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Thursday, December 6, 1990

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TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM
SIGNAL SWITCHBOARD

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

PRESIDENT BUSH

DECEMBER 6

, 19⁹⁰

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PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMENTS

Buenos Aires, Argentina
LOCATION Santiago, Chile

DATE 6 December 1990

TIME	MOVEMENTS
0920	Depart Ambassador's Residence via Motorcade
0925	Arrive Aeroparque Airport
0945	Depart Aeroparque Airport via Marine One
1005	Arrive Ezeiza International Airport
1010	Depart Ezeiza International Airport via Air Force One
1121	Arrive Arturo Merino Benetiz Airport, Santiago, Chile
1201	Depart Arturo Merino Benetiz Airport via Motorcade
1231	Arrive President Aylwin's Residence
1434	Depart President Aylwin's Residence via Motorcade
1441	Arrive Police Academy Landing Zone
1445	Depart Police Academy Landing Zone via Marine One
1530	Arrive Rodelillo Landing Zone
1532	Depart Rodelillo Landing Zone via Motorcade
1550	Arrive Chilean Congress Building
1648	Depart Chilean Congress Building via Motorcade
1707	Arrive Rodelillo Landing Zone
1711	Depart Rodelillo Landing Zone via Marine One
1748	Arrive Police Academy Landing Zone
1755	Depart Police Academy Landing Zone via Motorcade
1806	Arrive Ambassador's Residence
2029	Depart Ambassador's Residence via Motorcade
2041	Arrive La Moneda Palace
2305	Depart La Moneda Palace via Motorcade
2316	Arrive Ambassador's Residence



News Summary

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1990
6:00 A.M. BUENOS AIRES/3:00 A.M. EST EDITION

TRIP NEWS

'DAY OF DICTATOR' PAST, BUSH TELLS ARGENTINES -- President Bush Wednesday praised the democratic and economic reforms that have taken hold in the Western Hemisphere, telling the Argentine Congress -- two days after a failed coup attempt by disgruntled army officers -- that "in Latin America the day of the dictator is over."
(Washington Post)

PRESIDENT PESSIMISTIC ABOUT IRAQ -- President Bush said Wednesday that he is "not optimistic" that direct talks between the U.S. and Iraq will lead to a resolution of the Persian Gulf crisis because "I see no evidence that Saddam Hussein is ready to comply fully without condition to the U.N. resolutions."
(Washington Post)

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

SENATE DEMOCRATS ALLEGE RUSH TO WAR -- Senate Democrats accused the Bush Administration Wednesday of prematurely rushing to war with Iraq without giving economic sanctions enough time to work, and Secretary Baker faced sharp challenges to his assertion that sanctions are not likely to force President Saddam to withdraw from Kuwait.
(Washington Post)

NETWORK NEWS (Wednesday evening)

TRIP -- President Bush found strong support for his gulf policy in Argentina.

GULF -- Saddam Hussein formally agreed to talk with Secretary Baker in Baghdad and to send his foreign minister to Washington.

Secretary Baker publicly abandoned the idea that sanctions might eventually work against Iraq.

TRIP NEWS.....A-1
INTERNATIONAL NEWS....A-3
NATIONAL NEWS.....A-7
NETWORK NEWS.....B-1

TRIP NEWS

'DAY OF DICTATOR' PAST, BUSH TELLS ARGENTINES
President, In Buenos Aires, Praises Menem's Action
In Crushing Monday's Coup Attempt

BUENOS AIRES -- President Bush Wednesday praised the democratic and economic reforms that have taken hold in the Western Hemisphere, telling the Argentine Congress -- two days after a failed coup attempt by disgruntled army officers -- that "in Latin America the day of the dictator is over."

Bush's remarks came amid a day of pomp and ceremony, much of it designed to showcase Argentina's young democratic institutions. As Bush's motorcade crisscrossed the city, it went past several sites of Monday's insurrection.

But met President Menem at the presidential palace, less than a block from the army headquarters building where the mutineers held out for almost 18 hours before surrendering.

"The message today from Argentina is clear," Bush said. "Democracy is here to stay. Too many brave people sacrificed and died to bring democracy back to Latin America."...

Bush also praised Menem as the only Latin American leader to send forces to the Persian Gulf to help enforce the U.N. sanctions against Iraq. Menem has been criticized here, even by members of his own Peronist party, for agreeing to deploy two warships to the gulf.

"I don't believe Argentina is sending frigates to the gulf to help the United States," Bush said during a joint press conference with Menem at the presidential palace. "I think they're sending frigates to the gulf because they believe, as we do, that we must stand up against this brutal aggression."...

The stop here marked the high point of Bush's journey, with a rousing ticker-tape parade from the presidential palace to Congress watched by thousands of cheering, flag-waving people.

(Dan Balz and Eugene Robinson, Washington Post, A33)

PRESIDENT PESSIMISTIC ABOUT IRAQ
Bush Tries To Squelch Speculation Of Deal

BUENOS AIRES -- President Bush said Wednesday that he is "not optimistic" that direct talks between the U.S. and Iraq will lead to a resolution of the Persian Gulf crisis because "I see no evidence that Saddam Hussein is ready to comply fully without condition to the U.N. resolutions."

On the third day of his five-nation tour of Latin America, Bush continued to talk tough about the conditions President Saddam must meet to resolve the crisis short of war, and tried to put down speculation that a deal may be in the works.

"I don't view these talks as having anything to do about concessions that stop short of full implementation of the U.N. Security Council resolutions," Bush said at a joint news conference with President Menem.... "When naked aggression takes place, it's not a question of finding face for the aggressor," he said.

A senior Bush Administration official said Bush has given no private hints of a desire to conduct genuine negotiations with the Iraqis and is using his news conferences on his Latin American trip to reinforce that message to Saddam.

(Dan Balz, Washington Post, A48)

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LATIN DEBT FORGOTTEN, BUT NOT GONE
Amid Talk Of Free Trade, Bush Ignores The Bills Due

BUENOS AIRES -- In the midst of a five-country swing through South America, President Bush is offering praise for the region's democratic reforms and pushing new ideas on free trade, but he is largely avoiding the once-dominant issue of Latin America's crushing foreign debt.

Bush's hemispheric free-trade initiative, warmly received by Latin leaders, includes about \$12 billion in potential debt relief. But that sum is dwarfed by the more than \$400 billion that Latin American nations collectively owe to private banks and international lending agencies.

The numbers underscore a fundamental fact of economic life in Latin America: The region remains without a comprehensive solution to a problem that in the 1980s helped choke its economies, caused standards of living to decline and turned it into a net exporter of capital.

The trade initiative that Bush is promoting essentially would forgive \$12 billion in debt owed directly or indirectly to the U.S. government, which would mean an annual savings to Latin nations of \$400 million in debt payments. If other creditor nations took similar steps, the savings would mount to nearly \$2 billion -- still a small figure compared to the more than \$8 billion, for example, that Brazil alone owes in back interest payments.

(Eugene Robinson and Dan Balz, Washington Post, B1)

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

SENATE DEMOCRATS ALLEGE RUSH TO WAR
Baker's View Of Sanctions Disputed

Senate Democrats accused the Bush Administration Wednesday of prematurely rushing to war with Iraq without giving economic sanctions enough time to work, and Secretary Baker faced sharp challenges to his assertion that sanctions are not likely to force President Saddam to withdraw from Kuwait.

Sen. Sarbanes, among the most outspoken, said the Administration's recent decision to nearly double the U.S. troop commitment to the multinational force in the Persian Gulf region "almost takes you irresistibly down the path of going to war. Now, I cannot say to a family that loses a son or daughter in a conflict that may well take place in the next 60 to 90 days, that we exhausted every possibility for a peaceful resolution before this happened, because the sanctions option has not been exhausted."

Later, the State Department announced that Iraq had formally accepted President Bush's invitation for high-level talks....

Baker told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that when he meets Saddam, he will not negotiate on the demands of the U.N. that Iraq relinquish Kuwait, restore its legitimate government and free all hostages. He also vowed not to enter talks with Saddam about Palestinians or Lebanon, but he left the door open to discussions about the future of the gulf region....

Baker...told the Senate committee that the international trade and arms embargoes against Saddam have not influenced the "ruthless dictator" who "undoubtedly believes he can endure economic sanctions."

(David Hoffman, Washington Post, A1)

CIA DIRECTOR: SANCTIONS NEED 9 MORE MONTHS
No Change Detected In Saddam's Resolve

CIA Director Webster said Wednesday that the international trade embargo against Iraq has dealt "a serious blow" to its economy but will probably take up to nine more months to have a significant impact on Iraq's military readiness.

Despite mounting disruptions and hardships in Iraq caused by the sanctions, Webster told the House Armed Services Committee that President Saddam "apparently believes that he can outlast international resolve" to maintain them.

"Our judgment has been, and continues to be, that there is no assurance or guarantee that economic hardships will compel Saddam to change his policies or lead to internal unrest that would threaten his regime," Webster said.

At the same time, the CIA director said that the U.N. embargo and blockade have worked more effectively than Saddam probably expected, shutting off more than 90 percent of Iraq's imports and 97 percent of its exports. Baghdad's financial resources also have been choked off, and it will soon have little cash left as enticement for potential sanctions-busters, the committee was told.

"In fact," Webster testified, "we believe that a lack of foreign exchange will, in time, be Iraq's greatest economic difficulty."

(George Lardner, Washington Post, A43)

BUSH'S OFFER STARTS A FLURRY OF ARAB DIPLOMATIC CONTACTS

DHAHRAN -- President Bush's offer to hold direct talks with Iraq has spawned a flurry of Arabic diplomatic contacts, with Iraq and its allies hailing the move as the beginning of a "dialogue" but U.S. allies taking a more cautious stand.

"The horse-trading has already started," said a Kuwaiti official....

Iraq's key allies -- Jordan's King Hussein, Yemen's Vice President Ali Salem Baidah, and PLO Chairman Arafat -- conferred Tuesday in Baghdad with President Saddam on the upcoming U.S.-Iraqi meetings. Afterwards, the leaders said they welcomed the dialogue, urged "a comprehensive solution to the region's issues, particularly the Palestine question," and stressed the need for "starting an inter-Arab dialogue," according to the Iraqi News Agency....

A gathering Wednesday in Cairo of key U.S. allies in the region -- Egypt, Syria and Saudi Arabia -- made no collective response, however, reflecting what analysts said was their ambivalence about Bush's unexpected initiative. These nations did issue individual statements welcoming the move.

(Caryle Murphy, Washington Post, A43)

ISRAEL WARNS U.S. AGAINST LEAVING IRAQI MILITARY POWER INTACT

JERUSALEM -- Israel has again warned the Bush Administration against allowing Iraqi military power to remain intact through a peaceful solution to the Persian Gulf crisis, and hinted that if there is such a settlement, it might take preemptive action of its own against Iraq.

In one of the strongest assertions of Israel's interest in the U.S.-Iraqi standoff so far, Foreign Minister Levy summoned U.S. Ambassador William Brown to a private meeting Tuesday and told him that "Israel expects the United States to stand by the commitments it took upon itself" following Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, a senior official said.

In Israel's view, Levy said, the principal U.S. commitments had been to bring about the withdrawal of Iraq from Kuwait and to "remove the military threat," according to the account provided by officials today. They said Levy told Brown that Israel had agreed to adopt its "low profile" policy during the crisis, in which it has refrained from action of its own, largely because of its perception of those U.S. commitments.

(Jackson Diehl, Washington Post, A43)

ROSTENKOWSKI SAYS DESERT SHIELD MAY FORCE INCOME TAX SURCHARGE

The chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee said Wednesday that an income tax surtax may be needed to finance the U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf.

Rep. Rostenkowski told reporters he would back such a tax and believes that voters would "enthusiastically" support it -- if it is tied directly to the deployment of forces against Saddam....

In suggesting a Persian Gulf surtax, Rostenkowski joined Sen. Sasser. The Chicago Democrat said that the costs of the buildup, which were placed "off budget" in the October summit, are mounting so rapidly "they have to be paid for."

(David Broder, Washington Post, A45)

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EUROPEANS PROPOSE STARTING THEIR OWN DIALOGUE WITH IRAQ

PARIS -- The European allies, seeking to become more closely involved in diplomatic efforts to find a peaceful resolution to the Persian Gulf crisis, are proposing to start their own dialogue with Baghdad at the foreign minister level and are urging that an international conference on the Middle East be held as soon as possible after Iraq leaves Kuwait and frees all hostages.

The European initiatives, coming only days after President Bush surprised many allies by offering to meet with Iraqi Foreign Minister Aziz in Washington and to send Secretary Baker to Baghdad, are designed to convince Iraq that war will erupt unless it withdraws fully from Kuwait and releases all foreign captives.

But diplomats said the planned contacts will also promise rapid "post-crisis" moves to resolve other Middle East disputes, such as the Israeli-Palestinian problem and Syria's presence in Lebanon, so that Saddam Hussein will not feel cornered.

(William Drozdiak, Washington Post, A47)

THIRD WORLD SAID TO BE HARD HIT BY WORKERS' EXODUS FROM GULF

The mass exodus of more than 1 million migrant workers from Kuwait and Iraq has caused enormous hardships for developing nations in Africa and Asia whose economies had depended on the money these workers had sent home, according to a special report by the International Labor Organization.

The U.N. agency said it has been unable to cope with numerous requests from Third World nations for help in processing claims for unpaid wages and lost savings as a result of Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

(Frank Swoboda, Washington Post, A44)

GIS SEIZE FUGITIVE IN PANAMA, NIPPING REBELLION BY POLICE

PANAMA CITY -- Hundreds of U.S. Army troops disarmed and seized dozens of rebellious Panamanian police and their fugitive former police chief Wednesday after a tense muzzle-to-muzzle confrontation that threatened to explode into violence.

One Panamanian was killed and one was injured, according to U.S. officials. No U.S. casualties were reported.

The action came after more than 100 well-armed Panamanian police and their leader, retired Col. Eduardo Herrera Hassan, burst through two undermanned U.S. Army roadblocks as they began a march on the National Assembly to present a set of hastily drawn grievances.... The U.S. intervention, which came at the request of Panamanian officials, aborted what could have been an explosive challenge to the struggling, U.S.-installed government of President Endara.

(Lee Hockstader, Washington Post, A1)

DEADLINE SET TO END STALEMATE ON TRADE

BRUSSELS -- A crucial round of global free-trade talks turned into a tense confrontation Wednesday night, with the chairman of the 107-nation negotiations demanding that Western Europe offer a new plan to end its farm subsidies by noon Thursday and the Europeans blaming the U.S. for the deadlock.

In an effort to break the impasse, the chairman of the negotiations, Uruguayan Foreign Minister Hector Gros-Espiell, called for a "new approach" from the 12-nation EC on the agriculture issue.

Negotiators worked late into the night, but with no success.

The talks are at a "stalemate," U.S. Trade Representative Hills said as the negotiations ended near midnight.

(Stuart Auerbach, Washington Post, A18)

U.S. TO LIFT HAITIAN BLOOD DONOR BAN

The federal government will lift its ban on blood donations by Haitians and intensify efforts to screen heterosexuals who pose a risk of transmitting AIDS, a spokesman said Wednesday.

(AP, Washington Post, A3)

NATIONAL NEWS

ECONOMIC WEAKNESS IN EAST IS MOVING WEST, SURVEY SHOWS

The economic weakness that has gripped the Northeast and Middle Atlantic states this fall is slowly moving west, according to a monthly survey of nationwide business conditions released Wednesday by the Fed.

Regional Federal Reserve banks in Chicago and Atlanta, which in the September survey had indicated their area economies were growing slowly, reported that by last month business activity was declining. Similarly, the St. Louis Federal Reserve Bank said the previously flat economy in its region had turned downward.

Nevertheless, the picture painted by the report showed surprising pockets of strength dotting the economic landscape and pervasive weakness only in New England....

Even in the regions still reporting growth -- San Francisco, Kansas City, Minneapolis and Cleveland -- the gains were getting smaller.
(John Berry, Washington Post, B1)

HOUSE DEMOCRATS DUMP ANNUNZIO, ANDERSON AS PANEL CHAIRMEN

In an expression of concern over the effectiveness of aging committee chairmen, restive House Democrats Wednesday ousted two panel chairmen, the first deposed in nearly six years.

In secret balloting, the Democrats voted 152 to 100 to deny Rep. Anderson the chairmanship of the House Public Works and Transportation Committee that he has held for two years....

House Democrats also voted 127 to 125 to withdraw their support for Administration Committee Chairman Frank Annunzio.

