein. I am suggesting to Iraq's President that he

receive the Secretary of State at a mutually convenient time before the middle of January next year. Secretary Baker will also be prepared to discuss all aspects of the Gulf crisis with Saddam Hussein, but only within the mandate of the U.N. resolutions.

((Not interested in rewarding aggression, but am interested in peaceful resolution.))

((I feel -- as I am certain others do -- that we are bound to full implementation.))

Presidential Phone Calls



DATE: 11-30

TIME: 7³⁰

incoming/outgoing

WITH: David Boren

SUBJECT: Trouble last night

He was at RTA - new
Haven.

I suggested night not
be far apart

If he withdraws, his
make and chess still there

FOLLOW UP: He agrees status

quo ante not acceptable

We should hit him
by air - then if he responds

not add to your burden
very good
various scenarios - Mitchell

November 29, 1990

Dear Mr. President:

I would not impose upon your time under normal circumstances, but I sincerely believe that you are about to make the most important decision of your Presidency. As a friend, as a Senator, and above all as a fellow American, I feel a deep sense of obligation to urge you to seriously consider certain key factors before deciding upon a final course of action in the Persian Gulf. I will be at Yale for a trustees meeting beginning this evening, but I will return at any time if you want to discuss the content of this letter with me.

As you well know from the positions which I have previously taken in regard to Panama, Libya, Grenada, Central America, Angola, and Afghanistan, I do not hesitate to support the use of force when I feel that it is justified to serve our national interests. I do not believe that at this time, the restoration of the previous government in Kuwait is sufficiently important to our national interest to justify the cost of using American ground forces in an offensive military action. Nor do I believe that the majority of the American people will ultimately support such an action at least before sanctions are given a chance to work.

For the past few weeks I have been outside Washington with time for reflection. I have listened to the people in candid, informal conversation. I have seen off to Saudi Arabia my old National Guard unit and watched their families and communities bid them farewell.

I do not question for one minute your deep concern for these young people or for our national well-being. You alone bear a terrible burden which none of us can really share with you as much as we might want to help you.

It concerns me, that with the demanding schedule you have been keeping, that you have not had the time to reflect on this issue without any other distractions. I appeal to you to do so before making a final decision.

Until recent weeks, I have fully agreed with your course of action. It is clearly vital to our national interest to deter an invasion of Saudi Arabia. We cannot afford to allow a hostile power to obtain control of resources of such strategic importance. If necessary, the cost of using military force is clearly justified to defend Saudi Arabia against aggression. In addition, the maintenance of regional stability in the area is important to us. It may well be that the impairment of Iraq's chemical, biological, and potential nuclear capabilities is sufficiently important to justify selective use of military air

power to destroy or diminish it. This can certainly be accomplished without an invasion of Kuwait or the use of ground forces in offensive action.

Why do I oppose the offensive use of ground forces to restore the government of Kuwait at this time? Why do I believe that the cost far outweighs the benefit?

First, it will seriously divide the American people. Americans, including this American, are not willing to sacrifice their loved ones to put the Emir back on his throne. Facing a new century with changed circumstances which could diminish America's role, the last thing we need to do is to divide our own people.

Second, such a military action could severely damage our economy when we are already dangerously eroding our economic strength compared to other nations. This is not 1950. The economies of Japan and the European Community rival our own. If we end up bearing far more than our share of the costs and risks of this operation, we could ultimately shed American blood to serve the economic interests of nations like Japan and Germany instead of our own. We could well put ourselves in such a deep hole economically that we could never catch up. Loss of our economic strength will also ultimately mean loss of our political influence. Are you prepared to ask the American people to raise taxes again to pay the cost of putting the Emir back in charge of Kuwait?

Third, we could end up establishing a new power relationship in the Middle East which is just as bad or worse for us than the current situation. If Iraq's military strength is totally destroyed, Syria and Iran may well fill the void leaving the region in continued danger.

Fourth, if our purpose is to help create a new world order, such a goal cannot be served by a largely American action in the Gulf as opposed to a truly worldwide multi-national approach. The economic sanctions represent a multi-national worldwide partnership, but offensive military action now on the ground would be primarily American. Instead of asking the U.N. and other nations for permission for us to act to benefit all of them, why don't we first ask how many combat troops they will contribute so that the American portion can be kept to far less than half?

Finally, let us give sanctions more time to work. Military and economic containment have certainly proved effective in other situations and have prevented unnecessary sacrifice of American lives.

The gravest threat to our national security is our failure to change our thinking to keep pace with major changes in the world around us. We are no longer dominant economically. We will only benefit others far more than ourselves if we bear more than our proportional share of the burden for the security of all. If we divide our people and also lose a crucial opportunity to rebuild our economic strength, we could cripple our country for years to come and greatly diminish America's role in the next century.

Please, Mr. President, spend time alone with no distractions and carefully weight the costs before making a final decision.

Your friend,

David (Boren)

DAVID L. BOREN
OKLAHOMA



United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20510

November 29, 1990

Dear Mr. President,

I would not impose upon your time under normal circumstances but I sincerely believe that you are about to make the most important decision of your Presidency. As a friend, as a Senator, and above all as a fellow American, I feel a deep sense of obligation to urge you to seriously consider certain key factors before deciding upon a final course of action in the Persian Gulf. I will be at Lyale for a trustees meeting beginning this evening but I will return at any time if you want to discuss the content of this letter with me.

As you well know from the positions which I have previously taken in regard to Panama, Libya, Grenada, Central America, Angola, and Afghanistan, I do not hesitate to support the use of force when I feel that it is just fair to serve our national interests. I do not believe that at this time, the restoration of the previous government in Kuwait is sufficiently important to our national interest to justify the cost of using American ground forces in an offensive military action. Nor do I believe that the majority of the American people will ultimately

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

DAVID L. BOREN
OKLAHOMA



United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20510

- 2 -

support such an action at least before
sanctions are given a chance to work.

For the past few weeks I have been outside
Washington with time for reflection. I have
listened to the people in candid informal
conversation. I have seen off to Saudi Arabia
my old national guard unit and watched their
families and communities bid them farewell.

I do not question for one minute your
deep concern for these young people or
for our national well being. You alone bear
a terrible burden which none of us can
really share with you as much as we might
want to help you.

It concerns me, that with the demanding
schedule you have been keeping, that you
have not had the time to reflect on this
issue without any other distractions. I appeal
to you to do so before making a final decision.

Until recent weeks, I have fully agreed with
your course of action. It is clearly vital to our
national interest to deter an invasion of
Saudi Arabia. We cannot afford to allow a
hostile power to obtain control of resources
of such strategic importance. If necessary,
the cost of using military force is clearly
justified to defend Saudi Arabia against

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

DAVID L. BOREN
OKLAHOMA



United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20510

- 3 -

aggression. In addition, the maintenance of regional stability in the area is important to us. It may well be that the impairment of Iraq's chemical, biological, and potential nuclear capabilities is sufficiently important to justify selective use of military air power to destroy or diminish it. This can certainly be accomplished without an invasion of Kuwait or the use of ground forces in offensive action.

Why do I oppose the offensive use of ground forces to restore the government of Kuwait at this time? Why do I believe that the cost far outweighs the benefit?

First, it will seriously divide the American people. Americans, including this American, are not willing to sacrifice their loved ones to put the Kuwaiti back on his throne. Facing a new century with changed circumstances which could diminish America's role, the last thing we need to do is to divide our own people.

Second, such a military action could severely damage our economy when we are already dangerously eroding our economic strength compared to other nations. This is

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

DAVID L. BOREN
OKLAHOMA



United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20510

- 4 -

not 1950. The economies of Japan and the European Community rival our own. If we end up bearing far more than our share of the costs and risks of this operation we could ultimately shed American blood to serve the economic interests of nations like Japan and Germany instead of our own. We could well put ourselves in such a deep hole economically that we could never catch up. Loss of our economic strength will also ultimately mean loss of our political influence. Are you prepared to ask the American people to raise taxes again to pay the cost of putting the Arab lands in charge of Kuwait?

