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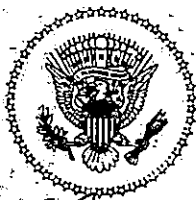
Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 90571
Folder ID Number: 90571-006

Folder Title:
Friday, November 30, 1990[3]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
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Presidential Phone Calls



DATE:

11-30-90

TIME:

9 PM

incoming/outgoing

WITH:

Rep Frenzel

SUBJECT:

Went well
He was pleased

FOLLOW UP:

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

Bush Library Photocopy
George Bush Handwriting

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

RECOMMENDED TELEPHONE CALL FOR THE PRESIDENT

TO: Congressman Bill Frenzel (R-MN)
Camp David Switchboard (456-2810)

DATE: November 30, 1990 at ~~9:30~~^{2:00} p.m.

FROM: Frederick D. McClure *FM*

PURPOSE: To pay respects to Congressman Frenzel at his retirement dinner and to thank him for his support over the years.

BACKGROUND: This evening, Congressman Bill Frenzel will be honored by many of his friends and supporters at a dinner in Bloomington, Minnesota. Approximately 500 people will attend the dinner which begins at 8:30 p.m. (7:30 p.m. CST). **The phone call, which is a surprise to the Congressman, will be covered by local Minnesota press.** Dinner organizers had originally requested that you attend the dinner.

Congressman Frenzel, who represents Minnesota's Third District, was an early Congressional supporter of yours beginning in 1979 when he was Chairman of Minnesotans for Bush. He served in similar capacity in 1988. In addition, he has been a key ally on budget and tax matters during the 101st Congress. (In his role as the Ranking Republican of the Budget Committee, he was one of the members of the Budget Summit.)

TALKING POINTS:

- I am delighted to send greetings to all of you gathered for the Frenzel Gala Dinner. My special greetings to my good friend, Bill Frenzel, as he retires from his Congressional seat.
- Bill's two decades in the House of Representatives have been marked by a tireless dedication to the public good. He has ably represented the needs and interests of citizens in Minnesota's Third District while advocating responsible, farsighted trade and budget policies for the Nation.

- Moreover, Bill is a man of deep personal conviction who has time and again risen above partisan politics when issues of national importance have been at stake.
- When the 102nd Congress reconvenes next January, the Republican Party will be without its respected leader from Minnesota, and the country will miss one of its most distinguished statesmen. On behalf of all Americans I salute you, Bill, and thank you for a job well done.
- On a more personal note, I want to thank Bill for all the help and support he has provided to me over the years. He was one of my earliest supporters and, in the end, one of the most consistent.
- Barbara joins me in sending best wishes to you, Bill, to Ruthie, and to all of you for an enjoyable evening. God bless you.

DATE OF

SUBMISSION: November 29, 1990

ACTION:

*Completed
9:06 PM*

*FM 6:30
supportive
important
encourage it
can't be optimistic
couldn't hear -
transcribed*

Bush Library Photocopy
George Bush Handwriting

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON 90 NOV 30 PM 6:46
November 30, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: DAVID DEMAREST
DEB AMEND
FROM: CHERYL KIENEL
Office of Media Relations

SUBJECT: QUESTIONS FROM THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE REGARDING
GOVERNOR THOMPSON

I. SUMMARY

The Chicago Tribune Sunday Magazine would like your response to a series of questions regarding Governor Thompson. Your remarks will be incorporated into a special profile on the Governor for an upcoming issue.

II. DISCUSSION

Cheryl Lavin, a reporter from The Chicago Tribune Sunday Magazine, is writing a feature story profiling Governor Thompson. Ms. Lavin would like to have your response to the questions cited below. Lanny Griffith, Special Assistant to the President for Intergovernmental Affairs and Doug Richardson, the Governor's Washington representative, have drafted the following suggested responses for your review.

1. How did you meet Governor Thompson and what is your relationship?

Perhaps I first met him when I chaired the RNC in the early 70s
I saw him "We were introduced on a couple of occasions before the Presidential primaries of 1980. But I really met Jim for the first time during the 1980 primary season when he had each Republican candidate to the Governor's mansion in Springfield for dinner with Republican leaders from the state. I was the only candidate invited back for a second dinner, and got to know Jim very well during that campaign. Jim has been a trusted friend, supporter and advisor since the 1980 campaign."

go to know

PAGE TWO
CHICAGO TRIBUNE

2. Why did you appoint him to the Intelligence Oversight Committee?

"With the changes in the world -- realignments and political restructuring -- we need dependable and accurate intelligence more than ever. The IOB is responsible with insuring that our intelligence operations are legal and ethical. Who better to put in charge of this operation than a former law professor, former U.S. Attorney who prosecuted political corruption, and a governor known for his integrity, intellect and international experience."

3. What future roles in government can you envision for him?

"I assume Jim will join a law firm and take some time away from government, which can be very healthy for one's outlook. He is one of those few leaders, however, that will be called upon by presidents and governments for advice and assistance. I have no doubt we will see him return to public service in the future *I sure hope so.*"

PAGE THREE
CHICAGO TRIBUNE

4. What's your favorite Jim Thompson story?

"In the 1988 campaign, after the convention, Jim Thompson talked me into visiting the Illinois state fair, vintage Thompson campaign territory. He took me over to the National Guard display where he suggested I aim an anti-tank cannon at the media. It became one of the more memorable pictures of the campaign. Governor Dukakis tried to respond some weeks later by riding in a tank in Michigan, which turned into an embarrassing picture because people felt it made Dukakis look "funny." Dukakis needed ~~an~~ a *m* advance person like Jim Thompson!"

It didn't work - enough said.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 30 1990

PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
THE PRESIDENT

90 NOV 30 PM 2:34

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Frederick D. McClure *fm*

SUBJECT: Congressional Mail

Attached is a report of selected Congressional mail received from November 23 through November 29. This correspondence is being handled by the Office of Congressional Correspondence.

Presidential Log of Selected Congressional Mail

Week of November 23 - November 29, 1990

<u>Member</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Sen. Larry Pressler (R-SD) #192994	Member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee states that "If economic sanctions and diplomacy fail to achieve our objectives in Iraq and Kuwait, I propose that we send an elite strike force to deal with President Saddam Hussein." Feels that we have the technological capability to deal with Hussein from the air and that we should bomb his headquarters first.	
Rep. Matthew J. Rinaldo (R-NJ) #193146	Expresses his concerns on two issues regarding the Persian Gulf. First, feels increases in the price of oil warrant the use of our nation's strategic petroleum reserves to stabilize the price of oil at a reasonable level. Second, urges you to persuade the U.N. to sponsor a mission to re-supply the embassy staffs in Kuwait City with food and necessary medicines.	
Sen. Bill Bradley (D-NJ) Also signed by 9 others. #193769	Express disappointment that the Baltic states were not permitted to participate fully in the CSCE meetings which took place in Paris. Feel that the Baltics will not achieve economic and political self-determination unless they are included in these discussions concerning the future of Europe. Believe that the U.S. should advocate Baltic participation in the CSCE process.	
Rep. John J. Duncan Jr. (R-TN) #193906	Writes concerning Congressman Bill Frenzel's retirement from the Congress at the end of this session. Feels the House will be "losing its finest member," and hopes "you will prevail upon him to continue serving in some capacity." Believes he would make an outstanding member of the Cabinet or high-level staff.	
Rep. Toby Roth (R-WI) #194215	Urges you to "make a more realistic appraisal of where we stand" regarding the Persian Gulf. Feels our allies are sitting on the sidelines and encouraging the U.S. to fight the battle for them. Is convinced that the American people will support your policy only if the forces are truly multinational. Feels if the U.N. supports the resolution clearing way for military action, then they have the responsibility of assembling the necessary forces.	

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 12-1-90

FROM THE PRESIDENT

To: Jim Cicconi
John Sununu
Brent Scowcroft
Sec. Baker

The decision to award the
Medal of Freedom to Margaret Thatcher
is final.

I mentioned this decision
to John Major, asking him to keep
it in confidence, since I have
not told Margaret about this.

I asked him for his ideas on
'timing'.

He is enthusiastic about the idea, and
will call me on the timing.

Jim: I like citation.

1 copy of all

in our daily file
last
for Friday
(date that POTUS
talked to Major re
this)

thanks

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 28, 1990

MR. PRESIDENT:

We are prepared to go with the Medal of Freedom for Margaret Thatcher whenever you give the word. A couple days notice will be needed for engraving and printing of citation (I'm having one drafted now for your review.)

Unlike the Citizens Medal, the Medal of Freedom can be given to foreign nationals (such as Lech Walesa last year).

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN *Jim*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 11-24-90

FROM THE PRESIDENT 

TO: Brent cc John S. & Jim C.

I got a call today from
Walter Annenberg. He has offered
Margaret Thatcher a 6 month
lecturing-teaching fellowship
at the Annenberg Communication
School- Univ. of Penn.

She is ~~is~~ very enthusaistic. Walter
likens this to what Churchill did
after he got out (Fulton Mo.
speech etc)

I confided in him that i wanted to give
her the Medal of Freedom, so I will
want ot tie schedules otgetehr if she
does U of P seminars.

JIM C: ACTION. Please advise if all clear
to give her htis Medal.

GB .

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 30, 1990

MR. PRESIDENT:

Attached for your review is a draft of the Medal of Freedom citation for former Prime Minister Thatcher, which you can award at your convenience.

I have also attached a copy of an old citation, so you can see how the final will look.

Thank you.


James W. Cicconi

Three times elected Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Margaret Hilda Thatcher led her country with fearlessness, determination, integrity, and a true vision for Britain. In over a decade of achievement, she extended prosperity at home and made signal contributions to transatlantic partnership, the unity of the West, and overcoming the postwar division of Europe. With a strong sense of her nation's history and of the principles which brought it to greatness, she restored confidence to the British people. The United States honors a steadfast and true ally and a firm friend of political and economic freedom throughout the world.



The President of the United States of America

Awards this

Presidential Medal of Freedom

to

LECH WALESA

Lech Walesa has shown through his life and work the power of one individual's ideals when combined with the irresistible force of freedom. Through moral authority, force of personality, and demonstrated heroism, he has inspired a nation—and the world—in the cause of liberty. The United States honors a true man of his times and of timeless ideals, Lech Walesa, distinguished son of Poland and champion of universal human rights.

George Bush

The White House

Washington, D. C., November 13, 1989

THE PRESIDENT

November 30, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: MAJOR BRUCE CAUGHMAN *BEC*
SUBJECT: TRIP TO SOUTH AMERICA, DEC 2 - 8, 1990

For your planning purposes, the attached is an outline schedule of arrival times, private times, and recreational activities available at each stop.

Brasilia, Brazil -- RON Ambassador's Residence.

Arrival Time: 6:15 am, Monday, December 3.

Private Time:

6:35 am - 8:15 am (1 hour, 40 minutes)

3:05 am - 8:05 pm (5 hours)

Significant events:

State Dinner (Black Tie)

Weather: The weather is hot and humid, low 80's. Quick showers occur frequently throughout the day.

Activities available: There is a tennis court and private, heated swimming pool at the Residence. A running site has been chosen, two blocks from the Residence. An exercise bike will be provided in the suite and a masseur on call.

The sun sets at approximately 7:15 pm.

Montevideo, Uruguay -- RON Loma Verde.

Arrival Time: 12:30 pm, Tuesday, December 4.

Private Time:

6:30 pm - 9:00 pm (2 hours, 30 minutes)

Weather: The weather is hot and sunny, low 80's. Possible rain.

Activities available: Private tennis courts and swimming pool are available for your use on the grounds of Loma Verde. A running site has been identified in a residential area close to Loma Verde. There will be no exercise equipment available for your use. A masseur will be on call.

The sun sets at approximately 9:00 pm.

Buenos Aires, Argentina -- RON Ambassador's Residence.

Arrival Time: 11:45 am (via Marine One), Wednesday, December 5.

Private Time:

5:10 pm - 7:45 pm (2 hours, 35 minutes)

Significant events:

RODEO AND DEMONSTRATION (8:00 pm - 8:40 pm)

Weather: The weather is mid 80's and sunny.

Activities available: There is a tennis court at the Residence but it is downtown, surrounded by people and buildings, and thus not secure. However, another tennis court has been identified for your use. There is a private, heated pool at the Residence. A running site will be chosen by the USSS. An exercise bike and stairmaster will be provided in the suite. A masseur will be on call.

The sun sets at approximately 9:00 pm.

Santiago, Chile -- RON Ambassador's Residence.

Arrival Time: 11:30 am, Thursday, December 6.

Private Time:

5:55 pm - 8:15 pm (2 hours, 20 minutes)

Significant events:

STATE DINNER (Dark Business Suit)

Weather: The weather is hot, mid 80's and sunny.

Activities available: A running site will be chosen by the USSS but the Ambassador strongly recommends against it due to heavy air pollution in the area. There is a private, heated pool at the Residence. Also, the Ambassador's residence adjoins a golf course so you could use that. An exercise bicycle will be provided in the suite. A masseur will be on call.

The sun sets approximately 9:00 pm.

Caracas, Venezuela -- RON Ambassador's Residence.

Arrival Time: 4:10 pm, Friday, December 7.

Private Time:

5:20 - 7:20 pm (2 hours)

Significant events:

STATE DINNER (Dark Business Suit)

Weather: The weather is humid and warm, in the low 80's. It rains in the morning and at night.

Activities available: An exercise bicycle or stairmaster will be provided in the suite. A running site will be chose by the USSS. There is a private, heated pool at the Residence. A masseur will be on call.

The sun sets at approximately 6:30 pm.

NOTE: AIR FORCE ONE will depart Caracas, Venezuela on Saturday, December 8 at 4:00 pm and arrive Andrews AFB at 7:05 pm.

REPORT DATE 11/30/90
REPORT TIME 02:21PM
THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

Reception Prior to the Kennedy Center Honors - State Floor -
Sunday, December 2, 1990 - 05:00PM
Contact Social Office X7787

THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. BUSH

Mr. & Mrs. F. Murray Abraham (Kathleen)
New York, NY

Mr. & Mrs. Maurice Abravanel (Carolyn)
Salt Lake City, UT

Mr. Edward Albee
Playwright

Miss Debbie Allen
Santa Monica, CA
Mrs. Phylcia Rashad

Mr. & Mrs. Philip F. Anschutz (Nancy P.)
The Anschutz Corporation

Mr. & Mrs. Bennett Archambault (Margaret)
Chicago, IL

Mr & Mrs. Armand Archerd (Selma)
Los Angeles, CA

Mr. Genero Arpino
New York, NY
Mrs. Stephanie French Houghton

Mr. & Mrs. Norman R. Augustine (Margareta)
c/o Martin Marietta Corporation

Miss Lauren Bacall
New York, NY

Miss Anita Baker & Mr. Walter Bridgeforth
Beverly Hills, CA

Hon. & Mrs. Ralph E. Becker (Ann)
Washington, DC

Mr. Theodore Bikel
Wilton, CT

Mr. & Mrs. Henry W. Bloch (Marion)
H and R Block, Inc.

Mr. & Mrs. Wilford Brimley (Lynne)
Salt Lake City, UT

Mrs. David K. E. Bruce
Washington, DC

Mr. & Mrs. Harold Burson (Betty)
Burson Marsteller

Mr. & Mrs. Marvin P. Bush (Margaret)
John Stewart Darrell & Co.

Mr. & Mrs. William N. Cafritz (Anita ("Buffy"))
Bethesda, MD

Additions:
1) Bill Moss

with Juan Smith

2) Eli Jacobs

3) Donald Brin

4) Stuart Bernstein

(your friend

Mr Clark

will attend
800

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

d a i l y

Bush Library Photocopy
George Bush Handwriting

REPORT DATE 11/30/90

REPORT TIME 02:21PM

Reception Prior to the Kennedy Center Honors - State Floor - December 2, 1990

Mrs. Tita Cahn
New York, NY

Miss Zoe Caldwell & Mr. Robert Whitehead
Pound Ridge, NY

Hon. & Mrs. Joseph A. Califano, Jr. (Hilary)
Washington, DC

Mr. & Mrs. John Candy (Rose)
c/o Frostbacks Productions

Mr. & Mrs. Benny Carter (Hilma)
Los Angeles, CA

Hon. (Dr.) & Mrs. Schuyler G. Chapin (Elizabeth)
New York, NY

Mr. George Christy
The Hollywood Reporter

Mr. & Mrs. John L. Clendenin (Margaret Ann)
Atlanta, GA

Miss Glenn Close
New York, NY
Mr. John Starke

Dr. & Mrs. Howard Cohen (Christine)
Los Angeles, CA

Miss Claudette Colbert
New York, NY

Mr. Cy Coleman
New York, NY
Miss Dorothy J. Globus

Mr. & Mrs. Charles Coles (Marion)
East Elmhurst, NY

Miss Betty Comden
New York, NY

Mr. & Mrs. Walter Cronkite (Betsy)
CBS Inc.

Mr. & Mrs. Thomas H. Cruikshank (Ann)
Halliburton Company

Mr. Jacques D'Amboise & Miss Carolyn George
New York, NY

Mr. Willem Dafoe
New York, NY

Miss Tyne Daly
New York, NY
Mr. Michael Hartig

Mr. John M. Damgard II
Washington, DC

REPORT DATE 11/30/90
REPORT TIME 02:21PM

Reception Prior to the Kennedy Center Honors - State Floor - December 2, 1990

Madame Alexandra Danilova
New York, NY
Mr. Leamond Dean

Mr. & Mrs. Hal David (Eunice)
Beverly Hills, CA
Mr. & Mrs. Gordon Davidson (Judi)
Los Angeles, CA
Mr. & Mrs. Ralph P. Davidson (Lou)
Washington, DC
Mr. Mike Davies & Ms. Cynthia McFadden
Baltimore, MD
Miss Carmen De Lavallade & Mr. Geoffrey Holder
New York, NY
Hon. (Rep.) & Mrs. John D. Dingell (Deborah (Debbie))
House of Representatives
Hon. & Mrs. Kenneth M. Duberstein (Sydney)
McLean, VA
Mr. Gregg Edelman
Honors Production
Mrs. Shirley Edelman

Mr. & Mrs. James H. Evans (Mary)
New York, NY
Mr. Patrick Farrell
New York, NY
Miss Suzanne Farrell
New York, NY
Mr. Paul Kolnik

Mr. & Mrs. Max Fisher (Marjorie)
Franklin, MI
The Speaker & Mrs. Foley
House of Representatives
Mr. & Mrs. Claude Frank (Lilian Kallir)
New York, NY
Ms. Linda Barr Gale
New York, NY
Hon. & Mrs. Bruce S. Gelb (Lueza)
Washington, DC
Mr. & Mrs. Larry Gelbart (Pat)
Beverly Hills, CA
Mrs. Patti Gerber
New York, NY
Mrs. Robert Galvin

Mr. Leonard Gershe
Beverly Hills, CA

REPORT DATE 11/30/90

REPORT TIME 02:21PM

Reception Prior to the Kennedy Center Honors - State Floor - December 2, 1990

Hon. (Amb.) & Mrs. Joseph B. Gildenhorn (Alma Lee)
Washington, DC

Mr. Charles Gillan
Los Angeles, CA

Mr. Wesley Gillespie, Sr.
Farrell, PA

Mrs. Christina Ginsburg
Washington, DC
Mr. James H. Kabler III

Mr. Morton Gould
Great Neck, NY
Ms. Claire Speciner

Mr. Adolph Green & Miss Phyllis Newman
New York, NY

Mr. & Mrs. Hermen Greenberg (Monica)
Washington, DC

Miss Cynthia Gregory & Mr. Hilary Miller
New York, NY

Mr. John Guare & Miss Adele Chatfield-Taylor
New York, NY

Mr. & Mrs. John R. Hall (Donna)
c/o Ashland Oil, Inc.

Mr. & Mrs. Marvin Hamlish (Terre)
New York, NY

Miss Rosemary Harris & Mr. John Ehle
Actress

Miss Kitty Carlisle Hart
New York, NY

Mr. & Mrs. Edward L. Hennessy, Jr. (Ruth)
Allied-Signal Inc.

Miss Katharine Hepburn
New York, NY

Mr. & Mrs. Robert Holt (Joan)
Midland, TX

Miss Marilyn Horne
New York, NY
Ms. Alessandra Zorghiotti

Mr. David Hulme
The Ambassador Foundation

Ms. Caroline Rose Hunt
The Rosewood Corporation
Ms. Marcy Sands

Mr. & Mrs. Eugene Istomin (Marta)
Washington, DC

REPORT DATE 11/30/90

REPORT TIME 02:21PM

Reception Prior to the Kennedy Center Honors - State Floor - December 2, 1990

Mr. & Mrs. Jack Jones (Kim)
Los Angeles, CA

Hon. & Mrs. Vernon E. Jordan, Jr. (Ann)
Washington, DC

Mr. & Mrs. Earle M. Jorgensen (Marion)
Los Angeles, CA

Ms. Eugenia Kane
Farrell, PA

Mr. Garson Kanin & Miss Marian Seldes
New York, NY

Mr. Ron Kelly
The Ambassador Foundation

Hon. (Sen.) Edward M. Kennedy
United States Senate

Mr. & Mrs. James L. Ketelsen (Kathryn)
Chairman, Tenneco Inc.

Miss Dorothy Kirsten
Pacific Palisades, CA
Dr. William Banowsky

Mr. Robert Klein
Briarcliff Manor, NY
Ms. Deborah Dickinson

Mr. & Mrs. Donald M. Koll (Dorothy)
The Koll Company

Mr. & Mrs. Hisao Kondo (Wakaba)
Mitsui and Company (U.S.A.), Inc.

Mr. Jon Kovler & Ms. Sally Meyers
Chicago, IL

Mr. & Mrs. Peter Kovler (Judy)
Washington, DC

Mr. Jay Kriegel
CBS, Inc.

Miss Angela Lansbury & Mr. Peter Shaw
Los Angeles, CA

Mr. & Mrs. Jack Lemmon (Felicia)
Beverly Hills, CA

Mrs. Karen Lerner
New York, NY

Mr. & Mrs. Hal Linden (Frances)
Washington, DC

Mr. Kenneth Ludwig & Ms. Adrienne George
Washington, DC

Mr. & Mrs. Peter Lund (Theresa)
c/o CBS, Inc.

Mr. & Mrs. Edwin Lupberger (Mary Jane)
Entergy Corporation

REPORT DATE 11/30/90

REPORT TIME 02:21PM

Reception Prior to the Kennedy Center Honors - State Floor - December 2, 1990

Mr. John Bard Manulis
Los Angeles, CA

Mr. Martin Manulis
Los Angeles, CA

Mr. & Mrs. Walter Matthau (Carol)
Pacific Palisades, CA

Ms. Kathryn McAuliffe
CBS, Inc.

Hon. Linda McCausland
Washington, DC
Mr. Peter Nicklin

Hon. (Sen.) & Mrs. James A. McClure (Louise)
United States Senate

Miss Maureen McGovern
New York, NY
Mr. Ron Barron

Mr. & Mrs. William F. McSweeney (Dorothy)
Occidental International Corporation

Miss Dina Merrill & Commander Theodore R. Hartley
New York, NY

Miss Aprile Millo
New York, NY
Miss Jennifer Breaton
Ms. Jennifer Breaton

Mr. & Mrs. E. James Morton (Matthild (Schneider))
John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company

Mrs. Robert A. Mosbacher
La Prairie

Mr. & Mrs. James Naughton (Pamela)
Honors Production

Mr. Edwin Nolan
Cliffside, NJ

Miss Helen O'Hagan
New York, NY

Mr. & Mrs. Alan Pakula (Hannah)
Pakula Productions, Inc.

Mr. & Mrs. Frank H. Pearl (Geryl)
Washington, DC

Mr. & Mrs. Neal H. Pilson (Frieda)
CBS, Inc.

Mr. & Mrs. Christopher Plummer (Elaine)
Weston, CT

Mr. Norman P. Powe
Cheraw, SC

REPORT DATE 11/30/90

REPORT TIME 02:21PM

Reception Prior to the Kennedy Center Honors - State Floor - December 2, 1990

Mr. & Mrs. Chesley Pruet (Elizabeth)
El Dorado, AR
Miss Lynn Redgrave & Mr. John Clark
Topanga Canyon, CA
Ms. Ann Reinking
Clearwater, FL
Mr. & Mrs. Lloyd E. Reuss (Maurcine)
General Motors Corporation
Mr. & Mrs. A. William Reynolds (Joanne)
GenCorp, Inc.
Hon. & Mrs. Abraham Ribicoff (Lois)
New York, NY
Miss Sharon Robinson & Mr. Jaime Laredo
New York, NY
Mr. & Mrs. Steven J. Ross (Courtney)
Chairman & Co-Chief Executive Officer, Time/Warner
Ms. Ann Rubenstein
Office of the President, Lorillard
Mr. & Mrs. Julius Rudel (Barbro)
New York, NY
Mr. Robert J. Schultz
Executive Vice President, General Motors Corporation
Ms. Terry Butler

Mr. & Mrs. Robert G. Schwartz (Caroline)
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.
Mrs. Jouett Shouse (Catherine)
Vienna, VA
Ms. Carol Harford

Mr. & Mrs. Ron Silver (Lynne)
Scarsdale, NY
Mr. & Mrs. Jeffrey S. Silverman (Joy)
New York, NY
Hon. & Mrs. Leonard L. Silverstein (Elaine)
Bethesda, MD
Mr. & Mrs. Richard D. Simmons (Mary)
Washington, DC
Mr. & Mrs. F. Alan Smith (Janet)
c/o General Motors Corporation
Mrs. Jean Kennedy Smith
New York, NY
Miss Amanda Smith

Mr. & Mrs. Roger B. Smith (Barbara)
Pontiac, MI
Mr. Michael Snyder
The Ambassador Foundation

REPORT DATE 11/30/90
REPORT TIME 02:21PM

Reception Prior to the Kennedy Center Honors - State Floor - December 2, 1990

Mr. & Mrs. Dennis Stanfill (Therese)
Burbank, CA
Hon. & Mrs. Roger L. Stevens (Christine)
Washington, DC
Mr. & Mrs. George Stevens, Jr. (Elizabeth)
Washington, DC
Mr. Peter Stone
New York, NY
Dr. Harris Stratyner & Dr.. Lynn Anne Stratyner
Scarsdale, NY
Mr. Howard Stringer
New York, NY
Mr. & Mrs. Jule Styne (Margaret)
New York, NY
Ms. Katherine Styne
New York, NY
Mr. Nicholas Styne
Los Angeles, CA
Mr. Norton Styne & Mrs. Sheri (Styne) Calinoff
Los Angeles, CA
Mr. Stanley Styne
Los Angeles, CA
Hon. (Gov.) & Mrs. John H. Sununu (Nancy)
Chief of Staff to the President
Mr. Nicolas Surovy
New York, NY
Mr. & Mrs. Walter Surovy (Risa Stevens)
New York, NY
Mr. & Mrs. Paul J. Tagliabue (Chandler)
Football Commissioner
Dr. & Mrs. Billy Taylor (Theodora)
Riverdale, NY
Mr. & Mrs. Liener Temerlin (Karla)
Dallas, TX
Miss Twyla Tharp
New York, NY
Mr. Richard Avedon

Ms. Barbera H. Thornhill
Washington, DC
Mr. Gary Wilson

Mr. Andrew Tisch
President, Lorillard
Mr. & Mrs. Laurence A. Tisch (Wilma)
President

REPORT DATE 11/30/90
REPORT TIME 02:21PM

Reception Prior to the Kennedy Center Honors - State Floor - December 2, 1990

Hon. & Mrs. Preston Robert Tisch (Joan)
(Former Postmaster General/Reagan Administration), Loews
Corporation

Mr. Joseph Tkach
Pasadena, CA

Mr. Tommy Tune
New York, NY
Mr. David Wolfe

Miss Cicely Tyson
Actress
Mr. Rigewald Henry, Jr.

Ms. Kathryn Valk
New York, NY

Mr. & Mrs. Nicholas Vanoff (Felisa)
Beverly Hills, CA

Mr. & Mrs. Edward Villella (Linda)
Miami Beach, FL

Mr. Edgar Vincent
Edgar Vincent-Patrick Farrell Associates

Mr. & Mrs. Charles R. Walgreen III (Kathleen)
Lake Forest, IL

Mr. William Warfield
Champaign, IL

Mr. & Mrs. Lew R. Wasserman (Edith)
Beverly Hills, CA

Mr. & Mrs. Samuel A. Waterston (Lynn)
West Cornwall, CT

Dr. Marina v. N. Whitman & Dr. Robert Whitman
c/o General Motors Corporation

Hon. & Mrs. Charles Z. Wick (Mary Jane)
Los Angeles, CA

Ms. Virginia Wicks
Studio City, CA

Ms. Phyllis Wilbourn
New York, NY

Mr. & Mrs. Billy Wilder (Audrey)
Los Angeles, CA

Mr. & Mrs. Joe Williams (Jilleen)
Las Vegas, NV

Hon. (Rep.) Charles Wilson
House of Representatives
Miss Connie Chipton

Mr. Paul Winfield
Los Angeles, CA

REPORT DATE 11/30/90

REPORT TIME 02:21PM

Reception Prior to the Kennedy Center Honors - State Floor - December 2, 1990

Mr. & Mrs. James D. Wolfensohn (Elaine)

Chairman, The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts

Mr. James Woods

Los Angeles, CA

Miss Julie Tesh

Mr. & Mrs. Edgar S. Woolard, Jr. (Peggy H.)

E.I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., Inc.