(John Yang, Washington Post, A21)

CLOAK-AND-DAGGER PANELS GET BUSH'S COLD SHOULDER

Congressional overseers, like everyone else, do not like to seem irrelevant, but President Bush's veto last week of the 1991 Intelligence Authorization Act sent shivers through the august offices of the Senate and House intelligence committees.

It wasn't just that Bush had vetoed their bill. The Administration took the position that U.S. intelligence agencies could keep on spending the money allocated to them even without the law that authorized that spending....

The implications were obvious, and for the intelligence committees, ominous. The White House was saying they weren't needed.

"That's our concern institutionally," said one staffer. "We don't want to be irrelevant."...

"We are preparing instructions to the intelligence agencies, telling them not to exceed the spending limits in the (1991 intelligence authorization) bill during this interim period," a White House official said Wednesday. He pointed out that the President, in his veto message, offered to work out his differences with the intelligence committees in an atmosphere of "mutual trust."

(George Lardner, Washington Post, A21)

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY

(Wednesday evening, December 5)

PRESIDENT'S TRIP

ABC's PETER JENNINGS: President Bush was in Argentina Wednesday, the only South American country that has contributed to the military operation in the Persian Gulf. There are two Argentinian warships as part of the international flotilla there. The Gulf came up Wednesday shortly after Mr. Bush arrived in Buenos Aires. It was the third stop on his tour of South America this week.

ABC's BRIT HUME: There was no sign on the streets of Buenos Aires Wednesday of Monday's failed military uprising as the city gave President Bush a warm welcome.

(TV coverage: President's motorcade being greeted with ticker-tape.)

It was not, however, a break from dealing with the Gulf crisis. As Mr. Bush greeted members of the city's diplomatic corps, for example, he suddenly found himself confronted with the ambassador from Iraq.

(TV coverage: President shaking hands with Iraqi ambassador.) The President's previously friendly expression turned stony as he stiffly shook the man's hand. At a joint news conference with President Menem, Mr. Bush had to deal with the very thing the administration feared would come if it agreed with Iraq: speculation about a deal and questions about what the U.S. should give up.

(PRESIDENT: "I don't view these talks as having anything to do about concessions. I felt strongly about that when I met with President Menem and I feel more strongly about it now because he agrees totally with that.")

The President did manage to use such questions to back up the testimony of his secretaries of defense and state that sanctions against Iraq are not doing the job.

(PRESIDENT: "I'm not optimistic. I see no evidence that Saddam Hussein is ready to comply fully, without condition, with the U.N. resolutions.")

There will no doubt be more questions and reports of possible deals as the meetings with Iraq approach. There'll be more denials, too, because even if the President does have concessions up his sleeve, he's not likely to give them away in advance. (ABC-2)

NBC's TOM BROKAW: President Bush received word of the Iraq agreement to talk during his South American tour and, publicly at least, he was discouraging speculation that this could be a breakthrough.

NBC's JOHN COCHRAN: President Bush found strong support for his Gulf policy in Argentina, where anti-Americanism has often flourished.

(TV coverage: President's motorcade being greeted with ticker-tape.)

So Bush was in a good mood when he met the diplomatic corps assigned to the Argentine capital. But one of the diplomats was from Iraq. Bush's smile disappeared as he gave a stiff hello to the Iraq ambassador.

(TV coverage: President shaking hands with Iraqi ambassador.)

COCHRAN continues: Bush remained serious when asked about reports that Saddam Hussein is looking for a way to escape destruction.

(PRESIDENT: "I'm not optimistic. I see no evidence that Saddam Hussein is ready to comply fully, without condition, with the U.N. resolutions.")

Late Wednesday, leftist political groups organized an anti-American demonstration, including protests against U.S. involvement in the Gulf, but the demonstration was mild in tone and weak in numbers. When Bush appeared before the Argentine Congress, a communist legislator tried to protest but was ejected. Argentina itself has sent two warships to the Gulf to show its opposition to Saddam, and Argentine journalists asked Bush what the U.S. will do for Argentina in return.

(PRESIDENT: "I don't believe Argentina is sending frigates to the Gulf to help the United States. I think they're sending frigates to the Gulf because they believe, as we do, that we must stand up against this brutal aggression.")

Argentina's President Menem said his country has too much dignity to accept a bribe for standing up to Iraq aggression. President Bush said he offers no bribes, but he did promise considerable help to this country, which is experimenting with democracy and a free-market economy as well as supporting George Bush in the Gulf.

(NBC-2)

GULF

JENNINGS: In Baghdad Thursday when the Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein formally agreed to hold talks with the U.S. on avoiding war in the Persian Gulf, he said that the Secretary of State should come to Baghdad as a negotiator, not as a policeman. If Secretary Baker comes as a policeman, Hussein said, it will mean the visit is merely a cover so as to persuade Congress that the Bush administration has tried its best before going to war. In Washington Wednesday, Mr. Baker told members of Congress his mission was not to negotiate.

ABC's JOHN MCWETHY reports from the State Department Secretary Baker defended Bush administration policy on the Hill for three and a half hours. He said again and again that he and the President know that the stakes are now extremely high. Economic sanctions, Baker said, may be having an impact on Iraq's economy but have produced no apparent changes in Saddam's policy toward Kuwait.

(SECRETARY BAKER: "He shows no signs of complying with any of the Security Council resolutions. Instead, he appears to be doubling his bets. Waiting not only gives him time to break the sanctions, but waiting, Mr. Chairman, imposes costs on us.")

Waiting, he said, gives Saddam more time to fortify Kuwait, to build chemical and biological weapons and to try to split the coalition that now opposes him. Baker said he will go to Baghdad to tell Saddam that unless he withdraws from Kuwait, he will face disaster -- there will be no negotiations. Sen. Dodd wondered why Baker rules out negotiations.

(SECRETARY BAKER: "But senator, surely you are not suggesting that we go over there and negotiate something short of the U.N. resolutions?"

SEN. DODD: "Well, I wasn't suggesting that, but I'm also not suggesting that there may be something here --

SECRETARY BAKER: "What is it?"

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McWETHY continues:

SEN. DODD: "Well, I don't know. That's what I presume diplomacy is about."

SECRETARY BAKER: "This is not a show and tell. It is a serious effort to try and find a peaceful resolution.")

Baker said no decision has yet been made on whether to use military force, but he gave a chilling description of how that option would be employed.

(SECRETARY BAKER: "Our aim is to ensure that if force must be used, it will be used suddenly, massively and decisively.")

Baker said he needs the support of Congress when he goes to Baghdad; it will be, he said, a last best chance to peacefully resolve the crisis.

(SEN. SARBANES: "I disagree with you. The last best chance for a peaceful solution, the going the last mile, it to sustain the sanctions policy for a period of time sufficiently long to give it a chance to work. When by a decision which you have undertaken, it seems to me you have placed us on a course for war.")

SECRETARY BAKER: "Right out my window at the State Department I look every day at Arlington National Cemetery, and I understand very, very well what's at stake here and I think the President of the United States understands.")

Some Republicans criticized the committee for holding hearings that reveal to Saddam how deeply divided Congress is about what should happen next. Others argue that in this case the issue is far too important to the nation not to debate it fully. (ABC-Lead)

JENNINGS reports Jordan's King Hussein flew to Baghdad Wednesday to meet with Saddam; they were joined by PLO Chairman Yassir Arafat and the vice president of Yemen.

ABC's KAREN BURNS reports from Baghdad on private Americans arriving in Iraq to try to win the release of relatives. Eighteen Americans and 24 Britons arrived Wednesday.

(HOSTAGE'S WIFE: "The U.S. government doesn't have a husband here.")

Ironically, just as hopeful family members arrived in Baghdad, diplomatic sources say a group of Americans and Britons in from Kuwait were taken to undisclosed locations, presumably to become human shields.

JENNINGS reports a 57-year old British hostage died in Iraq after suffering a heart attack. (ABC-3)

BROKAW: Saddam Hussein Wednesday formally agreed to talk with Secretary Baker in Baghdad and to send his foreign minister to the White House, but President Bush and Secretary Baker immediately tried to cool off any great expectations for these discussions.

NBC's JOHN DANCY reports from the State Department on Secretary Baker's testimony on Capitol Hill.

(SECRETARY BAKER: "Put simply, my mission to Baghdad will be an attempt to explain to Saddam the choice he faces: comply with the objectives of the Security Council or risk disaster for Iraq.") Baker ran into a torrent of criticism from senators who say the administration hasn't given sanctions a chance to work.

DANCY continues:

(SEN. BIDEN: "I find not one single solitary shred of evidence to sustain that claim; not one shred of evidence from any source to sustain the claim that the American people do not have the patience to wait out an embargo.")

But Baker said the sanctions aren't forcing Saddam to pull out of Kuwait.

(SECRETARY BAKER: "Nobody can ever tell you that sanctions alone will force Saddam Hussein out of Kuwait, and senator, I have to tell you I am personally very pessimistic that they will.")

Baker is highly regarded on Capitol Hill and usually receives kid glove treatment; not Wednesday. Sen. Sarbanes noted that Baker had called the hearing room a theater.

(SEN. SARBANES: "This is not a theater. This isn't a theater, this is serious business.")

SECRETARY BAKER: "Right out my window at the State Department I look every day at Arlington National Cemetery, and I understand very, very well what's at stake here and I think the President of the United States understands very, very well.")

Baker also said he would not negotiate with Iraq on the Palestinian issue, but the Iraqi ambassador to Washington said that must be central to any talks.

(AMBASSADOR AL-MASHAT: "Palestinian problem constitutes the backbone of our policy.")

The fact that Iraq is still insisting on that long after the U.S. has rejected it is one of the reasons for the deep pessimism here. On the one hand, the Democrats have serious concerns. On the other hand, at another level, they realize they've been given a golden issue and they're busy beating the Bush administration with it. You could see it in the committee room Wednesday: The Republicans were lined up on one side throwing Baker softballs, on the other side were the Democrats throwing spitballs as fast as they could.

(NBC-Lead)

NBC's GEORGE LEWIS reports on Kuwaiti college students in Southern California who have organized a weekly cable TV show to keep the plight of their nation alive.

JENNINGS reports the U.S. Army turned down an offer to send copies of the magazine "Boxing Illustrated" to American troops in Saudi Arabia, deciding that men in shorts would be considered pornographic in that country.

(NBC-3)

NBC's JOHN CHANCELLOR comments on the decision to increase American forces in the Gulf, which will almost double American strength. The move is a fundamental change in strategy. The original strategy was to defend Saudi Arabia while this new plan calls for enough force to defeat the Iraqi army. Many of us thought that the decision came from the White House; now we learn that it came from the Pentagon, from the Joint Chiefs of Staff. So the White House isn't in total charge of the strategy in the Gulf; the armed forces are calling at least part of the tune. Generals and admirals are the most peace-loving people in Washington. They know war and they hate fighting. As long as war is not popular with the public, the American military establishment will be reluctant to start fighting, and that's something to keep in mind as the White House steps up the effort to reach a diplomatic solution to this crisis.

(NBC-8)

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RATHER: Iraq officially accepted President Bush's offer of high-level talks Wednesday. This came as Secretary Baker told Congress in the toughest terms yet that all-out war may be the only way to get Saddam Hussein out of Kuwait. This, in turn, raised new concern in Congress and elsewhere around the country Wednesday about President Bush's Gulf policy or, as some see it, lack of a coherent, thought-out Gulf policy.

CBS's BILL PLANTE reports from the State Department on Secretary Baker's harder line on Capitol Hill. Despite congressional pleas for patience, Baker publicly abandoned the idea that sanctions might eventually work.

(SECRETARY BAKER: "We haven't abandoned the economic leg of this policy. Nobody can ever tell you that sanctions alone will force Saddam Hussein out of Kuwait, and senator, I have to tell you I am personally very pessimistic that they will.")

Democrats disagreed and they gave Baker the roughest reception he has ever had on Capitol Hill.

(SEN. SARBANES: "I disagree with you. The last best chance for a peaceful solution, the going the last mile, it to sustain the sanctions policy for a period of time sufficiently long to give it a chance to work. It seems to me you have placed us on a course for war.")

Baker, uncharacteristically emotional, shot back that the administration has considered the cost of war.

(SECRETARY BAKER: "Right out my window at the State Department I look every day at Arlington National Cemetery, and I understand very, very well what's at stake here and I think the President of the United States understands very, very well.")

Still, there was skepticism about the administration's motives in sending Baker to Baghdad.

(SEN. SIMON: "I think it is important that it not be viewed simply as a kind of a futile gesture, a bone tossed to those who want a peaceful resolution.")

Baker insisted that he is not going to Baghdad to deal with Saddam, only to deliver a message.

(SECRETARY BAKER: "He has it within his power to affect a peaceful solution. It is what we want, and the alternative is rather stark.")

But Iraq clearly sees opportunity in the talks.

(AMBASSADOR AL-MASHAT: "As far as we are concerned, we consider it negotiations. We would like to because we have asked for negotiation all along.")

Baker may say he's not going to Baghdad to deal, but no one in the Middle East believes it, certainly not the Iraqis.

CBS's BOB SCHIEFFER reports that CIA Director Webster addressed a committee on the other side of the Capitol, but he echoed what Baker said -- that there is no guarantee that economic sanctions will cause Saddam to change his ways.

(DIRECTOR WEBSTER: "Our judgement has been and continues to be that there is no assurance or guarantee that economic hardships will compel Saddam to change his policies or lead to internal unrest that would threaten his regime.")

What is odd about that is that after saying that, Webster went on to lay out a laundry list of things that are a result of the sanctions and would seem to be devastating the country. He said 90 percent of the imports and 97 percent of the exports have been cut off.

-more-

SCHIEFFER continues: Sugar in Iraq has gone from \$32 sack to \$580 a sack. Food is being rationed; by spring they'll have no poultry to eat. There are already bread lines. Foreign exchange currency will be exhausted in a few months and repair to military aircraft will in a few months will be all but impossible. When you try to judge whether the sanctions are working, it depends on who the judge is. The administration has not sold Congress on the idea that military action may be necessary. There have been a parade of witnesses who have advised just the opposite: caution. So far, that is the view that prevails in Congress.

RATHER: The administration now is emphasizing very heavily they don't want the word negotiate used in any way, shape or form, but if Saddam indicates he's willing to get out of Kuwait, is the administration prepared to soften its position?

PLANTE says the administration claims it doesn't want to deal. It has to say that, I think, because that's been the U.S. policy all along. But in fact, Baker is going to have to suggest to Saddam what might happen if he does get out of Iraq. So it's possible that there could be a deal made, but you won't find the word deal being used around the State Department.

SCHIEFFER reports that Congress will continue to try to push for diplomatic action and for a continuance of the embargo and will still have grave reservations about launching a military attack, at least in the next few days.

CBS's ALLAN PIZZEY reports on the arrival in Baghdad of the families of hostages. The families said they were aware the Iraqis could use their arrival as propaganda.

(BARBARA SMILEY, California: "If what it takes is my coming here with a peaceful attitude to get my husband home, that's what I'll do.")

Diplomats suggest that the Iraqis have decided that slow but steady releases will disarm the hostage issue as an excuse for war. A meeting between Saddam and some of Iraq's few remaining friends is reported to have produced a plan which they hope will bring together the Saudi and Iraqi leaders and cut the Americans out.

(CBS-Lead)

PANAMA

ABC's BETH NISSEN reports from Panama City a former chief of police, Col. Herrera, escaped from prison and took over national police headquarters Wednesday morning. He insisted he was not trying to overthrow the government but rather simply leading a protest to demand more respect and greater job security for Panama's police force. The Panamanian government responded quickly -- by calling on the U.S. military for help. American soldiers promptly took control of the area around the police barracks. Many Panamanians wondered why Panamanian forces were not at the forefront. U.S. troops took Herrera into custody and disarmed his supporters. American soldiers reportedly killed two of Herrera's supporters and injured a third as they tried to escape after their arrest. Panama is still counting on the U.S. to repair invasion damage, hoping the U.S. will rebuild the national economy and, it seems, depending on the U.S. to guarantee national security.

(ABC-9)

RATHER reports Herrera was once an officer in Noriega's defense force and was later picked by the CIA to lead a revolt against Noriega.

CBS's JUAN VASQUEZ reports there is widespread discontent in Panama with the U.S.-supported government of President Endara. Some 2,000 Panamanians who lost their homes in the invasion are still living in an old airplane hanger. Panamanians are still waiting for the prosperity they were promised once Noriega was gone. As the impression grows that Endara and the U.S. failed to deliver on their promises, Noriega's old allies in the legislature are thriving with the slogan, "We told you so."

