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FOIA MARKER

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

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

OA/ID Number: 90572
Folder ID Number: 90572-004

Folder Title:
Tuesday, December 4, 1990

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
V	12	12	4	3

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet (George Bush Library)

Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
01. Schedule	Schedule of the President for Montevideo and Punta Del Este, Uruguay, December 4 - 5, 1990 [redaction] (10 pp.)	12/4-5/90	(b)(7)(c), (b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Tuesday, December 4, 1990

Pinksheet Number: dw1903
OA/ID Number: 90572-004
Date Closed: 2/4/2011
FOIA/Sys Case #: 2009-0166-S
Re-review Case #:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

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Date Closed: 2/4/2011	OA/ID Number: 90572-004
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2009-0166-S	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
MONTEVIDEO AND PUNTA DEL ESTE, URUGUAY
DECEMBER 4 - 5, 1990

EVENTS:

Arrival Ceremony
One on One Meeting with President Lacalle
Expanded Bilateral Meeting
Press Availability
Legislative Palace Arrival Ceremony
Address to Joint Session of Uruguayan Congress
Presentation of Keys to the City of Montevideo
American Embassy Community Greeting
Dinner Hosted by President and Mrs. Lacalle
Private Breakfast with President and Mrs. Lacalle

DRESS:

Men -Business Suit
Women -Day Dress

CONTACTS:

Presidential Advance Office
John G. Keller, Jr. - 202/456-7565
Trip Coordinator
Kris Goodwin - 202/456-7565
Punta del Este Signal
- 202/395-1520
- 011-598-42-895-10

Warrans
Miller
(b)(7)(c), (b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f)
Sgt Morrison
Mike Gould -MIL. AIDE
Jay Evans -AFI
Jay Farmer -HMX

WEATHER:
Partly Cloudy/Low 80's

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
MONTEVIDEO AND PUNTA DEL ESTE, URUGUAY
DECEMBER 4 - 5, 1990

Tuesday, December 4, 1990

12:30 pm
(9:30 am
E.S.T.)

THE PRESIDENT and Dorothy LeBlond arrive Carrasco International Airport, Montevideo, Uruguay.

NOTE: Ambassador Joseph V. Reed, U.S. Chief of Protocol, will escort Ambassador Richard Brown and Ambassador Alejandro Lorenzo y Losada, Uruguayan Chief of Protocol, aboard Air Force One for Greetings.

OFFICIAL PARTY AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS:

Official Party Members should follow THE PRESIDENT and Dorothy LeBlond down front ramp of Air Force One and will be escorted immediately to Welcome Ceremony Positions. They do not participate in Greeting at Foot of Stairs.

Remaining Staff should depart via rear ramp and proceed to Viewing Area.

Upon conclusion of Arrival Ceremony, Official Party Members and Staff should proceed to Motorcade.

Remaining Staff not participating in Montevideo Events should board Motorpool Vehicles for transport to Hotel San San Rafael, Punta del Este.

Upon arrival in Punta del Este, Staff should proceed to Hotel San Rafael First Floor Lobby for Room Assignments and Keys.

THE PRESIDENT and Dorothy LeBlond deplane and proceed to Positions of Honor.

Met by:

The Honorable and Mrs. Luis Alberto Lacalle
Hererra (Maria Julia)
President of Uruguay

Mrs. Richard Brown (Ann)

Mr. Eduardo Mezzera
Acting Foreign Minister of Uruguay

EVENT: ARRIVAL CEREMONY

EXPANDED POOL

21 GUN SALUTE

ANTHEMS

REVIEW OF TROOPS

ARRIVAL STATEMENT

12:35 pm

THE PRESIDENT and Dorothy LeBlond, accompanied by President and Mrs. Lacalle, arrive Positions of Honor and begin participation in Arrival Ceremony.

12:41 pm President Lacalle gives brief remarks.

12:50 pm

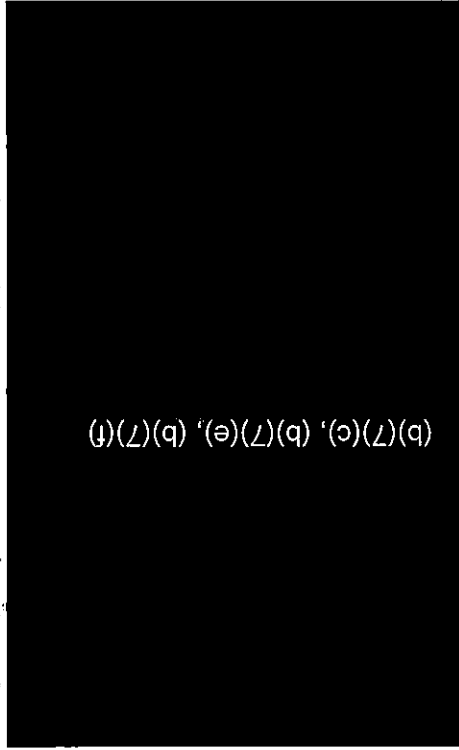
THE PRESIDENT gives Arrival Statement.

1:02 pm

THE PRESIDENT and Dorothy LeBlond, accompanied by President and Mrs. Lacalle, conclude participation in Arrival Ceremony and proceed to Motorcade.

NOTE: Dorothy LeBlond, accompanied by Mrs. Lacalle, Mrs. Brown, and Mrs. Brady, will assume separate schedule at this time.

Page Two



(b)(7)(c), (b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f)

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS:

THE PRESIDENT and President Jacalle board
Motorcade and depart Airport en route Edificio
Libertad.

5a/

Page Four

THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by President Lacalle,
arrives Edificio Libertad and proceeds to
President Lacalle's private office.
Met by:
The Honorable Garcia Pintos
Chief of Staff to President Lacalle
The Honorable Alejandro Lorenzo y Losada
Uruguayan Chief of Protocol

1:20 pm
ch

OFFICIAL PARTY AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS:
Upon arrival at Edificio Libertad, those
Official Party Members participating in
Expanded Bilateral Meeting will be
escorted to Cabinet Room.
Remaining Official Party Members and
Staff will be escorted to Staff Holding
Area or Staff Waiting Area.
Please board Motorcade no later than
3:00 pm for transport to Legislative
Palace.

(Drive Time: 20 Minutes)

(b)(7)(e)

ONE ON ONE MEETING WITH PRESIDENT LACALLE

TRAVEL POOL (AT BEGINNING ONLY)

U.S. PARTICIPANTS

URUGUAYAN PARTICIPANTS

THE PRESIDENT
Notetaker

President Lacalle
Notetaker

46
1:20 pm

THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by President Lacalle, arrives President Lacalle's Private Office and begins participation in One on One Meeting.

2:28
1:05 pm

THE PRESIDENT concludes participation in One on One Meeting and, accompanied by President Lacalle, departs President Lacalle's Private Office and proceeds to Cabinet Room.

EVENT: EXPANDED BILATERAL MEETING

TRAVEL POOL (AT BEGINNING ONLY)

U.S. PARTICIPANTS

URUGUAYAN PARTICIPANTS

THE PRESIDENT
Amb. Brown
Sec. Brady
A. Card
R. Gates
Dep. Sec. Eagleburger
A. Bromley
D. Mulford
B. Aronson
H. McLoughlin
M. Fitzwater
W. Pryce
Interpreter

President Lacalle
Mr. Pintos Garcia,
Chief of Staff
Dr. Eduardo Mezzera,
Acting FM
Cr. Enrique Braga,
Minister of Economy &
Finance
Dr. Gustavo Ferres,
Acting Minister of
Agriculture
Cr. Conrado Hughes, Dir.
of Planning and Budget
Dr. Raul Lago, Minister
of Housing, Land Use
Planning & Environment
Dr. Mariano Brito,
Minister of Defense
Dr. Andres Ramirez,
Minister of Interior

Dr. Jorge Silva, Director
 General, Foreign Min.
 Amb. Enrique Flaquer,
 Director General of
 Political Affairs,
 Foreign Ministry,
 Dr. Juan Ordoñez Stimmer,
 Presidential Advisor
 on Scientific Research
 Dr. Eduardo
 MacGillivuddy,
 Uruguayan Ambassador to
 the U.S.
 Dr. Nicolas de Herrera,
 Undersecretary,
 Economic & Foreign Min.
 Dr. Ramon Diaz,
 President, Central
 Reserve Bank
 Dr. Agustín de Urtebey,
 Vice President, Central
 Reserve Bank
 Notetaker
 Interpreter

THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by President Lacalle,
 arrives Cabinet Room and begins participation
 in Expanded Bilateral Meeting.

THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by President Lacalle,
 concludes participation in Expanded Bilateral
 Meeting, departs Cabinet Room, and proceeds
 to Salon de Actos.

2:29 pm
 40
 2:25 pm

EVENT: JOINT PRESS AVAILABILITY

EXPANDED POOL

THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by President Lacalle,
 arrives Salon de Actos and begins participation
 in Joint Press Availability.

2:17 pm
 45

NOTE: Dorothy Leibold will rejoin THE
 PRESIDENT at this time.

3:23
3:31
1:45 pm

THE PRESIDENT concludes participation in Joint Press Availability, and, with Dorothy LeBlond, departs Salon de Actos, and proceeds to Motorcade.

THE PRESIDENT and Dorothy LeBlond board Motorcade and depart Edificio Libertad en route Legislative Palace.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS:

Same as on Arrival, except;

(b)(7)(e)

(Drive Time: 5 Minutes)

OFFICIAL PARTY AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS:

Upon arrival at Legislative Palace, Official Party Members and Staff will be escorted to Viewing Area in Salon de Pasos Perdidos.

Upon conclusion of Welcoming Ceremony, Official Party Members and Staff will be escorted Viewing Area in House Chamber.

Please board Motorcade no later than 4:35 pm for transport to American Embassy.

42
3:40 pm

THE PRESIDENT and Dorothy LeBlond arrive Legislative Palace and proceed to Salon de Pasos Perdidos.

Met by:

The Honorable Gonzalo Aguirre
Vice President of Uruguay and President, Uruguayan
Senate

~~EVENT:~~

LEGISLATIVE PALACE ARRIVAL CEREMONY

HOT TV COVERAGE

ANTHEMS

44
3:22 pm

THE PRESIDENT and Dorothy LeBlond, accompanied by Vice President Aguirre, arrive Salon de Pasos Perdidos and begin participation in Arrival Ceremony.

Met by:

Mrs. Gonzalo Aguirre (Margo)

Mr. Hector Martin Sturla
President, Chamber of Deputies

51
3:32 pm

THE PRESIDENT concludes participation in Arrival Ceremony, and, accompanied by Vice President Aguirre, departs Salon de Pasos Perdidos and proceeds to Room 125.

NOTE: Dorothy LeBlond will be escorted to Seat in House Chamber at this time.

52
3:35 pm

THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by Vice President Aguirre, arrives Room 125 for Private Time.

NOTE: THE PRESIDENT will meet briefly with Members of the Uruguayan Supreme Court at this time.

(PRIVATE TIME: 20 MINUTES)

4:18
THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by Vice President Aguirre, departs Room 125 and proceeds to House Chamber.

~~NOTE:~~ ADDRESS JOINT SESSION OF URUGUAYAN CONGRESS

TRAVEL POOL

REMARKS

SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION

29
4:20 pm

THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by Vice President Aguirre, arrives House Chamber and proceeds to Seat on Dais.

29
4:24 pm

THE PRESIDENT is introduced for Remarks by Vice President Aguirre.

38
4:30 pm

THE PRESIDENT Remarks.

5:00
4:30 pm

THE PRESIDENT concludes Remarks, departs House Chamber, and accompanied by Vice President Aguirre, proceeds to Salon de Fiestas.

NOTE: Dorothy LeBlond will rejoin THE PRESIDENT at this time.

5:03
4:35 pm

THE PRESIDENT and Dorothy LeBlond, accompanied by Vice President Aguirre, arrive Salon de Fiestas

Met by:

The Honorable Tabare Vazquez
Mayor of Montevideo

Mr. Jorge Mazzanovich
President, Junta Municipal

55
THE PRESIDENT and Dorothy LeBlond board Motorcade and depart U.S. Embassy en route Embassy Landing Zone.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS:

(b)(7)(e)

(Drive Time: 5 Minutes)

58
5:45 pm
THE PRESIDENT and Dorothy LeBlond arrive Embassy Landing Zone and proceed to board Marine One.

6:03
5:45 pm
THE PRESIDENT and Dorothy LeBlond depart Embassy Landing Zone en route Punta del Este Landing Zone.

HELICOPTER ASSIGNMENTS:

(b)(7)(e)

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(Typing Time: 30 Minutes)

(b)(7)(e)

THE PRESIDENT and Dorothy LeBlond arrive Punta del Este Landing Zone, Punta del Este, Uruguay, and proceed to Motorcade.

42
6:20 pm

THE PRESIDENT and Dorothy LeBlond board Motorcade and depart Landing Zone en route Loma Verde.
VIA FOOT

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS:

Secure Package Only.

(Drive Time: 5 Minutes)

OFFICIAL PARTY AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS:

Upon arrival at Punta del Este Landing Zone, Official Party Members and Staff should board Motorpool vehicles for transport to Hotel San Rafael.

Upon arrival at Hotel San Rafael, Official Party Members and Staff should proceed to First Floor Lobby for Room Assignments and Keys.

Official Party Members and Staff participating in Private Dinner should board Motorpool Vehicles no later than 8:30 pm for transport to Loma Verde. Upon arrival at Loma Verde, please board Motorcade for transport to Posta del Cangrejo Restaurant.

44
6:26 pm

THE PRESIDENT and Dorothy LeBlond arrive Loma Verde and proceed to Suite.

6:30 pm

THE PRESIDENT and Dorothy LeBlond arrive Suite for Private Time.

