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FOIA MARKER

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Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 90610
Folder ID Number: 90610-008

Folder Title:
Wednesday, July 24, 1991 [2]

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet (George Bush Library)

Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
01. Memo	From Lawrence S. Eagleburger to President Bush (1 pp.)	07/23/91	(b)(1)	S
02a. Note	From George Bush to Brent [Scowcroft] (1 pp.)	07/24/91	~~(b)(1)~~	
02b. Memo	From Bob Martine to President Bush (4 pp.)	07/22/91	(b)(1)	S
03. Memo	From C. Boyden Gray to President Bush (2 pp.)	07/22/91	(b)(1)	

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Collection:

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File Location: Wednesday, July 24, 1991 [2]

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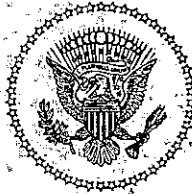
7/24/91

UNCLASSIFIED UPON
REMOVAL OF CLASSIFIED
ATTACHMENTS

Dr 2/20/13

7 24

Date



✓ Iraq sanctions
what instructions to UN? ~~UN~~

Blacks -

Sound support event
Tom Brown
✓ Affirm Action??
Cl. Thomas
UNCF
Marine event?

China follow-up post-vets
✓ what to do
is Nam Xa still in

✓ Diarrhea SDR (PBM treaty)
in Moscow

✓ Diarrhea - reply to Pat
Buchanan (WT 7-24)
on deficit, taxes, etc

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

7 24

Date



-2-

Need. to get 103
✓ report problem - with
help "ME plan"

✓ Built M.F.N. Sov. Union?

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

Carrel continues:

The communist party newspaper warns China is ready to go back to the way things were before President Nixon visited.

(Shambaugh: "They are not bluffing. They think of this in terms of their revolution, what it is they've spent their lives fighting for.")

(Han Xu, former ambassador to U.S.: "We don't want to poke our hand through your pocket. Please don't poke your hand. But your Congress has a habit wanting to interfere.")

Chinese diplomats may talk about dealing with the outside world, but the priority for their leaders is maintaining their power at home. (ABC-6)

CBS's Bob Schieffer reports on the Senate deliberations.

(Sen. Dixon: "They are the sticks with which we should prod China to end its unfair, oppressive and stubborn policies. If the Chinese choose not to change, they shouldn't get the carrot.")

(Sen. Mikulski: "There are horrible reports of Chinese officials forcing women to have abortions or to be sterilized against their will.")

(Sen. Simon: "We ought to live up to our traditions and send a signal to the people of China that we are believers in human rights.")

(Sen. Dole: "I don't believe there's the slightest chance, not one chance in a million, that any other nation on earth is going to join us at this time in putting restrictions on trade with the People's Republic of China.")

(Sen. McCain: "The American farmers, commercial aircraft manufacturers and fertilizer manufacturers would suffer the most.")

(Sen. Domenici: "The reason there is an issue is because we saw Tienanmen Square. We didn't see the tyranny in 30 or 40 other countries that we recognize MFN.")

It was clear that those who want to put restrictions on China trade were going to win. But it is a hollow victory, and even they admit it, because they need two-thirds of the Senate to override a promised Presidential veto and they know they're not even close. So the result of what happened today is that nothing has changed. Trade status with China will stay the same. (CBS-5)

SOVIETS/GORBACHEV/IMF

ABC's Jim Laurie reports sources close to President Gorbachev say when he convenes the central committee Thursday, he'll outline a new platform that amounts to abandoning Marxism. One newspaper gave details today of the platform, which for the first time firmly commits the party to private ownership, permits the inheritance of land, and ends the party's official opposition to religion. Conservatives issued a warning today that the armed forces were the key to saving the party and the nation. Some predict hardliners may play into Gorbachev's hands and leave the party. (ABC-7)

Jennings reports the Soviet Union today applied for full membership in the International Monetary Fund. (ABC-8)

BCCI SCANDAL

ABC's Pierre Salinger reports the Bank of England's governor testified today that he had been told as early as March 1988 that BCCI bank accounts were being used to finance the Abu Nidal terrorist movement.

(Robin Leigh-Pemberton, governor: "We were aware of this, actually, as information brought to us by BCCI itself. They were notified by a former employee that certain terrorist-related accounts had been, and were being, operated in BCCI.")

Leigh-Pemberton defended the bank's inaction by saying it was not able to confirm the information until this year. But ABC News has learned British intelligence knew details about this as early as 1986. An account was being held by a man named Najmeddin, Abu Nidal's top financial adviser. ABC News has acquired documents showing the U.S. was aware of Najmeddin's relationship to Abu Nidal as early as 1987. One document includes the notes from a meeting between then-Ambassador Meehan and East German officials on May 22, 1987, a meeting held to protest East German help to terrorist movements. The ambassador not only identified Najmeddin, but the Abu Nidal companies he controls. It is not clear why this American and British intelligence information did not ring alarm bells earlier. Had they done so, terrorists like Abu Nidal would have had less money available to them to do what they do. (ABC-4)

CBS's Peter Van Sant reports on a possible coverup by the CIA and alleged obstruction by the Justice Department.

(Robert Morgenthau, New York district attorney: "The various United States attorneys have been instructed to refer any requests for information from us to the Department of Justice in Washington, and then we've got nothing from the Department of Justice in Washington.")

(Jack Blum, former Senate investigator: "Whenever the Department of Justice has been confronted with this set of issues, it's tended to look small, look narrowly, try to limit the focus of the investigation.")

(William von Raab, former Customs commissioner: "Unfortunately, the Justice Department did not support an indictment of the bank and did not include some of the higher level officials.")

With the scandal spinning out of control, the political finger-pointing grows more vicious by the day. (CBS-8)

NBC's Brian Ross reports investigators say U.S. prosecutors failed to follow up on evidence of widespread corruption and other crimes. Investigators say unless the Justice Department gets into the case soon in a big way, the same questions now being asked of Prime Minister Major in London may well be asked of the Bush Administration in Washington. (NBC-Lead)

U.S. MILITARY/KUWAIT

Jennings reports three U.S. soldiers have been killed in Kuwait. The military command says they were clearing an ammunition dump north of Kuwait City when some of the shells detonated by accident.

(CBS-6, ABC-2)

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George Bush Handwriting

NETWORK NEWS

(Tuesday evening, July 23)

DOMESTIC POLICY

NBC's Faith Daniels: Where the President goes, so goes the focus. With all the travelling President Bush is doing this summer, Americans have been focusing overseas. But not all Americans.

NBC's Andrea Mitchell: Democrats have not been able to beat the President on foreign policy, so they're criticizing him for not caring enough about domestic problems.

(TV coverage: President in London, Greece, Turkey.)
Welcome home, Mr. President. You were a big hit in London and Greece and Turkey. But your critics have been waiting back in the U.S.A.

(**Sen. Rockefeller:** "I'm glad he's back. I hope he, you know, looks around America a little bit.")

~~He won't be back for long. On Monday he's off to Moscow for the next summit.~~

(**Rockefeller:** "It's called malignant neglect. It's not benign neglect, it's malignant neglect. If there's a domestic problem that is serious, that's bothering the average family, exit George Bush.")

Today's editorial cartoon in the Washington Post said it all: "Welcome back. Have a nice visit."

(**Kevin Phillips**, Republican commentator: "I think that cartoon unfortunately sums up exactly what's happening to the United States -- the President overseas and nothing here.")

(**Rep. Gephardt:** "It's really, what does he care about? What does he want to do with his time as President? And I fear that we're finding out what he wants to do with his time is to be a super Secretary of State, not a President.")

Not true, says the White House.

(**Roger Porter:** "In fact, in his first two years in office, George Bush visited over 100 cities in each of those years. More than 80 percent of those were cities in the United States of America.")

The President doesn't disguise his preference for foreign affairs.

(**President Bush**, October 1990: "I can't say I just rejoice every time I go up and talk to Danny Rostenkowski, my dear friend, about what he's going to do on taxes.")

Whatever he's doing, it's working.

NBC News/Wall Street Journal Poll

Do you approve of the job the President is doing on foreign policy?

YES.....74%

NO.....21%

Do you approve of the job the President is doing on the economy?

YES.....47%

NO.....48%

-more-

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Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

*How many trips
abroad this
year??*

GEPHARDT BILL OFFERS REWARDS FOR EDUCATION

Rep. Gephardt, offering an alternative to President Bush's education plan, Tuesday proposed giving states financial incentives to prepare more preschoolers to learn and more high-school seniors to meet international standards in mathematics and science.

The "rewards for results" legislation would be financed by increasing the tax rate on corporate income above \$10-million....

Gephardt suggested the results-oriented approach to better education could overcome opposition to raising taxes....

"I, frankly, don't think it is a sensible or valid plan," Gephardt told reporters of Bush's plan. He called the model schools "the height of folly" because "it sounds like we're buying votes from Congresspeople."....

Judy Smith, a White House spokeswoman, said Tuesday, that "America 2000, the President's education strategy, offers a comprehensive approach towards achieving educational excellence. The strategy has been embraced by both Democrats and Republicans, and well received in the academic community."

(Kenneth Cooper, Washington Post, A17)

BUSH NAMES PANEL FOR ENVIRONMENT**Industrial And Conservation****Leaders Chosen In Effort To Resolve Discord**

Seeking to tap the expertise of groups that have historically been at odds, President Bush Tuesday named 25 members to a panel to advise him on how to slow the destruction of the environment but not at inordinate expense to business....

Critics of the Administration's environmental policy said Tuesday that the panel was simply part of Bush's political strategy on environmental issues: making appointments that seem to have broad popular support while undermining the government's environmental regulatory structure.

"This commission cannot replace the Administration's responsibility to enforce the laws that Congress passed, which requires regulation to reduce pollution," said Rep. Waxman....

Leaders of several other environmental groups Tuesday also cited other examples of what they said was the Administration's strategy of aiding industrial companies by reducing or limiting regulations.

(Keith Schneider, New York Times, A14)

EDITOR'S NOTES: "CIA's Webster Agrees To Stay Another Month," by Ann Devroy, appears in The Washington Post, page A5.

"Aspin's Military Jet Trips Mix Official, Personal Stops," by Charles Babcock, appears in The Washington Post, page A1.

"Lunch With The Proper Bureaucrat," by Lloyd Grove, appears in The Washington Post, page D1.

"A \$1 Billion Welfare Gamble That May Pay Off," by Spencer Rich, appears in The Washington Post, page A17.

JEWISH DEMOCRATS SAY PACT WOULD BOOST BUSH

President Bush's political stock among Jewish voters will rise if his Middle East peace initiative results in an agreement between Israel and its Arab neighbors, Jewish Democrats said Tuesday....

Most of the Jewish Democrats who attended a meeting of the National Jewish Democratic Council made it clear they did not like Bush's efforts to link the approval of \$10 billion in loan guarantees for Israel to force it to the bargaining table.

"There should be no linkage of the peace process and loan guarantees," said Stuart Eizenstat, vice chairman of the NJDC.

DNC chairman Brown and Sen. Mitchell also criticized such linkage....

Yet, some Jewish Democrats said Bush will reap big political dividends from traditionally Democratic Jewish voters if he succeeds at the peace initiative....

"If Bush and Secretary Baker succeed and a peace agreement is reached, there will be good will (toward him)," said the NJDC executive director, Steve Gutow. "They will deserve some credit."

(Donald Lambro, Washington Times, A4)

JEWISH DEMOCRATS CREATE ORGANIZATION WITHIN DEMOCRATIC PARTY**Anti-Israel Moves Helped Prompt Action**

Alarmed at a spate of anti-Israel resolutions that were offered at state Democratic Party conventions during the 1988 presidential campaign, a group of Jewish Democrats has formed an organization aimed at battling in the party for Jewish causes, and at convincing American Jews that their overwhelming Democratic loyalty remains a good idea.

Democratic Party leaders did their part Tuesday to help the national Jewish Democratic Council along. In the process, they demonstrated the continuing power of Israel's cause in American politics. Sen. Mitchell, Rep. Foley and DNC Chairman Brown spoke warmly of Israel....

Brown declared: "...Democrats ought to make it clear that we shouldn't be threatening our allies.... We shouldn't threaten them or bludgeon them."

The group heard the message on Monday night from Sen. Rockefeller, who said, "can never impose a settlement on the state of Israel."

(E.J. Dionne, Washington Post, A4)

SERVING UP SUNUNU AT BREAKFAST: REFLECTIONS ON 'REFLECTED POWER'
Rollins Provides A Plateful About Bush's 'Amateur Politician'

After 45 minutes, it looked like the contingent of 24 reporters who came to breakfast Tuesday looking for some red-meat quotes from Ed Rollins were going to leave with empty notebooks....

Until, the subject shifted to Chief of Staff Sununu....

"I think you complicate the committee structure with a White House Chief of Staff who is an amateur politician. There is no question John Sununu sees himself as one of America's great political geniuses."... "I think John Sununu is a very bright man -- at nuclear engineering. And I am sure he knows a lot of things, but I think his view of the world is that Republicans are conservatives from New Hampshire and Democrats are liberals from Boston."

(Thomas Bell, Washington Post, A17)

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Ed
Rollins
again

NATIONAL NEWS

DEMOCRATS BLAST BUSH ON EXTENDED JOBLESS BENEFITS

Senate Democrats attacked the Bush Administration Tuesday for ignoring the plight of the unemployed by refusing to seek extended benefits for the jobless.

"You're just telling these unemployed workers, 'That's tough turkey,'" said Sen. Sarbanes... during a hearing on the Administration's six-month economic forecast.... Sarbanes blasted the Administration for not seeking emergency legislation to extend unemployment insurance for jobless workers.... "You come in here and ask for an emergency to get lots of money overseas and you won't find an emergency to help unemployed workers in America," said Sarbanes, interrupting a similar torrent of criticism from Sen. Kennedy....

Michael Boskin, Chairman of President Bush's Council of Economic Advisers, in defending the Administration's opposition to an extended benefits program, said the employment rate before the recession was much higher than in previous recessions.

(Anne Veigle, Washington Times, C1)

BOSKIN SEES ECONOMY RECOVERING, BACKS FED'S INTEREST RATE CAUTION

Michael Boskin, chairman of President Bush's Council of Economic Advisers, said Tuesday that he sees the economy shaking loose from the grip of recession, and he supported the Federal Reserve's "wait and see" attitude toward lowering interest rates.

But Boskin suggested in testimony to the Joint Economic Committee that the Administration may renew its push for lower rates if the economy falters again.... Boskin said he was concerned that cutting short-term rates now would fuel inflation worries and only result in an increase in long-term interest rates....

Boskin told the panel he would recommend that President Bush veto any measure to extend unemployment insurance benefits to millions of Americans who lost their job during the recession unless it included spending cuts to offset the impact on the budget deficit. His response angered some Democrats on the panel who argued that a growing number of jobless workers are running out of unemployment insurance benefits with little prospect of finding a job.

(Donna Smith, Washington Post, F1)

RICH GOT RICHER, POOR GOT POORER, STUDY SAYS

The income gap between rich and poor widened in the 1980s, with average incomes increasing 122 percent after taxes for the top 1 percent of households but falling 10 percent for the bottom fifth, according to a study released Tuesday.... "The data provides fresh evidence of a growing trend toward greater income inequality in the U.S., said Isaac Shapiro, who conducted the study for the nonprofit Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. He used data developed by the CBO.... The report said, "changes in federal tax policy also contributed to the widening gap in after-tax income."

(Spencer Rich, Washington Post, A4)

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Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

UNITED STATES MAY LET IRAQ SELL OIL TO PAY FOR FOOD, MEDICINE

President Bush, while making it clear he is still angry with Saddam Hussein, said he may let Baghdad sell some of its oil to pay for much-needed food and medicine....

White House officials said they were not yet convinced that Iraq required the oil sales to pay for the food and other humanitarian aid it says its people need.

Nor was there any intention to lift altogether the UN economic sanctions against Iraq, the officials said....

State Department spokesman Boucher said, "Whatever decision we make, we want to ensure that there are appropriate safeguards in place to ensure that the food reaches vulnerable populations."

(Irwin Arief, Reuter)

**U.S. PLAYS DOWN IDEA OF NEW ATTACK ON IRAQ
Thursday Is A U.N. Deadline For Information On
Nuclear Program, White House Says**

The Bush Administration Tuesday soft-pedaled the notion that if Iraq fails to provide required information about its nuclear program to the UN by Thursday, the U.S. might take military action to force Saddam to comply....

UN sources, who asked not to be identified, said renewed strikes against Iraq after the Thursday deadline have not been regarded seriously within the world body....

Instead, the sources said, the Thursday deadline appears to be a pressure tactic aimed at reminding Iraq that the countries that defeated it in the Gulf War are not relaxing their insistence that Baghdad comply with all the requirements of the cease-fire.