Third, we could end up establishing a new power relationship in the Middle East which is just as bad or worse for us than the current situation. If Iraq's military strength is totally destroyed, Syria and Iran may well fill the void leaving the region in continued danger.

Fourth, if our purpose is to help create a new world order, such a goal cannot be served by a largely American action in the Gulf as opposed to a truly worldwide multi national approach. The economic sanctions represent a multi national

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

DAVID L. BOREN
OKLAHOMA



United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20510

-5-

Worldwide part newsdays but offensive military action now on the ground would be primarily American. Instead of asking the U.N. and other nations for permission for us to act to benefit all of them why don't we just ask how many combat troops they will contribute so that the American portion can be kept to far less than half?

Finally, let us give a bit more time to work. Military and economic containment have certainly proved effective in other situations and have prevented unnecessary sacrifice of American lives.

The gravest threat to our national security is our failure to change our thinking to keep pace with major changes in the world around us. We are no longer dominant economically. We will only benefit others far more than ourselves if we bear more than our proportional share of the burden for the security of all. If we double our people and also lose a crucial opportunity to rebuild our economic strength, we could cripple our country for years to come and greatly diminish America's role in the next century.

Please, Mr. President, spend time alone

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

DAVID L. BOREN
OKLAHOMA



United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20510

-6-

*With no distractions and carefully weigh the
costs before making a final decision.*

*Your friend
Dan*

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

L. J. Brown



UNITED STATES SENATE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20510

*The President
The White House*

*Personal
& Confidential*

DAVID L. BOREN
OKLAHOMA

draft 11/29/90

changes made in morning meeting 11/30/90

Let me again set out our reasons for sending forces to the Gulf:

((make it concise))

We are not alone, etc.

U.N. has decreed the international law to deal with this problem.

Can be no compromise with this aggression.

We have forged an historic coalition.

We have used the diplomatic course in an unprecedented way.

Then on to yesterday's resolution

hold's responsible
person

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

I have been asked why I ordered more troops to the Gulf.

I remain hopeful that we can achieve a peaceful solution to this crisis. But if force is required we and our 26 (?) allies who have forces in the area will have enough power to get the job done. In our country there are fears about "another Vietnam."

Let me assure you, should military action be required, this will not be another Vietnam. This will not be a protracted, drawn-out war. The forces arrayed are different, the opposition is different, the re-supply of his force would be very different, the countries united against him in the U.N. are different, the topography of Kuwait is different, and the motivation of our all volunteer force is superb.

I want peace, not war. But if there must be war, we will not permit our troops to have their hands tied behind their backs. There will, I pledge to you, be no murky ending. If one American soldier has to go into battle, that soldier will have enough force behind him to win, -- win quickly -- and get out as soon as the U.N. objectives have been achieved.

I will never, ever agree to a half-way effort.

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

Yesterday's U.N. Security Council Resolution was absolutely necessary, and I am delighted that once again the U.N. Security Council has enhanced the legitimate peace-keeping function of the United Nations. Until yesterday, I have been uncertain about Saddam Hussein's understanding of what he is up against in terms of world opinion. I am hopeful that he will now realize he must leave Kuwait in a timely fashion.

I am continually asked: "How effective are the U.N. sanctions put into effect on _____(Date)" I do not know the answer to that question. Clearly, the sanctions are having some effect, but I cannot tell you that the sanctions alone will get the job done. Thus, I welcome yesterday's U.N. action. Many small countries are being driven to their knees, already, by the increases in the price of oil. As Chairman Alan Greenspan testified the other day, the increase in oil prices resulting directly from Saddam's invasion are hurting our country too. Our economy is, at best, in a serious slowdown; and if uncertainty remains in the energy markets, the slowdown will get worse.

The fledgling democracies in Eastern Europe are getting severely damaged by the economic effects of Saddam's actions. The Third World countries of Africa, and in our our hemisphere, are being victimized by the dictator's rape of his neighbor, Kuwait. Those who feel that there is no downside to waiting for months & months must consider the devastating damage being done everyday to the fragile economies of those countries that can afford it lease.

No one wants to see a peaceful solution to this crisis more than I do. At the same time, no one is more determined than I am to see ALL hostages free; Saddam's aggression reversed; the legitimate rulers returned to Kuwait; and the establishment of whatever mechanisms are required to guarantee the peace and stability of the Gulf and the territorial integrity of all member states of the U.N.

Let me repeat -- we have no argument with the people of Iraq -- indeed, we have only friendship for the people there. Further, I repeat that we have no desire to keep one single American soldier in the Gulf a single day longer than is necessary to achieve the objectives set out above.

I have spelled out, once again, our reasons for sending troops to the Gulf. Let me tell you the things that concern me most: First, the imorality of the invasion of Kuwait itself. No nation should rape, pillage, and brutalize its neighbor. No nation should be able to wipe a member state of the U.N. and a member state of the Arab League off the face of the earth.

I am deeply concern about all the hostages -- innocent people held against their will in direct contravention of international law. And then there is this cynical and brutal policy of forcing people to beg for their release -- parcelling out human lives to families and travelling emissaries like so much chattel. I am

deeply concerned about our own Embassy in Kuwait. Our flag is still flying. A handful of beleaguered Americans are inside the Embassy cut off from all foods, all medicines. This violation of our embassy violates every civilized principle of diplomacy. It demeans our people. It demeans our country, and I am determined that this embassy, as called for under Security Council Resolution _____ be replenished and our people free to come home unharmed. What kinds of precedent will this treatment of our embassy set for the future if Saddam's violation of international law goes unchallenged. I am deeply concerned about the future of Kuwait itself. The tells of rape and assasination, of cold-blooded murder and of rampant looting re almost beyond belief. The whole civilized world must unite and say this kind of treatment of people must end and those who violated the Kuwaiti people msut be brought to justice. I remember the Nurenburg trials. I wander if Saddam Hussein does.

I am deeply concerned about Saddam's efforts to acquire nuclear weapons. Imagine his ability to blackmail his neighbors would he possess a nuclear device. We have seen him use chemical weapons on his own people. We have seen him take a country that should be wealthy and prosperous and tun it into a poor country -- all beacuse of his insatiable appetite for military equipment.

People now caution "patience." The United States and the entire world have been patient. I will continue to be "patient," but yesterday's U.N. resolution -- the 13th resolution by the Security Council -- properly says to Saddam Hussein: "Time is running out. You must leave Kuwait, and we have given you time to do just that."

Many people have talked directly to Saddam Hussein and to his Foreign Minister, Tarik Aziz, ALL have been frustrated by Iraq's ironclad insistence that it will not leave Kuwait. However, to go the extra mile for peace, I have this morning issued an invitation to Foreign Minister Tarik Aziz of Iraq to come to Washington at a mutually convenient time during the week of December 10 to ~~meeting~~ with me. (I will invite the Ambassadors ~~Ambassadors~~ of several of our coalition partners in the Gulf to join me at that meeting.)

Within the mandate of the U.N. resolutions, I will be prepared to discuss all aspects of the Gulf crisis. However to be very clear about these efforts to exhaust all means for achieving a political and diplomatic solution. I am not suggesting discussions that could result in anything less than full ~~less~~ implementation of the United Nations Security Council resolutions. I am hopeful that the Foreign Minister will come to Washington.

I am also asking Secretary Jim Baker to go to Baghdad to see

Saddam Hussein. I am suggesting to Iraq's President that he receive the Secretary of State at a mutually convenient time before the middle of January next year. Secretary Baker will also be prepared to discuss all aspects of the Gulf crisis with Saddam Hussein, but only within the mandate of the U.N. resolutions.

((Not interested in rewarding aggression, but am interested in peaceful resolution.))

((I feel, as I am certain others do, that we are bound to full implementation.))