(MARIO RAGNONI, Noriega ally: "The government oversold expectations. They oversold the idea that the Americans would come with a lot of money to solve all the social problems.")

Most Panamanians blame the American-supported government for their problems and are once again looking for a U.S. rescue in the form of money. The U.S. has approved nearly \$500,000,000 in aid, but most of that money hasn't arrived yet. The U.S. ambassador scoffed at the idea that the U.S. hasn't done enough.

(AMBASSADOR DEANE HINTON, U.S. ambassador to Panama: "Panamanians got a lot of assistance from Uncle Sam. We've given them an opportunity to make democracy work and it's up them, and they better get even harder to work.")

The U.S. is finding out that getting into Panama was easier than getting out.

(CBS-2)

WORLD TRADE

JENNINGS reports the talks aimed at reforming the world trade system are apparently near collapse. The chairman has given the EC until noon Thursday to change its position on subsidizing agriculture. The Europeans want to continue huge subsidies to their farmers while the U.S. and other food exporting nations want open markets and no subsidies. The deadlock could lead to a world-wide trade war over hundreds of products.

(ABC-10)

POVERTY

ABC's REBECCA CHASE reports two old adversaries in the war on poverty are now becoming unlikely allies.

(SECRETARY KEMP: "There is an opportunity now to take the intent of the 1960s and 1970s and bring reality to this war on poverty.")

(SEN. MOYNIHAN: "We have in place the ideas and the energies and the legislation to pull America back from the brink.")

Liberals no longer talk about expanding the welfare state and conservatives no longer want to eliminate it altogether. A dramatic new consensus is emerging. Both sides agree that strengthening the family is critical, a focus too often lost in past social policy. Liberals no longer ignore the problem and conservatives no longer condemn the single parent.

(SECRETARY KEMP: "I don't think I can preach values unless I am more active -- we are more active in giving people an opportunity to have a chance for family values to succeed. Both sides also agree that government programs must demand responsibility.")

(SEN. MOYNIHAN: "It's no longer a one way, we-give-you-take, that's the end of it, because that just stuck to people, that ruins them.")

-more-

CHASE continues: From the right comes a new recognition of government's responsibility.

(SECRETARY KEMP: "The government has an obligation through its welfare system to make sure that there is a net under which people should not be allowed to fall.")

Both sides also agree that work has to be more rewarding than welfare, and that government must find a way to ensure that if you work, you will not be poor.

(SECRETARY KEMP: "We should not drastically reduce welfare when someone takes a job, and we should dramatically lower the tax on the first four rungs of the ladder so that the job pays off better than welfare.")

(SEN. MOYNIHAN: "The society has a responsibility to support efforts to be self-reliant.")

The new budget provides significant increases in funding for programs to help the poor: health care, early childhood education and tax credits. And recently the President named Jack Kemp to head a new anti-poverty effort. For the poor in America, there is reason for optimism. There will still be fights over money and strategy, but the goals are no longer in dispute. (ABC-13)

JOB SKILLS PROGRAM

CBS's BOB FAW reports from Milwaukee on a jobs training program which is serving as a model for the rest of the country. Esperanza Unidas is a community organization which produces skilled jobs and hope for inner-city, previously unemployable people. Trainees learn skills like auto repair. The money made from repair work goes to hire other trainees. The shops profits have also been plowed into a cabinet-making shop, an auto body shop which rebuilds and sells donated junk-heaps, and a training program which teaches neighborhood mothers how to set up and run day-care centers.

(CBS-8)

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

NBC's LISA MYERS reports on the increase in violent homicides throughout the nation. One reason for the violence is the availability of guns. In some neighborhoods carrying a gun, using a gun -- even being shot -- has become almost a badge of honor. Another factor is the anger and sense of hopelessness among those whom society has left behind.

(NBC-4)

SMOKING

RATHER reports an EPA review panel Wednesday night endorsed key sections of studies linking second-hand cigarette smoke to cancer in some non-smokers.

(CBS-5)

S&L BAILOUT

JENNINGS says a new report for the House Banking Committee shows that buyers who want to take over real estate and other assets seized from failed savings and loans now find themselves snarled in red tape. The delays are costing the federal government millions of additional dollars.

(ABC-4)

KEATING 5

CBS's LINDA TAIRA reports that federal S&L regulator William Black graphically described a 1987 meeting in which Charles Keating enlisted the Keating 5. In Black's view, the five U.S. senators acted in concert in the meeting, with Sen. DeConcini leading the charge.

(BLACK: "And I felt that Charles Keating had clearly set up the meetings to be intimidating.")

A memo released Wednesday demonstrates that Keating saw regulator Black as an obstacle he wanted fired. Keating wrote to his chief lobbyist: Highest priority -- get Black. Good grief, if you can't get then-House Speaker Jim Wright and Congress to get Black -- kill him dead -- you ought to retire. There's no evidence that any of the Keating 5 took part in that effort, but their lawyers accused ethics committee lawyers and Black of joining in a smear campaign.
(CBS-3)

SHUTTLE COLUMBIA

RATHER reports more technical trouble hit the telescope pointing system on the shuttle Columbia.
(CBS-4)

NASA

RATHER reports NASA is apparently the victim of computer hackers. The Houston Chronicle reported that hundreds of hackers used computer and credit card fraud for two years to get about \$12 million in illegal phone calls through the Johnson Space Center.
(CBS-7)

-End of B-Section-

CONGRESSIONAL MONITOR



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Volume 26, Number 176

House Republicans Retain Top Leaders

House Republicans on Monday beat back challenges to two of their longtime leaders as they gathered to organize their forces for the 102nd Congress and to try to address the serious rifts in the party that surfaced during the Congress just ended.

The House GOP's top two officers — Minority Leader Robert H. Michel of Illinois and Minority Whip Newt Gingrich of Georgia — were re-elected with no opposition.

But Jerry Lewis of California, chairman of the House Republican Conference, had to face a challenge from Carl D. Pursell, Mich., for re-election to the GOP's No. 3 leadership post. Lewis turned back Pursell's challenge, 98-64.

Similarly, Guy Vander Jagt, Mich., was re-elected — by a 98-66 tally — to his post as chairman of the National Republican Congressional Committee (NRCC), defeating Don Sundquist of Tennessee.

Conservative Challenge. Lewis had been targeted by the conservatives because of his support this fall for a White House-backed budget deal that a majority of the House disliked. Gingrich was among those backing Pursell, and some members said he was hurt by the challenger's defeat. Lewis and Gingrich are the most likely contestants for the minority leader job when Michel retires, as some believe he will do in 1992.

Rod Chandler, R-Wash., told reporters that Gingrich would have been well-advised to stay out of the Pursell-Lewis race, saying that the Georgian hurt Pursell's chances. Referring to the Conservative Opportunity Society, a group founded by the party's right-wing activists, Chandler said that "the COS brand of conservatism does not control that conference."

Gingrich, however, claimed victory, saying the challenge showed that House Republicans want to see more activism from their leadership.

Lewis called Monday's results a "di-

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Democrats Oust Two Chairmen

Rebellion was in the air yesterday as House Democrats met to elect committee chairmen for the 102nd Congress, which convenes Jan. 3.

Two chairmen — Public Works chief Glenn M. Anderson, Calif., and House Administration Chairman Frank Annunzio, Ill. — were toppled in a secret vote of their Democratic colleagues.

Yesterday evening, the caucus elected Robert A. Roe, N.J., to take the Public Works chairmanship. Roe, the No. 2 Democrat on the panel, defeated Norman Y. Mineta, Calif., the third-ranking Democrat, 121-107. Roe's victory means he must step down from the Science Committee chairmanship.

At press time, the caucus was preparing to deal with the House Administration chairmanship.

The last time the caucus rejected a sitting chairman was early in the 100th Congress when Armed Services Chairman Les Aspin, Wis., was defeated, 124-130. But two weeks later, Aspin was able to regain his hold on the top spot with a victory over two other candidates.

Aspin himself rose to the chairmanship in 1985 by defeating Melvin Price, Ill.

The coup against Anderson was led by Mineta, who was joined by a majority of panel Democrats (but not Roe) in a letter urging the Democratic Caucus to depose Anderson.

The letter said that the 17 signatories "have reluctantly and regretfully reached the conclusion that we need new leadership."

The letter did not cite specific reasons: "We see no benefit from airing in writing the particular reasons which have caused us to act." But some members yesterday said there was a question about Anderson's inability to chair the panel effectively.

Charlie Rose, N.C., led the late-developing campaign against Annunzio, whose House Administration chairmanship was threatened as much as anything

by members' unhappiness over his service on the Banking Committee and his ties to the savings and loan industry. Rose is the third-ranking Democrat on the House Administration panel.

Close Vote on Annunzio. The vote against Anderson was 100-152. Annunzio barely lost, 125-127.

Another chairman — Banking panel chief Henry B. Gonzalez, Texas — survived an attempt to depose him: He won re-election, 163-89. Bruce F. Vento, Minn., who ranks seventh on the panel, was the leading instigator of the opposition to Annunzio. In a letter to colleagues, Vento complained that Gonzalez "unjustifiably singled out Democratic colleagues for criticism; has structured hearings without any apparent sense of consequence or purpose; has treated the subcommittees and their chairs as irrelevant; and has defied the rules of the Democratic Caucus by campaigning against a Democratic candidate by praising the ranking Republican of the committee in a television ad."

All other committee chairmen were elected by margins of at least 4-1. Possible challenges to Interior Chairman Morris K. Udall, Ariz., and Merchant Marine chief Walter B. Jones, N.C., did not materialize. Udall was re-elected, 204-47; Jones won, 205-46.

Ford, Clay Elected. As expected, William D. Ford, Mich., was elected chairman of the Education and Labor Committee, to replace Augustus F. Hawkins, Calif., who retired from the House. To take the Education post, Ford gave up his chairmanship of the Post Office Committee. William L. Clay, Mo., was elected yesterday to head the Post Office panel.

Technically, the Democratic decisions must be ratified by the full House when Congress returns in January.

The defeat of two chairmen (out of 21) meant that House Democrats were in much more of an anti-incumbent mood

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Note to Subscribers

This is a special issue of the *Monitor* on the House party organizational meetings held this week. The next issue of the *Monitor* will be dated and delivered on Monday, Dec. 10.

The following issue of the *Monitor* will be dated and delivered on Monday, Dec. 17.

House Leadership

Democrats

Speaker of the House — Thomas S. Foley, Wash.
 Majority Leader — Richard A. Gephardt, Mo.
 Majority Whip — William H. Gray III
 Caucus Chairman — Steny H. Hoyer, Md.
 Caucus Vice Chairman — Vic Fazio, Calif.

Chief Deputy Whip — David E. Bonior, Mich.

Steering and Policy Committee Chairman — Thomas S. Foley, Wash.

Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee Chairman —
 Vic Fazio, Calif.

Republicans

Minority Leader — Robert H. Michel, Ill.
 Minority Whip — Newt Gingrich, Ga.
 Conference Chairman — Jerry Lewis, Calif.
 Conference Vice Chairman — Bill McCollum, Fla.
 Conference Secretary — Vin Weber, Minn.
 Chief Deputy Whips — Steve Gunderson, Wis.;
 Robert S. Walker, Pa.
 Policy Committee Chairman — Mickey Edwards, Okla.
 Committee on Committees Chairman — Robert H. Michel, Ill.
 Research Committee Chairman — Duncan Hunter, Calif.
 National Republican Congressional Committee Chairman —
 Guy Vander Jagt, Mich.

DEMOCRATS from p. 1.

than the American electorate last month, when, despite all the talk about a "throw-out-the-bums" movement, 96 percent of the House members seeking re-election were successful.

Even Democratic chairmen that faced no organized opposition were leery of the rebellious mood of their colleagues yesterday.

The high drama came at the end of three days of organizational meetings at which all the top party leaders were re-elected. The only change in the leadership ranks was at the helm of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, where Vic Fazio, Calif., will take over from Beryl Anthony Jr., Ark., who stepped down.

Bernard Sanders, the freshman Socialist from Vermont, was not included in the Democratic Caucus. Speaker Thomas S. Foley, Wash., said Sanders would be given committee assignments that do not count against the party ratio of either Democrats or Republicans.

Other Action. In other Democratic organizational action during the week:

- Members decided to pad their margin on the Appropriations Committee from the 35-22 ratio in the 101st Congress to 37-22, reflecting the eight-seat Democratic gain in last month's elections. That created four Democratic vacancies, which will be filled by Nancy Pelosi, Calif.; David E. Price, N.C.; David E. Skaggs, Colo.; and Larry Smith, Fla.

- Named Jim McDermott, Wash., to fill a vacancy on the Ways and Means panel.

Other committee assignments will not be made until January.

- Decided to make Ways and Means subcommittee chairmanships subject to the approval of the entire caucus. The change, urged by David R. Obey, Wis., would place Ways and Means subcommittee chairman in the same category as Appropriations subcommittee chairmen. All other committees are free

to make subcommittee assignments without a final review by the caucus.

- A Democratic task force on rules changes — headed by Martin Frost of Texas — decided not to propose making the Energy and Commerce panel an "exclusive" committee, a designation that would have prohibited panel members from serving on any other committee. The suggestion was withdrawn after it encountered stiff opposition led by Henry A. Waxman, Calif., the chairman of the Energy panel's Health Subcommittee.

- Dropped a proposal that would have allowed members of Congress to accept unlimited contributions to help pay legal costs arising from impending battles over reapportionment of House seats in light of the 1990 census.

'Slush Fund?' Foley asked that the proposal be withdrawn after it was criticized by House Republicans and the public-interest group Common Cause. Some foes characterized it as a new slush fund for incumbents.

- Voted to designate the second-ranking Democrat on each committee as the "vice chairman." The action was in response to the Republican move last year to designate the top-ranking GOP member of each panel as the vice chairman. In turn, the Republicans on Tuesday changed their rules to dub each ranking minority member "Republican chairman."

- Made two changes designed to control the growth of subcommittees. One would limit the size of any subcommittee to no more than 70 percent of the membership of the full committee. Another would prohibit the formation of any committee task forces or special subcommittees without approval of the committee chairman and the panel's Democrats.

The first change would require a big cut in the size of the Financial Institutions and Housing subcommittees on the Banking Committee and the National Parks Subcommittee of the Interior panel. ■

REPUBLICANS from p. 1

saster" for those who worked against his candidacy. "Their purpose was not to help Carl Pursell, but to dump Jerry Lewis," he said. However, he said that there was little philosophical difference among House Republicans and that the conference was not in serious trouble.

Tax Flap. Vander Jagt had come under fire from the White House because NRCC Co-chairman Edward Rollins had told GOP House candidates during this year's campaign to distance themselves from President Bush's tax-raising position. Sundquist had accused the NRCC under Vander Jagt of being mismanaged and cliquish.

Vander Jagt said he would review NRCC management and expressed gratitude to colleagues who supported him in the face of "misleading allegations" about his integrity.

In a speech Monday to his colleagues, Michel noted that, as long as they are in the minority, House Republicans' power comes largely from continued GOP occupancy of the White House, alluding to tension within the party over how much they should take their cues from the Bush White House.

"It has been said that we are not just here to serve the president. That's true, but we're in a much better position to serve our country by having our president in the White House rather than theirs."

Committee Assignments. Yesterday, the Committee on Committees announced its recommendations for filling a number of coveted seats on three key panels. The committee:

- Recommended that Barbara F. Vucanovich, Nev., get a seat on the Appropriations Committee;

- Tapped Jim Bunning, Ky., and Fred Grandy, Iowa, for spots on the Ways and Means Committee;

- Named Dennis Hastert, Ill., and Clyde C. Holloway, La., to the Energy

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and Commerce Committee.

The recommendations must be ratified by the Republican Conference. A spokesman for Michel said that no further decisions on committee rosters or policy changes would be made until January.

In other action this week:

- James H. Quillen, Tenn., announced Tuesday that he will step down as ranking Republican on the House Rules Committee, citing his wife's health as the reason. Quillen will remain on the panel, however. Michel will name his replacement, who is likely to be Gerald B. H. Solomon, N.Y., as well as two other GOP members to fill vacancies on the committee.

- Ron Packard, Calif., ousted fellow Californian Lewis from a spot on the Republican Committee on Committees, which makes GOP committee assignments.

- Republicans approved proposals by Michel to create budget and reapportionment task forces.