(Ann Devroy & John Goshko, Washington Post, A25)

**CROATIAN DEMAND BLOCKS PEACE BID
Yugoslavia's Leaders Warn Of 'Catastrophic' Civil War**

BELGRADE -- Another attempt by Yugoslav leaders to negotiate a peaceful dismemberment of the country came unglued Tuesday amid mutual accusations of bad faith and warnings to prepare for full-scale civil war. There was renewed fighting Tuesday morning between Croatian police and federal army troops near a bridge linking the republics of Croatia and Bosnia. (Washington Post, A21)

INKATHA AIDE TAKES BLAME FOR SOUTH AFRICAN SLUSH FUNDS SCANDAL

JOHANNESBURG -- South Africa's government and the Inkatha Freedom Party have both acted to limit damage from a slush funds scandal which has rocked President de Klerk's administration.

Zulu leader Buthelezi's private secretary Tuesday shouldered the blame for accepting secret funds from the government and resigned from his post, saying he was the only Inkatha person aware of the clandestine payments.

Inkatha officials also announced that Buthelezi would repay the \$90,000 which Pik Botha has acknowledged authorizing for two anti-sanctions rallies organized by Inkatha in 1989 and 1990.

The government has also conceded that it secretly contributed a further \$250,000 to Inkatha's United Workers' Union of South Africa.

(Andrew Steele, Reuter)

Senate Votes Conditions On China's Trade Status; Bush Veto Seen

The Senate voted Tuesday to impose a long list of strict new conditions on renewal of China's normal trade status in 1992....

"This is one of those close issues where one can make strong arguments on both sides and where the President is a legitimate expert," said Sen. Graham. "I believe we ought to give the President the benefit of the doubt."....

As they moved toward approval of the bill, senators piled on even more conditions to renewal of MFN status for China next year: that the President certify China has abandoned its policy of enforcing a one-child-per-family policy through forced abortions and sterilizations; that Beijing cut its trade with and aid to Cuba and that U.S. trading partners be encouraged to revoke their own grants of MFN status for China as well.

In addition, senators adopted a provision allowing U.S. business interests to challenge Chinese imports they believe are products of prison labor.....

Sen. Kent Conrad said trade is the wrong lever to use in addressing those concerns.

While supporting Bush's position, he attacked the President for "a limp-wristed response" to the growing U.S. trade deficit with China....

Sen. Wallop added that Bush has pursued China policy with "a lot of talk, very little action and fewer results."

(Jim Drinkard, AP)

**SOVIETS ASK FULL ROLE IN IMF, WORLD BANK
Membership Could Bring Large Loans**

The Soviet Union pressed its case to join the world economy Tuesday, applying to become a full member of the IMF and World Bank....

A State Department official labeled the Soviet application as "premature" and said the U.S. believes that the associate-member status outlined at the London summit gives Soviet officials "immediate access to what they need now, expertise and advice. We think it is the right thing for the moment."

The Soviet Union is pushing for more "because at some point they're going to want to borrow from the fund and the bank, and you can't do it if you're not a full member," said MIT economics professor Fischer.

(Martha Hamilton, Washington Post, F1)

**HARD-LINERS APPEAL TO MILITARY TO PREVENT SOVIET 'HUMILIATION'
Reformers Accused Of Leading Country To "Unprecedented Disaster"**

MOSCOW-- A group of hard-line Communists, including top figures in the army and the Interior Ministry police, published an appeal Tuesday accusing reformers in the Soviet government of leading the country to ruin and calling on the military and other "healthy forces" to save the country from "humiliation" and "fratricidal war."

In an obvious reference to President Gorbachev, the appeal asks how "we could have put in power those who do not love this country, who enslave themselves to foreign patrons and go looking for advice and blessings across the seas?"

(David Remnick, Washington Post, A23)

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George Bush Handwriting

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

ARENS SAYS ISRAEL, U.S. AGREE ON A KEY STICKING POINT

JERUSALEM -- Defense Minister Arens believes Israel has reached an understanding with Washington on who should represent Palestinians at Middle East talks, removing a major obstacle to U.S. peace efforts, according to a radio report.

Israel Radio said Wednesday the U.S. had agreed with Israel to exclude Palestinians from Jerusalem in the first stage of negotiations on the future of Arab lands captured by Israel since 1967.

Asked if Washington would ultimately accept Israel's position, Arens told reporters late on Tuesday: "I have no doubt. I believe there is no difference of opinion between the Americans and us on this matter."

An Israeli government official, who asked not to be identified, said: "I don't say that everything has been resolved but we are optimistic and I think we are about to have a peace conference...."

Faisal Husseini rejected the proposal as reported by the radio, telling Reuters: "Such a thing to exclude people from East Jerusalem is not accepted.... It's nonsense."....

"The onus is on the Palestinians. They have to inform the U.S. government about the composition of their delegation. When they make up their minds, I believe the process will be on the way," Israel's ambassador to the U.S. Shoval told CNN.

(Howard Goller, Reuter)

SHAMIR'S DIFFICULT, LONELY DECISION

After A Career Of Saying No, Israeli Reexamines His Beliefs

JERUSALEM -- ...Possibly reflecting persuasive talks with Secretary Baker, Shamir Tuesday told a visiting delegation of American attorneys general that he believes President Assad is undergoing the same process of change that eventually brought the late President Sadat to make peace with Israel, according to a state-run Israeli radio. Shamir also expressed the hope that within a few months Israel would be in negotiations with its Arab neighbors....

But the optimistic remarks...do not mean Israel is prepared to forgo demands that could yet wreck the talks. Yossi Ben Aharon, Shamir's hard-line chief aide, warned that the government still insists on a veto over Palestinian representatives at the talks and opposes such Arab demands as a periodic reconvening of the opening conference session and allowing a UN observer to participate....

Many here say that the process of new thinking Baker's initiative has inspired in Shamir could eventually break the logjam in Israeli society over the peace issue. Even if the new effort fails, the fact the most right-wing government in Israel's history has become engaged in the search for peace demonstrates both a popular yearning and a consensus for change that no future prime minister can ignore. (Glenn Frankel, Washington Post, A1)

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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.

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

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

c o n f i d e n t i a l

c c: Secretary Sullivan



John S:

July 24, 1991

Ben Hooks returned my call Last Night.

At the end of the month the NAACP Board will meet to take a position on Thomas.

I thanked him for his fairness (per Lew Sullivan).

He stated that the board would not support Thomas, and If I interpret his voice-emphasis correctly I fear they may go against him, inspite of my plea.

CB/

FROM THE PRESIDENT



Private

July 24, 1991

Dave Valdez:

Hint on sleeping giants.

Dr. Lee's office has picture of JVR and Burt sleeping at Econ Summit.. I think it is a "Valdez". July 1990.

Will be good for next week.

gb .

as

FROM THE PRESIDENT

Gift from the President of Zimbabwe

THE PRESIDENT OF ZIMBABWE

2 monkeys carved in stone -- Symbolism of monkeys which
are respected for their wisdom.

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

Bush Library Photocopy
George Bush Handwriting



Document Originally
Attached to
Previous Page



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

July 23, 1991

h
THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

MEMORANDUM FOR AMBASSADOR REED
FROM CHRISTINE HATHAWAY
SUBJECT ZIMBABWE - PRESIDENT MUGABE
OFFICIAL WORKING VISIT
July 24, 1991

The following gift will be presented on the occasion of this visit:

For President Mugabe from President Bush

Tiffany "Monteith Bowl"

Sterling silver bowl with notched rim design. A facsimile of the President's signature is on the underneath side.

cc: Governor John H. Sununu/Mrs. Patty Presock
Mr. Bill Farish/Mrs. Nikki Richnow/Mr. George Van Eron

Mrs. Susan Porter Rose/Mrs. Laurie Firestone/Ms. Peggy Swift
Ms. Jean Becker

Ms. Jennifer Fitzgerald/Mr. Matthew Smith/Mr. Earl Irving
Mr. Dan Gowney

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE, U.S.A.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20520

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300

CPR - Christine Hathaway
Room 1238

PATTY PRESOCK
WEST WING
THE WHITE HOUSE





July 24, 1991

To: Dick Darman cc: John S

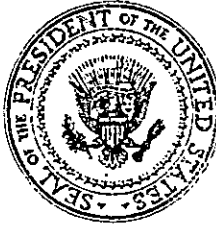
Today's Wash Times had an ed. by Pat Buchanan.

He overlooked the Reagan tax increases and blasted us. How about a reply to thios by someone. I just don't want our budget deal to come under more fire and I don't want our 'right' giving the Dems. some kind of '92 issue.

All Yours.

A handwritten signature, possibly "Or", followed by two parallel diagonal lines.

FROM THE PRESIDENT



July 24, 1991

To: Brent cc John S.

Re: Letter from drug czar.

Martinez went to Guatemala and wrote the attached report. In it he suggests a new look at our aid that is being held up, so we can get more cooperation on the narcotics front.

Please see that other departments see his suggestion.

gb

A handwritten signature, possibly "M", is written over the initials "gb".

FROM THE PRESIDENT

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Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Wednesday, July 24, 1991 [2]

Date Closed: 2/20/2013	OA/ID Number: 90610-008
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2009-0166-S	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
 (b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
 (b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
 (b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
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 (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

QU.

AGENDA -- 7/25/91

(1) Title X (cont'd)

(2) Domestic Effects of Israeli Loan Guarantees

((a)) Credit Reform Scoring in FY'92 and beyond

((b)) Contagion of "Emergency" ((if used)) *clash with Clinton et al*

((c)) Domestic equity problem if '91 loophole used (on supp.)

It's with try to get this on supplemental. all hooked into peace process

(3) EPA elevation to Cabinet

---✓---✓ "clean" option temporarily available;

Clinton willing to strip off offensive provisions

----- Hayes bill as possible amendment;

tries to cure wetlands problem

..... Waxman/Dingell et al. ahead.

(4) Medicaid "Scam" prevention: controversial corrective regulation coming → deadline 31st or month

states go selective hospital to increase matching *multi-billion issue*

(5) Doctors' problems with "RVS" ((Gingrich follow-up))

changes relationship in fees we pay Doctors.

(6) Rosten move on "EB"; ~~Senate Republican~~ move on "EB"

Rosten ^{on} Extended Benefits -

((7)) House Republican gas tax whip check

*74 support veto
9 oppose*

*88
22 } known*

(8) Continuing tightness of money

Title X

Current Status

The Administration position supports unaltered implementation of the 1988 regulations that prohibit counseling for abortion in Family Planning Clinics. The challenges to this position are two-fold:

1. The Chafee legislation, which passed the Senate by voice vote, would permit non-directive counseling upon request. It includes a conscience clause exception for counselors opposed to abortion.

- The Durenberger alternative, which would require non-directive referral of family planning patients who are found to be pregnant, garnered 35 votes in the Senate.
- Waxman-Dannemeyer dance will likely prevent Chafee legislation from reaching the House floor until September.

2. House passed Labor/HHS Appropriations Bill includes provision for a one-year moratorium on the use of funds to implement 1988 regulations. This effectively would preserve the 1981 guidelines (only five states have now implemented the 1988 regulations because of court injunctions) which require non-directive counseling for pregnant family planning patients who request counseling.

- Senate Appropriations Committee language includes not only a moratorium on the 1988 regulations but expands the use of Federal funds for abortions beyond the life of the mother to include cases of rape and incest.

3. Opponents of the 1988 regulations have effectively cast the debate as one involving:

- Free speech and whether doctors are permitted to advise their patients with respect to their options - the so-called "gag rule;" and
- Whether poor women can receive the same kind of counseling available to more affluent women.

4. Opponents of 1988 regulations have resisted compromises offered to require referral (Durenberger) on the ground that they are skeptical referral appointments will be kept. They have argued that all they are doing is preserving the 1981 structure.

5. Proponents of the 1988 regulations have resisted the Cochran effort at a compromise that would permit counseling by any Title X health care professional but would prohibit the use of funds to promote abortion.

6. The viability of the Administration's position depends on whether we have veto strength in the House since veto strength in the Senate appears unlikely.

Possible Compromises

Note: These are not mutually exclusive. Some are designed to deal with the Chafee-Simpson concern that poor, young pregnant girls are effectively denied any counseling. Some are designed to deal with the pro-life concern that Title X funds not be used de facto for abortion counseling.

1. Require mandatory referral of pregnant patients with a followup provision requiring Family Planning Clinics to actively take steps to see that the referral appointment is kept. *Overlapper*

2. Drop the examples used in the 1988 regulation that include language suggestion that Title X counselors tell pregnant patients that the project does not consider abortion an appropriate method of family planning and therefore does not counsel for abortion.

3. Allow licensed physicians in Family Planning Clinics to provide non-directive counseling to pregnant patients, but require non-physicians (nurse practitioners and others) to refer pregnant patients to a physician. Could simply use a version of the Cochran language: Nothing in this regulation will prohibit a licensed physician from providing professional medical advice to a patient.

4. Propose folding Title X funding into the Maternal and Child Health block grant leaving counseling policy to the States.

5. Agree to return to 1981 regulations subject to monitoring of "non-directive" counseling. Funds could be denied any clinic found to be advocating abortion. *✓ Aⁿ*

6. Insist on adding the Coats parental notification amendment requiring that parents be notified 48 hours in advance of any Family Planning Clinic referring a minor patient (under 18 years of age) for an abortion. *✓ Aⁿ*

A + A + A

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

POTUS talked
to McClure on
phone re this
91 JUL 24 PM 3:49 7/25/91
P.

July 24, 1991

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Fred McClure *fm*
SUBJECT: Phone Call from Congressman Bill Goodling (R-PA)

Congressman Goodling tried to reach you today through our office. He would like to discuss the drought in his area and his appeal for disaster relief similar to that in the Supplemental. I understand that he has also discussed (or will be discussing) this issue with Governor Sununu and Secretary Madigan.

You will be seeing Congressman Goodling in the Roosevelt Room tomorrow, July 25, at the signing ceremony for H.R. 751. He may mention this to you at that time.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

July 24, 1991

THE CHAIRMAN

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THRU: GOV. JOHN H. SUNUNU
FROM: MICHAEL J. BOSKIN *MB*
RE: Inquiry concerning Washington Post story on
testimony yesterday

*Mike
Good testimony.
Thanks
GB
7-25*

At my testimony before the Joint Economic Committee yesterday, I made the following points (in the little time I had between lengthy, orchestrated, prepared speeches by a number of Democrats, blasting the Administration for failing to propose breaking the budget rules to pay for about a \$6 billion expansion of unemployment insurance benefits).

1. It appears the recession ended in the spring and the recovery has begun, but its strength and duration remain uncertain. The main threat to the recovery is the availability of money and credit, especially for small and medium sized businesses. Also, inflation is down substantially from last year and is on a downward path.
2. The economy was pushed into the recession by the oil shock caused by Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. The Federal Reserve's tight monetary policy was a major cause of the fragile state of the economy for several quarters prior to the invasion, and we might have had a recession even if there had been no oil shock.
3. The FED will have to keep money growth above the middle of its target range for the economy to perform reasonably.
4. The FED may well have to move soon to add reserves to the banking system and lower short-term interest rates, but they expect a big pickup in the money supply and the rate of money turnover (velocity) sufficient to support a solid recovery. If, but only if, this quickly appears to be correct would their inaction on short-term interest rates be justified.

Apparently, the Post used a Reuter's story and added a somewhat misleading headline as they did not have their usual reporter covering the story. In contrast, for example, the Wall Street Journal headline was "Dollar Declines on Technical Factors, Testimony U. S. May have to Cut Rates".



