

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

FOIA Number:
2009-0166-S

FOIA MARKER

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

OA/ID Number: 90605
Folder ID Number: 90605-007

Folder Title:
Monday, June 24, 1991 [2]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
V	0	0	0	0

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet (George Bush Library)

Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
01. Summary	Heads of State Correspondence Summary (1 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	C
02a. Memo	From Brent Scowcroft to President Bush (1 pp.)	06/24/91	(b)(1)	S
02b. Talking Points	Points to be Made for Meeting with Congressional Black Caucus (1 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	S
02c. Talking Points	Points to be Made for Meeting with Congressional Black Caucus [copy of index cards] (1 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	S
03. Note	Topics for Cheney (1 pp.)	06/24/91	(b)(1)	
04b. Memo	From Don Atwood to President Bush (2 pp.)	06/21/91	(b)(1)	C
05. List	Various issues [redaction of personal information] (1 pp.)	06/24/91	(b)(6)	
06. Check	Personal check for George H. W. Bush to the Ashley Barrasso Cancer Research Fund (1 pp.)	06/24/91	C	

Page 1 of 1

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Office of the President

Series: Daily Files

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Monday, June 24, 1991 [2]

Pinksheet Number: dw2162

OA/ID Number: 90605-007

Date Closed: 1/10/2013

FOIA/Sys Case #: 2009-0166-S

Re-review Case #:

P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

~~CLASSIFIED~~

6/24/91

UNCLASSIFIED UPON
REMOVAL OF CLASSIFIED
ATTACHMENTS

DW

1/10/13



6-24
Date

✓ Rochelle report
✓ on Child Care
BPP review then

✓ Picture w/ Red Adams

~~Mother~~

Bob - your message
right on

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

Rockefeller: I think the sanctions are important, because I think the Iraqi people are punished by...the presence of Saddam Hussein. And I think...that getting rid of Saddam Hussein is important.... Some of us really would have hoped that he would have gone to Baghdad and done what we really thought he was going to be all about, and that is take Saddam Hussein's regime out.

On health care:

Mitchell: What about the effect on small businesses?

Rockefeller: First of all, small businesses are thrilled that somebody is finally talking about doing something that will help them in their basic desire to offer health insurance to their employees. I mean, 80 percent of companies that have 25 or fewer employees are already doing that; the others want to do it.

Drew: But how about enforcing?

Rockefeller: ...The only stronger cost containment is something called national health insurance, the Canadian plan. And there are a lot of people who want that. And what I'm telling you...if we don't do something in the next eight to 10 years, and again Reagan-Bush -- forget it, they're not even interested. They don't even want to talk about it. We will have national health insurance.

Russert: ...How do you deal with the perception that the Democrats are weak on defense and big spenders, and still have a domestic program?

Rockefeller: ...Not everything costs a lot of taxes. For example, if I had to pick a priority...between something called a space station...or something called health care for every man, woman and child in this country.... I go against the space station -- cut that money -- and go with the health care plan.

Roundtable discussion:

On Gov. Sununu's trips:

Russert: I think he's in, but in a very diminished capacity. At first, Gov. Sununu thought the press was responsible for his troubles.... It's the White House staff who keeps leaking memo after memo.... I think he'll remain, but in a much, much more diminished capacity.

Drew: Well, I think this is what is bothering people. Some people say, well, the whole idea of the...automobile trip to New York to buy stamps has been overblown. But what it was symptomatic [of] was...his incredible self-importance and the inability to learn....

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

KGB CHIEF/ACCUSATION

ABC's David Ensor reports KGB Chief Kryuchkov accused the CIA of plotting to occupy and take over the Soviet Union. The speech, which was made during a closed session of the Soviet legislature and recorded, was leaked to a Leningrad TV program and broadcast last night.

(Kryuchkov: "I have data about the formulation of plans for the pacification and even occupation of the Soviet Union under the pretext of establishing international control over its nuclear potential.")

Kryuchkov went on to imply that Gorbachev's plea for aid and investment from the West is playing into the hands of the CIA. (ABC-7)

ISRAEL/PALESTINIANS

ABC's Dean Reynolds reports that Israel's release today of 89 Palestinian prisoners, the first of about 300 to be set free over the next few days, is part of a plan to defuse tensions in the occupied territories. It coincides with a series of recent Israeli gestures to not only ease the occupation, but also improve the nation's world image. Even as it takes steps to ease the occupation a bit, Israel continues to fight the vestiges of the Palestinian uprising, using tactics it long denied but now belatedly acknowledges. Footage of undercover soldiers arresting a Palestinian suspect was shown over the weekend on Israeli TV, along with an unprecedented army admission that some suspects have been shot dead by soldiers posing as Arabs. (ABC-3)

NBC's Mary Alice Williams reports Prime Minister Shamir today banned disclosure of undercover military operations in the occupied territories after a documentary shown on Israeli TV revealed soldiers disguised as Arabs were sent into those areas. Israeli politicians of the left and right said showing the documentary hurt covert operations against Palestinian violence. (CBS-4, NBC-6)

IRAQ/JORDAN/SANCTIONS

Sawyer reports that according to the London Observer, Jordan's King Hussein has been violating UN sanctions by trading with Iraq. The Observer has obtained documents that show trade between Iraq and Jordan total \$665 million in the year ending in April. The documents also show Iraq and Jordan intend to increase the trade level to \$900 million by next May. (ABC-4)

JUSTICE SOUTER

NBC's Carl Stern reports Justice Souter has turned out to be everything the White House could have hoped for. Since replacing Justice Brennan, Souter cast the deciding vote in at least five cases that would have turned out differently with Brennan there. But in a half-dozen occasions when the court was divided, he sided with the liberals.

Gangel continues:

(President Bush, in Oval Office address: "I have said to the people of Iraq that our quarrel was not with them, but instead with their leadership, and above all, with Saddam Hussein.")

But today, the Washington Post reports Pentagon officials now acknowledge the bombing war went beyond purely military targets, that in fact, there was a strategy to disable Iraqi society at large. Quoting Pentagon planners, the post says the strategy was to create post-war leverage over Iraq by bombing valuable facilities Iraq could not repair without foreign assistance; to bomb targets for economic and psychological impact on Iraqi citizens to increase the pressure of economic sanctions; and to incite the Iraqi people to overthrow Saddam. Refugees and relief workers say the worst civilian suffering has been because of the damage to those targets. A Harvard public-health team has reported the lack of electricity, fuel and transportation has led to acute malnutrition, cholera and typhoid, and projects that at least 170,000 children under the age of 5 will die from delayed effects of the bombing.

(William Arkin, Greenpeace: "It is the effects of this war -- no matter how smart it was done, no matter how precise it was done -- that is really having a long-term, an ongoing impact on the Iraqi people.")

But Pentagon officials stress that great care was taken to avoid direct civilian casualties.

(Lt. Gen. Kelly: "If there were collateral tragedies that occur, and there I'm sure were, that's unfortunate, but the Iraqis started it.")

But critics are questioning the morality of hitting targets that so deeply affect civilians and whether the Bush Administration was purposely deceptive.

(NBC-7)

PARIS AIR SHOW

ABC's Jim Bittermann reports 1,700 exhibitors from 38 countries were in Paris pushing a variety of aircraft. But no one could match the pitch of the Americans. It was the first big opportunity for American aerospace to cash in the chips the U.S. won in the Gulf War. The Defense Department -- for the first time ever and at taxpayer expense -- ordered American soldiers and airmen and their machines to Paris so they could reflect a little glory on the aerospace salesmen.

(Maj. Gen. Robert Rankine, U.S. Air Force: "I think it's fairly reasonable that the U.S. Department of Defense would be asked to participate in the Paris Air Show to assist U.S. industry, because economic strength is an important part of national security as well as military strength.")

Reasonable enough, perhaps, with the economy hurting. But President Bush just last month called for collective self-restraint in weapons sales and a halt to the proliferation of weapons in the Middle East.

(TV coverage: President at Air Force Academy commencement.)

Was his special representative in Paris sounding restrained?

(Sen. Wallop: "International business visitors to the pavilion seeking information about or access to this dynamic aerospace sector will find Defense Department officials available in the pavilion to facilitate sales arrangements.")

Bush Library Photocopy
George Bush Handwriting

B-3
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Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

PAN AM 103 CLUE CASTS SUSPICION ON LIBYA

LOS ANGELES -- New clues in the 1988 Pan Am 103 bombing have led U.S. and Scottish investigators to believe Libya was responsible for the crash, The Los Angeles Times reported Monday.

A fragment of a triggering device microchip has been identified as a "signature" of Libyan bombers and links the Pan Am downing with three other terrorist incidents, The Times reported.

The article said investigators now believe Libyan agents, directed by Abdullah Sanussi, carried out the bombing in revenge for the 1986 U.S. bombing of Tripoli.... Investigators also believe the bag carrying the radio-disguised bomb was flown via Air Malta to Frankfurt, Germany, where it was loaded onto Pan Am as an interline bag, not attached to any passenger, The Times said.

(UPI)

MARTINEZ: COLOMBIA'S DRUG POLICY 'ON TRIAL'

The Colombian government "will be on trial" for its treatment of drug kingpin Pablo Escobar in his luxurious prison, drug control policy director Martinez said Sunday....

The jail has private baths, gardens, a soccer field, television and game rooms. "It's more like Pablo's hacienda. A ranch is almost what it looks like to an observer," Martinez said on CBS's "Face the Nation," in the strongest language used by a U.S. official to describe Escobar's incarceration....

But Martinez said it was "a positive sign" that Escobar and others are in prison at all and said the Colombians "must be given tremendous credit for the work they've done in the past several years in interdicting drugs, locking up those who engaged in narcotrafficking."

(AP, Washington Post, A12)

BAKER'S VISIT TO ALBANIA STIRS PRO-U.S. EMOTIONS

TIRANA -- The little boy grabbed the reporter as he was trying to fight his way through the huge crowd. "American," he shouted wildly. "We want (to be) just like America."

"Give me sunglasses!"

The boy was no more than 11 years old. He came to hear a speech at the town's main square by Secretary Baker....

"Extraordinarily moving," Baker remarked of his seven-hour visit. "It makes one extremely proud to be an American," he said Saturday night.... "Because that outpouring of genuine affection and support...(for) the symbol that America represents to people like this who have had nothing to hope for, for so very long."

(Frank Csongos, UPI)

REPORT: FRENCH ARMS MAKERS COURT ANC

JOHANNESBURG -- France's arms industry is secretly negotiating to take a slice of any potential weapons market in post-apartheid South Africa, a published report said.

A South Africa-based French businessman recently set up a secret visit to France for a delegation of ANC officials, widely expected to form the basis of any black majority government, the South African weekly Sunday Times reported. The delegation held talks with government ministers, military officials and arms company executives, it said.

Bush Library Photocopy (UPI)

George Bush Handwriting

When
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Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

Panel On Children Boosts Rockefeller's Profile

....Today, Sen. Rockefeller will release another report of another bipartisan national panel on another troublesome domestic issue: the plight of the nation's children. Once again, the price tag is sure to induce sticker shock, and once again there will be vocal minority objections to some of the key recommendations....

This spring, Sen. Gore and Rep. Downey introduced a bill calling for an \$800-per-child tax credit, financed by rate increases on upper-income taxpayers.... Unlike Gore-Downey, [the National Commission on Children's] tax plan does not pay for itself. It simply lays out a menu of financing options...and suggests that lawmakers decide....

Critics are bound to use the lack of financing to accuse Rockefeller of political grandstanding -- a charge that may have more heft, given Rockefeller's new political circumstance [running for president]. "I think it's tragic," said one GOP member of the commission, who asked not to be identified.... Rockefeller disagrees: "My message to the President is please, take this report, understand how important it is, and just make it your own.... I'm not looking for points. I'm looking for results."

Appearing on NBC's "Meet the Press" Sunday, Rockefeller held off on discussing the report.... But he wasn't bashful about firing broadsides at Bush: "The President has turned his back on the future.... He's raised unfairness to an art form, and he has no sense of an economic plan." (Paul Taylor, Washington Post, A9)

EDITOR'S NOTE: "\$52 Billion Urged To Help Kids," by Judi Hasson, appears in USA Today, page 3A.

AT A DIVIDED WHITE HOUSE, SUNUNU IS WARY,
WHILE DARMAN CALLS FOR ACTION

The AMA leaders who met with White House officials last month to discuss ideas for health-care reform found themselves dismayed at the bedside manner and unhappy with the diagnosis.

Chief of Staff Sununu complained the doctors were too sympathetic to Democratic proposals to overhaul the health-care system and bluntly warned them to slow down. "He led us to believe the Bush Administration was not going to be stampeded into anything," said one of the doctors, who left the White House convinced the Administration was going to take "its own sweet time" in addressing the issue....

In recent weeks, though, at least some of the President's advisers have begun to call for a change. While Sununu continues to argue against addressing the issue, Budget Director Darman has said publicly he believes the White House should propose a sweeping health-care reform by next year. And others, like Robert Teeter, are reluctantly conceding that the issue may be too hot to be ignored. "Clearly there is a real need to get behind this," says GOP political consultant Rich Bond.

(Michel McQueen, Wall Street Journal, A12)

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Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

ELECTION '92:

GOP Goal Is Congressional Gains

HOUSTON -- Confident about President Bush's re-election next year, the RNC ended its summer meeting here this weekend talking about GOP gains in the Senate and House....

Chairman Yeutter said the key GOP tasks are fighting for fair legislative-redistricting, recruiting good local candidates and guarding against complacency. In a preview of 1992, Yeutter said, "The entire political process in Washington, D.C., stagnates at the congressional level. The American people want action," but "Congress keeps spinning its wheels."

GOP leaders expressed solid support for keeping Vice President Quayle on the '92 ticket, even in the aftermath of Bush's health problems. "Many people at a fund-raiser last Monday in Rochester told Quayle they looked forward to voting for him for president in 1996," said Richard Rosenbaum, a GOP committee member from New York.

(Richard Bendetto, USA Today, 4A)

Dems Stress 'Common Sense Issues'

The Democratic presidential race should heat up by fall, says party chairman Brown, who predicts three to six candidates will seek to challenge President Bush.

"Those who say there is not going to be a strong, viable Democratic candidate don't know what they're talking about," Brown said in an interview. "Generally, when people are feeling economically insecure, they turn to the Democratic Party. And people are feeling economically insecure."....

Sen. Rockefeller told Southern Democrats this weekend in Research Triangle Park, N.C., that his interest in the race "is growing and the fever is not diminishing."

Brown told the same meeting he could "not envision a scenario" where Democrats could win the White House without the South. He denied reports, jumped on by Republicans, that Democrats will write off the region in 1992.

(Adam Nagourney, USA Today, 4A)

FRUSTRATION GROWING AMONG HILL DEMOCRATS

The resignation of Rep. Gray has underscored growing discontent among congressional Democrats who find their legislative options limited by severe budget restrictions and their party unable to develop an agenda backed by strong popular support.

...Some of those interviewed said their biggest frustration lies in what they see as the political advantage flowing to President Bush as a result of his lack of a substantive domestic agenda. "Bush can deflect controversy and govern by symbols because he does not have an agenda," Rep. Obey complained....

"As long as the President does not have an agenda of his own, he is in the catbird seat.... He can define his own image. It's only when he wants to get things done, then we have some leverage," said Rep. Hoagland.

While criticism of the House Democratic leadership was generally muted, and sometimes pointedly rejected, there are House Democrats clearly discontented with the legislative priorities and subdued partisanship of Speaker Foley.

(Thomas Edsall, Washington Post, A5)

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George Bush Handwriting

THORNBURGH FOES DIG INTO HIS PAST

Pennsylvania Democrats looking to derail Attorney General Thornburgh's expected bid for a Senate seat are preparing for a bitter campaign fight that will focus on [his] ethics.

"The only people who have ever said Dick Thornburgh is an honorable man are Dick Thornburgh and the people paid by Dick Thornburgh," said Anthony May, chairman of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee, in an opening campaign salvo last week. "His law-and-order, squeaky-clean image is not borne out by the facts," said May, promising a tough election fight.

(Jerry Seper, Washington Times, A1)

BUSH BACKING SOUGHT ON NEW GAS TAX

Two key House Republicans, seeking President Bush's support for another five-cents-a-gallon gasoline tax increase, expect a cool reception at the White House today.

But Reps. Hammerschmidt and Shuster...say the need to fix deteriorating highways and bridges leaves them no choice.

Shuster concedes Bush was "badly burned" last year after he dropped his no-new-taxes pledge. And White House spokesman Gary Foster adds, "We're opposed to any new taxes, including this one."...

"I want George Bush to be leading the parade on this," Shuster says. Fixing highways rather than "pouring money down the rat hole" of social programs "makes good sense for conservative Republicans."

(Paul Clancy, USA Today, 4A)

BUSH TO TRADE POPULARITY FOR LONGER COATTAILS

HOUSTON -- Republicans attending the party's national committee meeting here were told that President Bush is prepared to risk some of his considerable political capital next year to help elect Republicans to Congress.

"If he is running strongly, he will be willing to draw some issues and some contrasts that will help us feed into Senate and House races," said political strategist Charles Black, a consultant to the RNC. "I think he will sacrifice four or five points off a landslide if it will help him get a Republican Senate and get more House members. It's our job to show him how to do it," he said in an interview.... "George Bush cares about the party and desperately understands he could make a difference if he had one house of Congress."...

RNC members...made it clear privately that they need to be reassured the President is willing to support issues that sharply distinguish the GOP from the Democratic Party, even though such issues may lose the President some votes.... Veteran RNC members like Jack London of Arizona seemed generally upbeat about their discussions with many of the people who will be helping to run Bush's re-election effort. But beneath that lay a touch of skepticism.

(Ralph Hallow, Washington Times, A3)

Bush Backs Staff Chief, But He's Not Talkative

President Bush isn't discussing the latest embarrassment over Chief of Staff Sununu's travel practices, but he says he's not ready for him to step down....

Administration officials say there is no sign the President will seek his resignation.... But the events have left what one senior Administration official described as a growing feeling of dismay in the White House as the travel practices continue to overshadow other Administration news.

People "are walking in the aisles shaking their heads -- like when's it going to end?" said the official, who like others sources spoke on condition of anonymity.

Another aide called the situation "pretty grim."

But a third senior official said of Sununu: "While clearly he's been hurt, he's not in mortal danger.... A lot depends on his behavior in the next couple weeks."...

A GOP political source said the President "is damaged. Directly it rubs off on him because the person who is chief of staff had become an issue." But RNC spokesman B.J. Cooper said Sunday he had just returned from a week-long RNC meeting in Houston and that no one raised the matter there. "As a political issue, it's not," Cooper said.

(Rita Beamish, AP)

Sununu Concedes He Erred In Travel; White House Imposes New Limits On Him

...Despite the public support [from President Bush], Bush's political associates have told him recently that Chief of Staff Sununu's travel practices and his perceived arrogance in responding to criticism are reflecting poorly on the Administration and its emphasis on high ethical standards. The President has also been told that his chief of staff has alienated other key officials and longtime Bush associates, and now has few defenders within the White House.

Sununu has been given a major political and substantive role in the Administration, but the continuing controversy will force him to take a lower profile in the future.

(Michel McQueen, Wall Street Journal, A12)

Bush Goes Extra Mile For Sununu

President Bush -- known as a loyal boss -- apparently is bending over backwards not to fire Chief of Staff Sununu.

After one rewrite of White House travel policy to stop Sununu from arbitrarily using Air Force jets for political and personal travel..., Bush has ordered even tougher rules written. ~~Push~~ facing reporters' questions Sunday..., made no comment but flashed a thumbs-up sign....

Few expect Bush to fire Sununu.... GOP analyst Eddie Mahe says Bush is not fed up enough to fire him. "Clearly, some arrogance is involved," Mahe said. "Sununu is not the first nor the last to abuse rank and privilege. But he's doing a very good job in other areas."

Pete Roussel, who was Bush's press secretary from 1969-74, says that rather than chew out employees, Bush "inspires high ethical standards by the example he sets."