(PRIVATE TIME: 2 HOURS 30 MINUTES)

Page Fourteen

0710-0740

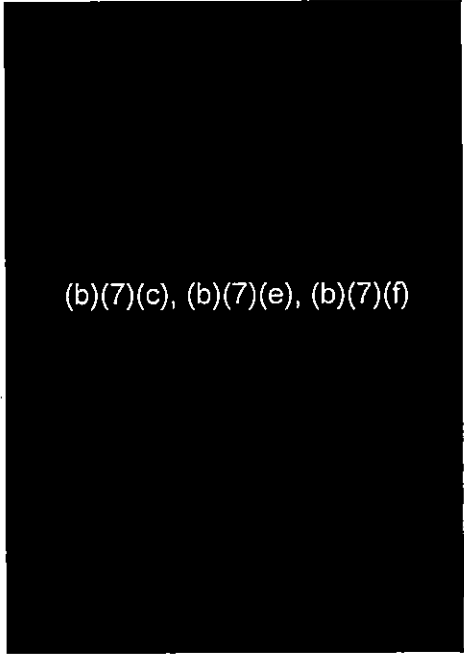
JOGGING/SWIM IN OCEAN
w/DORO

8:55
08
PM

THE PRESIDENT and Dorothy LeBlond depart Suite
and proceed to Motorcade ~~Motorcade~~ **BACK YARD**

THE PRESIDENT and Dorothy LeBlond board
Motorcade depart Loma Verde en route Posta del
Cangrejo Restaurant.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS:



(b)(7)(c), (b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f)

Mr. and Mrs. Julio Hoyas (Ana Maria)
Owners, Posta del Congreso Restaurant
President of Uruguay
The Honorable and Mrs. Luis Alberto Lacalle
Herrera (Maria Julia)
Met by:
THE PRESIDENT and Dorothy Lesond arrive Posta del
Congreso and proceed to lounge.

9:15 pm
18

OFFICIAL PARTY AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS:
Upon arrival at Posta del Congreso
Restaurant, Official party Members
and Staff will be escorted to Dining
Room or Staff Holding Area.
Please board Motorcade no later than
10:45 pm for transport to Loma Verde.

(Drive Time: 10 Minutes)

(b)(7)(e)

DINNER HOSTED BY PRESIDENT AND MRS. LACALLE

CLOSED PRESS

OFFICIAL PARTY

9:20 pm

THE PRESIDENT and Dorothy LeBlond, accompanied by President and Mrs. Lacalle, arrive Lounge and begin participation in Dinner.

11:49
10:55 pm

THE PRESIDENT and Dorothy LeBlond conclude participation in Dinner, depart Lounge, and proceed to Motorcade.

51
11:00 pm

THE PRESIDENT and Dorothy LeBlond board Motorcade and depart Posta del Cangrejo en route Loma Verde.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS:

Same as on Arrival.

(Drive Time: 10 Minutes)

OFFICIAL PARTY AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS:

Upon arrival at Loma Verde, Official Party Members and Staff should board Motorpool vehicles for transport to Hotel San Rafael.

12:02

11:10 pm

THE PRESIDENT and Dorothy LeBlond arrive Loma Verde and proceed to Suite.

12:05

11:45 pm

THE PRESIDENT and Dorothy LeBlond arrive Suite for RON.

RON Punta del Este, Uruguay

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SEPTEMBER 3, 1990

OFFICIAL PARTY AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS:

5:00 am Baggage Call. Please place all unlocked baggage outside your door at this time.

Official Party and Staff not manifested on Helicopters should board Motorpool Vehicles at Hotel San Rafael no later than 7:30 am for transport to Carrasco International Airport, Montevideo Uruguay.

Upon arrival at Carrasco International Airport, please board Back Up Plane for transport to Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Official Party and Staff participating in Morning Events and manifested on Helicopters should board Motorpool Vehicles at Hotel San Rafael no later than 7:30 am for transport to Loma Verde. Upon arrival at Loma Verde, please board Motorcade for transport to Hotel L'Auberge.

8:10 am

THE PRESIDENT and Dorothy LeBlond depart Suite and proceed to Motorcade.

8:¹⁶/₁₅ am

THE PRESIDENT and Dorothy LeBlond board Motorcade and depart Loma Verde en route Hotel L'Auberge.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS:

Same as on Arrival.

(Drive Time: 10 Minutes)

OFFICIAL PARTY AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS:

Official Party Members participating in breakfast with Uruguayan Hosts will be escorted to Tea Room. Remaining Official Party Members and Staff will be escorted to Staff Holding Area.

Please board Motorcade no later than 9:20 am for transport to Punta del Este Landing Zone.

8:19 am

THE PRESIDENT and Dorothy LeBlond arrive Hotel L'Auberge and proceed to Salon.

Met by:

The Honorable and Mrs. Luis Alberto Lacalle
Herrera (Maria Julia)
President of Uruguay

Mr. and Mrs. Ignacio Carrera Fernandez (Cristina)
Owners, Hotel L'Auberge

EVENT:

PRIVATE BREAKFAST WITH PRESIDENT AND MRS. LACALLE

CLOSED PRESS

8:23 am

THE PRESIDENT and Dorothy LeBlond, accompanied by President and Mrs. Lacalle, arrive Salon and begin participation in Private Breakfast.

9:28 am

THE PRESIDENT and Dorothy LeBlond conclude participation in Private Breakfast, and, accompanied by President and Mrs. Lacalle, depart Salon and proceed to Tea Room.

30
35
9:27 am
THE PRESIDENT and Dorothy LeBlond, accompanied by President and Mrs. Lacalle, arrive Tea Room and bid Farewell to Uruguayan Official Party.

36
9:30 am
THE PRESIDENT and Dorothy LeBlond conclude Farewells, and, accompanied by President and Mrs. Lacalle, depart Tea Room and proceed to Motorcade.

THE PRESIDENT and Dorothy LeBlond, accompanied by President and Mrs. Lacalle, board Motorcade and depart Hotel L'Auberge en route Punta del Este Landing Zone.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS:

Same as on Arrival, except;

LIMO	THE PRESIDENT D. LeBlond Pres. Lacalle Mrs. Lacalle
------	--------------------------------------------------------------

(Drive Time: 10 Minutes)

39
9:40 am
THE PRESIDENT and Dorothy LeBlond arrive Punta del Este Landing Zone.

44
9:50 am
THE PRESIDENT and Dorothy LeBlond bid Farewell to President and Mrs. Lacalle, and proceed to board Marine One.

49
9:55 am
THE PRESIDENT and Dorothy LeBlond depart Punta del Este, Uruguay en route Buenos Aires, Argentina.

(b)(7)(e)

(b)(7)(e)

(Flying Time: 1 Hour 50 Minutes)
(Interchange: Yes)
(Time Change: None)
(Food Service: None)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

PRESIDENT BUSH

DECEMBER 4 th , 19 90

	TIME		NAME	ACTION
	PLACED	DISC		
OUT	AM		NO CALLS	
INC	.PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			

PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMENTS

Brasilia, Brazil
 Montevideo, Uruguay
LOCATION Punta del Este, Uruguay

DATE 4 December 1990

UST

TIME	MOVEMENTS
0819	Depart Ambassador Melton's Residence via Motorcade
0834	Arrive Brasilia International Airport
0856	Depart Brasilia International Airport via Air Force One
1220	Arrive Carrasco International Airport, Montevideo, Uruguay
1304	Depart Carrasco International Airport via Motorcade
1342	Arrive Edificio Libertad
1531	Depart Edificio Libertad via Motorcade
1541	Arrive Legislative Palace
1729	Depart Legislative Palace via Motorcade
1736	Arrive American Embassy
1755	Depart American Embassy via Motorcade
1759	Arrive Embassy Landing Zone
1802	Depart Embassy Landing Zone via Marine One
1839	Arrive Punta del Este Landing Zone
1843	Depart Punta del Este Landing Zone via Walk
1848	Arrive Loma Verde
1914	Depart Loma Verde via Walk (LOW KEY)
1940	Arrive Loma Verde (LOW KEY)
2108	Depart Loma Verde via Motorcade
2120	Arrive Posta del Cangrejo Restaurant
2351	Depart Posta del Cangrejo Restaurant via Motorcade



News Summary

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1990
6:00 A.M. BRASILIA/3:00 A.M. EST EDITION

TRIP NEWS

BUSH STARTS JOURNEY TO S. AMERICA -- President Bush Monday opened a six-day visit to Latin America designed to promote democracy, but his aides spent much of the day trying to decide whether a military uprising in Argentina, which ended in failure Monday evening, would prevent him from visiting there later this week.

(Washington Post)

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

PUBLIC SUPPORTS MOVE FOR TALKS -- Americans overwhelmingly approve of President Bush's decision to seek talks with Iraq but are sharply divided over whether those meetings will produce a peaceful end to the stalemate in the Persian Gulf, according to a Washington Post-ABC News poll.

(Washington Post)

CHENEY: IRAQ LIKELY TO OUTLAST EMBARGO -- Secretary Cheney said Monday that President Saddam probably will be able to "ride out" international economic sanctions and that war may be the only certain means to force Iraqi troops out of Kuwait.

(Washington Post)

NETWORK NEWS (Monday evening)

TRIP -- President Bush advanced the idea of helping reduce Brazil's foreign debt if Brazil opens its closed domestic markets to U.S. products.

POLL -- An ABC/W. Post poll shows 75% of Americans think there will be war in the gulf.

RESERVES -- The Pentagon authorized the call-up of another 63,000 National Guard reserves.

TRIP NEWS.....	A-1
INTERNATIONAL NEWS....	A-2
NATIONAL NEWS.....	A-5
NETWORK NEWS.....	B-1

TRIP NEWS

BUSH STARTS JOURNEY TO S. AMERICA

BRASILIA -- President Bush Monday opened a six-day visit to Latin America designed to promote democracy, but his aides spent much of the day trying to decide whether a military uprising in Argentina, which ended in failure Monday evening, would prevent him from visiting there later this week.

Bush's plane touched down in the Brazilian capital just before dawn, and he was immediately greeted with reports about the rebellion by soldiers in Buenos Aires. Administration officials, determined not to let anything spoil Bush's visit to the region, offered a public show of bravado, with Bush saying he had "no plans" to change his schedule. Bush also offered a statement of support for President Menem.

"We are not going to let this be drawn out of proportion," Deputy Secretary of State Eagleburger told reporters early in the day. Asked if the uprising demonstrated the fragility of democracy in a region with a history of military governments, Eagleburger said, "It shows nothing of the sort, if it's put down fairly quickly, as we expect."...

Bush compared the changes underway here to the dramatic transformation of Eastern Europe. In a speech to a joint session of the Brazilian Congress, the President also promoted his proposal for a free-trade zone stretching from Canada to the southern tip of South America. "We see a future where growing opportunity, the power of technology and the benefits of prosperity are developed and shared by all," he said. (Dan Balz, Washington Post, A21)

TRIP

BRASILIA -- Arriving amid jolting reminders of the political violence still plaguing the region's fledgling democracies, President Bush began a weeklong tour of South America Monday attempting -- with mixed success, initially -- to promote his drive for economic and trade reforms throughout the hemisphere.

...In Chile, where [the President] is to arrive Thursday, police blamed leftist guerrillas for three bomb blasts that damaged a Mormon chapel and offices of two right-wing political groups....

The outbreak of violence in Argentina and Chile overshadowed Bush's first stop here on the planned weeklong swing through six countries. Besides talks with President Collor, which the Brazilian president called "very positive," Bush addressed the country's Congress -- and got a luke-warm reception.

His 22-minute address was not interrupted once for applause. The two congressional leaders who introduced Bush both took what appeared to be thinly veiled jabs at some U.S. approaches in its economic relations with Brazil.

Brazil "is sacrificing our freedom" to demands that it repay its debts to banks and other countries, said Sen. Roman Tito. Deputy Ricardo Fluze, a leader of the lower legislative body, declared "we do not intend to be left on the sidelines" of economic development because of debt repayment demands.

Bush's reception on Brasilia's streets was less than overwhelming. Only a few clusters of people were seen along his motorcade route and "Bush Go Home" signs were erected at several bus stops.

(Gaylord Shaw, Newsday)

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

PUBLIC SUPPORTS MOVE FOR TALKS
But Most Doubt U.N. Vote Will Compel Iraqi Pullout

Americans overwhelmingly approve of President Bush's decision to seek talks with Iraq but are sharply divided over whether those meetings will produce a peaceful end to the stalemate in the Persian Gulf, according to a Washington Post-ABC News poll.

Most Americans also doubt that the U.N. Security Council vote last week that authorized the use of force against Iraq will persuade President Saddam to pull his country's troops out of Kuwait.

If Iraq does not leave Kuwait, a big majority -- 63 percent -- of those questioned would support going to war with Iraq "at some point after" the Jan. 15 deadline established by the U.N. for an Iraqi withdrawal.

Overall, the survey found that most Americans continue to favor a go-slow policy in the gulf. At the same time, the results suggest hopes for a peaceful conclusion to the crisis may be gradually fading.

Doubts about the effectiveness of economic sanctions against Iraq continue to grow, with two out of three persons questioned now saying that the embargo will not work. Perhaps as a result, more Americans than ever believe the U.S. and its allies are headed for war in the Middle East....

Despite the public's growing belief that war may be inevitable, two out of three persons questioned said they approved of the U.S. sending troops to the Persian Gulf. And an equally large majority believes that the U.S. should take all action necessary, including the use of military force, to compel Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait.

The survey found that nine out of 10 persons questioned said they approved of Bush's decision to send Secretary Baker to Baghdad, and to invite the Iraqi foreign minister to come to Washington.

(Richard Morin, Washington Post, A27)

CHENEY: IRAQ LIKELY TO OUTLAST EMBARGO
Force May Be Best Option, Senate Panel Told

Secretary Cheney said Monday that President Saddam probably will be able to "ride out" international economic sanctions and that war may be the only certain means to force Iraqi troops out of Kuwait.

Cheney also told the Senate Armed Services Committee that President Bush requires no additional authorization from Congress before sending U.S. forces into combat in the Persian Gulf....

"The real debate in this committee, and I believe in the country, is whether to continue to punish Iraq slowly with a U.N. embargo, or whether to punish Iraq with direct military action," Sen. Nunn said at the start of four hours of testimony by Cheney and Gen. Powell.... "If the President decides to take offensive action," Nunn added, "the Congress should speak to that before action is taken."

(Rick Atkinson and Jeffrey Smith, Washington Post, A1)

POWELL REMARKS

The Bush Administration brushed aside calls for patience with Saddam Monday as Gen. Powell warned that American land, air and sea forces were preparing to destroy Iraqi troops occupying Kuwait.

"The question they (the Iraqi government) will have to consider is, 'Do they move it or do they lose it?'" said Powell about the Iraqi forces in Kuwait....

"If it is necessary to go to war, we go to war to win," Powell said. "The mission is not to punish, the mission is not to retaliate, the mission is not to see if Saddam Hussein will change his mind. The mission is to take action to achieve our political objective if (he) does not change his mind."