Hon. (Rep.) & Mrs. Sidney R. Yates (Adeline (Abbie))

House of Representatives

Mr. & Mrs. Michael York (Patricia)

Los Angeles, CA

Mr. & Mrs. Arthur Zeikel (Terrie)

Reception Prior to the Kennedy Center Honors - State Floor - December 2, 1990

REGRETS

Mr. & Mrs. George Abbott (Joy)
New York, NY

Mr. Norman Nixon
Santa Monica, CA

Mr. Don Ameche
Santa Monica, CA

Mr. Robert Anderson
New York, NY

Hon. (Amb.) Walter H. Annenberg & Hon. (Amb.) Leonore Annenberg
Wynnewood, PA

The Secretary of State & Mrs. Baker
Department of State

Mr. & Mrs. Harry Belafonte (Julie)
New York, NY

Mr. Tony Bennett
New York, NY

Mr. Tom Berenger
New York, NY

Mrs. Rita Bikel
Wilton, CT

Mr. David Bowie
New York, NY

Mr. & Mrs. Lloyd Bridges
Los Angeles, CA

Miss Grace Bumbry
New York, NY

Mr. & Mrs. David Byrne
New York, NY

Mr. Sammy Cahn
New York, NY

Mr. & Mrs. Cab Calloway (Zulme)
White Plains, NY

Miss Diahann Carroll & Mr. Vic Damone
Los Angeles, CA

Hon. & Mrs. Jimmy Carter (Rosalynn)
Atlanta, GA

Miss Carol Channing & Mr. Charles Lowe
Sherman Oaks, CA

Mr. Ray Charles
Los Angeles, CA

Miss Rosemary Clooney
Beverly Hills, CA

Miss Natalie Cole & Mr. Andre Fischer
Los Angeles, CA

Mr. Aaron Copland
Peekskill, NY

Mr. & Mrs. Bill Cosby
Astoria, NY

Mr. & Mrs. Billy Crystal
Los Angeles, CA

Reception Prior to the Kennedy Center Honors - State Floor - December 2, 1990

REGRETS

Mr. Miles Davis
New York, NY

Mr. & Mrs. John Denver
Aspen, CO

Miss Angie Dickinson
Beverly Hills, CA

Mr. & Mrs. Richard Dreyfuss (Jeramie)
Dreyfuss/James Productions

Miss Katherine Dunham
East St. Louis, IL

Mr. & Mrs. Shawn Elliott
Honors Production

Mr. Paul Mejia
New York, NY

Mr. & Mrs. Jose Ferrer (Stella)
Miami, FL

Miss Ella Fitzgerald
Beverly Hills, CA

Hon. & Mrs. Gerald R. Ford (Betty)
Rancho Mirage, CA

Mr. Michael J. Fox & Miss Tracy Pollan
Beverly Hills, CA

Mr. & Mrs. Barry Friedberg
c/o Merrill Lynch Investment Banking

Mr. Richard Gere
Los Angeles, CA

Mr. & Mrs. Mel Gibson
c/o ICON Productions

Mr. & Mrs. John Birks Gillespie (Lorraine)
Englewood, NJ

Miss Lillian Gish
New York, NY

Mr. & Mrs. Louis Gossett, Jr.
Malibu, CA

Miss Martha Graham
New York, NY

Mr. Gene Hackman
Beverly Hills, CA

Mrs. Charles MacArthur
Nyack, NY

Mr. & Mrs. Gregory Hines
New York, NY

Mr. & Mrs. Bob Hope (Dolores)
Burbank, CA

Miss Lena Horne
New York, NY

Mr. William Hurt
New York, NY

Mr. & Mrs. Burl Ives
Anacortes, WA

Reception Prior to the Kennedy Center Honors - State Floor - December 2, 1990

REGRETS

Miss Anne Jackson & Mr. Eli Wallach
New York, NY
Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson
Stonewall, TX
Mr. & Mrs. Raul Julia
New York, NY
Mr. & Mrs. Stacy Keach (Malgosia)
Malibu, CA
Mr. & Mrs. Michael Keaton
Beverly Hills, CA
Mr. & Mrs. Arthur Kopit
Wilton, CT
Ms. Susanna Kyle
New York, NY
Miss Christine Lahti
New York, NY
Mr. Martin Landau
Los Angeles, CA
Mr. Arthur Laurents
New York, NY
Mr. & Mrs. John Lithgow (Mary Yeager)
Los Angeles, CA
Miss Myrna Loy
New York, NY
Miss Shirley MacLaine
Beverly Hills, CA
Miss Amy Madigan & Mr. Ed Harris
Los Angeles, CA
Mr. Louis Malle & Miss Candice Bergen
New York, NY
Mr. Herbie Mann
Santa Fe, NM
Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Mantegna (Arlene)
Actor
Mrs. J. Willard Marriott
Washington, DC
Mr. Nicola Martinucci
New York, NY
Mr. Gian Carlo Menotti
New York, NY
Mr. & Mrs. Robert Merrill (Marion)
New Rochelle, NY
Mr. & Mrs. Nathan Milstein
London SW1W 9HS,
Hon. (Sen.) George J. Mitchell
United States Senate
Mr. Dudley Moore
Venice, CA
Mr. Gregory Mosher
New York, NY

Reception Prior to the Kennedy Center Honors - State Floor - December 2, 1990

REGRETS

Mr. & Mrs. Bill Murray
Beverly Hills, CA
Mr. Alwin Nikolais
Nikolais/Louis Foundation for Dance, Inc.
Hon. & Mrs. Richard M. Nixon (Patricia)
Woodcliff Lake, NJ
Mr. & Mrs. Eric Ober
c/o CBS News
Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis
New York, NY
Maestro & Mrs. Seiji Ozawa
Boston Symphony Orchestra
Mr. Joseph Papp & Ms. Gail Merrifield
New York, NY
Miss Bernadette Peters
Beverly Hills, CA
Miss Michelle Pfeiffer
Santa Monica, CA
Mr. & Mrs. Sidney Poitier (Joanna)
Actor
Miss Leontyne Price
New York, NY
The Vice President & Mrs. Quayle
Hon. & Mrs. Gerald M. Rafshoon (Eden)
Washington, DC
Mr. Tony Randall
New York, NY
Hon. & Mrs. Ronald Reagan (Nancy)
Los Angeles, CA
Mr. & Mrs. Rob Reiner
Beverly Hills, CA
Miss Lee Remick & Mr. Kip Gowans
Los Angeles, CA
Mr. & Mrs. Lloyd Richards
New Haven, CT
Mr. & Mrs. Lionel Richie
Los Angeles, CA
Mr. Jerome Robbins
New York, NY
Mr. & Mrs. Herbert D. Ross
New York, NY
Maestro Mstislav Rostropovich & Ms. Galina Vishnevskaya
Music Director, The National Symphony Orchestra
Miss Susan Sarandon
Los Angeles, CA
Mr. Alexander Schneider
New York, NY
Mr. & Mrs. William A. Schreyer (Joan)
Chairman, Merrill Lynch & Company, Inc.

Reception Prior to the Kennedy Center Honors - State Floor - December 2, 1990

REGRETS

Miss Renata Scotto
Atlanta, GA
Hon. (Gen.) Brent Scowcroft
Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs
Mr. & Mrs. Tom Selleck
Los Angeles, CA
Mr. Rudolph Serkin
Brattleboro, VT
Miss Cybill Shepherd
Los Angeles, CA
Miss Dinah Shore
Beverly Hills, CA
Miss Anna Sokolow
New York, NY
Miss Sissy Spacek & Mr. Jack Fisk
Beau Val Farm
Miss Maureen Stapleton
Lenox, MA
Miss Mary Steenburgen
Ojai, CA
Mrs. Mary Stone
New York, NY
Mr. & Mrs. Peter Strauss
Los Angeles, CA
Miss Meryl Streep & Mr. Donald Gummer
Taconic, CT
Miss Barbra Streisand
Los Angeles, CA
Dr. Jennifer Patterson
New York, NY
Maestro Michael Tilson Thomas
New York, NY
Miss Kathleen Turner & Mr. Jay Weiss
New York, NY
Maestro & Mrs. John Williams
Los Angeles, CA
Mr. August Wilson
St. Paul, MN
Miss Vera Zorina
New York, NY
Mr. Pinchas Zukerman & Miss Tuesday Weld
New York, NY

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Notes	Handwritten notes of Bipartisan Congressional Leadership Meeting (1 pp.)	n.d.	(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[3]

Date Closed: 3/28/2012	OA/ID Number: 90571-006
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

Bipartisan Congressional Leadership – November 30, 1990

Gates Darman Kristol D. Gribbin

Card

Kasten Lugar Sununu Baker Vice President Cheney Scowcroft Edwards Obey McDade

Leahy

Murtha

Cohen

Hyde

Warner

Beilenson

Nunn

Dickinson

Helms

Aspin

Cabinet Table

Fitzwater

Pell Simpson Dole Mitchell President Foley Michel Gephardt Broomfield

Cicconi

Holiday Porter Gray Demarest McClure Portman Calio Hollingsworth

PARTICIPANTS LIST

The President

The Vice President

James Baker, Secretary of State

Dick Cheney, Secretary of Defense

Richard Darman, Director, Office of Management and Budget

Congressional Participation - Senate

Senator George Mitchell (D-ME), Majority Leader

Senator Robert Dole (R-KS), Republican Leader

Senator Alan Simpson (R-WY), Assistant Republican Leader

Senator Claiborne Pell (D-RI), Chairman, Senate Foreign Relations Committee

Senator Jesse Helms (R-NC), Ranking Republican, Senate Foreign Relations Committee

Senator Sam Nunn (D-GA), Chairman, Senate Armed Services Committee

Senator John Warner (R-VA), Ranking Republican, Senate Armed Services Committee

Senator William Cohen (R-ME), Vice Chairman, Senate Select Committee on Intelligence

Senator Patrick Leahy (D-VT), Chairman, Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations

Senator Robert Kasten (R-WI), Ranking Republican, Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations

Senator Richard Lugar (R-IN), Member, Foreign Relations Committee

Congressional Participation - House

Congressman Thomas Foley (D-WA), Speaker of the House

Congressman Richard Gephardt (D-MO), Majority Leader

Congressman Robert Michel (R-IL), Republican Leader

Congressman William Broomfield (R-MI), Ranking Republican, House Foreign Affairs Committee

Congressman Les Aspin (D-WI), Chairman, House Armed Services Committee

Congressman William Dickinson (R-AL), Ranking Republican, House Armed Services Committee

Congressman Tony Beilenson (D-CA), Chairman, House Select Committee on Intelligence

Congressman Henry Hyde (R-IL), Ranking Republican, House Select Committee on Intelligence

Congressman John Murtha (D-PA), Chairman, House Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense

Congressman Joe McDade (R-PA), Ranking Minority Member, House Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense

Congressman David Obey (D-WI), Chairman, House Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations

Congressman Mickey Edwards (R-OK), Ranking Republican, House
Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations

White House Staff

John Sununu, Chief of Staff
Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security
Affairs
Andy Card, Assistant to the President and Deputy to the Chief of
Staff
Jim Cicconi, Assistant to the President and Deputy to the
Chief of Staff
Dave Demarest, Assistant to the President for Communications
Marlin Fitzwater, Assistant to the President and Press Secretary
Robert Gates, Assistant to the President and Deputy for National
Security Affairs
C. Boyden Gray, Counsel to the President
Ede Holiday, Assistant to the President and Secretary to the
Cabinet
Fred McClure, Assistant to the President for Legislative
Affairs
Roger Porter, Assistant to the President for Economic and
Domestic Policy
Nick Calio, Deputy Assistant to the President for Legislative
Affairs
Boyd Hollingsworth, Deputy Assistant to the President for
Legislative Affairs
Rob Portman, Deputy Assistant to the President and Director,
Office of Legislative Affairs
Virginia Lampley, Special Assistant to the President and Senior
Director for Legislative Affairs, National Security
Counsel

Others

Dave Gribbin, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Legislative
Affairs
Bill Kristol, Chief of Staff to the Vice President

11-30-90

Patty:

SIR.

1. Fred McClure asked if you would ask the President if he personally invited Senator Simpson to the 4:00 meeting today

no

2. Flo called and asked if you knew when the President was meeting with the Chinese??

1:30 mtg

w/ Chinese
Cabinet Rm

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 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.

*** REVISED ***
11/30/90, 10:00 a.m.

MRS. BUSH'S SUMMARY SCHEDULE
Friday, November 30, 1990

FYI 8:00 a.m. Jeb Bush departs White House

9:45 a.m. -Hair appointment, Residence.

* 10:15 a.m. -White House Christmas Tree Arrival, North Portico.

(See attached material)

11:45 a.m. -People Magazine interview (&GB), Oval Office.

(See attached material)

* 12:43 p.m. -Depart South Portico en route The Ellipse.

(Drive Time: 2 minutes)

* 12:51 p.m. -Top the National Christmas Tree (& Sam and Ellie LeBlond and Mr. Riley).

(See attached material)

* 1:10 p.m. -Depart The Ellipse en route White House (& Doro, Sam and Ellie LeBlond).

(Drive Time: 3 minutes)

* 1:12 p.m. -Arrive White House (& Doro, Sam and Ellie LeBlond).

* 1:15 p.m. -Punch and Cookies with Sam's and Ellie's Classes (& Doro, Sam and Ellie LeBlond).

5:00 p.m. -Depart South Grounds en route Camp Marvin (&GB).

(Flight Time: 30 minutes)

5:30 p.m. -Arrive Camp Marvin (&GB).

RON Camp Marvin (&GB)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM

early

TO: DAVID DEMAREST
FROM: JOSEPH W. HAGIN
SUBJECT: APPROVED PRESIDENTIAL ACTIVITY

EVENT: Meeting with Six Kuwaiti Refugees

DATE: November 30, 1990 -- Friday

TIME: 3:00 p.m.

DURATION: 15 Minutes

LOCATION: Oval Office

ATTIRE: Business Suit

REMARKS REQUIRED: No

MEDIA COVERAGE: Press Pool

FIRST LADY
PARTICIPATION: Is Invited

ADDITIONAL
INFORMATION:

CONTACT: _____

TELEPHONE: OFFICE _____ HOME _____

NOTE: PROJECT OFFICER, SEE ATTACHED CHECKLIST

Ed Rogers
James Cicconi
Fred McClure
Susan Porter Rose
Patty Presock
Chriss Winston
Laurie Firestone
William Kristol
Jackie Kennedy
Deb Anderson

Marlin Fitzwater
David Demarest
Fran Norris
Sig Rogich
John Keller
Bruce Caughman
J. Bonnie Newman
Paul Bateman
Debra Romash
Richard Trefry

Ede Holiday
David Valdez
USSS - PPD
Gary Walters
WHCA Audio/Visual
WHCA Operations
C. Boyden Gray
Laura Melillo
John Herrick
KBK 11/29/90

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

daily

MEMORANDUM

TO: ED ROGERS
FROM: JOSEPH W. HAGIN
SUBJECT: APPROVED PRESIDENTIAL ACTIVITY

EVENT: Formal Announcement of Bill Bennett as
Chairman for the Republican National Committee

DATE: November 30, 1990 -- Friday

TIME: 2:10 p.m.

DURATION: 15 Minutes

LOCATION: Capitol Hill Club

ATTIRE: Business Suit

REMARKS REQUIRED: Yes

MEDIA COVERAGE: Open

FIRST LADY
PARTICIPATION: Is Invited

ADDITIONAL
INFORMATION:

CONTACT: _____

TELEPHONE: OFFICE _____ HOME _____

NOTE: PROJECT OFFICER, SEE ATTACHED CHECKLIST

Ed Rogers	Marlin Fitzwater	Ede Holiday
James Cicconi	David Demarest	David Valdez
Fred McClure	Fran Norris	USSS - PPD
Susan Porter Rose	Sig Rogich	Gary Walters
Patty Presock	John Keller	WHCA Audio/Visual
Chriss Winston	Bruce Caughman	WHCA Operations
Laurie Firestone	J. Bonnie Newman	C. Boyden Gray
William Kristol	Paul Bateman	Laura Melillo
Jackie Kennedy	Debra Romash	John Herrick
Deb Anderson	Richard Trefry	KBK 11/29/90

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Honorable William K. Reilly
Administrator
United States Environmental
Protection Agency
401 M Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20460



THE PRESIDENT

NOV. 30, 1990

Dear Bill -

Sorry you can't go
South with me; but I
do understand.

I agree 'Montenap'
was great. Glad you were there
GB,

bcc: Sununu
Holiday
daily ✓

(in and out)



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

November 29, 1990

THE ADMINISTRATOR

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I want you to know how very much I appreciate the invitation I received through Governor Sununu this morning to accompany you on your trip to Latin America. Culturally and environmentally, Brazil is just about the world's most fascinating country. And I wrote my law school thesis on Chile. I am very interested in the region.

Unfortunately, EPA's 20th Anniversary activities, involving three past Administrators, a symposium, reception, awards ceremony, etc. conflict with the Brazil portion of the trip. And a speech Thursday to the National Audubon Annual Dinner in New York conflicts with the Chile visit. I really do regret missing it, all the more so because with the onset of market-oriented democratic governments, and the excellent relations you have established, the future looks brighter for the countries you are visiting than it has for years.

Thank you again for the invitation. Incidentally, I doubt very much that any U.S. President has been received with the warmth and enthusiasm you were in Monterrey. It was a proud moment to share. The hard edge that typically characterizes Mexican relations with the U.S. was simply not there. I think they appreciate you mean it when you say you respect Mexico and its culture.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W. Reilly", is written over a large, stylized capital letter "D".

William K. Reilly

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Honorable Alexander M. Haig, Jr.
President
Worldwide Associates Inc.
Suite 800
1155 15th Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20005



THE PRESIDENT

Nov 30th

Dear Al,

Down it all I missed
your Crossfire show. I'm
getting the tape - I'm told
you took on all 3
and prevailed. Thanks

so very much for
so articulately
stating the truth -

Gratefully

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "G. H. W. Bush", written in a cursive style.

bcc: SUNUNU
SCOWCROFT
DAILY ✓

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. Roberto J. Arguello
1710 Wakeena Drive
Coconut Grove, Florida 33133



THE PRESIDENT

November 30, 1990

Dear Roberto,

Barbara and I send you our warm regards. We know this is a difficult time for you and your family, but we hope it helps just a little to know that we Bushes care and are thinking of you.

God bless you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "G. H. W. Bush".

bcc: Bridget Montagne ✓



THE PRESIDENT

November 30, 1990

Dear Jim,

Many thanks for your letter supporting the nomination of George Allen for the Presidential Medal of Freedom. George is certainly a worthy candidate, and I'll be sure to give him careful consideration when selecting future recipients for this prestigious award.

Warmest best wishes.

Sincerely

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Honorable James D. Watkins
The Secretary of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20585

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. I Robert Goodman
2201 Old Court Road
Baltimore, Maryland 21208



THE PRESIDENT

November 30, 1990

Dear Bob,

Many thanks for yours of November 13. Keep those cards and letters and suggestions coming!

Our visit with our troops in Saudi Arabia was emotional and uplifting. I came away feeling prouder than ever to be an American.

Stay well. Warm regards.

Sincerely,

*The Eagle,
a few feathers
ruffled. Is doing
OK. All But*

A handwritten signature in cursive script, likely belonging to George H.W. Bush.



THE PRESIDENT

November 30, 1990

Dear Margarette,

Barbara and I were so sorry to read about your husband's death.

I've known Judson for a long time. He was fair-minded --a man of conviction. I have not been in touch with him in recent months, but I have the highest level of respect for him and all he represented.

From the entire Bush family, sincere condolences and family love.

Sincerely,

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mrs. Judson W. Robinson, Jr.
1403 Pleasantville Drive
Houston, Texas 77029

p0314-----

u w PM-Bush-Gulf -URGENT- 11-30 0495

^PM-Bush-Gulf, 2nd Ld-Writethru,0614(

^URGENT<

^Eds: Bush to Pursue Diplomacy, But Embraces U.N. Force Resolution.
New and editing throughout.<

^By TOM RAUM=

^Associated Press Writer=

WASHINGTON (AP) - President Bush, opening a dramatic diplomatic channel to Iraq, welcomed the U.N. resolution that would allow the use of force if Saddam Hussein does not withdraw his troops from Kuwait by Jan. 15. Bush said, "There will not be any murky ending" to the crisis in the Gulf.

He said allied forces "will have the power to get the job done," if prompted to confront the Iraqi military.

Speaking of Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein, Bush said, "I am hopeful that now he will realize he must leave Kuwait immediately."

Bush acknowledged some American misgivings about the prospects of war and vowed that if hostilities erupt: "This will not be another Vietnam. This will not be a protracted, drawn out war." He said he saw no need for an American military draft.

Bush's talk, in televised remarks to reporters in the White House blended words of warning to Saddam with his surprise diplomatic overtures.

He said he will dispatch Secretary of State James Baker III to Baghdad to discuss an ending to the Gulf crisis and that the Iraqi foreign minister would be welcome in Washington for consultations the week of Dec. 10. He said Baker would be available to travel to Iraq between Dec. 15 and the Jan. 15 United Nations deadline for Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait.

The president, welcoming the U.N. resolution which would allow for force against Iraq, said economic sanctions alone may not be enough to force an Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait.

He said Baker would be prepared "to discuss all aspects of the gulf crisis," but said the United States would not waiver in his objectives of total Iraqi withdrawal, restoration of the Kuwaiti government and release of all hostages.

"Never has there been a clearer demonstration of a world united against appeasement and aggression," the president said.

Said Bush: "I remain hopeful we can achieve a peaceful solution to this crisis. But if forced is required ... we have enough power to get the job done."

He cautioned Iraq not to misread his motives in pursuing the diplomatic approach.

If hostilities break out, he said, "I promise you there will not be any murky ending. I will never agree to a halfway effort."

"I don't think there has ever been a question that the United States is going to blink" in this situation, he said.

Bush's comments appeared designed in part to raise the military stakes with Saddam, but also to respond to critics in Congress who have said he should exercise patience and diplomacy.

In dispatching Baker and inviting Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz to Washington, Bush said he was willing to "go the extra mile for peace."

In an appearance full of surprises, none was more surprising than Bush's announcement that he was sending Baker to Iraq and inviting Aziz to Washington.

"These discussions will be done within the U.N. mandate. I'm not very hopeful that we'll get big results out of this," he said.

"It's going the extra mile, taking the extra step."

He said there is talk of Saddam of not fully understanding his determination to see that Iraq withdraw from Kuwait. He said he wants to see the U.N. resolutions "implemented to a T."

That means Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait, restoration of the Kuwaiti government and release of all hostages being held in Kuwait, including those used as human shields to discourage military strikes against vital installations.

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By PETER JAMES SPIELMANN=
Associated Press Writer=

UNITED NATIONS (AP) - The Security Council overwhelmingly approved the use-of-force resolution, but Iraq today rejected the ultimatum as illegal and said its passage was the result of U.S. pressure, terrorism and bribes."

In a nationally televised news conference today, President Bush said he will send Secretary of State James A. Baker III to Baghdad on a diplomatic mission to negotiate Iraq's unconditional withdrawal from Kuwait.

Bush said, however, that if military conflict does break out, "It will not be another Vietnam, this will not be another protracted, drawn-out war."

But there appeared little unity on Capitol Hill behind any use of force against Iraq soon. Senate democrats said two days of hearings on the Bush administration's gulf policy have shown deep discord. Hearings continued today.

The Security Council voted 12 to 2 Thursday to authorize the United States and its allies to use force to drive Iraq from Kuwait if Saddam Hussein has not withdrawn his troops by Jan. 15. China abstained; Yemen and Cuba voted against.

It was only the second time in the 45-year history of the United Nations that the council authorized the use of force to counter aggression. The first time was in 1950 during the Korean conflict.

Saddam's ruling Revolutionary Command Council today called the U.N. resolution "illegal, null and void," saying it was imposed by the United States.

"It is first and foremost an American decision in which certain powers participated only under American pressure," it said. "The United States practiced all forms of pressure, terrorism and bribes" to pass the resolution.

The statement, broadcast on state-run Baghdad Radio, said Iraq would teach the United States and its allies a "hard lesson, unprecedented in history."

In Tokyo today, Misoji Sakamoto, the top government spokesman, voiced support for the resolution, and in Madrid, government spokeswoman, Rosa Conde, said Spain also backed the measure. The German government said today that peace in the Mideast was "in Iraq's hands."

In Washington, Bush said during the news conference that the Iraqi foreign minister, Tariq Aziz, would be welcome in Washington for talks the week of Dec. 10. Bush said Baker would travel to Baghdad between Dec. 15 and Jan. 15.

Bush said, however, that he would not waiver in demanding a total Iraqi withdrawal, restoration of the Kuwaiti government and release of all hostages.

But Bush combined his surprise diplomatic overture with words of warning for Saddam. He said that if hostilities erupted, "I promise you there will not be any murky ending. I will never agree to a halfway effort."

"I don't think there has ever been a question that the United States is going to blink" in this situation, Bush said.

Thirteen foreign ministers attended Thursday's extraordinary Security Council session, with Baker presiding, making it one of the highest-level meetings in council history.

The resolution, however, did not address whether the U.S.-led multinational force in the gulf could take action in the event of an Iraqi provocation prior to Jan. 15, such as harming the Western hostages it is holding.

The resolution also made no mention of a U.N. military command or any U.N. role in overseeing any military operation. The Soviet nion has said Soviet forces only would be committed to a military operation under U.N. auspices.

But in New York Thursday, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze said the only thing that could force Moscow to intervene in the conflict would be "a threat to the lives and security of Soviet citizens in Iraq."

"We will take all the necessary steps in this case. Everybody should know that we will not hesitate to use force to protect our citizens," Shevardnadze told the Soviet news agency Tass in an interview from New York.

Joining the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union in voting for the resolution were France, Canada, Colombia, Ethiopia, Finland, Ivory Coast, Malaysia, Romania and Zaire.

Nine affirmative votes were required for passage. Any of the five permanent council members - the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and China - could have vetoed the measure. Other members are rotated.

The council resolution strengthens Bush's hand with Congress and the American people in calling for offensive action against Baghdad.

But hearings on the gulf crisis continued on Capitol Hill with criticism Thursday from former Navy Secretary James Webb. He added his voice to those questioning Bush's plan to send 200,000 more troops to Saudi Arabia to back up the 240,000 already there.

"The president's mistake in sending so many troops should not be compounded by a further error in using them in a premature, unprovoked ground offensive," Webb said.

The Los Angeles Times said today the additional aircraft will include a second squadron of F-117 Stealth fighters and additional F-15E ground-attack jets, F-16 fighters, A-16 tank-killers, refueling tankers and RF-4C photo-reconnaissance jets.

The deployment, which will begin as early as this week, will boost the number of U.S. Air Force planes in the gulf to 1,200, the Times said.

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

November 30, 1990

MEMORANDUM OF DISAPPROVAL

I have withheld my signature from S. 2834, the proposed "Intelligence Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1991," thereby preventing it from becoming law. I am compelled to take this action due to the bill's treatment of one highly sensitive and important issue that directly affects the Nation's security, although there also are several objectionable elements of the bill that trouble me.

I cannot accept the broad language that was added in Conference to the definition of covert action. Section 602 of the bill defines "covert action" to include any "request" by the United States to a foreign government or a private citizen to conduct a covert action on behalf of the United States. This provision purports to regulate diplomacy by the President and other members of the executive branch by forbidding the expression of certain views to foreign governments and private citizens absent compliance with specified procedures; this could require, in most instances, prior reporting to the Congress of the intent to express those views.

I am particularly concerned that the vagueness of this provision could seriously impair the effective conduct of our Nation's foreign relations. It is unclear exactly what sort of discussions with foreign governments would constitute reportable "requests" under this provision, and the very possibility of a broad construction of this term could have a chilling effect on the ability of our diplomats to conduct highly sensitive discussions concerning projects that are vital to our national security. Furthermore, the mere existence of this provision could deter foreign governments from discussing certain topics with the United States at all. Such a provision could result in frequent and divisive disputes on whether an activity is covered by the definition and whether individuals in the executive branch have complied with a statutory requirement.

My objections to this provision should not be misinterpreted to mean that executive branch officials can somehow conduct activities otherwise prohibited by law or Executive order. Quite the contrary. It remains Administration policy that our intelligence services will not ask third parties to carry out activities that they are themselves forbidden to undertake under Executive Order No. 12333 on U.S. intelligence activities. I have also directed that the notice to the Congress of covert actions indicate whether a foreign government will participate significantly.

Beyond this issue, I am also concerned by the treatment in the Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying the Conference Report of notification to the Congress of covert actions. I reached an accommodation with the Intelligence Committees on the issue of notifying the Congress of covert actions "in a timely fashion," as required by current law, and have provided letters to the Intelligence Committees outlining how I intend to provide such notice. I was consequently dismayed by the fact that

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(OVER)

language was inserted in the Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying the Conference Report that could be construed to undercut the agreement reached with the Committees. This language asserts that prior notice may be withheld only in "exigent circumstances" and that notice "in a timely fashion" should now be interpreted to mean "within a few days" without exception. Such an interpretation would unconstitutionally infringe on the authority of the President and impair any Administration's effective implementation of covert action programs. I deeply regret this action.

Additionally, I am concerned that there are several legislatively directed policy determinations restricting programs of vital importance to the United States that I do not believe are helpful to U.S. foreign policy. This bill, like its predecessor last year, also contains language that purports to condition specified actions on the President's obtaining the prior approval of committees of the Congress. This language is clearly unconstitutional under the Presentment clause of the Constitution and the Supreme Court's decision in INS v. Chadha, 462 U.S. 919 (1983). I again urge the Congress to cease including such unconstitutional provisions in bills presented to me for signature.

This Administration has had a good relationship with the Intelligence Committees. I am willing to work with the Congress to address the primary issue that has prompted my veto as well as other difficulties with the bill. I will also continue to work with the Congress to ensure there is no change in our shared understanding of what constitutes a covert action, particularly with respect to the historic missions of the armed forces. I am confident that these issues can be resolved quickly in the next Congress through mutual trust and a good-faith effort on the part of the Administration and the Congress.