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

July 24, 1991

THE CHAIRMAN

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
S

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THRU: GOV. JOHN H. SUNUNU *JS*
FROM: MICHAEL J. BOSKIN *MJB*
RE: Inquiry concerning Washington Post story on
testimony yesterday

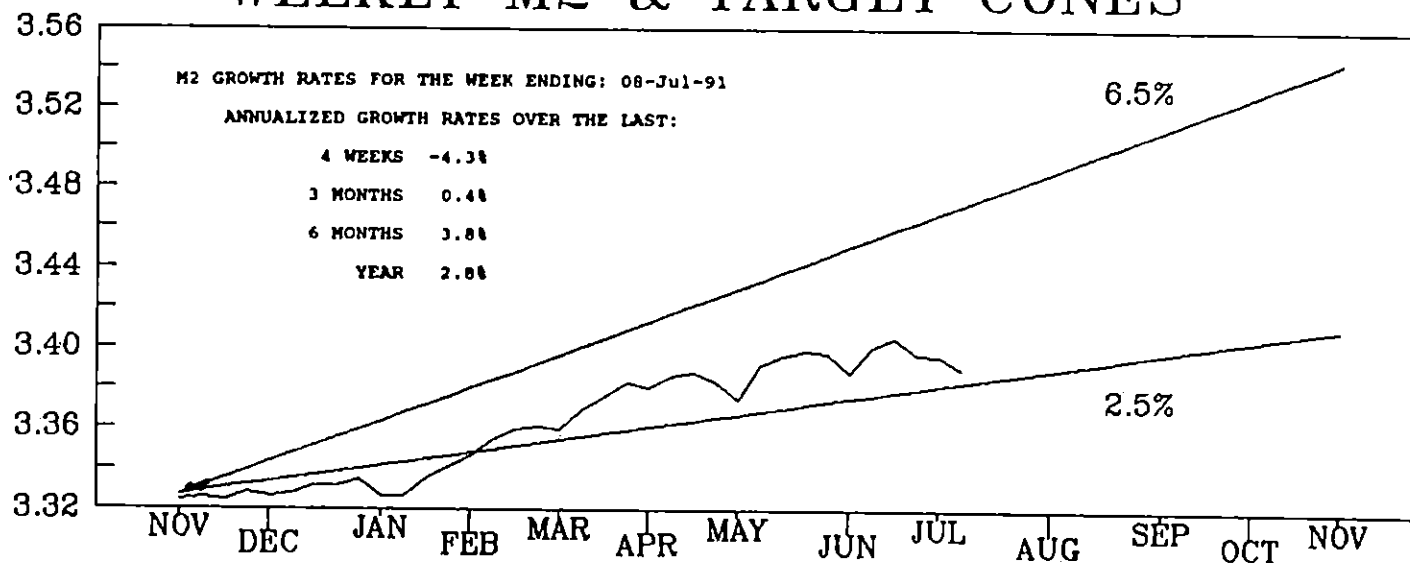
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1. ✓ It appears the recession ended in the spring and the recovery has begun, but its strength and duration remain uncertain. The main threat to the recovery is the availability of money and credit, especially for small and medium sized businesses. Also, inflation is down substantially from last year and is on a downward path. ✓
2. The economy was pushed into the recession by the oil shock caused by Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. The Federal Reserve's tight monetary policy was a major cause of the fragile state of the economy for several quarters prior to the invasion, and we might have had a recession even if there had been no oil shock.
3. ✓ The FED will have to keep money growth above the middle of its target range for the economy to perform reasonably. *Yes*
4. The FED may well have to move soon to add reserves to the banking system and lower short-term interest rates, but they expect a big pickup in the money supply and the rate of money turnover (velocity) sufficient to support a solid recovery. If, but only if, this quickly appears to be correct would their inaction on short-term interest rates be justified.

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WEEKLY M2 & TARGET CONES

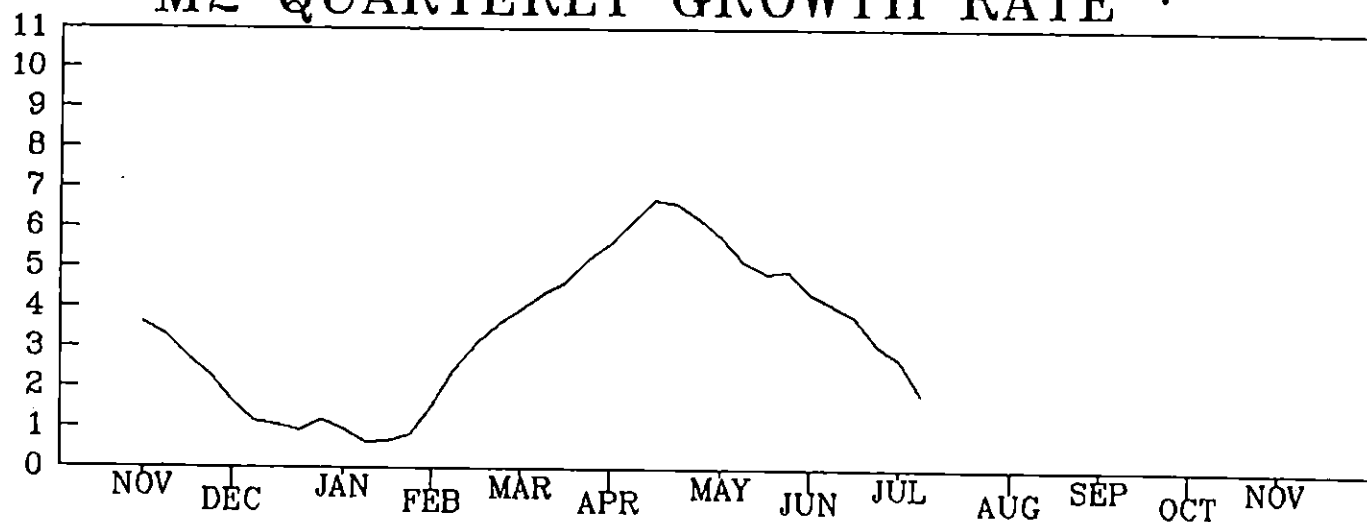
\$ TRILLIONS



Worrisome!!

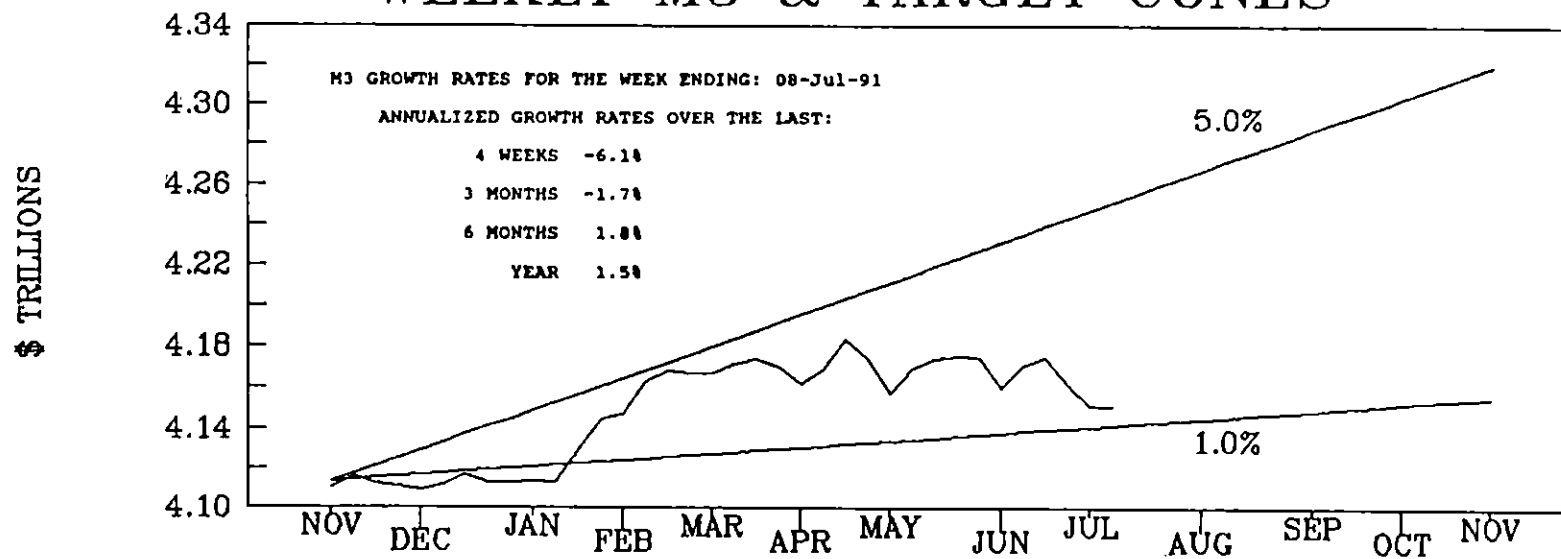
M2 QUARTERLY GROWTH RATE *

PERCENT

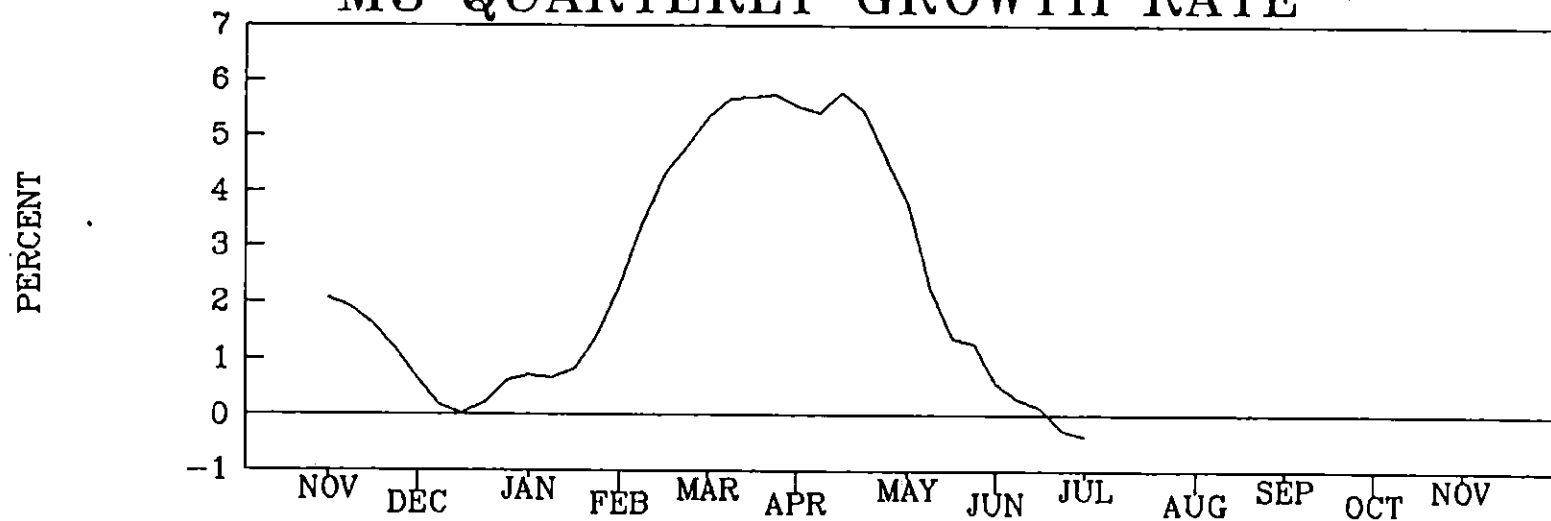


* 4-WEEK AVG/4-WEEK AVG 13 WEEKS PRIOR

WEEKLY M3 & TARGET CONES



M3 QUARTERLY GROWTH RATE *



* 4-WEEK AVG/4-WEEK AVG 13 WEEKS PRIOR



7-24-71

Laurie Firestone

Please invite Tom Monaghan to a White House event... State
Dinner material... see attached article USN & WR)

GB

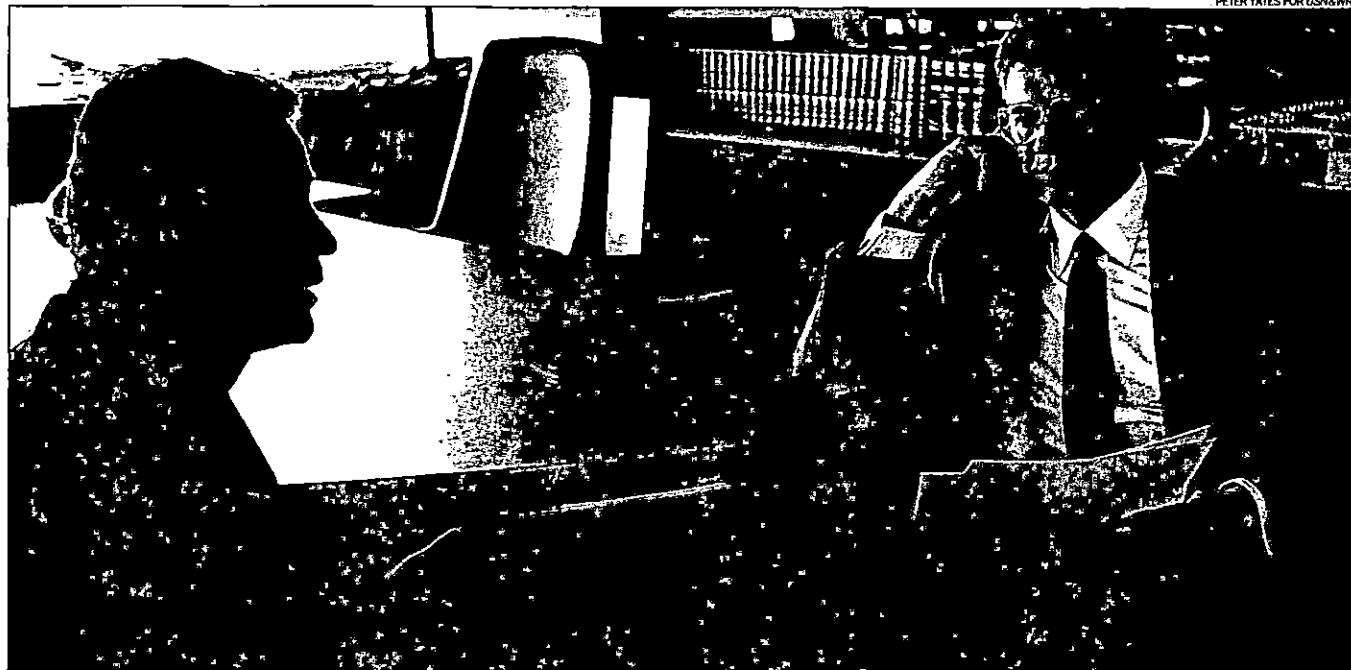
CS /

FROM THE PRESIDENT

The pizza man chooses God

The bottom line for Domino's owner Tom Monaghan has shifted from thin crust and deep dish to sin and salvation

PETER YATES FOR USNEWS



The missionary. A supporter of Catholic causes worldwide, Monaghan listens to the Rev. Lorenzo Gómez's request for money.

... Sometimes a person has to go a very long distance out of his way to come back a short distance correctly.

— FROM "THE ZOO STORY" BY EDWARD ALBEE

The priest has already begun the early morning mass when Tom Monaghan slips into the rear of the makeshift chapel at Domino's Pizza headquarters in Ann Arbor, Mich. Seated in front of Monaghan are about 50 men who have come to the service at his invitation. But Monaghan doesn't join them, preferring to stand alone in the shadows. As he rocks back and forth on the balls of his feet, he seems restless, even distracted. He takes a rosary from his pocket and begins to pray silently. A few minutes later, he is scribbling notes on a yellow sheet he keeps in another pocket. And a few minutes after that, he ducks away, and then he is back. But when it is time to repeat the refrain from Psalm 37, Monaghan's eyes are fixed on the Rev. Patrick Egan and his lips are moving: "Commit your life to the Lord and he will help you."

Tom Monaghan wants to do just that—but he can't, at least not to the degree he would like. For almost two years, he has tried to sell Domino's, the nation's second-largest pizza company, which he started in 1961 with \$500 and a simple idea—guaranteed delivery in 30

minutes or less. A onetime seminarian who is now a fervent Catholic, Monaghan, 54, chose to sell so that he could devote all his time and more of his fortune, estimated at \$500 million, to Catholic charity work. But his timing was not good. The recession, heightened competition, especially from Pizza Hut, and Wall Street's diminished enthusiasm for leveraged mergers and buyouts thwarted a deal.

Officially, Monaghan, who still retains 97 percent ownership of Domino's, is back in the pizza business. "Domino's is the predominant thing on my mind," he says. But Monaghan doesn't sound all that convincing—even to himself. Indeed, he gives the distinct impression that his heart, perhaps, and his soul, definitely, are elsewhere. Thin crust and deep dish are no longer as important as they once were.

Repentance. The ostentatious executive who was once dubbed "the Malcolm Forbes of the Midwest" because of his lavish spending on cars, boats, planes, Detroit's major league baseball team and anything designed by Frank Lloyd Wright is now in full repentance. "I've realized for a while I have a fault with trying to impress people," says Monaghan. "I justified everything I bought as an investment in the business. I wasn't just buying a car. I was making an investment and promoting Domino's, a company built on



'All the trappings of success were a way for people to pay attention to me. They gave me credibility.'

BUSINESS

wheels. So I spent \$8.1 million and bought the best car in the world [a 1931 Bugatti Royale]." Now each dawn brings a much bigger challenge for Monaghan, the chance to become less of a sinner and more of a saint. "The soul is more important than the body. The soul lives forever," he says.