- The conference narrowly defeated, 67-69, a proposal by William E. Dannemeyer, Calif., and Helen Delich Bentley, Md., to limit the number of ranking committee and subcommittee positions GOP members may have. It was one of several conference rule changes unsuccessfully pushed by House GOP conservatives to diminish the power of ranking committee members, who tend to be more pragmatic and willing to work with Democrats than more junior members.

It was Dannemeyer's fourth attempt to spread the ranking posts among more members — an estimated 35 ranking positions would have been made available to other members. ■

—By Dinah Wisenberg

Diverse Freshman Class Arrives on the Hill

The 44 members of the House freshman class of 1990 represent 32 states and three political parties. Their occupations range from lawyer to tree farmer; their political backgrounds range from prior service in the House to no experience in the public arena.

In short, the freshmen who will be sworn in on Jan. 3 reflect the diversity of the people who elected them.

Among the 44 newcomers will be:

- The first socialist House member since 1929: Bernard Sanders of Vermont, who was elected as an independent.

- The first black Republican House member since 1935: Gary Franks, R-Conn.

- The first black member of Congress from Louisiana since Reconstruction: Democrat William J. Jefferson.

- The first Democrat elected from northwestern Illinois since 1850 (four years before the Republican Party was born): John W. Cox Jr.

- The first Democrat to win in Idaho's western 1st District in more than a quarter-century: Larry LaRocco.

- The first Democrat (Bill Orton) ever elected to the 3rd District of Utah, a district that may be the most Republican in the nation (Ronald Reagan pulled 83 percent of the vote in 1984).

- One son of a current member of Congress: Ohio Democrat Charles Luken, who replaces his father, Thomas A. Luken; and two sons-in-law of current members: Indiana Democrat Tim Roemer (related to Sen. J. Bennett Johnston, D-La.) and New Hampshire Democrat Dick Swett (related to Rep. Tom Lantos, D-Calif.).

- Two former members of the House: Democrats Ray Thornton of Arkansas (1973-79) and Neil Abercrombie of Hawaii (1986-87).

- A man who was finally successful on his fifth run for the House: Collin C. Peterson, D-Minn.

Characteristics. The 44-member class is on the small size, but not as small as the record-setting class of 1988, which had just 33 members. Other recent freshmen classes: 74 in 1980, 80 in 1982, 43 in 1984 and 50 in 1986.

- Of the freshmen, 15 have no previous elective experience, nine held local office, 18 served in a state office (generally the legislature) and two — Thornton and Abercrombie — served in Congress.

- The oldest is 64-year-old Dick Nichols, R-Kan. The youngest is 30-year-old Jim Nussle, R-Iowa.

On Election Day, half of the new members were in their 40s; 12 were in their 30s; seven were in their 50s and three were in their 60s. The average age of the class, when elected, was 44.

- Thirteen are lawyers; six have backgrounds in the field of education.

- Six are single; two are widowed and one is divorced.

- Thirteen are Roman Catholics, six are Methodists and five are Baptists.

Senate Committee Ratios May Change Slightly, Negotiations Under Way

Senate Democrats may see their majority advantage widen by one seat on one committee as a result of a one-seat gain in the Nov. 6 election.

Trent Lott, R-Miss., chairman of his party's Committee on Committees, which draws up committee rosters, said initial offers by Democrats on committee ratios "have been very much right on target with what we thought. We may lose one seat to the Democrats."

Ratios are ultimately agreed to by the majority and minority leaders. "The negotiations are going back and forth right now with the final agreement to be worked out between Dole and Mitchell," Lott said.

Panels under discussion include Energy, currently a 10-9 member panel, and Labor, which has a 9-7 ratio.

Another possibility is Foreign Rela-

tions, a 10-9 member panel, which has jurisdiction over many high-level presidential appointments, as a panel that the Democrats might like to widen their influence over. One other possibility is the Agriculture Committee, also a 10-9 member panel.

Lott, who is working on preliminary committee rosters, has been soliciting input from senators based on seniority. Almost all members have written or phoned in requests, he said.

Delay in Assignments. But the committee assignments will not be made until some bottlenecks are opened up, Lott said.

It is not certain, for instance, if retiring Sen. Gordon J. Humphrey, R-N.H., will resign early so as to allow incoming New Hampshire Republican Sen. Robert

C. Smith to be appointed, thereby giving him a shred of seniority over other freshman senators. While such practice is discouraged, it may happen and could upset the committee-assignment process.

Also making Republican assignments slightly uncertain is the replacement of outgoing Sen. and Governor-elect Pete Wilson, R-Calif.

Lott said Republicans might agree to make committee assignments before Wilson's replacement is announced.

In any event, Lott said he would like to wrap up the committee process by the end of the year.

The Democrats' timetable is less certain. Daniel K. Inouye, Hawaii, chairman of the Steering and Policy Committee, does not plan to draw up preliminary committee assignments until early January. ■

House Rookies Begin Learning the Ropes

Neil Abercrombie, a newly elected Hawaii Democrat, and his 43 fellow freshmen House members are in the midst of an intensive two-week orientation.

That's considerably more help than he got in 1986, when he came to the Hill for three months after winning a special election.

"Then, my orientation involved being sworn in, given a voting card and being told to put it in that slot and vote no," said Abercrombie.

The freshman class of the 102nd Congress — 25 Democrats, 18 Republicans and an independent — have spent the last week in Washington learning the nuts and bolts of life on the Hill.

The freshmen participated in seminars on such topics as setting up an office, the use of the congressional mailing privilege and the unwritten customs of the House. They also took part in their parties' leadership elections.

The time in Washington gave the freshmen a chance to lobby committee chairmen and members of the assignment-making Steering and Policy Committee for their all-important committee appointments.

Some, like Rick Santorum, a Pennsylvania Republican, got bad news. He had wanted a spot on the Public Works and Transportation Committee but was told his chances don't look good. Two other Pennsylvania Republicans already serve on the panel.

Abercrombie met with a committee chairman to lobby for a seat on his panel. He opted to wear a suit to the meeting, a savvy sartorial change from the blue jeans and cowboy boots that he wore to the first orientation session.

Frank Riggs, R-Calif., is aiming for a slot on Public Works or Interior — realistic ambitions for the political novice.

For freshmen senators, the formal orientation is shorter and took place Nov. 13-14. The four senators-elect were also briefed on administrative matters, but they can expect more individual attention as they go about setting up their offices. There will also be follow-up sessions next year. "It's part of the handholding that we do," said a Senate aide familiar with the process.

Today, the House freshmen head to the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard to participate in a weeklong issues seminar. At Harvard, they'll get instruction from some pretty high-powered teachers: former Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul A. Volcker on the economy, Office of Management and Budget Director Richard G. Darman on the budget process and former Speaker of the House Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., D-Mass., on how to deal with the tricky politics of the House.

While they'll be addressing the hypothetical at Harvard, it's likely the freshmen will soon cast their first important vote. Vice President Dan Quayle told the GOP freshmen at a luncheon meeting to expect a special session soon after their Jan. 3 swearing-in to debate ratification of President Bush's Persian Gulf policies. But senior members have told the freshmen that the session is not certain.

In addition to the official orientation activities, the Republican freshmen have each been assigned a congressional Big Brother to offer more personal advice. The freshmen of the 101st Congress each adopted an incoming freshman to counsel.

Interim Offices. While the freshmen are eager to set up their offices, they won't be able to move in until after the new year. In the interim, temporary office space has been provided in a lobby in the Rayburn Building, where freshmen can use the phone and pick up their daily stack of resumes from job-seekers. Others are temporarily hanging their hats in the offices of current members. Abercrombie is availing

himself of the office of retiring Rep. Marvin Leath, D-Texas, a friend from his previous service.

They'll find out next week where their offices will be located. Each freshman will draw a number and choose from the pool of available office space. Expect the unlucky to end up on the top floors of the Cannon and Rayburn buildings.

Housing 'Sticker Shock.' Living arrangements are another matter. One key question facing the freshmen is whether to bring their spouses and children to Washington. Riggs, who has two children in school, is leaning toward leaving his family in California. For one thing, that will ensure he returns to his district every weekend, he said. And Washington housing prices are making some of the freshmen blanch.

"They are all taken aback. This is an expensive place to live," said Washington real estate agent Kirk Beatley. "They suffer sticker shock. They end up renting the first year."

Jim Ramstad, a Minnesota Republican, will also be a commuter and will keep his main residence in his district. He'll be staying at an apartment on the Hill during the workweek, though he had originally hoped to sleep on a cot in the House gym. But that had already been tried in 1985 by Dick Armey, R-Texas, and the House Gym Committee frowned on the arrangement.

There's universal agreement that the orientation is proceeding smoothly amid much bipartisanship. "It's a pretty collegial atmosphere," said Santorum. "We all want to start off on the right foot."

And how did the freshmen break the ice? A common conversational gambit was to talk about their elections. That's how Santorum acquainted himself with Bernard Sanders, I-Vt., a self-described socialist and his ideological nemesis.

Gary Franks, R-Conn., who won an uphill battle to become the first black Republican elected to Congress in more than half a century, chatted with Charles Luken, D-Ohio, who won a tight race against another black Republican. Franks remarked that electoral pundits picked him to lose and Luken's opponent, J. Kenneth Blackwell, to win, according to another freshman present.

Good Advice. Hiring a good staff is another crucial task, and members brought along a designated staff member to the orientation, most of whom have been slated to be the member's chief aide. About half of these future administrative assistants came from the new member's districts — which can be a mixed blessing. Campaign managers are well adapted to attend to the needs of the district but may not necessarily have enough Washington experience to help their bosses hit the ground running.

At one morning session, veteran staffers gave the incoming administrative assistants in-depth information on how to set up and manage offices and hire staff. The advice: Hire articulate liberal arts majors with good writing skills.

The newcomers were also told to go slow and not to rush the hiring process. "Don't make two or three mistakes that will be tough to undo," said one office chief. "Both the member and the staff need to be aware of the office structure that emerges."

And while much of the advice freshmen receive during the orientation centers on how to gain re-election, Rep. Henry Hyde, R-Ill., told them to remember that congressmen are paid to make tough choices — even at the risk of defeat.

"You must take, at times, a national view, even if, in taking that view, you risk the displeasure of your friends and neighbors back home," said Hyde.

Or, as Majority Leader Richard A. Gephardt, D-Mo., told the freshmen: "Do right. Risk consequences."

—By Andrew Taylor

Meetings & Events Today

Senate Committees

ETHICS BUSINESS

Senate Select Ethics Committee

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

9:30am SH-216 Hart Bldg Dec 6

PERSIAN GULF CRISIS

Senate Foreign Relations Committee

The full committee (Chmn Pell, D-RI) will continue hearings on U.S. policy in the Persian Gulf region.

10am SD-419 Dirksen Bldg Dec 6

Witnesses scheduled:

PANEL 1: Roger Fisher - prof, Harvard Ctr for negotiation; George Rathjens - prof, MIT; Charles Flowerree - former amb to UN Conf on Disarmament; Richard Pearle - former asst secy of Defense

PANEL 2: Rev Jesse Jackson; Archbishop Joh Roach - Catholic Bishops Conf; Dr Dale Bishop - Natl Council of Churches

11am: PANEL: Charles Schultze - dir, Economic Studies Prgm, Brookings Institution; Richard Rippe - sr vpres & chief economist, Dean Witter Reynolds

BUDGET IMPLICATIONS OF OPERATION DESERT SHIELD

House Budget Committee

The full committee (Chmn Panetta, D-Calif) will hold a hearing on the budget implications of Operation Desert Shield.

Afternoon 1:30pm TBA, 210 Cannon Bldg. tentative Dec 6

Note: The afternoon session has not been rescheduled

PERSIAN GULF CRISIS

House Foreign Affairs Committee

The full committee (Chmn Farnsworth, D-Fla) will hold a hearing on the situation in the Persian Gulf.

10am 2172 Rayburn Bldg Dec 6

Witness scheduled: James Baker III - secy of State

★ HUNGER IN CENTRAL AMERICA

House Select Hunger Committee

International Task Force (Chmn Dorgan, D-ND) will hold a hearing on the U.S. response to hunger and poverty in Central America.

1:30pm 2359 Rayburn Bldg Dec 6

Witnesses scheduled: Lewis Townsend - dpty exec dir, Pan American Development Foundation; Sheldon Annis - sr research assoc, Overseas Development Council & assoc prof, Boston Univ; Frederick Scheick - dpty asst admin, Bureau for Latin America & the Caribbean, AID; Peter Romero - dir, Ofc of Central American Affs, State Dept

House Committees

PERSIAN GULF CRISIS

House Armed Services Committee

The full committee (Chmn Aspin, D-Wis) will hold hearings on the situation in the Persian Gulf.

9:30am & 1:30pm 2118 Rayburn Bldg Dec 6

Witnesses scheduled:

9:30am: Janne Nolan - The Brookings Inst; Brad Roberts - Ctr for Strategic & Internatl Studies; Leonard Spector - Carnegie Endowment for Internatl Peace

1:30pm: James Bill - William & Mary College; Martin Indyk - Washington Inst for Near East Policy; William Quandt - The Brookings Inst

RTC FUNDING

House Banking Committee

The full committee (Chmn Gonzalez, D-Texas) will hold hearings on additional funding for the Resolution Trust Corporation. The administration has projected that the RTC will need \$40 billion in fiscal 1991 to cover savings and loan losses.

9:30am 2128 Rayburn Bldg Dec 6

Witnesses scheduled:

PANEL: Charles Bowsher - General Accounting Office

PANEL: Robert Harbrant - Financial Democracy Campaign; Mike Waldmen - Public Citizen Congress Watch; Ernestine Whiting - Illinois ACORN; Anthony Robinson - Minority Business Legal Defense & Education Fund

ECONOMIC & BUDGET OUTLOOK

House Budget Committee

The full committee (Chmn Panetta, D-Calif) will hold a hearing on the economic and budget outlook for 1991.

9:30am 210 Cannon Bldg Dec 6

Witnesses scheduled:

9:30am: Robert Reischauer - dir, CBO

prisoner transfer agreements.

8am to 9:30am, conf room, American Bar Assn, 1880 M St NW Dec 6

Contact: Sarah Barber at (202) 293-5096

Note: There is a charge for this event of \$7.50 (there is no charge for members of the Committee on International Justice). For reservations call the number above.

ISSUES FACING U.S. ECONOMY

Center for National Policy will sponsor a luncheon meeting to hear House Majority Leader Rep. Gephardt, D-Ind, discuss issues facing the U.S. economy as a result of the agreement on the 1991 budget.

Noon, Regency Room A, Hyatt Regency Hotel, 400 New Jersey Ave, NW Dec 6

Contact: Amy Weiss at (202) 546-9300

Note: There is a \$15 charge for this event. For reservations call the number above.

CONGRESSIONAL MONITOR

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Joint Committees

JAPAN'S ECONOMIC CHALLENGE

Joint Economic Committee

The full committee (Chmn Hamilton, D-Ind) will hold a hearing on how the United States should respond to economic challenges from Japan, focusing on advanced technology issues.

1:30pm 2261 Rayburn Bldg Dec 6

Witnesses scheduled: Kenneth Flamm - sr fellow, Brookings Institution; William Finan - Technicon Inc; Martha Harris - dir, Ofc of Japan Affs, Natl Research Council

Other Events

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW

Committee on International Criminal Law of the Criminal Justice Section of the American Bar Association will sponsor a meeting with Drew Arena, director of the Office of International Affairs of the Justice Dept. Criminal Division. Mr. Arena will discuss recent developments in the office, which is responsible for developing policy, negotiating agreements and litigation of international criminal matters, including extradition, mutual assistance and

Senate & House Committee Future Listings

Senate Ethics

224-2981

ETHICS BUSINESS

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

9:30am SH-216 Hart Bldg Dec 6, 7 & addtl dates if necessary

Witnesses scheduled: William Black - gen counsel for San Francisco regional ofc, Ofc of Thrift Supervision; Sens McCain, R-Ariz; Glenn, D-Ohio; Riegle Jr, D-Mich; DeConcini, D-Ariz

Note: This list is tentative. Witnesses may appear in different order or not at all.

Senate Finance

224-4515

FETAL ALCOHOL SYNDROME

Social Security and Family Policy Subcommittee (Chmn Moynihan, D-NY) of Senate Finance Committee will hold a hearing on Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS)

10am SD-215 Dirksen Bldg Dec 10

Senate Judiciary

224-5225

★ DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Senate Judiciary Committee (Chmn Biden, D-Del) will hold a hearing on the problems associated with domestic violence

10am SD-226 Dirksen Bldg Dec 11

Senate Labor & Human Resources

224-5375

★ DRUG MARKETING PRACTICES

Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee (Chmn Kennedy, D-Mass) will hold hearings on the marketing practices of drug companies and their effect on the prices of drugs and the prescribing of drugs by physicians.