GEORGE BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
November 30, 1990.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

November 30, 1990

PRESS CONFERENCE BY THE PRESIDENT

The Briefing Room

11:02 A.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: I have a statement, an opening statement, that is a little longer than normal, and I'd ask your indulgence and then I will be glad to respond to questions.

We're in the Gulf because the world must not and cannot reward aggression. And we're there because our vital interests are at stake. And we're in the Gulf because of the brutality of Saddam Hussein. We're dealing with a dangerous dictator all too willing to use force who has weapons of mass destruction and is seeking new ones, and who desires to control one of the world's key resources -- all at a time in history when the rules of the post-Cold War world are being written.

Our objectives remain what they were 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 this critical region of the world.

We are not alone in these goals and objectives. The United Nations, invigorated with a new sense of purpose, is in full agreement. The United Nations Security Council has endorsed 12 resolutions to condemn Iraq's unprovoked invasion and occupation of Kuwait, implement tough economic sanctions to stop all trade in and out of Iraq, and authorize the use of force to compel Saddam to comply.

Saddam Hussein has tried every way he knows how to make this a fight between Iraq and the United States, and clearly, he has failed. Forces of 26 other nations are standing shoulder to shoulder with our troops in the Gulf. The fact is that it is not the United States against Iraq, it is Iraq against the world. And there's never been a clearer demonstration of a world united against appeasement and aggression.

Yesterday's United Nations Security Council resolution was historic. Once again, the Security Council has enhanced the legitimate peacekeeping function of the United Nations. Until yesterday Saddam may not have understood what he's up against in terms of world opinion. And I'm hopeful that now he will realize that he must leave Kuwait immediately.

I'm continually asked how effective are the U.N. sanctions that were put into effect on August 6th. I don't know the answer to that question. Clearly, the sanctions are having some effect, but I can't tell you that the sanctions alone will get the job done. And thus, I welcome yesterday's United Nations action.

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

MORE

As Chairman Alan Greenspan testified just the other day, the increase in oil prices resulting directly from Saddam's invasion is hurting our country, too. Our economy, as I said the other day, is at best in a serious slowdown, and if uncertainty remains in the energy markets, the slowdown will get worse.

I've spelled out once again our reasons for sending troops to the Gulf. Let me tell you the things that concern me most. First, I put the immorality 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 United Nations and the Arab League off the face of the Earth.

I'm deeply concerned about all the hostages -- innocent people held against their will in direct contravention of international law. Then there's this cynical and brutal policy of forcing people to beg for their release -- parceling out human lives to families and traveling emissaries like so much chattel.

I'm deeply concerned about our own embassy in Kuwait. The flag is still flying there. A handful of beleaguered Americans remain inside the embassy unable to come and go. This treatment 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 674, be fully replenished and our people free to come home.

What kind of precedent will these actions set for the future if Saddam's violation of international law goes unchallenged? I'm also deeply concerned about the future of Kuwait itself. The tales of rape and assassination, of cold-blooded murder and 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 violate it -- the Kuwaiti people must be brought to justice.

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

I've 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 the other 26 countries who have troops in the area will have enough power to get the job done. In our country, I know that 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 resupply of Saddam's military would be very different. The countries united against him in the United Nations are different. The topography of Kuwait is different. And the motivation of our all-volunteer force is superb.

I want peace. 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. And I pledge to you there will not be any murky ending. If one American soldier has to go into battle, that soldier will have enough force behind him to win, and then get out as soon as possible, as soon as the U.N. objectives have been achieved.

I will never -- ever -- agree to a halfway effort. 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.

No one wants to see a peaceful solution to this crisis more than I do. And, at the same time, no one is more determined than I am to see Saddam's aggression reversed.

Lastly, 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 by the Security Council, properly says to Saddam Hussein: Time is running out. You must leave Kuwait. And we've given you time to do just exactly that.

Many people have talked directly to Saddam Hussein and to his Foreign Minister Tariq 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 Tariq Aziz to come to Washington at a mutually convenient time during the latter part of the week of December 10th to meet with me. I'll invite ambassadors of several of our coalition partners in the Gulf to join me at that meeting.

In addition, I'm asking Secretary Jim Baker to go to Baghdad to see Saddam Hussein. And I will suggest to Iraq's President that he receive the Secretary of State at a mutually convenient time between December 15th and January 15th of next year.

Within the mandate -- within the mandate of the United Nations 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 will result in anything less than Iraq's complete withdrawal from Kuwait, restoration of Kuwait's legitimate government, and freedom for all hostages.

Thank you very much. And I will be glad to respond to a few questions.

Q Mr. President, now that you have a clear-cut U.N. resolution on use of force, doesn't that force you into a position if these talks between the Secretary of State break down -- doesn't this force you into the position of having to use force on January 15th if Saddam Hussein hasn't left? And if not, won't we be perceived as the one who blinked first?

THE PRESIDENT: No, the date was not a date at which point force had to be used.

Q If I could just follow up with another question. Are you going to ask Congress for approval of this resolution -- would you like to see Congress pass the same kind of resolution that the U.N. passed?

THE PRESIDENT: I'd love to see Congress pass a resolution enthusiastically endorsing what the United Nations has done, yes. But we're in consultation on that and I have no plans to call a special session. I'm not opposed to it, but we're involved in consultations right now -- I have talked to several members of Congress, I've talked to leaders in the House, I've talked to several on the Republican side and Democratic side in the Senate, and I want to be sure that these consultations are complete.

Some feel a lame-duck session is not good, but the new members should have a right to have a say. Others feel that we ought to move right now. The Congress, as you know, in their adjournment resolution, had a provision in there that they could come back and take this up. They are a coequal branch of government; they can do that if they want to. But we will continue our consultations. They'll follow, incidentally, today this with a meeting with the leadership. So I'll get a little better feel for that as we go along.

Q Mr. President, you say you're confident that American troops will prevail against Saddam if they're called upon --

THE PRESIDENT: Oh, absolutely.

Q -- but at what price? How many Americans?

THE PRESIDENT: Oh, I can't give you that -- any figures, of course. But I can say that the movement of this additional force safeguards the lives of every American and every one of our allies in the Gulf.

Yes, Brit.

Q Mr. President, in recent days, senior members of the administration have emphatically rejected the idea of any special emissaries or diplomatic envoys to or from Iraq to discuss this on your part. What changed your mind, sir?

THE PRESIDENT: The United Nations resolution I think has a good chance of making Saddam Hussein understand what it is he's up against. I have not felt that he got the message. I hope this will do it. But I am convinced that these two direct meetings that I've discussed here will guarantee to all the people of the world, certainly to the American people, that Saddam Hussein not misunderstand, not misinterpret. I keep hearing, well, people won't give him the news. Unlike the President of the United States who gets good news and bad news very faithfully, I am told that Saddam Hussein's troops don't bring him the bad news and I'm told that he is somewhat isolated. And I think this U.N. resolution will help de-isolate him, and I think the two proposals that I have made here will help.

So it's just going the extra step, Brit, that's what it is. And it's a decision that I personally made.

Q You indicate that this date is not actually a deadline for the use of force, merely a date after which force would be permissible. How do you avoid the impression, should that date come and go without military action, that the U.S.-led coalition has, in fact, blinked?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, we've got to look at events at the time. But I don't think there will ever be a perception that the United States is going to blink in this situation. That's why I had some of the words in this statement that I had.

Q Mr. President, you've just spoken about the weapons of mass destruction -- nuclear weapons -- and also that one of your goals is to try to reach stability in the region. Can you reach stability in the region with Saddam Hussein in power?

THE PRESIDENT: I think most countries, members of the United Nations, feel that there have to be some safeguards put into effect in terms of guaranteeing the security and stability of the Gulf. And so I would think that the status quo ante will not be enough. And I think there will be -- there are sanctions in place now, and I think it would be very proper to discuss what those safeguards should be after there has been a total compliance with the United Nations resolutions.

Q Sir, could I just follow up. I just notice that when you -- originally when you outlined your goals, you included stability in the region. You seem to summarize them when you talk about these talks with Saddam Hussein, but you only mentioned the first three, you didn't mention stability in the region.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, was I talking about the U.N. resolution? Which security and stability I don't think was a part of the U.N. resolution. It is certainly part of the world's objective, however. I think that may be the technical difference. But, look, it is critical and it is very, very important.

Q Mr. President, I want to ask if your comments about

the Kuwaiti Embassy -- whether it's fair to conclude based on those, that you will neither close the embassy nor permit those Americans to be starved out?

THE PRESIDENT: I will not say exactly what I will do or exactly what I won't do. There is a very interesting report that we got in this morning saying that some Iraqis showed up at the Kuwaiti Embassy, our embassy in Kuwait, and delivered fruit, vegetables and a case of Iraqi cigarettes to Embassy Kuwait. And apparently, there's going to be another delivery tomorrow including soda pop. And they asked what medical supplies were required.

Q No mail?

THE PRESIDENT: It doesn't say that. The embassy will apparently provide a list tomorrow. And the electricity is still cut off. So this is kind of an interesting little development. But I -- somebody said to me, well, hey, what about if there's some provocation -- they asked me in the leadership meeting. I said, consider me provoked when it comes to the United States Embassy. Consider me provoked when I see Americans without proper food and medical equipment.

Q May I follow? Do you take it from that communique that you've received there that the Iraqis have the message and want to eliminate that as a potential trip wire?

THE PRESIDENT: I don't know. It's too -- the best question, right on target; one that we were discussing inside. Let's try to be optimistic and say this could be a positive sign. But it's so far short of compliance with international law that I can't be rejoicing. But it is a very interesting development.

Q You've been getting some pretty negative comments up on the Hill from these hearings being held this week. Now, this morning you said this would not be a long, protracted Vietnam-type war. However, General Odom, the former head of the NSA, testified just this morning before the Senate Armed Services that, in fact, that we'd have to be there for decades. Now, presumably, he means even after military combat we'd have to have people in place there at least part of a peacekeeping force. Do you see our commitment there to extend that far?

THE PRESIDENT: No, I don't.

Q May I ask you something else? Al Gore yesterday takes issue with your comments and the comments of some of your aides, such as Brent Scowcroft, about Saddam being able to churn out a nuclear weapon within a matter of months. Gore, who has had some private briefings, apparently, from some of you people, indicates that your administration statements are misleading.

THE PRESIDENT: I disagree with the Senator. And if he wants to gamble on the future about the construction of atomic weapons by Saddam Hussein, I don't. I know what the intelligence says -- every bit of it. I can't share it, obviously, because we don't comment on intelligence matters. But I am concerned -- from the very first time I spoke on this subject -- I think in August, I mentioned weapons of mass destruction, I believe -- certainly early on -- and I am concerned about it. And if Senator Gore has a difference of opinion and is not concerned about it, we just have an honest difference there. I am concerned about Saddam Hussein's attempt to accelerate the construction or possession of a nuclear weapon. And I might as well share that as honestly as I can.

Q Sir, are you saying that he could develop a warhead next year?

THE PRESIDENT: I'm not giving you a time frame. But you've seen the estimates, some of which I guess are accurate, in the papers. And there's a lot of scientists that come down on different sides. Senator Gore, I'm sure, is an intelligence fellow, and he --

but I don't think he has access to absolutely all; maybe he does. But I am not going to err on the side of underestimation when it comes to this question.

Q Mr. President, your announcement about Tariq Aziz and Secretary Baker -- have you had any signals, any indications from the Iraqis that they would welcome this -- that they are indeed looking for this kind of communication?

THE PRESIDENT: No. The only thing I've heard is that they want to talk. Here's an opportunity. But, no, I've not had any diplomatic signals or signals of other kinds.

Q And of those 26 nations that you list in the area, how many of those are equally committed to offensive action rather than just defensive action?

THE PRESIDENT: I can't give you the answer to that because I don't really know. But I expect that there is enthusiasm in all quarters of those countries for the U.N. action that was taken yesterday.

Q Well, with all respect, shouldn't you know how many would follow your troops into battle?

THE PRESIDENT: I know that what I said is true about if we have to go into battle. I'm satisfied I know enough about that. I went over in detail, as you well imagine a President should because I have the responsibility as Commander-In-Chief, what might happen if we have to use force.

I repeat: I hope we'll never have to have one single shot fired in anger.

Q Iraq has been constantly calling for dialogue. Aren't you concerned that those two missions, Tariq Aziz and James Baker, will lead Saddam Hussein to claim that the U.S. is showing a sign of weakness?

THE PRESIDENT: Because Baker goes to Baghdad?

Q Aren't you concerned that that will be the position of Saddam Hussein?

THE PRESIDENT: No, I'm not. I'm concerned some might say this is an ultimatum in which -- all it is, is an effort to be sure that he understands the commitment of the United States; that he understands that anything that is done must be done inside the confines of the United Nations resolutions that have been passed; that there will be no contingency; there can be no face-saving. That's not what this is about. This is to be sure that he understands how strongly the President of the United States feels about implementing to a tee without concession the United Nations position. Some have told me that he's not getting the message of how determined we are. I can't think of any better way to do it at this juncture, in the wake of the U.N. resolution, than this face-to-face meeting. I'm not sure he'll agree to it.

Q Today's press conference seems to amount to again more talk of preparations for war. Can you describe what you think your responsibilities are in terms of Congress as we head into this period, since they seem to think that, and agree that you're consulting, talking, but you seem reluctant to go and get a resolution that mimicks the U.N. resolution. What do you think your responsibilities are to Congress and to the people that elected them?

THE PRESIDENT: Full consultation. Get them in on the --

Q Any more than telling them before you do something?

THE PRESIDENT: I'm leveling with them on where I think matters are right now. You've put your interpretation on my remarks.

There were plenty of comments in there about hoping that we will have a peaceful resolution -- that the best answer to get a peaceful resolution is to have Saddam Hussein know how determined everybody is.

You see, I think yesterday's U.N. resolution was a step towards peace, not a step towards war -- because I believe that when Saddam Hussein finally gets the message and understands what he's up against in terms of world opinion and other things that he will do that in Kuwait which he did in Iran.

Q Thank you, Mr. President. The Soviet Union did, indeed, vote on our side as far as the resolution, allowing force if it's necessary. Are we going to offer the Soviet Union any compromise on export credits? As you know, there's some concern that they think there is a de facto grain embargo going on because we won't offer export credits in their very needy time.

THE PRESIDENT: The matters are totally separate and unrelated. But I am concerned about this. And I've talked about -- with Mr. Gorbachev of a willingness to entertain proposals for food, particularly if the reports prove to be accurate in terms of the severe winter and the hardship that this will inflict on the Soviet people.

We -- I have asked our own top people here to come up with recommendations for me. Next week is what to do about Jackson-Vanik. It has been my position that the Soviets should pass the necessary emigration legislation. That has not taken place. But some are saying that I now have a clearer waiver authority than I thought. And I do not want to work hardship on any sector of the American economy. I'm one of those strongest proponents against a grain embargo, and yet I'm told that some in middle America think that our position of -- is really almost resulting in a grain embargo. And I want to dispel any notion that I am for the grain embargo.

The Soviets are concerned about many aspects of this legislation. So I'm facing a decision as to what to do. Should we try to waive Vanik, and should we then extend credits under the CCC. There are other agricultural programs that I think we can go forward with immediately without waiver of Jackson-Vanik. But it's a very -- it's an evolving issue -- question here. And I don't know exactly what I am going to do because we're caught between some strong and understandable economic interests at home and, on the other hand, a position of wanting to stand for free and fair emigration.

One thing that is important to note, however, is that the amount -- the exodus of Soviet Jews from the Soviet Union is high. And I'd like to take some credit for our administration in this because we've been steadfast in encouraging the exodus of Soviet Jews. And so that will weigh on my consideration when I get down to have to make this final decision about the waiver of Jackson-Vanik.

Q On that, would you consider another increase of the quota that -- the number of people that could emigrate to the United States? Would we increase the amount that we'd accept?

THE PRESIDENT: We're reviewing the whole policy at this juncture.

Q Mr. President, Arab experts suggest that Saddam Hussein has hinted in his remarks that he would like to have some sort of deal, but he wouldn't necessarily hold to his demands. Now you're saying you're willing to meet with him. Are you willing to offer him anything in these meetings in return for a pullout, such as a conference on the Middle East?

THE PRESIDENT: No. Those two items are totally separate. We've made that very, very clear. And what I have said is that this will be -- these discussions will be done within the U.N. mandate. I'm not all that hopeful that what -- that we'll get big

results out of all of this. It's going the extra mile. It's taking the extra step. But I can't tell you that I think we're going to have great success on all of this because our partnership in the world is together on the fact that we cannot stop short of total fulfillment without condition of the United Nations resolutions.

Q What then is the point of the meeting? Are you just delivering ultimatums?

THE PRESIDENT: No, this isn't an ultimatum at all. And I hope what it does is demonstrate that we are prepared to go face-to-face and tell him how committed we are to the United Nations resolutions. I've told you I don't think he has felt this commitment. As I said earlier, he may feel it a little more strongly now that we did what many skeptics thought couldn't happen -- that the United Nations Security Council did, and that is come together and pass this very important resolution.

So one thing is we got -- he has got to understand what the alternatives are to complying with the United Nations resolutions. And the best way to get that across is one-on-one -- Baker looking him right in the eye. I've been told that he doesn't necessarily believe that I am totally committed to what I've been saying. And here's a good opportunity to have him understand that face-to-face.

So we want to make the case to him directly for complying with the United Nations resolutions; make the case to him from a Secretary of State who's incessantly work to get this resolution through -- the strength of the commitment of the international community. And then try to persuade him that -- to reconsider his position and to take the steps necessary for a peaceful resolution of the crisis. But it isn't a trip of concession. When you've done what he's done, I don't see that there's room for concession, there's room for giving something to save face. That's not the way you treat with aggression. And we're not going to treat it with it any differently than I've outlined here.

Yes, and then Maureen. I told Maureen I'd -- you two and then I'll go peacefully.

Q With high oil prices hurting the world --

THE PRESIDENT: -- your whipsawed today; it's terrible. The statement was so long at the beginning. I apologize for that.

Q You don't have to give to everybody up front.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, Helen -- I mean, Sarah. Thank you, Sarah. I didn't see your hand up.

Q It sure has been up for an hour. (Laughter.)

THE PRESIDENT: Even before I got here? (Laughter.) Sarah, you get the last question. We did this before and I got in real trouble.

Go ahead -- two.

Q Mr. President, you mentioned the damage that high oil prices are doing to the world economy. Should Saudi Arabia and other producers share more of their windfall?

THE PRESIDENT: I think they're doing a pretty good job in underwriting the costs to various countries and helping third party countries that are -- that have been hurt by all of this. But I think everybody should go the extra mile to help others. And I was pleased when I was talking in Mexico, for example, with President Salinas, that he is selling oil, to try to help the burden by selling oil at bargain prices off this inflated world price. So I think everybody should try to help. And I think the Saudis have made a lot of commitments to countries in trying to help out. I hope they will

continue to do that, and I'm confident they will.

Q If I could follow, sir, should Saudi Arabia have a military draft?

THE PRESIDENT: That's for the Saudi Arabians to decide. I don't think the United States needs one, incidentally.

Q Mr. President, if you ultimately feel that you have to ask Americans to support the use of force, what that, of course, means is that you have to ask some parents to give up the lives of their children.

THE PRESIDENT: I know it.

Q What I was wondering was, we all know how important your children are to you. Do you feel that this issue is important enough to you that you could conceive of giving up one of their lives for it?

THE PRESIDENT: You know, Maureen, you put your finger on a very difficult question. People say to me, how many lives? How many lives can you expend? Each one is precious. I don't want to reminisce, but I've been there. I know what it's like to have fallen comrades and see young kids die in battle. It's only the President that should be asked to make the decision: Is it worth it? How many lives is it worth? Is it worth it to commit one life, put one life in harm's way to achieve these objectives? And that's why I want to get a peaceful resolution to this question.

You ought to read my mail. It is so heart-moving. Supportive, and yet, please bring my kid home. Please bring my husband home. It's a tough question. But a President has to make the right decision. These are worldwide principles of moral importance. I will do my level-best to bring those kids home without one single shot fired in anger. And if a shot is fired in anger, I want to guarantee each person that their kid, whose life is in harm's way, will have the maximum support, will have the best chance to come home alive, and will be backed up to the hilt.

Because of that question that weighs on my mind, I added that language this morning about how this will not be a Vietnam. They can criticize me for moving force. And if we've got one kid that's apt to be in harm's way, I want him backed up to the hilt by American firepower, and others as well. That's why I'm working as hard as I am not only to hold this coalition together, but to strengthen it. The best way to safeguard the lives of Americans is for Saddam Hussein to do that what he should have done long ago. And if force has to be used, the best way to safeguard lives is to see that you've got the best and you're willing to use it. That's my posture.

Q Sir, why do you seem to be avoiding the people's representatives having an opportunity to talk on this and to express their opinion? You know Congress, and yet you're avoiding it. You know that the Constitution gives the power not only to declare war, but to provide the money and to say other things about what shall be done with troops. That's the Constitution. Yet, you seem to be avoiding that. The experts on Capitol Hill say that what you have done by prenotification, calling two or three members and saying we're on the way -- you've already made the decision, you're notifying them -- that's prenotification. That's not consulting with Congress. They say you should sit down and have a back-and-forth with them. And I want to remind you that when Foley speaks as Speaker of the House, he may be Speaker of the House, but he sure as hell doesn't represent Florida and Texas.

THE PRESIDENT: Sarah, therein, you've properly brought up the dilemma I face. There are 435 members of the United States Congress, there are 100 --

Q But --

MORE

THE PRESIDENT: May I finish, please? There are 100 members of the United States Senate. Each one has a view as to what I ought not to do. And that's fine. They have the power under the resolution of adjournment to come back 20 seconds from now, and to take a voice, to stand, to take a common position.

If they want to come back here and endorse what the President of the United States has done and what the United Nations Security Council has done, come on, we're ready. I'd like to see it happen. But what I don't want to do is have it come back and end up where you have 435 voices in one House, and 100 on the other saying what not to do and saying -- kind of a hand-wringing operation that would send bad signals. I welcome these hearings. We're having hearings. We're consulting. I've told you I'm consulting. I'll be honest with you -- I cannot consult with 535 strong-willed individuals. I can't do it, nor does my responsibility under the Constitution compel me to do that. And I think everyone would agree that we have had more consultations than previous administrations.

Q Sir, we have a majority rule in this country, and you seem to be afraid of it.

THE PRESIDENT: No, I'm not afraid of it at all. We have a tripartite form of government. And I know my strengths and I know the limitations on the presidency. This is an interesting debate, Sarah. (Laughter.) And I know my limitations. And I know what I can do and I know what previous presidents have done. And I am still determined to consult the extra mile. You want to continue to debate?

Q You seem to give -- you and Jim Baker give the other countries a chance to talk and you give the United Nations a chance to talk, but you won't give the United States people a chance to debate with you.

THE PRESIDENT: We'll now, that's a absurd comment, Sarah, from a bright person like you. That is absolutely absurd. They're holding hearings, they're talking. They have the power under the adjournment resolution to reconvene this minute. Some in the House want to come back now, some want to talk about it later on. Some in the Senate want to come right back now and immediately endorse what the President has done and what the Security Council resolution is, and I'm for that. But some don't. And so consultation is going on. Please do not assign to me improper motives. They're talking right now. They're having endless hearings by endless experts up there. Each one with a slightly different view, and that's the American way. And that's fine. And I know what the responsibilities of the President are, and I am fulfilling those responsibilities.

Q What about China?

THE PRESS: Thank you.

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you.

END

11:41 A.M. EST

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

November 30, 1990

BRIEFING BY
UNDER SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY FOR
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS DAVID MULFORD

The Briefing Room

1:02 P.M. EST

MR. DAVIDSON: Good afternoon. Welcome to the first of two briefings this afternoon on the President's trip to South America. This briefing is on the record, but not for sound or camera. And our briefer today is Under Secretary of the Treasury for International Affairs David Mulford. Under Secretary Mulford will have a brief statement and then he'll be available for your questions.

UNDER SECRETARY MULFORD: Good afternoon. I'd like to just spend a couple of minutes before opening up for questions on the President's trip to Latin America, which provides a very timely opportunity for him to reenforce the vision for the hemisphere which he presented last June in the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative.

As you remember, this initiative places priority on strengthening our ties with Latin America and the Caribbean as the region itself solidifies democratic rule and pursues economic recovery and growth. The initiative combines three important policy issues, namely trade, investment and debt, for the first time under a single initiative because these are the three issues of greatest importance in the minds of the Latin Americans.

The leaders of the area have warmly welcomed the initiative which proposes a new partnership between our countries and focuses on the major policy issues I've just mentioned.

On trade, we have made significant progress already in building stronger trade ties in the region and in working toward the President's goal of a hemispheric free trading system. As you know, we're actively pursuing the free trade negotiation -- free trade agreement negotiation with Mexico. We have signed six bilateral framework agreements in the past few months with Mexico, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Chile, and Honduras. Actually, Mexico was signed a couple of years ago, but most of those countries have signed their agreement since the President announced his initiative. And we're also in discussions on a multilateral framework agreement on trade with Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay and Paraguay, which have come together to form their own group with the aim of creating between them a common market by the end of 1994.

In addition to expanding trade, the initiative also, under the other headings, aims to help countries attract global capital flows and increase domestic private investment. In order to sustain economic recovery it's vital that these countries attract the capital that has fled their countries of their own citizens -- attracts that capital back for domestic investment, as well as to reform their investment regimes and open up to foreign private capital flows from overseas.

In the Inter-American Development Bank, which is a centerpiece for this part of the initiative, we're developing a new program to help countries reform their investment regimes. This is

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an investment sector lending program. We're also working to establish a multilateral investment fund which would be managed by the IDB when it's set up, the aim of which would be to provide crucial support for the investment reform as it takes place in the economies.

Again, in the other major area, debt, we recognized in the initiative that the burden of outstanding debt weighs heavily on these countries. The Brady Plan, as you know, already addresses and has addressed for sometime now the debt problems of countries in South America. But that plan is aimed exclusively at commercial bank debt, and in this case, we went beyond that and addressed the problem of official bilateral debt of the United States.

For those countries that are engaged in reforming their investment regimes, the United States is willing to engage in debt reduction negotiations on official bilateral debt with those countries, provided they're carrying out reforms to not only reform their economy in general, but also to open their investment regimes.

As a part of that, a subsidiary part of it but a very important part, there is also a strong environmental initiative where when we have negotiated and restructured official bilateral debt there will be created in line with that environmental trust funds into which the interest payments, which will be denominated in local currency, will be paid to finance local environmental projects in the country.

We have gained authority in the past congressional session to begin these negotiations on debt with regard to PL-480 debt, and we'll be pressing forward once the program is in place to being those negotiations.

During his trip the President will challenge leaders in the area to dedicate themselves to the goals of the initiative; he will solicit their suggestions, listen to their ideas for strengthening hemispheric ties. Ultimately, of course, the success of the Enterprise Initiative depends upon not only our efforts, but also the response and the efforts that we get from the Latin American countries to carry out the reforms necessary to success.

All the countries the President visits will benefit in one way or another from the initiative, and the leaders of each country have recognized this and, in many cases, fundamental policy reform is already well underway.

I'd be happy to answer any questions you have or give a summary, if you wish, of the countries to be visited.

Q Concerning the legislation, do you expect the same package to be introduced again in January concerning U.S. participation in the IDB facility and the debt reduction? Of course, minus the PL-480.

UNDER SECRETARY MULFORD: Well, there are only parts of the initiative that require legislation, and we will resubmit those parts that continue to need legislative authorization, such as the treatment of AID debt; the treatment of CCC and EX-IM debt, which is the nonconcessional debt; and legislation is also required for the creation of the multilateral investment support fund. But legislation is not needed on the trade side of the initiative except when you get to the point where you actually apply to begin a free trade negotiation with a country. And you don't need legislation to set up within the IDB the investment sector lending program that is necessary to trigger the debt reduction negotiation.

So we will return with what we have to, but we have a substantial part of the initiative in place.

Q Regarding Brazil, one of the sour points in the

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dialogue between Washington and Brazil at this moment seems to be the negotiation between Brazil and its creditor banks. There is an expectation both in Brazil and I sense among the banks that the President's visit to Brazil could make a difference in breaking a deadlock situation that exists right now. I would like to hear you about this. Is there any -- do you see that perspective?

UNDER SECRETARY MULFORD: Well, the negotiation on Brazil's commercial bank debt is strictly a matter for negotiation between the government of Brazil and the private commercial banks, whether U.S. or Japanese or European. And that is a negotiation that is an ongoing and separate process. Up until now the progress has been very slow, and that's been of concern to us and to other major creditor countries.

On the other hand, as you know, we've been very supportive of President Collor, of his domestic program, and we will certainly express that support when we're in Brazil. But for Brazil to really reap the benefits of that courageous and imaginative domestic program -- and this is recognized by the Brazilians, I know -- they do have to resolve their external debt situation, not only with the banks, but also with the Paris Club and the creditor countries and so on.

So it's a very complex and ongoing situation. Obviously, it will be discussed down there.

Q Sir, do you expect to push the Brazilian President to solve once and for all this arrears problem? Is there any proposal that you expect the President to make to sort of lead the country out of this impasse?

UNDER SECRETARY MULFORD: No, there will be no new proposal because the arrears problem, which is the problem that is of concern to a large group of countries, as we saw in the international institutions this week -- there was much discussion of this issue -- the arrears problem, which currently runs at a level approaching \$9 billion to commercial banks and \$2.5 billion to creditor governments, is something that can only be resolved within the context of a complete negotiation of Brazil's medium term external finance arrangements. And that process is underway, and we're looking for further progress.