(Jessica Lee, USA Today, 4A)

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News Summary

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY



MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1991
6:00 a.m. EDT EDITION

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George Bush Handwriting

NATIONAL NEWS

SUNNUN'S POWER WAXES IN FUROR OVER HIS TRAVEL -- Even if John Sununu keeps his job as White House chief of staff, leading Republicans said Sunday, his power and his relationship with President Bush have been seriously weakened by his controversial travels and the resulting revolt against him by some of the most powerful cabinet members and aides to the President.

(New York Times)

BUSH TO TRADE POPULARITY FOR LONGER COATTAILS -- Republicans attending the party's national committee meeting in Houston were told that President Bush is prepared to risk some of his considerable political capital next year to help elect Republicans to Congress.

(Washington Times)

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

NORTH KOREA RETURNS REMAINS OF U.S. SOLDIERS -- North Korea on Monday turned over to American officials wooden coffins holding the remains of 11 U.S. servicemen killed in the Korean war.

(AP)

SIHANOUK ANNOUNCES CAMBODIAN CEASE-FIRE -- Agreement by all three guerrilla factions and the Vietnamese-installed government in Phnom Penh on a cease-fire set the stage Monday for an end to 12 years of fighting in Cambodia.

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NETWORK NEWS (Sunday evening)

CHIEF OF STAFF/TRIPS -- Some White House officials are suggesting chief of staff Sununu's apology is too little, too late.

GULF WAR/TARGETS -- The Pentagon officials acknowledge the bombing war went beyond purely military targets.

SOVIETS -- The G-7 finance ministers agreed that the Soviet Union should become the first associate member of the IMF.

NATIONAL NEWS.....A-1
INTERNATIONAL NEWS...A-10
NETWORK NEWS.....B-1
TALK SHOWS.....C-1

This Summary is prepared Monday through Friday by the White House News Summary Staff. For complete stories or information, please call 456-2950.

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

Barnes: ...It's not that [President Bush] is a moral midget. Most overreacted as is characteristic. That's ridiculous to call him a moral midget.

Kondracke: He is a moral midget. Worse, he's a moral cretin.

On whether Secretary Baker made progress toward Mideast peace talks:

Barnes: Procedural progress, not substantive progress, and it's a lot more than Baker thought he was going to get when he went over to the Middle East because he thought he was just going to be doing damage control on this Kurdish situation that Bush had mishandled up until then. Now he's handling that better. I think there may be a regional conference. That is progress.

Germond: What happened here is that when things really started to get stinking in the refugee situation, Jim Baker flew over for 12 minutes at the border and then went on this mission to divert attention. It was a classic technique of this Administration and most administrations -- to turn away from bad news.

Buchanan: ...[The Israelis] are just defying the Administration right in its face after those housing guarantees. They're not going to give up the West Bank and they're not going to give up East Jerusalem.

Predictions:

Buchanan: ...I think the strike's going to spread in the Soviet Union. I think the thing in Georgia is dead serious this time, and I think Yeltsin is going to win that election in June. And I think Gorbachev, this time, it may be for real, he could well be out of there by the beginning of summer. Barnes: The White House leaned on big business leaders who were trying to work out a compromise with the civil rights lobby over the 1991 Civil Rights Act. There will not be a compromise. Germond: The first poll this week showed the bloom being off the Gulf War rose. The important point about it was it showed a sign of return to pessimism on economics. I think by another month, Bush's approval rating will be down around 60. Kondracke: Gorbachev will be gone by June and Bush will be down into the 50s by June, too.

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Handed to me June 24
by Gato

INSIDE WASHINGTON

Moderator: Gordon Peterson. Panel: Charles Krauthammer, Strobe Talbott, Carl Rowan and Elizabeth Drew.

On whether we're in danger of having a post-war advantage in the Gulf slip away:

Krauthammer: Geopolitically, no. We did liberate Kuwait, we have a diminished Iraq, and we have established ourselves as the one great power in the world. That stands. But morally, yes. I think that in the war in Kuwait we had demonstrated that we are a country that acts not only out of self-interest but also out of a sense of right. And I think that we've squandered that by abandoning the Kurds.

Talbott: The image of the week was dead babies. Lots of them. I think we're reaching the point where the evil and horrors in the wake of Operation Desert Storm exceed the good that was done in expelling Saddam Hussein from Kuwait.

Rowan: There never was any post-war advantage. I've said all along that that war would set loose forces with which we would not be able to contend, and that is true.

Drew: ...Nobody should have expected a tidy end to this war. I have yet to hear an explanation of what the President could have done militarily to help the Kurds that would have worked in any long-term way, and he was slow in the uptake on the relief, but I think he's in the right place.

Rowan: The President I think -- and I criticized the going into this war; I thought there were better ways to get rid of Saddam -- but I think he's absolutely right in saying that he's not going to send American boys in there to try to set up a new government of Iraq.

Talbott: For him to characterize this as a civil war is to underscore, I think, why we've gotten into this mess, why he's gotten into this mess. To call it a civil war is to suggest a kind of moral neutralism about two sides battling for control of a country. That's not what is at issue and what's happening in Iraq right now. What's happening in Iraq is that a monster is committing crimes not only against his own people but crimes against humanity. And that ought to be a legitimate target for the U.S. and the international community to go after. As for a mandate, George Bush was brilliant in constructing a mandate to go after Saddam Hussein when he invaded Kuwait. And he should have kept the momentum of that triumph to finish the job. He didn't finish the job, and I think that victory itself is turning to ashes in our mouth now....

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

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FOIA/SYS Case #: 2009-0166-S	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

Tab A

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02b. Talking Points	Points to be Made for Meeting with Congressional Black Caucus (1 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	S

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Office of the President

Series: Daily Files

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Monday, June 24, 1991 [2]

Date Closed: 1/10/2013	OA/ID Number: 90605-007
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2009-0166-S	Appeal Case #:
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RESTRICTION CODES

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02c. Talking Points	Points to be Made for Meeting with Congressional Black Caucus [copy of index cards] (1 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	S

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Office of the President

Series: Daily Files

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Monday, June 24, 1991 [2]

Date Closed:	1/10/2013	OA/ID Number:	90605-007
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2009-0166-S	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:		Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
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RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03. Note	Topics for Cheney (1 pp.)	06/24/91	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Office of the President

Series: Daily Files

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Monday, June 24, 1991 [2]

Date Closed:	1/10/2013	OA/ID Number:	90605-007
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2009-0166-S	Appeal Case #:	
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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
04a. Note	Topics for Cheney (1 pp.)	06/24/91	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Office of the President

Series: Daily Files

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Monday, June 24, 1991 [2]

Date Closed: 1/10/2013	OA/ID Number: 90605-007
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RESTRICTION CODES

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
04b. Memo	From Don Atwood to President Bush (2 pp.)	06/21/91	(b)(1)	C

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Office of the President

Series: Daily Files

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Monday, June 24, 1991 [2]

Date Closed: 1/10/2013 **OA/ID Number:** 90605-007

FOIA/SYS Case #: 2009-0166-S

Re-review Case #:

P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

Appeal Case #:

Appeal Disposition:

Disposition Date:

AR Case #:

AR Disposition:

AR Disposition Date:

MR Case #:

MR Disposition:

MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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GEORGE BUSH



✓ none
Be sure

Rich Santorum
M.C. is
invited

invited
last week
per Fred
McClure

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

Document Originally
Attached to
Following Page

Bush Library Photocopy
George Bush Handwriting

OK
67

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 21, 1991

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: TONY SNOW *TS*

FROM: DAN MC GROARTY *DmG*

SUBJECT: ROSE GARDEN WELCOME FOR THE PITTSBURGH PENGUINS

SUMMARY:

At 11:30 a.m., Monday, June 24, you will welcome the NHL champion Pittsburgh Penguins hockey team to the Rose Garden.

DISCUSSION:

The remarks highlight the Penguins' storybook season: their rise from last year's fifth place finish to win the Stanley Cup. The remarks also focus on the Penguins' off-the-ice efforts on behalf of childhood cancer research, spurred by Ashley Barrasso's (4 year-old daughter of goalie Tom Barrasso) battle against cancer.

#

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

91 JUN 21 PM 3:37

McGroarty/Dooley
June 21, 1991
2:00 pm
[PITT]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: PITTSBURGH PENGUINS VISIT
THE ROSE GARDEN
JUNE 24, 1991
time??

I know: it's not exactly hockey weather.... / Attorney General Thornburgh. Senators Specter and Wofford, Congressman Coyne: welcome to the White House. // I'm delighted that you've all joined me here to honor the new NHL champs -- the Pittsburgh Penguins. //

This is a special moment for the city of Pittsburgh. The Penguins have brought home the City's first-ever Stanley Cup -- brought the Cup back to the United States for the first time since 1983. / It's special even if you're a Rose Garden veteran like Eddie DeBartolo: Four Superbowls with the 49ers -- and now he's started a Stanley Cup collection. //

The Penguins take their place alongside the Pirates and the Steelers in the hearts of Pittsburghers. In the "City of Champions," a new ice age has begun. //

Back when the season started, I don't think anyone would have pictured it ending right here. / Last year, the Penguins finished fifth -- and watched the playoffs on TV. The Penguins began this year without mainstay Mario Lemieux [Lem-MYOO], out with a serious back injury. Without his top scorer, Coach Bob Johnson built a strategy around defense [-- kind of like

"penalty killing" for 50 games.]] Mark Recchi and Kevin Stevens stepped in to supply the scoring, and goalie Tom Barrasso took his motto from Harry Truman: "the puck stops here." //

Oh yes -- and Mario Lemieux made it back. Just so he wouldn't feel left out, his teammates let him skate away with the Stanley Cup MVP. //

But your success took team effort. A large share of the credit goes to GM Craig Patrick -- who took a gamble in March when the Penguins were 12 points out of first place. Craig engineered a six player trade that brought Ron Francis, Ulf Samuelson and Grant Jennings to the team and turned the season around. The Penguins went 9-3-2 in their last fourteen games -- came from behind to clinch the title. // You beat the injuries, beat the odds -- and you beat your opponents -- all the way to the Stanley Cup. //

Your hard work, drive and determination made this a season to remember. // But while you're here, I want to commend you for special achievement off the ice -- for a team spirit that doesn't just win games, but saves lives. //

I mentioned Tom Barrasso a moment ago. Two years ago, Tom and his wife got the news every parent dreads -- they learned their daughter Ashley was stricken with cancer. This brave little girl is only four -- and already she's pulled through surgery, chemotherapy and a bone marrow transplant. //

The Barrassos have overcome their pain to reach out to other children battling illness. They've begun a foundation to combat

childhood cancer. Every member of the Penguins team -- the Penguins family -- has joined this effort. //

I can tell you nothing hits harder -- nothing hurts more -- than to see a child up against this kind of illness. // Tom, my best wishes to Ashley -- and God bless you all for all the kids who have a better chance because of you. / The Penguins will always be champions in my book. //

Thank you all for visiting today. / And once again, congratulations to you -- to the proud City of Pittsburgh and the State of Pennsylvania.

#



THE PRESIDENT

6-24-91

Dear Elaine,

Thanks for your
thoughtful note. I loved
being at the big Asian
American event. All Best,
Ag Bill

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Honorable Elaine L. Chao
Deputy Secretary
U.S. Department of Transportation
400 7th Street, SW
Washington, D.C. 20590

bcc: Bridget MONTAGNE

IN & OUT

THE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20590

91 JUN 20 PM 2:35

June 19, 1991

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

Dear Mr. President:

As a Californian, it was a tremendous thrill to be with you and Mrs. Bush at the Asian-American rally in Fountain Valley, California this past Sunday. After your departure, I was thronged by well-wishers who were ecstatic that you appeared at this rally. The overwhelming affection that this community has for you cannot be overstated. Your remarks on the issues of the MFN and especially quotas were very well received. Thank you for your kind remarks about me. I feel privileged and honored to serve in your Administration.

Best regards to you, Mrs. Bush and the family.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Elaine L. Chao', written in a cursive style.

Elaine L. Chao

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
05. List	Various issues [redaction of personal information] (1 pp.)	06/24/91	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Office of the President

Series: Daily Files

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Monday, June 24, 1991 [2]

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Monday
June 24, 1991

✓ daily

1.

(b)(6)

He is at the Rosewood Medical Center in Houston -- do you want to call:
713-780-7900

✓ 2.

Fred Malek would like to talk to you re the Governor -- at your convenience.

✓ 3.

Don Rhodes has scheduled a boat inspection this Saturday at 1 p.m. (right before high tide). OK?

4. Gift Questions:

✓ -

Weintraub gave you a photo valued at \$25.00
do you want it to go to your Presidential Library or
do you want to keep it personally?

✓ -

David Murdock's gifts total \$185 --- Overvalue --- (club, shirt & cap)
do you want everything to go to the Library? If so, where is the
shirt and cap? Otherwise do you want to take the hit for this gift?

✓ -

Dan Aykroyd's gift is valued at \$250 -- take the hit?
or give to Presidential Library?

✓ -

Shin Lee's gift is valued at \$400 -- take the hit? or give to
Presidential Library?

✓ 5.

Governor Sununu stopped by to see you -- Bridget told him you were
having lunch w/ Boyden. He asked that we call him when Boyden left
so he could come down to see you just fyi.

✓ 6.

George Jr. is out to lunch until 1:30 p.m. - we left word that you
called.

✓ 7.

During your trip to Missouri next week you will be 38 miles away from
Mo Bandy's theater ...he is offering to put together a group of
people and do a special show for you. Per Sig -- you arrive in
Springfield the evening of the 3rd (around 7:00 p.m.) and you are free
all evening.

GUIDANCE:

no



THE PRESIDENT

6-24-91

Dear Tom—

Thanks for your note
about your friend and
niece Bob Strauss. Good
seeing you & Olive here—
too quick. Sincerely, *Ly*

Mr. Thomas J. Watson, Jr.
Old Orchard Road
Armonk, New York 10504-1783

The Honorable Robert S. Strauss
Akin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer & Feld
Suite 400
1333 New Hampshire Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20036

cc: IN & OUT

J. Sununu
B. Scowcroft
Bob Strauss

bcc: IN & OUT

Bridget Montagne

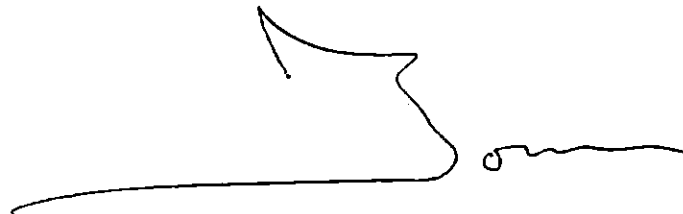
Thomas J. Watson, Jr.
Old Orchard Road, Armonk, New York 10504-1783

June 7, 1991

Dear Mr. President,

Your selection of Bob Strauss as Ambassador to the Soviet Union is a ten-strike. Bob is tremendously competent and will do an excellent job. In addition the Soviets, for some odd reason perhaps dating back to the times of the Czar, accept much more readily a man of stature from business or the professions rather than from the ranks of the State Department. This isn't fair, but it is a fact. I predict that you'll find your very good relationship which you and Gorbachev have been building up over the years will be facilitated by this wise appointment.

Respectfully yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a large, stylized 'T' followed by a horizontal line and a small flourish.

The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

The White House



Office of Public Affairs

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 24, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS DIRECTORS

FROM: BARRIE TRON 
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: WEEKLY PUBLIC AFFAIRS PACKAGE

Enclosed for your information and distribution are various speeches and statements delivered last week by President Bush. This package includes:

- 1) remarks in a question and answer session with the Air Force One pool;
- 2) remarks in an address to the Grand Junction, Colorado community;
- 3) remarks at a fundraiser for Senator Bob Kasten;
- 4) remarks upon the arrival of President Collor de Mello of Brazil;
- 5) remarks in a meeting with President Collor;
- 6) remarks at a Crime Bill briefing;
- 7) remarks in an exchange of toasts at the State Dinner for President Collor;
- 8) remarks in a meeting with Republican Congressional Leadership;
- 9) remarks at the Presidential Scholars Medallion Ceremony;
- 10) remarks upon the departure of former Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain;
- 11) remarks at the departure of Chief Minister Buthelezi of South Africa;
- 12) remarks in the Rose Garden with President Boris Yeltsin;
- 13) remarks to the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials; and
- 14) remarks in a radio address to the nation.

Also included in this package are a statement by Press Secretary Marlin Fitzwater and a fact sheet on the Trade and Investment Agreement with Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay.

For further information, please contact Terri Woods, the Office of Public Affairs at (202) 456-2483.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.....

PRESIDENT BUSH

Monday, June 24

President and Mrs. Bush will travel to Bethesda where they will dedicate the Zachary and Elizabeth Fisher House as part of the National Naval Medical Center. They will then depart to the National Institutes of Health (NIH) for the swearing-in ceremony of Director Bernadine Healy. **Secretary Sullivan** will also attend the ceremony. The President will also address an audience of NIH researchers and employees. Back at the White House, he will meet with Mrs. Sadako Ogata, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and will have his picture taken with the Pittsburgh Penguins, the National Hockey League Champions. **Secretary Baker** will join the President in meetings with U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees.

Tuesday, June 25

President Bush will host a luncheon for the heads of Federal Law Enforcement Agencies. Later in the day, he will meet with Manfred Woerner, Secretary General of NATO and participate in a photo opportunity with the Officers of AMVETS.

Thursday, June 27

President Bush will have photo-opportunities with the winners of the Duck Stamp Design Contest; the National School Superintendent of the Year; and Edward Hennessy, Chairman of the Savings Bonds Volunteer Committee. Later in the afternoon, President and Mrs. Bush will travel to the U.S. Capitol for the unveiling of the President's Official Bust. Back at the White House in the Rose Garden, he will participate in a ceremony observing the first anniversary of the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative. **Ambassador Hills** and **Secretary Brady** will also attend the event.

VICE PRESIDENT QUAYLE

Monday, June 24

Vice President Quayle departs Washington for Chicago where he will address the Annual Meeting of the American Medical Association's House of Delegates. The Vice President will also attend a meeting with the Boards of Directors of the Polish American Congress and the Polish National Alliance. In the afternoon, he will then depart Chicago for Philadelphia for a meeting with Cardinal Krol and a fundraiser for the Pennsylvania Republican Party.

Tuesday, June 25

Vice President Quayle will swear-in former Kansas Governor Mike Hayden as Assistant Secretary for Fish, Wildlife and Parks at the Department of Interior.

Wednesday, June 26

Vice President Quayle will depart Washington for Memphis, Tennessee. While in Memphis, the Vice President will visit the St. Jude's Childrens Hospital and participate in the St. Jude/Federal Express Golf Tournament. He will also attend a Tennessee GOP Fundraising Luncheon and the Danny Thomas Memorial Dedication Ceremony. In the evening, the Vice President will address the 120th anniversary meeting of the Baron Hirsch Congregation.

Thursday, June 27

Vice President Quayle will chair a meeting of the Competitiveness Council.

AT THE AGENCIES.....**AGRICULTURE:**

On June 24, Secretary Madigan will participate in an interview with Roger Runnigan, head of the Small newspapers company. On June 25, Madigan will address the House Republican Research Committee. On June 27, Madigan will participate in a conference call with forty radio broadcasters from a five state area and Canada who are meeting in Minnesota.

COMMERCE:

On June 24, Secretary Mosbacher will meet with Dutch Secretary of State for Economic Affairs Yvonne van Rooy. Secretaries Madigan, Watkins, and Ambassador Hills will also meet with van Rooy. On June 25, Mosbacher will participate in an Export Administration Review Board meeting. On June 27, Mosbacher will meet with U.S. Commission on Minority Business Development Chairman Joshua Smith. On June 28, Mosbacher will be interviewed on CNN's "Day Watch."

EDUCATION:

On June 26, Secretary Alexander will address the House GOP Study Committee. On June 27, Alexander will address the RJR Nabisco Foundation's Next Century Schools program.

ENERGY:

On June 26, Secretary Watkins will meet with Howard University President Franklyn Jenifer. On June 27, Watkins will meet with RJR Nabisco Chairman and Chief Executive Officer Lou Gerstner.

On June 28, Watkins will meet with Nuclear Regulatory Commission Chairman Ivan Selin.