Body and soul, pizza and God, these are trying times for both Domino's and Monaghan. From its 5,473 stores, Domino's still delivers more pizzas than anyone else. But Pizza Hut, with 6,688 outlets, \$3.8 billion in sales and \$246 million in profits last year, is the nation's biggest pizza company and getting bigger. Pizza Hut has grown by more than 20 percent in each of the last two years, and its delivery business, which began in 1986, now accounts for one fourth of its pizza sales. Domino's, on the other hand, rang up \$2.65 billion in sales last year but earned just \$5.4 million. The company's profits are anemic, in part, because 75 percent of its stores are owned by franchisees, who pay a royalty fee to the firm but keep the balance of revenues.

Monaghan has made more room for his religion by turning over day-to-day management of his company to senior executives.

This decision became even more significant to him on a cold night last January, when he was reading C. S. Lewis's "Mere Christianity" at his island retreat in northern Michigan. When Monaghan reached Chapter 8, "The Great Sin," he saw much of his adult life pass before him, and he didn't like it one bit. He stayed up all night reading the chapter over and over, and one phrase—"As long as you are proud, you cannot know God"—kept reverberating. "I realized I was doing all the little things right and all the big things wrong," he says. "I was missing the boat completely."

Morality aside, Monaghan also seems to have realized that even his deep pockets have bottoms, especially in a recession. He still works out of a \$2 million two-story office with leather tiles on the floors and silk covering the ceilings. But he has sold the Sikorsky S-76 helicopter, which used to ferry him to business meetings and ball games. The eight-seat corporate jet is gone. And the Bentley Turbo, which he never drove, the Rolls-Royce, which he never used, and the 190-foot sloop, which he never sailed, have all been unloaded. Monaghan has even stopped building, at least temporarily, his very own Tower of Babel, the multimillion-dollar dream house that he has been planning since his orphan days at St. Joseph's Home for Boys in Jackson, Mich.

Saving his own soul is not enough for Monaghan, who has no qualms about mixing business with piety. Six years ago, he persuaded Father Egan, a local priest, to say daily mass at Domino's headquarters. The

services now attract 1,400 worshippers a month. And four years ago, after attending mass in the pope's private chapel in Rome, Monaghan founded Legatus, an international organization for Catholic executives. Members of Legatus, which is the Latin word for "ambassador," must run companies with a minimum of 50 employees and \$4 million in annual sales.

Looking south. For Monaghan the missionary, Central America is inviting territory, in part because he is disgusted with many American Catholics. "I believe in following the church's teachings, and I don't understand Catholics who think they are smarter than the church," he says. "In 2,000 years, the church has never been proven wrong on any major issue."

Monaghan's eyes light up when he talks about Honduras, where he is backing the Rev. Sylvestre Enrique's efforts to spread the gospel to peasants in remote mountain regions. And there is a boyish excitement in his voice when he discusses Nicaragua, where he is helping to build a \$3 million cathedral in Managua. "My wife says I go overboard on religion," admits Monaghan. "But I don't know how you can."

With his substantial net worth, Domino's millionaire founder could just sit

in his office and listen to the pleas from representatives of Catholic causes who line up at his door. Most do not get to see him. The liberals have probably learned by now that they need not apply. And Monaghan has less money to give because he has been unable to sell Domino's. But for the right causes, he finds time and money. When the Rev. Lorenzo Gómez of the Legionnaires of Christ recently came to ask for his help in building a new school, Monaghan was an eager and receptive audience. The Legionnaires, a conservative order founded in Mexico City and dedicated to training priests, are his kind of Catholics. He listened closely and took copious notes as the shy, dark-haired priest made his

pitch. Father Gómez left after an hour, assured there would be money from Monaghan for his cause.

The foyer outside the pizza man's office is testament to his long climb from poverty to wealth. Lining the walls are framed photos of him with Ronald Reagan, with George Bush and with Pope John Paul II. But the photo that is closest to Monaghan's office door and probably to his often troubled heart is the one of him with an elderly nun, Sister Mary Berarda. She was his third-grade teacher at St. Joseph's Home more than 45 years ago. "Okay, Tom, have faith in God, have faith in yourself—then go do it," the handwritten inscription underneath the photo begins. "You can be anything you want to be." But can he? And when can he begin?



The manager. Monaghan has given up daily office responsibilities.



'Intellectually, the most important thing in my life is that I not go to hell ... hell is worse than anything ...'

BY JERRY BUCKLEY

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03. Memo	From C. Boyden Gray to President Bush (2 pp.)	07/22/91	(b)(1)	

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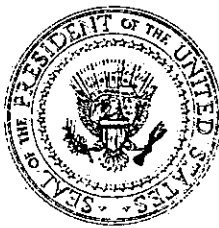
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(b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information



July 24, 1991

To: Laurie

Re: Carl Lindner.

Has Lindner ever been to a STAT DINNER?

Yes _____ No _____

If yes, when:

_____ If NO be sure he is invited to next one.

A good man, Carl.

Adios, Laurie.

GB//

FROM THE PRESIDENT

From the desk of
George Bush

done *Patty*
sent "confidential"
cc to Sec. Sullivan

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

Bush Library Photocopy
George Bush Handwriting

Document Originally
Attached to
Following Page



John S:

July 24, 1991

Ben Hooks returned my call Last Night.

At the end of the month the NAACP Board will meet to take a position on Thomas.

I thanked him for his fairness (per Lew Sullivan).

He stated that the board would not support Thomas, and If I interpret his voice-emphasis correctly I fear they may go against him, inspite of my plea.

CB/

FROM THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

title 10

Vins Birthday

Vins B'day

{

Tamie Whitten

try get on call sheet ?



John S

Do we have a stated position on testing for AIDS?

gb

A handwritten signature, possibly "M", followed by a diagonal line, is located to the right of the "gb" text.

FROM THE PRESIDENT

Do You Think Abortion is just Another Method of Birth Control?

Most Americans don't... A June 1991 National Survey found that 83 percent of Americans oppose using abortion as a method of birth control. President Bush's Title 10 family planning regulations ensure that your tax dollars go to preventive family planning, and not to abortion advocacy.

But Planned Parenthood and other abortion advocates *do* think abortion is just another method of birth control. They're spending \$3 million to \$5 million to convince Congress that your tax dollars should go to clinics that treat abortion as a method of birth control. Right now, Congress is debating legislation which would overturn President Bush's family planning regulations and fund abortion advocacy.

Planned Parenthood runs the nation's largest chain of abortion clinics, performing or referring for 200,000 abortions each year. Annually, Planned Parenthood receives more than \$37 million of your tax dollars from the Title 10 family planning program. No wonder they want to keep "counseling" and "referring" for abortion with Title 10 funds.

Abortion advocates say their fight against President Bush's Title 10 regulations is about "free" speech, but it's really about money. They're demanding millions of your tax dollars to promote abortion. That's not "free" speech. And they want to keep referring teenagers for abortions *without even notifying* their parents. That's not good public policy.

Abortion advocates say this fight is about "medical ethics." We agree. The Title 10 family planning regulations are consistent with medical ethics. Medicine recognizes a distinction between abortion, which stops a beating heart, and contraception, which prevents conception. Additionally, according to Dr. James Mason, head of the U.S. Public Health Service, which oversees the program, "If a woman is found to have any medical problem, the regulation *requires* that she be assisted in receiving the complete and appropriate medical care."

They say poor women will be denied family planning services, but the Title 10 regulations will not reduce family planning funding by *one penny*. The regulations just make sure that your tax dollars go to provide contraception, not abortion counseling and referral.

You can do something to help make sure that abortion is not treated as just another method of family planning with your tax dollars. Call or write and let your Member of Congress know that you **SUPPORT** President Bush's Title 10 regulations.

ABORTION IS NOT FAMILY PLANNING

Tell Your Member of Congress Now!

The Abortion is Not Family Planning Coalition (still forming)

National Right to Life Committee
(15,000 members)

Christian Coalition
Family Research Council

Concerned Women for America

"When I ran several abortion clinics in Texas, I received referrals from a Title 10-funded clinic. I know what 'counseling' means: more money for the abortion industry."



Carol Everett

"I helped found NARAL, now the nation's leading pro-abortion group, and I presided over '5,000 abortions... Now I'm pro-life, and I support President Bush's Title 10 regulations."



Bernard Nathanson, M.D.

"As a woman and as a doctor, I support President Bush's Title 10 regulations."



Camilla C. Hersh, M.D.

I'll help with the effort to stop the promotion of abortion as a method of birth control with my tax dollars.

☐ I'll tell my U.S. Representative that I don't want my tax dollars going to clinics which treat abortion as a method of birth control.

☐ Enclosed is my contribution of \$25, \$50, \$100, or Other

Name _____

Address _____

They want to take your tax dollars and refer your Daughter for an abortion.

Planned Parenthood runs the largest chain of abortion clinics in the United States. In 1989, they performed or referred for more than 200,000 abortions—many of them on teenagers, *without their parents' knowledge or consent.*

President Bush's Title 10 regulations make a distinction between abortion and family planning. Family planning providers will continue to receive federal funds, but not to promote abortion. These regulations recognize the difference between abortion, which stops a beating heart, and contraception, which prevents conception.

Planned Parenthood and other abortionists don't like that. They're spending \$3 million to \$5 million to convince Congress to repeal President Bush's common sense regulations. They want you—the taxpayer—to continue paying them \$37 million a



year so that they can refer your daughter for an abortion—*without even notifying you!* Planned Parenthood calls this "free" speech. But it isn't free. You and your family pay the price.

You can send a message to the abortionists and the politicians they are trying to influence. Tell them that you don't believe abortion is an acceptable method of family planning, and you don't want tax dollars going to refer our daughters for abortion.

You can make the politicians pay attention. You can tell them that parents are better able to guide their children than special interest groups. After all, *you're* paying their salaries.

Abortion is not Family Planning

The Abortion is Not Family Planning Coalition

Family Research Council
National Right to Life Committee (3,000 chapters)
Feminists for Life of America
Black Americans for Life

Christian Coalition
United States Catholic Conference
Eagle Forum
National Teens for Life

Mothers Against Minors' Abortions
Americans United for Life
American Victims of Abortion
Knights of Columbus

Concerned Women for America
Victims of Choice
Open Arms
Women Exploited By Abortion

When Planned Parenthood Says "FREE" Speech You Pay... \$37,000,000



Under the guise of "free speech," Planned Parenthood and other abortion advocates want to take millions in taxpayer money—money intended to help low income women *prevent* unintended pregnancies—to also counsel and refer for abortion as a routine method of birth control.

This despite the fact that a national survey found that 83 percent of Americans oppose abortion as a method of birth control. Appropriately, President Bush's Title 10 family planning regulations ensure that your tax dollars go to preventive family planning and *not* to abortion advocacy.

But, right now, Congress is under intense pressure from the abortion lobby to change the Title 10 family planning program into one which would also provide abortion counseling and referrals. Planned Parenthood *alone* is spending \$3 million to \$5 million on a campaign to see that Congress does that.

That's because Planned Parenthood not only runs the nation's largest chain of abortion clinics, but also receives the single largest share of Title 10 funds: \$37 million out of the program's total \$144

million budget, according to the *New York Times*. Spending \$5 million to get \$57 million a year in taxpayer subsidies may be a good deal for Planned Parenthood, but it is a bad deal for the rest of us.

Abortion advocates pretend to want the government *out* of the abortion debate. But when it comes to *subsidizing* abortion, they insist that the government get involved—on their side. They are working in Congress now on a bill to force taxpayers to fund their agenda that includes abortion as the equivalent of any other family planning method.

A \$144 million taxpayer subsidy for programs promoting abortion as birth control—even though Americans overwhelmingly *reject* abortion as birth control. This is "free" speech?

Planned Parenthood's speech isn't free. You're paying for it!

Help stop the proposed federal subsidy for abortion. Let your Member of Congress know that you don't want your tax dollars going to support the work of special interest groups that treat abortion as family planning.

Abortion is not Family Planning

Tell Your Member of Congress Now!

The Abortion is Not Family Planning Coalition (still forming)

National Right to Life Committee
(3,000 chapters)
United States Catholic Conference
Feminists for Life of America
Black Americans for Life
Knights of Columbus
Christian Coalition
Eagle Forum
National Teens for Life

Mothers Against Minors' Abortions
Americans United for Life
American Victims of Abortion
Concerned Women for America
Victims of Choice
Open Arms
International Life Services
Women Exploited By Abortion
Family Research Council

I'll help with the effort to stop the provision of abortion as a method of birth control with my tax dollars.

☐ I'll tell my U.S. Representative that I don't want my tax dollars going to clinics which treat abortion as a method of birth control.

☐ Enclosed is my contribution of:
\$25 \$50 \$100 Other

Name _____

Address _____

City, State, Zip _____

For more information, contact: National Right to Life, 1100 17th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Tel: (202) 462-1100. Fax: (202) 462-1101. E-mail: nrl@nrl.org. Website: www.nrl.org

"When I ran several abortion clinics in Texas, I received referrals from a Title 10-funded clinic...I know what 'counseling' means: more money for the abortion industry."



Carol Everett

I ran several abortion clinics in Texas and was about to open another when reality hit: abortion kills children and is dangerous to women and young girls.

Now the abortion industry wants to reverse President Bush's Title 10 family planning regulations, which separate abortion from the nation's family planning program.

The abortionists want you and me to subsidize counseling and referrals for abortion as a method of family planning.

Reversal of President Bush's regulations would be a tragic mistake—for women and their unborn babies.

Facts At A Glance:

- Planned Parenthood runs the nation's largest chain of abortion clinics, performing or referring for more than 200,000 abortions each year.
- Annually, Planned Parenthood receives more than \$37 million of *your* tax dollars from the Title 10 family planning program.
- Planned Parenthood *used* to recognize the distinction between abortion and birth control. A 1963 Planned Parenthood pamphlet says, "What is birth control? Is it abortion? Definitely not. An abortion kills the life of a baby after it has begun...Birth control merely postpones the beginning of life."
- Every day, 4,300 unborn babies are killed by injections of chemical poison or dismembered by suction machine.
- Every abortion stops a beating heart.

Don't be fooled. Abortion is a skillfully marketed product sold to a woman. I know. I was there, on the inside. I received numerous referrals from a Title 10-funded Planned Parenthood clinic.

I know what "counseling" at these places means: more abortions, and more money for the abortion industry. Working on a straight commission I would have made \$250,000 in 1983, the year I left the abortion business.

Taxpayers shouldn't be forced to foot the bill.

ABORTION IS NOT FAMILY PLANNING

The Abortion is Not Family Planning Coalition

Family Research Council
National Right to Life Committee (3,000 chapters)
Feminists for Life of America
Black Americans for Life

Christian Coalition
United States Catholic Conference
Eagle Forum
National Teens for Life

Mothers Against Minors' Abortions
Americans United for Life
American Victims of Abortion
Knights of Columbus

Concerned Women for America
Victims of Choice
Open Arms
Women Exploited By Abortion

**"I helped found NARAL,
now the nation's leading
pro-abortion group,
and I presided over
75,000 abortions...
Now I'm pro-life, and
I support President
Bush's Title 10
regulations."**



Bernard Nathanson, M.D.

In 1969 I helped found NARAL, now the nation's leading pro-abortion organization. I presided over 75,000 abortions and was director of the largest abortion clinic in the United States.

Now I know that abortion destroys babies and hurts women. Now I'm pro-life.

So I'm not fooled by those who say abortion counseling and referrals should be part of a government-subsidized family planning program. As an obstetrician-gynecologist, I know that abortion isn't family planning—abortion stops a beating heart. It doesn't belong in a family planning program.

A recent national survey found that 83 percent of Americans oppose the use of abortion as a method of birth control.

President Bush and the U.S. Supreme Court agree with the majority of Americans and want regulations in the nation's family planning program, called Title 10, to end counseling and referring for abortion as a method of family planning.

You and I know that abortion counseling and referral is abortion *advocacy* and puts unborn children in danger of being killed.

Yet some in Congress want to overturn these regulations. That would be just plain wrong.

Facts at a Glance:

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Abortion is not Family Planning

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American Victims of Abortion
Concerned Women for America
Victims of Choice
Open Arms
International Life Service
Women Exploited By Abortion
Family Research Council

**"As a woman
and as a doctor, I
support President
Bush's Title 10
regulations."**



Camilla C. Hersh, M.D.

I'm a practicing obstetrician-gynecologist, and I'm a member of the American College of Obstetrics and Gynecology, the American Medical Association, and the American Fertility Society. I support family planning, and I don't consider abortion a method of family planning.

I strongly support President Bush's Title 10 regulations, which separate abortion from the nation's family planning program. They do not violate free speech rights or medical ethics.

Distinguishing between abortion, which stops a beating heart, and family planning, which prevents pregnancy, makes sense to most Americans, but abortion promoters want to continue using Title 10 funds to counsel and refer for abortions. With *our* tax dollars.