Q Sir, is any thought being given to the fact that the oil-producing states that the President will visit are benefiting enormously from the present market situation and those that are consuming states are being hurt very badly? It's been suggested by the President of Venezuela that something be done to stabilize prices. Is there any new thinking going on, especially as it relates to trying to stabilize the situation?

UNDER SECRETARY MULFORD: Well, I think the countries, for example, as was a point I think made by the President earlier when he was in Mexico with President Salinas, it was indicated to him that Mexico has been attempting to sell oil at prices that recognize some of the problems you've mentioned to its neighboring countries in the Caribbean, for example -- I mean in Central America. And, obviously, the global situation will be -- economic situation -- will be of interest. And that includes the question of high oil prices. But that's a general problem out of the Middle East, not just a problem of producing countries in the region.

Q To go back to Brazil for a second, you mentioned that the progress in the negotiations has been very slow and that's been a concern not only to the United States but to other countries. Is that a subject of the meeting this week of some of the deputy finance ministers? There have been reports that that was one of the key issues that was discussed. Was there any meeting of the minds there or --

UNDER SECRETARY MULFORD: We don't discuss the fact of meetings of the G-7 deputies or the agenda, so I'm afraid I can't really be responsive to that.

Q Mr. Mulford, could you make a sort of progress report on your efforts during the past five months or so to obtain Japanese and European contributions to the investment fund?

UNDER SECRETARY MULFORD: We have had some discussions with other countries about the multilateral investment fund, which is part of the Enterprise Initiative once the investment reform negotiations are underway and the debt reduction element comes into play. We have sought ideas from other countries. We have agreed to lay before them some more detailed views on how that fund would be structured, and we've been discussing that with the Inter-American Development Bank in order to work out a sort of formed proposal that reflects the views of the various countries and also of the IDB and also of Latin American countries that are in the IDB, of course, in order to come up with something that really does try to meet the need. And we're in that process and shortly would expect to be able to speak in more detail with countries about the fund.

Q It's been five months since the President announced this initiative, but yet you are still explaining the details of the proposal.

UNDER SECRETARY MULFORD: That's because the fund is not required up front in this process. You'll notice that, though the fund was put into the Enterprise Initiative and we sought the authorizing legislation this year, the appropriation required for the fund was only put into Fiscal Year 1992. So it was not something that we expected to set up right away. There's no slippage in the timetable.

Q Mr. Mulford, after this visit by the President to these countries, do you expect anything to be -- what do you expect to bring back home in the financial and economic areas?

UNDER SECRETARY MULFORD: Well, first of all, I think that the Enterprise Initiative has been widely recognized in Latin America as a very, very important initiative. When I traveled in Latin America last August, I was told by a number of ministers, and even heads of state, that this is the most important initiative by the United States towards Latin America since the Second World War; that it has more substance than any initiative that has so far been presented. And there is great excitement about it. I think what's significant is that leaders in the countries that we will visit will be very anxious to talk in-depth with the President about their response to his challenge because they recognize that it is an initiative on the part of the United States, but it is an initiative that requires the full participation and partnership of Latin America. That is why you see, for example, the Inter-American Development Bank as the cornerstone institution in the investment reform function because that is a Latin American institution -- 53 percent owned by the Latins. And we propose to work together in there to create together the criteria for opening up investment regimes.

Again, in the trade area, the call was to countries to reduce barriers between them in Latin America and to form larger inter-country trade in the region; to form groups that would then turn after they had reduced barriers and negotiate free trade agreements with the United States. So it's aimed at creating major changes in the area. And I think that we'll find that leaders in the past few months have been doing some serious thinking about what this initiative means; how they want to respond to it; what it means for their trade policies, their investment policies, their relationship to the United States; and how we can work together to sort of move the thing forward. It's a long-term vision that results in the end on sustained economic recovery and a free trade zone reaching all the

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way from the tip of Alaska to the tip of South America.

Q Does it worry you, sir, that it has been a few months since this initiative has been announced, and so far, although everybody recognizes that it might be important if implemented, very little has been done about it?

UNDER SECRETARY MULFORD: Not at all because, as I said when I started, this has three major policy issues in it that are themselves very complicated and are -- but are essential to be addressed together because of their deep interrelations -- trade, finance, and debt. Everybody recognizes that by addressing these three things together, you are getting at the heart of the problem in Latin America about how to establish the basis for long-term economic recovery. That's very important to us because we've lost important markets in Latin America. It's very important to them, obviously, because they want to reestablish growth and progress and development. We have a long and rich relationship with Latin America. We have a great deal in common. And the idea is to really address the fundamental problems. This is going to take a little time. And also it requires, in this case, legislation, which takes times to get in our system.

Q I recognize that it is complicated. I think there is some sense of a concern on the part of some of the Latin countries that perhaps progress is not as urgent in this as it might be. Could you enumerate -- have there been anything substantive, accomplishments over the last five months that have moved the process along? And when do you anticipate that, say -- you were saying earlier that you don't think there are going to be any announcements on the trip. Can you give us some sense of what progress has been in implementing the strategy?

UNDER SECRETARY MULFORD: There have been -- I did mention that there have been bilateral framework agreements signed with several countries. Those have been negotiated since the Enterprise Initiative was announced. There are other negotiations for bilateral framework agreements underway, including the multilateral framework agreement, which would be the first of its kind with the four countries I mentioned in the Southern Cone.

Secondly, we're very close to being able to implement in the IDB the investment sector lending program. That is the -- that is an essential piece of the puzzle because countries that are going to qualify for debt reduction negotiations on our official debt have to engage in a process to open their economies. That is going to be done in conjunction with the IDB. So there are several countries that are very close to meeting those criteria. Chile would be a front-runner, for example. Jamaica probably could aspire to open its investment regime within the context of an IDB loan within the foreseeable future.

These are countries also that happen to have PL-480 debt. They also are countries -- certainly Chile -- where there's a great interest in the environmental field. So that the creation of the environmental trust funds which will flow from this will be very important there. So we're virtually on the brink of seeing major results from the implementation process.

Q Do those funds need congressional approval -- those environmental funds?

UNDER SECRETARY MULFORD: Those are funds -- no, they don't because the Congress has authorized in this PL-480 area the debt restructuring. What happens is that when the debt is reduced and restructured, the interest payment will, in the future, be made in local currency of the country into the trust fund. The trust fund formations have been authorized by the legislation as well. So the whole thing, as the President conceived it, is in place with regard to PL-480 debt.

Q You can move ahead on the PL-480 negotiations once this investment sector lending program is ready at the IDB -- that's the only thing really holding it up? Are U.S. regulations in place and so forth?

UNDER SECRETARY MULFORD: Yes.

Q Okay. Are you expecting that to be announced in January or December or --

UNDER SECRETARY MULFORD: Well, you need the program to be finished and you need the countries to come forward and reform and open their investment regimes. That will take a little time and negotiation to do so. But I would expect early results this next year.

Q How do you respond to the criticism, sir, that this program has no social content? There's nothing about education, public health and so forth.

UNDER SECRETARY MULFORD: Well, that's not true, because in the investment support, the multilateral investment support fund, the idea there is to create a fund that would be financed in large part by grants -- that's the vision -- and whose function would be to come in behind where a country is opening and reforming its investment regime and provide backup support. Now, that could range from technical support on privatization of state enterprises, but it could also be temporary funding for people unemployed by a privatization who need to be retrained and moved to another part of the economy. Or for the creation of institutions of education in the financial and economic area that would help support the changes in the investment regime.

And when you talk about changes in the investment regime, it's not just all high finance and large-scale investment. Sometimes it's as simple as helping a country create a local, a more credible local money market or savings arrangement to attract the small savers to keep their money at home. So I think there are social elements in there.

Q Could you talk a little bit about how the movement toward the free trade zone is dovetailing with what's happening with the Uruguay Round negotiations given the problems they seem to be having? Is that making this Latin America free trade initiative a little bit more urgent or --

UNDER SECRETARY MULFORD: I don't think it's affecting it materially, because when the President made the announcement he indicated that our first priority was to complete the Uruguay Round negotiations and to give preference when those are completed on the implementation side to implementing at a rapid speed and on a more comprehensive basis, possibly deeper, or a more substantive basis with Latin American countries whatever agreements come out of the Uruguay Round.

And that was said to be the most important result and of greatest benefit to the countries. Then you have the longer-term vision of bilateral framework agreements and free trade agreements. So the two work together; they're not mutually exclusive at all.

Q Could you explain, will we ever get our loans back?

UNDER SECRETARY MULFORD: Well, on the official bilateral debt, of which total amount in Latin America is about \$12 billion of U.S. debt, \$7 billion of that is concessional, tied up with AID -- AID loans -- which were long-term concessional loans, and PL-480 food loans. The idea there is to negotiate and reduce the level of that debt -- not to eliminate it, but to reduce it so that its size is more in line with what the countries actually are paying us. They

are paying us in most cases, but they are not paying us the full scheduled values. And the idea is to regularize that arrangement, recognize it, regularize it and so on.

In the case of the nonconcessional debt, CCC and EX-IM which has commercial terms, there the idea is that we would be willing to sell a small part of our portfolio. And if we did do that at a discount in the markets we would take a loss. But the rest of that debt would still be in place and hopefully have a better chance of being repayed as the debt pressure was reduced.

MR. DAVIDSON: Let's take one last question.

UNDER SECRETARY MULFORD: So it's not a question of eliminating or forgiving all the debt.

Q When will you expect a deal to be struck between Brazil and the commercial banks? You said you were looking for further progress?

UNDER SECRETARY MULFORD: Well, as we saw from the comments made by the major creditor countries this week in the international institutions, there is a deep concern about the fact that progress has been very slow. And the feeling is that we need to exercise prudence in order to make sure that we see progress in resolving Brazil's external debt situation. And all of us hope that that will be something that we see rather quickly and soon.

Q Let me ask one more. Does the free trade agreement with Mexico take precedence over the hemispheric free trade negotiations?

UNDER SECRETARY MULFORD: Yes. It was made clear at the beginning that the free trade agreement with Mexico was our first priority in that field and that that will be given pride of place in the negotiating process.

Q What then is the timetable, reasonable timetable for the larger --

UNDER SECRETARY MULFORD: Well, I think you'll see and are already seeing bilateral framework agreements. And when the countries are ready there will be a willingness to negotiate free trade agreements. But that's down the road a bit. I can't give you a definitive time, but you'll probably see something after a bit of time has passed.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END

1:28 P.M. EST

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

November 30, 1990

The Aggregate Report on Personnel, prepared pursuant to title 3, United States Code, section 113, for fiscal year 1990, is being transmitted to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

November 30, 1990

The President today announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be Members of the National Commission for Employment Policy for the terms indicated:

J. FERNANDO NIEBLA, of California, for a term expiring March 20, 1992. He would succeed Max Hugel. Currently, Mr. Niebla serves as President and Chief Executive Officer of INFOTEC Development, Incorporated in Santa Ana, California.

HENRI S. RAUSCHENBACH, of Massachusetts, for a term expiring February 19, 1992. He would succeed Trudy McDonald. Currently, Mr. Rauschenbach serves as a Massachusetts State Senator.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

November 30, 1990

PRESS CONFERENCE BY THE PRESIDENT

The Briefing Room

11:02 A.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: I have a statement, an opening statement, that is a little longer than normal, and I'd ask your indulgence and then I will be glad to respond to questions.

We're in the Gulf because the world must not and cannot reward aggression. And we're there because our vital interests are at stake. And we're in the Gulf because of the brutality of Saddam Hussein. We're dealing with a dangerous dictator all too willing to use force who has weapons of mass destruction and is seeking new ones, and who desires to control one of the world's key resources -- all at a time in history when the rules of the post-Cold War world are being written.

Our objectives remain what they were 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 this critical region of the world.

We are not alone in these goals and objectives. The United Nations, invigorated with a new sense of purpose, is in full agreement. The United Nations Security Council has endorsed 12 resolutions to condemn Iraq's unprovoked invasion and occupation of Kuwait, implement tough economic sanctions to stop all trade in and out of Iraq, and authorize the use of force to compel Saddam to comply.

Saddam Hussein has tried every way he knows how to make this a fight between Iraq and the United States, and clearly, he has failed. Forces of 26 other nations are standing shoulder to shoulder with our troops in the Gulf. The fact is that it is not the United States against Iraq, it is Iraq against the world. And there's never been a clearer demonstration of a world united against appeasement and aggression.

Yesterday's United Nations Security Council resolution was historic. Once again, the Security Council has enhanced the legitimate peacekeeping function of the United Nations. Until yesterday Saddam may not have understood what he's up against in terms of world opinion. And I'm hopeful that now he will realize that he must leave Kuwait immediately.

I'm continually asked how effective are the U.N. sanctions that were put into effect on August 6th. I don't know the answer to that question. Clearly, the sanctions are having some effect, but I can't tell you that the sanctions alone will get the job done. And thus, I welcome yesterday's United Nations action.

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

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As Chairman Alan Greenspan testified just the other day, the increase in oil prices resulting directly from Saddam's invasion is hurting our country, too. Our economy, as I said the other day, is at best in a serious slowdown, and if uncertainty remains in the energy markets, the slowdown will get worse.

I've spelled out once again our reasons for sending troops to the Gulf. Let me tell you the things that concern me most. First, I put the immorality 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 United Nations and the Arab League off the face of the Earth.

I'm deeply concerned about all the hostages -- innocent people held against their will in direct contravention of international law. Then there's this cynical and brutal policy of forcing people to beg for their release -- parceling out human lives to families and traveling emissaries like so much chattel.

I'm deeply concerned about our own embassy in Kuwait. The flag is still flying there. A handful of beleaguered Americans remain inside the embassy unable to come and go. This treatment 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 674, be fully replenished and our people free to come home.

What kind of precedent will these actions set for the future if Saddam's violation of international law goes unchallenged? I'm also deeply concerned about the future of Kuwait itself. The tales of rape and assassination, of cold-blooded murder and 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 violate it -- the Kuwaiti people must be brought to justice.

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

I've 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 the other 26 countries who have troops in the area will have enough power to get the job done. In our country, I know that 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 resupply of Saddam's military would be very different. The countries united against him in the United Nations are different. The topography of Kuwait is different. And the motivation of our all-volunteer force is superb.

I want peace. 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. And I pledge to you there will not be any murky ending. If one American soldier has to go into battle, that soldier will have enough force behind him to win, and then get out as soon as possible, as soon as the U.N. objectives have been achieved.

I will never -- ever -- agree to a halfway effort. 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.

No one wants to see a peaceful solution to this crisis more than I do. And, at the same time, no one is more determined than I am to see Saddam's aggression reversed.

Lastly, 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 by the Security Council, properly says to Saddam Hussein: Time is running out. You must leave Kuwait. And we've given you time to do just exactly that.

Many people have talked directly to Saddam Hussein and to his Foreign Minister Tariq 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 Tariq Aziz to come to Washington at a mutually convenient time during the latter part of the week of December 10th to meet with me. I'll invite ambassadors of several of our coalition partners in the Gulf to join me at that meeting.

In addition, I'm asking Secretary Jim Baker to go to Baghdad to see Saddam Hussein. And I will suggest to Iraq's President that he receive the Secretary of State at a mutually convenient time between December 15th and January 15th of next year.

Within the mandate -- within the mandate of the United Nations 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 will result in anything less than Iraq's complete withdrawal from Kuwait, restoration of Kuwait's legitimate government, and freedom for all hostages.

Thank you very much. And I will be glad to respond to a few questions.

Q Mr. President, now that you have a clear-cut U.N. resolution on use of force, doesn't that force you into a position if these talks between the Secretary of State break down -- doesn't this force you into the position of having to use force on January 15th if Saddam Hussein hasn't left? And if not, won't we be perceived as the one who blinked first?

THE PRESIDENT: No, the date was not a date at which point force had to be used.

Q If I could just follow up with another question. Are you going to ask Congress for approval of this resolution -- would you like to see Congress pass the same kind of resolution that the U.N. passed?

THE PRESIDENT: I'd love to see Congress pass a resolution enthusiastically endorsing what the United Nations has done, yes. But we're in consultation on that and I have no plans to call a special session. I'm not opposed to it, but we're involved in consultations right now -- I have talked to several members of Congress, I've talked to leaders in the House, I've talked to several on the Republican side and Democratic side in the Senate, and I want to be sure that these consultations are complete.

Some feel a lame-duck session is not good, but the new members should have a right to have a say. Others feel that we ought to move right now. The Congress, as you know, in their adjournment resolution, had a provision in there that they could come back and take this up. They are a coequal branch of government; they can do that if they want to. But we will continue our consultations. They'll follow, incidentally, today this with a meeting with the leadership. So I'll get a little better feel for that as we go along.

Q Mr. President, you say you're confident that American troops will prevail against Saddam if they're called upon --

THE PRESIDENT: Oh, absolutely.

Q -- but at what price? How many Americans?

THE PRESIDENT: Oh, I can't give you that -- any figures, of course. But I can say that the movement of this additional force safeguards the lives of every American and every one of our allies in the Gulf.

Yes, Brit.

Q Mr. President, in recent days, senior members of the administration have emphatically rejected the idea of any special emissaries or diplomatic envoys to or from Iraq to discuss this on your part. What changed your mind, sir?

THE PRESIDENT: The United Nations resolution I think has a good chance of making Saddam Hussein understand what it is he's up against. I have not felt that he got the message. I hope this will do it. But I am convinced that these two direct meetings that I've discussed here will guarantee to all the people of the world, certainly to the American people, that Saddam Hussein not misunderstand, not misinterpret. I keep hearing, well, people won't give him the news. Unlike the President of the United States who gets good news and bad news very faithfully, I am told that Saddam Hussein's troops don't bring him the bad news and I'm told that he is somewhat isolated. And I think this U.N. resolution will help de-isolate him, and I think the two proposals that I have made here will help.

So it's just going the extra step, Brit, that's what it is. And it's a decision that I personally made.

Q You indicate that this date is not actually a deadline for the use of force, merely a date after which force would be permissible. How do you avoid the impression, should that date come and go without military action, that the U.S.-led coalition has, in fact, blinked?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, we've got to look at events at the time. But I don't think there will ever be a perception that the United States is going to blink in this situation. That's why I had some of the words in this statement that I had.

Q Mr. President, you've just spoken about the weapons of mass destruction -- nuclear weapons -- and also that one of your goals is to try to reach stability in the region. Can you reach stability in the region with Saddam Hussein in power?

THE PRESIDENT: I think most countries, members of the United Nations, feel that there have to be some safeguards put into effect in terms of guaranteeing the security and stability of the Gulf. And so I would think that the status quo ante will not be enough. And I think there will be -- there are sanctions in place now, and I think it would be very proper to discuss what those safeguards should be after there has been a total compliance with the United Nations resolutions.

Q Sir, could I just follow up. I just notice that when you -- originally when you outlined your goals, you included stability in the region. You seem to summarize them when you talk about these talks with Saddam Hussein, but you only mentioned the first three, you didn't mention stability in the region.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, was I talking about the U.N. resolution? Which security and stability I don't think was a part of the U.N. resolution. It is certainly part of the world's objective, however. I think that may be the technical difference. But, look, it is critical and it is very, very important.

Q Mr. President, I want to ask if your comments about

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the Kuwaiti Embassy -- whether it's fair to conclude based on those, that you will neither close the embassy nor permit those Americans to be starved out?

THE PRESIDENT: I will not say exactly what I will do or exactly what I won't do. There is a very interesting report that we got in this morning saying that some Iraqis showed up at the Kuwaiti Embassy, our embassy in Kuwait, and delivered fruit, vegetables and a case of Iraqi cigarettes to Embassy Kuwait. And apparently, there's going to be another delivery tomorrow including soda pop. And they asked what medical supplies were required.

Q No mail?

THE PRESIDENT: It doesn't say that. The embassy will apparently provide a list tomorrow. And the electricity is still cut off. So this is kind of an interesting little development. But I -- somebody said to me, well, hey, what about if there's some provocation -- they asked me in the leadership meeting. I said, consider me provoked when it comes to the United States Embassy. Consider me provoked when I see Americans without proper food and medical equipment.

Q May I follow? Do you take it from that communique that you've received there that the Iraqis have the message and want to eliminate that as a potential trip wire?

THE PRESIDENT: I don't know. It's too -- the best question, right on target; one that we were discussing inside. Let's try to be optimistic and say this could be a positive sign. But it's so far short of compliance with international law that I can't be rejoicing. But it is a very interesting development.

Q You've been getting some pretty negative comments up on the Hill from these hearings being held this week. Now, this morning you said this would not be a long, protracted Vietnam-type war. However, General Odom, the former head of the NSA, testified just this morning before the Senate Armed Services that, in fact, that we'd have to be there for decades. Now, presumably, he means even after military combat we'd have to have people in place there at least part of a peacekeeping force. Do you see our commitment there to extend that far?

THE PRESIDENT: No, I don't.

Q May I ask you something else? Al Gore yesterday takes issue with your comments and the comments of some of your aides, such as Brent Scowcroft, about Saddam being able to churn out a nuclear weapon within a matter of months. Gore, who has had some private briefings, apparently, from some of you people, indicates that your administration statements are misleading.

THE PRESIDENT: I disagree with the Senator. And if he wants to gamble on the future about the construction of atomic weapons by Saddam Hussein, I don't. I know what the intelligence says -- every bit of it. I can't share it, obviously, because we don't comment on intelligence matters. But I am concerned -- from the very first time I spoke on this subject -- I think in August, I mentioned weapons of mass destruction, I believe -- certainly early on -- and I am concerned about it. And if Senator Gore has a difference of opinion and is not concerned about it, we just have an honest difference there. I am concerned about Saddam Hussein's attempt to accelerate the construction or possession of a nuclear weapon. And I might as well share that as honestly as I can.

Q Sir, are you saying that he could develop a warhead next year?

THE PRESIDENT: I'm not giving you a time frame. But you've seen the estimates, some of which I guess are accurate, in the papers. And there's a lot of scientists that come down on different sides. Senator Gore, I'm sure, is an intelligence fellow, and he --

but I don't think he has access to absolutely all; maybe he does. But I am not going to err on the side of underestimation when it comes to this question.

Q Mr. President, your announcement about Tariq Aziz and Secretary Baker -- have you had any signals, any indications from the Iraqis that they would welcome this -- that they are indeed looking for this kind of communication?

THE PRESIDENT: No. The only thing I've heard is that they want to talk. Here's an opportunity. But, no, I've not had any diplomatic signals or signals of other kinds.

Q And of those 26 nations that you list in the area, how many of those are equally committed to offensive action rather than just defensive action?

THE PRESIDENT: I can't give you the answer to that because I don't really know. But I expect that there is enthusiasm in all quarters of those countries for the U.N. action that was taken yesterday.

Q Well, with all respect, shouldn't you know how many would follow your troops into battle?

THE PRESIDENT: I know that what I said is true about if we have to go into battle. I'm satisfied I know enough about that. I went over in detail, as you well imagine a President should because I have the responsibility as Commander-In-Chief, what might happen if we have to use force.

I repeat: I hope we'll never have to have one single shot fired in anger.

Q Iraq has been constantly calling for dialogue. Aren't you concerned that those two missions, Tariq Aziz and James Baker, will lead Saddam Hussein to claim that the U.S. is showing a sign of weakness?

THE PRESIDENT: Because Baker goes to Baghdad?

Q Aren't you concerned that that will be the position of Saddam Hussein?

THE PRESIDENT: No, I'm not. I'm concerned some might say this is an ultimatum in which -- all it is, is an effort to be sure that he understands the commitment of the United States; that he understands that anything that is done must be done inside the confines of the United Nations resolutions that have been passed; that there will be no contingency; there can be no face-saving. That's not what this is about. This is to be sure that he understands how strongly the President of the United States feels about implementing to a tee without concession the United Nations position. Some have told me that he's not getting the message of how determined we are. I can't think of any better way to do it at this juncture, in the wake of the U.N. resolution, than this face-to-face meeting. I'm not sure he'll agree to it.

Q Today's press conference seems to amount to again more talk of preparations for war. Can you describe what you think your responsibilities are in terms of Congress as we head into this period, since they seem to think that, and agree that you're consulting, talking, but you seem reluctant to go and get a resolution that mimicks the U.N. resolution. What do you think your responsibilities are to Congress and to the people that elected them?

THE PRESIDENT: Full consultation. Get them in on the --

Q Any more than telling them before you do something?

THE PRESIDENT: I'm leveling with them on where I think matters are right now. You've put your interpretation on my remarks.

There were plenty of comments in there about hoping that we will have a peaceful resolution -- that the best answer to get a peaceful resolution is to have Saddam Hussein know how determined everybody is.

You see, I think yesterday's U.N. resolution was a step towards peace, not a step towards war -- because I believe that when Saddam Hussein finally gets the message and understands what he's up against in terms of world opinion and other things that he will do that in Kuwait which he did in Iran.

Q Thank you, Mr. President. The Soviet Union did, indeed, vote on our side as far as the resolution, allowing force if it's necessary. Are we going to offer the Soviet Union any compromise on export credits? As you know, there's some concern that they think there is a de facto grain embargo going on because we won't offer export credits in their very needy time.

THE PRESIDENT: The matters are totally separate and unrelated. But I am concerned about this. And I've talked about -- with Mr. Gorbachev of a willingness to entertain proposals for food, particularly if the reports prove to be accurate in terms of the severe winter and the hardship that this will inflict on the Soviet people.

We -- I have asked our own top people here to come up with recommendations for me. Next week is what to do about Jackson-Vanik. It has been my position that the Soviets should pass the necessary emigration legislation. That has not taken place. But some are saying that I now have a clearer waiver authority than I thought. And I do not want to work hardship on any sector of the American economy. I'm one of those strongest proponents against a grain embargo, and yet I'm told that some in middle America think that our position of -- is really almost resulting in a grain embargo. And I want to dispel any notion that I am for the grain embargo.

The Soviets are concerned about many aspects of this legislation. So I'm facing a decision as to what to do. Should we try to waive Vanik, and should we then extend credits under the CCC. There are other agricultural programs that I think we can go forward with immediately without waiver of Jackson-Vanik. But it's a very -- it's an evolving issue -- question here. And I don't know exactly what I am going to do because we're caught between some strong and understandable economic interests at home and, on the other hand, a position of wanting to stand for free and fair emigration.

One thing that is important to note, however, is that the amount -- the exodus of Soviet Jews from the Soviet Union is high. And I'd like to take some credit for our administration in this because we've been steadfast in encouraging the exodus of Soviet Jews. And so that will weigh on my consideration when I get down to have to make this final decision about the waiver of Jackson-Vanik.

Q On that, would you consider another increase of the quota that -- the number of people that could emigrate to the United States? Would we increase the amount that we'd accept?

THE PRESIDENT: We're reviewing the whole policy at this juncture.

Q Mr. President, Arab experts suggest that Saddam Hussein has hinted in his remarks that he would like to have some sort of deal, but he wouldn't necessarily hold to his demands. Now you're saying you're willing to meet with him. Are you willing to offer him anything in these meetings in return for a pullout, such as a conference on the Middle East?

THE PRESIDENT: No. Those two items are totally separate. We've made that very, very clear. And what I have said is that this will be -- these discussions will be done within the U.N. mandate. I'm not all that hopeful that what -- that we'll get big

results out of all of this. It's going the extra mile. It's taking the extra step. But I can't tell you that I think we're going to have great success on all of this because our partnership in the world is together on the fact that we cannot stop short of total fulfillment without condition of the United Nations resolutions.

Q What then is the point of the meeting? Are you just delivering ultimatums?

THE PRESIDENT: No, this isn't an ultimatum at all. And I hope what it does is demonstrate that we are prepared to go face-to-face and tell him how committed we are to the United Nations resolutions. I've told you I don't think he has felt this commitment. As I said earlier, he may feel it a little more strongly now that we did what many skeptics thought couldn't happen -- that the United Nations Security Council did, and that is come together and pass this very important resolution.

So one thing is we got -- he has got to understand what the alternatives are to complying with the United Nations resolutions. And the best way to get that across is one-on-one -- Baker looking him right in the eye. I've been told that he doesn't necessarily believe that I am totally committed to what I've been saying. And here's a good opportunity to have him understand that face-to-face.

So we want to make the case to him directly for complying with the United Nations resolutions; make the case to him from a Secretary of State who's incessantly work to get this resolution through -- the strength of the commitment of the international community. And then try to persuade him that -- to reconsider his position and to take the steps necessary for a peaceful resolution of the crisis. But it isn't a trip of concession. When you've done what he's done, I don't see that there's room for concession, there's room for giving something to save face. That's not the way you treat with aggression. And we're not going to treat it with it any differently than I've outlined here.

Yes, and then Maureen. I told Maureen I'd -- you two and then I'll go peacefully.

Q With high oil prices hurting the world --

THE PRESIDENT: -- your whipsawed today; it's terrible. The statement was so long at the beginning. I apologize for that.

Q You don't have to give to everybody up front.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, Helen -- I mean, Sarah. Thank you, Sarah. I didn't see your hand up.

Q It sure has been up for an hour. (Laughter.)

THE PRESIDENT: Even before I got here? (Laughter.) Sarah, you get the last question. We did this before and I got in real trouble.

Go ahead -- two.

Q Mr. President, you mentioned the damage that high oil prices are doing to the world economy. Should Saudi Arabia and other producers share more of their windfall?

THE PRESIDENT: I think they're doing a pretty good job in underwriting the costs to various countries and helping third party countries that are -- that have been hurt by all of this. But I think everybody should go the extra mile to help others. And I was pleased when I was talking in Mexico, for example, with President Salinas, that he is selling oil, to try to help the burden by selling oil at bargain prices off this inflated world price. So I think everybody should try to help. And I think the Saudis have made a lot of commitments to countries in trying to help out. I hope they will

continue to do that, and I'm confident they will.