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES:

On June 24, Secretary Sullivan will address the International Diabetes Foundation Congress. On June 26, Sullivan will address the National Republican Congressional Committee in Washington. On June 27, Sullivan will travel to Chicago to address the Conference on Child Health in Central Europe. On June 28, while in Chicago, Sullivan will address the National Conference on the Family. Later, he will meet with Chicago-area business and religious executives. Also during the day, Sullivan will attend a reception for Congressman Harris Fawell.

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT:

On June 24, Secretary Kemp will address the Privatization Council, an organization that promotes partnerships between government and the private sector. Later, Kemp will meet with representatives of Thresholds, a group involved in the psychological rehabilitation of the homeless. That evening, Kemp will attend a dinner for Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Arens hosted by the Israeli Embassy. On June 25, Kemp will meet with members of the Congressional Black Caucus who voted to fund the Administration's HOPE legislation. On June 26, Kemp will attend a Senate Steering Committee luncheon hosted by Senator Malcolm Wallop. On June 27, Kemp will meet with Black Entertainment Television Chief Executive Officer Robert Johnson and Syndicated Communications representative, Herb Wilkes. On June 28, Kemp will travel to Los Angeles to address a meeting of the Latin Business Leaders. Later, he will address the National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials on the same topic. During the day, Kemp also will meet with local Hispanic business leaders. On June 29, Kemp will travel to New York City to attend a dinner hosted by the American Academy of Achievement, a nonprofit organization dedicated to inspiring young people to pursue excellence.

INTERIOR:

On June 27, Secretary Lujan will travel to Albuquerque to address the Hispanic Chamber of Commerce.

JUSTICE:

On June 24, Attorney General Thornburgh will hold a courtesy meeting with Korean Ambassador Hong-Choo Hyun. On June 25,

Thornburgh will meet with Japanese Minister of Health and Welfare Shinichiro Shimojo. On June 28, Thornburgh will meet with Peruvian Ambassador Roberto MacLean.

LABOR:

On June 26, Secretary Martin will travel to San Francisco to address the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission's Advisory Council. Martin will also address the Communication Workers of America's annual convention on the same topics. On June 28, Martin will deliver remarks to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) Industry Committee.

STATE:

On June 26, Secretary Baker will address the Gannett Foundation.

TRANSPORTATION:

On June 24, Secretary Skinner will participate in a press conference with Congressman Jim Inhoff at the Smithsonian's Air and Space Museum to announce Congressman Inhoff's upcoming flight around the world. Later, Skinner will meet with 25 reporters from the Regional Reporters Association. Skinner will also participate in an interview with Hispanic Magazine. On June 25, Skinner will meet with the Council on Excellence in Government. Later, Skinner will participate in an interview on CNN, which will be broadcast on July 4. On June 26, the Secretary will travel to Oklahoma City to visit the Transportation Safety Institute, a division of the Research and Special Programs Administration.

TREASURY:

On June 23, Secretary Brady will travel to London to participate in the G-7 meeting.

UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE:

On June 25, Ambassador Hills will join Canadian Ambassador Derek Burney and Mexican Deputy Secretary of Commerce Hermino Blanco in one of a series of conferences being held across the country sponsored by the National Governors Association to discuss the NAFTA negotiations. On June 26, Hills will address a dinner hosted by Consumers for World Trade. Chairman Boskin will also address the dinner.

VETERANS AFFAIRS:

On June 25, Secretary Derwinski will meet with the editorial board of the Baltimore Sun about veterans benefits and health care issues. On June 26, Derwinski will address the Society of Statesman/Chowder and Marching Republican clubs. Later, Derwinski will travel to Pittsburgh to participate in a pre-game ceremony as part of the "Salute to the VA" celebration held in conjunction with the Pittsburgh Pirates-Chicago Cubs baseball game.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY:

On June 19-24, Administrator Reilly will travel to Prague for a ministerial meeting of Western and Eastern European environment ministers. He will then travel to Geneva to meet with the World Health Organization and World Meteorological Organization. On June 26, Reilly will meet with Latin American, Canadian, Caribbean, and U.S. representatives of the World Resources Institute. On June 27, Reilly will attend a meeting of the Congressional Clean Water Caucus. Later, Reilly will participate in an interview with Chemical Week. On June 28, Reilly will sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between EPA and the American Association of Retired Persons. The MOU is designed to encourage increased participation by senior citizens in environmental programs.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY:

On June 24, Director Martinez will visit the Bethesda Contractors Construction Company, which is noted for its model drug-free workplace policies. On June 26, Martinez will meet with the National Crime Prevention Council.

REPORTS:

The Department of Commerce will release the following reports:

- June 25, the U.S. Advance Report on Durable Goods Manufacturers' Shipments and Orders for May.
- June 26, the U.S. Gross National Product Report for the fourth quarter of 1990.
- June 27, the U.S. Personal Income and Expenditures Report for May.
- June 28, the index of leading economic indicators for May.

The Department of Labor will release the following report:

-- June 27, the Import/Export Indices for May 1991.

The Department of Agriculture will release the following report:

-- June 28, the Sugar and Sweetener Outlook Yearbook.

* * * UPDATE * * *

On June 19, ONDCP released a technical paper that estimated the size of the retail market for illicit drugs in the U.S. to be approximately \$41 billion in 1990. The ONDCP paper also estimates that retail sales of cocaine, although still high, have fallen 24 percent since 1988.

On June 24-June 28, NBC-TV's "Today Show" will feature the 75th anniversary of the National Park Service throughout the week, with reports from Yellowstone, Acadia and Denali National Parks, the Great Smokies and the Appalachian Trail. During the week, ABC-TV's "Nightline" will also devote one program to the state of the national parks.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Grand Junction, Colorado)

For Immediate Release

June 17, 1991

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AND GENERAL BRENT SCOWCROFT
IN QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION
WITH THE AIR FORCE ONE POOL

En Route From Los Angeles, California
to Grand Junction, Colorado

THE PRESIDENT: We received a second letter from President Gorbachev, and it relates to the arms control situation, the START differences. We view it as a positive response. Obviously, when you're dealing with these details on START, when you're dealing with highly technical issues, it's hard to categorize letters of this nature. But the tone was good, the determination to reach agreement was positive. And we're looking very closely at the details, which I think would be most inappropriate to discuss here. We're down to some -- as I mentioned the other day coming out here -- some very fine points on arms control.

So that's two letters in a very short period of time -- the first, very positive tone on the grain credits. We're looking forward to a visit this week I think it is from Mr. Yeltsin when he comes here. And this last, the second letter on START, I view it as very important.

I know your next question will be, well, when will we have a START -- a summit meeting to initial something or sign something on START? I just don't know the answer to that. General Scowcroft can maybe follow up on it. But we don't have the answer. I'm still holding the dates at the end of June and the end of July, and I'm hoping that we can move as quickly as possible to conclude it. But I have to say this is very positive.

Q Did the letter discuss any kind of timetable on wrapping all this up?

THE PRESIDENT: I don't think so. It didn't discuss -- you mean on dates? No. But what it did is to respond to some of our suggestions on START and to build on some suggestions that they had previously made. But I'd say it's a narrowing of differences, and that's what we're -- we're in agreement here where it's 96 percent, or, you know, close to it, concluded. I remember Moiseyev sitting in the Oval Office saying "this much separates us," just this much. And so I think maybe it's a little less today. But we've got to take a look at it.

Q Is this a response to --

THE PRESIDENT: I wouldn't say breakthrough, but I think it's progress.

Q Is it a response to the ideas that were put forth in Lisbon?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

Q And do you think that Baker and Bessmertnykh are going to be able to kind of tie this up in Berlin?

THE PRESIDENT: We keep going in increments. We're going to try. They're going to be in touch now. I think our U.S. policy -- we've got to hammer out maybe a detail or two in light of this

letter. But, yes, that's exactly what we want to do is to get it done. And I'd have to say I'm a little more optimistic about it.

Q How close?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I can't say. As I said, Moiseyev said, "this far," now we'll move it down to "that far." I think people agree on that. I don't think that they think there's a wide difference. What I do think is that some of the differences that remain are fairly difficult.

Q -- still about a summit this summer?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I'm talking that way and I think President Gorbachev would like that. I think it's in our interest. We've got lots of subjects to talk about in addition to this. But this one, obviously, is kind of a sine qua non. We can't go forward -- that means -- (laughter) -- something that's important, without which -- but, no, it's progress. I don't want to overstate it. I don't want to get hopes up. But, yes, on terms of holding dates and trying to get a summit meeting, I really want to have it. I mean, we'll see President Gorbachev in London, notwithstanding. But there are a lot of bilateral issues that we need to talk about. And following the Yeltsin visit there may be even more. So we'll keep plugging away on the thing.

Q There was some talk of taking some of the final technical details like the really nitty-gritty on telemetry and kind of kicking that down the road, leaving that to a joint commission or something like that.

THE PRESIDENT: I don't think we can duck the -- well, here's the expert. I don't think we can duck the --

Q Do you want all the specific language wrapped up and in the treaty --

THE PRESIDENT: Well, no -- we'll have a meeting without having every T crossed and every I dotted on a treaty. But on a question of this importance that you mentioned, encryption of data, we've got to make progress. I mean, that's one of the remaining issues, frankly, and I have not gotten from our experts -- one of them who is standing next to me -- exactly how much progress we may have made there. But we can't duck that. We don't want to mislead the United States Congress and there's no point in suggesting that there's not a problem when there is. But that's one that we have to make real progress on, and they know it.

Q Is there still a problem there?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, we're going to wait and see when we get the analysis, but I'm afraid we haven't solved it all -- let me just put it that way.

Q -- dot every I and cross every T, isn't that how you got in trouble with CFE?

THE PRESIDENT: No. We crossed every T and signed a treaty. Then we had a little problem on interpretation. That's very different. What I'm saying is we've got to narrow down these major issues to get them to agreement. But there's a step then between that and writing out an X-number-of-page treaty. And that's going to be highly complicated drafting, but the drafters will have these problems resolved before they start. So that's what I was referring to.

Q In South Africa today there was another --

Q On registration.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, we're going to analyze it carefully. The law -- our law says lift the sanctions when these four out of five conditions are complied with. So we have to --

Q Is there still a problem with political prisoners?
MORE

Is that --

THE PRESIDENT: Let Brent respond to that. (Laughter.)

Q Is there still a problem with this -- on sanctions -- with political prisoners?

GENERAL SCOWCROFT: Well, we have to look at the political prisoner thing, what's the definition, and match that to the people they hold --

Q That was, apparently, the most troublesome remaining aspect back when they promised they'd repeal the Registration Act earlier this year.

GENERAL SCOWCROFT: Well, it still is. We're looking at it.

Q Are you familiar with the law --

GENERAL SCOWCROFT: Yes. In general, what they did is get rid of one of the major apartheid laws.

Q So this is a major step?

GENERAL SCOWCROFT: Yes, it's a major step.

Q Were there other subjects discussed in the latest Gorbachev letter?

GENERAL SCOWCROFT: No, it's primarily arms -- it was a response -- well, there were two letters. One was a thank-you for the grain credits.

Q Two --

GENERAL SCOWCROFT: Well, they were delivered together by the Soviet Ambassador.

Q This morning?

GENERAL SCOWCROFT: No, it was yesterday morning, I think. Saturday night or Sunday morning. But the one was a response to the President's letter suggesting how to deal with the remaining issues on START, and this was a detailed response to that.

Q Is there any prospect really for a summit date --

GENERAL SCOWCROFT: Well, each day it gets harder. And while -- the President characterized the response as very positive. We had a few new ideas, they had a few new -- things are coming together. But whether they'll come together this way or this way, it's too early to say. There are still problems. But they're working --

Q Like what?

GENERAL SCOWCROFT: Well, with almost all the major issues. The President was talking about the telemetry issue on data denial and we do have a new formula for that, and they just said they'll look at it. So we don't know where we are there.

Q -- creative on their part --

GENERAL SCOWCROFT: I don't know about creative, but positive -- modestly positive.

Better go. See you.

END

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Grand Junction, Colorado)

For Immediate Release

June 17, 1991

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
IN ADDRESS TO GRAND JUNCTION COMMUNITY

Mesa County Courthouse
Grand Junction, Colorado

12:18 P.M. MDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you all. What a day. What a magnificent day. (Applause.) Thank you very, very much, Governor Romer, and all of you. Let me just say at the outset, I wish all of you -- not all at the same time -- but all of you could have been riding in that limousine from the airport. There is no way that I can begin to tell you how emotional Barbara and I felt about that warm welcome to this wonderful corner of God's Earth. You really made us feel at home. And you talk about patriotism and values. It's right here. (Applause.) Thank you very, very much. (Applause.)

Let me, first, salute the Governor -- about whom I'll have more to say in a minute -- going on an absolutely sensational job chairing our National Education Goals Panel. I want to single out our leaders of the state legislature who are partners with the Governor in this effort. My friend, longtime friend, Ted Strickland, the President of the Colorado Senate; Chuck Barry, the Speaker of the Colorado House; and all the other distinguished individuals on the steering committee for Colorado 2000.

And it's not just the big names. I just met with the leaders in this community who are leaders for revolutionary change in education. We had a fascinating seminar and I learned a lot from them. I salute your Congressman Ben Campbell, who's doing a great job for this district. (Applause.) Dr. Rosier, President Kieft and others who -- those are just two of the many that joined us for this panel I referred to. And, of course, to our outstanding Secretary of Education Lamar Alexander. He is leading this country in a wonderful new direction. (Applause.)

A word about your geography. On the way in I was struck by the majestic views of the Grand Mesa -- that great, big table that looks like just the kind of place where God might have done His homework, or put down the palette He used to paint the sky. Some beauty. You are very, very lucky. (Applause.)

And I thought, as we drove in, about the vast frontiers that lie out here. And some will say that America's frontiers have been fully explored, developed; some will even say lost. But one frontier knows no limits, needs constant development, and cannot be lost. And that's the frontier of the American mind -- the unlimited vista of American imagination.

As a people, our love of learning has guided every step of our progress. I love it when Barbara Bush, committed to literacy and education as she is, comes home and tells me these moving tales of how kids are trying to struggle against adversity to learn; how adults learning to read create a new dimension in their lives. And I might say with some little husbandly pride, the Silver Fox is doing one heck of a job for education. (Applause.)

The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 declared this:

"Knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged."

Now, that same need to encourage education brings us together today, 204 years later. You can think of education as a competitiveness issue, or an economic issue -- but above all, education in America is a moral imperative.

Thomas Jefferson knew -- and Eastern Europe recently reminded us -- that the powers of any society rest ultimately with the people themselves. Education provides the grounding in ideas and values crucial to maintaining democracy and prosperity. It serves as our greatest source of social, economic and, yes, moral power.

No domestic program has greater influence over our future. None attracts more attention or generates more passion on the part of our people. And none will have a higher priority with this President than educational excellence. (Applause.) And that's why, together with all of the nation's governors and with dedicated citizens across the nation, we set six ambitious national education goals for Americans of all ages. This wasn't a White House initiative; wasn't just by the governors. It was a combined partnership in setting these education goals for the first time in our country's history.

We cannot achieve these goals without declaring a revolution in American education. This revolution demands far more than revolving-charge, blank-check spending. It demands that every community raise expectations, accelerate accountability through parental choice, and reward results. And that's exactly what Grand Junction is doing in leadership in this great country of ours. (Applause.)

Our America 2000 Education Strategy challenges all Americans to raise expectations -- to pledge genuine accountability and to create a new generation of American schools. It sets out to transform a nation at risk into a nation of students. It calls for cultivating communities where learning can and will happen.

All of you here have been doing just that, and I congratulate you. You're part of a national crusade for reform -- I should interject, a state crusade. And I'm so impressed with the connected television program that Governor Romer has just told us about. You're part of this national crusade which is a movement that takes different forms in different communities all across our nation, depending upon local needs and resources.

Local businesses need a talented labor pool. Schools need guidance in developing programs and curricula. Every citizen needs to know that the kid standing on the street corner is going somewhere -- and isn't just another lost soul waiting to become a statistic -- no one knowing his name. (Applause.)

And we need you. We need every citizen to join this revolution for American education: whether it's the business executive who takes time out to visit a classroom; the older American who knows so much and has so much to share, tutoring kids at the local library; or especially the parent who takes a few extra minutes each night to read with a child. (Applause.)

Every one of our national education goals relies on everyone, in every community across this nation. And I'm confident that in Grand Junction, if Grand Junction is any example at all, we can achieve each and every one of these national goals. (Applause.)

And that's so impressive -- what's so impressive about what your state is doing, why I'm so pleased with Colorado 2000. Governor Romer's leadership in responding to my call for America 2000 communities has been outstanding. He's been way out front in a leadership role. And tonight, virtually -- as you heard him say, virtually all of Colorado's 176 school districts will meet --

connected by high technology -- to adopt goals, set strategy, and, yes, measure results. And that's just the kind of thoughtful, community-based action that we'll need to reinvigorate and transform America's schools. (Applause.)

You see, we haven't just launched "Washington, DC, 2000," it's America 2000. And what that means is Colorado 2000, Grand Junction 2000.

And I challenge every community in America to do what what you are doing -- to become an America 2000 community -- to embrace the national education goals and accomplish them.

Community involvement -- and community innovation -- will enable students of the future to set and meet world-class standards of achievement. But world-class standards begin here -- in the hearts and imaginations of people who care about education, who care about their kids, and who care about the future.

About 150 miles from here, in a little town called Norwood, Colorado, a woman named Carolyn Sharp is doing what students of the past couldn't have dreamed possible. Seventy-four years old, she's too far away to get radio or TV broadcast. But now she gets satellite. She gets satellite-delivered programming through the Mind Extension University and does her learning long-distance. (Applause.)

Seventy-four, and here's what she says: "I'd already been boning up, doing some history research on my own, and I wanted to take a class." And now, by satellite, she's studying French, history, and physics.

She's a great role model. And for my part, I've been trying to learn how to use a computer -- (applause) -- and I'm going to keep on trying. I will not challenge any of the 12 kids in Nintendo, however.

At its most fundamental, learning involves ambition and imagination. We Americans have never been known for a lack of imagination, and we've set goals for education as ambitious as any that we've had for the West, for space, or for any other American frontier.

With the active support of people like you, I'm confident that we will meet these national goals and help our children toward the future that they deserve. (Applause.)

May I thank you for your leadership and interest in educating not just the kids in Grand Junction, not just the kids in Colorado, but by example you are demonstrating an interest in helping kids all across the country.

May God bless our young people. May God bless our teachers. And may God bless each and every one of you that's willing to take a leadership role in making America 2000 a fantastic education success.

Thank you all, and God bless you. (Applause.)

END

12:32 P.M. MDT

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

June 17, 1991

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT FUNDRAISER FOR
SENATOR BOB KASTEN

Milwaukee Exposition and Convention Center and Arena
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

6:30 P.M. CDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you, Bob Kasten and Eva, great to be with you. I am so pleased to see an early supporter and great friend of mine who has certainly done a wonderful job in this state, and that is your outstanding Governor Tommy Thompson and his wife, Sue Ann. What a wonderful couple you have running this state. (Applause.)

And your Lieutenant Governor is with us, Scott McCallum; your State Treasurer Kate Zeuske. And, of course, I want to introduce somebody special with whom I've been traveling a great deal, a former governor who is now leading our country towards what we call America 2000, a renaissance -- a true renaissance -- in education and I mean Governor Lamar Alexander, who's standing right here. Lamar, please stand up. (Applause.)

And as he and I contemplate the national problems, I can guarantee you that we can learn an awful lot, not only from Bob Kasten in the Senate in his commitment to education, but from the programs that Tommy Thompson has already put into effect to encourage excellence in education in this state.

I'd be remiss if I didn't single out my old friend, John MacIver, who worked me to death back years ago and then stayed at my side when I was down and dusted me off. And he and a handful of others have been my most stalwart political supporters in this country. And he's actively involved in Bob Kasten's race, as I knew he would be -- and thank God he is. To Mike Grebe, who is the Kasten chairman, as well as our national committeeman. Always stepping up to the plate, always in a role of leadership, I salute him. And I am delighted to see others -- Helen Bie, our national committeewoman is here. David Opitz, the chairman, our state chairman. And party's going to be important now as we move into 1992. And Wayne Oldenberg, who is doing such an outstanding job as Bob Kasten's finance chairman.