People now caution "patience." The United States and the entire world have been patient. I will continue to be "patient," but yesterday's U.N. resolution -- the 13th resolution by the Security Council -- properly says to Saddam Hussein: "Time is running out. You must leave Kuwait, and we have given you time to do just that."

Many people have talked directly to Saddam Hussein and to his Foreign Minister, Tarik Aziz, ALL have been frustrated by Iraq's ironclad insistence that it will not leave Kuwait. However, to go the extra mile for peace, I have this morning issued an invitation to Foreign Minister Tarik Aziz of Iraq to come to Washington at a mutually convenient time during the week of December 10 to meet with me. (I will invite the Ambassadors of several of our coalition partners in the Gulf to join me at that meeting.)

Within the mandate of the U.N. resolutions, I will be prepared to discuss all aspects of the Gulf crisis. However to be very clear about these efforts to exhaust all means for achieving a political and diplomatic solution. I am not suggesting discussions that could result in anything less than full implementation of the United Nations Security Council resolutions. I am hopeful that the Foreign Minister will come to Washington.

I am also asking Secretary Jim Baker to go to Baghdad to see Saddam Hussein. I am suggesting to Iraq's President that he

receive the Secretary of State at a mutually convenient time before the middle of January next year. Secretary Baker will also be prepared to discuss all aspects of the Gulf crisis with Saddam Hussein, but only within the mandate of the U.N. resolutions.

((Not interested in rewarding aggression, but am interested in peaceful resolution.))

((I feel -- as I am certain others do -- that we are bound to full implementation.))

People now caution "patience." The United States and the entire world have been patient. I will continue to be "patient," but yesterday's U.N. resolution -- the 13th resolution by the Security Council -- properly says to Saddam Hussein: "Time is running out. You must leave Kuwait, and we have given you time to do just that."

Many people have talked directly to Saddam Hussein and to his Foreign Minister, Tarik Aziz, ALL have been frustrated by Iraq's ironclad insistence that it will not leave Kuwait. However, to go the extra mile for peace, I have this morning issued an invitation to Foreign Minister Tarik Aziz of Iraq to come to Washington at a mutually convenient time during the week of December 10 to meet with me. (I will invite the Ambassadors Ambassadors of several of our coalition partners in the Gulf to join me at that meeting.)

Within the mandate of the U.N. resolutions, I will be prepared to discuss all aspects of the Gulf crisis. However to be very clear about these efforts to exhaust all means for achieving a political and diplomatic solution. I am not suggesting discussions that could result in anything less than full implementation of the United Nations Security Council resolutions. I am hopeful that the Foreign Minister will come to Washington.

I am also asking Secretary Jim Baker to go to Baghdad to see Saddam Hussein. I am suggesting to Iraq's President that he

receive the Secretary of State at a mutually convenient time before the middle of January next year. Secretary Baker will also be prepared to discuss all aspects of the Gulf crisis with Saddam Hussein, but only within the mandate of the U.N. resolutions.

((Not interested in rewarding aggression, but am interested in peaceful resolution.))

((I feel -- as I am certain others do -- that we are bound to full implementation.))

People now caution "patience." The United States and the entire world have been patient. I will continue to be "patient," but yesterday's U.N. resolution -- the 13th resolution by the Security Council -- properly says to Saddam Hussein: "Time is running out. You must leave Kuwait, and we have given you time to do just that."

Many people have talked directly to Saddam Hussein and to his Foreign Minister, Tarik Aziz, ALL have been frustrated by Iraq's ironclad insistence that it will not leave Kuwait. However, to go the extra mile for peace, I have this morning issued an invitation to Foreign Minister Tarik Aziz of Iraq to come to Washington at a mutually convenient time during the week of December 10 to meet with me. (I will invite the Ambassadors of several of our coalition partners in the Gulf to join me at that meeting.)

Within the mandate of the U.N. resolutions, I will be prepared to discuss all aspects of the Gulf crisis. However to be very clear about these efforts to exhaust all means for achieving a political and diplomatic solution. I am not suggesting discussions that could result in anything less than full implementation of the United Nations Security Council resolutions. I am hopeful that the Foreign Minister will come to Washington.

I am also asking Secretary Jim Baker to go to Baghdad to see Saddam Hussein. I am suggesting to Iraq's President that he

receive the Secretary of State at a mutually convenient time before the middle of January next year. Secretary Baker will also be prepared to discuss all aspects of the Gulf crisis with Saddam Hussein, but only within the mandate of the U.N. resolutions.

((Not interested in rewarding aggression, but am interested in peaceful resolution.))

((I feel -- as I am certain others do -- that we are bound to full implementation.))

People now caution "patience." The United States and the entire world have been patient. I will continue to be "patient," but yesterday's U.N. resolution -- the 13th resolution by the Security Council -- properly says to Saddam Hussein: "Time is running out. You must leave Kuwait, and we have given you time to do just that."

Many people have talked directly to Saddam Hussein and to his Foreign Minister, Tarik Aziz. ALL have been frustrated by Iraq's ironclad insistence that it will not leave Kuwait. However, to go the extra mile for peace, I have this morning issued an invitation to Foreign Minister Tarik Aziz of Iraq to come to Washington at a mutually convenient time during the week of December 10 to meeting with me. (I will invite the Ambassadors Ambassadors of several of our Coalition partners in the Gulf to join me at that meeting.)

Within the mandate of the U.N. resolutions, I will be prepared to discuss all aspects of the Gulf crisis. However to be very clear about these efforts to exhaust all means for achieving a political and diplomatic solution. I am not suggesting discussions that could result in anything less than full less implementation of the United Nations Security Council resolutions. I am hopeful that the Foreign Minister will come to Washington.

I am also asking Secretary Jim Baker to go to Baghdad to see Saddam Hussein. I am suggesting to Iraq's President that he

receive the Secretary of State at a mutually convenient time before the middle of January next year. Secretary Baker will also be prepared to discuss all aspects of the Gulf crisis with Saddam Hussein, but only within the mandate of the U.N. resolutions.

((Not interested in rewarding aggression, but am interested in peaceful resolution.))

((I feel as I am certain others do that we are bound to full implementation.))

People now caution "patience." The United States and the entire world have been patient. I will continue to be "patient," but yesterday's U.N. resolution -- the 13th resolution by the Security Council -- properly says to Saddam Hussein: "Time is running out. You must leave Kuwait, and we have given you time to do just that."

Many people have talked directly to Saddam Hussein and to his Foreign Minister, Tarik Aziz, ALL have been frustrated by Iraq's ironclad insistence that it will not leave Kuwait. However, to go the extra mile for peace, I have this morning issued an invitation to Foreign Minister Tarik Aziz of Iraq to come to Washington at a mutually convenient time during the week of December 10 to meet with me. (I will invite the Ambassadors Ambassadors of several of our coalition partners in the Gulf to join me at that meeting.)

Within the mandate of the U.N. resolutions, I will be prepared to discuss all aspects of the Gulf crisis. However to be very clear about these efforts to exhaust all means for achieving a political and diplomatic solution. I am not suggesting discussions that could result in anything less than full less implementation of the United Nations Security Council resolutions. I am hopeful that the Foreign Minister will come to Washington.

I am also asking Secretary Jim Baker to go to Baghdad to see Saddam Hussein. I am suggesting to Iraq's President that he

receive the Secretary of State at a mutually convenient time before the middle of January next year. Secretary Baker will also be prepared to discuss all aspects of the Gulf crisis with Saddam Hussein, but only within the mandate of the U.N. resolutions.

((Not interested in rewarding aggression, but am interested in peaceful resolution.))

((I feel as I am certain others do that we are bound to full implementation.))

People now caution "patience." The United States and the entire world have been patient. I will continue to be "patient," but yesterday's U.N. resolution -- the 13th resolution by the Security Council -- properly says to Saddam Hussein: "Time is running out. You must leave Kuwait, and we have given you time to do just that."