Time TBA SD-430 Dirksen Bldg Dec 11 & 12

House Aging

★ ELDER ABUSE

Field Hearing

House Select Aging Committee (Chmn Roybal, D-Calif) will hold a field hearing on elder abuse.

★ New listing

9:30am, Spine and Arthritis Ctr, Lutheran Medical Ctr, Franklin Blvd & Fulton Rd, Cleveland, Ohio Dec 10

House Banking, Finance & Urban Affairs

225-4247

★ RTC OVERSIGHT

Resolution Trust Corporation Task Force (Chmn Vento, D-Minn) of House Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee will hold a hearing on the RTC's progress at year end on asset sales, institutions resolution, management and the strategic plan.

10am 2128 Rayburn Bldg Dec 11

Witnesses scheduled: David Cooke - CEO, RTC; Peter Monroe - pres, RTC Oversight Bd

★ BANK INSURANCE FUND

Financial Institutions Supervision, Regulation and Insurance Subcommittee (Chmn Annunzio, D-Ill) of House Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee will hold a hearing to receive a consultants' report on the health of the Bank Insurance Fund, which insures deposits in the nation's commercial banks.

9:30am 2128 Rayburn Bldg Dec 17

Witnesses scheduled: Robert Litan - Brookings Institution; James Barth - professor, Auburn Univ; Dan Brumbaugh

★ COMMUNITY REINVESTMENT ACT Field Hearing

House Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee (Chmn Gonzalez, D-Texas) will hold a field hearing on the performance of financial institutions and federal regulators with regard to compliance with the Community Reinvestment Act.

Time TBA Los Angeles, Calif Dec 17

House Education & Labor

225-4527

HIGHER EDUCATION ACT REAUTHORIZATION

House Education and Labor Committee (Chmn Hawkins, D-Calif) will hold a hearing on the reauthorization of the Higher Education Act, focusing on historically black colleges and universities.

9am 2175 Rayburn Bldg Dec 10

House Energy & Commerce

225-2927

★ EPA INSPECTOR GENERAL

Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee (Chmn Dingell, D-Mich) of House Energy and Commerce Committee will hold a hearing on the performance of the inspector general of the Environmental Protection Agency.

10am 2123 Rayburn Bldg Dec 11

House Government Operations

225-5051

★ MEDICAID BUDGET CRISIS

Human Resources and Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee (Chmn Weiss, D-NY) of House Government Operations Committee will hold a hearing on how current financial conditions are affecting the Medicaid budget.

9:30am 2154 Rayburn Bldg Dec 7

Witnesses scheduled: Janet Schikles - dir of public health, Gen Accounting Ofc; Bill Clinton - gov, Ark; Gail Wilensky - adminr, Health Care Financing Admin; Sarah Rosenbaum - dir, program policy, Children's Defense Fund

House Narcotics Abuse & Control

226-3040

★ SOUTHWEST BORDER DRUG STRATEGY Field Hearing

House Select Narcotics Abuse and Control Committee (Chmn Rangel, D-NY) will hold a hearing on the federal anti-narcotics strategy on the southwest border.

9:30am Brownsville, Texas Dec 10

Witnesses scheduled:

PANEL 1: Warren Reese - coordinator, Southwest High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area, Dept of Treasury; James Piatt - regional commnr, Customs Service; Mike Williams - asst commnr for border patrol, Immigration and Naturalization Service; Ruben Monzon - special agent, DEA

PANEL 2: Mike Scott - commander, Narcotics Service, Texas Dept of Public Safety; Luis Saenz - dist atty, Cameron County, Texas; Victor Rodriguez - chief of police, Brownsville Police Dept; Henry Garrett - chief of police, Corpus Christi Police Dept

PANEL 3: Joseph Gonzalez - vpres, Parents Assn for Drug Rehabilitation and Educational Services; Terri Harkness - dir of admin, Palmer Drug Abuse Program; Ronaldo Aguilar - dir, Student Assistance for Furthering Education

■ Revised listing

House continued...

hold a field hearing on the future of the nation's infrastructure needs.

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

House Public Works & Transportation

225-4472

INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS

Field Hearing

House Public Works and Transportation Committee (Chmn Anderson, D-Calif.) will

★ INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS

Field Hearing

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

9am Portland City Hall, Portland, Ore., Dec 13

Joint Committees

NOVEMBER EMPLOYMENT

Joint Economic Committee (Chmn Hamilton, D-Ind) will hold a hearing to receive the employment and unemployment statistics for the month of November.

9:30am 2359 Rayburn Bldg Dec 7

Witness scheduled: Janet Norwood - commnr, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Other Events Future Listings

The *Monitor* has received notice of the following events scheduled to take place in Washington. Associations, non-profit organizations and public interest groups who wish to have events listed in the section should send pertinent information to: The Congressional Monitor, Other Events Editor, 1414 22nd St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. Notices must include a telephone number. Notices may be transmitted by facsimile to 728-1862, attn: Robert Healy. Only events related to Congress can be listed. Deadline is Noon. For further information call (202) 887-8686.

GUN CONTROL

Coalition to Stop Gun Violence will sponsor a conference to discuss strategies for confronting gun violence in the coming decade.

10am, B-318 Rayburn Bldg Dec 7

Contact: Jeffrey Muchnick at (202) 544-7190

Participants:

Julian Bond - prof, Univ of Va (moderator)
 PANEL: Rex Davis - former dir, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms; Garen Wintemute - School of Family Practice, Univ of Calif at Davis; Stephen Teret - Injury Prevention Ctr, School of Hygiene & Public Health, Johns Hopkins Univ; David Saperstein - co-dir, Religious Action Ctr of Reform Judaism; Beverly Coleman-Miller - special asst for medical affs, D.C. govt; Kirk Monroe - pastor, Mt Zion United Methodist Church; Michael Beard - pres, Coalition to Stop Gun Violence

UNDERSTANDING CONGRESS

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

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

Contact: (202) 887-8620

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

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGETING

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

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

Contact: (202) 887-8620

★ New listing

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

STATE GOVERNMENT RELATIONS

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

9am to 4pm; Mayflower Hotel Dec 11

Contact: (202) 887-8620

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

WORKING WITH CONGRESSIONAL STAFF

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

8:30am to 1pm, Congressional Quarterly, 1414 22nd St, NW Dec 12

Contact: (202) 887-8620

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

ENERGY POLICY

Global Tomorrow Coalition, Environmental and Energy Study Institute, Smithsonian Museum of Natural History, Worldwatch Institute and Pennsylvania Energy Office will sponsor a meeting to discuss building U.S. leadership for a sustainable energy policy.

2pm to 5pm, Baird Auditorium of Natl Museum of Natural History, 10th St & Constitution Ave, NW Dec 12

Contact: Terry D'Addio at (202) 628-4016

Participants: Christopher Flavin - vpres for research, Worldwatch Inst; James MacKenzie - World Resources Inst; Howard Geller - American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy; Daniel Desmond - Pennsylvania Energy Ofc; reps of Congress, AID and non-govt orgs

HEALTH & EDUCATION OF CHILDREN

Educational Task Force of Women in Government Relations will sponsor a seminar and lunch on "Healthy Bodies, Healthy Minds:

How Does the Health of Our Children Affect Their Education?"

8am to 2pm, Hotel Washington, 15th St & Pennsylvania Ave, NW Dec 13

Contact: Rosemary Sweitzer at (202) 637-6700

Note: There is a charge for this event of \$50 for members and \$60 for non-members. For reservations send a check, made payable to WGR, to:

Rosemary Sweitzer

EDS

Suite 1300 North

1331 Pennsylvania Ave, NW

Washington, DC 20004

BUDGET BRIEFING

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

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

Contact: (202) 887-8620

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

ENERGY & TRANSPORTATION

Environmental and Energy Study Institute will sponsor a briefing on energy use in the transportation sector, its effects on energy security and the environment, and options for reducing energy use and environmental impacts.

2pm 2318 Rayburn Bldg Dec 13

Contact: Beth Nalker at (202) 628-1400

Participants: Deborah Gordon - transportation analyst, Union of Concerned Scientists; James Mackenzie - sr research assoc, World Resources Inst; Steve Plotkin - OTA

RESEARCH WORKSHOP ON CONGRESS

Congressional Quarterly will sponsor a research workshop on Congress.

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

Contact: (202) 887-8620

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

■ Revised listing

Status of Appropriations

FY91 CONTINUING RESOLUTION 1

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

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

FY91 CONTINUING RESOLUTION 2

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

DEFENSE

House: 225-2847; Senate: 224-7255

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

FY91 CONTINUING RESOLUTION 3

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

FY91 CONTINUING RESOLUTION 4

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

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

House: 225-5338; Senate: 224-7236

Bill No: HR 5311
House subcmte hearings completed: June 28
House subcmte markup completed: July 12
House full cmte rpt filed: July 19 (H Rpt 101-607)
Senate subcmte markup completed: July 24
Senate full cmte report filed: July 27 (S Rpt 101-397)
Passed House: July 26
Passed Senate: September 18
Conf rpt filed: Oct 18 (H Rpt 101-897)
Conf rpt rejected by House: Oct 20
Second conf rpt filed: Oct 24 (H Rpt 101-935)
Second conf rpt rejected by House: Oct 25
Revised conf rpt cleared: Oct 26
Signed by the president: Nov 5 (PL 101-518)

FY91 CONTINUING RESOLUTION 5

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

FY91 CONTINUING RESOLUTION 6

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

AGRICULTURE

House: 225-2638; Senate: 224-7240

Bill No: HR 5268
House subcmte hearings completed: March 30
House subcmte markup completed: July 10
House full cmte rpt filed: July 13 (H Rpt 101-598)
Senate subcmte hearings completed: April 4
Senate subcmte markup completed: September 11
Senate full cmte report filed: September 19 (S Rpt 101-468)
Passed House: July 18
Passed Senate: September 25
Conf report filed: Oct 20 (H Rpt 101-907)
Conf rpt adopted by House: Oct 22
Conf rpt adopted by Senate: Oct 22
Signed by the president: Nov 5 (PL 101-506)

ENERGY & WATER DEVELOPMENT

House: 225-3421; Senate: 224-7260

Bill No: HR 5019
House subcmte hearings completed: April 4
House subcmte markup completed: June 7
House full cmte rpt filed: June 13 (H Rpt 101-536)
Senate subcmte hearings completed: May 3
Senate subcmte markup completed: July 18
Senate full cmte rpt filed: July 19 (S Rpt 101-378)
Passed House: June 19
Passed Senate: Aug 2
Conf rpt filed: Oct 16 (H Rpt 101-889)
Conf rpt adopted by House: Oct 19
Conf rpt adopted by Senate: Oct 19
Signed by the president: Nov 5 (PL 101-514)

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, STATE, & THE JUDICIARY

House: 225-3351; Senate: 224-7277

Bill No: HR 5021
House subcmte hearings completed: April 3
House subcmte markup completed: June 7
House full cmte rpt filed: June 13 (H Rpt 101-537)
Senate subcmte hearings completed: May 2
Senate subcmte markup completed: September 12
Senate full cmte report filed: Oct 10 (S Rpt 101-515)
Passed House: June 26

FOREIGN OPERATIONS

House: 225-2041; Senate: 224-7209

Bill No: HR 5114
House subcmte hearings completed: April 4
House subcmte markup completed: June 13
House full cmte rpt filed: June 21 (H Rpt 101-553)
Senate subcmte markup completed: Oct 2
Senate full cmte report filed: Oct 10 (S Rpt 101-519)
Passed House: June 27
Passed Senate: Oct 24
Conf rpt filed: Oct 27 (H Rpt 101-968)

Appropriations continued...

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

INTERIOR

House: 225-3081; Senate: 224-7233

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

LABOR/HHS/EDUC

House: 225-3508; Senate: 224-7283

Bill No: HR 5257
 House subcmte hearings completed: May 1
 House subcmte markup completed: June 20
 House full cmte markup completed: July 12 (H Rpt 101-591)
 Senate subcmte hearings completed: June 27
 Senate subcmte markup completed: September 12
 Senate full cmte report filed: Oct 10 (S Rpt 101-516)
 Passed House: July 19
 Passed Senate: Oct 12
 Conf report filed: Oct 20 (H Rpt 101-908)
 Conf rpt adopted by House: Oct 22
 Conf rpt adopted by Senate: Oct 25
 Congress cleared: Oct 27
 Signed by the president: Nov 5 (PL 101-517)

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

House: 225-5338; Senate: 224-7338

Bill No: HR 5399
 House subcmte hearings completed: Feb 8
 House subcmte markup completed: July 24
 House full cmte rpt filed: July 30 (H Rpt 101-648)
 Senate subcmte hearings completed: April 6
 Senate full cmte rpt filed (S 3207): Oct 16 (S Rpt 101-533)
 Senate full cmte rpt filed (HR 5399): Oct 24
 Passed House: Oct 21
 Passed Senate: Oct 25
 Conf rpt filed: Oct 27 (H Rpt 101-965)
 Conf rpt adopted by House: Oct 27
 Conf rpt adopted by Senate: Oct 27
 Signed by the president: Nov 5 (PL 101-520)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

House: 225-3047; Senate: 224-7255

Bill No: HR 5313
 House subcmte hearings completed: March 29
 House subcmte markup completed: July 11
 House full cmte rpt filed: July 19 (H Rpt 101-608)
 Senate subcmte hearings completed: April 2
 Senate full cmte report filed: Aug 1 (S Rpt 101-410)
 Passed House: July 30
 Passed Senate: Oct 1
 Conf rpt filed: Oct 16 (H Rpt 101-888)
 Conf rpt adopted by House: Oct 19
 Conf rpt adopted by Senate: Oct 27
 Signed by the president: Nov 5 (PL 101-519)

TRANSPORTATION

House: 225-2141; Senate: 224-7245

Bill No: HR 5229
 House subcmte hearings completed: April 26
 House subcmte markup completed: June 19
 House full cmte rpt filed: July 10 (H Rpt 101-584)
 Senate subcmte hearings completed: May 16
 Senate subcmte markup completed: July 26
 Senate full cmte rpt filed: July 27 (S Rpt 101-398)
 Passed House: July 12
 Passed Senate: Aug 4
 Conf rpt filed: Oct 16 (H Rpt 101-892)
 Conf rpt adopted by the House: Oct 19
 Conf rpt adopted by Senate: Oct 27
 Signed by the president: Nov 5 (PL 101-516)

TREASURY/POSTAL SERVICE

House: 225-5834; Senate: 224-6280

Bill No: HR 5241
 House subcmte hearings completed: April 4
 House subcmte markup completed: June 13
 House full cmte markup completed: July 11
 House full cmte rpt filed: July 11 (H Rpt 101-589)
 Senate subcmte hearings completed: May 23
 Senate subcmte markup completed: July 31
 Senate full cmte rpt filed: Aug 1 (S Rpt 101-411)
 Passed House: July 13
 Passed Senate: September 11
 Conf report filed: Oct 20 (H Rpt 101-906)
 Conf rpt adopted by House: Oct 22
 Conf rpt adopted by Senate: Oct 23
 Signed by the president: Nov 5 (PL 101-509)

VA, HUD & INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

House: 225-3241; Senate: 224-7211

Bill No: HR 5158
 House subcmte hearings completed: May 3
 House subcmte markup completed: June 12
 House full cmte reported: June 26 (H Rpt 101-556)
 Senate subcmte markup completed: September 13
 Senate full cmte reported: September 26 (S Rpt 101-474)
 Passed House: June 28
 Passed Senate: Oct 3
 Conf rpt filed: Oct 18 (H Rpt 101-900)
 Conf rpt adopted by House: Oct 20
 Conf rpt adopted by Senate: Oct 25
 Congress cleared: Oct 26
 Signed by the president: Nov 5 (PL 101-507)

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 6, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

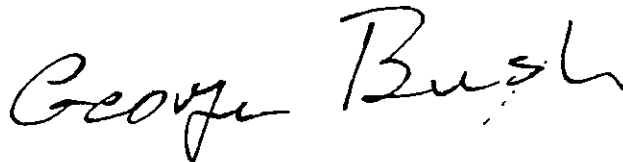
FROM: Frederick D. McClure 
SUBJECT: Vice Presidential Bust in Senate Wing of Capitol

As you know, each former Vice President is recognized with a white marble bust placed in the Senate Wing of the Capitol to mark their service as President of the Senate.