All of these people are making it happen. Bob tells me this is one of the largest fundraising events that he's ever had. And I think it's a tribute to him, of course, but also to the leadership that's gone into this event.

I'm sorry to have kept you all waiting a little bit. I'm sorry if this has caused any unfounded excitement. One man heard that Bush was coming to town -- he started a rumor that a major brewery was on it's way back here leaving St. Louis. (Laughter.)

But Bob supports me when I need it and that's one of the reasons I particularly -- I accepted with alacrity his invitation. You've heard some about his accomplishments tonight -- moved quickly into the ranks of senior Senate leadership -- part of our leadership team in the United States Senate. He stood solidly by my side at times that weren't so easy leading up to Operation Desert Storm. He was there. He never wavered. He saw what we had to do to kick aggression back. And he was steadfast in his support, and I'll

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always be grateful to him for that. (Applause.)

We had a little receiving line earlier, and I met two or three people that had been in Desert Storm -- one, a member of the police department here; another who was at the dinner tonight. And I couldn't help but remember that Bob went to Egypt to visit Wisconsin's own 128th and 440th -- reached out and told them that they had his support.

You know, he's carved out a niche as a top spokesman for economic growth, for environmental stewardship, for educational excellence that I mentioned, and for American international leadership, and, of course, for cheese. (Laughter and applause.)

A few months back, we held a meeting to discuss Soviet affairs in the Middle East. And we talked then about many of the issues that occupy the headlines these days: How to promote economic reform in the Soviet Union. And I must tell you I'm looking forward, if we can iron out these difficulties that remain on START -- the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks -- to meet with the Mr. Gorbachev to talk further about reform in the Soviet Union. And this week we'll be receiving the newly-elected, first-elected head of the Russian Republic, Boris Yeltsin in Washington, D.C., and I'm looking forward to that. (Applause.)

But as Bob and I wrestled with these weighty problems of international affairs -- where we should go next in the Middle East peace talks, how to verify the arms control agreements with the Soviets -- it was a productive meeting, and I learned a lot. But every few minutes or so, Bob, who knew more about the subjects at hand than many of those that were around that table, would weave in a mention of dairy price supports for Wisconsin farmers. What I'm saying is, he knows who sent him there to Washington, and he's never forgotten it. And that's why I think he's going to be reelected, and reelected big. (Applause.)

He gives a new meaning to the term "sacred cow," I might add. (Laughter.)

We've reached an interesting point in this administration. And I think as you look back in this nation's history, our performance in the Gulf -- and I say ours -- I'm talking about the young men and women who were over there, their performance in Desert Storm. I'm talking about the superb job done by the military commanders there and in the Pentagon and by the leadership given by our Secretary Dick Cheney. Our performance demonstrated that America will do the right thing when duty calls. And they will help a country halfway around the world that's been overrun by a brutal dictator. And they will work with other nations to build an unbeatable consensus in an unconquerable military force.

And they will risk their finest sons and daughters all in defense of liberty. We haven't lost it. We found something special out of Desert Storm. Go with us, go with Barbara and me around this country. It's not politics. You go to places we couldn't get one vote if we tried. And the American people are out there with their flags and their enthusiasm and the rediscovery of who we are -- a country that will stand up against aggression and win -- and win promptly and win confidently. (Applause.)

And there was another lesson -- there was another lesson out of this. We learned that the presidency as an institution is charged to respond to such situations. The President has a unique responsibility to build the kind of national and international support that is necessary to build democracy and to defend liberty in cases that we saw halfway around the world.

But we've also learned that the kind of consensus is more difficult to build when it comes to doing business at home. Do you remember right after Desert Storm ended, people were saying, now if the President would take this newfound credibility that we all earned in the Gulf -- that everybody did -- and use it for domestic

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problems, that would be great. That would be wonderful.

Well, the American people want to take on economic problems, educational problems, environmental problems. And they want to fight crime. They want to improve race relations and fight against discrimination in the workplace and reshape, as Bob mentioned, the national defense and join the exciting economic cooperation and competition beyond our borders.

But if we really want to mount an all-out assault on these problems, we need more good people in the United States Senate, more dedicated people; more imaginative people, and we must return those that are doing the job for this country. And I'm talking about Bob Kasten for one. (Applause.)

'Some of the Democrats' ideas to how we do this domestic Desert Storm is to do it their way. I wasn't elected to do it their way. I was elected to do it our way, the sensible way. (Applause.)

Working with this Senator, we proposed a comprehensive economic growth package. It holds the line on federal spending. And a lot came out of that budget agreement -- controversial though it was. It holds the line on taxes. It cuts the capital gains rate. It facilitates savings. And everybody involved in business knows that our country has terribly low savings rates. It makes it easier for poor and middle class Americans to become successful entrepreneurs, to take a risk to start something. Small business is the backbone of this country. Employment and everything else -- productivity and employment. And so we need more of it.

And I believe if we could get more Republicans, we'd do much better on the economic front. As it is now, I'm playing defense in the House. I'm playing defense in the Senate. Thank God we had 21 vetoes, and every single one of them was sustained. We've got to keep bad things from happening and then get more people so we can make good things happen in the Senate. (Applause.)

We're embarked, as I said, with credit to Lamar Alexander, on a nonpartisan or a bipartisan educational revolution that would put power in the hands of people. It would let parents, not the bureaucrats, make the crucial choice of which schools their children should attend. And you in Wisconsin, and especially right here in Milwaukee, understand what I'm talking about because you led the way in terms of choice for this country. (Applause.)

I'm still very worried about our neighborhoods -- those neighborhoods that can afford it the least are most afflicted by crime. And we've tried for more than two years to persuade Congress to pass a comprehensive anticrime package -- one that protects police, protects citizens, helps the victims and puts the dangerous criminals behind bars. And we've asked the Congress to adopt a modest transportation package to make it easier for commuters to travel from home to work and back without having to sit for hours in traffic.

We've created a strong civil rights package to strengthen our laws against those who discriminate. And specifically, our package seeks to eliminate discrimination in the workplace and it encourages all Americans to view civil rights as a shared commitment and goal rather than an invitation to litigation. And we need more good people in the Senate and the House to get these three initiatives moving and moving fast. (Applause.)

And we have done something that I think all Americans, regardless of party, wanted. They wanted to get this defense spending under control. And, yes, we've proposed restructuring our armed forces in a way that pares down our military, pares it down certainly as a percentage -- in terms of spending as a percentage of our GNP and just real reductions, as well, in spending.

And we do this without reducing the readiness. But I need people to support that concept and not just come into the

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Congress with some meat ax without regard to whatever might come up in the future. Perhaps there would be another Desert Storm, and I want our forces to be able to respond, respond rapidly, go in, get the job done and come out. And that's only going to be done if we have a program for defense that has reductions, but also keeps in mind the priorities that we must have established as we go through the last part of the '90s. (Applause.)

I cite this because I think it's reasonable. I think we've got a good domestic program. I get sick and tired from hearing the Democrats out there crying that there's no domestic agenda. The problem is, they want their domestic agenda -- the same old tired answers of the past -- try to bring them into the future. And it's not going to work.

How many of these important bills do you think Congress has passed? You guessed it -- zero -- none. We are going to keep fighting for our domestic Desert Storm, for our domestic agenda. But we can't do it if we're fighting against these tired old characters out of the past who want to go back and say let the federal government solve all our problems. It's not going to work. It's failed in the past. We need new people in the Senate. And we need new people in the House. They're going to look at it just exactly that way.

And let me say this: You can't blame Bob for the failures up there. He has fought for economic growth. He drafted the reforms that ought to save us \$6 billion just in regulatory paperwork alone next year. And he's going to continue -- that would continue to produce savings for years to come. He pushed for that capital gains reduction in spite of the demagogues saying this is a tax break for the rich. He pushed for it because he knew it would create more jobs. And he's pushed for pro-growth tax changes. And he stood with us in promoting a new progressivity in education. And he's helping us very much, as I said, in our 2000 -- the America 2000 strategy.

He supported our crime legislation. Compare his record with others, not just from Wisconsin, but others on the national scene like he is. He supported this. He supported better transportation for this state and for all of America. And he stood at our side on civil rights, trying to offer the extended hand of brotherhood and hope rather than divisive politics based on clashing claims, lawsuits and quotas. Quotas is not the American way. We don't need that. We need fair play. (Applause.)

So I ask you to look at the facts. Cut through the rhetoric, look at the facts and see what our bill does and see what the other bill does.

I'm a little sick and tired of people saying we don't have a decent civil rights program. We do. We've got a good record. And I'll be darned if I'm going to knuckle into a handful of people inside the Beltway who say jump and then the Democrat senators say how high. It's too late. (Applause.)

I don't have to remind you that after the Gulf war we asked Congress to pass just two bills out of all these I've mentioned in a hundred days, crime and transportation, and it didn't pass either. And I mentioned out there at the White House, if a hundred isn't enough, let's give them another hundred. But let's get something done for America and do it right. (Applause.)

So economic growth, education, crime, transportation, civil rights, defense -- Bob Kasten is fighting for all these things. And I need more like him.

So the message is simply this -- you know it: With your support and the support of others like you around the country, this administration won't have to rely on the veto as its weapon for improving legislation. It'll be able to look to a Congress ready, willing and eager to serve the people. And, Bob, let me just say you

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have my strong support. Let's do what it takes to win in 1992.

Thank you all very much. Godspeed to all of you, and may
God bless the United States of America. Thank you very, very much.
(Applause.)

END

6:48 P.M. CDT

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

June 18, 1991

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AND PRESIDENT COLLOR DE MELLO OF BRAZIL
UPON ARRIVAL

The South Lawn

10:15 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Good morning, all, and welcome to the White House. It is my great honor to greet you, Mr. President, one of Latin America's most dynamic statesmen.

The U.S.-Brazilian friendship has spanned nearly two centuries. Now an alliance built on fidelity -- to democracy, healthy mutual respect, and firm collective will -- the relationship has never been better. The most basic roots of our friendship lie in our dedication to democracy, our allegiance to the power of individuals and the rule of law.

The nations of the Americas all struggled and gained independence from the old ways of the Old World, and we built nations of promise and renewal. One hundred and seventy nine years ago, the United States was proud to be the very first nation to recognize the newly sovereign Brazil. And that year, your predecessors achieved independence without bloodshed, traded goods with the world, and began to integrate a vastly diverse country. Today, President Collor, you represent the modern leader -- Brazil's first directly-elected President in 29 years. We understand the challenges you face and we admire the vigor with which you are dealing with them.

Across the spectrum, from trade and economic matters to environmental issues, to concerns over nuclear proliferation, we are determined to treat our common challenges as opportunities -- opportunities to improve life throughout this hemisphere.

Brazil, with its great natural wealth and resourceful people, can make enormous contributions to the world economy and to hemispheric prosperity. Along with the other nations of the Americas, as a long-term goal, we aim to create the largest free-trading partnership of sovereign states in the world.

The Enterprise for the Americas Initiative which I unveiled one year ago next week can help make this goal a reality, and we are already making great strides. I am pleased to announce that tomorrow we will sign completed negotiations for a trade and investment framework agreement with Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay -- the countries of the planned Southern Common Market -- Mercosul. This agreement is a significant step toward achieving our common goals, and we look forward to this new era of enhanced cooperation.

Mr. President, America stands by your side as you tackle Brazil's most pressing issues. When I visited Brazil last December and was received so warmly by you, sir, I saw the bold economic changes that you were making. And I saw something else; I saw a bold, active President, too. We all know that he's a tireless worker, but add to that jogging, piloting fighters, jet skiing, and several other activities. My kind of guy. (Laughter.)

You've trimmed government and announced plans to

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reprivatize enterprises, fight inflation and liberalize trade. These are the keys to growth and prosperity in Brazil.

As the 21st century draws near, we'll mark the 500th anniversary of Columbus' discovery of the Americas and the arrival of Cabral's Portuguese fleet in Brazil. Spectacular change characterizes the half millennium. The New World is becoming integrated in ways our forefathers would never have dreamed. And our firm collective will can help ensure a future filled with cooperation, not conflict.

Brazil knows well the importance of united efforts, aligning with the allies in both World Wars, it's brave expeditionary forces playing a key role in World War II. A half-century later, Brazil supported the United Nations resolutions and sanctions against Iraq despite significant economic losses to Brazil. And that, Mr. President, testifies not just to your vision, but to your courage; and for this, we thank you, also.

On behalf of all Americans, I salute the shared ideals that unite our nations and the lasting friendship between the people of the United States and the people of Brazil.

It is my great pleasure to welcome you to the White House. May God bless the Federative Republic of Brazil.

Welcome, sir. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT COLLOR: Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, relations with the United States of America are a priority for Brazil. In my inaugural speech, I stated the need to eliminate from our relationship the emphasis which, up to then, had been placed on contentious trade issues. Such an emphasis used to obscure the true sense of a partnership based on common values, aspirations and enterprises.

This first goal has been achieved. In a mutually satisfactory way, Brazil has shown its earnestness and willingness to approach the issues pending on the bilateral agenda. Today, the Brazil-United States agenda is clearly positive, and this is only a starting point for continuous improvement in our relations.

Brazil and the United States are the two largest democracies on the American continent. We place our most profound trust in political and economic freedom as the only way to achieve the individual and collective fulfillment of our citizens. We cannot limit ourselves to solving circumstantial problems. The advances that we make must be founded upon a wide-ranging political vision and serve to reinforce a strong and lasting friendship.

It is in this spirit that we salute the Initiative for the Americas. Aside from its very important conceptual gains, such as the linkage between foreign debt, trade and investment, the Initiative is remarkable, above all, because of its vision of the future, a future that we must build together.

Mr. President, let us close the chapter on past trade disputes and past debt problems. Let us join efforts to expand mutual trade, technological cooperation, new credit and investment flows. My idea of a truly stable international partnership is based on two major assumptions: The first is that is up to every country to determine its own destiny and to make the necessary sacrifices to achieve its national goals.

The Federalist Papers themselves state that: provided there be a free people and carefully managed finances, "foreign nations will be much more disposed to cultivate our friendship than provoke our resentment."

Brazilian democracy has followed this lesson very closely. Brazil is making enormous sacrifices and resolutely carrying out its economic modernization project.

MORE

We have adopted an adjustment program that is comparable only to the most rigorous and contemporary world history. In Brazil, the state will no longer be a producer of goods, but rather a promoter of collective well-being.

The second assumption for a true partnership is a recognition of the interdependence that exists among nations -- a reality which imposes upon all societies and their leaders the obligation to ponder the international consequences of their actions. Brazil is fully aware of this. We know that despite our present hardships, our policies of liberalizing reform will not succeed without real cooperation and positive responses on the part of the international community regarding solutions to such problems as: foreign debt, removal of trade barriers and access to advanced, clean technologies.

Though we respect the legitimate values and interests of all peoples, we must insist on cooperation in the crusade we lead to achieve harmony between men and nature. This is precisely the challenge that stands before us as we approach the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development to be held in Rio de Janeiro: the search for a balance between man's seemingly infinite quest for progress and the finite limits of Earth's resources.

Mr. President, I look forward to our coming talks. I'm certain that our commitment to democracy and, believe me, my personal deep esteem for you will help us attain good results. We have before us a historic opportunity to create a new partnership between Brazil and the United States. Let us grasp it with determination and a sense of the future.

May God help us to elevate our relations to the level warranted by the greatness of our two countries. Thank you very much.

END

10:26 A.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

June 18, 1991

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
IN MEETING WITH PRESIDENT COLLOR OF BRAZIL

The Oval Office

10:35 A.M. EDT

Q Are you in a talking mood today?

THE PRESIDENT: Out of respect for our guest, the only talking I want to do in here is not to respond to questions, but just to repeat what I said out there -- how much respect I have for President Collor, how much I value our personal relationship, but even more important, how determined we are to work with Brazil for the common aims that we both countries have. And I'm just delighted you're here, sir.

Barbara and I are looking forward to the social end of it, but -- and much more important to us is working with you to achieve the goals that you've set in a very difficult situation. But you're doing great, and we want to help.

Q How much of an issue will weapons proliferation in the Gulf be, sir?

THE PRESIDENT: You misunderstood what I said. I said I wasn't going to take any questions; I just wanted to give a speech. It's two entirely different things. But all issues will be discussed.

Q If you make your statement, we should be allowed to ask questions.

THE PRESIDENT: No, no, wait a minute.

Q Can we speak in English?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, but I don't take questions in here. But I think out of fairness, let me just simply say what I said to the second wave of press, and that is how delighted I am to have my friend, President Collor, here in the Oval Office. And so we've been looking forward to this visit on two planes: one, pure friendship and social side, which pales in comparison to the importance of working with this President to further our common aims, to see how the United States can be helpful to the broad reform agenda that he has courageously set. The problems are big, but we salute him for his tackling of those problems, and it's those things that I think are the most important for this visit.

Q A policy meeting next year, Mr. Bush, in Brazil?

THE PRESIDENT: I'm not taking any questions. It wouldn't be fair to the others; I said I wouldn't take questions here. We normally don't in the Oval Office, so I just can't; but there will be a chance to ask them later on, I think.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END

10:38 A.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

June 18, 1991

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT CRIME BILL BRIEFING

Room 450
Old Executive Office Building

4:04 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you all very much. I understand you've been here for a while, but I'm the last event, you'll be happy to know. (Laughter.)

I first want to single out the two gentlemen -- and I use the term advisedly -- sitting behind me, our Attorney General, who has done such a superb job in standing up for the victims of crime and against the criminals; and then Governor Bob Martinez, who has just taken over as our czar. Why in America we call people czars, I don't know. (Laughter.) But, nevertheless, if there is one that should be termed that, it is he, because he has a fantastically important portfolio. He has hit the ground running, not just domestically, but in working with our foreign friends whose cooperation is absolutely essential if we are going to make your work and the work of those you support any easier. By that, I am talking about law enforcement.

So I want to thank you all for coming. I promise to be brief. I want to single out not just the law enforcement people themselves, but those who represent in one way or another the victims of crime. We had a little ceremony a while back to salute them, to honor them, and all three of us here feel compassionately and strongly about that question. And we must never forget to honor them and to facilitate the caring that they deserve from the government and from every other quarter.

I hope that I might have had a chance to see all of you, knowing of your commitment, a little sooner than now. I had hoped that the Congress would have taken up our crime bill before now and that we could have gathered there for a signing ceremony. It may well happen; it must happen. It's right for this country that it happen. And, at least, the Senate has consented to begin work this week on this issue of vital importance to all Americans.

The people simply don't understand this. We sent a crime bill up two years ago, and the American people say, what in the world is going on? What is taking so long? And I know I run the risk of "bashing" the Congress. But that is not what this is about. It is trying to encourage this lethargic system to do that which the people want, do that what I was elected to try to do.

So we'll keep on pushing, but your help in this is vitally important. Those of you here today represent a promising development in the past two years. More than ever, we've seen, I think, a new sense of cooperation among federal, state and local law enforcement officials. And the victim groups -- again, strong cooperation, the neighborhood organizations that are essential to this fight, strong cooperation -- all are saying that the time for reform is now.

This coalition is the front line in our war on crime. Frankly, it is tired of felons going free on technicalities in sentences that seem tough, but are not carried out because the

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defendant is clogging our court system with appeal after appeal after appeal.

As part of this unique coalition, you know the kinds of changes in the law you need from Congress to really make a difference in this fight. That's what this is all about -- making a difference. You know that our bill, with its habeas corpus reform, its exclusionary rule reform, revised death penalty procedures will help you. And in a broader sense, it'll help the entire criminal justice system. With its provisions regarding racial bias, it will ensure fair jury deliberations and fair sentencing.

You know that the so-called racial justice act in the Biden bill will, in effect, invalidate, regardless of the cause of the sentence, virtually all state death penalty laws and those death penalty sentences that have not yet been implemented.

You know that the exclusionary rule provisions in the Biden bill at best codify existing law, and that the assault weapon provisions in the bill, by identifying particular weapons, can certainly be easily circumvented.