Powell dismissed the contention by some analysts -- including two of his predecessors, William Crowe and John Vessey -- that Kuwait can be regained with U.S. airpower alone. "There is a variety of other nice, tidy, alleged low-cost incremental, may-work options that are floated around with great regularity," he said.
(Patrick Sloyan, Newsday)

BUSH'S OFFER OF HIGH-LEVEL TALKS ADDS NEW ELEMENT OF UNCERTAINTY

President Bush's overture to Iraq to hold high-level talks has injected a fresh element of uncertainty and risk into the Persian Gulf crisis, raising questions about the circumstances under which the two sides are prepared to meet and how much they are willing to discuss before resorting to war....

"I hope we're prepared for the curve balls Saddam is going to throw at us," said Peter Rodman, a former National Security Council and State Department official now at the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies.

Saddam, he added, "is not going to play into our hands. I think he's going to come at us with peace proposals that are deceptive, that distract from the main issue, but are going to be very troublesome to deal with. It's relatively easy for us to deflect these kinds of proposals when he's making them unilaterally, but this kind of dramatic meeting, with the whole world holding its breath, is a different affair."...

Senior Administration officials acknowledged that Bush's offer could open a confusing and difficult new round of diplomacy that would be hard to control, at least from a public relations aspect.

For example, one official said, what if Saddam asks Secretary Baker to come on Christmas Eve, or decide that the only day he can see Baker is Jan. 14, just before the U.N. deadline, then tries to stall for time? Moreover, this official said, there is certain to be a fog of fresh initiatives.

(David Hoffman, news analysis, Washington Post, A27)

SAUDI VOWS HIS TROOPS WILL MAN FRONT LINES

NORTHERN SAUDI ARABIA -- Saudi troops will be on the front lines in any ground attack to drive Iraqi forces from Kuwait, according to a senior Saudi military commander. A Western diplomat added that the Saudis will also join in any air war against Iraq.

"We believe that if our (U.S.) friends are here to shed their blood for us, the least we can do is to put (our) forces right in the front," said Prince Khalid bin Sultan, a Saudi lieutenant general and commander of the Arab forces gathered here. "And if there is any bloodshed, I can assure you, Saudis will take it before their friends."

A Western diplomat said the Saudis are making similar statements in private. "If there is a war, they will go over the border first, they will insist on it," the diplomat said.

(Caryle Murphy, Washington Post, A30)

IRAQ REPORTEDLY TO LET 1,000 SOVIETS LEAVE

MOSCOW -- One thousand Soviet nationals still in Iraq -- nearly a third of the Soviet contingent there -- will return home within the next three weeks, Soviet television reported Monday.

"The Iraqi authorities have given permission for 1,000 Soviet experts to leave, and in the coming two or three weeks, we plan to send them to Moscow," said Alexander Kirichenko, Baghdad representative for state airline Aeroflot.

(Reuter, Washington Post, A33)

ARGENTINA PUTS DOWN REBELLION

BUENOS AIRES -- Argentine forces attempted a bloody rebellion against President Menem's civilian government Monday, taking over the army's headquarters building and at least three other sites before troops loyal to Menem counterattacked and forced them to surrender.

It was the fourth uprising by right-wing sectors of the armed forces since democracy returned to Argentina in 1983, coming just two days before President Bush is scheduled to arrive for a brief visit. But announced his intention to go through with the trip....

Menem said at a news conference Monday night that he viewed the rebellion as an attempt to overthrow his government. "From the moment they took those military bases [from] me, it was an attempted coup d'etat," Menem said after the last of the rebels had surrendered. A rebel spokesman had denied attempting an overthrow, saying the objective was changes in favor of the military.

(Eugene Robinson, Washington Post, A19)

PRIVATE OWNERSHIP LEGALIZED IN RUSSIA

MOSCOW -- The Russian parliament Monday legalized the private ownership of land, overturning decades of communist dogma in an attempt to resolve the Soviet Union's deepening food crisis.

The legislation, passed by the Russian Congress of People's Deputies, includes significant restrictions on the right of peasants to dispose of their land, including a minimum of 10 years' ownership before it can be resold and a requirement that it be resold only to local governments.

(Michael Dobbs, Washington Post, A1)

-more-

NATIONAL NEWS

HOUSE GOP CHALLENGERS FALL SHORT

Lewis, Vander Jagt Reelected To Leadership Amid Bitter Divisions

Despite sharp internal divisions over their past performance and future direction, House Republicans Monday reelected their congressional leaders, including two who faced spirited challenges.

Rep. Lewis defeated Rep. Pursell on a 98 to 64 vote to win a second term as chairman of the House Republican Conference, the third-highest leadership post. GOP lawmakers voted 98 to 66 to return Rep. Vander Jagt as chairman of the NRCC, rebuffing Rep. Sundquist.

(John Yang, Washington Post, A15)

COURT EXTENDS MIRANDA TO LIMIT INTERROGATION

The Supreme Court ruled Monday that police are absolutely prohibited from questioning criminal suspects outside the presence of their lawyers once the suspects have asked to speak with an attorney.

In a 6 to 2 decision that marked an extension of its 1966 Miranda ruling and will make it harder for police to obtain confessions, the court said that, even after those accused of crimes have spoken to a lawyer, police may not try to question them again without the lawyer there.

(Ruth Marcus, Washington Post, A1)

8 DIE AS JETS COLLIDE ON FOGGY DETROIT RUNWAY

Two Northwest Airlines passenger jets collided on a fog-covered runway at Detroit Metropolitan Airport Monday afternoon, igniting a fiery explosion that killed at least eight people and left one airliner a charred hulk. Twenty-one other people were reported injured, many with severe burns.

(Bill McAllister, Washington Post, A1)

HOUSE DEMOCRATS SEEK UNLIMITED FUNDS FOR REDISTRICTING FIGHTS

House Democratic leaders Monday unveiled proposals to let lawmakers accept unlimited donations to cover legal costs they may incur in redistricting.

Sponsoring Rep. Frost said the redistricting process will generate many costly lawsuits, and lawmakers need to protect themselves. But Common Cause President Fred Wertheimer said the House Democratic plan, if approved, would accomplish the opposite of what the public wants....

"It's as if no one there is paying any attention to the 'Keating Five' hearings going on across the street in the other chamber," said Wertheimer.

(AP, Washington Post, A10)

U.S., OIL FIRMS RESOLVE DISPUTE

ANCHORAGE -- The federal government and oil producers have resolved an environmental dispute that stalled production at part of a vast Alaskan oil field near Prudhoe Bay.

The Army Corps of Engineers agreed Friday to a plan in which Arco, BP Exploration and Exxon would spend an estimated \$50 million in the drilling area to ease fish migration in the Beaufort Sea.

The agreement clears the way for production to begin within two years at the Point McIntyre field, where the oil firms own rights to an estimated 300 million barrels. Production from Point McIntyre and the nearby Lisburne field could reach 100,000 barrels a day by 1994, said Al Greenstein, an Arco spokesman.

(AP, Washington Post, A11)

COURT STRIKES DOWN HHS SMOKING BAN

A three-judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals here has ruled that the Department of HHS must bargain with unionized employees who want the department to relax its ban on smoking on its premises.

In deciding in favor of three locals of the National Treasury Employees Union, the appeals panel ruled that HHS did not demonstrate a compelling need for the ban -- the most stringent such regulation in the federal government.

(Martin Weil, Washington Post, A15)

-end of A-section-

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY

(Monday evening, December 3)

PRESIDENT'S TRIP

ABC's BRIT HUME: President Bush's meeting with Brazil's President Collor had been postponed once by the Gulf crisis.

(TV coverage: President walking with President Collor.)

Though that was far from the main subject here Monday, it is never far from the President's mind, and he could be heard discussing with Collor the impact of higher oil prices on the world's economies.

(TV coverage: President sitting with President Collor.)

Collor said it would cost Brazil \$5 billion a year.

(PRESIDENT: "That's why people say to me, well, this can go on and on and on, and I'm saying no.")

The President's main purpose here, though, was not to argue against delay in the Gulf but to cheer Brazil on as it struggles to reform its economy and to open it to foreign goods. Mr. Bush is pushing a plan to make the whole hemisphere a free trade zone.

(PRESIDENT: "Change will not come easily. Economies now dependant on protection and state regulation must open to competition. The transition for a time will be painful.")

The countries Mr. Bush is visiting this week have moved strongly in recent years toward open economies and democratic governments, but there was a loud echo from the past Monday in Argentina, where Mr. Bush will go Wednesday. A faction of the military seized a barracks and spent much of the day shooting it out with government soldiers. The government appeared in no danger. Indeed, Argentine President Menem called President Collor to assure him and Mr. Bush that the uprising was not major. As of Monday night, the President planned no change in his scheduled visit.

JENNINGS reports by late Monday evening, all of the rebels had given up. With all of the tension in the Persian Gulf, a trip to South America may be distracting for the President, but for the countries involved and for the U.S. as well there is a lot at stake for the future. In the five newly emerging democracies he visits this week, the President's encouragement for very difficult economic reform is important. In Brazil, the President advanced the idea of helping to reduce the country's staggering foreign debt if Brazil will open its notoriously closed domestic markets to American products. The President also talked about the environment. The President suggested that some of the interest payments on Brazil's debt be put into an environmental trust fund which could be used to help the rain forests. When the President gets to Argentina, he may hear that Monday's mini-uprising was connected in part to economic dissatisfaction. The President will be reminded time and again that if only the U.S. would make it easier for South Americans to pay their debt and to compete for U.S. investment capital, in the long run South Americans with money in their pockets will be customers for U.S. products. In Uruguay and elsewhere, the President will get a warm welcome simply for showing up. It is 30 years now since Dwight Eisenhower was the last American president to make such an extensive tour. In Chile, the current oil crisis risks creating unrest and President Aylwin still has not managed to get the military under civilian control.

-more-

JENNINGS continues: So in Chile, without appearing too paternalistic -- which Latin Americans resent deeply -- President Bush will try to nurture the new democracy. Finally, the President will stop in Venezuela; the Venezuelans believe that Mr. Bush's ultimate goal of eliminating all trade barriers is the most far-seeing one ever imagined for the hemisphere. So the trip is important for several reasons: telling South Americans that they matter very much, while reminding his audience here at home that this is, after all, a marketplace of 300,000,000 people. (ABC-2)

NBC's JOHN COCHRAN: President Bush came to South America to celebrate the end of military dictatorships and violent repression, but no sooner had Bush landed on this continent than right-wing soldiers launched an armed revolt in the same part of Buenos Aires that Bush is scheduled to visit Wednesday.

(TV coverage: President walking with President Collor.)

The rebels said they were trying to overthrow their military commanders, not the civilian government. American officials said the uprising was apparently timed to embarrass Argentine officials preparing for President Bush's visit. Monday afternoon, American diplomats privately advised Bush he might have to cancel his visit, but late Monday local government forces claimed the rebels had surrendered. In Brazil, Bush said he would go to Argentina as scheduled. The decision to go answered one question, but underscored another: Why, in the middle of the Gulf crisis, is George Bush in South America? One reason is to discuss the Gulf crisis with leaders like Brazil's President Collor, who said it has cost his nation \$5 billion in higher oil prices.

(PRESIDENT: "I realize the sacrifices that Saddam's brutality has caused this nation and its people, has caused many nations around the world.")

Bush is trying hard to convince South Americans that he has not forgotten them because of dramatic events elsewhere in the world, but the drama of the Gulf had threatened to overshadow the President's week in South America. Now some unexpected drama: In two days he is scheduled to be in downtown Buenos Aires where Monday bullets were flying. (NBC-4)

CBS's DAN RATHER: Dissident army troops rebelled in Argentina Monday, two days before President Bush is due to visit that country. The Argentinian government said at least eight people were killed as the rebels took over part of the army headquarters in Buenos Aires and two other installations on the edge of the capital. Government forces counter-attacked and Monday night the Argentinean government news agency said the last of the rebels surrendered....

Beginning his lengthy Latin American tour in Brazil Monday, President Bush played down the siege in Argentina and said he will not change his plans to go there Wednesday.

(TV coverage: President walking with President Collor.)

Speaking to the Brazilian congress, Mr. Bush praised the Brazilian government for its economic austerity program designed to cut inflation and pay off its huge foreign debt.

CBS's JUAN VASQUEZ reports on the street children of Rio de Janeiro. (CBS-11)

GULF

ABC's PETER JENNINGS: We begin Monday night with the public mood on Iraq. Despite the diplomatic moves, there's a growing sense of pessimism. Our latest ABC News/Washington Post poll (+/- 4%) shows that 75 percent of Americans think there will be war in the Persian Gulf.

Will there be war?
 Yes.....75%
 No.....22%

Our poll does show the public overwhelmingly in favor of Mr. Bush's decision to send Secretary Baker to Iraq -- 90 percent approve of that.

Baker to Iraq?
 Yes.....90%
 No.....7%

But more than half -- 53 percent -- don't think he will do any good.

Will Baker visit produce diplomatic solution?
 No.....53%
 Yes.....39%

The negotiations about those face-to-face talks are well under way.

ABC's JOHN McWETHY reports from the State Department that twice over the weekend the American charge in Baghdad, Joe Wilson, met with Iraqi foreign ministry official Nizar Hamdoon. Wilson presented the U.S. proposal on talks between the two countries and the Iraqis have questions. So far, the only thing that has been officially agreed to is that the talks will include representatives of only the U.S. and Iraq. President Bush had originally proposed that the U.S. would bring along such coalition partners as the Kuwaitis and Saudis, but when the Iraqis then said they would bring the PLO, the Bush administration backed off. To sweeten the offer to talk, Secretary Baker promised over the weekend for the first time that the U.S. would not attack Iraq if Iraqi troops are withdrawn from Kuwait. Monday, another enticement: Baker met with the foreign minister of Kuwait just after the State Department had emphasized that if Iraqi troops would get out of Kuwait, other good things could happen.

(MARGARET TUTWILER: "The Kuwaitis themselves have said since August they would be more than glad to meet in the Hague to discuss the very issues that Saddam Hussein -- his people say drove him to take this aggressive action.")

Iraq's Ambassador to Washington was glowing with optimism.

(AMBASSADOR AL-MASHAT: "We can strike a common base in order to arrive at a peaceful solution which would be in the interest of everybody.")

When President Bush made his offer to send Baker to Baghdad, he said it was not to negotiate but to warn Saddam that the U.S. was ready to go to war, yet in just three days time it's become clear that the agenda is not that limited.