Your bust is the next to be commissioned, and the Architect of the Capitol, via the Senate Rules Committee, has inquired as to how you wish your name to appear on the pedestal upon which the bust will be placed: i.e., simply "George Bush", or with middle initials, or with full name.

A quick survey of the existing busts in the Capitol reveals that each of the Vice Presidents back to Richard M. Nixon has opted for first name and middle initial. Rules Committee staff indicates that this is purely a matter of personal preference.

Please indicate how you wish your name to appear and I will convey your preference.



12-9



*Excelentísimo Señor
George Bush
Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América
Ciudad.*

En vue de honer



El Presidente de la Republica de Chile

tiene el agrado de invitar al

Excelentísimo Señor George Bush

Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América

a una comida que ofrecera en honor del
George Bush
Excelentísimo Señor Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América

en el Palacio de La Moneda, el día 6 de Diciembre a las 20:30 horas.

~~Se ruega confirmar a los~~

~~teléfonos: 6964487-6967860-6982504~~
~~se debe presentar esta tarjeta al ingresar~~

Embajeros: Jorge Ascar
Uniforme: equivalente
Señoras: traje corto



Comida ofrecida por Su Excelencia
El Presidente de la República de Chile
En honor del Excelentísimo Señor
Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América
George Bush

México

Primavera de 1990

Fortale de Limón

Fabrica Juis de Chile en salsa de champagne
a las yerbas, duquesas de espinacas,
zanahorias glaze y fruta acaramelada
Fondiciones con helados de menta y salsa de
mayar blancos caliente

Cafe

Confites y mazapanes

Vinos

Fuente: Castillo de Molina 1985

Gabernet Sauvignon

Balance: Castillo de Molina 1989

Sauvignon Blanc

Vina San Pedro

Palacio de La Moneda

Jueves 6 de diciembre de 1990

TEXT OF
POTUS TOAST
TRANSLATED IN
SPANISH FOR
CHILEAN STATE
DINNER ON DEC 6, 1990

BRINDIS DEL EXCELENTISIMO SEÑOR GEORGE H. BUSH
EN HONOR DE S.E. SEÑOR PATRICIO AYLWIN
EN EL BANQUETE OFRECIDO EN EL PALACIO DE LA MONEDA

Presidente Aylwin, gracias por su hospitalidad y generosidad durante mi visita a su hermoso país. Nos conocimos por primera vez este año en la Casa Blanca, y espero tengamos muchas más ocasiones durante las cuales podamos intercambiar puntos de vista y trabajar juntos.

Al aceptar las credenciales del Embajador Silva como representante de Chile en los Estados Unidos, le dije, "Nos sentimos felices por Chile y optimistas respecto a su futuro. La profunda tradición democrática de su país, su fuerte economía, y el muy merecido renombre de dinamismo y creatividad del pueblo chileno refuerzan nuestra confianza."

No debería haber sido tan mesurado.

Ahora que he tenido la oportunidad de visitar su país, estoy aun más convencido que el futuro de Chile es brillante. Ustedes se merecen la reputación de modelo económico para otros países de la región y del mundo. Su crecimiento económico es el orgullo de Latino América. Y su compromiso al buscar soluciones en un libre mercado inspira al Hemisferio.

Es una satisfacción oír que se refieran a la libertad como el reconocido derecho de los pueblos, no sólo de elegir su propio gobierno sino de controlar su propio destino y cumplir sus anhelos.

Y es un agrado escuchar el lenguaje del optimismo, oír que se refieren a las barreras comerciales como obstáculos a eliminar -- y a una apertura económica como el camino a la prosperidad. Durante mi estadía, he escuchado hablar sobre el crecimiento económico y el desarrollo, no como fines en sí mismos, sino como medios para elevar el nivel de vida y ampliar las oportunidades de todos los ciudadanos chilenos -- como la forma de mejorar la vida de su pueblo.

Hace unos meses, señor Presidente, usted hizo notar que: "Los chilenos, con una tradición de democracia, de respeto por los derechos humanos, respetuosos de la ley, han escogido rehacer su sociedad basados en aquellos valores que honraron a su país en el pasado... Al mismo tiempo, queremos buscar el progreso y el desarrollo económico, basados en un sistema abierto y competitivo, en el cual todas las iniciativas creadoras encuentren un lugar de expresión."

Y así, con un espíritu noble y valores enaltecedores, los chilenos están reconstruyendo su sociedad -- una sociedad fundada en la democracia y libertad económica. Para lograr esto el pueblo de Chile ha elegido libremente a líderes de visión y coraje. Y usted, Presidente Aylwin, es un ejemplo sobresaliente. Hoy, cuando conocí a sus hijos y nietos, me di cuenta de los valores que sustentan su liderazgo: la familia y fé en el futuro.

Al brillante futuro de esta nación, al pueblo chileno amante de la libertad, y a usted señor Presidente, levanto mi copa y brindo -- Que la renovada amistad entre nuestras dos grandes naciones permanezca fuerte y sana como el optimismo que caracteriza a nuestros pueblos.

Gracias y que Dios los bendiga.



Aboard Air Force One

*December 6, 1990
(enroute Santiago from Buenos Aires)*

Dear Richard:

We are still winging our way around South America, but while it's still fresh in my mind, I wanted to thank you for your extraordinary hospitality. Both Doro and I loved being with you and Peggy.

We are living in interesting times regarding South America, and your important work is bearing fruit. Thanks for what you are doing for our country, and thanks again for your hospitality.

Sincerely,

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

*Honorable Richard Melton
American Ambassador
Brasilia*

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Honorable Richard H. Melton
American Ambassador
APO Miami 34030



Aboard Air Force One

*December 6, 1990
(enroute Santiago from Buenos Aires)*

Dear Fernando:

Later I will send you proper "formal" thanks for our brief, but wonderful, visit to Brazil. But for now, with the silhouette of Buenos Aires receding, and Santiago lying over the horizon, I want to send you this personal note of thanks.

We enjoyed our trip. When I say "we," I mean our delighted daughter Doro, as well as her dad. Would you please tell Rosane that I'm sorry I did not get to give her a warm "abraço" -- next time for sure.

I will follow up on our talks when I get back to Washington. But for now, I send you my warmest personal best wishes and my most sincere thanks.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "G. H. W. Bush", followed by a long diagonal stroke.

*His Excellency
Fernando Collor
President of the Federal
Republic of Brazil
Brasilia*



Aboard Air Force One

December 6, 1990
(enroute Santiago from Buenos Aires)

Dear Luis and Maria:

After we get back to Washington, I will crank out the proper "formal" thank you, but right now, with visions of Montevideo and Punta del Este dancing in my head, I want to send these few words, written from the heart.

You two have a wonderful way of making a guy feel at home. It was almost a family kind of thing. We loved seeing Montevideo; and, of course, I was touched by the warmth of the reception of people lining the streets. But what made this visit extra special was our chat on the helicopter, that cozy breakfast at Hotel L'Auberge, and the chance to breathe the air and get a little insight into why Punta del Este has meant so much to you and your family over the years.

So from this grateful heart, I send my thanks. Doro, eyes bright, bubbling over with happiness, sends her love and thanks, too.

Remember what I whispered to you about Camp David. When you come to Washington, Barbara and I want you to sneak away with us for a night or two at our little Shangri-la -- no business, feet up, no neckties -- and we will try to reciprocate for your unforgettable hospitality.

Most sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "Bill Clinton", is written below the words "Most sincerely,".

His Excellency
The President of the Oriental
Republic of Uruguay and
Mrs. Luis Alberto Lacalle
Montevideo



Aboard Air Force One

December 6, 1990
(enroute Santiago from Buenos Aires)

Rich
Dear Richard and Ann:

What a terrible burden to bear! I know that the invasion squad descending on you so soon after your arrival was not easy, but you and your people at the Embassy handled all of this with great aplomb.

We loved our brief visit. I left more impressed than ever with President Lacalle, and more convinced that your work there is very, very important for both Uruguay and the United States.

Doro and I send you our warmest thanks.

Sincerely,

The Honorable
American Ambassador and
Mrs. Richard Brown
Montevideo

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Honorable Richard C. Brown
American Ambassador
APO Miami 34035



Aboard Air Force One

*December 6, 1990
(enroute Santiago from Buenos Aires)*

Dear Carlos:

Later the official thanks will roll in as we try to express our appreciation for your hospitality, for the marvelous gifts that you have given me, and our thanks for the wonderful job you are doing for your country. But for now, I just want to try to tell you from my heart how much I appreciated the warmth of your hospitality.

We do have a friendship that I feel is genuine -- not just diplomatic language. I feel a warmth and affection towards you that is based certainly on respect, but also on what I feel is our common love of life and the common ground that comes from each of us trying to help our own people.

In any event, there is nothing -- absolutely nothing -- that you could have done to make this visit any better. You see, I feel it was perfect, and I will try very hard to follow up in constructive ways.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature, likely of George H.W. Bush, is written in dark ink. The signature is stylized and appears to be "G. H. W. Bush". A long, diagonal line extends from the bottom right of the signature across the page.

*His Excellency
Carlos Menem
President of the Argentine Nation
Buenos Aires*



Aboard Air Force One

December 6, 1990
(enroute Santiago from Buenos Aires)

Dear Terry and Doris:

Your ears should be burning! All four ears, that is, because everyone on the Argentine side and everyone on the American side are once again singing your praises.

You run a wonderful Embassy, and you serve our country with great distinction. It was a pleasure meeting you Terry, and, of course, I loved every single minute of our too-short visit.

Menem continues to impress me, and I will try from our end to back up the critical work that you are doing.

Doro sends her love. She is a great comfort and joy to her father, and when I see her happy and excited, it's a wonderful tonic for this father of hers.

Warm best wishes, and thanks again.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "G. Bush", is written below the word "Sincerely,".

The Honorable
American Ambassador and
Mrs. Terence Todman
Buenos Aires

The Honorable Terence A. Todman
American Ambassador
APO Miami 34034

POOL REPORT # 19

December 6, 1990

AIR FORCE ONE -- BUENOS AIRES TO SANTIAGO

Our newspaper pooler somehow was left behind. We trust she was able to link up with the press plane. An official advised us to be particularly careful about security, especially having strange packages stuffed in our carryon luggage.

Very bumpy for awhile but a great view. Otherwise, uneventful.

Ken Walsh, U.S. News & World Report

POOL REPORT #19 ADDENDUM

December 6, 1990

Charles Bierbauer asked Marlin after we landed about the AP report that Saddam Hussein is calling for the release of all foreign hostages. Marlin said the U.S. has not confirmed the report but Bush was advised about it aboard Air Force One. Marlin told Charles, "If it's true, we'll do what is necessary to get our people out. It shows he realizes his position, that taking hostages has incurred the outrage of the world. It's a hopeful sign."

Ken Walsh, U.S. News & World Report

POOL REPORT # 20

December 6, 1990

AIRPORT ARRIVAL, MOTORCADE AND PRESS CONFERENCE

Standard airport arrival ceremony with red carpet and multiple rows of Air Force Academy students in white jackets with gold braid, navy pants and swords at their sides.

Doro was wearing a print dress with a white collar, Bush a blue-gray striped suit.

Among those who went through the reception line at the airport, after both presidents made remarks, was Gen. Augusto Pinochet, now commander in chief of the army.

Crowds along motorcade route were sparse at first, barely one deep in most places, but got considerably thicker as we got into town. Only a few flag wavers but folks appeared friendly and there were cheers. However, when we got to Aylwin's house, the remainder of an egg (streaks and bits of shell) could be seen spattered near the presidential seal on left rear door of the spare limo, which preceded the presidential limo in the motorcade. Agents and staff apparently were in car at the time. Bush definitely was not.

Aylwin's home is a modest, one story affair in a middle class neighborhood called Providencia. It could use a new paint job (the white color is getting dingy) and has black wrought iron grates on the front windows. There are marigolds and a rose bush growing in the front yard. Also a flagpole, but no flag.

The press conference was held on a rear patio, which had been covered with a white canopy. The podium was flanked by both nations' flags and two baskets of flowers.

Bush and Aylwin stood on an Oriental rug that looked as if it had been rolled out from somewhere inside the house. Arching over them were branches from an apricot tree which was laden with unripe fruit.

Just before the two presidents arrived, a waiter in a tux and wearing white gloves appeared holding a tray with two glasses of water.

As the press conference began, a series of children began appearing in an upper window of the house next door, watching for a couple minutes and then leaving. The houses are so close together, they had a great view.

At one point, Bush took out a white mint that looked about the size of a quarter, popped it in his mouth for a minute and then put his hand in front of his mouth as if coughing and extracted it - and then dropped it in his suit pocket, where it presumably will be a big surprise for his dry cleaner.

cawley-chicago tribune

POOL REPORT # 21

December 6, 1990

MOTORCADE/HELO FROM PRESS CONFERENCE
TO VALPARAISO AND BACK

Almost all color, a little substance. The most interesting incident occurred outside the Chilean Congress building following the President's address. The pool had been preset and the President had planned an "impromptu" mixing with the crowd outside the building. As Bush prepared to get out of his limo to work the crowd, one young man began shouting, "Hijo [spelling?] de Punta" -- S.O.B. and raising his middle finger toward the President. Several soldiers armed with night sticks waded into the crowd and hustled him away. One U.S. official announced into his radio, "Things are going sour here. They're arresting people." The "impromptu" was then aborted, and the President drove past the crowd.

The lone protestor was an exception on a day when the crowds that saw the President were generally enthusiastic and friendly. In Santiago, the crowds along the motorcade route were sparser and generally made up of the curious. In Valparaiso, the crowds were larger and included many school children, some waving American flags and Chilean flags and one little girl holding a sign that said, "Y ♥ Bush." The helicopter ride from Santiago took the President over the city which gave way to brown hills then green, well-tilled fields, then brown hills, then mountains before Valparaiso and the coast appeared.

The Congress building is a modernistic, somewhat sterile structure with a somewhat different seating alignment than normally seen in legislative buildings. Instead of facing the front, the legislators sit in seats facing a red-carpeted center aisle. There are seven rows of red leather seats on each side. The hall is bright, with modernistic lights overhead and a large seal of Chile on the marble wall behind the speaker. A Chilean flag and a U.S. flag flanked the speaker's rostrum. The President used the teleprompter.

He was introduced by Gabriel Valdes, President of the Senate. Stating that "Congress has been reborn," he said, "The reign of magic and demagoguery has come to an end and so has the age of isolationism and one-sided solutions."

He made one reference to the Persian Gulf crisis: "Mr. President, we deeply value the enormous efforts and the immense energy that you and your country have displayed in seeking a peaceful solution to the problems caused by Iraq's unacceptable aggression. We hope that peace will be achieved through these efforts, but we will understand if a war should deplorably occur." He added, "but why not use the same determination and resources to fortify the instruments of peace and cooperation in the hemisphere?"

Exiting the Congress building he paused briefly on the red-carpeted steps while a military band played the American National Anthem.

George Condon, Copley

POOL REPORT # 23

December 6, 1990

MOTORCADE FROM AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE TO LA MONEDA PALACE
AND PHOTO OP AYLWIN MEETING

Before the State Dinner President Bush met with President Aylwin in one of the upstairs rooms at La Moneda palace.

No substance -- only chit chat -- while we were in the room.

The two leaders greeted each other warmly and Bush told his host, "We have had a good day in your country, a very good day."

They then sat side by side in silver-blue velvet chairs while they posed for photos.

Bush told Aylwin that he had had a nice trip to Valparaiso after lunch and Aylwin told Bush, "On the one hand I congratulate you for your oratorical abilities. You are a great speaker."

To which Bush laughed incredulously and explained, "Oh, no."

Aylwin then thanked Bush for what he had said about him.

Bush said, "... for me it was a very moving experience and I think for an American President to be there and appropriately salute Chile's democracy."

Along the motorcade route there were only intermittent clusters of people until we got within a couple of miles of the palace and then the lines were solid, sometimes several deep.

At one point along the route, nautically-dressed waiters who had apparently abandoned their tables watched the motorcade.

Kathy Lewis, Dallas Morning News.