What is clear is that the Biden bill will make our jobs harder. We can have real criminal law reform without hollow gestures. And I know you share my view that we need real change -- substantive change -- not some watered down bill that's passed just before we move into an election year -- a watered down bill that really makes the appearance -- gives the appearance of doing something that doesn't have the effect of getting the job done. The Congress needs to hear from you.

I used to wonder before I got into this job how much appeals to Congress really meant; whether individuals that are really concerned can affect progressive, constructive change. I'm absolutely convinced that you can. So they need to hear from you, they need to learn the importance of increasing the accountability and the certainty of punishment in our criminal system.

That's why you're so important to this debate. You're out there, working for all of you -- many on the streets and the highways, many working with officers that are. And you know how things really are, and I think you know what really needs to be done. So I wanted to thank you for coming over, I wanted to thank you for your commitment. I expect there are times because when you're working as hard as you do that you wonder if anybody cares.

I know we do. I know we care a lot. But I think much more important than that is, I really believe the American people care. It's areas -- some that are hurt the most by poverty and despair -- that will be helped the most by this kind of legislation. So we care about you, we're grateful to you, and thank you all very, very much for what you're doing. And now, P.S., please work even harder if that's possible. Thank you all very much. (Applause.)

Thank you all very, very much for coming and for the work you're doing. (Applause.)

END

4:10 P.M. EDT

For Immediate Release

June 19, 1991

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AND PRESIDENT COLLOR DE MELLO OF BRAZIL
IN EXCHANGE OF TOASTS

The State Dining Room

8:10 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. President and Mrs. Collor and distinguished guests, friends of Brazil, it's a distinct privilege for Barbara and me to salute this extraordinary President, Fernando Collor de Mello. I'm glad that Indiana Jones and his wife could join us tonight. (Laughter.)

I hear that, yesterday, en route from Brasilia to Washington, the President himself piloted the plane and even helped land it. I'm glad he didn't pull a barrel roll over the South Lawn. (Laughter.) But all our Brazilian guests are here tonight, so I guess the passengers weren't too much in danger. Captain Collor got them here a half-hour early, and nobody lost their luggage -- (laughter) -- so things are going very well to start off our visit.

Our two countries were built on the aspirations of pioneers, immigrants, merchants and workers, party people, filled with the spirit of enterprise and independence, enthusiasm and ingenuity. And they came to the Americas determined to achieve lives of freedom and opportunity. And this is our heritage, and we will continue to fulfill it.

The legacy we leave to our future generations must be an alliance of democratic institutions, free markets and environmental stewardship. President Collor, I salute you, sir, for your efforts to invigorate your political system, your firm commitment to free people and free markets, your determination to raise environmental awareness both at home and abroad.

Our guests deserve to know about your trek to Brazil's scientific outpost in Antarctica. You moved around at such a pace that you almost lost one of your cabinet officers in a snowbank -- something like speed golf, only this was in Antarctica. (Laughter.)

Your service to your nation expresses your faith that Brazil will move forward and that our nations will continue to be loyal friends and allies as we enter the 21st century.

In 1876, as the United States celebrated its Centennial, a certain foreign visitor was making his own headlines. Clad in a black suit and silk cap, your Emperor, Dom Pedro II, sailed into New York's East River as thousands of spectators thronged the docks, cheering and saluting. And then he did this: he traveled our country on our new railroad, over 9,000 miles from Maryland to Wyoming to California to Louisiana, causing one newspaper editor to remark that, "when he goes home, he will know more about the U.S. than two-thirds of the Congress." (Laughter.) An exact quote.

Finally, on July 4th, in Philadelphia, Dom Pedro joined President Grant in opening our centennial exhibit. A hymn was written especially for our 100th birthday by the celebrated Brazilian composer, Antonio Carlos Gomes. A tribute to your Emperor noted that, "no distinguished stranger ever came among us who, at the end of three months, seemed so little of a stranger and so much of a friend to the whole American people as Dom Pedro II of Brazil."

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Today, Mr. President, you, sir, carry on this friendship. Americans are proud to call you our friend. And on their behalf, let me propose this toast to the lasting friendship between the people of the United States and the people of Brazil, to the shared ideals that unite our nations and to a future of freedom, democracy and prosperity all across the Americas.

Once again, welcome, sir.

(A toast is offered.) (Applause.)

PRESIDENT COLLOR DE MELLO: Mr. President, Mrs. Bush, ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of Rosane and myself, I want to thank you for your kind words and your hospitality tonight and throughout our stay in Washington.

I remember our first meeting in January of last year when I visited as President-elect. Even though it was not on the schedule, you invited us to dine here in a friendly, informal atmosphere. I am pleased that this year's visit has confirmed that same cordiality shown us the night Rosane and I had the real surprise dinner at the White House. I also met the best-selling author that night. (Laughter.) Her name is Millie. (Laughter.)

Mr. President, whoever visits the United States encounters the fundamental values of Western civilization. Here are joined for the first time in history freedom and well-being. The determination with which I fight for the democratic development of my country is strengthened by the trips I make to the United States.

Brazil is one of the largest countries in the world in terms of the size of its area, population and economy. We are a democratic, industrialized and dynamic nation on the path of modernity and determined to overcome the problems of social inequalities. We want these facts recognized not to increase our status, but to increase our participation in world decisions and in contributions to mankind.

Brazil has restored democracy and strengthened its choice of a free market economy. These are the principles that form the foundation for my government's work towards modernizing our country and renewing our international relations.

Respect for human rights, preservation of nature, freedom to trade and to invest, the unvarying pursuit of peace -- these for us are not mere rhetorical expressions. They are the means we have chosen to rescue the millions of Brazilians who still live in poverty.

We are convinced that we have made the correct decision, but we are cognizant of the sacrifices involved. We do not want to share these sacrifices. History shows that the progress of any society is determined by its own efforts. Our desire to change and our willingness to come to grips with the costs of that change must be recognized.

The international community must respond to these national efforts with immediate and effective compensation. The system of nations undergoes rapid transformations, and significant advancements in political strategy must inspire similar daring and creativity in cooperation towards social and economic development.

In an interdependent world, peace will only be consolidated if there is a joint, balanced and corresponsable effort toward the task of establishing a fair order between men and nations. This is the true destiny of democracies.

Mr. President, Mrs. Bush, ladies and gentlemen, Brazil and the United States are very close to each other. Geographically, our continents are joined. Historically, we belong to the same generation of independent nations. Philosophically, the highest

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value in both our cultures is placed on individual and group progress and on political and economic freedom. We have a long history of friendship and cooperation in common. But we must do more -- much more -- and we will do it.

Insofar as the world organizes itself into great continental blocs of economic power, it is clearly our responsibility to build a strong, united region. The partnership which we shall create and extend together with the other nations of Latin America will be fundamental for the future of this hemisphere. The opportunity, President Bush, is before us, within our grasp. Brazil and the United States have never traveled opposite paths. This is no longer enough. Let us now forge better paths together.

I sincerely hope that our reencounter inaugurates a new partnership between the people of our two nations. May God guide us, President Bush. Thank you. (Applause.)

And I would like to propose a toast for the health, the prosperity of the United States of America and its great President, Mr. Bush, and Mrs. Bush.

(A toast is offered.) (Applause.)

END

8:30 P.M. EDT

For Immediate Release

June 19, 1991

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
IN MEETING WITH REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL LEADERSHIP

The Cabinet Room

10:03 A.M. EDT

Q Mr. President, are you angry at the Chief of Staff?

THE PRESIDENT: No.

Q The papers said that you're ready to take some action.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I've looked into this matter and, given the circumstances, I think it was appropriate. We had heavy -- a lot of very important negotiation on legislation. We have a very important speech that needed fine-tuning. He knew I wasn't happy with that. He made plenty of phone calls. This isn't -- you know, I recognize, and I think the Governor does, there's an appearance problem.

But when you look at the facts surrounding this particular trip, this beating that he's taken is unwarranted in my view. And I will say it special for reasons I've outlined to you. But nobody likes the appearance of impropriety. On the other hand, I think fairness dictates you ought to look at the particular fact about it. And so that's my view.

In fact, I back him up on this --

Q Have you encouraged him to exercise more caution on the appearance question?

THE PRESIDENT: I think when you have an appearance problem, I think all of us would agree you want to try to avoid it as much as possible, and I think all of us have. But you shouldn't be judged by appearance; you ought to be judged by the fact. And so that's what I'm saying here. And there's plenty of reason that this was done, and it's doesn't set a precedent. It doesn't say anybody that has access to a car can go anyplace anyone wants at any time. The Governor would be the first to say that.

So that's the way I look at it. And I'd say it's special, and I've looked at the facts. And I feel very comfortable with it --

Q Have you discussed this with him personally?

THE PRESIDENT: Of course, I did. We discussed it --

Q Do you think he's being victimized?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I'd view -- can I rephrase your question?

Q Okay.

THE PRESIDENT: Do I think there's a piling on --

Q Do you think he's being targeted?

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THE PRESIDENT: Do you think there's a piling-on syndrome out there? Yes, I do. And you can interpret that one any way you want to. --

Q You got anyone in mind? (Laughter.)

THE PRESIDENT: So far, the UPI is clean as what they call a hound's tooth -- (laughter.) Don't ask me about --

Q Those are the most deadly words in history.
(Laughter.) You're a thousand percent behind him, aren't you?
(Laughter.)

Q Is the Governor's job safe, sir?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes. And he's doing a first-class job, and I think the people around this table would attest to that. We've done well. We've got a good domestic agenda. And I think the American people are beginning to understand it.

The problem is, to get that message out, you've got to beat down a bad domestic agenda first because we don't have the proper numbers. And so we've got a good program. And as soon as you all leave, which I know will be very soon, we will have a chance to discuss -- (laughter) -- that's one of the things we're going to discuss today is where we stand on some of this important legislation.

I don't think I need to tell you all again I want a civil rights bill, and I don't want a quota bill. I think the American people want a civil rights bill, and they don't want a quota bill. And that's one of the things that John Sununu and Boyden and others around here are working closely with the Congress on. The transportation bill -- we've got a lot of things to discuss -- the crime bill. We've got a good domestic agenda.

And why some people don't understand that, I don't know. I can understand the Democrats not understanding it because, very candidly, they've got a different domestic agenda. It happens to be a bad domestic agenda, but, nevertheless, it seems to dominate. We're asked to play -- sing from their music and I'm not going to do that. We haven't in the past and we're not going to do it now.

So there's a lot going on and I say that John Sununu's been right in the heart of a lot of this serious negotiation in attempting to get things done, and I'm very grateful to him for that.

Q Do you like the Danforth compromise, sir, on civil rights?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, we've got some reservations, but I like the fact he's trying and I like the fact other senators are working with him, because Republicans want a civil rights bill that eliminates, as best a bill can, discrimination in the workplace. I will repeat -- they don't want a quota bill. And I, frankly, resent it when some of my political opponents up there -- or put it this way, our political opponents up there charge me, or charge members of Congress who agree with me as having some kind of a political agenda here.

I sent this bill up two years ago, or maybe year ago. Certainly when there wasn't any '92 political connotations. And so I wish people would interpret things that way, because that's the way the facts are. But I haven't seen much defense of that, and I haven't seen much advocacy of our bill. I haven't seen anything that says what's wrong with our legislation.

You know what my deal would be to these people? Look, if you really want an antidiscrimination civil rights bill and you're not happy with the President's, try it. Take four steps forward. You might not get all five you want; take four and see if it doesn't help eliminate discrimination in the workplace. But don't inflict

MORE

the American people with something that inevitably, in the opinion of the Attorney General, our own counsel and many of the staff people on the Hill -- lead to quotas. And that's what the issue is. And I get very hot under the collar when we get accused as a party or as an administration that doesn't care about the civil rights aspects of all of this.

So I'm going to keep talking about it and keep trying to be rational and keep trying to work with Congress constructively; we've got to do that to get a decent bill passed. But I am not going to sign a bad bill.

Well, that's just one. We've got a lot of other issues that -- I don't know how I got off on this diatribe here, because --

Q You don't think you're being political?

THE PRESIDENT: No. I will be when the time comes.

Q Not at all?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, yes. I was out at a fundraiser and then I loved it. I was very political. But we're moving into that season. But do you think any time people criticize the President that they're being political? Do you think any time they accuse me of not having a domestic agenda up there? Do you think anytime they go off down to some salon retreat down here in Virginia and come out with diatribes against me that that's political? Sure it is, Helen. We're all grown up. But we know how it works. But we've tried to approach legislation -- sometimes to the distress of some -- in a very nonpartisan way. Because that's the only way I can get something done for this country. But I'm not going to yield on fundamental principle, and that is not political. That's something I believe.

But sure we're moving into a political season. I'm hearing all kinds of weird voices out of the past coming out criticizing on the other side -- not our side, of course, we don't do that kind of stuff.

Q Well, it's a two-way street, isn't it? And you'll put a label on every time when it isn't political?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, yes, label this as a nonpolitical conversation this morning, but you'll know. (Laughter.) It's like Potter Stewart on pornography -- you'll know it when you see it. (Laughter.)

Q That's the quote.

THE PRESIDENT: Now, would you all kindly fold the -- hooks? (Laughter.) It's been a joy. Now, get the -- (Laughter.)

Q We've got to go to work. (Laughter.)

THE PRESIDENT: Does this count as a press conference.

Q No.

Q No.

Q Pretty close. (Laughter.)

THE PRESIDENT: Marlin? (Laughter.)

Q Pretty close, Marlin.

Q We were told the President wasn't going to talk at all. (Laughter.)

END

10:10 A.M. EDT

For Immediate Release

June 19, 1991

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT PRESIDENTIAL SCHOLARS MEDALLION CEREMONY

The South Lawn

2:35 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Welcome. Good to see all of you. Welcome. Well, please be seated. It's a delight to have you all here at the White House. May I salute the Chairman, my old friend John Engler, who also doubles as the Governor from Michigan -- an awesome assignment, but has found time like all of our committee to give to this worthwhile program, and I'm very grateful to you, John. And then, of course, on my right here, Secretary Lamar Alexander, our new Secretary of Education, a former governor who's really bringing a new drive and a new focus on our program, America 2000, which I think has a real shot now at revolutionizing education in this country. And we need it. We need to start from scratch and take a new look. So I salute both of them.

I particularly want to thank the members of the commission and the corporate sponsors, and all of you, thank you for coming. Welcome to the White House, and to an event that bestows the highest scholastic honor that a president can bestow.

First, I want to say that there's absolutely no rule here that says that the person giving the speech has to be as smart as the students receiving the scholarships. (Laughter.) Thank heavens. (Laughter.)

Which reminds me of what George Burns once said: "Smartness runs in my family. When I went to school I was so smart my teacher was in my class for five years." (Laughter.) Well, even at 95 -- and he was here the other day -- George Burns would salute this program -- the Presidential Scholarship Program, now 27 years old. And today, I would like to discuss, briefly, how education can -- and must -- help prepare America's children to serve the nation and the world.

Let me begin by asking you to look at yourselves and say, what do you see? You see some of our best and brightest young people. You see living educational success stories. You see our hope for an exciting and rich future.

You come from every sort of background -- every race and creed. You live in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and in other lands. But as Americans, you revere learning, achievement, and the hope that both create.

California's Marisa DeSalles realizes all of that. And she expects to be the first woman in her -- where is she? Now, we've got to salute some of these folks, if I'm going to be talking about you. Okay. (Applause.) She expects to be the first woman in her family to earn an undergraduate degree. And so does Jonathan Sievers. No, no? Okay, the guy didn't make it. We'll I'll talk about him anyway. There he is. Good. (Applause.) Good.

He was born in Kwajalein in the Marshall Islands, and he is the third sibling in his family commended as a presidential scholar -- and that is really remarkable. (Applause.) And he knows who to thank. He thanks his parents. And let me just say how he phrased it, for "making me practice and for leaving the fish alone."

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(Laughter.) You have to be from Kwajalein, like I was once, to understand this inside joke. (Laughter.) Then, there's another, Kai Ng of Illinois. Kai, where are you? Right there. (Applause.) Coming here from Hong Kong in 1974, she learned English from her sister and Sesame Street. She can tell you how you can do it. That's the same place I'm trying to learn how to run a computer. (Laughter.)

Now, education traditionally has served as the ladder that enables individual Americans to reach beyond the clouds. And every time someone succeeds in going further -- higher -- we all reap initiatives. And we all reap the benefits.

Aimee Crago, a presidential scholar from Louisiana. She's here with us. Aimee, now, we don't want to embarrass you, but stand up. (Applause.) And if you don't mind my quoting you, "I think that in order to be the person one wants to be, one needs to have a knowledge of all the people one could be, and education provides this knowledge."

It's become something of a cliché to say that knowledge is power, but it really is. And knowledge, imagination, ambition: these form the pillars of our future. Education can help us keep our competitive edge and imaginative fires -- here and abroad. It gives us the means to raise our standards -- the standards of living to improve the quality of our lives. It can lead us into a new golden age of information, understanding and technology.

America has no natural resource more precious than its intellectual resources. And that's why, recently, I announced this program I referred to earlier, called America 2000. It's an education strategy. It is, really -- look at the details -- it's a pioneering crusade to make and keep American education number one.

For today's students, we must make existing schools not only better, but more accountable. For tomorrow's students, the next generation, we must create a new generation of American schools. And for all of us -- for the adults who think our school days are over -- we've got to become a nation of students, recognizing that learning is a lifelong process. Finally, outside our schools, we must make our communities places where learning can occur.

Our education strategy realizes that education can help us practically. For over 200 years, America's genius has created innovations like the wireless, the Model T, and integrated circuits. I'm reminded of the man who was asked what he would take if his house was on fire and he could only remove one thing. He answered, "I would take the fire." American scholarship works. (Laughter.)

Yet education must also shape us morally -- providing the grounding ideas and values crucial to democracy. I have said -- and I really believe this -- that in America, the definition of a successful life must include serving others. But you cannot serve if you can't think. You cannot serve if you can't separate good from bad, true from false, practical from dreamy.

Just as many have labored to share their knowledge with you -- parents and teachers and administrators and friends -- you must follow suit. Give of yourselves -- as a tutor in a prison, at a local school, in a homeless center. You will share something far more profound than little scraps of information. You will share a way of looking at the world and, in the process, of looking at yourself.

So this may be hard to put in focus, but you are today's trailblazers and leaders. What you learn today and in years to come will help us make the 21st century the next American century. It won't be easy. I recall once, marvelous story, of a professor who left Yale just before I got there, he was marking an examination paper shortly before Christmas -- and for those of my generation, I'm talking about William Lyon Phelps -- and the noted scholar that he was came across a note. The note read, "God only knows the answer to

this question. Merry Christmas." The guy handed his paper in like that. Phelps returned the paper with an annotation, "God gets an A. You get an F. Happy New Year." (Laughter.) True story.

I guess what I'm saying is, you can't bluff your way through the future. And you have to face it squarely and take it on. And you will encounter obstacles, but you will overcome them. And you will conquer through resilience, through scholarship and, above all, the example of your lives.

And as you do, think of those in this program again who deserve our thanks. Our governor here, Governor John Engler, who is Chairman of this White House Commission. Think of the Commission sponsors who enable you to do this. And let me salute the Commission members who choose 141 honorees from among all of America's high school seniors.

But also remember the teachers who inspired you, the friends or adults who counseled you, supported you, gave you the confidence to achieve great things. Kathryn Cunningham, a Scholar from Vermont, has said, "I thank my parents for their advice that achievements mean nothing if they don't help anyone else." All your parents ought to be proud. While this is your day, I kind of think it's also theirs.

And to every Presidential Scholar, my heartfelt congratulations. And in closing, a challenge: Let us not only move mankind into the future, let us better it, ennoble it. Make the best of the special blessings bestowed upon you. God bless you all and your wonderful families. And may God bless the United States of America. Thank you and congratulations to all of you. (Applause.)