Many people have talked directly to Saddam Hussein and to his Foreign Minister, Tarik Aziz, ALL have been frustrated by Iraq's ironclad insistence that it will not leave Kuwait. However, to go the extra mile for peace, I have this morning issued an invitation to Foreign Minister Tarik Aziz of Iraq to come to Washington at a mutually convenient time during the week of December 10 to meet with me. (I will invite the Ambassadors Ambassadors of several of our coalition partners in the Gulf to join me at that meeting.)

Within the mandate of the U.N. resolutions, I will be prepared to discuss all aspects of the Gulf crisis. However to be very clear about these efforts to exhaust all means for achieving a political and diplomatic solution. I am not suggesting discussions that could result in anything less than full implementation of the United Nations Security Council resolutions. I am hopeful that the Foreign Minister will come to Washington.

I am also asking Secretary Jim Baker to go to Baghdad to see Saddam Hussein. I am suggesting to Iraq's President that he

receive the Secretary of State at a mutually convenient time before the middle of January next year. Secretary Baker will also be prepared to discuss all aspects of the Gulf crisis with Saddam Hussein, but only within the mandate of the U.N. resolutions.

((Not interested in rewarding aggression, but am interested in peaceful resolution.))

((I feel as I am certain others do that we are bound to full implementation.))

People now caution "patience." The United States and the entire world have been patient. I will continue to be "patient," but yesterday's U.N. resolution -- the 13th resolution by the Security Council -- properly says to Saddam Hussein: "Time is running out. You must leave Kuwait, and we have given you time to do just that."

Many people have talked directly to Saddam Hussein and to his Foreign Minister, Tarik Aziz, ALL have been frustrated by Iraq's ironclad insistence that it will not leave Kuwait. However, to go the extra mile for peace, I have this morning issued an invitation to Foreign Minister Tarik Aziz of Iraq to come to Washington at a mutually convenient time during the week of December 10 to meet with me. (I will invite the Ambassadors Ambassadors of several of our coalition partners in the Gulf to join me at that meeting.)

Within the mandate of the U.N. resolutions, I will be prepared to discuss all aspects of the Gulf crisis. However to be very clear about these efforts to exhaust all means for achieving a political and diplomatic solution. I am not suggesting discussions that could result in anything less than full implementation of the United Nations Security Council resolutions. I am hopeful that the Foreign Minister will come to Washington.

I am also asking Secretary Jim Baker to go to Baghdad to see Saddam Hussein. I am suggesting to Iraq's President that he

receive the Secretary of State at a mutually convenient time before the middle of January next year. Secretary Baker will also be prepared to discuss all aspects of the Gulf crisis with Saddam Hussein, but only within the mandate of the U.N. resolutions.

((Not interested in rewarding aggression, but am interested in peaceful resolution.))

((I feel as I am certain others do that we are bound to full implementation.))

REVISED 11/30/90 - BY SECRETARY JAMES A BAKER
IN OVAL OFFICE MEETING

People now caution "patience." The United States and the entire world have been patient. I will continue to be "patient," but yesterday's U.N. resolution -- the 13th resolution by the Security Council -- properly says to Saddam Hussein: "Time is running out. You must leave Kuwait, and we have given you time to do just that."

Many people have talked directly to Saddam Hussein and to his Foreign Minister, Tarik Aziz, ALL have been frustrated by Iraq's ironclad insistence that it will not leave Kuwait. However, to

go the extra mile for peace, I have this morning issued an

invitation to Foreign Minister Tarik Aziz of Iraq to come to Washington ^{at a mutually convenient time} the week of December 10 to meet with me. (I will

invite the Ambassadors of several of our coalition partners in the Gulf to join me at that meeting.)

Within the mandate of the U.N. resolutions, I will be prepared to discuss all aspects of the Gulf crisis. I am hopeful that the Foreign Minister will come to Washington.

I am also asking Secretary Jim Baker to fly to Baghdad to see Saddam Hussein. I am suggesting to Iraq's President that ^{he receive} this

^{the Secretary of State} at a mutually convenient time before the middle of January next year.

of the year. Secretary Baker will ^{also} be prepared to discuss all aspects of the Gulf crisis with Saddam Hussein within the mandate of the U.N. resolutions.

I feel as I am certain of this, we are bound to full implementation.

However to be very clear about these efforts to

discussion that could result in

uphold all means for achieving a political and diplomatic solution

I am not suggesting discussing anything less than full implementation of the UNSC resolutions.

Not interested in rewarding egg. but am int. in peaceful solution.

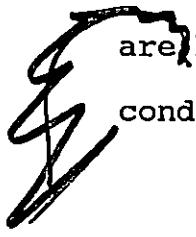
People now caution "patience." The United States and the entire world have been patient. I will continue to be "patient," but yesterday's U.N. resolution -- the 13th resolution by the Security Council -- properly says to Saddam Hussein: "Time is running out. You must leave Kuwait, and we have given you time to do just that."

Many people have talked directly to Saddam Hussein and to his Foreign Minister, Tarik Aziz. ALL have been frustrated by Iraq's ironclad insistence that it will not leave Kuwait. However, to go the extra mile for peace, I will issue an invitation to Foreign Minister Tarik Aziz of Iraq to come to Washington at a mutually convenient time during the week of December 10 to meet with me. (I will invite the Ambassadors of several of our coalition partners in the Gulf to join me at that meeting.)

I am hopeful that the Foreign Minister will come to Washington. In addition, I am also asking Secretary Jim Baker to go to Baghdad to see Saddam Hussein. I ^{will} ~~am~~ suggesting to Iraq's President that he receive the Secretary of State at a mutually convenient time before the middle of January next year. ~~Secretary Baker will also be prepared to discuss all aspects of the Gulf crisis with Saddam Hussein, within the mandate of the U.N. resolutions~~

Within the mandate of the U.N. resolutions I will be prepared, and so will Secretary Baker, to discuss all aspects of the Gulf crisis. However, to be very clear about these efforts to exhaust

all means for achieving a political and diplomatic solution, I am not suggesting discussions that would result in anything less than full implementation of the United Nations Security Council resolutions. I feel -- as I am confident ^{most} ^{nations} others do -- that we are bound to full implementation of these resolutions without conditions.



Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03. Note	Handwritten notes of Presidential Phone call with JAB [James A. Baker, III] (1 pp.)	11/30/90	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Office of the President

Series: Daily Files

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Friday, November 30, 1990[1]

Date Closed: 1/28/2011	OA/ID Number: 90571-004
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2009-0166-S	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

- (b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- (b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- (b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- (b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- (b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- (b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- (b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

1st draft
11/29/90
GB

Let me again set out our reasons for sending forces to the Gulf:

((make it concise))

We are not alone, etc.

U.N. has decreed the international law to deal with this problem.

Can be no compromise with this aggression.

We have forged an historic coalition.

We have used the diplomatic course in an unprecedented way.

Then on to yesterday's resolution

I remain hopeful that we can achieve a peaceful solution to this crisis. But if force is required we and our 26 (?) allies who have forces in the area will have enough power to get the job done. In our country there are fears about "another Vietnam." Let me assure you, should military action be required, this will not be another Vietnam. This will not be a protracted, drawn-out war. The forces arrayed are different, the opposition is different, the re-supply of his force would be very different, the countries united against him in the U.N. are different, the topography of Kuwait is different, and the motivation of our all volunteer force is superb.

I want peace, not war. But if there must be war, we will not permit our troops to have their hands tied behind their backs. There will, I pledge to you, be no murky ending. If one American soldier has to go into battle, that soldier will have enough force behind him to win, -- win quickly -- and get out as soon as the U.N. objectives have been achieved.

I will never, ever agree to a half-way effort.

People now caution "patience." The United States and the entire world have been patient. I will continue to be "patient," but yesterday's U.N. resolution -- the 13th resolution by the Security Council -- properly says to Saddam Hussein: "Time is running out. You must leave Kuwait, and we have given you time to do just that."