Q If I could follow, sir, should Saudi Arabia have a military draft?

THE PRESIDENT: That's for the Saudi Arabians to decide. I don't think the United States needs one, incidentally.

Q Mr. President, if you ultimately feel that you have to ask Americans to support the use of force, what that, of course, means is that you have to ask some parents to give up the lives of their children.

THE PRESIDENT: I know it.

Q What I was wondering was, we all know how important your children are to you. Do you feel that this issue is important enough to you that you could conceive of giving up one of their lives for it?

THE PRESIDENT: You know, Maureen, you put your finger on a very difficult question. People say to me, how many lives? How many lives can you expend? Each one is precious. I don't want to reminisce, but I've been there. I know what it's like to have fallen comrades and see young kids die in battle. It's only the President that should be asked to make the decision: Is it worth it? How many lives is it worth? Is it worth it to commit one life, put one life in harm's way to achieve these objectives? And that's why I want to get a peaceful resolution to this question.

You ought to read my mail. It is so heart-moving. Supportive, and yet, please bring my kid home. Please bring my husband home. It's a tough question. But a President has to make the right decision. These are worldwide principles of moral importance. I will do my level-best to bring those kids home without one single shot fired in anger. And if a shot is fired in anger, I want to guarantee each person that their kid, whose life is in harm's way, will have the maximum support, will have the best chance to come home alive, and will be backed up to the hilt.

Because of that question that weighs on my mind, I added that language this morning about how this will not be a Vietnam. They can criticize me for moving force. And if we've got one kid that's apt to be in harm's way, I want him backed up to the hilt by American firepower, and others as well. That's why I'm working as hard as I am not only to hold this coalition together, but to strengthen it. The best way to safeguard the lives of Americans is for Saddam Hussein to do that what he should have done long ago. And if force has to be used, the best way to safeguard lives is to see that you've got the best and you're willing to use it. That's my posture.

Q Sir, why do you seem to be avoiding the people's representatives having an opportunity to talk on this and to express their opinion? You know Congress, and yet you're avoiding it. You know that the Constitution gives the power not only to declare war, but to provide the money and to say other things about what shall be done with troops. That's the Constitution. Yet, you seem to be avoiding that. The experts on Capitol Hill say that what you have done by prenotification, calling two or three members and saying we're on the way -- you've already made the decision, you're notifying them -- that's prenotification. That's not consulting with Congress. They say you should sit down and have a back-and-forth with them. And I want to remind you that when Foley speaks as Speaker of the House, he may be Speaker of the House, but he sure as hell doesn't represent Florida and Texas.

THE PRESIDENT: Sarah, therein, you've properly brought up the dilemma I face. There are 435 members of the United States Congress, there are 100 --

Q But --

MORE

THE PRESIDENT: May I finish, please? There are 100 members of the United States Senate. Each one has a view as to what I ought not to do. And that's fine. They have the power under the resolution of adjournment to come back 20 seconds from now, and to take a voice, to stand, to take a common position.

If they want to come back here and endorse what the President of the United States has done and what the United Nations Security Council has done, come on, we're ready. I'd like to see it happen. But what I don't want to do is have it come back and end up where you have 435 voices in one House, and 100 on the other saying what not to do and saying -- kind of a hand-wringing operation that would send bad signals. I welcome these hearings. We're having hearings. We're consulting. I've told you I'm consulting. I'll be honest with you -- I cannot consult with 535 strong-willed individuals. I can't do it, nor does my responsibility under the Constitution compel me to do that. And I think everyone would agree that we have had more consultations than previous administrations.

Q Sir, we have a majority rule in this country, and you seem to be afraid of it.

THE PRESIDENT: No, I'm not afraid of it at all. We have a tripartite form of government. And I know my strengths and I know the limitations on the presidency. This is an interesting debate, Sarah. (Laughter.) And I know my limitations. And I know what I can do and I know what previous presidents have done. And I am still determined to consult the extra mile. You want to continue to debate?

Q You seem to give -- you and Jim Baker give the other countries a chance to talk and you give the United Nations a chance to talk, but you won't give the United States people a chance to debate with you.

THE PRESIDENT: We'll now, that's a absurd comment, Sarah, from a bright person like you. That is absolutely absurd. They're holding hearings, they're talking. They have the power under the adjournment resolution to reconvene this minute. Some in the House want to come back now, some want to talk about it later on. Some in the Senate want to come right back now and immediately endorse what the President has done and what the Security Council resolution is, and I'm for that. But some don't. And so consultation is going on. Please do not assign to me improper motives. They're talking right now. They're having endless hearings by endless experts up there. Each one with a slightly different view, and that's the American way. And that's fine. And I know what the responsibilities of the President are, and I am fulfilling those responsibilities.

Q What about China?

THE PRESS: Thank you.

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you.

END

11:41 A.M. EST

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

November 30, 1990

MEMORANDUM OF DISAPPROVAL

I have withheld my signature from S. 2834, the proposed "Intelligence Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1991," thereby preventing it from becoming law. I am compelled to take this action due to the bill's treatment of one highly sensitive and important issue that directly affects the Nation's security, although there also are several objectionable elements of the bill that trouble me.

I cannot accept the broad language that was added in Conference to the definition of covert action. Section 602 of the bill defines "covert action" to include any "request" by the United States to a foreign government or a private citizen to conduct a covert action on behalf of the United States. This provision purports to regulate diplomacy by the President and other members of the executive branch by forbidding the expression of certain views to foreign governments and private citizens absent compliance with specified procedures; this could require, in most instances, prior reporting to the Congress of the intent to express those views.

I am particularly concerned that the vagueness of this provision could seriously impair the effective conduct of our Nation's foreign relations. It is unclear exactly what sort of discussions with foreign governments would constitute reportable "requests" under this provision, and the very possibility of a broad construction of this term could have a chilling effect on the ability of our diplomats to conduct highly sensitive discussions concerning projects that are vital to our national security. Furthermore, the mere existence of this provision could deter foreign governments from discussing certain topics with the United States at all. Such a provision could result in frequent and divisive disputes on whether an activity is covered by the definition and whether individuals in the executive branch have complied with a statutory requirement.

My objections to this provision should not be misinterpreted to mean that executive branch officials can somehow conduct activities otherwise prohibited by law or Executive order. Quite the contrary. It remains Administration policy that our intelligence services will not ask third parties to carry out activities that they are themselves forbidden to undertake under Executive Order No. 12333 on U.S. intelligence activities. I have also directed that the notice to the Congress of covert actions indicate whether a foreign government will participate significantly.

Beyond this issue, I am also concerned by the treatment in the Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying the Conference Report of notification to the Congress of covert actions. I reached an accommodation with the Intelligence Committees on the issue of notifying the Congress of covert actions "in a timely fashion," as required by current law, and have provided letters to the Intelligence Committees outlining how I intend to provide such notice. I was consequently dismayed by the fact that

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language was inserted in the Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying the Conference Report that could be construed to undercut the agreement reached with the Committees. This language asserts that prior notice may be withheld only in "exigent circumstances" and that notice "in a timely fashion" should now be interpreted to mean "within a few days" without exception. Such an interpretation would unconstitutionally infringe on the authority of the President and impair any Administration's effective implementation of covert action programs. I deeply regret this action.

Additionally, I am concerned that there are several legislatively directed policy determinations restricting programs of vital importance to the United States that I do not believe are helpful to U.S. foreign policy. This bill, like its predecessor last year, also contains language that purports to condition specified actions on the President's obtaining the prior approval of committees of the Congress. This language is clearly unconstitutional under the Presentment clause of the Constitution and the Supreme Court's decision in INS v. Chadha, 462 U.S. 919 (1983). I again urge the Congress to cease including such unconstitutional provisions in bills presented to me for signature.

This Administration has had a good relationship with the Intelligence Committees. I am willing to work with the Congress to address the primary issue that has prompted my veto as well as other difficulties with the bill. I will also continue to work with the Congress to ensure there is no change in our shared understanding of what constitutes a covert action, particularly with respect to the historic missions of the armed forces. I am confident that these issues can be resolved quickly in the next Congress through mutual trust and a good-faith effort on the part of the Administration and the Congress.

GEORGE BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
November 30, 1990.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

November 30, 1990

BRIEFING BY
UNDER SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY FOR
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS DAVID MULFORD

The Briefing Room

1:02 P.M. EST

MR. DAVIDSON: Good afternoon. Welcome to the first of two briefings this afternoon on the President's trip to South America. This briefing is on the record, but not for sound or camera. And our briefer today is Under Secretary of the Treasury for International Affairs David Mulford. Under Secretary Mulford will have a brief statement and then he'll be available for your questions.

UNDER SECRETARY MULFORD: Good afternoon. I'd like to just spend a couple of minutes before opening up for questions on the President's trip to Latin America, which provides a very timely opportunity for him to reenforce the vision for the hemisphere which he presented last June in the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative.

As you remember, this initiative places priority on strengthening our ties with Latin America and the Caribbean as the region itself solidifies democratic rule and pursues economic recovery and growth. The initiative combines three important policy issues, namely trade, investment and debt, for the first time under a single initiative because these are the three issues of greatest importance in the minds of the Latin Americans.

The leaders of the area have warmly welcomed the initiative which proposes a new partnership between our countries and focuses on the major policy issues I've just mentioned.

On trade, we have made significant progress already in building stronger trade ties in the region and in working toward the President's goal of a hemispheric free trading system. As you know, we're actively pursuing the free trade negotiation -- free trade agreement negotiation with Mexico. We have signed six bilateral framework agreements in the past few months with Mexico, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Chile, and Honduras. Actually, Mexico was signed a couple of years ago, but most of those countries have signed their agreement since the President announced his initiative. And we're also in discussions on a multilateral framework agreement on trade with Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay and Paraguay, which have come together to form their own group with the aim of creating between them a common market by the end of 1994.

In addition to expanding trade, the initiative also, under the other headings, aims to help countries attract global capital flows and increase domestic private investment. In order to sustain economic recovery it's vital that these countries attract the capital that has fled their countries of their own citizens -- attracts that capital back for domestic investment, as well as to reform their investment regimes and open up to foreign private capital flows from overseas.

In the Inter-American Development Bank, which is a centerpiece for this part of the initiative, we're developing a new program to help countries reform their investment regimes. This is

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an investment sector lending program. We're also working to establish a multilateral investment fund which would be managed by the IDB when it's set up, the aim of which would be to provide crucial support for the investment reform as it takes place in the economies.

Again, in the other major area, debt, we recognized in the initiative that the burden of outstanding debt weighs heavily on these countries. The Brady Plan, as you know, already addresses and has addressed for sometime now the debt problems of countries in South America. But that plan is aimed exclusively at commercial bank debt, and in this case, we went beyond that and addressed the problem of official bilateral debt of the United States.

For those countries that are engaged in reforming their investment regimes, the United States is willing to engage in debt reduction negotiations on official bilateral debt with those countries, provided they're carrying out reforms to not only reform their economy in general, but also to open their investment regimes.

As a part of that, a subsidiary part of it but a very important part, there is also a strong environmental initiative where when we have negotiated and restructured official bilateral debt there will be created in line with that environmental trust funds into which the interest payments, which will be denominated in local currency, will be paid to finance local environmental projects in the country.

We have gained authority in the past congressional session to begin these negotiations on debt with regard to PL-480 debt, and we'll be pressing forward once the program is in place to being those negotiations.

During his trip the President will challenge leaders in the area to dedicate themselves to the goals of the initiative; he will solicit their suggestions, listen to their ideas for strengthening hemispheric ties. Ultimately, of course, the success of the Enterprise Initiative depends upon not only our efforts, but also the response and the efforts that we get from the Latin American countries to carry out the reforms necessary to success.

All the countries the President visits will benefit in one way or another from the initiative, and the leaders of each country have recognized this and, in many cases, fundamental policy reform is already well underway.

I'd be happy to answer any questions you have or give a summary, if you wish, of the countries to be visited.

Q Concerning the legislation, do you expect the same package to be introduced again in January concerning U.S. participation in the IDB facility and the debt reduction? Of course, minus the PL-480.

UNDER SECRETARY MULFORD: Well, there are only parts of the initiative that require legislation, and we will resubmit those parts that continue to need legislative authorization, such as the treatment of AID debt; the treatment of CCC and EX-IM debt, which is the nonconcessional debt; and legislation is also required for the creation of the multilateral investment support fund. But legislation is not needed on the trade side of the initiative except when you get to the point where you actually apply to begin a free trade negotiation with a country. And you don't need legislation to set up within the IDB the investment sector lending program that is necessary to trigger the debt reduction negotiation.

So we will return with what we have to, but we have a substantial part of the initiative in place.

Q Regarding Brazil, one of the sour points in the

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dialogue between Washington and Brazil at this moment seems to be the negotiation between Brazil and its creditor banks. There is an expectation both in Brazil and I sense among the banks that the President's visit to Brazil could make a difference in breaking a deadlock situation that exists right now. I would like to hear you about this. Is there any -- do you see that perspective?

UNDER SECRETARY MULFORD: Well, the negotiation on Brazil's commercial bank debt is strictly a matter for negotiation between the government of Brazil and the private commercial banks, whether U.S. or Japanese or European. And that is a negotiation that is an ongoing and separate process. Up until now the progress has been very slow, and that's been of concern to us and to other major creditor countries.

On the other hand, as you know, we've been very supportive of President Collor, of his domestic program, and we will certainly express that support when we're in Brazil. But for Brazil to really reap the benefits of that courageous and imaginative domestic program -- and this is recognized by the Brazilians, I know -- they do have to resolve their external debt situation, not only with the banks, but also with the Paris Club and the creditor countries and so on.

So it's a very complex and ongoing situation. Obviously, it will be discussed down there.

Q Sir, do you expect to push the Brazilian President to solve once and for all this arrears problem? Is there any proposal that you expect the President to make to sort of lead the country out of this impasse?

UNDER SECRETARY MULFORD: No, there will be no new proposal because the arrears problem, which is the problem that is of concern to a large group of countries, as we saw in the international institutions this week -- there was much discussion of this issue -- the arrears problem, which currently runs at a level approaching \$9 billion to commercial banks and \$2.5 billion to creditor governments, is something that can only be resolved within the context of a complete negotiation of Brazil's medium term external finance arrangements. And that process is underway, and we're looking for further progress.

Q Sir, is any thought being given to the fact that the oil-producing states that the President will visit are benefiting enormously from the present market situation and those that are consuming states are being hurt very badly? It's been suggested by the President of Venezuela that something be done to stabilize prices. Is there any new thinking going on, especially as it relates to trying to stabilize the situation?

UNDER SECRETARY MULFORD: Well, I think the countries, for example, as was a point I think made by the President earlier when he was in Mexico with President Salinas, it was indicated to him that Mexico has been attempting to sell oil at prices that recognize some of the problems you've mentioned to its neighboring countries in the Caribbean, for example -- I mean in Central America. And, obviously, the global situation will be -- economic situation -- will be of interest. And that includes the question of high oil prices. But that's a general problem out of the Middle East, not just a problem of producing countries in the region.

Q To go back to Brazil for a second, you mentioned that the progress in the negotiations has been very slow and that's been a concern not only to the United States but to other countries. Is that a subject of the meeting this week of some of the deputy finance ministers? There have been reports that that was one of the key issues that was discussed. Was there any meeting of the minds there or --

UNDER SECRETARY MULFORD: We don't discuss the fact of meetings of the G-7 deputies or the agenda, so I'm afraid I can't really be responsive to that.

Q Mr. Mulford, could you make a sort of progress report on your efforts during the past five months or so to obtain Japanese and European contributions to the investment fund?

UNDER SECRETARY MULFORD: We have had some discussions with other countries about the multilateral investment fund, which is part of the Enterprise Initiative once the investment reform negotiations are underway and the debt reduction element comes into play. We have sought ideas from other countries. We have agreed to lay before them some more detailed views on how that fund would be structured, and we've been discussing that with the Inter-American Development Bank in order to work out a sort of formed proposal that reflects the views of the various countries and also of the IDB and also of Latin American countries that are in the IDB, of course, in order to come up with something that really does try to meet the need. And we're in that process and shortly would expect to be able to speak in more detail with countries about the fund.

Q It's been five months since the President announced this initiative, but yet you are still explaining the details of the proposal.

UNDER SECRETARY MULFORD: That's because the fund is not required up front in this process. You'll notice that, though the fund was put into the Enterprise Initiative and we sought the authorizing legislation this year, the appropriation required for the fund was only put into Fiscal Year 1992. So it was not something that we expected to set up right away. There's no slippage in the timetable.

Q Mr. Mulford, after this visit by the President to these countries, do you expect anything to be -- what do you expect to bring back home in the financial and economic areas?

UNDER SECRETARY MULFORD: Well, first of all, I think that the Enterprise Initiative has been widely recognized in Latin America as a very, very important initiative. When I traveled in Latin America last August, I was told by a number of ministers, and even heads of state, that this is the most important initiative by the United States towards Latin America since the Second World War; that it has more substance than any initiative that has so far been presented. And there is great excitement about it. I think what's significant is that leaders in the countries that we will visit will be very anxious to talk in-depth with the President about their response to his challenge because they recognize that it is an initiative on the part of the United States, but it is an initiative that requires the full participation and partnership of Latin America. That is why you see, for example, the Inter-American Development Bank as the cornerstone institution in the investment reform function because that is a Latin American institution -- 53 percent owned by the Latins. And we propose to work together in there to create together the criteria for opening up investment regimes.

Again, in the trade area, the call was to countries to reduce barriers between them in Latin America and to form larger inter-country trade in the region; to form groups that would then turn after they had reduced barriers and negotiate free trade agreements with the United States. So it's aimed at creating major changes in the area. And I think that we'll find that leaders in the past few months have been doing some serious thinking about what this initiative means; how they want to respond to it; what it means for their trade policies, their investment policies, their relationship to the United States; and how we can work together to sort of move the thing forward. It's a long-term vision that results in the end on sustained economic recovery and a free trade zone reaching all the

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way from the tip of Alaska to the tip of South America.

Q Does it worry you, sir, that it has been a few months since this initiative has been announced, and so far, although everybody recognizes that it might be important if implemented, very little has been done about it?

UNDER SECRETARY MULFORD: Not at all because, as I said when I started, this has three major policy issues in it that are themselves very complicated and are -- but are essential to be addressed together because of their deep interrelations -- trade, finance, and debt. Everybody recognizes that by addressing these three things together, you are getting at the heart of the problem in Latin America about how to establish the basis for long-term economic recovery. That's very important to us because we've lost important markets in Latin America. It's very important to them, obviously, because they want to reestablish growth and progress and development. We have a long and rich relationship with Latin America. We have a great deal in common. And the idea is to really address the fundamental problems. This is going to take a little time. And also it requires, in this case, legislation, which takes times to get in our system.

Q I recognize that it is complicated. I think there is some sense of a concern on the part of some of the Latin countries that perhaps progress is not as urgent in this as it might be. Could you enumerate -- have there been anything substantive, accomplishments over the last five months that have moved the process along? And when do you anticipate that, say -- you were saying earlier that you don't think there are going to be any announcements on the trip. Can you give us some sense of what progress has been in implementing the strategy?

UNDER SECRETARY MULFORD: There have been -- I did mention that there have been bilateral framework agreements signed with several countries. Those have been negotiated since the Enterprise Initiative was announced. There are other negotiations for bilateral framework agreements underway, including the multilateral framework agreement, which would be the first of its kind with the four countries I mentioned in the Southern Cone.

Secondly, we're very close to being able to implement in the IDB the investment sector lending program. That is the -- that is an essential piece of the puzzle because countries that are going to qualify for debt reduction negotiations on our official debt have to engage in a process to open their economies. That is going to be done in conjunction with the IDB. So there are several countries that are very close to meeting those criteria. Chile would be a front-runner, for example. Jamaica probably could aspire to open its investment regime within the context of an IDB loan within the foreseeable future.

These are countries also that happen to have PL-480 debt. They also are countries -- certainly Chile -- where there's a great interest in the environmental field. So that the creation of the environmental trust funds which will flow from this will be very important there. So we're virtually on the brink of seeing major results from the implementation process.

Q Do those funds need congressional approval -- those environmental funds?

UNDER SECRETARY MULFORD: Those are funds -- no, they don't because the Congress has authorized in this PL-480 area the debt restructuring. What happens is that when the debt is reduced and restructured, the interest payment will, in the future, be made in local currency of the country into the trust fund. The trust fund formations have been authorized by the legislation as well. So the whole thing, as the President conceived it, is in place with regard to PL-480 debt.

Q You can move ahead on the PL-480 negotiations once this investment sector lending program is ready at the IDB -- that's the only thing really holding it up? Are U.S. regulations in place and so forth?

UNDER SECRETARY MULFORD: Yes.

Q Okay. Are you expecting that to be announced in January or December or --

UNDER SECRETARY MULFORD: Well, you need the program to be finished and you need the countries to come forward and reform and open their investment regimes. That will take a little time and negotiation to do so. But I would expect early results this next year.

Q How do you respond to the criticism, sir, that this program has no social content? There's nothing about education, public health and so forth.

UNDER SECRETARY MULFORD: Well, that's not true, because in the investment support, the multilateral investment support fund, the idea there is to create a fund that would be financed in large part by grants -- that's the vision -- and whose function would be to come in behind where a country is opening and reforming its investment regime and provide backup support. Now, that could range from technical support on privatization of state enterprises, but it could also be temporary funding for people unemployed by a privatization who need to be retrained and moved to another part of the economy. Or for the creation of institutions of education in the financial and economic area that would help support the changes in the investment regime.

And when you talk about changes in the investment regime, it's not just all high finance and large-scale investment. Sometimes it's as simple as helping a country create a local, a more credible local money market or savings arrangement to attract the small savers to keep their money at home. So I think there are social elements in there.

Q Could you talk a little bit about how the movement toward the free trade zone is dovetailing with what's happening with the Uruguay Round negotiations given the problems they seem to be having? Is that making this Latin America free trade initiative a little bit more urgent or --

UNDER SECRETARY MULFORD: I don't think it's affecting it materially, because when the President made the announcement he indicated that our first priority was to complete the Uruguay Round negotiations and to give preference when those are completed on the implementation side to implementing at a rapid speed and on a more comprehensive basis, possibly deeper, or a more substantive basis with Latin American countries whatever agreements come out of the Uruguay Round.

And that was said to be the most important result and of greatest benefit to the countries. Then you have the longer-term vision of bilateral framework agreements and free trade agreements. So the two work together; they're not mutually exclusive at all.

Q Could you explain, will we ever get our loans back?

UNDER SECRETARY MULFORD: Well, on the official bilateral debt, of which total amount in Latin America is about \$12 billion of U.S. debt, \$7 billion of that is concessional, tied up with AID -- AID loans -- which were long-term concessional loans, and PL-480 food loans. The idea there is to negotiate and reduce the level of that debt -- not to eliminate it, but to reduce it so that its size is more in line with what the countries actually are paying us. They

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are paying us in most cases, but they are not paying us the full scheduled values. And the idea is to regularize that arrangement, recognize it, regularize it and so on.

In the case of the nonconcessional debt, CCC and EX-IM which has commercial terms, there the idea is that we would be willing to sell a small part of our portfolio. And if we did do that at a discount in the markets we would take a loss. But the rest of that debt would still be in place and hopefully have a better chance of being repayed as the debt pressure was reduced.

MR. DAVIDSON: Let's take one last question.

UNDER SECRETARY MULFORD: So it's not a question of eliminating or forgiving all the debt.

Q When will you expect a deal to be struck between Brazil and the commercial banks? You said you were looking for further progress?

UNDER SECRETARY MULFORD: Well, as we saw from the comments made by the major creditor countries this week in the international institutions, there is a deep concern about the fact that progress has been very slow. And the feeling is that we need to exercise prudence in order to make sure that we see progress in resolving Brazil's external debt situation. And all of us hope that that will be something that we see rather quickly and soon.

Q Let me ask one more. Does the free trade agreement with Mexico take precedence over the hemispheric free trade negotiations?

UNDER SECRETARY MULFORD: Yes. It was made clear at the beginning that the free trade agreement with Mexico was our first priority in that field and that that will be given pride of place in the negotiating process.

Q What then is the timetable, reasonable timetable for the larger --

UNDER SECRETARY MULFORD: Well, I think you'll see and are already seeing bilateral framework agreements. And when the countries are ready there will be a willingness to negotiate free trade agreements. But that's down the road a bit. I can't give you a definitive time, but you'll probably see something after a bit of time has passed.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END

1:28 P.M. EST

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

November 30, 1990

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

The President called a number of foreign leaders this afternoon to discuss his proposal that Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz meet with U.S. and other representatives in December, and that Secretary of State Baker travel to Baghdad to meet with Saddam Hussein. All the leaders received the President's initiative enthusiastically and reiterated their desires for achieving the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Iraq from Kuwait, the restoration of the legitimate government of Kuwait, and the release of all hostages. The President spoke with Presidents Mubarak and Ozal, King Fahd, Prime Minister Major and the Amir of Kuwait.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE UNTIL
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1990

November 30, 1990

The President today named Elliot Schneck, of San Francisco, California, as the 315th "Daily Point of Light" on this "World AIDS Day." Mr. Schneck, 44, is dedicating the last years of his life to educating people about AIDS prevention.

After contracting AIDS eight years ago, Mr. Schneck became involved in various organizations, volunteering between 20 and 40 hours each week. He works for the San Francisco AIDS Foundation Hotline and the People with AIDS Switchboard, talking with those who call in need of support and advice. He is a member of the Speakers' Bureau of the United Way of the Bay Area, through which he speaks to local organizations and groups about the prevention of AIDS. He also visits and cares for AIDS patients at the Davis Medical Center.

In addition, Mr. Schneck performs with the New Conservatory Children's Theatre's "Inner Circle," a play for high school students about four teenage friends dealing with an AIDS crisis. After the play, Mr. Schneck answers questions from the audience and candidly talks about the prevention of AIDS. "Get Real," a lighter play for younger children, teaches them about dealing with peer pressure. After the play, he talks with the children about their concerns and fears. In addition, Mr. Schneck talks with medical students about the proper way to care for patients with AIDS and facilitates a bereavement group for those who are dealing with the loss of a loved one.

The President salutes Elliot Schneck as the 315th "Daily Point of Light." Daily Point of Light recognition is intended to call every individual, group, and organization in America to claim society's problems as their own by taking direct and consequential action; to identify, enlarge, and multiply successful initiatives, like the efforts of Mr. Schneck; and to discover, encourage, and develop new leaders in community service, reflecting the President's conviction that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tracey Taylor or Jill Chodorov
(202) 456-6266

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

November 30, 1990

The President today named Frances "Frannie" Peabody, of Portland, Maine, as the 314th "Daily Point of Light." After learning that her grandson was dying of AIDS, Mrs. Peabody, 87, has dedicated her golden years to consoling the victims of this disease.

When Mrs. Peabody's grandson died of AIDS in 1984, she was inspired to help establish the AIDS Project in Portland, an organization which offers services and counseling for AIDS patients and their families. Ms. Peabody facilitates a support group for individuals with AIDS and speaks to schools and community groups about AIDS and related issues.

Through her work with AIDS-related issues, Mrs. Peabody has befriended many individuals who are dying of AIDS, many of whom are lonely and afraid. She maintains consistent contact with her friends, offering compassion and care when others have shunned them. She also talks with the patients' families, helping them understand the disease.

The President salutes Frances Peabody as the 314th "Daily Point of Light." Daily Point of Light recognition is intended to call every individual, group, and organization in America to claim society's problems as their own by taking direct and consequential action; to identify, enlarge, and multiply successful initiatives, like the efforts of Mrs. Peabody; and to discover, encourage, and develop new leaders in community service, reflecting the President's conviction that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

November 30, 1990

The President today announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be Members of the National Commission for Employment Policy for the terms indicated:

J. FERNANDO NIEBLA, of California, for a term expiring March 20, 1992. He would succeed Max Hugel. Currently, Mr. Niebla serves as President and Chief Executive Officer of INFOTEC Development, Incorporated in Santa Ana, California.

HENRI S. RAUSCHENBACH, of Massachusetts, for a term expiring February 19, 1992. He would succeed Trudy McDonald. Currently, Mr. Rauschenbach serves as a Massachusetts State Senator.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

November 30, 1990

The Aggregate Report on Personnel, prepared pursuant to title 3, United States Code, section 113, for fiscal year 1990, is being transmitted to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate.

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POOL REPORT

BUSH MEETS WITH CHINESE FOREIGN MINISTER

The president was primed for a question about US-Chinese relations. The press office will provide a transcript of his answer. He said in essence he would express clearly his differences with the Chinese government but also wanted to emphasize the positive aspects of the relationship. He also said the two countries have stood together against aggression and that he appreciates this. He also said the US has a good relationship with the foreign minister and the ability to speak frankly. He said he expected to hear from the foreign minister his differences with the U.S. Asked about lifting sanctions, he said he and the foreign minister would be discussing a wide array of issues.

He sat opposite the foreign minister, who was accompanied by 7 others. Among those on Bush's side were Baker, Scowcroft, Sununu, Gates.

Dan Balz. Washington Post

POOL REPORT

BUSH MEETS WITH CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS

Nothing said.

The table was jammed. Mitchell and Foley flanking the president. Sununu, Baker, Quayle, Cheney and Scowcroft across from Bush. It was the usual group that has been here before, the leadership and the key members from Armed Services, Foreign Affairs/Relations, Appropriations, etc.

Bob Michel was looking at photos of his golf outings with Bush. Aspin refused to answer question about the Baker mission to Baghdad.

Dan Balz.
Washington Post

10:30 A.M. NEWS UPDATE

LEADING INDICATORS (Reuter) -- In a strong sign of a recession, the Index of Leading Economic Indicators dropped 1.2% in October, the fourth straight monthly decline, the Commerce Department reported.