JENNINGS reports nearly two-thirds of those asked, 63 percent, said that if Saddam Hussein has not withdrawn from Kuwait by Jan. 15, the U.S. should go to war to force him out.

-more-

If no pull-out, should U.S. go to war?

Yes.....63%

No.....32%

And 66 percent said they do not think the economic sanctions alone will do the job.

Will economic sanctions work?

No.....66%

Yes.....30%

Now that the Bush administration has won a U.N. endorsement to use force if necessary and now that Iraq and the U.S. are going to sit down and talk about war or peace, the administration did think it was finally safe to answer some of Congress' questions in hearings on Capitol Hill.

ABC's BOB ZELNICK reports from the Pentagon that Secretary Cheney and Gen. Powell attended Senate hearings on U.S. policy in the Gulf. Cheney said force may be necessary soon because economic sanctions alone may not force Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait.

(SECRETARY CHENEY: "If the President were to ask me today, can you guarantee that these sanctions will work within a year or two, the answer is no, I cannot.")

SEN. GLENN: "It seems to me that's almost a Chicken Little approach to our current policy. The sky is falling in and there's only one option, and that's war.")

Cheney said the embargo could be doing more harm than good, hurting countries that trade with Iraq. Sen. Nunn said the Saudis should devote more of their windfall profits from higher oil prices to help those countries. Democrats argued that the deployment of 400,000 troops to the Gulf strains available manpower to the point where the administration will have to fight soon or bring them home. Gen. Powell conceded those forces could not be sustained for long; he suggested a war could be won quickly with a combination of air, land, and sea power, not air bombardment alone.

(GEN. POWELL: "But my job and the job of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the commanders involved in this operation is to make sure that if it is necessary to go to war, we go to war to win.")

The administration's analysis left Chairman Nunn unconvinced.

(SEN. NUNN: "I would like to see the Secretary do as good an analysis on the cost of war as he's done on the downside of continued sanctions.")

The administration would like a show of congressional support to strengthen its hand for talks with Iraq, but Senate Democrats are holding back, fearing the administration has already proceeded too far and too fast on the road to war. (ABC-Lead)

NBC's TOM BROKAW reports the Pentagon authorized the call-up of another 63,000 members of the National Guard and reserves.

NBC's ANDREA MITCHELL reports from Capitol Hill Secretary Cheney and Gen. Powell disagreed with a parade of former officials who had told the Armed Services Committee that sanctions could work in time.

(SECRETARY CHENEY: "While we wait for sanctions to work, Saddam Hussein continues to obliterate any trace of Kuwait and her people.")

MITCHELL continues:

(GEN. POWELL: "Such strategies are designed to hope to win; they are not designed to win.")

(SECRETARY CHENEY: "If economic sanctions don't work, if we don't use military force, if that's the only way to achieve our objective to force him out, then we've got a hell of a problem. My own personal view is that it's far better for us to deal with him now than it will be for us to deal with him five or ten years from now.")

(SEN. NUNN: "If we have a war, we'll never know whether they would have worked.")

Most Democrats and some Republicans on the committee worry that the administration is too willing to use force, and Cheney upset some senators by saying that the President can commit combat forces without asking Congress to declare war.

(SEN. KENNEDY: "The President effectively is thumbing his nose at Congress; he's really daring us to act if we disagree with him. He's telling us that the decision whether to go to war is his and effectively his alone to make.")

(SECRETARY CHENEY: "Senator, I do not believe the President requires any additional authorization from the Congress before committing U.S. forces to achieve our objectives in the Gulf.")

(SEN. NUNN: "I disagree with his reading of the U.S. Constitution.")

The administration has said it is using diplomacy and the threat of force, a carrot and a stick. Where, asked the senators, is the carrot? The carrot, said Gen. Powell, is we won't use the stick.

NBC's JOHN DANCY reports that with Secretary Baker's meeting with Saddam, President Bush will be a winner. If Saddam leaves Kuwait peacefully, Bush wins; if he does not go peacefully, Bush is able then to go to the American people and say we tried, now we've got to go to war.

NBC's MIKE BOETTCHER reports from Baghdad that the volume of war rhetoric seems to have been turned down a bit in advance of the expected U.S.-Iraqi talks. Not a day passes without someone performing rituals for peace. Monday, American Indians lit a peace pipe. A Buddhist monk has been praying in front of the American Embassy, Baghdad. Baghdad's convention schedule is jammed with peace conferences. In a nation whose industry has been hit hard by sanctions, peace is big business. A couple of boxes of medical supplies not covered by the embargo have arrived in Baghdad, but they occupy only a small corner of a huge warehouse.

(DR. FAROUK AL AL-OUSI, Iraqi Red Crescent: "We thank them very much for the donation, but for the needs of Iraq it is nothing.") While President Bush and Saddam exchange threats and peace envoys, Iraq waits and looks for a little help wherever and however it can get it. Since the Bush peace initiative, the rhetoric has been lowered somewhat. You don't hear the talk in public statements by the government about a holy war or talk about blowing up oil fields. (NBC-3)

RATHER reports that Secretary Cheney has authorized the call-up of 63,000 more reservists. President Bush had his top military officials testify about his Persian Gulf policy Monday to Congress. Mr. Bush himself is on a long trip to South America.

CBS's DAVID MARTIN reports from Capitol Hill on the Senate Armed Services Committee hearings. Gen. Powell gave the clearest picture yet of American war plans, rejecting any strategy short of an all-out assault.

(GEN. POWELL: "The fundamental fatal flaw in all such strategies is that it leaves the initiative in Saddam Hussein's hands. He makes the decision as to whether or not he will or will not withdraw. Such strategies are designed to hope to win, they are not designed to win.")

Even as more Stealth fighters left the U.S. for Saudi Arabia Monday, Powell made clear that superior U.S. air power won't by itself be enough to defeat Saddam if it comes to war.

(GEN. POWELL: "I have no question about the competence and stability of our United States Air Force to inflict terrible punishment, but one can hunker down, one can dig in, one can disperse to try to ride out such a single dimension attack.")

How long after the Jan. 15 deadline the administration will wait before launching its attack has not yet been decided, but Secretary Cheney said he doesn't see much point in giving sanctions time to work.

(SECRETARY CHENEY: "My personal view, senator, is that given the nature of the regime, given Saddam Hussein's brutality to his own people, given his very tight control over that society, his ability to allocate resources to the military, their ability to produce their own food basically inside, that he can ride them out.")

Even if the administration wanted to wait, the military would have a hard time doing it.

(GEN. POWELL: "And it would become extremely difficult to keep the necessary offensive option in place for a very long period of time.")

And that is the chief criticism of Sen. Nunn.

(SEN. NUNN: "What I have opposed and continue to oppose is building the military force so large that we then have no way of sustaining it logistically or with patience so that you begin to erode the ability to let the embargo play out.")

A number of administration officials have suggested the U.S. might want to destroy Iraq's military capabilities regardless of whether Saddam pulls out of Kuwait, but Secretary Cheney seemed to rule that out Monday when he said if he withdraws from Kuwait, we will feel we have been very successful.

CBS's PETER VAN SANT reports members of the Army's 325th Maintenance Company arrived Friday in Saudi Arabia and were immediately ordered to remove the American flag from their uniforms. They were ordered to do so because they were told some Saudi citizens might be offended by the Stars and Stripes.

(SOLDIER: "Our forefathers fought for this flag. It makes me very angry that we can't wear it. We come over here risking our lives for these people and we can't fly our flag.")

Without approval, some soldiers of the 325th held a demonstration and raised the flag on a flagpole they built themselves. They found another place for the flags near their thoughts.

(TV coverage: Soldier showing flag sewn into the inside of his hat.)

Late Monday, the soldiers were told to take down their flag and again keep it hidden.

CBS's RICHARD THRELKELD reports on the anti-war movement in the U.S. The organizers of a Boston rally hoped to get 4,000 people; almost 10,000 showed up. Protests around the country are getting organized and getting bigger.

(SPEAKER: "Mr. President, we need the \$87 million a day you're spending in the desert to end the war that's raging in the streets of Boston.")

(LITTLE GIRL: "I don't want my kids to grow up with a war, and I don't want to either.")

(VIETNAM VETERAN: "There's no clarity now any more than there was in Vietnam. He first came out -- it's about oil, then it's about human rights, then it's about putting a government back in.")

It's a curious kind of protest against a war which may never come about; a small cloud over President Bush's Persian Gulf policy no bigger than a man's hand -- just the way another protest started 10 years ago. Now as then, the students are the protest catalyst; a new anti-war coalition claims to have chapters on 90 campuses. America's new anti-war movement is certainly no threat to the White House, at least not yet. It's still small, divided and viewed by most Americans as not much more than a curiosity. (CBS-2)

PLANE CRASH/DETROIT

BROKAW: It was a nasty day at the Detroit airport: rain and fog and confusion -- confusion that ended with a collision and death. Two Northwest airliners trying to take off clipped each other, killing at least nine people; many more are missing.

NBC's ROBERT HAGER reports on the crash at Detroit's Metropolitan Airport. Government investigators are en route to Detroit to learn more about whose fault the crash was. (NBC-Lead, ABC-3)

RATHER: At least 19 people died Monday when a Northwest Airlines jet apparently struck another Northwest Airlines jet on the runway of Detroit's Metropolitan Airport. More than 20 other people were hospitalized.... (CBS-Lead)

RATHER reports the death toll in the Detroit crash has been lowered to at least eight. (CBS-6)

CONTINENTAL AIRLINES/BANKRUPTCY

NBC's MIKE JENSEN reports Continental Airlines filed for bankruptcy Monday. They said the sharp increase in the price of fuel from the Gulf crisis broke their back. Continental will continue to operate under court supervision, and the airline says there will be no immediate layoffs or cuts in service.

(FRANK LORENZO: "I have every reason to believe that given the breathing spell that chapter 11 provides, Continental will emerge a stronger company than when it went in.")

Analysts are not so sure, and they say airlines in general are losing so much money that passengers face much higher fares.

(CANDACE BROWNING, airline analyst: "In the 1990s, fares are going to have to go up at a faster rate than inflation, and that's going to make travel less of a bargain for the U.S. consumer.")

The airline industry is in terrible shape. Experts say there probably will be more bankruptcies in the months ahead.

(NBC-2, ABC-4, CBS-9)

INSURANCE INDUSTRY

IRVING R. LEVINE reports insurance companies have been going under at an alarming rate. While there were three failures in 1981, there were 44 last year. A study by the IDS Insurance Co. found a significant risk that one-fifth of today's major life insurers will become insolvent should there be a severe economic downturn. Is this a re-run of the S&Ls?

(REP. DINGELL: "A lot of the same elements: junk bonds, inadequate state and federal regulation, irresponsible people, bad book-keeping, bad accounting.")

If failures grow, policy holders may want the government to cover losses. (NBC-10)

KEATING 5

BROKAW reports the Keating 5 are under investigation by the FBI. (NBC-5)

SHUTTLE

CBS's BRUCE HALL reports the shuttle Columbia's astronomy mission ran into technical glitches which threaten the success of the mission. It has already forced the cancellation of some astronomy observations. (CBS-3, ABC-10)

RIGHT TO DIE/SUICIDE MACHINE

BROKAW reports Dr. Jack Kevorkian, the inventor of a suicide machine and who helped an Oregon woman use it, was indicted Monday on a charge of first degree murder. (NBC-6, ABC-6, CBS-7)

SOUTH AFRICA

JENNINGS reports at least 83 people were killed in a weekend of fighting between rival black factions. Among them, 52 were hacked, shot or beaten to death overnight in just one black township east of Johannesburg. The police at times seem powerless to contain the violence. (ABC-10, CBS-10)

SOVIET UNION

JENNINGS reports the parliament of the Russian republic approved a new measure that would allow farmers to own their own land. Under the plan, farmers could sell their land after 10 years, but only to the local government. Boris Yeltsin said the vote was the real way to settle the desperate food crisis in Russia. (ABC-8)

-End of News Summary-

all copies have been
distributed --pls put
in our daily

p.

NOTE ON FILE COPY:

The President gave this
note to the AFI steward,
who in turn asked that
it be faxed as is to
Secretary Cheney and
General Powell.

l.casey

December 4, 1990
enroute Montevideo from Brasilia

Sec. Cheney
Gen Powell

I don't know how it felt
on Capitol Hill; but
from downtown Brasilia
you two came across
great at the hearings.

Good going —

ag B

bcc: Governor Sununu
General Scowcroft
Andy Card
Bob Gates

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: December 4, 1990 (aboard AF I)

FROM THE PRESIDENT

To: Joe Hagin/Ede Holiday

I want to talk to Jim Watkins about our national energy plan and would like to meet with him the first week I'm back. Set up for about 30 minutes.

cc: John Sununu

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Montevideo, Uruguay)

For Immediate Release

December 4, 1990

The President today announced his intention to appoint Carroll D. Besadny, Secretary of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, to be Commissioner of the United States Section of the Great Lakes Fishery Commission for a term expiring February 18, 1996. He would succeed James M. Ridenour.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Brasilia, Brazil)

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

December 4, 1990

The President today named Kim and Wendy Roderick, of Bristol, Rhode Island, as the 317th "Daily Point of Light." The Roderick sisters, 18 and 19 years old, have dedicated their lives to serving those with mental and physical disabilities.

Throughout high school, Kim and Wendy were volunteers for the Special Education Department at Bristol High School. During the school year, they volunteered as Special Olympic trainers, preparing participants for the games. Each day at school during their lunch period, they accompanied the special education students to the cafeteria and joined them for the meal. During summer vacation, the sisters found their enjoyment at Camp Stone Tower, a summer program for mentally disabled children. Kim and Wendy volunteered as camp counselors, leading recreational and educational activities.

Now first-year college students, Kim and Wendy are pursuing careers as special education teachers. They plan to continue volunteering as trainers for the Special Olympics and as camp counselors and will remain available to assist the Special Education Department at Bristol High School.

The President salutes Kim and Wendy Roderick as the 317th "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 Kim and Wendy Roderick; 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
(Montevideo, Uruguay)

For Immediate Release

December 4, 1990

The President today announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be Members of the President's Commission on Executive Exchange for terms of two years:

RICHARD G. QUICK, of Pennsylvania. This is a new position. Currently, Mr. Quick serves as President and Chief Executive Officer for HVP International, Limited in Boalsburg, Pennsylvania.