Abortion promoters say their fight against the regulations is about "free" speech, but it's really about

money. They're demanding millions of our tax dollars to keep promoting abortion. That's not free speech, and it doesn't respect our rights as taxpayers.

Abortion advocates say this fight is about "medical ethics," and that the regulations won't let them help a pregnant woman whose life is threatened. In fact, the regulations *require* that women with health problems receive complete and appropriate medical care. These regulations are consistent with medical ethics.

Most Americans—like me—don't consider abortion a method of family planning.

Why should we have to fund that philosophy with our tax dollars?

You can do something to help make sure that abortion is not promoted as just another method of family planning with your tax dollars. Call or write and let your Member of Congress know that you **SUPPORT** President Bush's Title 10 regulations.

Abortion is not Family Planning

Tell Your Member of Congress Now!

The Abortion is Not Family Planning Coalition (still forming)

National Rights to Life Committee (3,000 chapters)	Mothers Against Minor's Abortions
United States Catholic Conference	American United for Life
Feminists for Life of America	American Victims of Abortion
Black Americans for Life	Concerned Women for America
Knights of Columbus	Victims of Choice
Christian Coalition	Open Arms
Eagle Forum	International Life Services
National Teens for Life	Women Exploited By Abortion
	Family Research Council

Yes!

I'll help with the effort to stop the promotion of abortion as a method of birth control with my tax dollars.

☐ I'll tell my U.S. Representative that I don't want my tax dollars going to clinics which treat abortion as a method of birth control.

☐ Enclosed is my contribution of:
\$25 \$50 \$100 Other

Name _____

Address _____

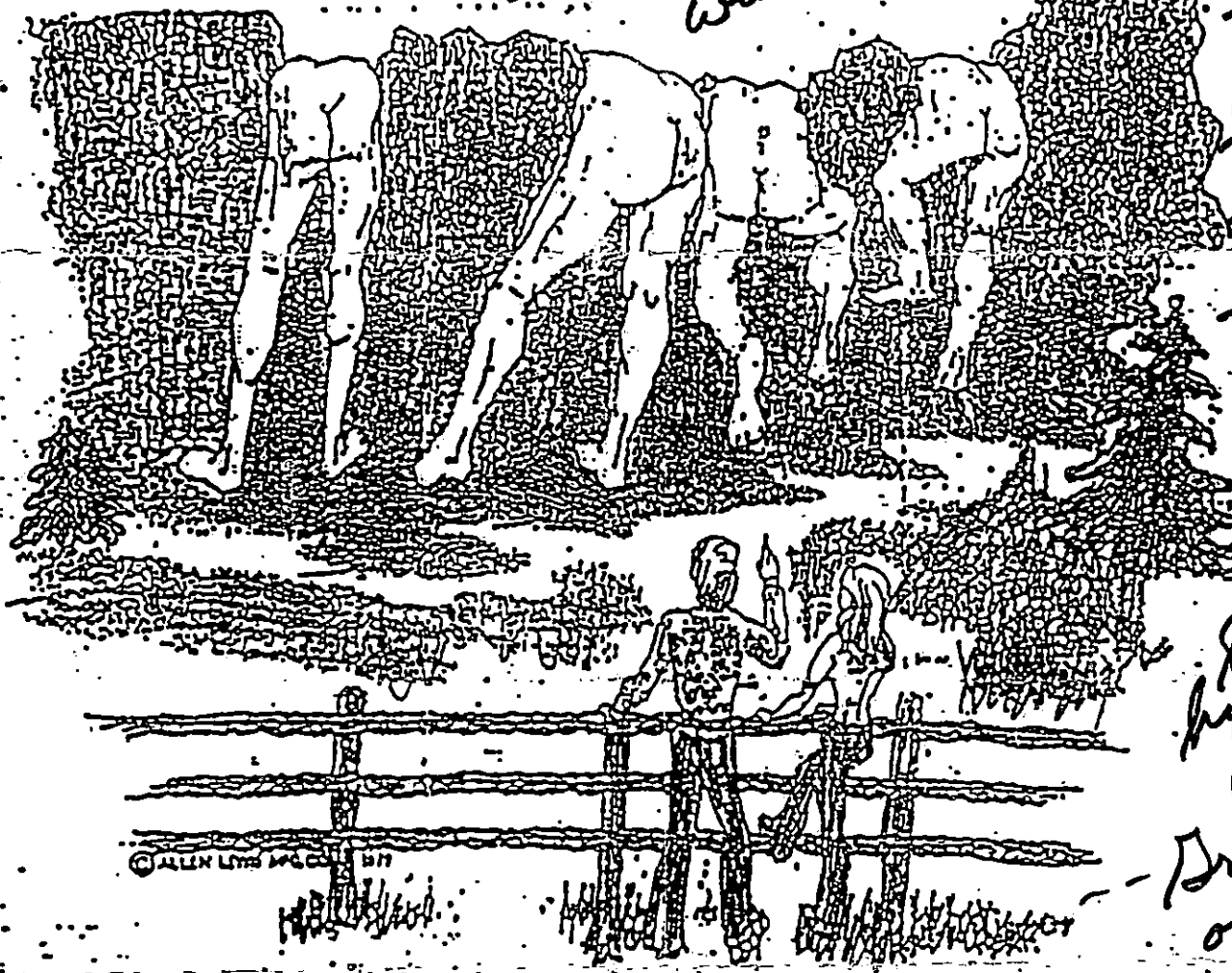
City, State, Zip _____

The only way to stop a family planning program is to stop it at the source. The federal government is the only source of funds for Title 10. The report also shows federal government support for abortion. The report also shows federal government support for abortion. The report also shows federal government support for abortion.

Facts at a Glance:

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- Every day, 4,300 unborn babies are killed by injections of chemical poison or dismembered by suction machine.
- Every abortion stops a beating heart.

July 24, 1991
 George -
 While you were at Rushmore
 in early July you should be
 aware that this was what
 was behind you (so to
 speak!!) -
 P.S. It



...near as I can tell,
 we're somewhere
 behind Mt. Rushmore

took
 longer
 to come
 this
 area
 than it
 did the
 faces.
 (a
 little
 known
 historical
 fact!)
 Great trip
 overseas.
 you made
 me all
 very proud
 again!
 Friend -
 Q

P.S. we whipped
 our 40 yesterday
 on M.F.N.
 and 40 1/2
 net!

7-24-91

Sir:

I spoke w/ Laurie Firestone regarding Carl Lindner.

He has been invited to and accepted the following events:

6/27/89 - AUSTRALIAN STATE DINNER
2/3/89 - Luncheon of Business Leaders
11/1/89 - Team 100 Dinner

3/10/91 - Reception in honor of the Festival at Fords
5/30/91 - Team 100 Dinner
6/13/91 - Reception before the President's Dinner

He was invited to a breakfast in 1990 - 9/7/90 for the Barbara Bush Grant Announcement and he regretted.

Patty Presock

~~Invite
him to
next
St. Ann~~

told
Laurie
P. 7-24-91

255
170

LOU CANNON

A Long Way From the Ukraine

MOSCOW

This week marks a homecoming of sorts for Roman Popadiuk, even though he has never been to the Soviet Union, where his parents and their parents once tilled the rich black soil of the Ukraine.

Popadiuk is deputy White House press spokesman for foreign policy and a U.S. Foreign Service officer from Washington by way of Austria, Iowa and Brooklyn. He does not take freedom for granted. Instilled in him is the work ethic and appreciation of America common to first-generation Americans.

"My God, how precious this is," said Popadiuk, talking about America. The old Ukrainians, including his mother, Paraskevia, still think it is wonderful to board a train or a bus and go wherever they want without telling the authorities about it. Popadiuk thinks it is wonderful, too.

On most Sundays, Popadiuk and his third-generation Ukrainian wife, Judy, attend Mass with their four children at the Ukrainian Catholic National Shrine of the Holy Family, an Eastern Rite church in the shadow of the Washington Cathedral. They are teaching the children the culture and language of the Ukraine, where Catholics still struggle to worship freely. "But I am an American, not a professional Ukrainian," Popadiuk says quietly. He values freedom of worship and speech because his relatives have told him what life is like without these liberties.

Like many American odysseys, the Popadiuk saga begins in Europe. After the western Ukraine was overrun by German troops in World War II, Popadiuk's father, Gregor, was sent with other peasants to work as slave laborers on an Austrian farm. His mother worked as a domestic on the same farm.

Roman Popadiuk was born in 1950 in a barracks in an Austrian refugee camp in the American zone. His parents didn't want to be sent back to the Soviet Union, and a Ukrainian friend in a Catholic relief agency helped them to emigrate to America when Roman was 6 months old.

The Popadiuks were immigrants in a country built by immigrants. They worked for five months on an Iowa farm, then took their possessions in a single suitcase and migrated to Brooklyn where Roman Popadiuk's godfather lived. There, another

Ukrainian friend helped Gregor Popadiuk find work as a drill-press operator. He had never run a drill press, but Gregor Popadiuk was good with his hands and no slouch at mathematics even though he possessed only a seventh-grade education. He learned to operate the drill press. After his shift, he worked as janitor in the three-room tenement where the Popadiuks lived. Roman remembers helping him shovel coal.

The young Popadiuk went to Catholic schools in Brooklyn, then to Hunter College and graduated with honors. He spoke Ukrainian at home and dreamed of becoming an American Foreign Service officer. No member of his family had graduated from college, but he stayed in school and earned a doctorate in political science. Gregor Popadiuk died in 1979, shortly before his son passed the Foreign Service exam.

In a presummit interview with European newspapers, President Reagan observed that American concern about the human rights of others is a natural outgrowth of our diverse origins. "Americans all retain a feeling of their heritage," Reagan said.

Certainly, Roman Popadiuk's heritage is much on his mind these days. He has studied the culture of his native land and knows that the Soviets have reason to fear renewed Ukrainian nationalism. Like Reagan, he welcomes the human-rights overtures of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. Like Reagan, he is concerned about backsliding and wants to see the gains extended and codified into law.

This week, Popadiuk will celebrate his 38th birthday in Moscow. He is pleased that his mother, who now lives in Liberty, N.Y., takes pride in what he has accomplished. He wishes that his father could join in the celebration.

Returning to his ancestral homeland as spokesman for an American president is very important to Popadiuk. "I feel blessed to live in a country where someone could come off the boat and do this," he said. He might have been a Soviet citizen. He is glad to be an American.

Reaganism of the Week: Asked last Monday how soon he would make a deal with Panamanian Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega, the president said: "We're not going by time; we're going by quality."

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. Robert B. Holt
Oil Properties
2200 First National Bank Building
303 West Wall Street
Midland, Texas 79701



THE PRESIDENT

July 24, 1991

Dear Bobby,

The Midland YMCA running shorts were waiting for me when I got back from that nine-day European swing. Thanks for sending them along. And being the nice guy that I am, I'm not going to comment on that "extra large" remark you made. I know you didn't mean it.

Good trip to London, Athens, Ankara and Istanbul, and now we prepare for the USSR. Then, finally, Kennebunkport. All is well.

Hastily, but with warmest best wishes,

bcc: Gift Unit
YMCA 85% polyester/11% cotton
4% rayon adult size large
running briefs
minimal value
POTUS took to Camp David

Jan Burmeister

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Honorable Martin L. Allday
Chairman
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Room 9000
825 North Capitol Street, NE
Washington, D.C. 20426



THE PRESIDENT

July 24, 1991

Dear Martin,

Thanks for sending along the newspaper clipping on
The Spot restaurant. It brought back many fond memories--
we must have gone there at least a thousand times!

Hope all is well with you. Off to Moscow on Monday.

Love to Patricia. Warmest regards,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "George Bush".

Jan Burmeister

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

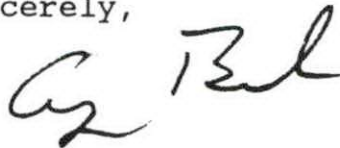
July 24, 1991

Dear Art:

Thank you very much for the invitation to attend the European Conference of the NAACP in Frankfurt next month. I'm sorry to say that I won't be able to make the trip. I hope you'll understand as well that the Administration can't formally endorse a new private venture in a foreign country. However, please know you have my best wishes for a productive and rewarding conference.

Warm personal regards.

Sincerely,



The Honorable Arthur A. Fletcher
Chairman
Commission on Civil Rights
Washington, D.C. 20425

*Art - Good luck over
there. You'll do just great
S*



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

91 JUL 24 PM 12:33

July 24, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SHIRLEY GREEN 

SUBJECT: Mail Summary, July 10, 1991 to July 23, 1991

CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED

Presidential	45,825	Year to Date	1,227,035
Staff	<u>10,372*</u>	" " "	<u>97,588</u>
WEEK TOTAL	56,197	YEAR TOTAL	1,324,623

* Includes 900 pieces propaganda mail to Chief of Staff - Con: Funding for N.E.A.

TOP ISSUES OF THE WEEK

	<u>Pro</u>	<u>Con</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Cum.Total(Pro/Con/Comments)</u>
Supreme Court Decision Re: Abortion Counseling	1,226	1,557	0	2,088/3,873/2
Pro Life Issue (Includes Freedom of Choice Act and Title X)	1,302	938	2	18,943/23,211/1,351
HR7, "Brady Bill" Gun Control Legislation	86	809	1	2,154/18,753/570
Urges Reduction in Foreign Aid Programs	478	109	0	3,326/351/18
Proposed Medical Fee Schedule for 1992	0	1,136	0	0/1,136/0

PROPAGANDA MAIL

WEEK TOTAL	12,179
Major Issue:	Con: Increase Size of Authorization for N.E.A.
Volume:	1479

CORRESPONDENCE PROCESSED

Presidential (Week Total)	55,791
Year to Date	1,300,620

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

JULY 24, 1991

THROUGH: SHIRLEY M. GREEN *sg*
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
FOR CORRESPONDENCE

FROM: DIAN MOORE *DM*
DIRECTOR OF PRESIDENTIAL INQUIRY **THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN**

91 JUL 24 PM 12:33

SUBJECT: REPORT, JULY 10 - JULY 23, 1991

The Comments Office received a total of 21,166 calls during this period, making a total of 188,890 since January 20, 1991. 626 calls were requests for Presidential greetings; 192 calls were referred to other federal, state and local government offices; 389 were of a personal or nonsubstantive nature and 288 requested information which we were able to provide: 214 favorables for the President and 102 negatives, 7 favorables for Mrs. Bush. The major issues were:

	<u>PRO</u>	<u>CON</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Support veto of abortion funding	12,986	526	13,512
Senate Pay Raise	3	1,665	1,668
Gun legislation of any kind	26	726	752
Judge Thomas' nomination	445	174	619
Aid to Israel	97	218	315
POTUS must focus on domestic issues	364	3	367
HIV testing for immigrants/public	159	19	178
Aid to USSR	18	249	267
Miscellaneous	-	-	2,570

During this period our office assigned 42 volunteers to the First Lady's offices, 152 volunteers to offices throughout correspondence and the Visitors Office. The Greetings Office received 12,277 pieces of incoming mail and mailed the following:

Birthdays	16,264	Retirement	6
Anniversaries	3,633	Graduation	124
100th Birthdays	570	Eagle Scouts	447
Joyous Occasion	4	Photographs	181
Girl Scouts	44	Condolence	11
Marriage	1,106	Birth	209
First Lady Mail	142	Religious	25
Illness	53	Miscellaneous	287
		<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>23,106</u>

Since January 20, 1991, Greetings addressed and mailed 325,021 pieces of correspondence.

July - August | 99 |

July - August | 99 |

Monday 29	30	31	1	2	3	4	Monday 5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Major International Events													
Malian national political conference		Zairian national political conference	Inauguration of Benin Pres Soglo				OIC meeting in Istanbul						
ECOWAS Liberian monitoring group in Ivory Coast							Pan American Games in Havana						
South Pacific Forum in Micronesia													
EC ministerial on Poland and Yugoslavia													
Visits to US													
Honduran Pres Callejas in DC							PNG FM Somare in DC						
Visits Abroad													
Pres Bush in Moscow and Kiev							VP Quayle in Venezuela, Argentina, Brazil, Haiti						
Mandela in Latin America							Kaifu in China						
Israeli FM Levi in Cairo	Sec Madigan and Trade Rep Hills in Brussels						Brazilian FM Rezek in China and South Korea						
Talabani meets with Major in London													

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

body

Mr. Johan Johansen
c/o John Johnson
533 Cherry Road
West Palm Beach, Florida 33409



THE PRESIDENT

July 24, 1991

Dear Mr. Johansen,

Barbara and I learned that you will celebrate your 100th birthday on July 31, and we want to send our personal best wishes and congratulations. We hope your special day is filled with joy and that the year ahead is blessed with happiness. Many happy returns.