RESOLUTION/IRAQ (Baghdad/AP) -- Iraq today rejected a U.N. Security Council ultimatum to withdraw from Kuwait by mid-January and vowed to teach the U.S. and its allies a "hard lesson, unprecedented in history...." A statement on Baghdad Radio said the endorsement of the use of force was "illegal, null and void" because Baghdad said it was imposed by the U.S. "It is first and foremost an American decision in which certain powers participated only under American pressure," said the announcement. "The United States practiced all forms of pressure, terrorism and bribes" to pass the resolution.

(Baghdad/Reuter) -- ... "Money was paid to a number of governments of Security Council members....," the statement said.... "In the heat of battle, Iraq will wipe out the dwarves who are supporting America, especially the treacherous Fahd regime."

GULF/SOVIETS (Athens/UPI) -- The Soviet Union is not presently considering sending a force to the Gulf, but its legislature will decide on the issue if necessary, Tehran Radio quoted an emissary of Mikhail Gorbachev, Deputy Foreign Minister Petrovsky, as saying.... The Voice of the Islamic Republic radio quoted Petrovsky as saying Soviet leaders used strong language when discussing the Gulf crisis with Iraqi Foreign Minister Aziz during his recent visit to Moscow. Petrovsky said the Kremlin asked Iraq to respect the Security Council resolutions demanding a pullout.

GULF/JAPAN (Tokyo/UPI) -- Japan gave full support to the U.N. force resolution but said it still was seeking a peaceful solution.

CHINA TIES (Beijing/Reuter) -- China's abstention on the U.N. force resolution was a blow to Washington but is unlikely to seriously damage its improving ties with the West, diplomats said, adding China would still see gradual dismantling of sanctions against it.

GULF/CARTER (Atlanta/UPI) -- Former President Carter urged world leaders to wait as long as a year to see if economic sanctions force Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait before mounting a military campaign.... "I am not in favor of a military invasion of Iraq," he said at a news conference. "I would be willing to wait 12 months" for sanctions to work. "Patience is much better than a precipitous launching of a military attack," Carter added.

NATO (London/Reuter) -- NATO parliamentarians have rejected a proposed change to alliance rules that would allow NATO to meet threats from outside Europe, despite a call from Secretary-General Woerner for more NATO involvement in other regions' conflicts and the need to draw lessons from the Gulf crisis, officials said.

PHILIPPINE RALLY (Manila/UPI) -- Some 1,500 leftwing Filipinos rallied outside the U.S. Embassy today to demand the dismantling of American military bases in the country after a treaty covering their stay expires next year. The protesters said they would stage similar mass actions during the third round of talks on the bases.

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.

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-

10:30 A.M. NEWS UPDATE

LEADING INDICATORS (Reuter) -- In a strong sign of a recession, the Index of Leading Economic Indicators dropped 1.2% in October, the fourth straight monthly decline, the Commerce Department reported.

RESOLUTION/IRAQ (Baghdad/AP) -- Iraq today rejected a U.N. Security Council ultimatum to withdraw from Kuwait by mid-January and vowed to teach the U.S. and its allies a "hard lesson, unprecedented in history."... A statement on Baghdad Radio said the endorsement of the use of force was "illegal, null and void" because Baghdad said it was imposed by the U.S. "It is first and foremost an American decision in which certain powers participated only under American pressure," said the announcement. "The United States practiced all forms of pressure, terrorism and bribes" to pass the resolution.

(Baghdad/Reuter) -- ..."Money was paid to a number of governments of Security Council members....," the statement said.... "In the heat of battle, Iraq will wipe out the dwarves who are supporting America, especially the treacherous Fahd regime."

GULF/SOVIETS (Athens/UPI) -- The Soviet Union is not presently considering sending a force to the Gulf, but its legislature will decide on the issue if necessary, Tehran Radio quoted an emissary of Mikhail Gorbachev, Deputy Foreign Minister Petrovsky, as saying.... The Voice of the Islamic Republic radio quoted Petrovsky as saying Soviet leaders used strong language when discussing the Gulf crisis with Iraqi Foreign Minister Aziz during his recent visit to Moscow. Petrovsky said the Kremlin asked Iraq to respect the Security Council resolutions demanding a pullout.

GULF/JAPAN (Tokyo/UPI) -- Japan gave full support to the U.N. force resolution but said it still was seeking a peaceful solution.

CHINA TIES (Beijing/Reuter) -- China's abstention on the U.N. force resolution was a blow to Washington but is unlikely to seriously damage its improving ties with the West, diplomats said, adding China would still see gradual dismantling of sanctions against it.

GULF/CARTER (Atlanta/UPI) -- Former President Carter urged world leaders to wait as long as a year to see if economic sanctions force Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait before mounting a military campaign.... "I am not in favor of a military invasion of Iraq," he said at a news conference. "I would be willing to wait 12 months" for sanctions to work. "Patience is much better than a precipitous launching of a military attack," Carter added.

NATO (London/Reuter) -- NATO parliamentarians have rejected a proposed change to alliance rules that would allow NATO to meet threats from outside Europe, despite a call from Secretary-General Woerner for more NATO involvement in other regions' conflicts and the need to draw lessons from the Gulf crisis, officials said.

PHILIPPINE RALLY (Manila/UPI) -- Some 1,500 leftwing Filipinos rallied outside the U.S. Embassy today to demand the dismantling of American military bases in the country after a treaty covering their stay expires next year. The protesters said they would stage similar mass actions during the third round of talks on the bases.

George Bush Presidential Library Transfer Sheet

COLLECTION:

Bush Presidential Records
Office of the President

ACCESSION NUMBER:

1993.0001

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PROCESSING CASE
NUMBER (if app.):

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☒ Transferred During Processing

2009-0166-S

The following material was transferred to:

☒ Audiovisual Collection

☐ Book Collection

☐ Museum Collection

☐ Other

Other (Specify):

DESCRIPTION:

White House Photograph: P17927-30 [Barbara Bush topping the Christmas tree]

When transferring
material to the
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collection,
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Telephone:

Book Location:

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Section:

Shelf:

Position:

Map Case Location:**Series:**

Daily Files

Box Number:

72

Folder Title:

Friday, November 30, 1990[3]

OA/ID Number:

90571-005

Transferred by:

Deborah Wheeler

Date of Transfer:

1/31/2011

Received by:

Mary Finch

Date Received:

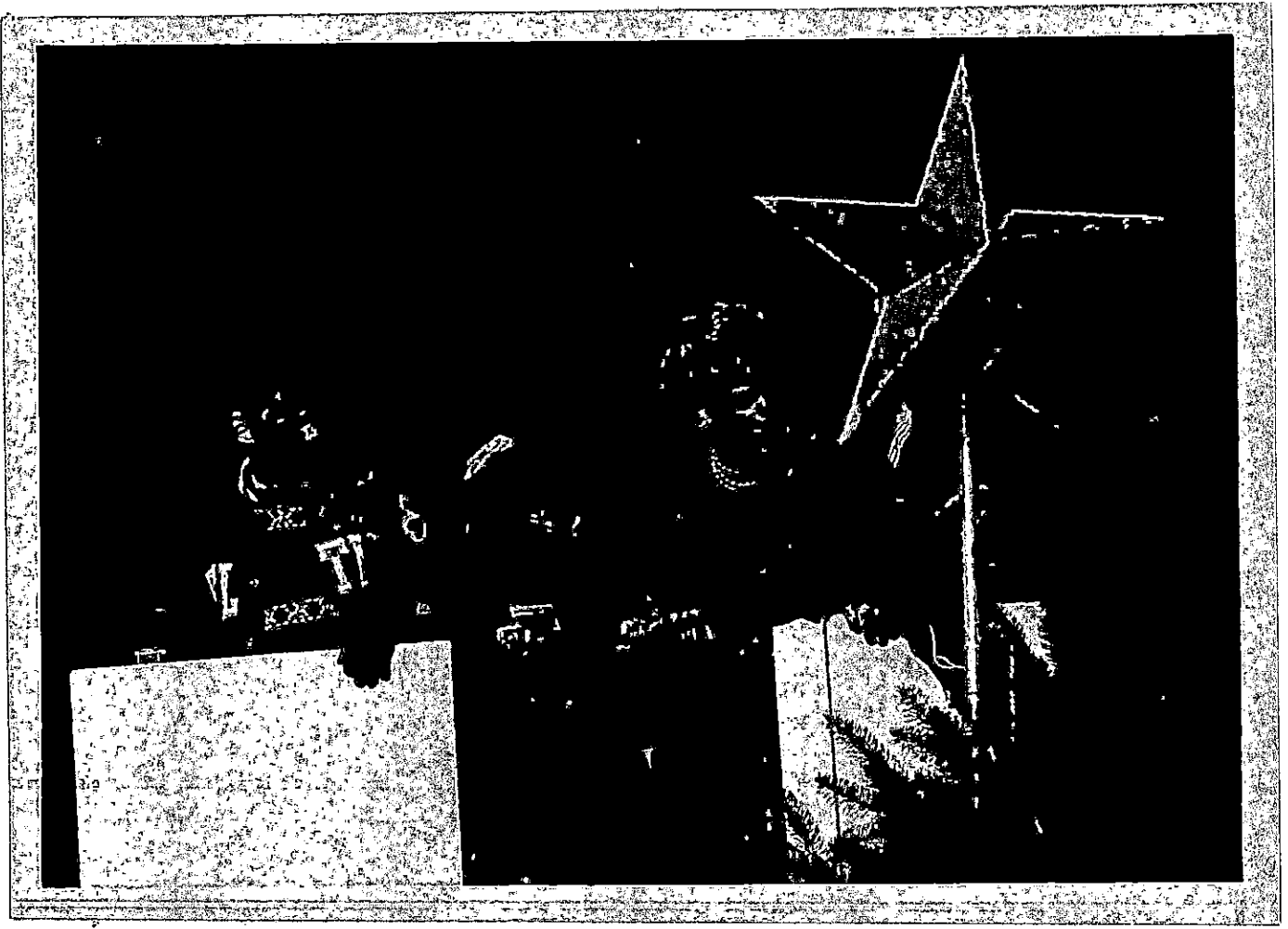
1/31/2011

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Go to Withdrawal Sheet

Print Record



OFFICIAL WHITE HOUSE PHOTOGRAPH 30 NOV 90 P17927-30 CP

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 30, 1990

Dear Joan:

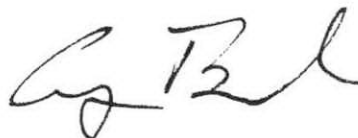
It is very difficult for me to say good-bye to such a valuable member of our White House family.

You were a key member of the Reagan-Bush campaign team, and you brought the same loyalty and devotion to your jobs here in the Reagan and Bush Administrations. You can be deeply proud of the contributions you have made to the Office of the President.

I want to make note of the fact that, as much as your skill and resourcefulness have won you great respect and admiration, you are equally appreciated for your great good humor and for the immeasurable gifts of friendship and encouragement that you have given to all of your co-workers. We will miss you, Joanie.

Barbara joins me in wishing you every happiness in the years ahead. God bless you.

Sincerely,



Ms. Joan Sweetland
1225 Martha Custis Drive
Alexandria, Virginia



THE PRESIDENT

Dear Mr Seton,

I was delighted
to get your letter (11-30)
about the Special Message
being delivered in Beijing. I'm
glad it was well received.
Thanks - Merry Christmas *[Signature]*

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. Fenmore R. Seton
President
Rehabilitation International
Two Old Orchard Road
North Haven, Connecticut 06473

Material from
Don -
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News Summary

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1990 -- 6 A.M. EST EDITION

TODAY'S HEADLINES

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

POLL: BUSH SUPPORT SLIM -- Public support for President Bush's handling of the Persian Gulf crisis has fallen sharply, a USA Today poll shows. While 51 percent of those asked Monday approve of the way Bush is handling the situation in Iraq, that's down sharply from the 82 percent approval rating in an Aug. 20 poll -- 18 days after Iraq invaded Kuwait. (USA Today)

BUSH TO CONSULT 'EVERY STEP OF WAY' -- The White House Monday responded to growing criticism of the U.S. troop buildup in the Persian Gulf by offering reassurances that President Bush intends to consult with Congress "every step of the way." (Washington Post)

NATIONAL NEWS

SUNUNU'S FUTURE AS BUSH'S TOP AIDE BEING QUESTIONED -- As the President for whom he works approaches his crucial third year in office, Chief of Staff Sununu is under sharp attack and his future in the powerful position is under increasing scrutiny. (Los Angeles Times)

NETWORK NEWS (Monday evening)

GULF -- The White House promised President Bush will consult Congress every step of the way in the military buildup.

ISRAEL -- The Israeli government said it would receive a U.N. envoy to investigate the killing of 20 Arabs and to discuss Israel's treatment of Arabs.

JAPAN -- Japanese Emperor Akihito was formally coronated.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS....A-1

NATIONAL NEWS.....A-14

NETWORK NEWS.....B-1

SUNDAY TALK SHOWS.....C-1

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

POLL: BUSH SUPPORT SLIM

Public support for President Bush's handling of the Persian Gulf crisis has fallen sharply, a USA Today poll shows.

While 51 percent of those asked Monday approve of the way Bush is handling the situation in Iraq, that's down sharply from the 82 percent approval rating in an Aug. 20 poll -- 18 days after Iraq invaded Kuwait. "As time goes on, and the thing doesn't get resolved, people tend to get more worried," says sociologist Seymour Martin Lipset. "And...nobody's even seen the body bags."

The poll also indicates just 51 percent approve of Bush's decision last week to send another 150,000 troops to the gulf.

The new deployment "was like a bucket of ice water that suddenly woke people up," says Stephen Hess of the Brookings Institution.

Because of the large numbers of troops involved, the crisis "has become personalized and domesticated," Hess says.

The drop in approval "will encourage political opponents," Lipset says....

The poll hints at pessimism and a public unease:

- * 10 percent are "more comfortable" with U.S. actions; 57 percent are "increasingly concerned."

- * 81 percent said U.S. combat in Iraq is "somewhat likely" or "very likely."

But 50 percent still say saving the 1,000 U.S. hostages in Iraq and Kuwait is the top priority.

The Gordon Black phone poll of 615 adults was done Monday.

(Debbie Howlett, USA Today, 1A)

BUSH TO CONSULT 'EVERY STEP OF WAY'

The White House Monday responded to growing criticism of the U.S. troop buildup in the Persian Gulf by offering reassurances that President Bush intends to consult with Congress "every step of the way."

The reassurances came as Sen. Moynihan added his voice to those who have accused Bush of rushing toward war with Iraq without adequately consulting them, the American people or the U.N.

"It's as if that great armed force which was created to fight the Cold War is at the President's own disposal for any diversion he may wish, no matter what it costs," Moynihan said.

"He will wreck our military. He will wreck his Administration, and he'll spoil a chance to get a collective security system working. It breaks your heart," Moynihan said on ABC-TV's "Good Morning America."

In another development, Sen. Lugar has scheduled a news conference Tuesday at which he is expected to ask the President to reconvene Congress in order to debate a declaration of war against Iraq.

A source familiar with Lugar's thinking said the senator generally favored last week's military buildup but believed a declaration of war would give Bush "sufficient credibility to get Hussein to back down." The official said Lugar was acting alone.

(Kenneth Cooper, Washington Post, A20)

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TIDE AGAINST WAR GROWS AT HOME, ABROAD

President Bush faced new pressure at home and abroad as war jitters intensified opposition to an offensive strike against Iraq. Sen. Moynihan joined the growing Democratic chorus opposing the president's recent hawkish line.

In Cairo, President Mubarak said the troops he has stationed in the Saudi desert would not attack Iraq.

"If George Bush wants his presidency to die in the Arabian desert, he's going at it very steadily and as if it were a plan,..." Mr. Moynihan said on ABC's "Good Morning America."

"He will wreck our military, he will wreck his Administration, and he'll spoil a chance to get a collective security system working. It breaks the heart."

Mr. Mubarak was asked by his party's newspaper whether Egypt would send troops into Iraq following a U.S.-led offensive.

"No, we have nothing to do with Iraq," he said. "But we do not mind at all entering Kuwait as peacekeeping forces."

The Egyptian leader appeared to contradict the optimistic scenario a senior Bush Administration official offered last week after Secretary Baker met with Mr. Mubarak in Cairo.

(Richard Gross and Major Garrett, Washington Times, A1)

Bush's Bipartisan Backing Fades

With elections over, the Persian Gulf crisis more than 3 months old and prospects for war escalating, President Bush's congressional support is showing signs of unraveling....

Rep. Fowler said Congress should consider returning after Thanksgiving to debate the war buildup -- "so that, hopefully, we can eliminate the military option."

But leaders in Congress are holding off on a return.

Congress' reaction reflects growing signs of public unrest.

"People are growing more apprehensive about where we're heading, why we're heading that way, how much it will cost in human lives and whether it's worth it," said William Quandt, Brookings Institution Middle East scholar.

Some analysts said the danger now is that Bush -- who sees his popularity slipping after the budget battle and his leadership credentials being questioned by Republicans and Democrats -- may go to war prematurely to quell dissent....

"He misled people into thinking we could avoid going to war and still succeed," said Adam Garfinkle, of the Foreign Policy Research Institute. "There are no shortcuts here. We have to seek ways to use our military power and diplomacy in tandem to drive us back toward a diplomatic solution to the crisis. There is a middle way here. The alternative is all-out war."

(Richard Benedetto, USA Today, 5A)

CONCERN OVER GULF GROWS IN CONGRESS

Concerned that President Bush may send U.S. troops to war in the Persian Gulf, some alarmed Democratic and Republican members of Congress began planning Monday to question his goals and challenge his authority to take offensive action without congressional approval.

Although Democratic members of Congress were the first to criticize Bush since he ordered a virtual doubling of U.S. forces in the region two days after the midterm election last week, several key Republicans also have raised questions about the President's reasons for the buildup and complained that he had not consulted Congress sufficiently....

In addition, an apprehensive Speaker Foley has convened a large group of House Democrats to discuss the President's controversial move.

Although there is no way to tell precisely what Congress as a whole thinks about Bush's plans for the massive troop buildup, it is clear that the near-unanimous support for the deployment of American forces in Saudi Arabia has started to erode....

Congressional sources forecast that Democratic and Republican leaders will advise Bush directly at a White House meeting Wednesday to "cool it" and show more restraint in the tense situation following Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

(William Eaton, Los Angeles Times, A1)

**BUSH HAS REASONS TO PUT OFF ACTION IN THE GULF
BUT THE DELAY MAY FURTHER WEAKEN HIS POSITION**

President Bush has compelling reasons to delay before unleashing a war with Iraq -- reasons ranging from the need for a further military buildup to allies' need to build public support for war in their own countries to Iraq's worsening logistical problems.

But waiting also carries a huge risk for Mr. Bush. At home in the U.S., all the momentum in public sentiment is moving away from a desire for war, a trend that will accelerate unless Mr. Bush somehow moves to reverse it. Monday, Sen. Moynihan expressed misgivings about a move toward war, warning that if Mr. Bush isn't careful, his presidency could "die in the Arabian desert."

Sen. Moynihan joins other prominent Democrats such as Sen. Nunn who have expressed misgivings about war, and some Republicans are growing more uneasy as well....

A quick turn to war now could easily splinter the international coalition opposing Iraq, which is going to be buffeted by political and diplomatic strains in coming weeks even if there isn't any fighting. Some allies are telling the U.S. they need time to convince their people there isn't any alternative to war, some insist that a U.N. resolution authorizing force be passed first, and none is sure exactly who would control troops from the various countries in hostilities. "You've got slow erosion (of the coalition) sitting tight," says former Defense Secretary James Schlesinger. "You've got rapid disintegration if you turn to unilateral war."

(Gerald Seib, Wall Street Journal, A24)

WHEN TO THREATEN IRAQ?**Only Prospect Of Early War Might Induce
Hussein To Leave Kuwait, Officials Believe**

To critics who ask why the U.S. should not wait a year or more to see if economic sanctions force Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait, Administration officials say they have valid reasons for threatening a war this winter.

President Bush's decision last week to nearly double the American military force in the Persian Gulf and to cancel troop-rotation plans, they say, was based on the assumption that only the threat of early war can persuade President Saddam to withdraw his forces from Kuwait.

In addition, said a senior Administration official who asked not to be identified, the White House was worried that keeping a large number of American soldiers in the Persian Gulf region for a prolonged period might provide a political target for Arab nationalists and contribute to the destabilization of Saudi society.

American soldiers might also lose their fighting edge if the crisis went on too long and some specialists note that the coming winter months are better fighting weather than the broiling summer.

In the end, the President can turn away from a military confrontation and look for other ways to end the crisis. His aides say Mr. Bush has not yet made a decision whether to go to war. But they acknowledge that it will be difficult to sustain the large deployment of American forces in the Persian Gulf for a prolonged period and would be politically embarrassing to withdraw them without having achieved the Administration's objectives.

(Michael Gordon, news analysis, New York Times, A1)

PRESIDENT MUST EXPLAIN NEED FOR PERSIAN GULF WAR: ANALYSTS

Before committing U.S. troops to battle against Iraq, President Bush must do a better job convincing the American people of the need for a Persian Gulf war, political analysts say.

"I don't think we've done a very good job in the Administration of explaining to the American people in depth what this is all about," said Lance Tarrance, a Republican pollster based in Texas.

"We learned from Vietnam that Americans have to be convinced and sold on a rationale for our involvement," said Neil Newhouse, a pollster with the Republican firm headed by Richard Wirthlin....

Would a war guarantee Bush's re-election? Most analysts said hostilities contained more political dangers than benefits for him.

"Don't overestimate the patience of the American people and don't underestimate the expectations," said Newhouse. He added that most Americans expect a war with Iraq would be won as quickly as the actions against Grenada and Panama, which ended within days.

"I think that's going to be the wild card in this next presidential election," said John White, a former Democratic Party chairman. "If we have a war, if there are high casualties, it will be a referendum on George Bush."

White predicted that in the event of war, the Democrats would have to nominate for president in 1992 "someone who warned or tried to prevent this thing from happening."

(Donald Rothberg, AP)

LEGAL EXPERTS SPLIT OVER BUSH'S POWER

Legal authorities were divided Monday over whether President Bush has constitutional power to send U.S. troops into Iraq without congressional approval.

But even those who claim that Bush lacks the legal authority unless he is responding to an Iraqi attack contend that the lawmakers could not politically afford to cut off funds once fighting had begun.

The legal experts' varying interpretations of presidential powers in the current crisis reflect a similar disagreement between Bush and some members of Congress....

Bush "absolutely" has authority to send in troops, said Bruce Fein, a Justice Department official in the early Reagan Administration and a specialist in constitutional and international law.

"It's a concept of executive prerogative, inherent in executive power. To protect national security, a President can act preemptively," Fein maintained.

But Peter Raven-Hansen, a George Washington University law professor, argued just as adamantly that the President lacks authority without a declaration of war or other congressional action, such as appropriation of funds for the invasion. Sending troops into Iraq "would be war -- plain and simple."

(Ronald Ostrow, Los Angeles Times, A13)

SADDAM TOLD QIAN IRAQ READY TO OFFER SACRIFICES ON GULF

NICOSIA -- President Saddam told Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen he was ready to offer sacrifices for peace in the Persian Gulf, the Iraqi News Agency reported Monday.

Qian left Saudi Arabia for home Monday night after a four-nation Middle East tour. Chinese embassy officials in Baghdad said he had no plans to return to Iraq.

INA quoted Saddam as telling Qian: "Iraq...is ready to offer sacrifices for the sake of peace."

It gave no indication of what sort of sacrifices Saddam was referring to but said he told the Chinese minister Iraq would "always be generous in an equal dialogue based on mutual respect."

(Reuter)

PEREZ DE CUELLAR SAYS LITTLE ROOM FOR MEDIATION

TOKYO -- U.N. Secretary General Perez de Cuellar told Japanese leaders Tuesday Iraq's adamant attitude has left little room for him to mediate a peaceful solution to the gulf crisis, government officials said.

The veteran Peruvian diplomat made the remark in separate meetings with Prime Minister Kaifu and Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama, who met with foreign guests invited to attend the enthronement of Japan's Emperor Akihito Monday.

"Iraq still shows a stiff attitude and there is little room now to mediate for a peaceful settlement (of the crisis)," Perez de Cuellar was quoted as telling Kaifu.

(UPI)

GULF COUNCIL CHIEF SAYS ONLY WAR WILL RESOLVE GULF CRISIS

DEAHARAN -- The head of the Gulf Cooperation Council predicted that a political settlement to the Persian Gulf crisis was unlikely and only war would force Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait.

"We're almost to the last chapter in the political field," GCC General Secretary Abdullah Bishara, a Kuwaiti, told reporters Monday at a news conference. "We are almost into the last chapter for the settlement of this problem by confrontation."

Asked if he believed war was inevitable, Bishara replied, "Yes, I think so." The only thing that might make President Saddam withdraw his troops from Kuwait, he said, was the "realization that war is imminent."

"They will never withdraw through the goodwill of anybody," Bishara said. "They will never withdraw through diplomatic niceties and the pleasantries of conversationalists. They will withdraw when they realize that there is a sword of Damocles at their neck."

(David Alexander, UPI)

U.S. TO PUT ON MILITARY SHOW FOR SADDAM

President Bush is ratcheting up the psychological war against Iraq by ordering U.S. Marines to conduct an amphibious assault exercise only 10 miles from occupied Kuwait on Sunday, according to U.S. officials.

The Marine Corps has about 11,000 troops floating on landing ships in the Persian Gulf area. The Marines have conducted at least two previous beach assault exercises in Oman from the Arabian Sea, well away from Kuwait and Iraqi forces.

This new exercise, however, would put about 2,000 Marines within firing range of Iraqi beach fortifications, including Silkworm anti-ship missiles, for the first time since Operation Desert Shield began Aug. 6.

The practice run would tune up the Marines for a massive beach assault and naval bombardment on Kuwait, should Mr. Bush order an offensive against Saddam's occupying force.

(Bill Gertz and Rowan Scarborough, Washington Times, A1)

BAKER TO MEET WITH CANADIAN LEADER ON GULF

Secretary Baker is making a hastily arranged visit to Bermuda for talks with Canadian External Affairs Minister Joe Clark on resolving the Persian Gulf crisis.

Canada has dispatched more than a dozen jet fighters to the gulf in support of the U.S.-led multinational effort there, and it has not ruled out the possibility of sending ground forces.

It was not clear, however, whether Tuesday's talks would touch on a possible increase in the Canadian military contribution.

(George Gedda, AP)

IRAQ PUTS CONDITIONS ON SUMMIT
Official Says Talks Must Deal With Arab-Israeli Issue

BAGHDAD -- A senior Iraqi official Monday said his government has not flatly rejected a proposal by King Hassan of Morocco for an Arab summit but wants the Arab-Israeli conflict included on the agenda, in addition to the Persian Gulf crisis.

"You can read it as a qualified rejection or a qualified acceptance, depending on how they (other Arab nations) will react. It is not a flat no," the official said in explaining Iraq's response to Hassan's call Sunday for the emergency meeting. The Moroccan monarch described his initiative as a "last chance" for peace.

Because of Iraq's ambiguous response, the decisive voice in whether the summit takes place appeared likely to be Saudi Arabia's. But the Saudi government Monday publicly ignored Hassan's impassioned plea for the meeting, which was not reported on any of the kingdom's newspapers or its state-run television channels, Washington Post correspondent Caryle Murphy reported from Jiddah.

"We're baffled, honestly," by Hassan's initiative, a Kuwaiti minister told Murphy. "Nobody could tell what was going on. Nobody's been consulted," added the minister, who keeps in close touch with the Saudi and other gulf governments.

(Nora Boustany, Washington Post, A1)

SOME RELATIVES OF U.S. HOSTAGES PLAN HOLIDAY VISITS TO IRAQ

At least 12 relatives of hostages held in Iraq, weighing the risks against their desire to be with their sons and husbands, plan to accept Saddam Hussein's invitation to visit the captives over the winter holidays.

Some have met with Iraqi diplomats here to secure promises about their safety. Some have mailed the embassy their passports after discussing the matter with other hostage wives. Still others are expecting to make the trip with a group of relatives that has become acquainted through a telephone conference-calling network established by an Illinois-based hostage support group.

"I have everything ready," said Lynda Parker from Vidor, Tex. "I've never traveled overseas, but my husband said (in a phone call from Iraq) 'if that's what it takes, come on over.' Our government will not negotiate or even do anything to obtain the hostages's release. That leaves me no option."

(Dana Priest, Washington Post, A17)

**DISPARATE DOUBTERS DISSENT ON GULF
Alliance Of Left And Right Unseen Since The Eve Of World War II**

The coalition questioning President Bush's Persian Gulf policy is an alliance between left and right the likes of which has not been seen since the even of World War II, and one made possible by the end of the Cold War and the waning of Soviet power.

The critics of Bush's strategy include socialists and liberals, free-market libertarians and ardent conservatives, religious groups and now some members of Congress who fear that the White House is overstepping congressional prerogatives.

The collection of dissidents is so disparate that some of them doubt they could even sit on the same platform with each other. In addition, the groups are not entirely in accord on which aspects of Bush's policy they oppose or on their reasons for opposing it - which could make common political action difficult. In a recent interview with the Washington Post, Vice President Quayle referred to the odd alliance being formed when he spoke of "the McGovern-Buchanan axis."...

It has been a long time since elements of the left and the right have united in opposition to intervention. The most notable historical case of such an alliance was the 1930s coalition opposing intervention in World War II, which included conservative and right-wing figures like Charles Linbergh and Herbert Hoover and religious socialists and pacifists like Norman Thomas.