POOL REPORT # 22

December 6, 1990

LA MONEDA PALACE POOL

The pool witnessed the arrival of guests for the State Dinner at La Moneda Palace. Among those who attended were General Augusto Pinochet, Juan Pablo Letelier and Hortensia Bussi. It was Pinochet who led the 1973 coup that toppled President Salvador Allende. Bussi is Allende's widow. Allende died in the coup which took place at Moneda. Letelier is the son of Orlando Letelier, the former Allende Ambassador to the United States who was killed in a car bomb in Washington in 1976. The young Letelier is now a deputy here. Pinochet, now the head of the Chilean Army, was wearing a white dress uniform with gold braid. He was accompanied by two other officers wearing the same garb. A swarm of reporters clustered around him as he walked through a courtyard shouting questions. "Muy bueno," is all he said as he continued on to the dinner. Also arriving were Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady, wearing an especially bright green tie, other U.S. officials and honored guests. Last to arrive was President Bush. The President, escorted by the Protocol Chief at the Palace reviewed the troops as he walked through an archway with a single bugle playing. Bush was wearing a blue pinstripe suit with a red and blue striped tie. His daughter, Doro, entered behind him. She was wearing a blue dress with white polka-dots. The dinner was held in a cavernous courtyard covered over with a white bunting. There was a huge fountain in the middle. About 400 guests, 80 - 90 percent of them men, mixed and mingled while Bush and President Aylwin held a meeting elsewhere in the complex. The wife of U.S. Ambassador Charles Gillespie stood out with a fuschia dress. Pinochet sat in the front table on the left side of the dais. Bussi, wearing a gray and white print dress was seated two tables away from Pinochet. The guests sat in groups of eight at round tables covered with white tablecloths with candelabras on them. The menu was Spring of Turkey, lemon sorbet, River Salmon in Champagne sauce, spinach, carrots and caramelized pineapple and a local dessert concoction of pastry with mint ice cream and a warm sauce. Chilean wines were served. The two Presidents were announced and made their way to a front dais situated in front of a huge double door to the palace with large American and Chilean flags on either side. There was also a floral arrangement on the dais. Recordings of the two national anthems were played and both men read their toasts which were piped in. There was no announced translation. A translator whispered the translation of Aylwin's lengthy speech into the President's ear. As Bush took his turn at the lectern, he wiped his nose with a handkerchief. The text of Bush's toast was distributed by the White House and an English translation of Aylwin's toast is attached. One historical note: The 18th century Moneda Palace was damaged during the 1973 coup, but has since been rebuilt. Aylwin does not live there, but has his offices there.

Matt Quinn, Hearst News

ADDRESS BY H.E. Mr. PATRICIO AYLWIN AZOCAR
AT THE BANQUET OFFERED IN HONOUR OF PRESIDENT BUSH

Mr. President:

It is an honour for the people of Chile and for me as their President to be receiving in this country the President of a great nation with which we have long had ties of friendship.

At this crucial moment for mankind and for our own nation, your visit provides a promising opportunity for further strengthening the promising signs discernible on the pages of history that are being written now, as we near the end of this century.

These signs, Mr. President, owe their origin to the principles that inspired the founders of our Republics.

Although our nations belong to different cultural traditions, they share the honour of having been born as a result of the burning desire to forge a new world with the ideal of liberty as its guiding star. The inspiring assertions that "we hold it self-evident that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights" and that governments "derive their just powers from the consent of the governed", together with the conviction that the way we live together should be governed by democratic rules and institutions, reflect the values which the founding fathers of both our nations took as their guide and thanks to which the finest pages of our countries' history have been written.

Destiny has brought us together ever since we emerged as free nations. Sometimes our relations have been marked by understanding and respect; sometimes they have been more distant. History has taught us that our relations have been most fruitful when both our countries have been true to those values which lie at the very root of our identity.

It is those values which have permitted us to meet today as democratic nations to help build the future that our fathers dreamed of and that we owe it to our children to bequeath to them.

A refreshing wave of democracy is sweeping through the world.

This fact, that cannot but gladden the hearts of all men of good will, naturally strengthens the bonds between our countries and makes it our duty to redouble our efforts to live democracy to the full and care for it like the priceless treasure it is.

In the last few years, Chile itself has been a symbol of this new era.

Its recent history has been that of a nation which has fought for peace with the arms of peace and has never failed to confirm its ardent love of liberty.

We Chileans are justly proud of returning to the democratic traditions which distinguished us for 150 years. The process in which we are now engaged has not been the result of any chance event, but represents the mature decision of a nation which has preferred understanding to confrontation and dialogue rather than brute force. The Chilean people have learnt through their own suffering the cost of uncompromising dogmatism.

This has been a long and arduous effort involving both those of us who are now in the Government and also the Opposition, but it has enabled us to forge ahead in the reconstruction of our democracy and the solution of the most urgent problems of our fellow-citizens.

Our first priority has been to promote authentic national reconciliation. In order to achieve this, it is necessary to heal the wounds that still lie open. For this reason, we shall continue to do all we can to seek the truth and ensure that justice is done, within the limits of the possible, in all cases of violations of human rights, including of course those of Ronny Moffit and Orlando Letelier.

At the same time, we are responding to the tremendous challenge of putting into effect a development strategy which will enable us to promote economic growth and overcome poverty against a background of democracy, freedom and social justice.

The path we have chosen for this is the one most in keeping with the way we see our mission. It is quite true that this limits our freedom of action somewhat, and some observers of the Chilean democratic process may find this difficult to understand. It is precisely this delicate balance between continuity and change, however, which enables us to feel sure that we are building a solid system for the Chileans of today and those of tomorrow too.

The document formally ending the Cold War which was signed in Paris two weeks ago is a clear indication that this is a good moment for establishing new flexible, creative and supportive ways of tackling the challenges of the present.

It is an inspiring invitation to us to face up with redoubled energy to the great problems that currently affect mankind: overcoming the poverty that assails millions of people on our planet; preserving the environment for present and future generations; combating the scourge of drug trafficking, which finds its victims especially among young people; doing away with nuclear weapons and banning for ever the chemical and bacteriological weapons whose menace looms over the future survival of our Earth.

Today there are prospects for co-operation which were undreamed-of only a few years ago and in which Latin America has an active role to play. The countries of our region are now taking decided steps towards real -- not just proposed -- integration, thanks to the strengthened confidence now reigning among our nations and the implementation of new forms of bilateral and multilateral relations, and this is of itself a contribution to global security.

Against this new world background, the Gulf crisis is a conflict that disturbs and saddens mankind. However, the determined response of the United Nations -- which Chile unreservedly supports -- shows that now, as never before, there is a concerted will to enforce respect for international law as the basis for civilized coexistence among nations.

I cannot fail to take this opportunity, Mr. President, to say how much we appreciate the determined efforts which you and your Government are making to defend the principles that have been violated by this totally unjustifiable invasion, while at the same time seeking to find a peaceful solution to this crisis. It is our earnest hope that your efforts will be crowned with success, for they echo the yearning for peace that is felt by mankind as a whole.

The changes that are taking place in the world economy also open up new possibilities for our countries.

Here in the region, there is a growing consensus on the need to decentralize resource allocation, eliminate restrictions on the activity of the private sector, and promote free trade and international competition.

Against this background, economic growth depends primarily on the creativeness, effort and inventiveness of the individual.

Chile has already set out along this path and is willing and able to go further.

In an interconnected world, however, our own will and efforts -- while very necessary elements -- are by no means sufficient on their own.

It is also necessary that the more highly industrialized nations should commit themselves in deeds and not just in words to the attainment of free trade and real openness of markets.

At present, our exports face serious hindrances in the developed markets. As you yourself said only a few days ago in Mexico, "trade-distorting subsidies and artificial barriers mean that some of the players are winners or losers even before the game begins".

In this same period, the applicability of these principles is being appraised in the Uruguay Round of GATT. We are firmly on the side of all countries that aspire to authentic free trade.

Chile is by its very nature an exporting country, and we therefore want to compete on the basis of the quality of our products and not the demarcation of markets by bureaucratic decree.

When President Eisenhower visited Chile in the National Congress, he enhanced the value given by his country to the efforts of other free nations to secure their prosperity by means of reducing the commercial barriers and the maximum use of the resources and added - in words that became precursory- that "a common market should be aimed not only to increase the trade within the region but to raise the level of the world trade".

Thirty years after the "Enterprise for the Americas" proposed by you, Mr. President, open interesting perspectives so as to consolidate this desire.

Your vision of a free trade area covering the whole continent is a bold concept, in line with the aspirations and interests of all Americans, whether from the North, Centre or South. This could be a historic opportunity, and we should not let it slip through our fingers. What is needed is to define time limits, mechanisms and criteria and to ensure that the enterprise is flexible enough to advance gradually, allowing those economies which are ready to open up their economies and integrate to do so rapidly, either bilaterally or multilaterally. Chile is keen to participate actively in this process, in line with our policy of seeking our proper place in international markets.

Mr. President:

In the last few years, the relations between our countries have been adversely affected by painful events which we regret just as much as you do.

However, the conditions which gave rise to these differences have now radically changed. Since the democratic government took office, we have made joint efforts to remove the obstacles which impeded normal relations between the United States and Chile, and this has already given concrete results.

The ongoing contacts maintained between our governments and the meeting which we had two months ago in the White House have enabled us to make real progress in solving the problems of the past and laying the foundations for a new phase of fruitful collaboration.

We have noted with satisfaction how all the situations which impeded full bilateral relations have now been resolved: the investment insurance benefits under the Overseas Private Investments Corporation (OPIC) have been recovered; Chile has returned to the Generalized System of Preferences, and the Kennedy Amendment has now been lifted. All this makes it easier to deal with the remaining issues in the new spirit of understanding and awareness that we are building.

In this connection, we greatly appreciate, as a reflection of this new spirit, the approval by the United States Congress of a programme of assistance to our country in the fields of health and housing and the signing of a Framework Trade Agreement which is already in operation and helping to solve our differences in the trade field as well as promoting an increase in investments.

Mr. President:

Your presence here in Chile marks the dawn of a new era in the relations between our countries: a period in which imagination and creativeness can flourish without outmoded restrictions; an era in which those who desire freedom will not have to knock down walls but rather help to build new hopes; a period in which our nations will together seek justice and solidarity. This is our fervent desire, which we may perhaps best express in the words of President Lincoln: "With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in".

Ladies and gentlemen:

I invite you now to lift your glasses and drink to President Bush, to the fullest success of his brave campaign for peace in a kinder and gentler world, and to the friendship of our nations.

God bless the Americas!

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary
(Santiago, Chile)

For Immediate Release

December 6, 1990

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
IN ADDRESS TO THE CHILEAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

National Congress Building
Valparaiso, Chile

4:25 P.M. (L)

THE PRESIDENT: Well, first, may I salute the President of the Senate, President Valdes. And far be it from me to lecture to his colleagues in these distinguished bodies, but I first knew him years ago when he served the United Nations with such distinction, and I would simply say to everybody here, I think we can all understand why, with that service behind him, he has what I would say is a very forward-looking, global view. And I respect his views. And thank you very much, Mr. President, not only for your remarks but for your welcome.

I want to salute the President of the Chamber of Deputies, Jose Viera Gallo; members of the National Congress and all of the people of Chile. And really, it is, for me, having come out of our Congress in the United States, a great privilege to address you today, and to bring you on behalf of the American people our heartfelt congratulations on Chile's return to democratic rule.

Here amid the hills of Valparaiso, here in the halls of this beautiful assembly stands proof that Chile has returned to the democratic path. Proof that in Chile, once more, the people shall govern. It is my hope that this visit will renew and strengthen the ties between our two nations that trace back to the first days of Chilean independence: To your first Congress, convened on the 4th of July, 1811. To the guiding principles we share, "the community of ideas" that link your new nation to our own nation nearly 180 years ago. At the center of that community of ideas stand the shining principles that unite us today: individual liberty and democracy.

In the past year, the world has focused on the dramatic events that brought freedom and democracy to Eastern Europe and an end to an era of Cold War and conflict that your President just talked about. But the principles at the root of those revolutions across the Atlantic are the very same that give life to our own democratic destiny. And in spite of the remarkable events unfolding in Europe, we should not lose sight of the fact that the triumph of the democratic ideal promises to make the Americas the first fully free hemisphere in all of history.

Chileans can take great pride in the role they have played in Latin America's democratic renaissance. Since the plebiscite of October 1988, Chile has undergone a political transformation every bit as far-reaching as the revolutions that changed the face of Eastern Europe. When others, frustrated by the long years under autocratic rule, might have engaged in recrimination, you, Chile, chose reconciliation. When others might have consumed themselves with settling scores, Chile chose to draw a positive lesson from the agony and the pain of the past.

Every year under autocratic rule served only to deepen your devotion to freedom and tolerance and respect for human rights, to strengthen Chile's collective resolve to make this return to democracy permanent and to make it irreversible. Chile's peaceful return to the way of democracy owes much to the leadership of a man of vision, a man of great moral courage, President Patricio Aylwin.

MORE

But as President Aylwin understands, as everyone in this chamber knows, democracy's ultimate success rests not on the shoulders of one man alone, but on the collective commitment of every Chilean, every citizen in every region, from every station in society to put allegiance to democracy above any differences that divide you.

Chile has also been a part of a greater collective commitment, through your steadfast participation in the international coalition now facing down aggression in the Persian Gulf. Chile, at considerable expense to your own economy, is upholding the sanctions against Iraq, despite the costs because of the far greater cost to world stability should brutal aggression go unchecked. You understand, through hard experience, the fundamental importance of the rule of law.

As a friend of Chile, as a representative of a fellow democracy, I have deep respect for all that this nation has done to move forward, in peace, to this new day of freedom.

What is happening here in Chile is part, you see, of a larger movement that is sweeping this continent. Centuries ago, the Americas represented to the explorers of Europe the New World, an uncharted territory of promise and possibility. In the dawn of Chile's own independence, Bernardo O'Higgins, the Chilean patriot and patron of liberty for all of Latin America, spoke of the Americas shared destiny when he wrote, "The day of liberty has arrived for the Americas. From the Mississippi to Cape Horn, an area comprising almost half the world, we now proclaim the independence of the New World."

At long last, the new world O'Higgins wrote about is dawning across the Americas, a new dawn of democracy in which all men and women are free to live, work and to worship as they please.

My travels these past few days have made me more certain than ever that the Americas share a common democratic destiny and that Latin America's future lies with free government and free markets.

Chile, now returned to the democratic path, has long recognized the merits of a free market economy. From the day Diego de Almagro first set foot on what is now Chilean soil, your life-blood and link to the world has been trade. What has been true for Chile throughout its long history is today increasingly true for all nations.

Chile has moved farther, faster than any other nation in South America toward real free market reform. The payoff is evident to all: seven straight years of economic growth. In exports alone, a 15 to 20 percent increase in value in each of the past five years.

This explosive growth has secured for Chile a growing impact on the world economy. Today, the farmer in San Fernando labors not just to feed his family or even his village, but to deliver products to the dinner tables of Japan, Europe and the United States. From the miner in Calama the world obtains the raw materials it puts to use in everything from new homes to skyscrapers to space shuttles.

Chile's success -- your success is the product of wise policy, a comprehensive plan to transform this nation's economy into an engine for growth.

Chile has worked to create an open and inviting investment climate for foreign capital. Since 1985, about \$2.5 billion in new investment has flowed into Chile. Capital flight, which has sapped the economic strength of so many Latin nations, has now reversed itself, turned around, with returning funds spurring new investment here at home. And Chile has pioneered some of the world's most creative debt reduction programs. These debt-for-equity swaps exchanges that have transformed debt from a deadweight on development into new opportunities for growth.

Chile is a land of tremendous natural resources, near limitless potential. The mineral wealth of the arid Atacama; the black earth of the Central Valley; the safe haven here at Valparaíso, for centuries Chile's main port of entry and access point to the world beyond.

But all of these abundant resources pale in comparison to this nation's most significant asset: the vast human potential of the people of Chile. Give to the people of Chile the opportunity to better themselves, to provide for their families, their children, and Chile will build its future. Let the people reap the rewards of their own hard work and incentive will spur enterprise.

The future of Chile is the sum total of every individual's hopes and dreams. Unleash these energies and uncover a reservoir of riches. Tap this source and transform a nation.

What has worked here in Chile can work across this continent. Last June, as your President mentioned, I introduced an initiative that I call Enterprise for the Americas, a comprehensive plan to reduce the crippling burden of debt and increase trade and investment across the Americas, for North or South, for Central. The Enterprise for the Americas Initiative challenges all countries in Latin America, and the Caribbean area too, to commit themselves to the free market policies that will help them attract the new capital central to achieving strong economic growth.

To this end, Enterprise for the Americas seeks to promote open investment policies through a new lending program in the Inter-American Development Bank, as well as the creation of a multilateral fund to support investment reform.

We recognize that the burden of external debt weighs heavily on efforts to breathe new life into Latin American and Caribbean economies. For that reason, the United States will help countries committed to free market reform shake loose this burden of debt. Chile's strong economic performance makes it a prime candidate for the debt reduction measures proposed as part of the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative.