Sincerely,

bcc: Mrs. Patty Hobbs

label attached

Jan Burmeister

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C

Mr. John David Manley IV
Suite 1400
6688 North Central Expressway
Dallas, Texas 75206



THE PRESIDENT

July 24, 1991

Dear John,

Your thoughtful letter was waiting for me when I got back from Europe. I'm glad to hear the good news about your father.

Thanks for your support of Clarence Thomas. He's a good man, and I am confident that he will be confirmed.

Good to hear from you. Warm regards to you and, of course, to your father.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Jan Burmeister".

Jan Burmeister

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Ms. Susan O'Neill
1307 New Hampshire Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20036-1507



THE PRESIDENT

July 24, 1991

Dear Susan,

Your thoughtful letter reached me, but, you see, the pleasure was all mine. I have great respect for your Mom and Dad and was delighted that you invited me to be a part of your family celebration.

Barbara and I look forward to seeing the videotape you sent. Thank you for thinking of us.

Warm regards.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Jan Burmeister".

Jan Burmeister

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C

The Honorable Gillespie V. Montgomery
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515



THE PRESIDENT

July 24, 1991

Dear Sonny,

Your note about Barbara Franklin was waiting for me when I got back from Europe. I share your high regard for her.

I'm looking forward to tonight's dinner. Even my jet lag won't keep me from having a good time with my House Gym friends.

Warmest regards,

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

Jan Burmeister

Bill Signing

National Literacy Act

Pool Report - July 24, 1991.

This was, as the president said twice, "painless." A quick bill-signing and a few words extolling the virtues of helping adults learn to read.

The Roosevelt Room event was attended by Mrs. Bush, wearing a bright red and blue print dress with her three-strand pearls, and members of the board of the Bush Literacy Foundation, a group she heads to promote literacy. As a tribute to the bi-partisan support for the legislation, which simply creates a federal literacy network between the relevant agencies, Mr. Bush also invited what he called "an unlikely array of congressmen and senators." They included Ted Kennedy, Orrin Hatch, Paul Simon and Thad Cochran among others.

Mr. Bush talked for a few minutes about how he had learned first hand about the tragedy of adult illitacy from Mrs. Bush's work. Then the legislators posed in back of him for the signing photo. At the end, Sen. Simon suggested, "I think Barbara ought to get the pen" and everyone applauded as the president handed it to her. Simon blushed with pleasure at the success of his idea.

Simon also introduced two women who had learned to read after they were 40. The first was holding a bible as she came forward to shake the president's hand. The second kind of stepped forward and introduced herself. The names may be available through Mrs. Bush's press office.

Karen Hosler
Baltimore Sun

10:00 A.M. NEWS UPDATE

CHINA MFN (Beijing/AP) -- China rejected the Congress' effort to impose wide-ranging political conditions on renewal of MFN status. A Foreign Ministry statement called the congressional demands interference in China's internal affairs. "China cannot accept this," it said.... "We have time and again welcomed President Bush's wise policy concerning extension of unconditional MFN status to China. It will be conducive to bilateral economic and trade relations," Ye Rugen, a spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, said. The Foreign Ministry statement took a harder line and did not mention Bush's anticipated veto.

PALESTINIAN REPRESENTATION (Jerusalem/AP) -- Casting doubt on new hopes for peace talks, Israeli and Palestinian leaders appeared to reject a U.S. compromise on who would represent the Palestinians at the negotiating table.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Levy said Israel will continue to build Jewish settlements in Israeli-occupied Arab lands even if peace talks begin.

At the core of their conflict over representation is Arab east Jerusalem, which Israel annexed after the '67 war. Israel says the presence of a Palestinian negotiator from east Jerusalem would create the impression that Israel's claim to the entire city is negotiable; Palestinians say not having a delegate from the city would be tantamount to giving up their claim to east Jerusalem. Palestinians who met with Baker over the weekend said today they will not budge from their demand for an east Jerusalem negotiator, even if it means the peace effort fails. "Jerusalem is part of the occupied territories and there is no compromise," Faisal Husseini, spokesman for the Palestinians who met with Baker, said in an interview. The Israelis were equally adamant. "Jerusalem is part of the state of Israel, and not something that concerns the residents of [the West Bank]," Justice Minister Meridor told Israel radio today.

(Nicosia/Reuter) -- PLO leader Arafat said that Secretary Baker told Palestinian leaders there would be no place in any Mideast peace talks for representatives from Arab East Jerusalem. In an interview with the Arabic service of Radio Monte Carlo, Arafat said the U.S. plan "ignores the Palestinian people's national rights and completely leaves out the question of East Jerusalem."

UNION TREATY/GORBACHEV (Moscow/AP) -- President Gorbachev said a final draft of the new Union Treaty is complete and ready for signing, but it was unclear how soon it might win passage by the republics' parliaments. Ten of the 15 Soviet republics took part in drafting the treaty. "In principle, the treaty is ready for signing," said Gorbachev spokesman Malashenko. He said only the final wording of a clause on taxes needed some work.

DURABLE GOODS (Reuter) -- Orders for long-lasting durable goods fell unexpectedly in June after two months of solid gains as demand waned for industrial machinery and electronic components, the Commerce Department said. The 1.6% drop followed hefty rises of 2.0% in April and 3.6% in May.

1:00 P.M. NEWS UPDATE

GATES/THOMAS (UPI) -- President Bush accused some members of the Senate of chasing "phantoms" and "shadows" in delaying action on Robert Gates. "Every question should be looked into," Bush told reporters. "But what you shouldn't do is have a guy guilty until proved innocent in this country. It's just backwards." The flash of anger came as Bush vented impatience at Senate delays in acting on Gates and Clarence Thomas. Vowing to stand by Gates, Bush said, "There's a system of fair play in this country and I think it should apply to both nominees, frankly. I'm not worried about them, but I wish the system had been able to take care of both those nominations more quickly."

(AP) -- President Bush, defending embattled CIA nominee Gates, declared today "I will stand by this man" and said he is not worried about getting Gates confirmed. Bush said, "I've seen nothing other than innuendo" regarding Gates. "I continue to strongly support him. He's a good man.... I will stand by this man."

THOMAS (AP) -- ...People for the American Way charged that Thomas was derelict in his duty to enforce civil rights laws when he was an assistant education secretary during the Reagan Administration. "Our research into Thomas' tenure [at the Education Dept.] tells us that his generally poor track record at the EEOC was part of a most disconcerting pattern of anti-civil rights behavior," said Elliot Minberg of the liberal group.

NAACP Executive Director Hooks told a news conference in Des Moines that Thomas was "not completely without some good points" and the NAACP believes strongly "there ought to be a black on the Supreme Court." "When it comes to individual discrimination, his record is pretty clear," Hooks said. "If a black or woman has been individually discriminated against or mistreated he'll go to the ends of the earth to correct it." If Thomas were defeated, another nominee would not only not be black, but would also be an "unimpeachable conservative, far-right Genghis Khan," Hooks said.

After meeting with Thomas Tuesday, **Sen. Domenici** said that he would vote for the judge's confirmation "unless in the confirmation process something comes up" that is not currently known.

Sen. Chafee said that he was convinced that Thomas would look at each case with an open mind and not impose an ideological viewpoint. Chafee, however, said he would wait until after the confirmation hearings before announcing his position.

CHINA MFN/MITCHELL (UPI) -- Sen. Mitchell said he will pursue strict conditions on MFN status for China despite a narrow victory that appeared to make a veto insurmountable. Mitchell said the nation's "unique" system gives the President veto power and allows losers to claim victory and winners to be accused of losing. But Mitchell also said: "The most significant message is that after frank and open debate, Congress has decisively repudiated the President's China policy."

MUGABE (Christopher Connell, AP) -- President Mugabe, sidestepping comment on President Bush's decision to lift S. African sanctions, said he supports the President's "concern that there must be human rights" there. "I support his concern about South Africa, his repeated concern that there must be human rights, and the fact that he imposed sanctions against South Africa and still maintains quite a lot of sanctions in spite of the relaxation that has taken place," said Mugabe at a picture-taking session in the Oval Office. "That's what I call a very tactful answer, and a very good answer," said Bush.

IRAQI NUKES/HORNER (Reuter) -- The U.S. general who directed the air war against Iraq said it would take at least several days of bombing raids to destroy Baghdad's remaining nuclear capability if the allies decided to use force. "To destroy everything would take a sustained air campaign of several days at least," Air Force Lt. Gen. Horner said on the eve of a U.N. deadline for Iraq to provide complete information on its nuclear arms research. "Whether it would take one day, two days, 10 days or a hundred days would depend on what you want done," Horner told reporters. But he refused to discuss specific potential targets or predict what decision might be made by President Bush and allied leaders if Saddam Hussein refuses to comply.

IRAQI HUMAN RIGHTS/U.N. (Geneva/Reuter) -- A U.N. panel has found a Baghdad report on human rights in Iraq unsatisfactory and called for replies to unanswered questions by October, its chairman said. Fausto Pocar, Italian chairman of the U.N. Human Rights Committee, told a news conference the group was dissatisfied with Iraq's responses to questions posed at a current three-week session in Geneva on torture, personal freedom, minority rights and the right to life.

MIDEAST/ISRAELIS (Jerusalem/Reuter) -- Israeli cabinet ministers said they believed Israel and Washington have reached an understanding over Palestinian representation at proposed Mideast peace talks. Palestinians swiftly rejected the implied exclusion of their leaders in East Jerusalem from the first stage of negotiations. An anonymous Israeli government official said: "I don't say that everything has been resolved but we are optimistic and I think we are about to have a peace conference." A State Dept. official said the first official comment would probably come from Secretary Baker. "That really has to come from Baker," the official said, when asked for reaction. "It's Baker who calls the shots on the peace process."

MIDEAST/MUBARAK (London/Reuter) -- President Mubarak urged Israel to show more flexibility and give a positive response to U.S. proposals on Mideast peace talks. Mubarak told reporters he was optimistic that Arab-Israeli talks might get under way but he urged Prime Minister Shamir to be positive in his response to the latest proposals by Secretary Baker.

OPEN SKIES/SOVIETS (Brussels/Reuter) -- The Soviet Union has dampened NATO's hopes that it could soon wrap up a treaty allowing the former Cold War enemies to fly surveillance planes over each other's territory, alliance sources said.

5:00 P.M. NEWS UPDATE

PRESIDENT/ROCKEFELLER (Reuter) -- In a possible hard-hitting preview of the 1992 presidential campaign, Sen. Rockefeller accused President Bush of lying and playing "the politics of fear, division and greed" designed to win re-election. Rockefeller bashed the President in a speech criticizing his domestic policies from civil rights to health care. Rockefeller said in prepared remarks for an AFL-CIO conference on community service that the health care system "is an outrage." "Democrats want to bring people together while Republicans want to drive people apart to win elections," he said. "They want to turn our attention from what George Bush and Ronald Reagan have been doing for the last 10 years," Rockefeller added. "That's why George Bush is making all that noise about the civil rights bill," he said. "That's why he's telling lies about quotas."

INF VIOLATION/SOVIETS (Moscow/AP) -- The Foreign Ministry shrugged off U.S. concern that Soviet-supplied missile systems still in eastern Europe violate the INF Treaty as "an ancient issue." Spokesman Churkin questions why the White House raised the presence of the missiles in Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and eastern Germany just prior to a superpower summit: "Why, why now?" Churkin said the missile systems were delivered long before the treaty was signed. "They don't have nuclear warheads. They are the property of these countries. Therefore, they are not subject to the treaty."

IMF/SOVIETS (UPI) -- The Bush administration chided the Soviet Union for having applied for membership in the IMF, saying the decision was "premature" and contrary to agreements made at the G-7 summit. The letter [in which the Soviets applied for full membership] took administration officials by surprise, with spokesman Boucher saying the issue of full membership is "premature."

(Moscow/Reuter) -- A Soviet bid for full membership in the IMF is in accord with agreements reached at the G-7 summit and need not be withdrawn, the Soviet Foreign Ministry said. Spokesman Churkin told a news conference that Moscow had submitted its application to become a full member on the eve of President Gorbachev's talks with the G-7. "There is no question here of changing our position or withdrawing our application to conform with the London meeting. There is no contradiction between our stand and what was agreed in London between the president and the leaders of the seven."

IRAQI OIL/U.N. (U.N./Reuter) -- The Security Council's sanctions committee decided to refer to the council the question of allowing Iraq to export some of its U.N.-embargoed oil to pay for urgently needed food and other supplies. Committee chairman Hohenfellner told reporters he would also propose to the council that it consider at the same time the sale of Iraqi oil for other purposes.

EAST JERUSALEM PALESTINIANS/SHAMIR (Jerusalem/UPI) -- Prime Minister Shamir said "I'm coming" to a U.S.-brokered peace conference, but immediately dashed expectations that Israel had agreed to attend by again refusing to negotiate with Palestinians from East Jerusalem. "Assad says he's ready to come to direct, bilateral negotiations? OK, I accept the challenge. I'm coming. He wants to test us? OK, we'll test him," Shamir said on prime-time TV, raising expectations that the answer would be yes. But he immediately indicated that he was not ready yet to agree to U.S. terms. He said the biggest obstacle remaining was who would represent the Palestinians and absolutely ruled out negotiating with residents of East Jerusalem.

(Jerusalem/Reuter) -- ...Shamir challenged the Palestinians to enter peace talks on his terms or face the prospect of being excluded from the negotiations. "They don't agree with us and for now, because of this, there is no Palestinian-Jordanian delegation.... But...I am prepared to negotiate only with Syria.... I don't need them all," Shamir said on Israel TV.

SHAMIR COALITION (Jerusalem/AP) -- Prime Minister Shamir's ultra-right coalition partners threatened to quit the Cabinet if he accepts U.S. peace talk plans, raising the possibility of a power play by Shamir to retain control. Housing Minister Sharon, leading the criticism, told 20 hard-liners in parliament that Israel "faced perhaps its most dangerous political moment " and could be pushed into giving up war-won land, Israel Radio reported. But politicians and analysts believed Shamir is popular enough to override opposition to peace conference and recruit left-leaning parties into his coalition to maintain a majority in parliament.

MUGABE (Lori Santos, UPI) -- President Mugabe called on the international community to keep remaining sanctions in place against S. Africa until "the path to democracy has reached an irreversible state." Differing with President Bush, who contends the process already has reached that point, Mugabe cited his concern over continuing violence in S. Africa as he prepared to leave the White House. "We are still confronted by apartheid despite the repeal of the acts that legalized it," Mugabe asserted.

CHINA MFN/PACKWOOD (Irwin Arieff, Reuter) -- President Bush has claimed victory in a battle to fend off congressional plans to attach political conditions to any renewal of MFN for China, a Senate Republican leader said. "That's over. The President's won that. He thanked us for the good work," Sen. Packwood told Reuters as he left a White House meeting with Bush and other GOP leaders.

SHUTTLE/VICE PRESIDENT (Vandenberg AFB/UPI) -- Vice President Quayle, announcing the administration's new space strategy, said the U.S. plans to buy no more space shuttles. On the same day that saw another scheduled shuttle launch scrapped because of technical problems, Quayle made the announcement in a speech prepared for delivery. "The space shuttle, with its precious human lives, is just too valuable to use on missions that don't need its unique capabilities," the vice president said. "It makes no sense to shuttle astronauts unless we absolutely have to."

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

July 24, 1991

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AND PRESIDENT MUGABE OF ZIMBABWE
UPON DEPARTURE

The South Lawn

1:15 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Well, Mr. President, let me just say that I've been honored and pleased to meet with you and your associates here at the White House today. I remember visiting Zimbabwe in 1982 when I was Vice President, and I certainly recall the warm reception that you gave me personally and that the Zimbabwean people gave our whole delegation. And it gives me great pleasure to, in some small way, return that hospitality.

Our nations share many common aspirations. We both found independence in revolution. Americans are proud of the role we played in the Lancaster House Accords, paving the way for Zimbabwe's independence in 1980.

Over the years, we've had our honest differences. But we both share a fundamental belief that government must serve the people and that, through democratic elections, the people are the best judge of government's performance.

The last year and a half has brought remarkable and bold developments, in your country and, indeed, throughout Southern Africa. Positive change moves in promising ways. Zimbabwe has ended its state of emergency and witnessed free and open elections -- moving with the tide of human aspiration worldwide.

Last year your party decided against attempts to legislate a one-party state. And in keeping with events throughout Africa and around the world, Zimbabwe has abandoned Marxist-Leninism as its guiding principle.

Much of the credit for these accomplishments, sir, go to you for your courage, your commitment and to creating real opportunity for your people.