Many people have talked directly to Saddam Hussein and to his Foreign Minister, Tarik Aziz, ALL have been frustrated by Iraq's ironclad insistence that it will not leave Kuwait. However, to go the extra mile for peace, I have this morning issued an invitation to Foreign Minister Tarik Aziz of Iraq to come to Washington the week of December 10 to meet with me. (I will invite the Ambassadors of several of our coalition partners in the Gulf to join me at that meeting.)

Within the mandate of the U.N. resolutions, I will be prepared to discuss all aspects of the Gulf crisis. I am hopeful that the Foreign Minister will come to Washington.

I am also asking Secretary Jim Baker to fly to Baghdad to see Saddam Hussein. I am suggesting to Iraq's President that this meeting take place sometime between December 17th and the first of the year. Secretary Baker will be prepared to discuss all aspects of the Gulf crisis with Saddam Hussein within the mandate of the U.N. resolutions.

No one wants to see a peaceful solution to this crisis more than I do. At the same time, no one is more determined than I am to see ALL hostages free; Saddam's aggression reversed; the legitimate rulers returned to Kuwait; and the establishment of whatever mechanisms are required to guarantee the peace and stability of the Gulf and the territorial integrity of all member states of the U.N.

Let me repeat -- we have no argument with the people of Iraq -- indeed, we have only friendship for the people there. Further, I repeat that we have no desire to keep one single American soldier in the Gulf a single day longer than is necessary to achieve the objectives set out above.

I have spelled out, once again, our reasons for sending troops to the Gulf. Let me tell you the things that concern me most: First, the imorality of the invasion of Kuwait itself. No nation should rape, pillage, and brutalize its neighbor. No nation should be able to wipe a member state of the U.N. and a member state of the Arab League off the face of the earth.

I am deeply concern about all the hostages -- innocent people held against their will in direct contravention of international law. And then there is this cynical and brutal policy of forcing people to beg for their release -- parcelling out human lives to families and travelling emissaries like so much chattel. I am

deeply concerned about our own Embassy in Kuwait. Our flag is still flying. A handful of beleaguered Americans are inside the Embassy cut off from all foods, all medicines. This violation of our embassy violates every civilized principle of diplomacy. It demeans our people. It demeans our country, and I am determined that this embassy, as called for under Security Council Resolution _____ be replenished and our people free to come home unharmed. What kinds of precedent will this treatment of our embassy set for the future if Saddam's violation of international law goes unchallenged. I am deeply concerned about the future of Kuwait itself. The tells of rape and assassination, of cold-blooded murder and of rampant looting are almost beyond belief. The whole civilized world must unite and say this kind of treatment of people must end and those who violated the Kuwaiti people must be brought to justice. I remember the Nuremberg trials. I wonder if Saddam Hussein does.

I am deeply concerned about Saddam's efforts to acquire nuclear weapons. Imagine his ability to blackmail his neighbors would he possess a nuclear device. We have seen him use chemical weapons on his own people. We have seen him take a country that should be wealthy and prosperous and turn it into a poor country -- all because of his insatiable appetite for military equipment.

Let me again set out our reasons for sending forces to the gulf:

(make it ocnicse-

we arwe not alone etc.

UN has decreed thei nt'l law to deal iwth his problem.

Can be no compromis with this aggression.

We have forged an historic coalition.

we have used hte diplomatic course in an unprecedented way.

then on to yes'day's res.....

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE:

FROM THE PRESIDENT

To:

Speech

I remain hopeful that we can achieve a peaceful solution to this crisis.

But if force is required we ~~find~~^{power} our 26 (?) allies who have forces in the area will have enough ~~force~~ to get the job done.

In our country there are fears about 'another viet nam'.

Let me assure you, should military action be required this will not be another viet Nam. This will not be a protracted drawn

out war. The forces arrayed are different, the opposition is different, the re-supply of his force would be very different, the countries united against him in the UN are different, the topography of Kuwait is different, *and the motivation of our all volunteer force is superb.*

I want peace not war. But if there must be war we will not ~~engage in~~^{them} permit our troops to have ~~one~~ hands tied behind their backs. There will

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE:

FROM THE PRESIDENT

TO:

11
I pledge you be no murky ending. If onbe Amwerican soldier has ot
go into battle, that soldier will have enough force behind him to
win, win quickly, and get out. as soon as the uN objectives
ahav been achieved.

I will never evr agree to a half way effort.

*(should, God forbid,
force be required to compel Saddam
to do that which he should do now & his
own free will - the allied forces will*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE:

FROM THE PRESIDENT

To:

speech

Yesterday's UN Sec Council Resolution was absolutely necessary and I am delighted that once again the UN Security Council has enhanced the legitimate peacekeeping function of the United Nations. Until yesterday I have been uncertain about Saddam Hussein's understanding of what he is up against in terms of world opinion. I am hopeful that he will now realize he must leave Kuwait in timely fashion.

I am continually asked "how effective are the U.N. sanctions put into effect on date . I do not know the answer to that question. Clearly the sanctions are having some effect, but I cannot tell you that the sanctions alone will get the job done. Thus I welcome yesterday's UN action. Many small countries are being driven to their knees already by the increases in the price of oil. As Chairman Greenspan testified the other *day*

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE:

FROM THE PRESIDENT

TO:

2

the increase in oil prices resulting directly from Saddam's invasion are hurting our country, too. Our economy is at best in a serious slowdown, and if uncertainty remains in the energy markets the slowdown will get worse.

The fledgling democracies in Eastern Europe are getting severely damaged by the economic effects of Saddam's actions. The third

World countries of Africa and in our own Hemisphere are being victimized by the dictator's rape of his neighbor, Kuwait.

Those who feel that there is no downside to waiting for months and months must consider the devastating damage being done every day to the fragile economies of those countries that can afford it least.

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE:

FROM THE PRESIDENT

To:

6/2/92

People now caution "patience". The U.S. and the entire world have been patient. I will continue to be 'patient', but yesterday's UN resolution, the 13th resolution by the Security Council properly says to Saddam Hussein: "Time is running out. You must leave Kuwait, and we have given you time to do just that".

Many people have talked directly to Saddam Hussein and to his Foreign Minister Tarik Aziz. All have been frustrated by Iraq's iron clad insistence that it will not leave Kuwait. However, to go the extra mile for peace I have this morning issued an invitation to Foreign Minister Tarik Aziz of Iraq

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE:

FROM THE PRESIDENT

TO:

to come to Washington during the week of December 10th to meet with me. [I will invite the Ambassadors of several of our coalition partners in the gulf to join me at that meeting.] Within the mandate of the U.N. resolutions, I will be prepared to discuss all aspects of the Gulf Crisis. I am hopeful that the foreign minister will come to Washington. In any event, I am also asking Secretary Jim Baker to fly to Baghdad to see Saddam Hussein. I am suggesting to Iraq's President that this meeting take place sometime between December 17th and the first of the year. Secretary Baker will be prepared to discuss all aspects of the Gulf Crisis with Saddam Hussein within the mandate of the U.N. resolutions.

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE:

FROM THE PRESIDENT

To:

9
Noone wants to see a peaceful solution to this crisis more than

I do. At the same time noone is more determined than I am to see all hostages free, Saddam's aggression reversed, the legitimate rulers returned to Kuwait, and the establishments of whatever mechanisms are required to guarantee the peace and stability of the gulf and the territorial integrity of all member states of the U.N.

Let me repeat—we have no argument with the people of Iraq—indeed we have only friendship for the people there.

Further I repeat that we have no desire to keep one single American soldier in the gulf a single day longer than is necessary to achieve the objectives set out above.

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE:

FROM THE PRESIDENT

To:

4

6 11 9
I have spelled out, once again, our reasons for sending troops to the Gulf.

Let me tell you the things that concern me most.

First the immorality of their invasion of Kuwait itself. No nation should rape pillage and brutalize its neighbor. No nation should be able to wipe a member state of the UN and a member state of the Arab League off the face of the earth.