And finally, our Initiative recognizes the critical importance of our environment and the need to design debt reduction measures that encourage environmental protection and conservation.

Enterprise for the Americas has generated great hope in the future of free markets across the continent. Already, during President Aylwin's recent visit to Washington, our two countries have signed a bilateral trade and investment framework under this Initiative. And I look to Chile to continue to lead the way, to remain at the forefront of the free market movement that's now beginning to take hold all across Latin America. To work together toward the ultimate aim of the Enterprise for the Americas, which is the creation of a Hemispheric Trade Zone that is free -- a free trade zone -- from the Arctic regions in the North, down to the southernmost tip of Cape Horn.

I want to see our two nations work together to bring down barriers to free and fair trade, not just here in the Americas, but around the world. The great economic lesson of the past half-century is that protectionism stifles progress, and that free markets breed prosperity. And that's why the successful completion of this current Uruguay Round negotiations remains my highest trade priority.

In the Uruguay talks, both our nations have sought a deep reduction and, ultimately, the complete elimination of counterproductive agricultural subsidies. And together with Chile and other neighbors in the hemisphere, we here in the Americas constitute a potent force for free trade. So let me say to all of you today: The United States stands ready to forge this new partnership in prosperity.

MORE

Some scholars say the word Chile means "the ends of the Earth." Today, what Chile means to the world is far different. Your nation is at the very center of the democratic revival transforming our entire continent, bringing us closer each passing day to the new world we seek. Because what matters in this new world is not the vast distances that separate us, but the vital ideals that bring us together.

So let today mark the beginning of a new partnership between our peoples. And let us -- let us all across the Americas work together toward a new world, toward that new dawn of democracy in which every nation is the home of liberty, democracy and progress.

Once again, thank you from a very grateful heart for this welcome here in Chile. And may God bless the people of your great country.

Thank you all very, very much. (Applause.)

END

4:43 P.M. (L)

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary
(Santiago, Chile)

For Immediate Release

December 6, 1990

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AND PRESIDENT PATRICIO AYLWIN
AT PRESS AVAILABILITY

President Aylwin's Residence
Santiago, Chile

1:55 P.M. (L)

Q President Bush, we would like to know your opinion of the political transition of Chile and on the behavior of the armed forces of Chile during this period of transition -- we would like your comments.

PRESIDENT BUSH: Well, it seems to me that there is great enthusiasm in the United States for this transition, for this solidification of Chile's democracy. And I'm not an expert on how the army and the civilian-controlled government is interacting, but from the United States' standpoint, Chile is projecting a commitment to democracy and a country that is controlled by a popularly-elected President. And that's the signal that is going out all around the world and is being so well received in the United States and in other countries as well.

PRESIDENT BUSH: Mr. Hunt of the A.P.

Q Mr. President, do you view this promise by Saddam Hussein to release the hostages as credible, and will it affect the U.S. war footing in the Persian Gulf?

PRESIDENT BUSH: I hope it is credible.

Do you want to get translation of the question first?
The question was --

Q Do you view the promise by Saddam Hussein to release the hostages as credible, and will it affect the U.S. war footing in the Gulf?

PRESIDENT BUSH: One, I hope it is credible. Two, no single hostage should have been taken in the first place. And I hope that it shows that the strategy is working and that Saddam understands that his hostage policy has incurred the condemnation of the whole world. And we've got to continue to keep the pressure on. And this would be welcomed, if true, but it will not change my thinking on his need to comply 100 percent, without condition to the U.N. resolutions.

Q Mr. President, when you came down at the airport, you really gave a good impression on the economic policy and how efficient is the market economy. However, many products of Chile still have many problems entering into the American markets. How long will the Chileans have to wait until they have real free trade with the United States?

PRESIDENT BUSH: In the first place, the best thing to reduce barriers is to have a successful conclusion of the GATT Round, which now appears to be in trouble because the agriculture question has not been accepted by several key players in this negotiation.

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Secondly, we had good discussions with the President of Chile and his top officials here at lunch on how we can move forward on a trade agreement between the United States and Chile that also would be helpful in reducing barriers to bilateral trade.

Q Mr. President, thank you. I wonder if you'd take the point of what's going on since you got the U.N. resolution authorizing the use of force. You know, you made the announcement last week that they were resupplying or helping to resupply the U.S. Embassy. Now the announcement on the hostages. My question, Mr. President, is whether you believe Saddam is serious about diffusing -- or he is playing chess?

PRESIDENT BUSH: Well, first, I don't consider a couple of cases of Pepsi Cola a serious release on our beleaguered embassy in Kuwait. I hope, though, in response to the broader aspects of your question, that Saddam Hussein is getting the message -- the message so clearly stated in the last U.N. resolution. And the release of all hostages would be a very good thing, but the problem is the aggression against Kuwait. And the man must leave Kuwait without reservation, without condition. And the whole world is united in this. And I will not speak for Chile, but I believe the Chileans agree with that.

Q President Aylwin -- with the United States is the case of the poisoned grapes. During the lunch with President Bush, did you advance something of that matter? Is he going to have some conversation or ask for a position for the damage done -- and the losses of Chilean exporters?

PRESIDENT AYLWIN: During the luncheon that we had and up to now, we have spoken about many topics related to the world situation and the relationship between Chile and the United States. As President Bush has said, we have progress in the idea of a bilateral treaty of free trade between our two countries.

I have pointed out to the President our satisfaction for the progress -- the position of the United States concerning the topics that were -- as to what is concerning the insurance investment, the General Preference System and the Kennedy Amendment. The topic you're talking about is going to be the subject of some of our conversations in the meeting that we will have this afternoon, President Bush and myself.

PRESIDENT BUSH: Let me say I will be prepared to fully discuss that and to assure the people of Chile that there is no discrimination that was intended, or that is intended, and that I'm glad our country is moving briskly forward on these bilateral trade matters.

Mr. Cochran, NBC.

Q Mr. President, there were reports this morning out of New York, apparently, linking American diplomats to a suggestion that the U.S. might go along with a U.N. resolution backing a Mideast peace conference. This was linked with Saddam's latest statement about the hostages. Since then we understand that Secretary Baker has denied any change in the U.S. position. Certainly you have said there should never be any linkage, and you're aware that Saddam is trying to link them. However, having said that there is no linkage, can you offer any hope that the United States might take a favorable position toward a Mideast peace conference?

PRESIDENT BUSH: The question is the aggression against Kuwait. There will be, and is, no linkage to the Palestinian -- the West Bank question. And to help clarify, I would refer people to Secretary Baker's statement today, to my comments at a press conference in Helsinki with Mr. Gorbachev, and to what I said at the United Nations in my speech. I hope that will make clear there is no linkage. The United States, of course, remains interested in a solution to that other question. But there is no linkage with what has to happen in Kuwait, or what will happen in Kuwait.

MORE

Tough way to make a living. (Laughter.)

Q One of the main people accused of the Letelier crime, General Manuel Contreras, one of the first persons accused of participating in the crime of the death of Letelier -- he said that the people responsible for that crime had to be searched for in the United States. What is your opinion about this particular point?

PRESIDENT BUSH: I'm afraid I don't know the details of what he was referring to, so I just can't help you.

I think the President has moved to try to get that contentious matter cleared up, but I just am sorry, I don't know the details of that enough to know to whom he's referring.

Jim. Excuse me, did you finish? Sorry, I thought you -- too bad. (Laughter.)

Q To bring Mr. Contreras before the civil courts, will that satisfy the United States?

THE PRESIDENT: I know what you're talking about, but I just can't respond on that specific point because I honestly don't know the answer to that question.

Q Mr. President, in making his announcement today, Saddam Hussein said he was moved to release these hostages by what he called, "positive diplomatic changes." Are there any secret negotiations, backdoor negotiations going on now between the Iraqis and the U.S.? And when you sit down with Foreign Minister Aziz, will you be laying down the law, or will you be offering further incentives to encourage Iraq to leave Kuwait?

THE PRESIDENT: One, there are no secret negotiations, direct or indirect, with Iraq over this question. None. And there will be none -- secret negotiations of that nature. Secondly, I am not looking for incentive or further incentive. What I want to do is be sure, by going this last, extra step for peace, that the Iraqis know from me, and Aziz knows from me, and Saddam Hussein knows directly from the Secretary of State what is at stake in this matter and how supportive the United States is of the consolidated U.N. position. And that's what it's about.

And I said that before and I'll keep repeating it, because I don't want any people to think there are secret negotiations going on or that I, on behalf of this worldwide coalition, will even consider making a concession, if you will -- or you can call it incentive -- incentive, if you will. That is not what these meeting are about.

Q President Bush, although President Aylwin has said that you're going to talk about the grapes in private conversations, I would like to know what action would your government be able to take regarding this problem that was originated and that has had a negative effect on Chilean exports? And several studies have proved that they were poisoned in the United States.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I will discuss this very sensitive question. I can't tell you what steps my country, if any, will take. I do ask you to understand that the question of poison foods and poison medicines is viewed with great seriousness in the United States.

And I think back to an incident involving no international trade, but an incident involving Tylenol where the company had -- one capsule of Tylenol had been poisoned and that company went to great ends to remove that Tylenol and to change their packaging and to correct this scare. And I cite that so people in Chile will know that it isn't the Chilean grape that was singled out. This is the way, in the United States, we approach matters that can adversely affect the health of our people.

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To show that persistence pays off, I'll recognize this gentleman over here, even though he's not with the North American press.

Q Mr. President, the Initiative for the Americas has been considered as a positive and in an optimistic way by most of the governments of Latin America and the Caribbean. However, there are also strong criticisms concerning the bureaucratic contradictions between your discourse and that of the American Congress, which has meant that there seems to be no real will on behalf of the key agencies of the United States in order to progress in a more speedy way towards integration in our continent.

PRESIDENT BUSH: I think that there is a determination to move forward. Some of these procedures take a long time. And yes, Congress in our system must be brought along as a full partner. And secondly, this Initiative is not going to be an empty slogan; I am determined to follow up on this. And I think the countries with whom I have talked feel that the process is moving forward properly. I wish it could be much faster. But let me gun down, let me shoot down in flames this concept that some bureaucracy in our government will block this Initiative. It will not. This Initiative will be successful.

Q Mr. President, I'd like to come back to John's question about a Middle East peace conference. You've so strongly and your aides have so vehemently denied any intention to move to a Palestinian conference of any sort. Is that because you are simply concerned that Saddam Hussein would say, see, I have extracted something from President Bush? Or, if not, just what conditions remain to be met for you to agree to a Mideast peace conference?

PRESIDENT BUSH: From the very beginning Saddam Hussein has tried to justify his illegal aggression against Kuwait based on an overall Middle East problem that involves the West Bank and the Palestine question. And we are not going to get diverted from the full implementation of the United Nations resolutions in order to give him some face-saving way out of something he shouldn't have gotten into in the first place.

As you know, Jim Baker has been very active up until quite recently in trying to move that whole peace process forward. We continue to be very interested in moving the peace process forward. But it will not be linked in any way with Saddam Hussein's aggression. I don't care about face; he doesn't need any face. He needs to get out of Kuwait without trying to complicate this matter by talking about some Middle East peace settlement or peace conference. It is clear what his ploy is, and that ploy is not going to be successful.

Q My question is for both Presidents. I would like to know how far the United States intends to cooperate in the solution of the Letelier case. Mr. Bush, what do you think -- that this case would go to the civil justice in any case?

PRESIDENT BUSH: That question has a familiar ring.

Q It's different.

PRESIDENT BUSH: Oh, it is? Well, help me, because I don't understand the technical differences here.

Q How far is the United States willing to go in order to --

PRESIDENT BUSH: Get to the bottom of the matter?

Q Yes.

PRESIDENT BUSH: As far as we can. We want to cooperate fully.

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PRESIDENT AYLWIN: On our side, we think that the fact that a civilian court -- an administrator of the court, a special prosecutor that would be appointed at the petition of the government by the Supreme Court, will lead to a full clarification of the responsibilities involved in that case. According to the purpose of the government that in all matters concerned with human rights, there should be a full clarification of truth and justice be made.

We regret that we are just in time -- President Bush has to travel to Valparaiso to meet with Congress. He's got to be there in one more hour.

PRESIDENT BUSH: Thank you, President. (Applause.)

Q -- pass a resolution. There is a report that the Perm Five have basically agreed on an alternative that essentially reiterates the U.S. position.

PRESIDENT BUSH: Well, let's watch that unfold. There are -- that whole question has been on the table for some time --

Q But you were so adamant in your refusal to grant Saddam even the appearance of linkage there.

PRESIDENT BUSH: There will be no appearance of linkage. There will be no linkage.

Q But you still --

PRESIDENT BUSH: -- very, very clear. And that is the point I want to make. And the United States' position on the other question is well-known, very well-known. There has been no change in it. But the concept of linking -- linking this in to help him save face or to compel him or encourage him to do that which he should have done in August, to correct that which he did in August, is simply unacceptable. Not just to the United States, but to all the members of this coalition. And I will keep driving that point home. There can be no confusion about it. There can be no misunderstanding about it. There is no give on the United States' side on that question. And there will be no give.

And I'm pleased that he -- with the hostage question and the Pepsi Cola to the embassy there seems to be a little movement here and a little move there. But my mission is to have him understand that we are very, very serious about full implementation of the United Nations Security Council resolutions in full, without condition. And I'm going to keep making the point because every day I get asked questions about some new rumor. And you have to ask them and I have to gun them down because there is no behind-the-scene negotiation. And it looks like we're getting on track, although I can't confirm it, with when Aziz might be coming, but it will not be with some secret agenda going on in one room and something for public consumption in another. It will not be that kind of a --

Q Why did you cancel the Moscow trip, Mr. President? Mr. President, the Moscow trip -- Moscow is off now in January, is that right?

THE PRESIDENT: -- not totally.

Q Is it off?

THE PRESIDENT: Not as far as I'm concerned.

END

2:27 P.M. (L)

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary
(Santiago, Chile)

For Immediate Release

December 6, 1990

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
UPON ARRIVAL

Arturo Benitez Airport
Santiago, Chile

11:45 A.M. (L)

THE PRESIDENT: President Aylwin and members of the Chilean government, I am deeply honored to bring to all the people of Chile the greetings of the American people.

These past few days, from Brasilia to Montevideo to Buenos Aires, I have witnessed firsthand the irresistible power of the democratic ideal around the world, across the Americas -- a democratic renaissance is underway. Along with the return to free government is a parallel movement toward free markets. Here in our hemisphere, democracies made great gains.

At long last we're moving closer to the common destiny that once moved Chile's great champion of freedom, Bernardo O'Higgins, to write, "The Americas are giving great hope to philosophers and patriots alike." Chile's peaceful return to the ranks of the world's democracies is cause for pride and celebration. And Chile's record of economic accomplishment is a lesson for Latin America in the power of the free market. Nowhere among the nations of this continent has the pace of free market reform gone farther, faster than right here in Chile.

In just a few minutes from now, President Aylwin and I will proceed to his home to hold private discussions to continue the open and honest dialogue that we began two months ago at the White House. And just a few hours from now I will have the honor to address the Chilean National Congress, gathering in special session at the Port of Valparaiso. And tomorrow I meet with leading members of the Chilean business community.

As you say here, brick by brick houses are built -- and so, too, are the foundations of lasting friendship built by each additional contact between the people of our two nations. America and Chile do share a bright destiny based on common ideals.

Let me say to President Aylwin and to the people of Chile, it is in the spirit of those shared ideals that I come to Chile today.

Thank you for this warm welcome. And may God bless the people of Chile. (Applause.)

END

11:50 A.M. (L)



December 6, 1990

Dear Friend,

You are more busy than Santa Claus!
If I were your mother i'd ground
you for a couple of days to rest!

When I saw you last spring you asked me
question and I did not fully answer
because I felt you did not have time
to waste on my problems. I apologize
for not remembering you are my friend
no matter what your occupation might be
at the time. The next time we talk
I will be glad to answer you.

You are truly living your life for
others now. I have all confidence
in you because you have the ability
and the knowledge to make the best
decisions. Also, instead of dealing
from the "hip" you deal from the heart!

God bless you! My faith is in you!

Warmest best wishes!

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Our
joy



Nell and Sharon
Lauren, Pierce, and Ashley
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Dear Betty
Merry Christmas
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be your
best year ever
Bill's, too -

Thanks for
your Christmas
note -

LeBlond
and Elle

Merry, Merry!!
Christmas
on our earth
our hearts.

H