And, of course, opportunity means economic growth -- and you've announced this investment policy -- a new investment policy -- as part of a broad structural adjustment program to encourage market-led economic prosperity. The International Monetary Fund has described your program in glowing terms, and we share the IMF's enthusiasm.

Last July your government signed an investment guarantee agreement with our Overseas Private Investment Corporation -- we call it OPIC. And since then, several firms have announced their intention to invest in Zimbabwe. Beyond simply proclaiming our faith in your country, we've proved it -- doubling our level of development assistance this year. We will continue to look for ways to help you invigorate Zimbabwe's promising private sector.

I believe your stature worldwide will continue to grow. I remember congratulating you in 1982 at a -- that marvelous state dinner in your homeland for Zimbabwe's election to the United Nations Security Council. Earlier this year, Zimbabwe's leadership as President of that Council was critical to the success of the coalition's efforts to enforce U.N. resolutions against Iraqi aggression.

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We were very proud to have worked with you during that crucial period. And we look forward to a strong working relationship to serve as a force for positive change in Southern Africa, including Mozambique and South Africa.

Our conversations today, I can report, have been warm, productive, and they should serve as a basis to broaden and deepen our important relationship. We support your country's considered steps to economic reform, Mr. President, and we hope those measures will be matched by similar progress towards multiparty democracy.

And as you depart, you leave with the best wishes of the American people for a more peaceful and prosperous and free Zimbabwe, and we look forward to working with you.

Thank you, sir.

PRESIDENT MUGABE: Thank you, Mr. President. Ladies and gentlemen, members of the press. I would like to take this opportunity to warmly express my profound appreciation to you, Mr. President, for kindly inviting me to the United States of America. My entire delegation and I are extremely grateful for the hospitality we have received since our arrival.

The President and I have held useful deliberations on bilateral and wide-ranging international issues. Zimbabwe is implementing an economic reform program whose main components are trade liberalization, structural adjustment, including strict public expenditure aiming at a reduction of the budget deficit, the decontrolling and deregulation of the economy and the creation of an atmosphere conducive to increased local and foreign investment, leading, in turn, to an expansion of the economy and the generation of more employment and more domestic, regional and international trade.

This bold and ambitious but achievable program, which will open up our economy to market forces, has been endorsed by the World Bank and the IMF and, indeed, has received warm support from the United States administration.

Of the \$16 billion needed to finance this five-year program, \$12.5 billion will come from within Zimbabwe. The remaining \$3.5 billion must be mobilized from external sources. At our March Paris donors meeting, we were gratified by the level of support pledged, but we need further international assistance to enable us successfully to complete the program.

We have over 40 private United States companies doing business in Zimbabwe. We hope the additional incentives and the stable political situation will attract more United States private investors.

Trade is an important part of our economic reform program. We are, therefore, encouraged by the growing trade between our two countries. We hope the volume of this trade will increase rapidly.

Mr. President, Zimbabwe appreciates the development aid it has been receiving from the United States bilaterally and through the Southern African Development Coordination Conference -- SADCC -- since independence in 1980.

I'm sure this assistance plays an even more important role in our economic reform program. Zimbabwe welcomes the ending of the Cold War and the rapprochement currently prevailing between the two superpowers. Many regions in the developing world, however, are not yet benefiting from this political thaw.

In our Southern African region, we are still confronted by apartheid despite the repeal of the acts that legalized it. Whilst we applaud and commend President de Klerk for steps taken so

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far, we are concerned by the pace of events and the continuing violence bedeviling that country.

Total dismantlement of apartheid and a new political dispensation leading to the creation of a united nonracial democratic South Africa remains our ultimate goal.

That is why we in Southern Africa would urge that the remaining sanction pressures on the Pretoria regime be maintained until the path to democracy has reached an irreversible stage. The end of hostilities in Angola was a most welcome development. We shall render our full and total support to ensure a lasting peace. And may I take this opportunity of congratulating you, Mr. President, and the United States for the role you have played in bringing about the peace process in Angola.

In Mozambique, we hope the two sides will also move quickly towards a cease-fire and the establishment of a lasting solution. We eagerly await the restoration of peace in our area and the chance to devote our resources to development. The resolution of these conflicts will enhance our ability in peaceful times to unleash all our forces to combat underdevelopment and consolidate our economy.

Mr. President, we are mindful of our close cooperation and collaboration during the Gulf crisis, as was evidenced during our presidency of the Security Council. We believe in the principles of international law and hope that the momentum of bilateral cooperation will continue, and lead to the establishment of a broader solution and peace in the Middle East, including the final permanent and satisfactory settlement of the Palestinian question.

Once again, Mr. President, Zimbabwe rejoices in the excellent relations existing between our two countries. We have a proverb in Zimbabwe which says, "One never travels a path once." I hope, Mr. President, having traveled the path to Zimbabwe once, you will travel again and visit us. And the Zimbabwean people will once again have the joy of receiving you.

May I thank you for all the very warm welcome we have received and for the opportunity afforded us to exchange our ideas. I thank you.

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you, Mr. President. Well done, sir.

Q Mr. President, tomorrow's the U.N. deadline on the nuclear report from Iraq. Do you expect them to come clean?

THE PRESIDENT: -- stick to the -- deadline -- no comment on that right now. Don't -- playing that up too much, but they know what they have to do.

Q And what if they don't?

Q Will you let them sell oil?

END

1:25 P.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

July 24, 1991

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

Pursuant to section 673(d) of title 10, United States Code, I have the honor to transmit the enclosed report relating to units of the Ready Reserve of the Armed Forces that remain on active duty under the provisions of section 673 as of July 1, 1991.

Retention of these units is required by continuing military requirements in response to the ongoing emergency declared in accordance with section 301 of the National Emergencies Act, and Executive Order 12743, January 18, 1991, "Ordering of the Ready Reserve of the Armed Forces to Active Duty."

Ready Reserve units of the Army, Navy, and Air Force are still performing essential missions in the United States, Europe, and Persian Gulf area that support the retrograde of U.S. Armed Forces from the Persian Gulf. Ready Reserve units of the Army are also participating in Operation Provide Comfort by supporting efforts to provide humanitarian assistance to Kurdish refugees in Turkey and northern Iraq. Marine Corps Ready Reserve units remain deployed to the Western Pacific to fulfill the strategic military obligations of the United States in that region. They will remain deployed until such time as the Active component elements deployed to the Gulf can be reconstituted in the Western Pacific, an effort that was also delayed by Operations Provide Comfort and Sea Angel, in which returning U.S. forces provided humanitarian relief to victims of natural disasters in Bangladesh.

All Coast Guard Ready Reserve units have been released from active duty.

GEORGE BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 24, 1991.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

July 24, 1991

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
IN MEETING WITH PRESIDENT MUGABE OF ZIMBABWE

The Oval Office

11:03 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Welcome everybody.

Q Mr. President, are you disappointed --

THE PRESIDENT: I'd like to take this opportunity just to welcome President Mugabe here to the Oval Office. I met him many years ago on a visit to his country and have seen him several times since then. But I'm just so pleased you're with us --

PRESIDENT MUGABE: Thanks a lot.

THE PRESIDENT: -- and very glad to have you here. A lot to talk about -- about Africa.

PRESIDENT MUGABE: Yes, of course.

THE PRESIDENT: And anything else, too, I might add.

Q President Mugabe, do you support President Bush's decision to lift sanctions against South Africa?

PRESIDENT MUGABE: I support his concern about South Africa, his repeated concern that there must be human rights and the fact that he imposed sanctions against South Africa and still maintains quite a lot of sanctions against South Africa in spite of the relaxation that has taken place.

THE PRESIDENT: That's what I call a very tactful answer and a very good answer, too, I might add. (Laughter.)

END

11:04 A.M. EDT

Oval Office Pool With Mugabe

President Bush said the two have a lot to talk about.

Mugabe was asked if he supported the U.S. plan to lift sanctions against South Africa. He said, "I support his (Bush's) concern about South Africa...saying there must be human rights. He imposed sanctions against South Africa and ~~will~~ still maintains quite a lot of sanctions against South Africa despite a relaxation..."

Mr. Bush called Mr. Mugabe's answer good. "That's what I call a very tactful answer - a very good answer."

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bedard wash. times

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

July 24, 1991

PRESS BRIEFING
BY
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR AFRICAN AFFAIRS HERMAN COHEN

The Briefing Room

1:44 P.M. EDT

MR. DAVIDSON: Good afternoon. Assistant Secretary of State Cohen has joined us to give you a readout on today's meetings between President Bush and President Mugabe. This briefing will be ON THE RECORD but not for sound and camera. Assistant Secretary Cohen has an opening statement, and then he'll be available to take your questions.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY COHEN: Good afternoon. President Bush and President Mugabe met for two hours. They agreed that relations between the United States and Zimbabwe are restored to the excellent status that existed prior to 1986. They agreed that relations are now at a very high level. They discussed a number of different subjects. They discussed economic development in Zimbabwe, including the structural adjustment program recently announced. President Bush praised that program for its excellent technical qualities and pledged that the United States would provide substantial support starting in Fiscal Year 1992.

In addition to asking for U.S. support, President Mugabe requested our encouragement of U.S. investment. President Bush said that we would work through the Overseas Private Investment Corporation to encourage United States companies to invest. And since the signing of the OPIC guarantee program by Zimbabwe a year ago, three major corporations have decided to invest in Zimbabwe. They discussed Southern Africa. President Mugabe expressed congratulations for the work the United States did in Angola and expressed satisfaction with the way progress is being made toward a free election in that country.

On South Africa, both Presidents agreed that negotiations to bring about a nonracial democracy should begin as soon as possible because that is the only way to begin solving South Africa's fundamental problems.

Mozambique, both Presidents expressed deep frustration at the lack of progress toward a negotiated settlement there and called upon RENAMO to apply itself to serious negotiations in a more enthusiastic manner than they have done to date.

They also discussed the Middle East, and President Mugabe expressed support for the United Nations action in Iraq, which is consistent with what Zimbabwe has done as a member of the Security Council. That's it.

Q Was there any discussion of the South African government and the Inkatha --

ASSISTANT SECRETARY COHEN: There was no discussion of that, no.

Q Was it mentioned at all?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY COHEN: No.

MORE

Q Can we have your thoughts on that now, and on the effect? Will it bring down the de Klerk government, do you think?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY COHEN: The only thing I can say about the "Inkatha-gate" problem is that we're awaiting President de Klerk's statement, which he has promised for July 30th. There's nothing we can comment on before he has expressed his views.

Q How would U.S.-South African relations be affected if the government falls?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY COHEN: That's hypothetical. I can't answer that.

Q Can you give us a little tour on how we got from the '86 low point to this point? What changed?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY COHEN: Basically, we had difficulties with the government of Zimbabwe, mainly over foreign policy issues. During the period that we're talking about, President Mugabe was also president of the nonaligned movement. There was significant disagreements over U.S. policy in such places as Nicaragua, Panama, Grenada and Afghanistan, Angola. Since then, we had significant problems with President Mugabe's determination to have a one-party state and to pursue Marxism-Leninism.

Since then there have been major changes. President Mugabe's internal policies, especially in the economic field, have liberalized, and we, having worked together in the Middle East, especially on the Security Council, we have determined that there are no real differences between us at this time.

Q A follow-up question. Are you encouraged or neutral about internal political developments in Zimbabwe -- I mean, the reaffirmation of continuing on the path of a one-party state?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY COHEN: They have made a fundamental decision not to go for a one-party state. They have decided to remain at a multiparty state, which is of great satisfaction to us. And they have also decided to abandon Marxism-Leninism for a Social Democratic policy, which is also of great satisfaction to us.

Q Would you quantify the substantial aid or U.S. support that the President pledged to Zimbabwe?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY COHEN: The President did not mention a specific figure. We are waiting to see the extent to which the Zimbabwean government will adhere to its own structural adjustment program. So when we get into Fiscal Year 1992, if they have fulfilled their own program, we intend to cooperate with it to a substantial degree, but I can't give you a figure.

Q Can you give us a range?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY COHEN: No, I can't. Sorry.

Q He asked for \$3.5 billion.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY COHEN: He asked for \$3.5 billion over a period of five years to come from the international community. He did not ask for that amount from the United States. This will come from the United States, other donors, the World Bank, International Monetary Fund.

Q Did Mr. Mugabe express any differences with the President over lifting sanctions in South Africa? Out there, he said that the remaining sanctions should remain in place. Did he mean that sanctions that were lifted or what?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY COHEN: He essentially said the international community, especially countries like the U.S., should continue to maintain pressure on the government of South Africa in order to bring about negotiations.

The President said that he felt the dismantling of apartheid is irreversible, but we will remain thoroughly engaged to make sure that pressures are maintained on both sides to move swiftly to negotiations.

Q But that's not quite what Mr. Mugabe said. He said that the sanctions should remain in place until the steps were irreversible.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY COHEN: That's right. There's a difference there. He said he would be attending a special committee meeting on South Africa of the OAU in Abuja starting on Monday.

Q Mugabe or --

ASSISTANT SECRETARY COHEN: Mugabe, which will, in effect, review the OAU position on sanctions.

Q Did he express approval with the U.S. having lifted the sanctions that it did?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY COHEN: He neither expressed approval or disapproval of that.

Q Could you go over one more time what the difference was that he just mentioned, and also what are the remaining sanctions in place against South Africa with these sanctions that were lifted?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY COHEN: President Mugabe said that sanctions should remain against South Africa to bring about negotiations.

President Bush said he felt the move toward dismantling apartheid is irreversible. I guess the difference is President Mugabe does not feel it is yet irreversible. That is the difference. Remaining sanctions -- the sanctions of the Comprehensive Antiapartheid Act of 1986 have been terminated by executive order because they fulfill the requirements. But remaining sanctions include requirements that we vote against South African facilities at the IMF, prohibitions on Ex-Im Bank facilities for American companies wishing to export there, prohibitions on any dealings with the South African military or police.

Q Prohibitions on arms --

ASSISTANT SECRETARY COHEN: -- on any arms trade with South Africa.

Q What does the President intend to do with the remaining sanctions?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY COHEN: They will remain in place for the time being.

Q Until?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY COHEN: We have not set a date or a threshold for lifting them.

Q What exactly --

ASSISTANT SECRETARY COHEN: We will wait to see what progress takes place in South Africa.

Q There is some -- at least conversation between the

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South African military and members of the U.S. military. I don't know what you mean by prohibition --

ASSISTANT SECRETARY COHEN: We're prohibited from collaboration on intelligence matters. And we're prohibited from providing any military assistance or military trade either with the police or the military forces.

Q The President urged President Mugabe to match economic reform with political reforms. What do you expect them to do beyond what they are already doing -- what do you hope they will do?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY COHEN: We're hoping that the multiparty state -- multiparty system that they have decided to have will be fulfilled in the sense that there will be a vigorous opposition allowed with a free press and freedom of association and greater freedom for organizations such as trade unions, student organizations.

Q Which you think is not the case right now.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY COHEN: It is not fully free, but it's moving in the right direction.

Q Do you have any examples of how you will remain engaged in South Africa?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY COHEN: How we will remain engaged? We will continue to pressure the government and the black organizations to move quickly toward negotiations.

Q Was the broader question of political instability in much of black Africa discussed, the challenge of the one-party state in all parts of countries, that kind of thing?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY COHEN: No, the two Presidents did not get into that subject.

Q Some of your comments, for example, President Bush again believing that dismantling apartheid is irreversible, in view of the secret funds going to Inkatha, suggest that the administration's faith in the South African government is unshaken. Why is that?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY COHEN: Well, we're waiting to see what the explanation -- how the story fully unfolds. It's a little too early to judge. We're waiting to hear the South African government responds to these revelations.

Q I missed a bit of your start, but did Mugabe not tell Bush that he was disappointed with the lifting of sanctions?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY COHEN: He did not say that, no.

Q He used the word irreversible in saying he doesn't think it's irreversible yet. Did they discuss their differing views on that?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY COHEN: They discussed South Africa and concentrated on the need to move ahead with negotiations. They felt that the only way for South Africa to solve its vast problems caused by apartheid is to negotiate rapidly a democratic system. There was a feeling that no purpose is served by any delays in negotiation at this point.

Q The briefing yesterday led some of us to expect that President Mugabe was going to leave here today with concrete expansion of aid. That did not happen, or it's about to happen?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY COHEN: The President said that we think that the structural adjustment program, which they have recently announced is an excellent one, and that if they maintain that program, they can expect substantial assistance in fiscal year 1992. He did not put a figure on that amount -- on that promise.

Q He asked for \$3.5 billion to help.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY COHEN: The \$3.5 billion is expected to come from all sources over a five-year period, not just the United States.