END

2:45 P.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

June 20, 1991

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AND FORMER PRIME MINISTER THATCHER OF BRITAIN
UPON DEPARTURE

The South Lawn

8:10 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: I don't think we're having a press conference, but I want to just take this opportunity to say how much General Scowcroft and I have enjoyed a visit with the former Prime Minister. Over an hour, she shared with us her views on the Soviet Union, having returned from a very interesting and very constructive trip not so long ago. We are anticipating a meeting today of Mr. Yeltsin, and this debrief or my picking her brains, as I did, is extraordinarily helpful in that context, as in many other contexts.

But, Margaret, I just want to thank you for popping in, and you are welcome at any time.

MRS. THATCHER: Thank you very much, Mr. President, I've enjoyed it enormously. They're historic days; democracy has come to the Soviet Union. It now has to be backed up by full economic reform, with everyone pulling together. Thank you very much. Thank you so much.

END

8:12 A.M. EDT

For Immediate Release

June 20, 1991

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AND CHIEF MINISTER BUTHELEZI
UPON DEPARTURE

The South Lawn

1:17 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Let me just say that we've had a very engaging and interesting meeting with the Chief Minister Buthelezi. He and I were reminiscing, and I think this is my fifth meeting at least with him over the last few years. And I've found this one perhaps the most constructive in terms of getting up to date from him on developments in South Africa.

We talked about the sanctions question. We talked about a wide array of other questions, including the state of play in negotiations. And we have a very good feeling now. He agrees with us that dramatic progress has been made -- or we agree with him on that. We both agree that more progress must be made.

I told him of our policy. Our law is very clear that when five conditions are met, we will lift sanctions. And I don't want to put words in his mouth, but I believe the Chief Minister feels this would be the constructive approach to take in terms of jobs and investment and many other things.

So we once again have had a very good, productive meeting where we agree on perhaps the most important questions facing relations between this country and South Africa.

Chief Minister, it's been a joy to have you here once again, sir.

CHIEF MINISTER BUTHELEZI: Thank you, Mr. President.

Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. I just want to say that I'm very honored, indeed, to be here. And I'm pleased to have once again, as the President said, the opportunity to meet with the President. We had positive and fruitful discussions about the future of South Africa.

We in the Inkatha Freedom Party and the majority, I think, of all South Africans, share the fundamental values upon which this great democracy is based -- individual liberty, human dignity and a just society based on just laws.

This meeting comes at an auspicious moment as legislated apartheid has been scrapped. And South Africa now faces the great challenge of ensuring a peaceful transition to a multiparty democracy.

As you are witnessing around the world, transitions to democracy are the most delicate time in the life of nations. And those such transitions are happening at an unprecedented pace, from Eastern Europe to Africa. None, in fact, are assured of success without careful preparation of democratic structures and democratic ethos in this society.

This delicate task cannot be accomplished on the base of one or two parties alone. They cannot just be bipolar, especially in complex societies such as that of ours in South Africa. Authentic

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democracies have numerous voices and numerous visions, all of which must be heard. We look forward to engaging other parties in political debate, but stress that this engagement must take place in the political arena, not in the streets. Ours must be a politics of negotiation, not a politics of coercion.

We abhor the violence which has continued to wreck our land because there is no place in the fashioning of democracy and it must be rejected unequivocally by all parties. Intimidation and arms struggle must be rejected in favor of dialogue and consensus. A free and democratic South Africa will face many challenges as it strives to overcome the half-century lost to the evil of apartheid.

Half of our population, ladies and gentlemen, is under the age of 15. They will need education, they will need jobs, they will need health care and the basic tools of life if there is to be the growth and stability democracy requires. There must be a redistribution of wealth brought about by the redistribution of opportunity. This means the creation of jobs and the encouragement of investment.

Africa is a desperately poor continent which is only now beginning to join the movement towards multipartyism, markets and growth. South Africa's potential to play a supportive role in Africa can only be realized once our own future is secured.

The wide world -- worldwide, rather -- trend towards freedom is our inspiration, and the role of the United States has played in this is a very great one and a very important one. We now ask that the United States help us to craft a new democracy in the same generous and evenhanded spirit it has displayed elsewhere, and that you continue to stand by our people as we strive to rebuild our nation.

We have struggled and many have died to overcome apartheid so that our children may live free in the country of our forefathers, and that they may learn to love peace and protect the fruit of our efforts -- liberty.

I thank you, Mr. President.

Q Did you recommend dropping sanctions, sir?

CHIEF MINISTER BUTHELEZI: Yes, I did.

Q Are you satisfied with the results of your meeting, sir, on the questions of evenhanded treatment?

CHIEF MINISTER BUTHELEZI: Yes, I think it was a very good meeting, indeed.

Q Why do you recommend the lifting of sanctions?

CHIEF MINISTER BUTHELEZI: Because my people are suffering. You know, the violence that we have in my country has partly been caused by poverty reescalating. In Durban, we have something like 1.8 million squatters, people with no homes. And it's urgent that we should not emphasize just a new constitution because it will fall apart if any government, whoever rules South Africa hasn't got the wealth to rule the people the way they would like to be ruled.

Q Is the South African government involved in the current violence?

CHIEF MINISTER BUTHELEZI: No, I don't know about that. But on the 30th of March when we talked with Mr. Mandela, he suggested to me that there was a third force. And I said that -- because he wanted us to take up that matter together, I said I was prepared to take up the matter with him as he had requested if I have more evidence of that.

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Q What did the President say about sanctions?

Q Do you want the sanctions lifted if the ANC does not agree?

Q What did the President say about --

CHIEF MINISTER BUTHELEZI: The President said that as soon as there's compliance with the conditions as stated down -- stated in your legislation, then sanctions would be lifted because the legislation says that sanctions, once conditions are satisfied, shall be lifted.

Q Have you any indication when that would be?

Q Mr. Buthelezi, did you tell the President --

Q Even if the ANC does not agree? If the ANC does not agree, do you want the sanctions lifted?

Q Did he give you any indication when that would be?

CHIEF MINISTER BUTHELEZI: No, he didn't give me a date. Because they see the question, of course, of the arguments about political prisoners and so --

Q Mr. Buthelezi, did you tell the President you thought the conditions had been met, that all political prisoners have been released, so far as you're concerned?

CHIEF MINISTER BUTHELEZI: I told the President that there's a debate in South Africa about those who remain, because I know in the case of my own members, that one member asked to be released under the indemnity. And I discovered that, in fact, when my lawyer went into that, he had actually been convicted for fraud. So that there is a debate as of now about who is a political prisoner among those who remain and who is not a political prisoner.

Q So what does this tell the President about where you come down on that debate? Do you believe there are significant numbers of political prisoners still remaining?

CHIEF MINISTER BUTHELEZI: No, I said that as far as I know, Mr. Coetsee, who's the Minister of Justice in South Africa, told me that most of them -- that they have complied with the Groot Skur and Pretoria Minutes. That's what he told me, so I've just to rely on that.

Q Did the sanctions help?

Q Did the sanctions help, Mr. Minister?

CHIEF MINISTER BUTHELEZI: Well, the threat of sanctions was a contributing factor. But, I mean, on balance, they devastated our people.

Q Do you think there will be a new constitution without that as the lever? Do you think there will be a new constitution anytime soon without sanctions as a tool?

CHIEF MINISTER BUTHELEZI: Sanctions are very cruel, indeed. As a woman, perhaps as a mother, you must know that there are people -- the infantile mortality in South Africa is high because there is abject poverty in the country.

Q Do you think the ANC should agree to lifting sanctions before they are lifted, or do you think the President should go ahead with or without the ANC?

CHIEF MINISTER BUTHELEZI: No, I think that -- of course, that has been their opinion because that is their policy. Because their stance on sanctions is tied up to the armed struggle.

Because, you know, the armed struggle was tied up with the sanctions because with sanctions there is poverty and there is revolution.

Q Sir, did President Bush say he wanted to lift sanctions?

CHIEF MINISTER BUTHELEZI: Yes. He's quite willing, as he just said just now here.

Q Did he say he would wait for the ANC count of political prisoners to be freed?

CHIEF MINISTER BUTHELEZI: No, he didn't say, so I can't speak for him. Because he didn't say so to me.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END

1:35 P.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

June 20, 1991

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AND PRESIDENT BORIS YELTSIN

The Rose Garden

3:23 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I'm very pleased to welcome to the White House the newly-elected President of the Russian Republic Boris Yeltsin. And I want to publicly congratulate President Yeltsin on a truly historic victory in this election last week which made him the first democratically-elected leader in the long and rich 1,000-year history of Russia. And to put it in American terms, he won by a landslide.

We will be interested in his views on the critical issues confronting the USSR and its place in the world, the attempt that we're following from afar to forge a new union treaty, this historic effort to transform the Soviet economy, the imperative of freedom for the Baltic peoples, and of course, continued good relations with the United States and the West.

We have been heartened and encouraged by President Yeltsin's commitment to democratic values and free market principles, and we look forward to working with him. But at the same time -- I want to be very clear about this -- the United States will continue to maintain the closest possible official relationship with the Soviet government of President Gorbachev. Indeed, in just the few minutes we've had inside, President Yeltsin has told me that he and President Gorbachev are in very close contact and working cooperatively together to achieve these ends.

He knows that I have great respect for President Gorbachev, as I do for him. And we have an excellent relationship, and our ability to work together has produced, I think, enormous benefits for both of our countries and it served the cause of world peace and stability in the world.

So let's not forget that it was President Gorbachev's courageous policies of glasnost and perestroika that were the pivotal factors enabling us to end the Cold War and make Europe whole and free. So in this new world in which the United States works with the new Soviet Union, we want and intend to have good relations with the Soviet government and certainly the republic governments. And certainly, obviously, with this dramatic election, that includes Russia, the largest of them all.

We're very pleased to have the good fortune to work with such impressive men as President Gorbachev and President Yeltsin. And again, sir, welcome to the United States. You've made a tremendous impression here already, not simply in the Congress and at the White House, but with the people along the Mall out here. And that's what democracy is all about.

So I really am looking forward to exchanging views on these questions and any other questions that are on your agenda. Welcome to the White House.

All yours, sir.

PRESIDENT YELTSIN: I thank you for the warm words addressed to my homeland, to Russia, to President Gorbachev and to

me. I thank you for receiving me here in the White House and for this invitation to exchange views on the present-day situation in Russia, in my country, and also about the future which we are eager to build.

The popular elections for the President of Russia, which was the choice of the majority of the people of Russia, was indeed the choice in favor of democracy and the profound economic and social reform.

We are also believers in freedom for the peoples of the Baltic countries who should not be chained, because one cannot build a union with chains.

I want to assure you, Mr. President, and through you, the people of the United States, that all the positive things that have been attained and achieved by President Nixon, by you personally, by President Gorbachev in the field of security and cooperation in reducing the global military confrontation is a major achievement of us all. And I shall seek to develop this achievement together with President Gorbachev.

Indeed, we still have forces back at home which want to go back to the times of stagnation. But I can, with all the responsibility, assure you that this will not happen. Russia, which accounts for 70 percent of the gross national product of the Soviet Union, is firmly and irrevocably committed to democracy. And it will not allow any reversion of the course of history.

Once again, Mr. President, I thank you for this invitation and I hope that we shall have a success in our discussions. I thank you. (Applause.)

Q Mr. President --

Q Mr. President --

THE PRESIDENT: We can't take any questions. Maybe -- should we each take one?

Q Earlier today, President Yeltsin said that he thought all Soviet foreign aid should be stopped, that charity begins at home. He included Cuba in this. I assume you would approve of such remarks.

THE PRESIDENT: I approve of -- I'd say the matter of foreign aid is a matter for the Soviet Union to determine. They know that we've had differences on Cuba, and it wouldn't hurt my feelings a bit if they cut off all foreign aid to Cuba, if that's the question.

PRESIDENT YELTSIN: It is my understanding that this question is also addressed to me. I have said that the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation has enacted a law under which all extenuous systems of all countries and all regimes is terminated. All without exception. And I am stressing that point. We only have 180 million rubles to disburse for Afghanistan. But we have warned the people that as of July 1 assistance will be terminated. We shall have to trade with them.

Afghanistan has tobacco, fruit and vegetables and they can trade with us. More so, they are very good merchants. We want to maintain commercial relations with all the countries, not just give us help and assistance, because I do believe that charity begins at home. And in my country two out of every five persons live below the poverty line.

THE PRESIDENT: May I have the last word? See, I've learned something here. If I had had that answer inside before I gave my answer I might have had a more knowledgeable answer.

So now we're going to go in and do some work in here.

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And I learned something with great interest here about the laws as already passed in the Soviet Union. And I salute them. That's their decision. And it's not the United States' role to fine-tune how the Soviet Union or Russia or anybody else deal with other countries. That's their business. And I'm very interested in that answer. And now we're going to go in and learn some more.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END

3:29 P.M. EDT

For Immediate Release

June 21, 1991

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF
STATE HIGHWAY AND TRANSPORTATION OFFICIALS

The Rose Garden

10:10 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. Let me salute Secretary Skinner. I'll tell you, he is doing a superb job out there. And I heard about a half an hour of his remarks there -- (laughter) -- and I thought he did a great job warming up the crowd. We don't need it here, but he gave my speech. But, look, we all know that Sam is committed, doing a first-class job, overcoming obstacles along the way and making great progress on this subject that's of such concern to all of us here.

Let me salute also Hal Rives, the AASHTO president, and thank him and all of you for being with us today. Behind me we've got the flags of all the states, and we stuck them out here for a reason, just as you and the Secretary are here for a reason. And that is to symbolize our commitment to a new partnership in creating a truly national highway system.

You all understand the importance of mobility in our society. Our economic growth, our international competitiveness, even our cultural vitality -- all depend on the transportation lifelines that span this nation, that let people get to work, get home, to entertainment, to family and friends.

We're the most mobile society in history -- economically, and, of course, I'd say literally as well, given our size. This century, we've developed the world's most advanced transportation system. We've done it through strong commitment; we've done it through substantial investment. We've tried to harness the power of market forces, and we're going to continue to do that. But we also believe in solid partnerships between the private sector and government at all levels.

No transportation partnership has endured so long or accomplished as much as the one between the federal government and AASHTO. Our organizations have worked together, I'm told, for 75 years now. We've helped turn a sprawling land knitted together by dusty back roads into a nation linked together by high-performance roads and highways. Those corridors have reshaped our nation and made it possible for all of us to take mobility for granted.

When Ike -- when President Eisenhower first proposed a major national highway network back in '56, he laid the groundwork for unprecedented movement, unprecedented access all across America: to products, to services, and obviously in the process, to prosperity.

Now, as the whole world seems to shrink while the competitive pace quickens, we must make certain American business has the mobility to compete and get its goods to market.

That's why our surface transportation proposal calls for significant investment in the future. We propose, as Sam mentioned, increasing federal highway spending by 39 percent over the next five years. The interstate system has mapped out our economic prosperity by ensuring our competitiveness and productivity.

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We're committed to building stronger partnerships at every level. We favor giving new flexibility to the states. Let them decide how to address local needs. Our bill provides innovative features to encourage private investment in our transportation infrastructure.

We seek legislation for greater investment at the federal level for our overall highway system to meet an important national need. We asked for a higher state matching share for local roads outside the national highway system because we believe federal funds should stay focused on national needs.

We believe our nation is best served by providing greater flexibility -- greater accountability -- at the state and local level. A higher state match on roads that are critical to national interests will increase the total infrastructure investment. It will help us build better, more efficient transportation networks.

And I'm very pleased the Senate included a national highway system in its version of the Surface Transportation Reauthorization Act. The Senate's bill has some good features to it; increased flexibility was one that we put forward originally. We need to loosen the federal strings on the states' highway programs.

But at times, the stretch between Pennsylvania Avenue and the Capitol Building and the White House seems like the longest street in America -- the journey from here up there. You wouldn't believe how much bills change from the time they leave the White House until the Congress finishes with them. And we know were right all the time, you know. (Laughter.) So that's certainly the case with the Senate version of this bill that Sam has had such a hand in crafting and trying to get enacted.

The Senate bill doesn't focus federal funds sufficiently on national needs. It allows for no differential match between the national highway system and other programs. And it shortchanges the national highway system. It calls for excessive federal spending, putting at risk other important federal programs, including programs that you all care about. Aviation safety and modernization would be ones that come to mind, as well as education, health care, fighting the war on drugs -- all these other national priorities. The Senate version doesn't lower matching ratios or eliminate operating subsidies for local transit systems.

And finally, the Senate bill directs how federal money will be distributed within states, tying the hands of state officials. State transportation officials, in our view, have the vision, the experience and, yes, the organizations to ensure that our highway funds are spent wisely.

As you all know, I challenged the Congress to pass a comprehensive crime bill and a transportation bill in 100 days -- by June 14th. And while the Senate has acted, and I give them credit for that, the House hasn't taken any official action at all. What the American people heard as a 100-day challenge, the Congress used as an excuse to complain. A challenge of 100 days became an occasion for 100 different delays and 101 excuses for inaction.

The roadblock, thank heavens, has been broken by the action in the Senate. And I urge the House now not to lose that Senate-created momentum. I also challenge the Congress not to let a fight over the allocation of resources overshadow the real issues that are at stake here. Long-term productivity and the economic -- fundamental economic health of our nation.

So I say to the Congress: Don't stop. Don't pass "go." Don't collect any more dollars. Just pass our transportation bill. (Applause.)

The old approaches to surface transportation just won't do it. And by any standard, the way in which we -- the federal

government -- and you, the states -- do business must change in response to new fiscal and technological challenges. We've got to take full advantage of our present opportunity to create a surface transportation program that will meet our present and future needs, not our past problems.

We've got to develop a new generation of transportation systems and solutions. And our bill recognizes that we can't just preserve the well-worn paths of the past. We must move ahead. And I do need your help -- we all need your help -- and the nation needs your expertise, needs your service.

So let's renew and reinvigorate the partnership between the state and federal interests. And we've got to stop the jawboning up there. We've got to stop stalling and get the job done. With the right tools and the right investment and the right incentives, we're going to move this nation into the next American century. And I look forward to working with you every step of the way. I'm grateful to all those who have already taken a leadership role in moving our transportation system forward.

So thank you for coming down on this warm day. And you'll be glad to know the speech is over. Thank you all very, very much. (Applause.)

END

10:19 A.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

Embargoed for Release
Until 9:00 A.M. EDT
Saturday, June 22, 1991

RADIO ADDRESS
BY THE PRESIDENT
TO THE NATION

The Cabinet Room

June 21, 1991

12:03 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: I'd like to talk with you about some things that are very important to me: families and homes, futures and hopes -- the ways in which we Americans can tackle the domestic problems that confront us.

In recent months, we've all felt a bracing surge of American optimism and determination. We look at our schools and say: Let's make them better. We look at our neighborhoods and say: Let's make them even safer. We see opportunities around us and say: Let's go for it.

In many ways, we've regained a sense of ourselves and our values. For the past quarter-century, politicians in Washington have acted as if the federal government could solve every problem from chigger bites to earthquakes. No more. We all realize that government has real limits. You can't replace values with regulations. You can't replace parents with caseworkers. And you can't replace the dedication to service with mandates.

Over the years, a number of well-meaning laws have thrown up barriers to individual action. Gradually, they have begun to transform government from the guardian of individual liberty into a weed that chokes off freedom and strangles initiative.

I'd like to ask your help in pruning this creeping weed so that we can take on problems that concern us all. Our administration's domestic agenda strives to build a more effective, compassionate government, to encourage service to others, and to give Americans the elbow room that they need to do great deeds.

Several months ago, I challenged the Congress to pass two bills in 100 days. One was a comprehensive crime package. It includes measures to help law enforcement officials defend the peace, to let citizens live without fear of neighborhood terror, to compensate victims and to punish victimizers swiftly and firmly.

The American people are tired of watching hoodlums walk, of seeing criminals mock our justice system with endless technicalities. They want to bring order to streets shaken by chaos and crime. Yet, for more than two years, Congress has failed to act on my proposals to fight crime and strengthen the rule of law.

The second 100-days bill is a transportation package that would give states the freedom to build the highways and transit systems they want and not just those Washington dictates. It encourages innovation such as private efforts to improve our transportation system. It tries to put federal dollars where they belong -- on national needs, not pork barrel projects. Some in Congress want to weaken the bill's focus, pretend that our transportation needs and challenges haven't changed. As a result, no bill has yet reached my desk.