SHIRLEY YOUNG, of Michigan. She would succeed George P. Shultz. Currently, Ms. Young serves as Vice President for Consumer Market Development for General Motors in Detroit, Michigan.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Montevideo, Uruguay)

For Immediate Release

December 4, 1990

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AND PRESIDENT LOUIS LACALLE
IN PRESS AVAILABILITY

Edificio Libertad
Montevideo, Uruguay

2:45 P.M. (L)

PRESIDENT LACALLE: I'd like to welcome you all to this press availability. I know the important figure here is President Bush and not me, but I would also be prepared to answer any questions in my broken English, which is, of course, our common language here. I'd appreciate it if you'd identify yourselves, and I would give the floor to President Bush.

PRESIDENT BUSH: Just a brief opening statement with your permission, sir. First, to say how pleased I am to be here with my friend, President Lacalle. This President and his proud country are leaders on the crucial issues that face this hemisphere and the world today.

Uruguay was one of the leaders in return to democracy in Latin America. And the global trade talks that are now underway in Brussels began right here in this nation. An essential ingredient for a successful conclusion of the GATT Round is agriculture, and this President has taken a world leadership position on seeing that agriculture is included and satisfactorily addressed.

In spite of the economic hardship inflicted on this country, President Lacalle and Uruguay have taken a leadership role in strongly supporting United Nations sanctions against Iraq. And I salute him for this. This isn't easy. This requires a certain degree of sacrifice for the people here. But they've been steadfast in standing up to this aggression.

And this President was the first one -- the first one to telephone me after I announced my Enterprise for the Americas Initiative. And we've been talking how to fully implement that.

I'm sorry I won't be going to Paraguay on this trip, but I will -- by the time the trip is over, it will have been to here, Uruguay, and to Brazil and to Argentina, and there we will be talking about the negotiations on a far-reaching regional framework agreement on trade and investment, which is the first crucial step toward our common goal of a hemisphere in which trade is free for all.

Once again, my thanks to you, sir.

PRESIDENT LACALLE: Thank you, sir.

Q Mr. President, Terry Hunt, of the Associated Press. I'd like to ask you, last week General Jones and Admiral Crowe, both former Chairmen of the Joint Chiefs, said that they thought that you ought to give sanctions against Iraq a year to 18 months to work before you resort to military action. Do you think that's unreasonable?

PRESIDENT BUSH: I don't agree with them.

MORE

Q How long do you think that you should give sanctions?

PRESIDENT BUSH: I can't say how long, but I don't agree with them.

Q To follow that up, please. Secretary Cheney said yesterday up on the Hill that it is his personal view that sanctions just won't work, that they can't work. That after a passage of time, the embargo will begin to slip, that Saddam Hussein is just too brutal and the Iraqi people are either too self-sufficient or too resilient to be bowed by that kind of economic pressure. Do you share that view, which is, in essence, saying that this stage and time only the threat of imminent war has the potential for making Saddam Hussein bow?

PRESIDENT BUSH: I am convinced that Saddam Hussein, up until now at least, has not gotten the message. And the United Nations resolution speaks for itself. To me, it was loud and clear. But I don't think Saddam Hussein yet understands that. And therefore, the best hope for peace is for him to understand that all means -- all means -- necessary to fulfill these resolutions will be used against him. And I hope he gets the message.

Q But are we at the point where we can say that it's no longer realistic to expect that the sanctions are going to bring him around to that point of view?

PRESIDENT BUSH: Well, as you know, I've not been one who has been convinced that sanctions alone would bring him to his senses, but they're having some effect. But I -- put it this way -- I thought Secretary Cheney did a superb job in his testimony. In fact, I thought it was so good that I sent him a message yesterday and also one to Colin Powell.

Q I would like to ask you, now that Marxist systems all over the world are falling apart in Eastern Europe, et cetera, what do you find to be the meaning of the fact that there is a Marxist mayor recently elected here in Montevideo?

PRESIDENT BUSH: I don't know much about the Marxist mayor, but this is a democratic county; people can run for office. We elected a Socialist to the Congress of the United States -- the state of Vermont did the other day. So I have no hangups, and I'll look him in the eye and thank him for what I understand will be his hospitality to me. But just so he doesn't ask me to endorse his Marxist views, because I think Marxism is declining around the world. But I don't know what his view is.

You know, when I was in Italy, the head of the Congress there was a Marxist woman. I had no difficulty going over and speaking civilly to her and she was very civil to me. So I found that there's all different degrees of that, of Marxism, just as there are of Socialism and just as there are of -- I guess adherence to democracy. So I have no hangups at all. If the guy wants to welcome me to the city -- I already feel welcome and I'd like to be welcomed.

Q President LaCalle, please excuse one further question to President Bush on the Gulf, which I know is not the main subject of your discussions here today.

Mr. President, there are newspaper reports today indicating that the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council ~~seemed~~ last week that when Secretary Baker meets with Saddam Kuwait a firm commitment that there will be no attack on him and his regime. Is that correct, sir, and can you elaborate?

PRESIDENT BUSH: No. Do you mean when the five permanent members were in New York?

Q Well, please don't hold me to the absolute details, sir, of what may have been the form of such an agreement, but may I phrase the question by asking you if there is such a plan and do you and Secretary Baker plan to offer such a promise in the meetings that are coming up?

PRESIDENT BUSH: Brit, I'm not in a negotiating mood or anything of that nature when I meet with Aziz. And I think what I want to do is make very clear to him that the best way to preserve the peace is to go forward and fully implement the U.N. resolutions. But I don't know of any meeting of that nature of the five permanent members -- at the foreign minister level or any level to discuss that.

Q Excuse me, sir, but such an offer, if it could be called that, would not be inconsistent with the positions you've taken, and I'm just wondering if that is indeed something you feel that you would be in a position to say at that time.

PRESIDENT BUSH: Well, let's wait and see how these talks go. And I know what I've told you I'm going to say I'm going to say. And what else I'd say, well, I'll take some time to figure that all out.

But the message -- don't want to get the message softened down -- the message is get out of Kuwait in full compliance with all United Nations resolutions. Now, I saw something that Jim Baker said to that effect the other day and I did not have any problem with that at all.

But I don't -- Brit, I think you're on a wrong track. I don't think there was any meeting of the minds, but maybe something happened up there I'm not aware of.

Q I represent Channel 10, Mr. President, and I would like to ask you how you see the regional alliances such as the MerCoSur which is being worked on, in terms of economic development, as President LaCalle said, our wanting not help but growth -- how does all of this fit in with the treatment of Uruguay's foreign debt?

PRESIDENT BUSH: Well, in the first place, Uruguay is taking a very forward and, I think, proper position on the debt situation. It isn't easy. But I am convinced that this forward-looking position will add to further investment in Uruguay and further confidence in international financial markets in Uruguay, which is bound to benefit the people of Uruguay.

And lastly, regional alignments don't trouble us at all because we're all moving in this hemisphere toward a much more open trading system. And that, too, will benefit the peoples of all the countries, I believe.

Q Again, for Mr. Bush -- I am sorry -- but again, on the Persian Gulf, is it possible that in U.S. talks with Iraqi officials that the U.S. could make it clear with Iraq that the U.S. values the resolution of the Palestinian issue, but also make it clear that the Persian Gulf and the Palestinian issue are totally separate? Can you do that both?

PRESIDENT BUSH: I will not be endeavoring to do that. I think people around the world know of our interest in seeing a peaceful and permanent solution to the question in the West Bank and the Palestinian question, but there will be no linkage. There will be no linkage whatsoever. The whole world knows that Saddam Hussein has been trying for linkage, and in the talks we have there will be no linkage.

Q Will you mention the subject at all in the talks?

Q I am from the newspaper, La Republica. The Alliance for Progress was something from which we awaited solutions to get out

of our situation of underdevelopment. In what way is the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative going to make it possible for us to grow to promote the entry into our countries of risk capital, and to promote the entry into the large markets of the United States and Canada of our goods and merchandise?

PRESIDENT BUSH: In the first place, we foresee a whole hemisphere of much more open trade -- free trade, if you will -- down the line. But secondly, you're dealing in a hemisphere that has already moved since the Alliance for Progress down the path of democracy toward free markets, toward privatization. I don't want this Enterprise Initiative to be just more rhetoric; we want action. This President wants action. But the climate for this kind of action is so much better today that I think we will be successful to go along the course we've been discussing here. We're different times, different times.

Q On GATT, is there any room for compromise, President Bush, in your position on reducing farm subsidies? Would you settle for something less than a sweeping 75 percent to 90 percent reduction to get agreement in Brussels?

PRESIDENT BUSH: First, we're all in this together -- Uruguay and the United States. All countries in this hemisphere want to have agriculture -- I believe all countries -- want to have agriculture as a significant part of this GATT Round for it to be successful.

But to get to your question, Gene, we are not locked on a specific figure; we are locked on the fact that there has to be inclusion of all categories. And I think therein lies the difficulty that's taken place in Brussels as of very, very recently.

Q May I follow up, President Lacalle, to ask if you share President Bush's position that no agreement is better than a bad agreement on GATT?

PRESIDENT LACALLE: Well, we are in the same boat, as we say here, in this GATT negotiation. Of course, every negotiation has its turning point. Now we are saying, and saying loud, that it's a package that every issue must be inside it. This has hurt millions of people, this agriculture policy has hurt millions of people two ways: through subsidies that go into our own markets and compete against the products of the agricultural countries and, at the same time, through protectionist barriers that don't open the markets of certain very wealthy parts of the world to us, the farmers of the world.

But at the same time, we have the other issues. So we are taking a pragmatic view towards the negotiation. We are saying agriculture must be inside. I'm not telling you what kind of percentage I'm prepared to accept, but it must be in the package and it cannot be the percentage that has been officially offered up to now.

Q President Bush, when you arrived here you said we were entering a new era in our relations. On the one hand, you're talking about a deepening of relations and, on the other, you continue having your troops in Panama. Don't you see something contradictory to that?

PRESIDENT BUSH: You want a yes or no answer? No. I don't see anything contradictory. These are not occupying forces. These are not aggression forces. These are not forces that have raped, pillaged and plundered the people of Kuwait. And I don't see a similarity at all.

Q I'm Charles Bierbauer of CNN. A question for each of you, if I may. Mr. President -- let me start with President Bush -- you've repeatedly made reference to the economic cost of the Persian Gulf to countries such as Uruguay, Brazil, Czechoslovakia. Some in your administration say that those costs are unwarranted

given the current oil availability. Are you doing anything at all, or should you, to reduce the oil prices and to reduce the burden on these countries?

PRESIDENT BUSH: The economic burden on these small countries and on the United States are heavy. You heard Chairman Greenspan testify the other day. And all I can do is try to make clear as best I can as President that there is not an oil shortage today. And hopefully, some of those speculators will listen to that and look at the facts and see that that is true. In the meantime, countries are being devastated by the price that is driven through speculation or driven through fear.

And lastly, I can make clear that this is not going to go on forever. I think some worry very much about that. And it is not going to go on forever.

Q President Lacalle, I wanted to ask you a related question. In June at the O.A.S. meeting, you voiced concern about the weight the superpowers exerted upon the other Latin American nations, the inequity of that historically. Do you feel in this instance of the Persian Gulf and in general that you are still feeling the exerted weight of the superpower of the United States upon your country?

PRESIDENT LACALLE: I think that in the quality of international relationship, the world has changed. Of course, small countries prefer a multipolar world than a bipolar world. And I think we are in the midst of a big change. We haven't realized what the year '90 brought as a change of the political equation the world over. Of course, these historical facts are seen afterwards and we rationalize them afterwards. But I think a whole new time of much more equal relationship between the countries, big and small, is dawning. And the interdependence of the economic problems makes everybody feel that we are in the same boat once again, the same example.

So I think that, of course, the power, the presence of important countries and big powers like the States are felt much more than other countries. But we are in an era of mutual respect and consultation that will, I think, substitute the world we knew last year.

Q President Bush, your Enterprise for the Americas Initiative, in putting forward the idea of a free market, does it take into account the gap between underdeveloped countries and the impossibility that the underdeveloped countries have to compete technologically from the point of view of know-how? Does the Enterprise have any plan in it to do something about technological or technical conversion to allow the underdeveloped countries to compete with the large ones?

PRESIDENT BUSH: Mainly through technology transfer. And, yes, the United States is moving vigorously forward with countries in terms of technology transfer. I'm not sure that's directly responsive.

Q In view of the fact that the underdeveloped countries find it impossible to acquire this know-how.

PRESIDENT BUSH: Well, it's not impossible. And the answer is, move briskly to privatization, to free markets, to market economies, and keep going down that path. And that will attract investment and that investment will close the technological gap. So I'd say that is the answer to countries that are moving forward now into this period of change.

Q When Allende was President of Chile, as a Socialist government, Chile was considered to be a security risk to the United States. If Uruguay were to bring to power a coalition of the left -- socialist communists, et cetera -- if that kind of coalition came to government, would it be considered to be a risk to the security of

the United States? And secondly, the Enterprise for the Americas regime -- would it apply to a country which would elect a socialist government?

PRESIDENT BUSH: The success of the Enterprise for Americas depends a lot on moving down this market economy route. Most socialist governments or communist governments want the goods and services produced to be owned by the state. That is a formula for disaster. That is a failed formula.

So the question is very hypothetical, but it seems unlikely to me that the country would move in that direction these days when you see the whole world moving away from the failed ideology of communism.

PRESIDENT LACALLE: It's a gimmick.* (Laughter.)

Q Yesterday, we were witnesses to what happened in Argentina. Do you think that democracies are stable in this part of the continent?

PRESIDENT BUSH: Yes, I do. And I think that the incidents yesterday, as I read it, were aimed not at the government, but it was a military-versus-military controversy. And so I am very pleased to be going to Argentina, and I salute President Menem there for what he has done and is trying to do in moving Argentina further down democracy's path and doing something in the economic system along the lines that we've been talking about here today.

Q What bilateral issues were dealt with in your meeting with President Lacalle, President Bush?

PRESIDENT BUSH: Mainly, sir, on trade and investment. We're talking about science and technology. Indeed, as a result of our preliminary meeting, President Lacalle has very generously invited my Science Advisor Dr. Bromley to spend an hour with him today on that subject. And so these were the main subjects, but there were one or two others I think we touched on. But those were the main subjects: trade, investment, economics dominated the meeting on a bilateral basis, sir.

And we also -- the technology also touched on the environment questions. Even though those are global, there are some interests of bilateral concern there.

PRESIDENT LACALLE: Thank you, everybody. Welcome, once again to Montevideo.