(E.J. Dionne, news analysis, Washington Post, A1)

EC ASKS MOSLEMS TO PRESS IRAQ

PARIS -- The EC, seeking to halt the parade of self-appointed emissaries to Iraq imploring President Saddam to free their countrymen, appealed for help Monday from Moslem and nonaligned nations to persuade the Iraqi leader to accept U.N. mediation of the hostage issue.

Foreign ministers from the 12 EC states met in Brussels with their counterparts from five North African countries and urged them, according to Germany's Hans-Dietrich Genscher, to "use their good relations with Iraq for the cause of humanity."

The European ministers renewed pledges made by their leaders at a summit meeting in Rome last month not to negotiate over the fate of thousands of foreigners being prevented from leaving Iraq. They also vowed to discourage individual missions to Baghdad, a plea ignored by elder statesmen such as Willy Brandt of Germany and Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan, who visited Saddam and gained the release of some of their fellow citizens.

(William Drozdiak, Washington Post, A17)

LANGE ANNOUNCES RELEASE OF NEW ZEALAND HOSTAGES

WELLINGTON, New Zealand -- Former Labor Prime Minister, David Lange, said he has negotiated the immediate release of all 16 New Zealand hostages being held in Iraq and Kuwait.

And he said U.S. criticism of his private visit to Baghdad probably helped him succeed in his mission.

Lange, on arrival back to New Zealand Tuesday, told reporters in Wellington that he had been told of the release of the hostages in Singapore, on his way home. He said the hostages would be flown to Amman, Jordan, as soon as formalities could be completed by Iraq....

In another radio interview from Baghdad Monday, Lange also chastised the U.S. government saying: "One of the curious things about the United States is that it criticized my visit, which was a great help in Baghdad.

Another thing is that the argument by the United States is that people being present, the hostages in Iraq, are a potential deterrent to the use of force by the United States and associate troops.

It therefore seems quite extraordinary that they should protest against the removal of those people. I find this to be quite illogical. But as I said, the statements by the United States may well have caused more New Zealanders to be allowed to leave, given the fact that the visit was specifically criticized by the United States," he said. (UPI)

EXPERTS SEE POSSIBLE OIL SURPLUS NEXT SUMMER

CHICAGO -- Increased oil output by Saudi Arabia and the UAE and decreased world demand have offset the effects of the Persian Gulf crisis, and an oil glut could materialize next summer if a war is averted, oil industry experts told the American Petroleum Institute.

And Secretary Lujan called for actions to be taken to stabilize oil prices, saying he would discuss possible regulation of oil futures markets with industry leaders.

Analysts and oil executives at the API's annual meeting Monday generally were optimistic about the chances that war can be averted in the Persian Gulf.

Most said concerns about oil shortages have eased since the early days following Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

"Oil supplies are adequate but tight, said John Boatwright, chief economist for Exxon Corp.

He said the invasion of Kuwait and the resulting embargo of Iraqi and Kuwaiti oil "in effect eliminated the world's spare production and refining capacity."

But Saudi Arabia and the UAE were able to make up much of the lost production by increasing output from their oil fields. This and a significant reduction in world demand have brought supply and demand into a rough balance, Boatwright said. (Jack Lesar, UPI)

IRAQ SAYS IT WON'T GO HUNGRY IN BLOCKADE

BAGHDAD -- After 100 days under a U.N. trade embargo, Iraq says it has enough food to endure a long blockade, but the lion's share is earmarked for its million-strong armed forces.

It is paying farmers more for their produce and striving to bring every acre of land into production.

Rationing began Sept. 1, and residents say the monthly flour allowance was cut to 11 pounds in November from 13 pounds in previous months.

Trade minister Mohammed Mehdi Saleh said, "The country's stockpile of essential foodstuffs was big and is still good."

(Maamoun Youssef, Washington Times, A9)

GAP WIDENS BETWEEN ARAB RICH, POOR

JIDDAH, Saudi Arabia -- The crisis sparked by Iraq's invasion of Kuwait has widened the gap between wealthy, oil-producing Arab countries and their poorer neighbors, a disparity that is likely to add to regional instability even after the crisis is defused, according to Arab officials and analysts of the region.

Higher oil prices have brought windfall profits to the Persian Gulf states, some of which have already doubled their income over last year. But other Arab countries, such as Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Tunisia and Yemen are reeling under heavy economic losses resulting from the invasion of Kuwait and U.N.-imposed sanctions on Iraq....

With Arab diplomacy swirling anew this week with discussion of an Arab emergency summit that would try to resolve the gulf crisis, the split between rich and poor nations is especially striking. The countries most eager for the summit are the poorer ones,...while the rich Arab states of the gulf...seem reluctant to attend.

(Caryle Murphy, Washington Post, A1)

ISRAEL TO ACCEPT EMISSARY, CONDITIONALLY**End To U.N. Council Criticism Over Killings Sought In Exchange**

Israel said Monday it will accept a U.N. emissary in exchange for an end to U.N. Security Council criticism over the Oct. 5 killing of 17 Palestinians in Jerusalem. But U.N. sources said the council probably will reject Israel's demand that debate on the Palestinian situation be halted.

"Too little and too late," said one senior diplomat at the U.N. about the decision by Prime Minister Shamir's government to receive Jean Claude Aime, an aide to Secretary General Perez de Cuellar. Foreign Minister Levy was quoted as telling the Israeli parliament's foreign affairs and defense committee that Aime could come, but "not on the basis of a Security Council resolution (condemning the Oct. 5 killings) which we reject."

Perez de Cuellar was in Tokyo Monday for the enthronement of Japan's Emperor Akihito. However, a spokeswoman, Nadia Younes, said in New York that Perez de Cuellar "is now considering sending an emissary." She added: "We do not accept conditions."

(John Goshko, Washington Post, A14)

U.S., SINGAPORE AGREE ON USE OF MILITARY BASES

TOKYO -- Vice President Quayle and Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore signed an agreement Tuesday under which U.S. armed forces will have increased use of military bases in Singapore.

"The agreement will permit the U.S. Air Force to send aircraft to Singapore several times each year on training deployments of several weeks each," a U.S. Embassy statement said.

More U.S. Navy vessels will also visit. The statement said the increase will start in three to six months.

The agreement was signed four days after the latest round of talks between U.S. and military facilities in the Philippines.

(AP)

FREE-TRADE TALKS IMPERILED BY FIGHT ON FARM SUBSIDIES

PARIS -- Talks to liberalize world trade were threatened with collapse Monday in an impasse over the subsidies that the EC gives its farmers.

The community made an offer to reduce those subsidies, but the U.S., Australia and other countries that depend on farm exports said the proposal was too meager to talk about. These nations contend that for domestic political reasons, Germany and France in particular subsidize inefficient small farms and encourage them to dump their products on world markets and preserve home markets for themselves.

Trade officials in Geneva, where the talks are taking place, said the four-year round of negotiations had reached a standstill and that plans to complete the talks early next month were in jeopardy.

(Steven Greenhouse, New York Times, A1)

U.S. AIDE ACCUSES PEREZ DE CUELLAR ON REFUGEE POST

U.N. -- A Bush Administration official, speaking on condition of anonymity, Monday accused U.N. Secretary General Perez de Cuellar of trying to appoint his chief of staff as U.N. high commissioner for refugees without consulting Washington.

U.N. spokeswoman Nadia Younes said the U.N. "categorically denied" that the U.S. Mission had not been consulted on the nomination of Virendra Dayal of India.

The office is responsible for protecting 15 million refugees. It has been battered by the resignation of two heads in a year, the first one under a cloud of scandal, and now is caught in a struggle between Perez de Cuellar and Western nations that want one of their own appointed.

(AP, Washington Post, A20)

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**COLD WAR ADVERSARIES DISCUSS COOPERATION
International Terrorism Said To Be Most
Likely Target Of Any CIA-KGB Joint Operation**

The T-shirts are a big hit, especially with Soviet customers, according to one of the sips that sells them.

"Together At Last! The New KGB/CIA. Now We're Everywhere," they say.

The novelties, complete with a seal combining the CIA's eagle with a hammer and sickle, are somewhat ahead of reality, but there have been informal talks about active cooperation between the agencies in the realm of international terrorism.

A Soviet delegation led by two former high-ranking officials of the Soviet secret police agency met with retired CIA officials and other American experts at the Rand Corp. in Santa Monica, Calif., last fall to talk about the possibility of joint action by the superpowers against terrorism.

The group made more than 30 recommendations, including joint efforts to prevent portable weapons and munitions from falling into the hands of terrorist groups and regular exchange of information on Soviet and U.S. hostages, particularly those seized in the Middle East and Southeast Asia.

(George Lardner, Washington Post, A4)

**WORLD BANK IS PREPARING TO LIFT CURBS
ON CHINA LOANS, DESPITE U.S. OPPOSITION**

Despite opposition from the Bush Administration, the World Bank is gearing up to remove all restrictions on lending to China imposed after the Tiananmen killings in June 1988.

World Bank sources say that with the EC and Japan ready to resume full economic cooperation with Beijing, the U.S. alone can't stop a proposed new loan.

In a recently released report on China, the World Bank called for cautious moves by foreign creditors to help the country along the path of economic reform. At a meeting on Dec. 4, the World Bank's Executive Board will consider a \$110 million loan for technological improvement of China's rural industry.

(Nayan Chanda, Wall Street Journal, A24)

U.S. LAWMAKERS OPTIMISTIC ABOUT KENYA

NAIROBI -- Members of a U.S. congressional delegation concluding a visit to Kenya Monday night expressed optimism about this country's political future, but warned that a recent decision to withhold a portion of U.S. military aid here will remain in effect until the Kenyan government takes steps to guarantee greater democratic freedoms.

"The U.S. cannot tell another country what it can and cannot do," said Sen. Leahy, ...the author of legislation that has linked \$15 million in annual U.S. military aid to Kenya to an improvement in the country's human and civil rights record.

"But the U.S. has to make choices about how it extends help.... This is a clear expression of how we feel."

(Neil Henry, Washington Post, A14)

TORTURE, EXECUTIONS PERSIST IN SALVADOR

NEW YORK -- Death squad slayings, summary executions and torture have persisted in El Salvador since the massacre of six Jesuit priests by soldiers a year ago, a U.N. human rights report said Monday.

The report blames both the U.S.-backed conservative government and the FMLN rebels for the continuation of violence.

"Thus far in 1990, government action against humanitarian, trade union, peasants and other organizations has continued," said Jose Antonio Pastor, a university professor from Spain who compiled the annual report.

(AP, Washington Times, A7)

EDITOR'S NOTES: "Catholic Bishops Appeal For Restraint Of Military Force In Gulf," by Lynda Richardson, appears in the Washington Post, A18)

"CIA Struggles To Define Its Post-Cold War Role," by George Lardner, appears in the Washington Post, A1)

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NATIONAL NEWS

SUNUNU'S FUTURE AS BUSH'S TOP AIDE BEING QUESTIONED

As the President for whom he works approaches his crucial third year in office, Chief of Staff Sununu is under sharp attack and his future in the powerful position is under increasing scrutiny.

Sununu is said to enjoy the continued confidence of the President and is expected to remain as chief of staff in coming months. But some key figures close to Bush are predicting that, before the President's expected reelection campaign reaches high gear, Bush will have found another job for his often-abrasive but loyal staff chief.

Bush is being told by longtime friends that Sununu is irritating some of the President's most loyal supporters, shouting at them and insulting them, according to one adviser outside of the White House. And other sources said that his outbursts at mid-level staff members in the White House are squelching their initiative.

There is no unanimity, however, about whether Sununu eventually will be ousted. (James Gerstenzang and Jack Nelson, news analysis, Los Angeles Times, A1)

BIG-CITY MAYORS CALL FOR MORE HELP FROM U.S.

The federal government has abandoned U.S. cities, leaving them strapped and struggling, New York Mayor Dinkins said Monday.

"The cities are really the engines that make our nation run," Mr. Dinkins said. "If the nation is to survive, the cities must survive."

Mr. Dinkins appeared with Denver Mayor Federico Pena Monday on NBC's "Today" show.

More than 30 mayors have gathered in Manhattan to discuss the plight of their cities. The conference, which concludes Tuesday, is focusing on such urban issues as drug abuse, housing, schools and roads.

Many of the mostly Democratic mayors said the federal government is neglecting urban areas. Boston Mayor Raymond Flynn complained that cities aren't getting enough federal aid to support drug education. And Atlanta Mayor Maynard Jackson said property taxes alone won't pay for solutions to the cities' problems.

Mr. Dinkins said federal funds made up over 19 percent of his city's budget about 10 years ago. "Today it's 9.7 percent," he said.

(Carleton Bryant, Washington Times, A12)

FEDERAL RESERVE EXPECTED TO CUT INTEREST RATES TO BOOST ECONOMY

The Fed, responding to increasing signs of a recession, soon will cut interest rates in a move that should prompt banks to lower a variety of consumer and business rates, many private economists predicted Monday.

The Fed's credit easing is likely to spur a one-half percentage point cut in the prime lending rate, and home mortgage rates should decline modestly as well, many analysts said.

Any reduction in the prime rate, which has been stuck at 10 percent since January, would be seen as a boost to economic activity because about one-third of all consumer and business loans are tied to changes in the prime.

(Martin Crutsinger, Washington Times, C10)

EDITOR'S NOTES: "On Taxes, Electorate Delivers A Complicated Message," by Gwen Ifill, appears in the Washington Post, A5.

"Favoritism Found In Savings Cases," by Stephen Labaton, appears in the New York Times, A1.

"Labor Dept. Exodus Expected," by Frank Swoboda, appears in the Washington Post, A21.

"At Immigration Agency, Major Management Problems," by Bill McAllister, appears in the Washington Post, A21.

"Bennett Says He Leaves Winning Legacy," an interview with William Bennett, appears in USA Today, 2A.

-end of A-section-

NETWORK NEWS

(Monday evening, November 12)

IRAQ

ABC's Peter Jennings: We begin Monday night with the growing national debate over American involvement in the Persian Gulf. Another important Democratic senator, Moynihan of New York, joined a growing number of politicians -- many, but not all Democrats -- who warned that President Bush is moving altogether too quickly towards war. There was added pressure Monday from the nation's Catholic bishops, who called for persistent and peaceful pressure on Iraq in order to find a nonviolent solution. President Bush acknowledged the concern, but he gives no clues to his future policy.

ABC's Ann Compton: As President Bush finished a round of holiday golf, the White House promised that he will consult Congress every step of the way on the military build-up in the Gulf.

(TV coverage: President Bush getting off Marine One.)

But President Bush did not ask for congressional advice four days ago when he ordered in enough reinforcements to give the U.S. an offensive capability. His spokesman, Marlin Fitzwater, said Monday, there are always those unforeseen kind of provocations that might result in having to move first. The list of Democrats in Congress complaining President Bush is moving too far too fast was joined Monday by New York's Sen. Moynihan, who called it a war that cannot be won.

(Sen. Moynihan: "We'll lose. I mean, we will lose one way or the other. We will leave the Gulf in ruins and we will have destroyed yet another presidency in the process.")

Over the weekend, a chorus of warnings rose from senior Democrats who fear the President is now ignoring the Congress, which alone has the constitutional power to declare war. And beyond Congress, the nation's Catholic bishops, meeting in Washington, voted 249-15 for a letter to the Bush administration warning all-out war would be immoral if peaceful solutions are not given enough time.

(Archbishop Mahony: "This is not simply a political and military issue. It has much more to it and we want to make sure that those ethical, moral dimensions become part of the debate.")

Early in the Gulf crisis, President Bush moved painstakingly to build consensus. He'll meet with congressional leaders on Wednesday, but he never agreed to wait for a consensus to tell him when military action is necessary.

ABC's Ken Kashiwahara reports on Vietnam veteran Bill White, who is worried about American involvement in the Gulf.

(Bill White: "I don't want to see the support evaporate for our troops like it did for me and those of my generation when we were in Vietnam.")

White has a son and daughter, both reservists called to active duty. His daughter says she supports her commander in chief completely. Bill White feels that war demands the support of the people and that approval must come through a commitment by Congress. He reminds people that Congress was fully behind the President when George Bush fought during World War II.

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Kashiwahara continues:

(Bill White, on "Donahue": "If a declaration of war was good enough to send President Bush to fight in the Pacific, why isn't a declaration of war from Congress good enough for him to send our kids to the Middle East?")

Jennings reports there is confusion in the Arab world about King Hassan of Morocco's proposal for an emergency peace conference to head off war. The Iraqis said they might attend, but only if the Palestinian question were also on the agenda. The Gulf Cooperation Council said the proposal comes too late. (ABC-Lead)

NBC's Jane Pauley: Ever since President Bush announced a big new commitment in the Persian Gulf, the chorus of war has been growing louder. With as many as 200,000 Americans headed for the Gulf, the Bush administration Monday was talking about unforeseen provocations that might lead to quick action against Iraq. Some in Congress are worried that the President might jump the gun.

NBC's Jim Miklaszewski: In his inaugural address, President Bush lamented that the Vietnam War had divided the U.S. government and the nation. He now finds himself in the middle of a similar debate. At the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington, the threat of war in the Persian Gulf hung over the Veteran's Day observance. (Rebecca Reed, Greenville, North Carolina: "And we'll be in a war and have another wall like this if we aren't careful. I think we need to decide really why we're there.")

With that in mind, key lawmakers remind President Bush that only Congress can declare war and it should be open to debate.

(Sen. Glenn: "If we are to go into combat, though, and it's going to be a war, then the peoples' representatives -- the Congress -- should declare that war and that's what the Constitution says.") White House Spokesman Marlin Fitzwater pledged that the President would consult with Congress. But Fitzwater advised that Bush could order military action at any time in response to provocation without congressional approval. He added, not a shot's been fired, what are these guys talking about? But there's concern without an open debate and congressional approval the President could quickly lose congressional and public support.

(TV coverage: President getting off Marine One.)

(Sen. Cohen: "We may see that consensus which is there now start to fray and to crumble.")

It's a lesson rooted in recent history.

(Michael Beschloss, presidential scholar: "Lyndon Johnson, I think in many ways, later on regretted the fact that at the beginning of the Vietnam conflict he had not done more to secure the support of Congress.")

Others warn that Bush would take a terrible risk if he tried to go it alone.

(Sen. Moynihan: "His presidency will die in the Arabian desert and it will not be a pretty death and it will have been self-inflicted.")

White House officials worry that all this must be music to Saddam Hussein's ears. They fear that if Saddam sees the slightest crack in U.S. resolve, he may be tempted to sit back and wait it out. That alone could force Bush to respond with force.

Pauley reports President Mubarak declared Monday his soldiers would not enter Iraq even if American and other troops attack. As for Kuwait, he said Egyptian troops would enter that country -- as a peacekeeping force. For his part, Saddam remained noncommittal about an Arab summit on the crisis proposed by King Hassan.

NBC's Tom Aspell reports from Baghdad that the Iraqi response to the latest call for an Arab summit has been one of cautious acceptance. But the leadership here wants a clear agenda to be agreed upon before any summit convenes: the Palestinian question to be included in any discussions and a venue safe enough so that Saddam Hussein himself can attend. Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, the highest-ranking foreign government official to visit Iraq since the crisis began, met Saddam Hussein Monday. He flew from here to Saudi Arabia, a stop he said he would be making if his talks were worthwhile. Before seeing Saddam, Qian paid a call on PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat and stated China's preference for an Arab solution to the Gulf crisis.

(Qian: "First of all, this is an Arab affair and it should be decided by the Arab leaders.")

It was just what Yasser Arafat wanted to hear; he's been supporting Saddam Hussein's view that the Gulf crisis is an Arab crisis. Exiled Kuwaiti officials have no faith in negotiations.

(Abdullah Bashara, Secretary General, Gulf Cooperation Council: "Those who rule out force and confine it to a diplomatic settlement play to the hands of the Iraqis.")

The fact that the Iraqis haven't outright rejected negotiations is seen by some here as a reason for optimism, but one Western diplomat points out that the Iraqis may be stalling for time, hoping the world will forget that this country invaded Kuwait.

(NBC-Lead)

CBS's Dan Rather: President Bush's sudden move to double U.S. forces in the Persian Gulf came in for some tough questioning Monday. World leaders called for more diplomatic efforts and in this country members of Congress pointed out that Mr. Bush took his high-risk military gamble without consulting the Congress or the American people. Sen. Moynihan said, "If George Bush wants his presidency to die in the Arabian desert, he's going at it very steadily, as if it were a plan."

CBS's Wyatt Andrews: The President's order to send 200,000 fresh troops to the Gulf was designed to shake up Saddam Hussein, but it has also aroused the first serious opposition to Mr. Bush's three-month run of virtually unchallenged policy.

(TV coverage: President Bush getting off Marine One.)

For the first time, some on Capitol Hill suggest the President has exceeded his constitutional power and should ask Congress now for a declaration of war.

(Rep. Torricelli: "No American should want a government where one man can commit 250 million Americans, incur thousands of casualties, of their own single authority. This nation previously has had declarations of war simply as a standby authority of the president -- a message to an adversary.")

As soldiers continue to pour into the Gulf -- this contingent of reservists left Fort Riley, Kansas, Monday -- some powerful members of Congress who backed the President's plan to defend Saudi Arabia have begun to question his new threat to invade Kuwait.

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Andrews continues:

(Sen. Nunn: "And I think the President has a real obligation here, and perhaps he can do this, he should, to explain why liberating Kuwait is in our vital interest; that is, an interest so important we're willing to spend thousands of American lives if necessary.") Mr. Bush is also being challenged on moral grounds.

(TV coverage: President walking on South Lawn.)

The nation's Roman Catholic bishops Monday expressed alarm that the President might take offensive action in Kuwait without giving sanctions or negotiations a chance.

(Archbishop Mahony: "It is our hope that no use of force would be even thought of or attempted until all of these various other possibilities are explored.")

The White House insisted that the President does want a peaceful solution and that he has and will continue to consult Congress, and while the President does plan to meet congressional leaders this Wednesday, these suggestions that he reconvene all of Congress for a debate over a declaration of war is more consultation than Mr. Bush now has in mind.

CBS's Alan Pizzey reports that Iraq held a World Peace and Friendship Camp. They like the kinds of things that visitors say here.

(Ramsey Clark, former U.S. attorney general: "War is never inevitable. Only President Bush would start a war and all he has to do is say no.")

Chinese Foreign Minister Qian ducked the issue of a Chinese veto of U.N. approval of military action.

(Qian: "China has consistently sued for the avoidance of the use of force and avoidance of war and to seek a peaceful settlement.") Saddam has given no sign that he is willing to make any compromises that might lead to an negotiated solution to the crisis, but there have been some indications that feelers are being put out.

(Saddam: "We are ready to enter into a deep dialogue as to the requirements for security in our region.")

The Iraqis are interested in peace, diplomats here believe, but not at any price. If there's nothing to be gained politically by giving in, they are willing to go to war. The Iraqi peace camp is their latest effort to divert attention from war to peace on their terms. They treated the opening as a major event even though the only people who came were foreign peace activists, Iraqi officials and some of Iraq's unwilling guests -- the hostages.

Gen. George Crist (ret.), military analyst, says the build-up gives us the capability to attack Kuwait from more than one direction on land and at the same time conduct a very big amphibious operation from sea. Resupply logistics are going to be a big problem. I think any attack will take place after the first of the year and perhaps before the Muslim fast of Ramadan, which starts in the middle of March. The bulk of the Iraqi regular force is dug in in Kuwait and southern Iraq and I see no signs that they aren't ready to fight. I think Saddam and President Bush are playing a game of chicken; if one or the other doesn't swerve, that means collision and war.

(CBS-Lead)

ISRAEL

Rather reports the Israeli government said Monday it would receive a U.N. envoy not to investigate the police killing of 20 Arabs in Jerusalem last month, but to discuss generally the treatment of Arabs under Israeli occupation. Israel's foreign minister said the compromise offer was worked out in consultation with the U.S.

CBS's Bill McLaughlin reports from Jerusalem a Jewish policeman was stabbed by a Palestinian Monday in the latest in a series of such assaults; the whole country is on edge.

(Ehud Ya'ari, journalist: "There is no police or government or army between you and a Palestinian individual who goes on a personal crusade in the streets.")

The intifada's new strategy of random attacks on Israeli streets means that any Israeli can be a target.

(Avram Burg, Knesset member: "Israel is changing. Twenty-three years of occupation does not make anybody purer, nicer or more gentle.")

An unusual coalition of moderates like Burg are joining right-wing politicians in calling for a radical solution to stop the violence: no more Arab workers in Israel. The recent wave of violence is prompting employers to replace Palestinians with Russian immigrants.

(Prime Minister Shamir: "We shall not expose our citizens to danger. We shall build a wall of steel and love around our people.")

Palestinians say, go right ahead.

(Saeb Erakat, Palestinian leader: "They can get out of here and build a wall higher than the Chinese wall. They can get out of here and build anything they want to between us and them.")

Palestinians say the Russian immigrants can have their jobs; they'll tend to the land in a Palestinian state. (CBS-2)

ECONOMY

Pauley reports the Federal Reserve's top policy-making committee is scheduled to meet Tuesday to discuss interest rates. Many private economists are predicting that rates will be cut a bit as an anti-recession move. (NBC-4)

REAL ESTATE MARKET

NBC's Don Oliver reports not since the recession eight years ago have home sales across the nation been so slow. Sellers in the Northeast are in the worst shape. Experts say people aren't buying because they're uncertain about the Middle East and are worried that there will be a recession. Despite lower interest rates, economists don't see things getting any better before next summer. (NBC-5)

ARIZONA/MARTIN LUTHER KING DAY

CBS's David Dow reports the Fiesta Bowl is still looking for competitors after Arizona's rejection of a holiday for Martin Luther King Jr. The national publicity the state is receiving as being racist is harming the state economy as sporting events and conventions are opting out of Arizona. King holiday opponents Monday threatened to recall any lawmaker who now votes to restore the holiday. (CBS-6)

MILITARY SELECTIVITY

ABC's Al Dale reports today's military has become very selective in who it takes. It is no longer a haven for those who have nothing better to do. Many young people who counted on the armed forces for technical skills are being disappointed when rejected by the military. Some analysts say that money no longer being spent on the military should go toward job training for those left on the sidelines.

(ABC-2)

BANK TAKEOVER

ABC's Bob Jamieson reports on the regrouping of Continental Illinois, one of the biggest banks to go under. Today, Continental is making a profit; the new bank has eliminated many traditional bank services and now caters to businesses. They also made drastic cuts in their payroll. Most analysts say that to survive, other banks will have to make massive cuts and specialize as Continental did. Even with its new-found profitability, however, Continental may never repay one billion dollars of the FDIC money that bailed it out.

(ABC-4)

NELSON MANDELA

ABC's Don Kladstrup reports many South Africans have become disenchanted with Nelson Mandela. They feel their lives have not improved at all since his release from prison and rise in South African politics.

(Robert Shrire, political analyst: "Very soon he's going to have to deliver. In other words, enormous expectations have been created, so if those expectations are not met and met quite quickly, then I think we could see quite a powerful reaction against Mandela.")

Mandela must reassure whites he's not a fire-eater while at the same time convincing blacks he's not gone soft.

(Mandela: "If they want war, they will have war.")

One moment Mandela is threatening to cut off talks with the government, the next he's promising they'll proceed.

Many believe Mandela is afraid to speak his mind.

(Allister Sparks, political analyst: "He is not the myth any more. He is now a flesh and blood creature and one can see the flaws.")

(Mandela: "Well, I am sure I am not a saint; I am a sinner who keeps on trying.")

(ABC-8)

FRENCH SCHOOL PROTESTS

ABC's Jim Bitterman reports from Paris that more than 100,000 high school students from across France came to protest against overcrowded classrooms, inadequate facilities and a lack of security, but within hours several hundred turned it into a battle against authority. Stores were broken into and looted and groups armed with clubs attacked cameramen for fear pictures could eventually be used to identify them. Police finally dispersed the crowd. All this is an embarrassment for the government, which in just one week plans to hold a summit here for the heads from 34 nations, including President Bush. No government easily admits to having trouble controlling high school students on the streets of its capital.

(ABC-5, CBS-7)

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JAPANESE CORONATION

Jennings reports Emperor Akihito was formally coronated Monday. Outside, there were a number of attacks on religious shrines and other targets by those Japanese who believe that the monarchy should be abolished altogether. (ABC-6)

NBC's Dianna Koricke reports from Tokyo on opposition to the coronation.

(Yoshihisa Fujiwara, leftist leader: "The emperor must be brought down by any means. The imperial system was used in the past to invade other countries.") (NBC-2)

FLOODING

Rather reports a storm over four days dumped more than a foot of rain at some mountain locations. A state of emergency was declared for five western counties where flooding forced 600 people from their homes. (CBS-5)

-End of News Summary-

ABC -- THIS WEEK WITH DAVID BRINKLEY

Moderator: Sam Donaldson. Panel: Cokie Roberts & George Will.
Guests: Iraq Ambassador to the U.S. Al-Mashat, followed by Henry Kissinger, then Rep. Aspin, then Sen. Mitchell.

Donaldson: ...We hear a lot of rhetoric these days from you and other Iraqi officials about preparations for the "mother of battles"...but you don't really think that Iraq can win a war with the United States, do you? And it may not even survive a war.

Al-Mashat: First of all, we don't want a war. This...so-called rhetoric came as a response to your threat and your assembling of massive offensive forces even before this week's new deployment of forces. And so this was in response to your threat of war intimidation.... I have been saying all along for the last three months that you sent the troops under the pretext that you are defending Saudi Arabia, which I used to call the big deception. Now, this is a proof, when you are embarking upon an offensive which we call it naked aggression.

Will: ...Do you have any doubt that if you get into a war with the United States and its allies that you will be beaten?

Al-Mashat: You are a super power. We are a small country. But certainly...you will be humiliated and it will be the beginning of the downfall of America.