MORE

I chose the crime and transportation bills because of their obvious importance to the American public. But our administration's agenda includes much more. We have submitted a civil rights package aimed at attacking discrimination and building a new atmosphere of brotherhood and trust. We've proposed a revolution in education, a dramatic reform of public housing, and a banking package that would restore the health of our financial system. While there's been some movement, Congress still has not passed any of these bills.

We have made progress, however. Our education strategy has caught fire in communities from coast to coast. And to help our families, we've just completed a major reorganization of the Department of Health and Human Services, giving unprecedented attention to children's needs.

Think of this when someone claims that we don't spend enough money to have a vision. Dollars don't make visions; deeds do. When government spends your money, it shouldn't do so for appearances. It should spend your money on programs that work. This philosophy lies at the heart of our domestic agenda. We want to restore proportion to government by letting government do what it does best -- and freeing you to do what you do best. We want to restore faith in government by making real commitments, not impossible promises.

But while we Americans demand more effective government, we also must demand more of ourselves. Entrepreneurs should be free to pursue their visions boldly, knowing that our future depends upon their success. Neighbors should seize the chance to help one another, to settle disputes over a cup of coffee rather than in a courtroom; to commit the little acts of kindness that turn rows of houses into neighborhoods. Let's stop seeking excuses and find opportunities to serve, to help one another, to become sources of wealth and points of light.

John Kennedy was right when he said, "Ask not what your country can do for you. Ask what you can do for your country."

While government can't do everything, it ought to do its job. So today, I urge Congress to join us in doing the nation's business. Unshackle our initiatives on crime, transportation, banking, economic growth, education, energy, housing and civil rights. There is no shame in acting and there's plenty of time between now and Congress' August recess to get the job done.

We know we can do great things. Together, let's do them.

Thank you, and may God bless you and our great nation.

END

12:10 P.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

June 19, 1991

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

The United States today signed a framework agreement with Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay establishing a Council on Trade and Investment. The President, accompanied by Brazilian President Fernando Collor, participated in the Rose Garden ceremony. United States Trade Representative Carla A. Hills signed for the United States. The other signatories were Argentine Foreign Minister Guido Di Tella, Brazilian Foreign Minister Francisco Rezek, Paraguayan Foreign Minister Alexis Frutos Vaesken, and Uruguayan Foreign Minister Hector Gros Espiell.

The framework agreement is the first signed with a regional group since the President announced the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative (EAI) on June 27, 1990. The United States has signed bilateral framework agreements with eight other countries of this hemisphere under the EAI.

The objectives of this Council, established by this framework agreement, are to monitor trade and investment relations, identify opportunities for expanding trade and investment through liberalization and other appropriate means, and negotiate implementing agreements. It will also seek to consult on specific trade and investment matters of interest to both parties and identify and work to remove impediments to trade and investment flows. Under the agreement, the five countries agreed to seek the cooperation of the private sector in matters related to the work of the Council.

In his remarks during the signing ceremony, the President praised the accord, noting that the proposal for a multilateral agreement had come from the four Latin American countries. He reaffirmed that the U.S. goal is for a hemispheric free trade area stretching from Alaska in the North to Tierra del Fuego in the South, and promised that the United States would implement this agreement with the same spirit of cooperation and innovation that produced it in the first place.

At President Collor's suggestion, the parties have agreed to refer to this agreement as "The Rose Garden Agreement."

#

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

June 19, 1991

FACT SHEET

TRADE AND INVESTMENT AGREEMENT
WITH ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY

The United States on June 19, 1991 signed a "Framework Agreement on Trade and Investment" with Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay, the countries now in the process of forming the Southern Cone Common Market (MERCOSUR) by the end of 1994. The signing of a single agreement with these countries constitutes an important step in implementing the trade component of the President's "Enterprise for the Americas Initiative" (EAI).

Enterprise for the Americas Initiative

June 27 is the first anniversary of the President's announcement of the EAI. In the past year, significant progress has been made in implementing the trade pillar of the EAI (See "Chronology").

The EAI is the result of a thorough review of U.S. economic policy toward Latin America. Its trade component seeks to create new, equal and reciprocal relationships with the other countries of the Western Hemisphere. The EAI, which consists of three pillars addressing trade, investment, and debt issues, responded to the actions these nations have taken to promote democracy and economic reform.

Trade Pillar

The EAI specifies two approaches to bring down trade barriers in the hemisphere: a successful outcome to the Uruguay Round and a "system of free trade" from Alaska to Tierra del Fuego. The North American Free Trade Area (NAFTA) is the first step in the creation of such a hemispheric market. The process of creating this market will take a number of years because the commitment to open markets completely and on a reciprocal basis involves many complex issues.

Framework Agreements

The United States is moving forward to conclude framework agreements on trade and investment with those countries and groups of countries that wish to work toward freer trade in the

hemisphere. Framework agreements, in and of themselves, do not bind the signatories to carry out specific trade liberalization commitments. They are comprised of a declaration of trade and investment principles, an agreement to consult on a regular basis, and an initial agenda for consultation. Illustrative of the enthusiasm for the President's initiative, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Peru, and Venezuela have signed framework agreements with the United States thus far.

Completion of a framework agreement with a country or group of countries establishes a channel to explore various trade liberalization options and promote the EAI vision. It does not imply that we will be proposing free trade negotiations with such countries immediately.

While framework agreements have to date been undertaken on a bilateral basis, countries joined in regional groups may also sign agreements directly with the U.S. under the President's initiative. As noted by the President in his June 27, 1990 speech announcing the EAI, "... The U.S. stands ready to enter into free trade agreements with other markets in Latin America and the Caribbean -- particularly with groups of countries that have associated for the purposes of trade liberalization."

The signing of a framework agreement with Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay marks the first framework agreement with a regional group.

The Office of the United States Trade Representative is also finalizing a similar agreement with the Caribbean Community (CARICOM). By significantly reducing trade barriers among themselves and expanding this liberalization to other countries, these regional groupings enhance free trade principles that support U.S. objectives in the current GATT negotiations.

The remarkable progress on negotiating these agreements with such a broad range of countries in the Americas testifies to the commitment of so many nations in the Western Hemisphere to economic reform, liberalization and democracy in recent years.

Chronology of EAI Trade Implementation to Date

Significant progress has been made during the past year in implementing the trade pillar of the EAI:

- By the end of June, the United States will have entered into "Framework Agreements on Trade and Investment" with a large number of Western Hemisphere nations:

Mexico	(Prior to the EAI announcement)
Bolivia	(Prior to the EAI announcement)
Colombia	(July, 1990)
Ecuador	(July, 1990)
Chile	(October, 1990)
Honduras	(November, 1990)
Costa Rica	(November, 1990)
Venezuela	(May, 1991)
El Salvador	(May, 1991)
Peru	(May 1991)

-- The United States is also discussing Framework Agreements with numerous other countries. It expects negotiations to be completed by July with:

Guatemala
Nicaragua
Panama
CARICOM Countries (comprised of 13 English-speaking Caribbean nations, including Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent/Grenadines, and Trinidad & Tobago).

#



June 24, 1991

To: Sig:

Re: Greeks to Greece.

I may have made a huge mistake. I invited or cleared for invitation Spanos and Courtelis. Now word is about in the Greek Community and now comes thai which will be the first of many. Effie PAppas Weinberg wants to go (see Prechter's attached).

Hold the line on Effie. Hold the line on all other Greeks. A can of worms has been opened and I can't even blame Brent. Don't tell him.

A handwritten signature, likely of the President, is written above the distribution list.

cc: (reluctantly General Scowcroft/ John Sununu)

FROM THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

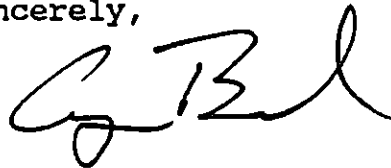
WASHINGTON

Dear Heinz:

Thank you for your letter expressing Effie Pappas Weinberg's interest in our upcoming trip to Greece. I have asked Sig Rogich to respond directly to her and keep me informed.

Hope all is well.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "LBJ", written in a cursive, flowing style.

Mr. Heinz Prechter
Chairman and
Chief Executive
ASC Incorporated
One Sunroof Center
Southgate, Michigan 48195

June 12, 1991

Heinz Prechter
Chairman and
Chief Executive

The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear President Bush:

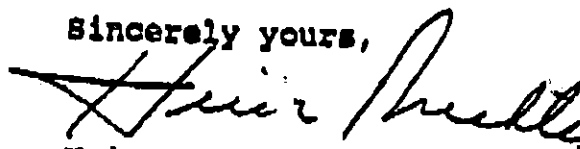
It has come to my attention that during your trip to Greece some Greek/Americans are in the process of being invited by the White House to participate in the festivities welcoming you and Mrs. Bush to Athens.

I respectfully recommend Mrs. Effi Pappas Weinberg be included in this invitation. Effi has been an inspiring and dedicated leader in our Greek and American communities. She has been honored as an outstanding educator and philanthropist by the U.S. Congress and Senate of Michigan.

Effi was honored in 1979 by the United Nations during the International year of the Child as a strong advocate of the children around the world. She established the American Hellenic Alliance and the Hellenic Heritage Society in order to facilitate better understanding and cultural exchanges between Greece and the United States. She has been appointed by the Greek Prime Minister Constantine Mitsotakis as an advisor to the Ministry of Education in Greece.

Effi was credited during President Ford's tenure to have brought more Greek/Americans to the Republican party than any other person. We consider her the best ambassador without portfolio to Greece and the United States. Rightly so, the largest Greek/American newspaper, The National Herald proclaimed her the most outstanding and influential Greek/American leader. Effi richly deserves the honor of being part of the festivities welcoming you, Mr. President and Mrs. Bush to her native country, Greece.

Sincerely yours,



Heinz Prechter

Where Ideas
Become Reality

Operating companies:
American Sunroof Company
Automobile Specialty Company
Automotive Systems Company

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 20, 1991

Dear Mrs. Weinberg:

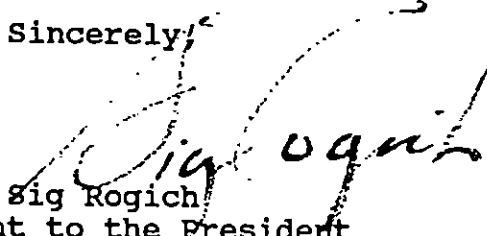
President Bush learned from Heinz Prechter and State Senator Pridnia of your active involvement in the Greek American community and your interest in our upcoming visit to Greece. In particular, we understand you would like to welcome the President and Mrs. Bush when they arrive in Athens.

If you are planning to be in Greece during the Presidential visit, please let me know. Although the White House is not directly involved in invitations to the welcoming ceremonies, we will make every effort to see if you can be included in this historic occasion.

The President and Mrs. Bush are looking forward to traveling to Greece, and appreciate the tremendous support for their visit being shown by Greek Americans across the nation.

We look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,



Sig Rogich

Assistant to the President
for Public Events and Initiatives

Mrs. Effie Pappas Weinberg
95 Manorwood Drive
Bloomfield Hills, Michigan 48304

cc: Mr. Heinz Prechter
The Honorable John D. Pridnia

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Honorable Vernon A. Walters
Ambassador to the Federal Republic
of Germany
American Embassy
Box 215
APO New York, New York 09080



THE PRESIDENT

June 24, 1991

Dear Rich,

*You gave me your
personal letter of 6-19.*

- 1. I understand perfectly*
- 2. Thanks for your
kind - generous words on my
Pseudonym. With your own sense*

at history, I am very
flattered & pleased.

All Best to you.

Your Friend,

G B /



EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Berlin
June 19, 1991

Dear Mr. President,

I would like to thank you for the marvelous opportunity you have given me to serve as Ambassador in Germany during these extraordinary times. My tenure has extended from the unification of Germany to the victory in the Gulf. My experience here has been unforgettable.

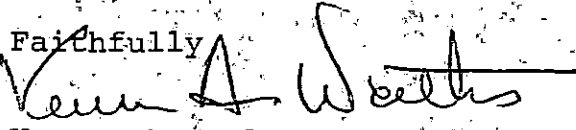
As I told you a few months ago, I believe it appropriate to leave the Embassy some time in late summer or early autumn, depending on when my successor can be chosen and confirmed. You may be sure I will do everything to ease his task of settling in.

Once again may I say how grateful I am to you for showing confidence in me and allowing me the chance to serve in Germany during its moment of historic change.

Your presidency has given a tremendous boost to our Nation not only in Germany but throughout the world. Please accept my wishes for the continuation of your outstanding success.

With warmest greetings to Mrs. Bush and to you,

Faithfully


Vernon A. Walters

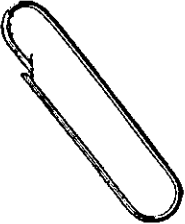
Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

Bush Library Photocopy
Miscellaneous Handwriting

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Dear Mr. Hartman:

Thank you for your wonderful letter and for enclosing your poignant prayer. I was deeply touched by your appreciation for the parade that was part of the National Victory Celebration that was held in Washington on June 8. As a veteran of Vietnam, you must be encouraged that many of the lessons that we learned in Vietnam contributed to our success in the Gulf. This success has brought about a renewed sense of pride and of confidence here at home, and I am sure that your mother would have been proud.



The parade and victory celebration were our Nation's way of saying "thank you" to all of the courageous men and women who have worn the uniform of our Nation's military. We will always be grateful for your sacrifices and for your devotion to the ideals that are the foundation of our democracy.

Barbara joins me in sending best wishes. God bless you.

Sincerely,



Mr. Steven D. Hartman
Apartment 118
2353 Northrop Avenue
Sacramento, California 95825

President George Bush
The White House

Dear Mr. President,

As a Viet Nam vet, I just can't begin to express my gratitude enough for the parade in Washington. I think the only recommendation I would make is that it went on a nation wide tour.

With all the fraud in welfare and other social programs in the United States that runs in the billions, the few million spent to help heal America's hidden wounds for veterans such as myself, is money well spent.

Thank you for giving me a parade. I would've loved to have been there in body; but know my spirit was there all the same.

Thank you, Mr. President. Below is what came up for me.

Sincerely,

Steven D. Hartman

Steven D. Hartman
2353 Northrop Ave. #118
Sacramento, Calif. 95825
Phone and FAX: 1-916-488-3201

TALKIN' TO MOM

Hi Mom,

I know it's been a while; but I had to talk to you today. You'll never, ever, guess what happened!

Before I tell you, do you remember when you came and picked me up at Travis Air Force Base? When I came home from Viet Nam the second time? Remember how we drove out the gate and the protesters threw the bottles at the van and broke the back window?

Well guess what? Today, some 20 years later. . . We got a parade!

Honest Mom, it was a real one! The President, all his men, generals, soldiers, airplanes and jet fighters, tanks, rockets, and WOW! Was it something! Most of all, Mom, you'll never guess who else showed up? The American People-hundreds of thousands of them came and cheered, and clapped, and waved the flag, and cried. . . .

I cried too, Mom. Fact is, I'm still crying. I don't think anything's wrong. I think it's just something going on inside of me; perhaps a flood of relief from the twenty years of frustration, ridicule, and non-acceptance I've felt for all these years. It's been a real long time since I've cried; and even longer since I felt good about it. I think I'm gonna be OK.

Well, I don't have much else to tell you, Mom. I just couldn't wait to tell you what was going on. So, I came into the bedroom and hit my knees here in the dark to be with you. I'm closer to you here, ya know. Gee! It'll be nine years ago tomorrow since you went away.

I miss you, Mom. I know we'll be together again someday. I just kind'a wish you could have been here to see it. You would have loved it! Then, of course, you could've helped me wipe the tears away like you used to when I was a kid. Yes, Mom, you were always there; and until today. . . I thought you were the only person that was ever really proud of me. Thanks, Mom.

I guess I'd best be going now. Give my love to Dad. Tell him I'm doing OK; and tell him "for sure" the sun was shining on my parade today!

I love you, Mom. Bye for now. . . .

Your one and only.

Oh! Excuse me, Father. I forgot. . . .Amen.

Presidential Phone Calls



DATE:

6-24-91

TIME:

3:15

incoming/outgoing

WITH:

Bette Bush

SUBJECT:

re: Trudy Feldman

1) talk for one hour
Trudy

2) "then editor won't believe
we unless I talk to
DWB"

I tell Bette please do not
do this. Certainly keep me
out of it

FOLLOW UP:

We tell all press - No "on this"

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Honorable Robert A. Mosbacher
Secretary
U.S. Department of Commerce
14th and Constitution Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20230

BY MESSENGER

PERSONAL



THE PRESIDENT

6-24-91

Dear Bob,

I read the gossip page
in Style.

I thought your reply
was fantastic. You love your
children. You are a good man.
We're with you as you

once again do what's right
and decent

Cy

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE:

FROM THE PRESIDENT

TO:

Call Chase

Re : Steve Rhodes

*✓ Saw
6/24/91*

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

United States Department of State

The Chief of Protocol
Washington, D.C. 20520-2317

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
June 24, 1991

Dear Mr. President,

I understand that you have been kind enough to approve my nomination as a Public Delegate to the General Assembly of the United Nations.

As the paperwork is starting to move through the bureaucracy, stories are beginning to circulate in the corridors that I may be leaving my post in the near future. Before such rumors land on the Federal Page, I wanted to formally thank you and Mrs. Bush for the privilege of having had this opportunity to serve you and your Administration.

When we met at the Observatory after your election you honored me with your invitation to come to Washington to serve as your Chief of Protocol. In our subsequent talk from Santa Barbara I said I would be pleased to serve a two year stint, which we both thought would be adequate to get a truly effective Protocol office up and running.

When I resigned my post of Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs, it was always my hope to be able to return to the United Nations.

As per your instructions, I have pursued this course with JAB on possible future nominations designed to permit me to once again dedicate myself to furthering the goals of the United Nations, goals that I know you share.

Faithfully,

Joseph Verner Reed

The President
The White House

Patty-do not send I will talk
on phone Monday to CBG.
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 6-22-

Camp David

FROM THE PRESIDENT

TO: Boyden (discuss with me)

Travels of Mrs Quayle-- corporate?

no helicopters (2 incidents of
requesting?)

Role of RGA.

How does Ed Rogers explain talking
directly to TEXTRON about a plane. How clear
are our guidelines.

GEORGE BUSH

I need
\$500 check
to Barrasso's
Fund
see brief paper

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

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PRM

Bush Library Photocopy
George Bush Handwriting

Document Originally
Attached to
Following Page

7:15 p.m.
Monday
June 24, 1991

Sir:

F.Y.I. -- I just spoke w/ Jim Baker's office. The info on the Philippines will be coming over through NORMAL (NSC) channels this evening. Delay in your receiving the information is at State, but I understand it is just about ready to be sent over.

Patty P.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE:

FROM THE PRESIDENT

To:

Bar:

This must be what your meeting precedes.

I hate to have Jay, running for Pres., and oppo
me on most things use this in any way
to blast us..

gb

Bush Library Photocopy
George Bush Handwriting

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

*Q/ Gave
BPP
She met the
group 6-24*

ENERGY

June 26. Secretary Watkins will meet with Howard University President Franklyn Jenifer. Topic: potential opportunities for Howard University to collaborate with DOE in research and education activities. They will also discuss the possibility of Howard University involvement in the FCCSET Committee on Education and Human Resources, and the Committee's possible "adoption" of D.C. public schools.

June 27. Watkins will meet with RJR Nabisco Chairman and Chief Executive Officer Lou Gerstner. Topic: math and science education initiatives.

June 28. Watkins will meet with Nuclear Regulatory Commission Chairman Ivan Selin.

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

June 23. Secretary Sullivan will travel to Chicago to address three separate groups at the American Medical Association meeting. Topics: health care reform, physician reimbursement, the doctor as community leader, and the culture of character.

June 24. Sullivan will join the President at the National Institutes of Health (NIH) to witness the swearing-in of NIH Director Bernadine Healy. Later, Sullivan will address the International Diabetes Foundation Congress. Topics: devoting resources to the treatment and possible cure of diabetes.