* In response to knocking a glass over.

END

3:25 P.M. (L)

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Montevideo, Uruguay)

For Immediate Release

December 4, 1990

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
IN ADDRESS TO URUGUAYAN CONGRESS

Legislative Palace
Montevideo, Uruguay

4:37 P.M. (L)

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Vice President, distinguished members of Congress, ladies and gentlemen, and citizens of Uruguay:

First off, all of us have been deeply touched by your warm welcome. From the minute I've gotten here I've felt at home. And indeed, Montevideo is graced by images that were once familiar features in our own nation's frontier tradition -- the dramatic statues of Belloni and Zorrilla depicting covered wagons, a stagecoach, the Gaucho himself. For a moment, I thought I was back home in Texas.

The peoples of our two countries have long been linked by bonds of tradition and belief. Both emphasize equality. Both place their trust in the individual. Both are deeply rooted to the land. Indeed, Uruguay is blessed with some of the best farmland in the world -- and flying over it this morning, it reminded me of the fertile heartland of the United States.

But the truth is, there is no place quite like Uruguay -- this heart-shaped country that's not only at the heart of the Southern Cone, but at the heart of South America's exciting new movement towards free markets and free ideas.

Uruguay appears small on the map, but looms large in real life -- large in land, large in character, large in heritage, and large in dreams. More than a century ago, W.H. Hudson crossed Uruguay's rolling grasslands and purple banks and brought them vividly to life in his epic saga, *The Purple Land*. The Uruguay he saw was a trackless prairie of vast spaces and limitless horizons.

Today, the horizons of Uruguay once again open up to a future without limit. Just look around. Behind me, Jose Artigas, father of a modern nation. And before me, the Uruguayan Congress -- a new generation of pioneers, seeking not to tame a land, but to build a nation.

Our visit comes at a time when the Western Hemisphere looks out upon a new era, an era not for the First World or the Third World, but an era that marks "a new dawn for the New World." Together, we've embarked on a journey spurred by profound worldwide changes -- political renewal, economic restructuring, social realignment. And together we're leading the way.

We have a unique chance to realize the dreams and ambitions of the people who came to the Americas, north and south, seeking a better life for themselves and for those who followed. Like the United States, Uruguay is a nation of immigrants. And the history of our republics is told in the history of our families.

One such family was the MacGillycuddys of Ireland, who left the shores of Europe in the last century. One went north and one went south. Both worked hard, prayed to the same God, learned

MORE

the language of their adopted countries. And today, their grandchildren are the children of the Americas: Eduardo MacGillycuddy, Uruguay's Ambassador to Washington -- and Cornelius MacGillycuddy, better known in my country as United States Senator Connie Mack. Common dreams. Common bonds. Common families.

This is my first trip to Uruguay, and yet I feel I know your President, President Lacalle, well. We met in Washington last February, and again in October in New York. Not only does your President have a vision for his country, but he has the rare talent of being able to act on his vision for the benefit of the people.

Last June, I announced the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative -- an ambitious new plan to increase trade, investment and growth throughout the hemisphere. It is a major step in our shared dream for the world's first completely democratic hemisphere. And President Lacalle was the first, the very first leader to call me to discuss how we could work together to realize its objectives.

The world is changing faster than anyone believed possible. Fundamental changes are sweeping Uruguay and Latin America. From Tierra Del Fuego to the Texas border, old ways of doing business are being reexamined and new ideas are on the march. The democratic form of government has come to be recognized as the heart of political legitimacy. The democratic ideal has not triumphed everywhere and, to be sure, not all men live today in total in freedom or in democracy. But we've reached the point where all are demanding to live in freedom as their God-given right.

The Western Hemisphere can take pride in having launched this worldwide transformation from dictatorship to democracy. And nowhere has the process been more impressive than right here, where your people have demonstrated the courage, cooperation and self-sacrifice necessary to win success. The transition was difficult, but the potential rewards are great. The conversion of the hemisphere to representative government and to rational economic management opens up the possibility of unprecedented mutual respect and common purpose across the Americas.

Here in Uruguay, President Lacalle has set forth a bold program to restructure the economy, changes which will improve Uruguay's overall strength and prosperity. In time, the economy will produce more goods and services, provide more jobs for all, and in short, improve Uruguay's very quality of life.

But look -- fundamental changes often involve costs. There are no easy solutions. No quick fixes. But you are not alone. Our Enterprise for the Americas Initiative is aimed at extending a helping hand to our neighbors in South America on trade, investment, and debt reduction.

I know some in Latin America fear we've become preoccupied with the dramatic developments in the old world. Let me assure you today that we have not -- the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative represents a fundamental shift in our relationship with Latin America. It recognizes a simple truth, a truth President Lacalle recognized last June at the Organization of American States, a truth that has now been heard and embraced throughout the Americas. Prosperity in our hemisphere, he said, depends on trade -- not aid.

In order to promote trade, we are working toward a framework agreement with Uruguay, Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay that commits us to explore practical ways to reduce trade and investment barriers. A strong multilateral trading system is the cornerstone of a healthy, expanding world economy -- benefiting both developing and developed nations alike. That's why I have made the successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round of the GATT a top trade priority -- and that's why it has such a prominent place in my Enterprise for the Americas Initiative. It presents us an extraordinary opportunity for unparalleled economic growth for all nations, well into the 21st century.

In the final talks at the GATT this week, we stand firmly with you and other Latin nations in insisting that countries sharply reduce the agricultural subsidies that distort world trade. The land has historically been at the heart of both our economics, and from Montevideo to Montana, our farmers and our ranchers enjoyed shared traditions, shared interests, and shared concerns.

As our trade ministers meet in Brussels this week, I want to speak to them from the place where the Round began. It began with a commitment to expansion of world trade. So let us finish the Round in the same spirit -- translating good intentions into firm commitments that will benefit us all by substantially expanding world trade. As the traveler in The Purple Land says: "We lose half our opportunities in life through too much caution." The new dawn is breaking. The stakes are high. Let's successfully conclude the GATT Round. And that means opening up Europe's market to this hemisphere's agricultural products.

The Enterprise for the Americas Initiative also acknowledges that improved trade must be bolstered by assistance with investment and with debt. To promote investment, we've been working with the Inter-American Development Bank to create a sectoral loan program. The IDB's response has been outstanding. That's no surprise -- it's led by an Uruguayan, Enrique Iglesias. We will also help countries committed to economic and investment reform to shake loose the burden of debt.

First, I want to congratulate President Lacalle on his successful negotiation of a debt agreement with the commercial banks under the Brady Plan. That is a vote of confidence in Uruguay's economic policies by the international financial community. And we've also asked our Congress to approve a new package to reduce Uruguay's official debt. This will allow us to convert other payments to investment in industry and to swap "debt-for-nature" to protect your natural beauty.

Environmental destruction knows no borders. And it is our responsibility to leave future generations not only a more prosperous world, but a cleaner and a safer world. A safer world also means a world free from the scourge of this hemisphere -- the scourge called cocaine. And for the sake of our kids, every country must do its part to stop the explosive cycle of drugs, dependency and dollars. And let me assure you we are doing our level-best to reduce demand in the United States for these outrageous illegal narcotics.

And finally, a safer world also means a world safe for freedom. A world governed by the rule of law. And just a few minutes ago I was privileged to meet with your Supreme Court. A free, honest and impartial judicial system is fundamental to the freedom of a democracy, just as the rule of law is fundamental to the freedom of the world.

What the world faces in the Persian Gulf, believe me, is fundamental. We will not, we must not, reward a nation that would wipe another country off the face of the Earth. We will not reward a nation that has literally -- and the tales are agonizing -- has literally raped and terrorized its smaller neighbor. We will not reward a nation that kidnaps people and holds them hostage, staking them out as human shields. A nation that violates the sanctity of foreign embassies. And we will not reward a nation whose unprovoked aggression is driving economies all around the world into ever-greater financial distress.

I want to just say a special word in tribute to your President and to your proud democracy. Uruguay has shown great courage and commitment in support for United Nations sanctions against Iraqi aggression. Some may not realize this, but Uruguay paid a double price, a double price for upholding these sanctions. First, in higher oil prices, but also in substantial markets lost for now for your products. And yet you never flinched, your country never flinched. You never wavered in support of these U.N. sanctions.

You know, some seek to portray the crisis in the Gulf as a conflict between Iraq and the United States. In truth, as your example -- as your example clearly demonstrates, it is a conflict between a united world community and an isolated, brutal dictator. The rule of law against Saddam Hussein's brutal aggression. And that's why I'm convinced, totally convinced, that the world community will prevail in the end.

The U.N. sanctions in their entirety will be upheld and aggression will not be rewarded. That -- and it will come -- that will be a great victory for peace and global security. And I want to take this occasion once again to salute you -- to salute your nation for your leadership in this struggle.

You know, in Czechoslovakia, President Havel told me the cost to his country was \$1.5 billion. And Brazil yesterday, President Collor told me \$5 billion is his estimated annual cost. And here in Uruguay, President Lacalle said the impact is substantial. All because of Iraq's determination to violate the sanctity and the sovereignty of little Kuwait.

No one in your great country needs to be told about sovereignty. In 1811, Artigas and his Gauchos led an exodus of free Uruguayans who refused to submit to the control of foreign despots. His demand was simple: complete autonomy for Uruguay. His dream was not realized overnight. But today many believe that had it not been for Artigas' brave stand, Uruguay would surely be absorbed into another nation.

Exactly 30 years ago, President Eisenhower spoke to the people of Uruguay from this very podium. Our message hasn't changed. He said, "The United States does not covet a single acre of land that belongs to another. We don't wish to control or dictate to another government." And he went on, "We believe that the people of every nation are endowed with the right of free choice and that the most sacred obligation of the world community is to guarantee such choice to all."

A generation later, Juan Lavalleja and the 33 Immortals, completed Uruguay's transition to sovereign freedom. Today, their legacy has fallen to you -- an inheritance from Uruguay and for all of the Americas. Today, the new 33 Immortals are the very nations of this continent. The O.A.S. nations, now barreling in confidence towards the new century. All of us have a stake in working together. Our goal is to work with Latin America to build a hemisphere where trade and investment are unfettered, private enterprise can flourish, and individual rights are respected.

I see a hemisphere with strong democratic institutions and leaders. An ever-expanding economic opportunity for all members of society -- a society free of drugs and crime; a cleaner environment; and a new era of cooperation between Latin America and the United States.

Yours is a colorful land of spectacular beauty, from the lush green expanses outside Salto, to the purple banks of the Yi River, to the white beaches of Punta del Este. And as a new dawn breaks over the New World, Uruguay and all the hemisphere will continue on our voyage of discovery guided by the true colors of the Americas -- the colors of free ideas, free markets, and free trade. And as you travel, we will be watching with great hopes. And we will be standing with you. Godspeed you on this journey. And God bless the wonderful people of this country.

Thank you very, very much. (Applause.)

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Montevideo, Uruguay)

For Immediate Release

December 4, 1990

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AND PRESIDENT LOUIS LACALLE
IN PRESS AVAILABILITY

Edificio Libertad
Montevideo, Uruguay

2:45 P.M. (L)

PRESIDENT LACALLE: I'd like to welcome you all to this press availability. I know the important figure here is President Bush and not me, but I would also be prepared to answer any questions in my broken English, which is, of course, our common language here. I'd appreciate it if you'd identify yourselves, and I would give the floor to President Bush.

PRESIDENT BUSH: Just a brief opening statement with your permission, sir. First, to say how pleased I am to be here with my friend, President Lacalle. This President and his proud country are leaders on the crucial issues that face this hemisphere and the world today.

Uruguay was one of the leaders in return to democracy in Latin America. And the global trade talks that are now underway in Brussels began right here in this nation. An essential ingredient for a successful conclusion of the GATT Round is agriculture, and this President has taken a world leadership position on seeing that agriculture is included and satisfactorily addressed.

In spite of the economic hardship inflicted on this country, President Lacalle and Uruguay have taken a leadership role in strongly supporting United Nations sanctions against Iraq. And I salute him for this. This isn't easy. This requires a certain degree of sacrifice for the people here. But they've been steadfast in standing up to this aggression.

And this President was the first one -- the first one to telephone me after I announced my Enterprise for the Americas Initiative. And we've been talking how to fully implement that.

I'm sorry I won't be going to Paraguay on this trip, but I will -- by the time the trip is over, it will have been to here, Uruguay, and to Brazil and to Argentina, and there we will be talking about the negotiations on a far-reaching regional framework agreement on trade and investment, which is the first crucial step toward our common goal of a hemisphere in which trade is free for all.

Once again, my thanks to you, sir.

PRESIDENT LACALLE: Thank you, sir.

Q Mr. President, Terry Hunt, of the Associated Press. I'd like to ask you, last week General Jones and Admiral Crowe, both former Chairmen of the Joint Chiefs, said that they thought that you ought to give sanctions against Iraq a year to 18 months to work before you resort to military action. Do you think that's unreasonable?

PRESIDENT BUSH: I don't agree with them.

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Q How long do you think that you should give sanctions?

PRESIDENT BUSH: I can't say how long, but I don't agree with them.

Q To follow that up, please. Secretary Cheney said yesterday up on the Hill that it is his personal view that sanctions just won't work, that they can't work. That after a passage of time, the embargo will begin to slip, that Saddam Hussein is just too brutal and the Iraqi people are either too self-sufficient or too resilient to be bowed by that kind of economic pressure. Do you share that view, which is, in essence, saying that this stage and time only the threat of imminent war has the potential for making Saddam Hussein bow?

PRESIDENT BUSH: I am convinced that Saddam Hussein, up until now at least, has not gotten the message. And the United Nations resolution speaks for itself. To me, it was loud and clear. But I don't think Saddam Hussein yet understands that. And therefore, the best hope for peace is for him to understand that all means -- all means -- necessary to fulfill these resolutions will be used against him. And I hope he gets the message.

Q But are we at the point where we can say that it's no longer realistic to expect that the sanctions are going to bring him around to that point of view?

PRESIDENT BUSH: Well, as you know, I've not been one who has been convinced that sanctions alone would bring him to his senses, but they're having some effect. But I -- put it this way -- I thought Secretary Cheney did a superb job in his testimony. In fact, I thought it was so good that I sent him a message yesterday and also one to Colin Powell.

Q I would like to ask you, now that Marxist systems all over the world are falling apart in Eastern Europe, et cetera, what do you find to be the meaning of the fact that there is a Marxist mayor recently elected here in Montevideo?