I am deeply concerned about all the hostages- innocent people held against their will in direct contravention of international law. And then there is this cynical and brutal policy of forcing people to beg for their release, parcelling out human lives to families and travelling emissaries like so much chattel.

I am deeply concerned about our own embassy in Kuwait. Our flag is still flying. A handful of beleaguered Americans are inside the embassy cut off from all

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE:

FROM THE PRESIDENT

To:

C 2
b
foods ,all medicines. This violation of our embassy violates

every civilized principle of diplomacy. Ity demans our

people. It demeans our country, and i am determined that

this embassy, as called for under Sec. council Resolution

#_____ be rplenished and our peopel free to come home unharmed.

What kids of precedent will this treatment of our embassy set for hte futu

future,if Saddma's violation of international law goes unchallenged.

I am deeply concerned abotu the otrutré in kuwait itself. The

tells of rape and assasination, of cold blooded murder and of

rampant looting are almost beyond belief. The hwole civilized

world must unite and says this kind of treatmernt of people

must end and those who violated the Kuwaiti people must be brought

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE:

FROM THE PRESIDENT

TO:

to justice. I remember the nurenberg trials. I wonder if
Saddam hussein does.

I am deeply concerned about Saddam's efforts to acquire nuclear
weapons. Imagine his ability to blackmail his neighbors if he
possess a nuclear device. We have seen him use chemical weapons
on his own people. We have seen him take a country that should be
wealthy and prosperous and turn it into a poor country-all
because of his insatiable appetite for military equipment.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE:

FROM THE PRESIDENT

To:

10:15 am
Revised

PARTICIPANTS

U.S.

The President
John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff
Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National
Security Affairs
Robert M. Gates, Assistant to the President and Deputy for
National Security Affairs
Mariln Meyers, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia
and Pacific Affairs
Fred M. Zeder, II, President of OPEC
Peter S. Watson, Director, Asian Affairs (Notetaker)

Federated States of Micronesia

John R. Haglelgam, President
Asterio Takesy, Acting Secretary of Foreign Affairs
Jesse Marehalau, Ambassador to the United States

PHONE CALLS FOR THE PRESIDENT

12:00 - FIFTEEN MINUTE INTERVALS

1. KING FAHD
2. MUBARAK
3. OZAL
4. EMIR OF KUWAIT

THERE WILL BE NO TALKING POINTS.

FLORENCE SAID THEY WOULD LIKE TO DO THEM IN THAT ORDER BUT IF THEY CAN'T, THE SITUATION ROOM WILL LET FLORENCE KNOW.

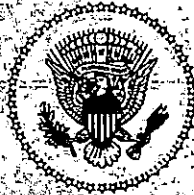
3:15 pm

5. Major - (LW)

6:30 a.m.
Saturday

6. Mitterand (L.W)

Presidential Phone Calls



DATE:

11-30-90

TIME:

13

Incoming/outgoing

WITH:

Pres. Mitterand

SUBJECT:

Press Conference

FOLLOW UP:

out - L.W.

will return our call Sat. 6:30 am

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
04. Note	Handwritten notes of Presidential Phone call with John Major (1 pp.)	11/30/90	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Office of the President

Series: Daily Files

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Friday, November 30, 1990[1]

Date Closed: 1/28/2011	OA/ID Number: 90571-004
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2009-0166-S	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
(b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
(b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
(b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
(b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
(b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
(b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
05. Note	Handwritten notes of Presidential Phone call with John Major [3:15] (1 pp.)	11/30/90	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Office of the President

Series: Daily Files

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Friday, November 30, 1990[1]

Date Closed:	1/28/2011	OA/ID Number:	90571-004
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2009-0166-S	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:		Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
(b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
(b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
(b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
(b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
(b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
(b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
06. Cable	Cable Number: 301736Z Nov 90 (1 pp.)	11/30/90	(b)(1)	C

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Office of the President

Series: Daily Files

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Friday, November 30, 1990[1]

Date Closed: 1/28/2011 **OA/ID Number:** 90571-004

FOIA/SYS Case #: 2009-0166-S

Re-review Case #:

P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

Appeal Case #:

Appeal Disposition:

Disposition Date:

AR Case #:

AR Disposition:

AR Disposition Date:

MR Case #:

MR Disposition:

MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
(b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
(b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
(b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
(b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
(b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
(b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

a0774na -w

n w bc-iraq-us:1125aes multitakes 11-30 0096

urgent

Bush asks for support from the nation

By THOMAS FERRARO

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Bush proposed in an address to the nation Friday high-level face-to-face dialogue with Iraq in an effort to settle the crisis in the Persian Gulf without war.

Bush said he will ask Iraqi President Saddam Hussein to meet in Baghdad with Secretary of State James Baker, and invited Iraq's foreign minister, Tariq Aziz, to Washington to talk with him. Bush said he has had no signal that the invitation will be accepted.

more

upi 11-30-90 11:25 aes

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

Bush Library Photocopy
Preservation

ma w
a0789na--w
u w bc-iraq-us:1125aes 1stadd 11-20 0120
urgent
xxx-be-accepted.

Bush, armed with a new U.N. resolution authorizing the use of force to free Kuwait of Iraqi troops, said he does not intend to offer any deal with Saddam, but instead tell him point blank that he must withdraw without conditions.

"They say they want to talk. This is the opportunity," Bush told reporters in a news conference that followed his nationally televised address. "I don't know if Saddam will agree."

The president said his proposed talks "is an effort to make sure that he (Saddam) understands the commitment of the United States" to see Iraq troops leave Kuwait. "There will be no contingency. There will be no face-saving."

more

upi 11-20-90 11:32 aes

upl 11-30-90 11:42 aas

more
back," he said. "There will be no murky ending. . . . This will not be
another Vietnam."
"We will not allow our troops to have their hands tied behind their
back," he said. "There will be no murky ending. . . . This will not be
another Vietnam."
United States will wage it with the aim for a prompt and emphatic
victory.
"I want peace, not war, but if there must be war," Bush said, "the
president may not fully understand the world's resolve."
explain he must leave Kuwait. Bush added he has been told that the Iraqi
"Jim Baker will look him (Saddam) right in the eye," said Bush, and
takeover of Kuwait.
Baghdad, but the president said he now wants to "go the extra mile"
within the framework of U.N. resolutions, which condemn Iraq's Aug. 2
Bush had earlier rejected suggestions that he enter talks with
-xxx face-saying
urgent

11-30 0132

U W DC-IRAG-US1125aas

8080na--w

na--w

00816na--w

u w bc-iraq-us:1125aes 3rdadd 11-30 0131

urgent

xxx another Vietnam."

Bush has rejected suggestions that he call a special session of Congress to debate the crisis, but invited Congress Friday, if lawmakers wish, to return to Washington and adopt a resolution supporting his actions.

"I would welcome it," Bush said.

The president has declined to ask Congress, however, to authorize war.

The U.N. resolution, adopted Thursday on a vote of 12-2, with China abstaining, authorized U.S.-led multinational forces in the gulf to use force to free Kuwait unless Saddam withdraws his troops by Jan. 15.

Bush suggested that Saddam meet with Baker between Dec. 15 and Jan. 15, and said he would invite Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz to Washington the week of Dec. 10.

more

upi 11-30-90 11:50 aes

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

Bush Library Photocopy
Preservation

na w
a0844na--w
u w bz-iraq-us:1125aes 4thadd 11-30 0151
urgent

xxx, dec. 10.

Earlier Friday, Iraq dismissed the U.N. resolution authorizing the use of force as "null and illegal," and Saddam vowed that Iraq would fight fiercely if war erupted.

In his address to the nation and in his news conference, Bush sought to answer those critics, including members of Congress, who have suggested that he give more time for economic sanctions to bring Saddam to his knees.

"The United States has been patient," Bush said. "I will continue to be patient (but) time is running out."