June 24. Senator Jay Rockefeller will hold a press conference to announce the release of the National Commission on Children's final report. The report stresses that the key to a positive effect on the health and well-being of the nation's children lies in the strengthening and support of the family and community. The commission was split over health care proposals, and these differences will attract media attention. Children, Youth and Families Administration Commissioner Wade Horn, who also serves as a member of the National Commission on Children, will also speak at the press conference.

June 26. Sullivan will address the National Republican Congressional Committee. Topic: an overview of department initiatives.

June 27. Sullivan will travel to Chicago to address the Conference on Child Health in Central Europe. Topic: U.S. efforts to promote child health abroad.

June 28. In Chicago, Sullivan will address the National Conference on the Family. Topic: the high priority placed on

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 24, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR BILL FARISH
PERSONAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM MAJOR DAVID F. BONWIT
MARINE CORPS AIDE TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT Timetable of Presidential activities

For your information, these were the activities of the President over this past weekend:

Friday 21 June

1332 - Departed South Grounds
1401 - Arrived Camp David, moved to Aspen
1600 - Departed Aspen for a run
1642 - Returned to Aspen
1705 - Driving range with Marvin Bush
1810 - Returned to Aspen for the evening

Saturday 22 June

0747 - Departed Aspen
0751 - Arrived Laurel
0953 - Moved to the Horseshoe Pit
1027 - Moved to the Driving Range
1145 - Returned to Aspen
1400 - Played tennis with Dorrence Smith and Greg Petersmeyer
1500 - Guests began to arrive for Barbeque
1515 - POTUS returned to Aspen
1530 - POTUS began mix-and-mingle with the guests
1730 - Chapel service at Evergreen
1830 - Moved to Laurel for Barbeque
1953 - Departed Laurel for Aspen for the night

Sunday 23, June

0810 - President arrived at Laurel
0855 - President departed for Evergreen for church
0941 - President returned to Laurel
1050 - Departed Laurel for Wye Oak and then for a run
1135 - Returned to Aspen
1230 - Returned to Laurel for lunch
1318 - Returned to Aspen
1531 - Departed Aspen for the LZ
1536 - Departed Camp David
1605 - Arrived South Lawn

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

June 24, 1991 91 JUN 24 PM 7:00

To: The President
From: Mike Boskin *MB*
Re: May Durable Goods Orders

Good news. Advance orders for durable goods were up 3.8 percent in May. The increase was widespread among most major industry categories. The new orders should translate into increased production (and with a lag, jobs) in the next few months.

Thanks again to you and Mrs. Bush for a lovely day at Camp David.

Michael J. Boskin
Chairman

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS
WASHINGTON

June 24, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: MICHAEL J. BOSKIN *mb*

SUBJECT: Advance Durable Goods in May, Commerce Department
Release, Tomorrow, 8:30 a.m.

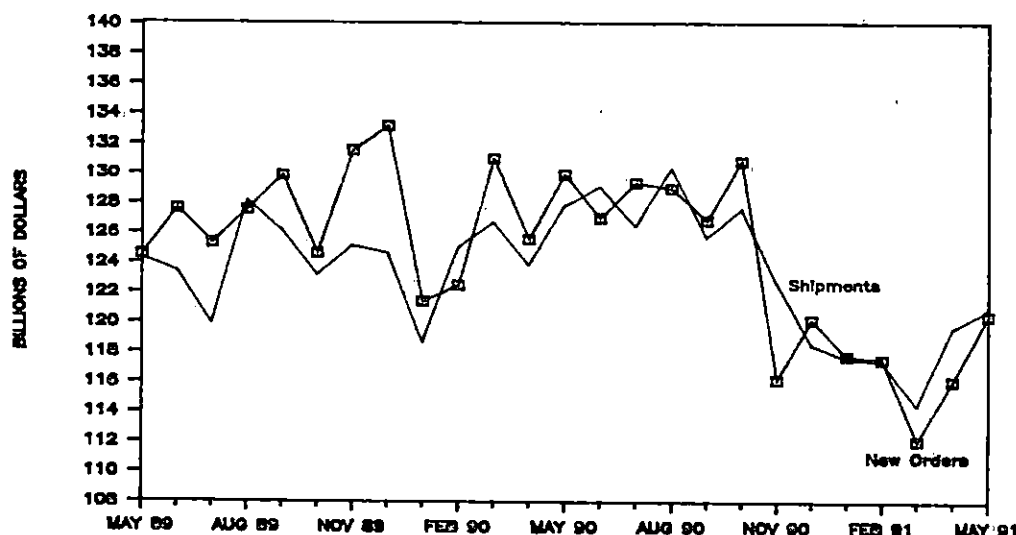
New orders for durable goods rose 3.8 percent in May, following a 3.6 percent increase in April. The increases in May and April follow three consecutive monthly declines. The May increase was larger than the 1.9 percent predicted by private analysts.

New orders for all major industries except electronic and electrical equipment were up in May. Transportation equipment had the largest increase, rising 11.5 percent.

Shipments of durable goods rose 1.0 percent in May, rising to their highest level since November 1990. This is the second consecutive increase following 5 months of declines in shipments. Shipments in capital goods industries fell slightly.

The increases in orders and shipments in May point to a strengthening of the manufacturing sector. The graph shows that despite the recent increases, orders and shipments remain below the levels of last year.

DURABLE GOODS ORDERS & SHIPMENTS



Looking Ahead

June - July | 99 |

Monday 24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Monday 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Major International Events													
British-French summit in Dunkirk EC-EFTA meeting in Salzburg _____ Vietnamese party congress _____							Italian Socialist Party congress EC summit in Luxembourg WEU ministerial in Luxembourg						
Visits to US							Visits to US						
Dutch Trade Min van Rooy in DC Rwandan FM Bizimungu in DC German Def Min Stoltenberg in DC							_____ Roh Tae Woo in San Francisco, DC, Canada _____ Dutch FM van den Broek in DC						
Visits Abroad							Visits Abroad						
Koivisto in Moscow Israeli FM Levy in Spain Swedish PM Carlsson in Canada Von Weizsaecker in Italy Kohl in Paris and Moscow							Undersec Wolfowitz in Turkey _____ Walesa at NATO Hq. _____ _____ Salinas in Germany _____ _____ Pakistani PM Sharif in Tokyo _____ _____ Li Peng in Egypt and Jordan _____ _____ Cuban VP Rodriguez in China _____						

It's been called human pinball, and while an apt description, the first-time wallball player can be excused for thinking they've stumbled into the middle of a real-life Roadrunner cartoon.

For this hybridized, indoor version of volleyball is fast. No, make that, FAST.

And confusing.

For wallball adds a bamboozling spin to the old get-the-ball-over-the-net mentality of volleyball.

The sport is played in the tight 20-foot, by 40-foot confines of a traditional racquetball court. The ball can be played off either side of the wall on serves and returns. You can't hit the opponent's back wall or ceiling on the serve or return, though you can play the ceiling and back wall on your own side.

It's a little like shooting a bullet into a steel plate box. That means a lot of serves come zipping in out of the blue like a smart bomb on your left ear.

"The nice thing about wallball is that you don't have to chase the ball," jokes player Lauren Dyer.

That's because the ball is usually chasing you at speeds that could be clocked somewhere between Mach 1 and Mach 2.

Dyer plays the game from behind a pair of heavy-duty, owlsh-looking plastic sport eyeglasses, an investment made after having two pairs of eyeglasses shattered while playing wallball.

The game can be played with anywhere from two to six-person teams. "The biggest thing about wallball is the walls," said

wallballer Greg Gathman, noting that learning to play the walls on serves and returns is key to winning the game and reducing your dogged opponent to running helplessly in circles.

Ross Aragon, owner of Academy Court Club in Albuquerque, N.M., agrees, noting, "What makes it faster is if you ricochet it off one wall - some guys can really slam the ball."

Learning to anticipate the ball's oblique angle of ricochet off the wall is the key to wallball survival and sanity.

Most beginners make the mistake of playing too close to the wall, as if they could by sheer willpower prevent the ball from even reaching the wall.

"You can't play too close because it cuts your territory in half," notes Calvin Barnard. "You have to have patience."

After the first few games, it becomes clear the wall can be both an enemy and an ally. By learning to predict the play off the wall the wallball player can depend upon the walls for dandy sets and murderous spikes.

While it's always possible to power the ball over the net and off the walls with hair-raising speed, the better wallball players often depend upon subtle finesse to send the ball dancing just beyond the outstretched fingertips of a desperately backpedaling opponent.

But that tends to be the exception. For the most part wallball is fast and furious, providing a deceptive dose of exercise - for such a small court.

Aragon says the sport has caught on at his club, with two of his 16 courts reserved for wallball.

"And they are hooked up solid every night," Aragon notes, adding that he is thinking about setting aside a third court just for wallball.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

05-24 0569

WALLBALL: A FAST, CONFUSING VERSION OF VOLLEYBALL (sh)

Scipps Howard News Service

Release date: 06-25-91

BY MARK TAYLOR

Scipps Howard News Service

11:30 A.M. NEWS UPDATE

SUNUNU (Rita Beamish, AP) -- John Sununu said he has no plans to step down because of the controversy over his travel habits and vowed to retain his job at least into a second Bush term. Sununu told reporters he was not disturbed about the continuing flap. "Look, I've been in Washington for a while now to realize that it's all part of the process, it's part of being chief of staff," Sununu said. Asked if he thought he would last through Bush's first term, an un-contrite Sununu said: "I intend to get the President's agenda done and help him get re-elected and finish up after his second term begins." Secretary Kemp voiced support for the chief of staff. "The President gave him the thumbs-up sign yesterday which I was glad to see," said Kemp. Asked if Sununu had become a liability, Kemp said: "Not in my view." Kemp did joke: "This is my own car. I drove all the way from Bethesda."

(UPI) -- Chief of Staff Sununu told reporters after a talk in Arlington, Va., that his job is secure and then quickly sought to retake the offensive by concentrating on domestic issues. "I think I made my statement on Saturday, and I think it speaks for itself," Sununu said. "Things are progressing, so we can get the President's agenda advanced. That's what we're going to do." Asked about future travel plans, Sununu said: "I don't have any travel plans right now."

PRESIDENT/NIH (Bethesda, Md./UPI) -- Dr. Bernadine Healy was sworn in as the first woman to head the NIH, saying her goal is "better health for all Americans." "I can think of no greater honor than to be the first woman to head the NIH," she said in remarks after the ceremonial oath. "This is the proudest moment in my life." Speaking of his appointment of Healy, President Bush said "she assumes the post from which we can build a better, healthier and more prosperous America. NIH has supported research dedicated to some of the most important biomedical discoveries in history," Bush said. "I am proud of our commitment to cures not even Ripley would believe," he added.

NATO/GORBACHEV (Reuter) -- NATO expects President Gorbachev to attend a Rome summit in November that will set the seal on the most radical military and political restructuring in its history, alliance sources said. NATO Secretary-General Woerner told senior officials recently he fully expected Gorbachev to announce he would attend the Rome summit. "It's being talked about quite openly here," said one source. "The invitation is open for him to visit when he likes and this will be the only opportunity where he could meet heads of state and government. We are pretty sure he will come to Rome."

CAMBODIA/PEACE (Pattaya, Thailand/Reuter) -- Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen rejected a U.N.-sponsored peace plan for Cambodia despite joining his enemies in declaring a cease-fire, guerrilla leader Prince Sihanouk said. "He did not accept, he does not accept, he will not accept," the former Cambodian monarch said.

MIAs/VIETNAM (Hanoi/UPI) -- Vietnam and the U.S. are ready to sign a formal agreement next month on the opening of a U.S. office in Hanoi to coordinate joint searches for missing American servicemen, a top government official said. "The American officials will return in July to sign the agreement on regulations for operating the bureau," Deputy Foreign Minister Le Mai said. "Only then will the bureau officially open."

KUWAIT/IRAQIS (Kuwait City/Reuter) -- Kuwait has deported more than 400 Iraqis in the last two weeks and is hampering Red Cross efforts to monitor expulsions that could violate Geneva conventions, Western officials said.

NRA (Ellensburg, Wash./AP) -- The NRA is losing membership and power, its executive director said. Wayne LaPierre said congressional and public opinion has turned against the powerful lobby and that NRA membership has fallen from three million to 2.5 million in the past decade.

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2:15 P.M. NEWS UPDATE

U.N./KURDISH REFUGEES/PRESIDENT (Reuter) -- U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees Ogata met President Bush and thanked him for support during refugee crises like the flight of Kurds from Iraq. "You have been doing a great deal. I came primarily to thank you very much and to ask you to continue to support us," Ogata said at the start of her talks with Bush in the Oval Office. When it came to refugee problems, "You have always taken the lead," she said. "As these problems develop, the United States, we have to do that," Bush replied. He said the high commissioner's office was doing a "superb job."

PRESIDENT'S HEALTH (Bethesda, Md./AP) -- President Bush said he's feeling fine now that his overactive thyroid is under control and told an audience at Bethesda Naval Hospital: "I'm back, 100 percent." "I'm glad we don't have to stay this time," Bush joked as he gave a speech at the hospital dedicating a new building. He said: "I would give you this report: Over the weekend, I played three hard sets of tennis, ran two miles, hit some golf balls and - so less there be any doubts about the efficiency of naval medicine -- why...I'm back, 100 percent."

SUNUNU/PRESIDENT (Rita Beamish, AP) -- President Bush backed his embattled aide for the second day in a row. "Yeah, I'm going to support him," the President told reporters in a short exchange after a Rose Garden event.

VACCINATIONS/PRESIDENT (Reuter) -- President Bush said he was unaware of any administration decision to defer action on an emergency plan to buy vaccinations for children and distribute them to cities and states. "I don't know what that story was about," said Bush, referring to a New York Times story at the start of a meeting with U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees Ogata. "If it's done, it has not been called to my attention," he said. Chief of Staff Sununu said there had been a "low-level set of recommendations" on the issue but indicated they had not yet been passed up to the top of the chain of command. Bush complained that the report made it look like the administration was turning its back on the vaccinations. "It's a little annoying," he said. "I can't understand why anybody would write something attributing it to what the President had done without asking (me) as you are doing," he said.

IRANIAN HOSTAGES/INVESTIGATION (UPI) -- Prospects appeared to increase for a congressional investigation into allegations that officials of Ronald Reagan's 1980 campaign negotiated with Iran to delay the release of U.S. hostages until after the election. Sen. Gore introduced a formal resolution calling for such an investigation and Rep. Foley said he would decide in the next couple of weeks whether to recommend a House investigation. Foley said he had not yet made a decision about a more formal probe, but he seemed to lean toward such a move. Foley said he accepts Bush's assurance that he was "not personally present" at the Paris meeting, but noted there are indications that William Casey might have been there. Asked if Bush might have known about such negotiations on the fate of the hostages, Foley said he does not know of "any evidence of misconduct on the part of the President."

ISRAEL/SETTLEMENTS (Jerusalem/Reuter) -- Prime Minister Shamir shrugged off U.S. pressure, calling it "totally unreasonable" to deny aid to Israel's immigrants because of Jewish settlement of occupied Arab lands. "In our view there is no such dilemma and there are many people in the United States who think the same," Shamir told reporters. "It would be totally unreasonable that the United States, which invested so much in the struggle for immigration, would not help in the absorption of immigration."

SOVIET ARMS/ISRAEL (Moscow/Reuter) -- A Soviet government minister denied in an interview that he offered to sell the advanced MiG-31 fighter to Israel. "None of this is true," Aircraft Industry Minister Systsov told Izvestia. "The MiG-31 was demonstrated only as an example of Soviet scientific and manufacturing potential. No other country has this aircraft and we are not offering it for sale. The report...is sheer fiction."

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5:00 P.M. NEWS UPDATE

U.S. MILITARY/MIDEAST (AP) -- The Bush administration suggested that a quick-strike, residual military force could help guarantee peace in northern Iraq and hasten the pullout of regular allied forces. A senior Pentagon official said the allies have agreed on a mid-July date for the pullout of their troops from northern Iraq. The anonymous official refused to specify the date, citing security reasons. The official said no firm agreement has been reached on the residual force, primarily because Turkey hasn't formally signed onto the plan.

EUROPEAN AID/VICE PRESIDENT (Chicago/Reuter) -- Poland and other eastern and central European countries should get Western economic aid before the Soviet Union does, Vice President Quayle suggested. "Let us recognize and appreciate where the true reforms are taking place," Quayle told a news conference. "There's been a lot of discussion about a potential aid package sent to the Soviet Union. Let's wait and see what kind of aid package that may or may not be there when Gorbachev meets with members of the G-7," he said. "But let us also remember where the reforms are taking place. The reforms are taking place in eastern and central Europe. The reforms in Poland and Hungary and Czechoslovakia have got to be acknowledged," he added.

VACCINE EFFORT (UPI) -- William Grigg, spokesman for the head of the Public Health Service, James Mason, said there are two programs that apparently became confused [in a New York Times report on the government's vaccination effort.] One is the plan in which senior officials would visit six cities to learn why kids are not getting immunized, Grigg said. The other plan would build on increases in funding already in the 1991 and 1992 budgets, Grigg said. This plan, he said, is still in the drafting stage and has not been cleared yet with Mason, Secretary Sullivan or the White House. "It's an early draft plan," Grigg said. "There is no official status at the present time," he said.

TEAMSTER'S CONVENTION (Lake Buena Vista, Fla./AP) -- A teamsters convention got off to a raucous start with the boos of delegates drowning out a video talk by President Bush and remarks by outgoing union president William McCarthy. Bush's short videotaped message went practically unheard because of continuous booing and catcalls. Many delegates have expressed anger over an agreement with the Justice Department over racketeering charges that provides for open elections for the union leadership, and many blame Bush and McCarthy. McCarthy, suffering from the effects of a stroke, also was booed, particularly when he praised Bush. He said teamsters had given the President "a bum rap.... He wasn't listened to. He doesn't forget his friends. I say he's a good man....." The delegates applauded, however, when he declared that he told Bush and members of Congress that "we're going to bury them" if they don't vote for a bill outlawing the practice of permanently hiring workers who cross picket lines to replace union strikers.

STOCK MARKET (New York/Reuter) -- Stocks fell sharply following the Tokyo exchange after the presidents of two top Japanese brokerages resigned in a growing scandal over payments to major clients. The Dow fell 54.78 points, or 1.85 percent, to 2,910.78, according to early, unofficial figures.

AIDS/VICE PRESIDENT (Chicago/AP) -- Vice President Quayle says he thinks everybody would like to know if a doctor is infected with AIDS, but he says it should be up to the states, not the federal government, to require doctors to be tested for AIDS. The Vice President made the comments to reporters in Chicago following his speech at the AMA's annual meeting. Quayle didn't mention AIDS in his speech -- but his remarks were briefly interrupted by an AIDS activist shouting, "People with AIDS need national health care."

MIDEAST PEACE/IRAQ/SAUDI ARABIA (Nicosia/AP) -- Iraq renewed its war of words with Saudi Arabia after a three-month break, accusing the Saudis of sabotaging Arab efforts to solve the Gulf crisis by joining with the U.S. In a broadcast on Baghdad Radio, Information Minister Hammadi denounced "those who betrayed and sought help from foreigners against their nation and against the principles of true religion." He criticized Saudi Arabia's "efforts to ruin attempts to solve the crisis within an Arab framework and their total reliance on U.S. and Atlantic forces to strike Iraq."

IRAQ/CHEMICAL WEAPONS (U.N./Reuter) -- A U.N. team which had inspected an Iraqi chemical weapons complex could not yet say if Baghdad had provided a truthful account of the site but has not found deliberate attempts to mislead, the U.N. said in a statement. "Indeed, the attitude of the Iraqi authorities throughout was cooperative," the U.N. statement said.

U.S. AID/INDIA (New Delhi/Reuter) -- India objected to a move by the U.S. to link military aid to human rights. "There is no question of India accepting any conditionalities....," an external affairs ministry spokesman said.

VERNON WALTERS (Bonn/AP) -- U.S. Ambassador to Germany Vernon Walters said that he is resigning. He gave no reason for his resignation and said he notified President Bush of his intentions two months ago.

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