PRESIDENT BUSH: I don't know much about the Marxist mayor, but this is a democratic county; people can run for office. We elected a Socialist to the Congress of the United States -- the state of Vermont did the other day. So I have no hangups, and I'll look him in the eye and thank him for what I understand will be his hospitality to me. But just so he doesn't ask me to endorse his Marxist views, because I think Marxism is declining around the world. But I don't know what his view is.

You know, when I was in Italy, the head of the Congress there was a Marxist woman. I had no difficulty going over and speaking civilly to her and she was very civil to me. So I found that there's all different degrees of that, of Marxism, just as there are of Socialism and just as there are of -- I guess adherence to democracy. So I have no hangups at all. If the guy wants to welcome me to the city -- I already feel welcome and I'd like to be welcomed.

Q President LaCalle, please excuse one further question to President Bush on the Gulf, which I know is not the main subject of your discussions here today.

Mr. President, there are newspaper reports today indicating that the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council agreed last week that when Secretary Baker meets with Saddam Hussein, he will offer in exchange for Saddam's withdrawal from Kuwait a firm commitment that there will be no attack on him and his regime. Is that correct, sir, and can you elaborate?

PRESIDENT BUSH: No. Do you mean when the five permanent members were in New York?

MORE

Q Well, please don't hold me to the absolute details, sir, of what may have been the form of such an agreement, but may I phrase the question by asking you if there is such a plan and do you and Secretary Baker plan to offer such a promise in the meetings that are coming up?

PRESIDENT BUSH: Brit, I'm not in a negotiating mood or anything of that nature when I meet with Aziz. And I think what I want to do is make very clear to him that the best way to preserve the peace is to go forward and fully implement the U.N. resolutions. But I don't know of any meeting of that nature of the five permanent members -- at the foreign minister level or any level to discuss that.

Q Excuse me, sir, but such an offer, if it could be called that, would not be inconsistent with the positions you've taken, and I'm just wondering if that is indeed something you feel that you would be in a position to say at that time.

PRESIDENT BUSH: Well, let's wait and see how these talks go. And I know what I've told you I'm going to say I'm going to say. And what else I'd say, well, I'll take some time to figure that all out.

But the message -- don't want to get the message softened down -- the message is get out of Kuwait in full compliance with all United Nations resolutions. Now, I saw something that Jim Baker said to that effect the other day and I did not have any problem with that at all.

But I don't -- Brit, I think you're on a wrong track. I don't think there was any meeting of the minds, but maybe something happened up there I'm not aware of.

Q I represent Channel 10, Mr. President, and I would like to ask you now you see the regional alliances such as the Mercosur which is being worked on, in terms of economic development, as President LaCalle said, our wanting not help but growth -- how does all of this fit in with the treatment of Uruguay's foreign debt?

PRESIDENT BUSH: Well, in the first place, Uruguay is taking a very forward and, I think, proper position on the debt situation. It isn't easy. But I am convinced that this forward-looking position will add to further investment in Uruguay and further confidence in international financial markets in Uruguay, which is bound to benefit the people of Uruguay.

And lastly, regional alignments don't trouble us at all because we're all moving in this hemisphere toward a much more open trading system. And that, too, will benefit the peoples of all the countries, I believe.

Q Again, for Mr. Bush -- I am sorry -- but again, on the Persian Gulf, is it possible that in U.S. talks with Iraqi officials that the U.S. could make it clear with Iraq that the U.S. values the resolution of the Palestinian issue, but also make it clear that the Persian Gulf and the Palestinian issue are totally separate? Can you do that both?

PRESIDENT BUSH: I will not be endeavoring to do that. I think people around the world know of our interest in seeing a peaceful and permanent solution to the question in the West Bank and the Palestinian question, but there will be no linkage. There will be no linkage whatsoever. The whole world knows that Saddam Hussein has been trying for linkage, and in the talks we have there will be no linkage.

Q Will you mention the subject at all in the talks?

Q I am from the newspaper, La Republica. The Alliance for Progress was something from which we awaited solutions to get out

of our situation of underdevelopment. In what way is the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative going to make it possible for us to grow, to promote the entry into our countries of risk capital, and to promote the entry into the large markets of the United States and Canada of our goods and merchandise?

PRESIDENT BUSH: In the first place, we foresee a whole hemisphere of much more open trade -- free trade, if you will -- down the line. But secondly, you're dealing in a hemisphere that has already moved since the Alliance for Progress down the path of democracy toward free markets, toward privatization. I don't want this Enterprise Initiative to be just more rhetoric; we want action. This President wants action. But the climate for this kind of action is so much better today that I think we will be successful to go along the course we've been discussing here. We're different times, different times.

Q On GATT, is there any room for compromise, President Bush, in your position on reducing farm subsidies? Would you settle for something less than a sweeping 75 percent to 90 percent reduction to get agreement in Brussels?

PRESIDENT BUSH: First, we're all in this together -- Uruguay and the United States. All countries in this hemisphere want to have agriculture -- I believe all countries -- want to have agriculture as a significant part of this GATT Round for it to be successful.

But to get to your question, Gene, we are not locked on a specific figure; we are locked on the fact that there has to be inclusion of all categories. And I think therein lies the difficulty that's taken place in Brussels as of very, very recently.

Q May I follow up, President Lacalle, to ask if you share President Bush's position that no agreement is better than a bad agreement on GATT?

PRESIDENT LACALLE: Well, we are in the same boat, as we say here, in this GATT negotiation. Of course, every negotiation has its turning point. Now we are saying, and saying loud, that it's a package that every issue must be inside it. This has hurt millions of people, this agriculture policy has hurt millions of people two ways: through subsidies that go into our own markets and compete against the products of the agricultural countries and, at the same time, through protectionist barriers that don't open the markets of certain very wealthy parts of the world to us, the farmers of the world.

But at the same time, we have the other issues. So we are taking a pragmatic view towards the negotiation. We are saying agriculture must be inside. I'm not telling you what kind of percentage I'm prepared to accept, but it must be in the package and it cannot be the percentage that has been officially offered up to now.

Q President Bush, when you arrived here you said we were entering a new era in our relations. On the one hand, you're talking about a deepening of relations and, on the other, you continue having your troops in Panama. Don't you see something contradictory to that?

PRESIDENT BUSH: You want a yes or no answer? No. I don't see anything contradictory. These are not occupying forces. These are not aggression forces. These are not forces that have raped, pillaged and plundered the people of Kuwait. And I don't see a similarity at all.

Q I'm Charles Bierbauer of CNN. A question for each of you, if I may. Mr. President -- let me start with President Bush -- you've repeatedly made reference to the economic cost of the Persian Gulf to countries such as Uruguay, Brazil, Czechoslovakia. Some in your administration say that those costs are unwarranted

given the current oil availability. Are you doing anything at all, or should you, to reduce the oil prices and to reduce the burden on these countries?

PRESIDENT BUSH: The economic burden on these small countries and on the United States are heavy. You heard Chairman Greenspan testify the other day. And all I can do is try to make clear as best I can as President that there is not an oil shortage today. And hopefully, some of those speculators will listen to that and look at the facts and see that that is true. In the meantime, countries are being devastated by the price that is driven through speculation or driven through fear.

And lastly, I can make clear that this is not going to go on forever. I think some worry very much about that. And it is not going to go on forever.

Q President Lacalle, I wanted to ask you a related question. In June at the O.A.S. meeting, you voiced concern about the weight the superpowers exerted upon the other Latin American nations, the inequity of that historically. Do you feel in this instance of the Persian Gulf and in general that you are still feeling the exerted weight of the superpower of the United States upon your country?

PRESIDENT LACALLE: I think that in the quality of international relationship, the world has changed. Of course, small countries prefer a multipolar world than a bipolar world. And I think we are in the midst of a big change. We haven't realized what the year '90 brought as a change of the political equation the world over. Of course, these historical facts are seen afterwards and we rationalize them afterwards. But I think a whole new time of much more equal relationship between the countries, big and small, is dawning. And the interdependence of the economic problems makes everybody feel that we are in the same boat once again, the same example.

So I think that, of course, the power, the presence of important countries and big powers like the States are felt much more than other countries. But we are in an era of mutual respect and consultation that will, I think, substitute the world we knew last year.

Q President Bush, your Enterprise for the Americas Initiative, in putting forward the idea of a free market, does it take into account the gap between underdeveloped countries and the impossibility that the underdeveloped countries have to compete technologically from the point of view of know-how? Does the Enterprise have any plan in it to do something about technological or technical conversion to allow the underdeveloped countries to compete with the large ones?

PRESIDENT BUSH: Mainly through technology transfer. And, yes, the United States is moving vigorously forward with countries in terms of technology transfer. I'm not sure that's directly responsive.

Q In view of the fact that the underdeveloped countries find it impossible to acquire this know-how.

PRESIDENT BUSH: Well, it's not impossible. And the answer is, move briskly to privatization, to free markets, to market economies, and keep going down that path. And that will attract investment and that investment will close the technological gap. So I'd say that is the answer to countries that are moving forward now into this period of change.

Q When Allende was President of Chile, as a Socialist government, Chile was considered to be a security risk to the United States. If Uruguay were to bring to power a coalition of the left -- socialist communists, et cetera -- if that kind of coalition came to government, would it be considered to be a risk to the security of

the United States? And secondly, the Enterprise for the Americas regime -- would it apply to a country which would elect a socialist government?

PRESIDENT BUSH: The success of the Enterprise for Americas depends a lot on moving down this market economy route. Most socialist governments or communist governments want the goods and services produced to be owned by the state. That is a formula for disaster. That is a failed formula.

So the question is very hypothetical, but it seems unlikely to me that the country would move in that direction these days when you see the whole world moving away from the failed ideology of communism.

PRESIDENT LACALLE: It's a gimmick.* (Laughter.)

Q Yesterday, we were witnesses to what happened in Argentina. Do you think that democracies are stable in this part of the continent?

PRESIDENT BUSH: Yes, I do. And I think that the incidents yesterday, as I read it, were aimed not at the government, but it was a military-versus-military controversy. And so I am very pleased to be going to Argentina, and I salute President Menem there for what he has done and is trying to do in moving Argentina further down democracy's path and doing something in the economic system along the lines that we've been talking about here today.

Q What bilateral issues were dealt with in your meeting with President Lacalle, President Bush?

PRESIDENT BUSH: Mainly, sir, on trade and investment. We're talking about science and technology. Indeed, as a result of our preliminary meeting, President Lacalle has very generously invited my Science Advisor Dr. Bromley to spend an hour with him today on that subject. And so these were the main subjects, but there were one or two others I think we touched on. But those were the main subjects: trade, investment, economics dominated the meeting on a bilateral basis, sir.

And we also -- the technology also touched on the environment questions. Even though those are global, there are some interests of bilateral concern there.

PRESIDENT LACALLE: Thank you, everybody. Welcome, once again to Montevideo.

* In response to knocking a glass over.

END

3:25 P.M. (L)

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary
(Montevideo, Uruguay)

For Immediate Release

December 4, 1990

The President today announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be Members of the President's Commission on Executive Exchange for terms of two years:

RICHARD G. QUICK, of Pennsylvania. This is a new position. Currently, Mr. Quick serves as President and Chief Executive Officer for HVP International, Limited in Boalsburg, Pennsylvania.

SHIRLEY YOUNG, of Michigan. She would succeed George P. Shultz. Currently, Ms. Young serves as Vice President for Consumer Market Development for General Motors in Detroit, Michigan.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Montevideo, Uruguay)

For Immediate Release

December 4, 1990

The President today announced his intention to appoint Costa N. Miller, of Indiana, to be a Vice Chairman of the President's Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities. He would succeed Anne H. Carlsen. Currently, Mr. Miller serves as Executive Director of the Indiana Association of Rehabilitation Facilities in Indianapolis, Indiana.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Montevideo, Uruguay)

For Immediate Release

December 4, 1990

The President today announced his intention to appoint Carroll D. Besadny, Secretary of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, to be Commissioner of the United States Section of the Great Lakes Fishery Commission for a term expiring February 18, 1996. He would succeed James M. Ridenour.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Montevideo, Uruguay)

For Immediate Release

December 4, 1990

The President today announced his intention to appoint Dominic Man-Kit Lam, of Texas, to be a Member of the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities. He would succeed Joan Dillon. Currently, Dr. Lam serves as Chairman of the Board of Houston Bio-Tech, Incorporated and as Director of The Center for Biotechnology for Baylor College of Medicine in The Woodlands, Texas.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Montevideo, Uruguay)

For Immediate Release

December 4, 1990

The President today announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be Members of the Advisory Committee for Trade Policy and Negotiations for terms of two years:

JAMES R. HOUGHTON, of New York. This is a reappointment. Currently, Mr. Houghton serves as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Corning, Incorporated in Corning, New York.

DONALD G. FISHER, of California. This is a reappointment. Currently, Mr. Fisher serves as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of The Gap, Incorporated in San Francisco, California.

DONALD V. FITES, of Illinois. He would succeed George A. Schaefer. Currently, Mr. Fites serves as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Caterpillar, Incorporated in Peoria, Illinois.

RICHARD W. SNYDER, of Texas. This is a reappointment. Currently, Mr. Snyder serves as Founder, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Snyder General Corporation in Dallas, Texas.

ROBERT VAN DINE, of California. He would succeed Harry Evans Sloan. Currently, Mr. Van Dine serves as Founder, Vice Chairman and Chairman of the Executive Committee of St. Ives Laboratories Corporation in Rolling Hills, California.

RUDOLPH A. OSWALD, of Maryland. This is a reappointment. Currently, Dr. Oswald serves as Director of the AFL-CIO Education Department in Washington, D.C.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Brasilia, Brazil)

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

December 4, 1990

The President today named Kim and Wendy Roderick, of Bristol, Rhode Island, as the 317th "Daily Point of Light." The Roderick sisters, 18 and 19 years old, have dedicated their lives to serving those with mental and physical disabilities.

Throughout high school, Kim and Wendy were volunteers for the Special Education Department at Bristol High School. During the school year, they volunteered as Special Olympic trainers, preparing participants for the games. Each day at school during their lunch period, they accompanied the special education students to the cafeteria and joined them for the meal. During summer vacation, the sisters found their enjoyment at Camp Stone Tower, a summer program for mentally disabled children. Kim and Wendy volunteered as camp counselors, leading recreational and educational activities.