The president said Saddam's aggression in oil-rich Kuwait has caused deep harm on many fronts -- from the rape and pillage of Kuwait to the seizing of thousands of Western hostages to a deep blow to the economies of the world.

Bush also reiterated that Saddam is moving to arm himself with nuclear weapons and noted that the Iraqi leader has a history of using every weapon he has ever possessed.

upi 11-30-90 12:04 pas

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

AP-Gulf-Bush (Details) SUBS AND CLARIFIES

(Washington) -- President Bush says he is prepared to send Secretary of State James Baker to Baghdad to discuss the Persian Gulf crisis with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein. And Bush says he'd be glad to talk to Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz (tahr'-ihk ah-zeez') in Washington the week of December tenth.

Bush says he and Baker will be willing to discuss any aspect of the crisis. But he says there will be no bending on the demands that Iraq leave Kuwait, free all hostages, and allow the emirate's legitimate government to return. He says Baker would be available to travel to Baghdad between December 15th and January 15th -- the deadline date of the latest U-N Security Council resolution.

The strongly worded speech was delivered this morning during a White House news conference. During the statement, Bush said he realizes some Americans fear the country is getting into another Vietnam. But he says that won't happen -- that the troops won't face a long, drawn-out war.

Bush says he's still hoping for a peaceful solution to the crisis. But he says if there's a need to use force the U-S and its allies "have enough force to get the job done."

There's no immediate reaction from Iraq on the statement. The government reportedly says it wants to see a transcript of Bush's remarks before responding.

AP-TV-11-30-90 1157EST(+)

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

Bush Library Photocopy
Preservation

NETWORK TELEVISION COVERAGE
FOLLOWING THE PRESIDENT'S NEWS CONFERENCE

ABC

PETER JENNINGS, prior to the President's statement: ...The White House has had a last-minute flurry of deciding that they do not like the way this is normally photographed, and so have restricted the camera access in the White House Briefing Room, but you may have not seen it before, and there is no particular reason to believe that it's going to interfere with the editorial content of what the President has to say....

JENNINGS, following the press conference: ...Perhaps Sarah McClendon represents a measure of frustration throughout the country that the President has spent an enormous amount of effort consulting with the other members of the coalition, other members of the Security Council and not always seeming to give as much merit or as much credence to consultation with Americans. But on that ground [the President] is more correct, this reporter thinks, than McClendon.

This is in many respects one of the most important news conferences the President has had since this crisis began. He has done virtually everything, from stating why it is that the U.S. is in the gulf to making that impassioned response...about having American firepower back up every single American soldier, to saying some very important political and diplomatic things such as [offering to consult with Foreign Minister Aziz and following that proposing to send Secretary Baker to Baghdad].

There's a little contradiction.... On the one hand, the President says he will be prepared to discuss all aspects of the gulf crisis. This will mean one thing to Iraqis and one thing to other people. He then goes on to say that the reason he wants to send Baker to Saddam Hussein is to make certain Saddam understands American resolve.... He said he's not sure Saddam is getting the message.

JUDITH KIPPER, Mideast expert: I think [the offer to meet with Aziz and the proposal of a Baker visit to Baghdad] is the most important development since August 2nd, because this use of diplomacy is what's needed to make the other two instruments work, that is the U.N. sanctions...and the threat of military force. What's been missing from the President's policy has been a real hands-on kind of diplomacy. In my opinion this is the necessary step, the face-saving device, the breakthrough that's necessary to conclude this crisis in a peaceful way.... This is a very important and positive step and the President deserves high marks and full congressional support now.

SHEILA MacVICAR reports from Baghdad that this is the opening that the Iraqis have been searching for.

BARRIE DUNSMORE reports the Aziz invitation/Baker visit will go very well with members of the coalition.

-more-

JIM WOOTEN reports most of Congress will be pleased with the dispatch of Baker and the invitation to Aziz. Throughout the Senate Armed Services Committee hearings, we've heard frequently both from witnesses and members a call to Bush to be patient and to explain why he seems to be impatient. I think what you're going to hear from the leadership and individual members is that this is exactly what they were looking for.

BRIT HUME: I think there is a political ingredient in this move to send Baker on this mission to Baghdad and to have the Iraqi foreign minister here.... It begins to cut off one of the areas of criticism that some members of Congress have advanced, that the President is being too impatient.... Last summer when this crisis was just starting, I had a talk with a very senior Administration official up at Kennebunkport, and I asked, do you really think that Saddam is going to pack his bags and pull out of Kuwait and say, well, sorry world, I guess I screwed up. And the answer was, no, we don't think that, but we do envision a possible scenario where something like this could happen. He could say I now feel that I've gotten the attention of the world and of the emir of Kuwait, this is all I was really trying to do, and I will now pull out and there will be some talks afterward, and that there could be understandings secretly reached as to what would be the substance of those talks, and the U.S. wouldn't have any objection to that one way or another.

BOB ZELNICK reports on military dimension of the President's statement. The Pentagon brass feels that if there ever was a war designed for American military capabilities, this was it. The military does agree with the President's statement that this will not be a protracted conflict. The planners in the Pentagon feel they could win this kind of war within 30 days.

CBS

DAN RATHER: President Bush has just completed what the White House called an address to the nation. ...Reporters then asking questions, which was by design. But the White House constructing some rules which made it practically impossible for the networks to show the reporters asking the questions.

A very interesting news conference. The important headline out of it: President Bush has invited Iraqi Foreign Minister Aziz to Washington for peace talks on the Persian Gulf crisis, and the President has offered to send Secretary Baker to Baghdad. This will be interpreted in Baghdad as something of a diplomatic victory because the Iraqis have had the pressure on for some time to have direct talks. Previous to today, President Bush's position was: no direct talks with me or with the Secretary of State; if you want to talk to anybody, talk to the U.S. Embassy in Baghdad. The President today changed his position, said he would indeed now talk to the Iraqi foreign minister and would send Secretary Baker to Baghdad.

The President also raised the possibility of somehow resupplying the U.S. Embassy in Kuwait, left that rather vague. Said he wasn't threatening anybody, said he was encouraged that the Iraqis have now talked about possibly giving some resupply to the U.S. Embassy in Kuwait themselves....

-more-

SCOTT PELLE reports from Saudi Arabia that he is not sure we have enough military power right now to win a conflict quickly, but "certainly, enough is coming." The President's speech was heard on Armed Forces Radio here, and "I am sure it must have gladdened the hearts of several soldiers and marines out there..."

DAVID MARTIN reports from the Pentagon that even when the buildup is completed, Saddam Hussein can still outnumber us. He reports that the people he talks to say there is a 75% chance of war.

RATHER asks WYATT ANDREWS: What about this change in position, a significant change in President Bush's policy? He now says that he will meet with the Iraqi foreign minister and he's offered to send Jim Baker to Baghdad.

ANDREWS: You're correct to pick up on that as the key change here. It was just days ago that the White House was adamant that that's exactly what should not take place, precisely because they thought and were explaining just days ago that that would perhaps signal a concession. They have said all along that Saddam knows exactly what he needs to do and therefore no meeting was necessary. On the other hand, what we saw today was a very hawkish President, trying really for the first time to address congressional concerns that he has not adequately explained why he's shifted troops from a defensive posture to threaten the invasion of Kuwait. He is still in some trouble on that on Capitol Hill. He tried here today to address that and, as he put it, as part of that effort he is going to go the extra mile and made the concession to invite Aziz to the United States.

NBC

TOM BROKAW reports that this could be fairly described as President Bush's best-organized and most effective presentation yet about why the U.S. is in the Gulf.... It was a classic stick-and-carrot presentation.

JOHN COCHRAN reports that the White House is worried about the perception that Bush is too anxious to go to war, and that is why this morning he talked about peace. Bush does not want to be seen as a warmonger; that's why Foreign Minister Aziz was invited and Secretary Baker is being sent to Baghdad.