Will: How will we be humiliated?

Al-Mashat: Definitely, you have the power to level Iraq, no doubt about that. But what you are going to collect afterwards? You are going to collect the animosity of all grass roots Arabs in the whole Arab world. You are going to collect the animosity of all Moslems because you are going to attack Iraq from the Holy Land, and so this is what you are going to get in return.

Roberts: You say the United States has the power to level Iraq, so your country could disappear.... Why not just get out of Kuwait, end all of this, not have the destruction of your country at hand?

Al-Mashat: ...I want you to know that we do not act under intimidation and threat. What did we do to you in order to have this fate? ...It is not your business to interfere and intervene between a quarrel of two countries.... We wanted to have negotiation to solve all problem of the area once and for all....

Guest: Henry Kissinger.

Donaldson: Vietnam -- a lot of people say that we're headed in that direction, from the standpoint of a police parallel. Do you see it that way -- and, if not, why not?

Kissinger: A myth is being created that we got into Vietnam without anybody knowing it, and we got into the Middle East without anybody knowing it. After all, 500,000 troops were sent to Vietnam, and the Congress appropriated money for it every year. The Congress was in session in August when the President sent troops into Saudi Arabia. As far as I could tell from the newspapers, there was no congressional opposition. So I think that issue is sort of a phoney.

Donaldson: ...Don't you think this matter should be debated in a very serious way, rather than just let it slide?

Kissinger: But that's up to the Congress. Certainly it should be debated.... I think that really should be settled between the congressional leadership and the President. And whatever method works best I think should be adopted. But we should not get into a situation in which afterwards it can be claimed or pretended that the Congress did not know what was going on....

...I would hope that President Bush does not go through the nightmare the Nixon administration had to go through in which everything was being second-guessed and no responsibility was taken. And I would prefer some formal congressional expression of agreement with the policy that is being pursued....

Will: ...Can you make clear what you think America's objectives are, including arms control?

Kissinger: ...Our objectives are those that have been unanimously expressed by the United Nations -- total withdrawal from Kuwait; replacement of the government -- reinstitution of the government; and release of the hostages.... And there is an arms control objective of a military balance in the area so that we can withdraw after this, and do not leave Iraq in a position to repeat what it has done.

Will: But that means the United States is...logically committed, to some form of action that degrades substantially Saddam Hussein's military arsenal, is it not?

Kissinger: Or a negotiation which brings this about.... I think ideally we should bring about a situation in which Iraq's offensive capability is reduced but in which we do not create such a vacuum [for] some other nation like Iran.

...If there is a war we should conduct surgical operations.... I'm not very much in favor of a large ground attack against fortified positions in Kuwait. That should be done only as an absolutely last resort.

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Guest: Rep. Aspin.

Donaldson: The President has ordered a near doubling of U.S. forces in the Persian Gulf by about the first of the year. Was this the right thing to do?

Aspin: Yes, I think it was. I support it, I think, for two reasons: number one, convince Saddam Hussein that he'd better get out, that this whole thing is very serious; but, secondly, if we do go to war, the more troops you've got there, the quicker the job gets done and the less casualties that will result. -more-

Donaldson: If Saddam Hussein doesn't get out of Kuwait, does that mean to you that we will go to war -- and, if so, should we do it?

Aspin: I think that the answer is yes. I think that we definitely will, if there's no progress; and I think that's the right policy to adopt.

Will: ...It's been said that the troops there will not be rotated out until the crisis is over.... What does that tell you about the time table that we're on?

Aspin: I think the combination of sending more troops and the no-rotation policy says that the critical crunch-point comes sometime between the end of January and probably the first of March. Somewhere in there is the time that there will be a decision made, probably an ultimatum delivered to Saddam Hussein -- and, if he doesn't respond, I think it probably means war.

Roberts: ...Do you think this country is ready to go to a military draft to get Saddam Hussein out of Kuwait?

Aspin: I don't think it's a draft situation at this point. I think that what you're talking about is sending a large number of troops there to do the job in a relatively quick amount of time....

Roberts: Even without a draft, do you think that the American people are ready to see thousands of Americans dead to get Saddam Hussein out of Kuwait?

Aspin: ...But if it comes to that and war is the only option, if Saddam Hussein just will not move, my choice will be, yes, that we should go to war.

Roberts: ...You have felt strongly not only that we should achieve the objectives the President has outlined, but you've said you think we should go beyond that, that we should get Saddam Hussein either out of Iraq or kill his military, one way or the other, not go back to the status quo ante. I don't understand why it's better, then, to get into bed with the leader of Syria, with the current rulers of China, in order to achieve that objective. Aren't we just creating new problems for ourselves in the region?

Aspin: Yes, I think we've got to be careful.... We tend to demonize one person, and then put all of our forces and make unholy alliances in order to get rid of that person. And then all of a sudden we find ourselves [having] created a monster.... If we put together this coalition to go after Saddam Hussein, the next person in line might be Assad.

Roberts: And do our boys -- and girls -- have to go after each one of those people? Do we have to lose American lives?

Aspin: ...It would be my expectation that there is probably some kind of a U.N. force would have to go into that region, and maybe the U.S. would be part of it and maybe not. But it would involve a lot of countries.

Will: ...Is this not a perfect example of a time when Congress should be called into session...?

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Aspin: I think that we probably shouldn't do it now because I think Congress does not have very useful debates about hypothetical situations.... I think that if the decision is made to use military force, and you've got something specific, that is the time to put it before Congress.

Donaldson: ...If it comes to war, should Congress be the one to decide? Or are you content to let the President decide?

Aspin: No, I think Congress ought to decide...with a formal vote....

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Guest: Sen. Mitchell.

Donaldson: Article I, Section 8, of the Constitution says Congress has the power to declare war. What does that mean to you in this present instance?

Mitchell: It means that Congress and only the Congress can commit the United States to war. The president has no legal authority -- none whatsoever -- to commit the United States to war. And if there is to be a war in the Persian Gulf or any place else, it requires a formal act of Congress to commit the United States to it.... Obviously the president has the authority to deploy forces and to respond to attack or to defend American interests and American lives. I don't mean to suggest he doesn't have that right.

Donaldson: ...Can we expand a right to self-defense to an offensive operation against Iraq?

Mitchell: Obviously there's no useful purpose in speculating on any number of hypotheticals about what may or may not occur. We'll know it when we see it; and the fact is that the Constitution is very clear -- explicit, indeed -- the president has no legal authority to commit the United States to war.

Will: The Constitution may be clear; so is history. And the President rightly says history is replete with examples -- the most recent, perhaps, being Panama -- of presidents going well beyond deploying forces but putting them into combat without the consent of the Congress...from Jefferson through Bush.

Mitchell: That's right.... The President, when he initially made the deployment to Saudi Arabia, explicitly wrote to the Congress stating that hostilities were not imminent; and we expect to hear from him shortly in that regard with respect to this deployment.

Will: What if you don't? In your judgment, independent of a letter from the President -- in your judgment, are the terms of the War Powers Act now triggered?

Mitchell: No, they're not. I don't think that is the circumstance. I think this is a case where the intention is to use the threat of war to prevent war; and I hope it does succeed in that respect. But, if war is to come, as I've said earlier, then the Congress, and only the Congress, can commit the United States to it.

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Donaldson: How can he threaten something that he doesn't have the right, according to you, to initiate? How can he threaten war when only you, the Congress, have the right to declare it?

Mitchell: ...The action now does not preclude a subsequent affirmation by the Congress of the administration policy.

Roberts: ...Does Congress really want to take the responsibility for war?

Mitchell: I think we are required to take responsibility, and we will take responsibility if it comes to that. I think there should be a full and vigorous debate, if a decision is made to commit the United States to war. I take it, from the statements by the administration and the President, that that decision has not yet been made; and, until it is made, then this is speculation....

Donaldson: ...But if Bush makes a decision to commit the United States to war --

Mitchell: Then he must come to Congress and ask for a formal declaration.... If he doesn't get it, then there is no legal authority for the United States to go to war....

Will: ...In your adjournment resolution, you and Speaker Foley made provision explicitly for the two of you, in consultation with Republican leaders, to call Congress back into session.... What might cause you to do that, short of the President saying come back and give me permission? And, second, what is to be said against, now, this week before Thanksgiving, having a debate on this?

Mitchell: What would, in my judgment, necessitate Congress reconvening is either an act of war or a decision by the President to engage in an act of war, in either of which cases, congressional approval would be required under the Constitution.... First off, of course, there's been no act of war. And, secondly, insofar as I am advised, no decision has been to commit the United States to that.

Will: Would that threat not be more credible, and hence more conducive to security in the long run, if Congress came back and said we affirm this threat?

Mitchell: It might be, but I don't think we ought to engage the Congress or the United States in hypothetical discussions about things like war.

Donaldson: ...Are you going to see the President this week?

Mitchell: Yes.... We were asked to meet with the President on Wednesday. I believe it's further consultation with the congressional leadership, in which the President has previously engaged. We had a meeting a couple of weeks ago.

Donaldson: Will you tell him to his face that you believe Congress is the one that must declare war, and he has no right to commit U.S. troops unless that happens?

Mitchell: Oh, yes, I've told him that before.... I also want to say: read the Constitution.... I think the President understands the Constitution....

...The President has expressed concern, and I believe appropriately so, about American lives and the protection of American interests in the Persian Gulf and in other places. He possesses, under the Constitution, the authority to deploy American forces, and has a responsibility to protect those lives and interests. And I don't mean to suggest that we are in any way saying that he can't take action, should an emergency arise, or should an attack occur, or should American lives be lost or in danger. What I'm saying is that, absent those events, if there is a specific, conscious decision by the President to proceed to undertake a military attack upon Iraq, then that is an act of war which requires the Congress to give a formal declaration of assent.

Discussion, Hodding Carter joins.

Carter: ...At this point, we're talking about putting 500,000 people at flashpoint and Congress is going to be silent until it flashes? There's got to be a debate on this.

Roberts: ...You can't have a congressional debate saying we don't want to go to war and scare [Saddam] at the same time....

Will: I think it is still possible [Saddam] will get the President's message, which has been clear and skillfully sent, which is that we mean business.

...Given the pronouncements we've made and the deployments we're now committed to, anything short of achieving the objectives so clearly stated is an intolerable American setback.

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CBS -- FACE THE NATION

Moderator: Lesley Stahl. **Guest:** Sen. Nunn, followed by Archbishop Roger Mahony (Chairman, International Policy Committee U.S. Catholic Conference) and Todd Gitlin (Prof. of Sociology, U.C. Berkeley and Vietnam anti-war leader).

Stahl: President Bush's doubling of the U.S. force in and around Saudi Arabia. Is this a good idea?

Nunn: I hate to give you an "it depends" answer but it does depend on the military strategy. If one assumes that we're going to have a ground war in the Middle East to liberate Kuwait, then we need more forces there. I think that's the wrong strategy. I think getting bogged down in a ground war there is the last thing we want, and plays right into Saddam Hussein's hands, and makes our logistics difficulties, which are already present, much more difficult. So it depends on the strategy. President Bush has not explained the strategy, and I have a lot of questions.

...The military was given a clear mission, and this was a mission that I supported, and I think most people supported in Congress.... Now the President has given...a much different military mission, a fundamental change, and that is essentially to prepare to liberate Kuwait. That is a different kind of mission. It's something the military were not given to begin with, and were not prepared for. And I think the President has a real obligation here...to explain why liberating Kuwait is in our vital interest; that is, an interest so important we're willing to spend thousands of American lives if necessary. It's one thing to say it's important -- and it is important that Kuwait be liberated and that we're going to use economic sanctions to do so -- it's another thing to say that America is going to take on the mission, with some help, but not a lot of help...to confront Iraq and to liberate Kuwait. That's a different mission, and raises a host of questions.

Stahl: ...It sounds to me like you...don't think that this is a good enough reason to go and start a war, or attack, for us to liberate Kuwait.

Nunn: The first thing that the President has to say is why we're in such a hurry. Maybe there are reasons that we don't know about. I haven't been told reasons why we have to rush this thing. Why not let the embargo work? ...War should be the last option.

Stahl: ...Is withdrawal thinkable? Is that kind of failure on our part acceptable? Isn't that the question now?

Nunn: I don't think withdrawal was ever acceptable once we committed.

Stahl: So we're committed, right?

Nunn: We're committed, but I do not think that means we have to build up an offensive force to liberate Kuwait.

Stahl: But we have.

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Nunn: ...If that's the case, it's "Guns of August" all over again -- that's sort of what happened in World War I: the logistics started dictating policy. I think it would be a fundamental error for us to let logistics and weather conditions and religious festivals, or religious ceremonies, dictate the policy of war and peace.

...I think the President can adjust. For one thing, he could say, look, we're reserving the right to rotate rather than add to these forces. There will be a window there of two or three weeks where we will have the new forces plus the existing forces. That gives Saddam Hussein something to think about because there is an offensive option. But why not leave it open where we can rotate, if the embargo is working and it would not be perceived as a withdrawal?

Stahl: Because they've already said they're not going to rotate.

Nunn: That's a mistake, to limit our options.... I don't think they've done it to the point they cannot adjust this policy. It certainly would be to me something the President should consider.

Stahl: Would that not be a retreat? If he adjusted the policy, wouldn't that be a retreat?

Nunn: I don't view it as that at this stage. It would be if we get down to January, February, and he decides to do it after making all of these statements. The problem is too many statements are being made; there's too much talk. We ought to let our actions speak, and we ought to leave some of these things in doubt. We're telling entirely too much to Saddam Hussein about what we're doing and we are getting ourselves in a corner here where we're not going to have the policy options that we should preserve.

...I'm afraid we're getting out in front of ourselves logistically, and that logistics may drive policy.

Stahl: ...If we get into war, do you think that we're going to have to go back to the draft?

Nunn: ...I certainly don't call for a draft, but I do believe that we're not going to have the ability to sustain this level of forces, which is about half of our army combat forces, about half of our Marines, about half of our Navy.... What happens if something else happens in the world that we don't expect. Do we have the military power to do it?

...The other question I have to ask is where are the allies? We hear some big talk coming from some of them, but where are they? Are they going to put big, new forces in here? Where are the Egyptians' division that they promised way back in the summer. They put one in. They haven't put the other in. Where are the Kuwaitis? ...If we are the main force there, almost the only force, it could become the West versus Islam very quickly. There are dangers here that could continue a long time.

Stahl: ...You do think that if we get into a war that the draft is likely? That's what you just said.

Nunn: I wouldn't go that far, but I would say that with this size force, either we have to call up virtually all the reserves, if we get into a war, or we have to find some other way to build up that force, particularly if we want to be able to meet other contingencies in the world.

Stahl: Given what you know, do you think a short war is likely, a short sort of fast, knock-out punch? Is that a possibility?

Nunn: If we get into a war, I would use air power, I would use maneuver...with good intelligence, our ability to intercept, and I would isolate. I would use MacArthur's specific strategy. I would not use the frontal assault against fortified positions. But I would not say that we had to draw a time limit of two or three days. We seem to have this fixation -- Grenada, Panama, Vietnam. I don't think we ought to plan. This is a different set of circumstances, and if it takes 30 days, or 45 days, or 60 days and we can save several thousand American lives by taking more time, then let's don't push our military so hard that they feel they have to get it over with in two or three days.

Stahl: Why wouldn't a knock out punch now, the air option now, if we're facing such a logistical nightmare, why not do that right now? Find some pretext, figure it out, do it, go in and avoid this ground war situation.

Nunn: That's a good question, if one has decided that we must have a war and that's the only alternative. But you have to precede that by saying the President needs to make a case as to why the embargo is not working if it's not working. The American people haven't been told that. Congress has not been told that. We still are told that the embargo may work. So when you have other options, the question is, why do you go to war? But if you're going to go to war, then certainly that would be my preference, that kind of war rather than a ground war. But I would counsel right now patience. We're getting, from our military people in the field, several strong signals. The first signal is, let's be patient. It's going to be a very bloody war if we have it. The second signal is we've got logistics problems now. Are we listening to the people in the field?

Stahl: But why be patient? I've read that the embargo will take another year, and by the President sending this whole huge number of people in would imply, anyway, that the embargo isn't working.

Nunn: Maybe it's not. But the President needs to make that case. He has not made that case.

Stahl: First of all, let me tell everybody that nobody from the administration would come on this broadcast or any of the Sunday shows. So they are not ready yet to explain their options, obviously, to the American people. What is Congress going to do...?

Nunn: ...The last thing we need is to have a war over there, a bloody war, and have American boys being sent and brought back in body bags and yet not have the American people behind them. We've gone that route one time. We don't want to do it again. So, Congress needs to be involved, and the President needs to ask Congress to get involved.

Stahl: ...If the President won't, would you like to see Senator Mitchell bring Congress back?

Nunn: Certainly we ought to have a debate. Depends on the time frame. We'll find out about Wednesday when we meet with the President. It depends on the time frame for his offensive action, and what he gives in the way of explanation. There may be answers to these questions I'm raising. What I'm saying now is they are serious questions.

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Guests: Archbishop Mahony and Prof. Gitlin.

Mahony: We believe that the efforts of the international community, with ten United Nations resolutions -- that those efforts should be given time before we look at a use of force that could have tremendous human consequences.

Stahl: ...What does [Saddam] have to do, what kind of evil does he have to perpetrate? In other words, when does the church think -- is it ever proper to go to war...?

Mahony: Our basic presumption is that war is the last resort. We basically say, let us try every other peaceful means to resolve this.... The sanctions are in effect, and those can be increased and deepened before we reach the point of saying everything has been tried, and he will not leave Kuwait. We don't believe we've reached that point yet.

Gitlin: ...The anti-war movement may not be centered on the campuses. It may be centered in the church where the position of the church today, as we've just heard, is so tremendously different from the position of the Catholic hierarchy at the beginning of the Vietnam war. It may come out of the people of my generation -- the veterans of the anti-war movement; and, also, very conspicuously, veterans of the Vietnam war, as well as out of minority communities who are restive with the way in which the domestic economy and society are crumbling while the troops are being dug into quicksand.

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NBC -- MEET THE PRESS

Moderator: Garrick Utley. **Panel:** R.W. Apple.

Guests: Sen. Pell and Rep. Hamilton.

Utley: ...Do you think that President Bush is going too far too fast in the Persian Gulf with this troop build-up?

Pell: Speaking personally...I do.... I think that to move in this direction, you should have real consultation with the Congress in depth. And, in addition to that, there should be specific authorization by the United Nations -- another resolution. We have had ten resolutions go through so far, but none of them demand the use of force.

Utley: You have said we should not have this offensive capability put in place until the U.N. issues a resolution supporting that. And yet isn't that taking away an option the President should have to get ready to have those forces in place, and then go to the U.N. later?

Pell: It does take away that option -- but also would emphasize the fact that we don't wish to be the sole policeman in that part of the world....

Apple: Do you think the President has made the decision to go to war?

Hamilton: No, I do not think the President has made the decision to go to war. He's still keeping his options open; he's still hoping that the sanctions will work; he has not give up on the sanctions....

Apple: Does not the presence of this large a number of troops...in and around Saudi Arabia eventually force the President to use them?

Hamilton: I think we'll hit a very critical point, probably early next year, where we might have to make that awful decision whether to go in or to get out. But we're not at that point now. What seems to me to be happening now is to build up the forces to make our position credible....

...It seems to me we have staked out our position very clearly -- that he must get out of Kuwait. And we have to be strong enough to achieve that, and willing to do it. If we are not strong enough, if we are not willing to do it, he wins, we lose.

Utley: ...Do you think that the United States can or should go to war without formal congressional approval? Obviously we're going in that direction. We see the scenario with this build-up.

Pell: Only if American lives...are at stake, are being truly maltreated, or are being executed....

Utley: What you're saying in effect is that we should not go to war under any circumstances, unless Americans are directly threatened.

Pell: This is what I'm saying -- without the approval of Congress.

Utley: ...If need be and if there is a war, the hostages are -- I hate to use the word -- expendable?

Hamilton: That's another awful decision here that the president might have to make, and Congress, too.

...I believe that the President wants -- if he's going to go into hostilities -- wants to have, first of all, the broadest possible, achievable, international consensus. That ought to be some expression in the international community. I'm not prepared to say it has to be a Security Council resolution. Secondly, he wants to go into conflict with the broadest possible support of the American people. One measure of that support is whether or not he has the support of the United States Congress. I would not want him to make that decision by himself. And I want that to be as broad a base as possible, both internationally and domestically.

Apple: ...You're not prepared to demand that there be a formal vote of Congress either, just as you're not prepared yet to demand there be a vote in the U.N.?

Hamilton: In my thinking, I'm not at the place there must be a declaration of war by the United States Congress.

Pell: ...I do believe the U.N., as the best international body there is, should have some input, yes.

Apple: Do we need a declaration of war?

Pell: Provided American lives are not at stake or being sacrificed, if not a declaration of war at least a resolution of authorization.

Utley: How much support, if it comes to fighting, does the President have, does this policy have from the American people...?

Hamilton: It's certainly not solid. My description would be that the support is broad, but thin.... The President talks a lot about stopping aggression. And, as a general principle, we all agree to that. But the fact of the matter is, we do not stop aggression everywhere in the world. And so we have to spell out specifically why stop aggression here, and why does the American national interest demand it?

...What he has not done, I think, effectively is to spell out for us the economic interests that are involved -- or, to put it in a single word: oil, and the importance of that to our economies and the dangers to it if Saddam Hussein gets control or can greatly influence the supply of oil.... It's a hard sell, but it is an important one in my mind.... If Saddam Hussein is able to strongly influence or to control oil and the price of oil, then he has his hand right on the jugular, the economic jugular, of the United States, the West and Japan....

Apple: ...Are you afraid that if we went to war, we might find ourselves doing it without the cooperation or with only the grudging cooperation of other countries?

Pell: That's one of my reasons for hesitation because so often we take actions based on the present.... This could easily turn into a war of the Arab countries versus the United States -- and that's something we don't want to see happen.

Apple: Do you believe that Egypt and Syria would fight alongside us against Iraq? ...Do you think the troops would actually do it?

Pell: I think there would be many cases when they would not do it.

Utley: ...There are many people...who say, hold on, we don't have to go to war; we are winning right now with the embargo.... Isn't that a viable strategy?

Hamilton: Absolutely. That is the strategy today. We ought not to give up on it. We have made some progress on it....

Utley: ...Now that we're having this build-up, now that we've decided we're not going to rotate our troops out of Saudi Arabia...hasn't a deadline in effect been set on the war or no-war decision?

Pell: To my regret, I think it has. I think what we should be doing is rotating the troops, being ready to stand there for a considerable period of time, without spelling it out whether it's three months or six months or nine months or a year and three months, and sit it out.... So we're waving a flag of warning, and want to be consulted in the whole operation, which we're not.

Hamilton: ...You have several months here while you complete the deployment of additional forces.... During that time I think it's important for us to become much more aggressive on the diplomatic side, and to push hard on the idea that we are prepared to deal with the issues that Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait has raised -- provided he gets out of Kuwait. Now, that's a big "provided." But I think it's important that Saddam Hussein understand our posture there, and that's been lost a little bit, it seems to me, as we have emphasized the military option here so strongly.

Apple: ...Senator Lugar [and others]...agree that there's no point in going to war if you don't set as one of your goals the destruction of his war-making capacity, particularly chemical, gas and nuclear weapons. Do you both agree with that?

Hamilton: No, I do not agree with it.... First of all, that's not American policy.... That is not stated by the President.... Secondly, those that advocate that must tell us how they're going to do it, and what the costs and the consequences are going to be. Now, how are you going to get this man out of power? Third, keep in mind that he had those exotic weapons before he went into Kuwait -- the American national interest was not endangered at that point -- and we can survive it.... And, fourth, you have to keep in mind that Saddam Hussein became a military power because we let him become a military power...and if you cut that off, he'll no longer be able to have that power.

THE McLAUGHLIN GROUP

Moderator: John McLaughlin. **Panel:** Fred Barnes, Pat Buchanan, Jack Germond and Morton Kondracke.

McLaughlin: Did George Bush do the right thing by ordering U.S. troops to be doubled in number in the Persian Gulf?

Buchanan: In terms of his policy, of course he did. It gives his policy enormous credibility, it buys us more time while Saddam Hussein's military machine weakens. But Mr. Bush is now procrastinating. He is putting off any kind of military action for two more months, at least. Those two months give time for cold feet in the U.N. Security Council, in the Congress, among the American people and inside his coalition.... When we're ready to go to war, Kuwait is going to be a corpse. We are not going to liberate anybody.... What we'll be going to war for is a punitive expedition to punish and destroy and smash Iraq and I'm not sure the American people will want to see American kids killed for that purpose.

Barnes: ...With this announcement, President Bush leaped over a very important barrier, a psychological barrier, and now Bush is ready to go to war if Saddam does not get out of Kuwait. The sanctions policy is being thrown out at the White House....

Germond: The chances of getting the...American people behind this thing are very small; it is dripping away every day.

Buchanan: [The President] will make a terrible mistake if he goes to war without Congress...because Congress will have the option to do what they did in Vietnam, which is cut and run when things go bad.... I don't think the Congress even now will authorize the President to go to war unless he can give them some determinate, clear, clean objective which is in America's national interest, and I don't think the President has yet done that.

Barnes: This is the Congress that can't even get a budget out...and for the President to go to them now and seek some war resolution.... Once he's got a U.N. authorization, then he goes to the Congress....

Germond: The Congress is a lot more in touch with the voters than we are or anybody around here....

On the elections:

Buchanan: ...There's a tax revolt. The Republicans lost...governorships on taxes.

McLaughlin: ...Tell me how the Democrats are positioned for 1992?

Barnes: ...Cuomo is not in good position because he's regarded as a high taxer. Bradley's probably not going to run in 1992 because of this. Another guy who's hurt is Al Gore because of all these environmental initiatives --

Germond: ...The abortion issue did make a difference in four or five very important races and made some others close....

McLaughlin: How much of a hit did George Bush take in this election?

Kondracke: The idea that there's going to be a great Republican realignment is now dead.

Germond: It is a blow to Bush because he showed himself to be a lousy campaigner. But the redistricting thing is overdone.

Kondracke: The Democratic nomination is going to be worth having because Bush is not what he seemed to be, so there's going to be a contest for it. Secondly, Mario Cuomo doesn't get it for the asking....

Barnes: You can be a pro-life candidate.... Pro-life does not hold you back and that's not going to be an issue that hurts Bush.

McLaughlin: Is the momentum behind the Republicans or is it behind the Democrats [going into 1992]?

Buchanan: I think it's going to come back around behind the Republicans because I think Democrats are going to overplay their hand in Congress on taxes and they're going to have to raise them in the states.

Barnes: Bush will seize the initiative on taxes and spending if he's got any sense...out of self-preservation. He's going to press the tax issue: no new taxes, go for a capital gains cut.

Germond: The Democrats have [the momentum] right now, it depends who fumbles the most.

Kondracke: It all depends on how deep the recession is; if the recession is deep, the Democrats.

Predictions:

McLaughlin: What's the Democratic ticket for 1992?

Buchanan: Cuomo-Kerry.

Barnes: Cuomo-Wilder, a bottom heavy ticket.

Germond: Gephardt-Kerry.

Kondracke: Gore-Wilder.

McLaughlin: The ticket will be Bentsen-Wilder.

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INSIDE WASHINGTON

Moderator: Gordon Peterson. Panel: James Kilpatrick, Charles Krauthammer, Tom Oliphant and Strobe Talbott.

Peterson: ...President Bush continues to insist he doesn't want war in the Gulf. Is this build-up the best way to ensure that there will not be war in the Persian Gulf?

Rowan: No, this role of the dice says that if Saddam Hussein doesn't back down there almost certainly will be war.

Germond: ...They preserve the peace by constantly preparing for war. I think the action is sound.

Talbott: I agree. If there is any chance at all of averting a war it means convincing Saddam Hussein that we're ready to wage one.

Oliphant: ...The more Americans learn about this subject and talk about it, the more their misgivings will increase.

Krauthammer: ...The best way to ensure that there's not going to be a war is surrender and withdrawal. He's decided that he's going to liberate Kuwait one way or the other. I think that's what this announcement means.

...The President has decided that the sanctions policy cannot work....

Talbott: ...I think the President's calculation and that of his advisors is that the combination of the sanctions plus this more credible offensive force together will work, and I think they're still holding out some hope for the sanctions working.

...They're absolutely right to eliminate the middle ground for Saddam because if he gets half a loaf, then he wins.

Oliphant: ...I think we ought to talk about whether we should have an explicit declaration of war in order to first have the discussion and then take the national decision before we do something of this enormity.

On the elections:

Oliphant: ...There's a tidal wave forming, and what I found most interesting about 1990 are the deep misgivings average Americans feel about the condition of the economy and the feeling that they have that their political leaders don't care about them.

...There is a new breed of [moderate] Republicans to challenge the more conservatives....

Krauthammer: ...As an electoral issue, generally speaking, to be anti-abortion no longer pays.... I think the great wave of the future which was predicted for the ecological issue is dead.

On the President:

Oliphant: ...The dirty secret that was kept from the people in the fall campaign is that that deficit reduction has not helped the economy and we're going to come back to that issue. -more-

Talbott: Trashing the Democrats was a major mistake on his part.... President Bush needs to preside over a real bipartisan [Congress].

Krauthammer: He's not thinking of governing over the next year or two; he's thinking that if he's going to be re-elected he can't allow to happen in '92 what happened in '90...because he lost his standing because he went back on his principle on taxes and he doesn't want that to happen to him in 1992.

Rowan: And as a result of that he may have lost his ability to govern this country because republicans won't trust him again, the Democrats won't fear him again.

Oliphant: ...The Democrats, except for this new-found class warfare, have yet to come up with a true alternative to the status quo.

-End of News Summary-