Now first-year college students, Kim and Wendy are pursuing careers as special education teachers. They plan to continue volunteering as trainers for the Special Olympics and as camp counselors and will remain available to assist the Special Education Department at Bristol High School.

The President salutes Kim and Wendy Roderick as the 317th "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 Kim and Wendy Roderick; 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
(Montevideo, Uruguay)

For Immediate Release

December 4, 1990

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AND PRESIDENT LOUIS LACALLE
IN PRESS AVAILABILITY

Edificio Libertad
Montevideo, Uruguay

2:45 P.M. (L)

PRESIDENT LACALLE: I'd like to welcome you all to this press availability. I know the important figure here is President Bush and not me, but I would also be prepared to answer any questions in my broken English, which is, of course, our common language here. I'd appreciate it if you'd identify yourselves, and I would give the floor to President Bush.

PRESIDENT BUSH: Just a brief opening statement with your permission, sir. First, to say how pleased I am to be here with my friend, President Lacalle. This President and his proud country are leaders on the crucial issues that face this hemisphere and the world today.

Uruguay was one of the leaders in return to democracy in Latin America. And the global trade talks that are now underway in Brussels began right here in this nation. An essential ingredient for a successful conclusion of the GATT Round is agriculture, and this President has taken a world leadership position on seeing that agriculture is included and satisfactorily addressed.

In spite of the economic hardship inflicted on this country, President Lacalle and Uruguay have taken a leadership role in strongly supporting United Nations sanctions against Iraq. And I salute him for this. This isn't easy. This requires a certain degree of sacrifice for the people here. But they've been steadfast in standing up to this aggression.

And this President was the first one -- the first one to telephone me after I announced my Enterprise for the Americas Initiative. And we've been talking how to fully implement that.

I'm sorry I won't be going to Paraguay on this trip, but I will -- by the time the trip is over, it will have been to here, Uruguay, and to Brazil and to Argentina, and there we will be talking about the negotiations on a far-reaching regional framework agreement on trade and investment, which is the first crucial step toward our common goal of a hemisphere in which trade is free for all.

Once again, my thanks to you, sir.

PRESIDENT LACALLE: Thank you, sir.

Q Mr. President, Terry Hunt, of the Associated Press. I'd like to ask you, last week General Jones and Admiral Crowe, both former Chairmen of the Joint Chiefs, said that they thought that you ought to give sanctions against Iraq a year to 18 months to work before you resort to military action. Do you think that's unreasonable?

PRESIDENT BUSH: I don't agree with them.

MORE

Q How long do you think that you should give sanctions?

PRESIDENT BUSH: I can't say how long, but I don't agree with them.

Q To follow that up, please. Secretary Cheney said yesterday up on the Hill that it is his personal view that sanctions just won't work, that they can't work. That after a passage of time, the embargo will begin to slip, that Saddam Hussein is just too brutal and the Iraqi people are either too self-sufficient or too resilient to be bowed by that kind of economic pressure. Do you share that view, which is, in essence, saying that this stage and time only the threat of imminent war has the potential for making Saddam Hussein bow?

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Q President LaCalle, please excuse one further question to President Bush on the Gulf, which I know is not the main subject of your discussions here today.

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Q President Lacalle, I wanted to ask you a related question. In June at the O.A.S. meeting, you voiced concern about the weight the superpowers exerted upon the other Latin American nations, the inequity of that historically. Do you feel in this instance of the Persian Gulf and in general that you are still feeling the exerted weight of the superpower of the United States upon your country?

PRESIDENT LACALLE: I think that in the quality of international relationship, the world has changed. Of course, small countries prefer a multipolar world than a bipolar world. And I think we are in the midst of a big change. We haven't realized what the year '90 brought as a change of the political equation the world over. Of course, these historical facts are seen afterwards and we rationalize them afterwards. But I think a whole new time of much more equal relationship between the countries, big and small, is dawning. And the interdependence of the economic problems makes everybody feel that we are in the same boat once again, the same example.

So I think that, of course, the power, the presence of important countries and big powers like the States are felt much more than other countries. But we are in an era of mutual respect and consultation that will, I think, substitute the world we knew last year.

Q President Bush, your Enterprise for the Americas Initiative, in putting forward the idea of a free market, does it take into account the gap between underdeveloped countries and the impossibility that the underdeveloped countries have to compete technologically from the point of view of know-how? Does the Enterprise have any plan in it to do something about technological or technical conversion to allow the underdeveloped countries to compete with the large ones?

PRESIDENT BUSH: Mainly through technology transfer. And, yes, the United States is moving vigorously forward with countries in terms of technology transfer. I'm not sure that's directly responsive.

Q In view of the fact that the underdeveloped countries find it impossible to acquire this know-how.

PRESIDENT BUSH: Well, it's not impossible. And the answer is, move briskly to privatization, to free markets, to market economies, and keep going down that path. And that will attract investment and that investment will close the technological gap. So I'd say that is the answer to countries that are moving forward now into this period of change.

Q When Allende was President of Chile, as a Socialist government, Chile was considered to be a security risk to the United States. If Uruguay were to bring to power a coalition of the left -- socialist communists, et cetera -- if that kind of coalition came to government, would it be considered to be a risk to the security of

the United States? And secondly, the Enterprise for the Americas regime -- would it apply to a country which would elect a socialist government?

PRESIDENT BUSH: The success of the Enterprise for Americas depends a lot on moving down this market economy route. Most socialist governments or communist governments want the goods and services produced to be owned by the state. That is a formula for disaster. That is a failed formula.

So the question is very hypothetical, but it seems unlikely to me that the country would move in that direction these days when you see the whole world moving away from the failed ideology of communism.

PRESIDENT LACALLE: It's a gimmick.* (Laughter.)

Q Yesterday, we were witnesses to what happened in Argentina. Do you think that democracies are stable in this part of the continent?

PRESIDENT BUSH: Yes, I do. And I think that the incidents yesterday, as I read it, were aimed not at the government, but it was a military-versus-military controversy. And so I am very pleased to be going to Argentina, and I salute President Menem there for what he has done and is trying to do in moving Argentina further down democracy's path and doing something in the economic system along the lines that we've been talking about here today.

Q What bilateral issues were dealt with in your meeting with President Lacalle, President Bush?

PRESIDENT BUSH: Mainly, sir, on trade and investment. We're talking about science and technology. Indeed, as a result of our preliminary meeting, President Lacalle has very generously invited my Science Advisor Dr. Bromley to spend an hour with him today on that subject. And so these were the main subjects, but there were one or two others I think we touched on. But those were the main subjects: trade, investment, economics dominated the meeting on a bilateral basis, sir.

And we also -- the technology also touched on the environment questions. Even though those are global, there are some interests of bilateral concern there.

PRESIDENT LACALLE: Thank you, everybody. Welcome, once again to Montevideo.

* In response to knocking a glass over.

END

3:25 P.M. (L)

POOL REPORT #11

December 4, 1991

POOL REPORT MONTEVIDEO TO PUNTA DEL ESTE

Uneventful.

Several hundred people were standing outside the Embassy to see the President as he departed. Many were standing in balconies of nearby apartment buildings, where several American and Uruguayan flags had been hung. The crowd applauded when the President arrived, but from our vantage inside the waiting choppers we couldn't tell if they did so again when he left.

The seven-chopper formation left Montevideo at 6:05 and flew to Punta del Este along the sea. President Bush, accompanied by President Lacalle, arrived at 6:42, landing on a road alongside dunes which led to the sea. Instead of taking the waiting motorcade limo, Bush decided to walk the 150 yards to "Loma Verde," the guest house where he's staying. The house has an orange, red and black tiled roof and white stucco walls with varnished wood beams. It is surrounded by large grass-covered mounds, apparently to protect it from sea breezes, with only the upper floors having an unobstructed ocean view. "Never mind, we're going to walk," he said as he emerged from his limo with President Lacalle. "It wouldn't hurt you either," he said in a friendly way to a staffer. Later he said to UPI's Norm Sandler, "Get out on the beach, Norm."

Bush did just that himself 20 minutes later, going for a 25-minute jog which the vigilant Uruguayan security would not let us observe directly. When he emerged from the beach, accompanied by 16 men in dark suits and six in shorts, he waved to us and said "wonderful," waving towards the beach.

We will supply another brief pool report after his private dinner.

Jef McAllister Time
Gaylord Shaw Newsday

December 4, 1990

PRESIDENT'S PRESS CONFERENCE AND
URUGUAYAN CONGRESS

You heard the Press Conference. President LaCalle and President Bush seemed quite cordial with each other, both in gray suits. "Broken English is our common language," joked President LaCalle. At one point LaCalle reached for his water glass and inadvertently spilled it in Bush's direction. The American President made a great show of wiping off his pants and then clapped LaCalle on the arm and laughed as though it were a great joke.

The building where the Uruguayan Congress meets is a beautiful, classical building with lots of marble, gilt, dark wood and leather. There was a large mural on the wall behind where the President spoke of General Jose Artigas, the George Washington of Uruguay, with Gouchos, covered wagons, señoritas and niños crowded around him as he sat astride a horse. Above the mural was an engraving that read in Spanish, "My authority comes from ourselves and that authority closes at your wish."

Gonzalo Aguirre who is the Vice President of Uruguay and the President of the Uruguayan Senate, made remarks to introduce Bush. They were rambling, but one point was clear. He said, "The use of force is equivalent and tantamount to war and war is tantamount to destruction, desolation and death."

Speaking about the Persian Gulf, he said that he knew that "very great economic harm" had been caused by the crisis. He said he knows it is easy to tell others what to do when you are not in their situation, but he urged Bush to be cautious. "If the decision is for war perhaps we will not justify it but we will certainly understand it." He urged Bush to have "infinite patience in making a judgement and in going only on the paths of persuasion and dissuasion." In a vague reference to the old Yankee Imperialism, he said that "some happy day" international law would be dictated in such a way that "this coercive power is exercised not by one or more powers but with an international order that has the backing of all nations." You have Bush's text at the Congress. About 11 leftist demonstrators had planned to boycott the Bush speech and there were 12 empty seats in the part of the chamber where they sit. About 20 other lawmakers in that part of the chamber left after Bush stopped talking without applauding or joining in the polite standing ovation that Bush received.

Outside the Congress there was crowd of several hundred demonstrators, mostly young and jeans-clad. They held up crosses and signs of American flags with a skull and crossbones superimposed. They chanted the word "Murderer" in Spanish and they had signs in Spanish that read, "Bush -- Murderer of the South" (possibly referring to Panama) and another sign that said, "In the name of Hungary, Iraqi and Palestinian children, war against the Yankees." The security men around the complex brought in a water cannon truck which was aimed at the demonstrators.

On the way to the Embassy the route was lined with thousands of people. Many seemed to be demonstrating against President Bush because they had crosses and flags with crossbones. Others just seemed curious and some spectators hung from their balconies as the motorcade passed. The pool vans had bulletproof glass. The demonstrators threw leaflets into the street as the motorcade passed.

POOL REPORT #9

Bush Arrival and Motorcade

December 4, 1990

President LaCalle arrived at 12:10, shook hands with the local military officials and awaited Bush's arrival. Bush arrived at 12:37; 21-gun salute started as he descended the stairs from Air Force One. Military band played the Uruguayan national anthem and the American national anthem. Bush and LaCalle reviewed the troops and then LaCalle gave his arrival statement in Spanish without translation so we have no record of it; Bush's will be distributed by the White House Press Office.

Thousands of Uruguayans lined the motorcade route in Montevideo expressing pro and anti-American sentiments. There were only small groups of people watching the motorcade as it wound through the countryside heading into Montevideo. As the 40-car motorcade reached the city limits, the crowd thickened and became an almost continuous line of people along the streets. Several people waved American flags and Uruguay flags. Two women held up a Confederate flag and one woman had a Texas flag. Two groups were waving signs saying "Fuera Bush", which means get out Bush. One group of young people had a sign saying "Bush Pig" they were singing, clapping, and gesturing downward with their thumbs. One man carried a sign saying "Mr. Bush, Forfeit the Debt." Several young people gave us the one-finger salute. One woman wore the front page of a local weekly across her chest. It said "Persona No Grata". There were many people clapping and cheering and waving but many others were very angry and gesturing and shouting against Bush.

Bush met with LaCalle in LaCalle's office. As the press was ushered through quickly, LaCalle asked "Where is Maria?" Bush responded that, "The President is reminiscing about Mary, who we have in the State Department." He was referring to Mary Masserini in the State Department's Protocol Office, who is known for her ability to get reporters in and out of rooms quickly. A photographer asked if LaCalle could use her now, and he said yes. Bush and LaCalle were seated in chairs in front of the Uruguayan flag and a painting of women dancing in a meadow.

They met for about 30 minutes and went into an expanded bilateral meeting. As the press was ushered out of the photo-op, Bush said, "We have an opportunity to discuss the Gulf situation."

Laura Mecoy, McClatchy

Pool Report #8
Brasilia to Montevideo
December 4, 1990

Motorcade from ambassador's residence to airport uneventful. Standard departure ceremony: Blue-coated military band; red carpet; Doro scampered up steps, ~~Bush~~ Bush bounded up after her, taking the steps two at a time.

Only sighting of the President aboard Air Force One occurred just before takeoff when, tie and jacket shed, he stuck his head into the press cabin, where the usual pre-flight brawl over proper seating arrangement was taking place. The uproar was apparently too much for him, he declared we were "not ready" for the press conference" and he retreated to the apparently safer neighborhood up front.

Nobody else dared enter the hostile territory.

Jim Gerstenzang, Los Angeles Times
Ann McDaniel, Newsweek

POOL REPORT # 12-B

December 4, 1990

BUSH DINNER

Punte del Este

Uneventful.

Bush motorcaded from Loma Verde three miles north to La Barra, where he dined at Posta del Cangrejo, a white stucco ocean front restaurant. The dinner was private and your pool did not see him until the end when he departed. The menu: Salmon with fresh herbs, medallion of veal with ginger sauce, spring vegetables, pastries and sorbet. There were champagne toasts and red and white Uruguayan wines served. Guests at Bush's table -- President and Mrs. LaCalle, Dorothy LeBlond, Ambassador and Mrs. MacGillicuddy, (Uruguay to US) and Ambassador and Mrs. Brown (US to Uruguay). Bush returned to Loma Verde just after midnight.

Marlin, encountered in an elevator, was asked about a report that Saddam Hussein was offering a deal to withdraw from Kuwait. He said he had no information on that.

Gaylord Shaw, Newsday
Richard Benedetto, USA Today
Jef McAllister, TIME