JOHN DANCY reports that the State Department does not know at this time what the surprise visit by Iraqis showing up at the U.S. Embassy in Kuwait City with foodstuffs and asking about medical supplies means, although the President did make a very strong statement about resupplying the embassy.... It is hard to see exactly what Secretary Baker will have to say once he gets to the Mideast, because the President said this is not a trip of concession. Apparently we're not going to offer anything new, in terms of negotiation, to Saddam, but we're simply going to tell him we're serious about attacking you if you don't pullout.... However, this is the first break in the U.S. wall of resistance to the Iraqis' wanting to talk, to negotiate. Whether we will now move off the position of no partial solutions, we'll have to wait and see in the next couple of weeks.

-more-

ANDREA MITCHELL reports that this new diplomatic card the President unveiled will play very, very well on the Hill. It will be seen as the President going that extra mile. It will be very reassuring to members on the Hill who have been hearing in hearings that the buildup is too big. I think this will go over very well indeed.

CNN

REID COLLINS: So the President delivers himself about an 11-minute-long opening statement, which amounted to a small speech, in which he revealed that he plans to send, if invited, Secretary of State Baker to Baghdad to talk to Saddam Hussein....

RICHARD ROTH reports from Baghdad that Iraqi officials say they need to read a complete transcript before making any comment on the President's remarks. One item certain to jump out at the Iraqis: the offer for Foreign Minister Aziz to go to Washington and for Secretary Baker to come to Baghdad.

RALPH BEGLEITER reports from the State Department that the Bush Administration has exercised a major reversal in its policy on dealing with Iraq. As recently as yesterday, Secretary Baker made the point at the U.N. that the U.S. has plenty of contact with Iraq. Now, President Bush has reversed that policy and decided it is the right thing to do to have some kind of direct dialogue between Baghdad and Washington.

The President said there would be other diplomats present if and when Aziz comes to Washington. I'm going to guess here that it is during the week of December 10 when Foreign Minister Shevardnadze will be in the U.S., and it would not surprise me if Shevardnadze were also going to participate -- another way for the U.S. and Soviet Union to demonstrate the unanimity of the international view that Iraq ought to get out of Kuwait.

CHRISTIANA AMUMPUR [phonetic] interviews Saudi spokesman Adal al Jaber [phonetic], who says the President's speech expressed the determination of the world in reversing Iraq's aggression against Kuwait and that the President was very clear about what the objectives were.

BRIAN CABELL reports from a National Guard Armory in Georgia on reaction of soldiers from the just-activated 348th cavalry on their impressions about what the President said. [All reaction was positive.]

-end-

a0492reute

W W AM-GULF-BUSH 11-30 0158
AM-GULF-BUSH 1STLD URGENT (WRITETHROUGH)

BUSH MAKES PEACE OVERTURE TO IRAQ BUT KEEPS WAR OPTION OPEN

(Eds.: Recasts and updates with new info)

WASHINGTON, Reuter - President Bush Friday invited Iraq to send its foreign minister to Washington for peace talks on the Persian Gulf crisis and offered to send Secretary of State James Baker to Baghdad to go the extra mile for peace.

"To go the extra mile for peace I will issue an invitation to Foreign Minister Tareq Aziz to come to Washington at a mutually convenient time during the latter part of the week of Dec. 10 to meet with me," Bush said in a nationally televised statement on the Gulf crisis.

"In addition, I'm asking Secretary Jim Baker to go to Baghdad to meet (Iraqi President) Saddam Hussein.

Bush made his dramatic offer one day after the U.N. Security Council authorized a multinational force arrayed in Saudi Arabia and the Gulf to use force to end Iraq's four-month occupation of Kuwait unless Baghdad withdraws by Jan. 15.

MORE

Reut11:26 11-30

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

a0480reute

U W AM-GULF-BUSH 11-30 0103

AM-GULF-BUSH #2 WASHINGTON

President Bush invited Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz to Washington for peace talks on the Persian Gulf crisis and also offered to send Secretary of State James Baker to Baghdad.

Bush made clear he was keeping the option open to use military force to drive Iraq out of Kuwait if Saddam does not comply with the U.N. demand and he pledged that, if war was to come, he would not allow it to become "another Vietnam" in which U.S. forces fought a bloody war, only to lose.

"Should military action be required, this will not be another Vietnam," Bush said. "This will not be a protracted, drawn-out war."

REUTER

Reut11:20 11-30

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

Bush Library Photocopy
Preservation

AM-GULF-BUSH 2NDLD (WRITETHROUGH)

BUSH MAKES PEACE OVERTURE TO IRAQ BUT KEEPS WAR OPTION OPEN

(Eds: adds background, combines takes, adds byline)

By David Nagy

WASHINGTON, Reuter - President Bush Friday invited Iraq to send its foreign minister to Washington for peace talks on the Persian Gulf crisis and offered to send Secretary of State James Baker to Baghdad "to go the extra mile for peace."

Bush made his dramatic offer a day after the U.N. Security Council authorized a multinational force arrayed in Saudi Arabia and the Gulf to use force to end Iraq's four-month occupation of Kuwait unless Baghdad withdraws by Jan. 15.

"To go the extra mile for peace I will issue an invitation to Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz to come to Washington at a mutually convenient time during the latter part of the week of Dec. 10 to meet with me," Bush said in a nationally televised statement on the Gulf crisis.

"In addition, I'm asking Secretary Jim Baker to go to Baghdad to meet (Iraqi President) Saddam Hussein."

In what appeared to be a possible peace-feeler from Iraq, Bush disclosed that the Iraqis had delivered fruit, vegetables and cigarettes to the beleaguered U.S. Embassy in Kuwait earlier Friday.

The Embassy has been holding out, cut off from food and other supplies, against Iraqi orders to close down and transfer personnel to Baghdad in recognition of Iraq's claim that Kuwait is now an Iraqi province.

"Let's try to be optimistic. This could be a positive sign," Bush said.

Asked at a news conference following his speech if he had had any diplomatic signals from Iraq that prompted his invitation, Bush replied: "No. The only thing I've heard is that they want to talk. Here's an opportunity."

Saddam has said from time to time that the United States ought to be more open to peace negotiations and has branded the U.N. force authorization as an illegal and invalid act compelled by U.S. pressure and bribery.

Despite the hopeful peace overtures, Bush also made clear he is keeping open the option to liberate Kuwait by force and said that, if he took that course, the resulting war would not be "another Vietnam" in which Americans fought a long, bloody and losing war.

"Should military action be required, this will not be another Vietnam," he said. "This will not be a protracted, drawn-out war."

He said, however, he hopes the latest U.N. resolution would put enough pressure on Saddam to persuade him to withdraw peacefully.

Yet he later seemed to hedge that hope, saying, "I'm not hopeful we're going to get a lot of this. We're just going the extra mile."

Bush added: "We want to make the case to him directly for complying with the U.N. resolution" to withdraw from Kuwait.

He noted he had previously rejected negotiations with Iraq on any basis short of complete, prior acceptance of U.N. demands to end the occupation and restore Kuwait's government, and added that he had made a personal decision to soften that stance with his offer to open peace talks.

The United States now has about 240,000 troops deployed in the Gulf region -- its biggest such overseas deployment since Vietnam -- in a buildup expected to reach some 400,000 by the end of January.

"If force is required we and the other 26 nations in the area will have enough forces to get the job done," Bush said in a reference to the multinational force deployed in the Gulf.

United States says Iraq has an estimated 450,000 troops in Kuwait and southern Iraq.

Although Bush has come under some pressure to recall Congress from its year-end recess for a debate of his Gulf crisis policy, he repeated his stand that he has no plans to issue such a call but said he would continue to consult with congressional leaders.

"I cannot consult with 535 strong-willed individuals," he said.

He said Congress was free to reassemble on its own authority if it wished but "what I don't want is kind of a hand-wringing operation that would send bad signals."

REUTER

Reut11:54 11-30

Bush Library Photocopy
Preservation