Q Is any of that tied to political improvements as well?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY COHEN: No.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END

2:00 P.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

BACKGROUND BRIEFING
BY
SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL

July 24, 1991

The Briefing Room

3:05 P.M. EDT

MR. HARLOW: Good afternoon and welcome to the first of our series of background briefings on the upcoming Moscow Summit. Again, this briefing is ON BACKGROUND, attributable to a senior administration official. For information, but not for publication, our briefer today is Special Assistant to the President and Senior Director of the NSC for Soviet Affairs Ed Hewett. Mr. Hewett -- Dr. Hewett will be briefing today on U.S.-Soviet relations.

A reminder, we will have a separate briefing on Friday on arms control issues, so if you would hold your arms control questions for them. And we hope to have another briefing tomorrow on regional conflicts. And we'll have General Scowcroft on the record on Friday at 1:00 p.m. -- that's a change in time -- 1:00 p.m. for General Scowcroft.

Q What time tomorrow?

MR. HARLOW: Tomorrow is not yet determined. We'll let you know.

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: Good afternoon. Let me just start with a few remarks, then take your questions.

First of all, just quick overview of the summit. The plans are going well. We have two days in Moscow and one day in Kiev. We're finding it very easy to work with the Soviets. We're still trying to fill in the schedules. Since we just came back from London, it's been a fairly quick drill, so not everything is in place yet.

We're going to be signing the START treaty, but it's not an arms control summit. Much of the focus will be on charting a course for our relationship into the 1990s. The issues we'll be spending much of our time on will have to do, first of all, with how we feel we can support a democratic market-oriented system in this country that's going through an incredible set of changes; also how we can build on the cooperation we have developed with the Soviet Union in reaching conflicts -- for example, in the Middle East, in the war in the Gulf. And, third, where we go from here after START in our efforts to further increase our mutual security.

These topics will take up a good deal of the time at the summit. As Bill mentioned, you'll have separate briefings on arms control per se and on regional issues, but I'll be happy to try to handle any other questions you may have about the summit and about what we're going to do.

Q Do you have a one-on-one meeting scheduled with Yeltsin yet? Is that on the plans?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: Yes, that is scheduled.

Q What day will that be?

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SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: It will probably be on Wednesday.

Q Will he be going to see Yeltsin at his headquarters rather than Yeltsin coming to see the President?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: We're not quite sure yet. But that's really up to President Yeltsin.

Q Do you know if Gorbachev will be going to Kiev with President Bush?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: No, he will not.

Q Will the President be seeing other opposition figures -- Shevardnadze and Sobchak and people like that?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: The President will be seeing a broad range of people both in Moscow and in Kiev. I imagine we'll see Mr. Shevardnadze.

Q Do you know any kind of format for that? Would it be at a dinner or something more formal?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: Probably at a dinner -- probably at a dinner.

Q As the schedule looks there are two big speeches essentially -- one in Moscow and one in Kiev. Can you give us an advanced look at the themes that he hopes to hit in those two places?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: Well, in a very rough sense, the Moscow speech will probably be focused mainly on the U.S.-Soviet relationship -- where it is, where it's going. And the Kiev speech will be focused more on how we're going to relate to this rapidly changing society.

Q Any idea of the audiences for these speeches?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: We don't quite know yet. That's still being determined.

Q Have the difficulties with MFN been worked out, and is that ready to be announced? Will it be announced when we're in Moscow?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: It's not quite ready, but we're so close, I think we'll be all right. I mean, I just don't want to say yet it's done, but we're pretty happy. We've got the glitches worked out. They were never major, but they were important enough that we couldn't go ahead until we had them fixed.

Q When will the President go ahead and send it to the Hill then?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: You have to wait and see -- be sooner rather than later.

Q Is there a meeting scheduled with the Baltic leaders -- in Moscow, and when?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: No, there's no meeting scheduled yet. We haven't really had contact with them on it.

Q Is there a time to do that?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: It's a possibility. There's not a plan yet. But they haven't approached us, so we -- no, we haven't scheduled a meeting yet.

Q They have a standing request, to underscore the

nonrecognition policy, that the President meet with them every time he meets with Gorbachev.

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: All I know is they know we're coming, and we don't have a specific request yet.

Q How much time do you expect will be spent on further discussions on the issues that came up in London, particularly the Soviet application for full membership in IMF?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: I'm sure we'll discuss it. I don't know how much time, but I'm sure it will be one of the subjects we'll discuss.

Q Are there any specific implementation steps that you can see will be taken up in Moscow with regard to pushing forward what has been agreed to in London?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: It's not our job. I mean, the next implementation step is for them to set up with the IMF and the World Bank special associate status and get going on that. And that's for them to deal with those two institutions. And the letter applying for full membership doesn't do that. They really have to follow that up.

Q Will the President see independents and church leaders in the Ukraine?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: We're going to see a broad range of people, so I imagine we will, yes.

Q Independence leaders as well?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: To the extent we'll probably be meeting in the -- we'll probably give a talk in the Supreme Soviet in Kiev. So to that extent you're going to end up seeing some independence leaders, yes. Not a separate stand-alone meeting, no.

Q Why the side trip to Kiev? Why did you single out the Ukraine?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: It's the second largest Soviet republic. We thought it was -- it is a big country. And just as Gorbachev thought it was necessary to head out to Minnesota and to California, we thought in this case it would be important for the President to see more than just Russia and then just Moscow.

Q Does this suggest that you're pleased with the pattern of relations between the central government in Ukraine as compared to what's going on in the Baltics or other places?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: No, I mean, we're not --

Q Is this your seal of approval on the modus vivendi between the Ukraine and Moscow?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: No, we're not issuing seals of approval on internal affairs. We just think that as this society opens up, we're going to need contacts with the republics as well as with the center. We want to do it in a way that doesn't affect relations with the center, but rather expands relations to the republics. You saw us doing that in the visit of Boris Yeltsin, and you see it here in the Ukraine.

Q And some of those independents -- for a last quick one -- a lot of these so-called independent people are more than just independent, a lot of them are rather militant chauvinistic nationalists. Are you screening out people who might carry echoes of the kind of behavior that we weren't too crazy about in World War II? What's an opposition leader to you folks?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: Well, we're not choosing people on whether or not they're opposition leaders and we're not necessarily going to run a screen. We're going to make every effort not to get drawn into internal matters. Therefore, we're not issuing seals of approval. And as I said, we're going to meet at a very few places with a broad range of people.

Q What is your reading right now of the economic situation? There's some reports there's some improvements -- that lines are not as long, this kind of thing. Is this just seasonal or are there any improvements, or are things continuing to go down economically?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: I don't -- you know, I haven't been there in a couple months. My impression is that in general the situation is still deteriorating at the macro level -- that is, if you look at GNP figures or balance of payments figures. On the other hand, one of the striking things about the current situation is that the one thing that is growing is small business. And that's good news for us. Moreover, the decline in output, the decline in economic activity, in part reflects the collapse of an old system that did have to collapse. I mean, to the extent that steel production is falling or production of heavy machinery that doesn't have a market anymore, that's not bad news. So I'm not quite as impressed with the talk of crisis and collapse as some people.

Q Can I follow up with one question? Has the President dropped the Chevron case entirely now, or does he plan to press that issue with the President?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: Well, he hasn't dropped the case. I don't know whether we'll press that. Chevron's only one of many cases of companies who are having trouble completing their negotiations. What we will say to the Soviets is they need to realize that unless they create a climate that makes investments such as the Chevron investment possible, they're not going to be able to attract capital, which they desperately need and say they want to do.

Q Two things. Is the speech in Moscow, is that a televised address to the Soviet people? And also I want to ask, are you going to -- is the President going to flesh out anything in the way of technical assistance or aid to the Soviet Union while we're there?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: First question -- I don't know who -- there will be an audience. But it's up to the Soviet --

Q I remember Reagan's speech was --

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: It was.

Q -- was televised to the people.

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: I don't know. The advance team is still working on that. We will be fleshing out what we mean by technical assistance and what we want to do. It's one of the things we want to talk to President Gorbachev about -- and President Yeltsin.

Q Do you expect there will be some kind of announcement there of what specific steps --

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: Oh, we'll be announcing right and left along the way, but I don't know if we'll have a specific announcement about that. Yes, I imagine we will. Some of it will be in the speech.

Q Are you expecting to sign any other agreements besides START?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: There will probably be

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some other agreements and understandings signed by Secretary of State Baker and Foreign Minister Bessmertnykh.

Q I know you're not discussing arms control in specifics, but there's some talk that the START treaty will be sort of the end of a 20-year or so era. Do you see it that way? Are we now going to go into a pause where we really focus on being economic and political partners in the world?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: I think we are going into a new era where economic and political will be much more important than it has been in the past. We've been through a period where, because of our competitive relationship, much of whatever cooperative relations there were were on arms control issues. And the relationship was judged on whether or not we had a treaty or didn't have a treaty -- just as summits were judged that way.

Now, in the future, we'll be talking about a broader range of issues somewhat more diffused at times. But at the same time we need to think about the future security relationship. Don't get me too far down that road, though, because you will have a briefing on it.

Q Can I follow on that? Is it still right to call them superpower summits? Are they both still considered --

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: We will until everyone else stops. (Laughter.)

Q Is there likely to be any announcement, any joint announcement on the Middle East? And how high is the Middle East on the agenda for two Presidents?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: It's an important item on the agenda. I can't really preview for you announcements, but it's obviously one item we want to be talking about. The Secretary is coming from the Middle East into the Soviet Union, and it's a matter of major -- of high priority for us.

Q What are you doing -- is Cuba going to be a focus at all? What are you going to ask the Soviets to do about Cuba?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: I'm sure we will mention it. I'd be surprised if we didn't. One of the concerns we have with the Soviet Union is that while they're talking about a need to find resources in the West to support them in their economic reforms, you still have fairly high military expenditures, fairly substantial amount of aid to client states including Cuba. So in that context I think it will be raised.

Q Is there a percentage that has ever been discussed between the Soviets and the U.S. on what percentage of GNP you would like to have military spending reduced to?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: No. I'll tell you, having spent part of my life working on the Soviet economy, you can have whole conferences on what that percent is. So basically, we support down. (Laughter.)

Q You say that you get the START agreement and then you address the relationship for the '90s, but just what does that mean? How do you see that relationship? What else do you want to take away from Moscow?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: It's probably -- so the question was if you're going to talk about the '90s, what do you see as this relationship, other than saying you're going to be talking about the new security relationship, or in general the new relationship -- what's it like? It's a more cooperative relationship. Part of the model is what you've seen us doing in the Gulf war and in the attempt to find a Middle East peace.

Even in security issues it's probably more cooperative as we talk about ways to enhance stability -- strategic stability, as we talk about ways to reduce proliferation of conventional arms. So I think it is hopefully a much more cooperative relationship than it has been. But precisely how we do that, I don't think we will decide on all the details at this summit; it's a dialogue that's going to take some time.

Q If I could follow, is it also important for you to come away with a sense that the place is more stable as a result of your having been there -- politically stable? Gorbachev more stable?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: Well, it's certainly not our intentions to make things worse. And if we could make things better, that would be a plus for us. I don't know how much influence we have on it. But as we go out to talk to republic leaders, both in Moscow and in Kiev, as we travel through the country, one of the things we need to be acutely aware of is that we don't want to become part of the problem. We're going to do our level-best to do that on what are uncharted waters.

Q How would you see yourself becoming part of the problem?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: If we allowed ourselves to be allied strongly with one side or the other in the internal arguments that are going on now.

Q The President has been raising the issue of Cuba for a long time, including, I guess, just last week. Do you get the feeling that that's a subsidy that's about to end or that the Soviets are about to compromise on that? And why do you think that issue has remained at a time when the Soviets have taken so many steps forward on other areas?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: I can't tell you what's in their mind on why it's remained, but there are certainly signs that aid to Cuba is going down -- particularly economic aid is, to distinguish that from military assistance. But it needs to -- I would think it could go down much more quickly than it has. But I can't tell you what's in their mind about it.

Q Could you kindly go back to when you were talking to Charles about being allied with one side or the other? Could you go into a little more -- theorize or explain a little bit more if this is a President-to-President meeting -- the President in contact with the President; he's there, he's in charge of the government. You sort of sound like you're going in there and, well, there's a guy in charge, there are people that want to be in charge, and we're kind of between them. You don't mean that, do you?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: No, I don't mean that.

Q Tell us what you mean. Could you give us an idea of how Bush relates to Gorbachev in the Soviet Union at a summit? Does he address him as the man in charge and likely to remain in charge? Does he keep his options open, or what?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: No. He very much feels he's the man in charge. We're spending, I'd say, 90 percent of our meeting time with President Gorbachev. I think the President feels quite strongly that we have done some spectacular things with President Gorbachev and there's still much to do.

At the same time, we realize that there are other political leaders, there are political forces, most -- in many cases, positive forces. When we met with Boris Yeltsin, the President made it very clear to President Yeltsin that his support for Gorbachev was in no way diminished by meeting with President Yeltsin, and President Yeltsin in turn said, I understand that and I agree with you. That's all I'm talking about.

Q You've watched the Bush-Gorbachev relationship from afar for a while and now you're in close. Can you talk about how it's evolved since the end of the Reagan administration to where it is now?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: It's a very good personal relationship, and I think now also a very good state-to-state relationship. And I define "good" in the sense that you can talk about a wide range of issues, including some that are unpleasant, for one side or the other to bring up and have a cool, calm, rational discussion about them and, in some cases, come to agreement on tough issues. If you look at what we did on CFE, which was a very tough issue towards the end, or for that matter, START, we were able to resolve them, resolve them amicably and do some serious business.

Q I meant in a personal sense, how do they relate now?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: They relate very well. In this case, both Presidents feel that in Moscow they'd like to have a fair amount of time either one-on-one or in a very small group meeting similar to what occurred at Camp David, and it's because they do relate very well to each other and like that informal atmosphere.

Q I wonder if you could discuss this 9 plus 1 treaty and the progress that's being made, what you'd like to see happen with that -- any feel you have for a timetable for when we could have answers to some of the critical questions.

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: So the question was what our views are on the 9 plus 1 treaty, the 9 plus 1 agreement, rather, and the timetable for when that might lead to a treaty. I suppose from our point of view it's simply we don't have any strong opinions -- cannot. It is an internal matter.

But what the President has told President Gorbachev and, for that matter, President Yeltsin, is until you clarify who owns what and who regulates economic activity, you're not going to be able to attract investment. Indeed, the economic chaos will grow worse instead of better. In that sense, the 9 plus 1 process is a quite positive development, both because it begins to find some sort of modus vivendi for the republics denying to work with each other, but also because it begins to clarify the notion that the other six have a way out. If they want to opt out, there is that possibility.

I don't have a timetable, I just don't. Maybe we'll find out more when we're there.

Q Does that mean that the President will go to Kiev and be totally neutral on whether the Ukraine should be more enthusiastic about the 9 plus 1, or will he, in fact, encourage them to be more active participants in that?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: We're not going there to lobby one side or the other on the 9 plus 1 agreement. I think implicitly we're saying that if you don't have some sort of an arrangement -- if not a 9 plus 1, something that looks like it -- it's going to be very hard to have a viable economy and to deal with the outside world.

Q How can you say he's not going to be lobbying then?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: We don't lobby, we just talk.

Q He will be there supporting the 9 plus 1 and --

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: We don't come in supporting the 9 plus 1. He doesn't come in and say, "I'm here to tell you if you don't sign the 9 plus 1 agreement I'm not coming back." I mean, that isn't the goal -- but in part, the President's trying to use a visit like this to learn much more, particularly in

the Ukraine, about where they're at and what their thinking is.

Q Are meetings with any other republic leaders on the agenda besides Yeltsin and the Ukrainians, number one? And number two, you're going in and you're saying we're neutral in this central question of the republics versus the union, it's an internal matter, we're spending 90 percent of our time with Gorbachev with whom we have a tremendous relationship -- isn't the burden of that message to the republic leaders that, in a crunch, the United States comes down on the side of Gorbachev in the center and they should be aware of that?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: No. We will probably see some other republic leaders most likely at the dinner, at the return leader at Spaso.

Q Any particular -- any Armenians or --

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: Not determined yet. Not determined.

Q But it will come out of the 10 percent and not the 90 percent, right?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: Yes. But for the --

Q Let me ask on the general question, trying to read the message they're going to take, because that's the message that I take.

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: I don't think -- you'd have to ask Boris Yeltsin, but I don't think that's the message that he came away with.

Q What's the message you'd like them to get from this?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: We'd like them to understand that we support democracy and markets in the Soviet Union. This is what we told Yeltsin. And that to the extent that he is moving his republic towards more democratic, more market-oriented, that's part of what we support and will work with him on. We don't necessarily -- we don't feel you have to choose between republics and the center. There are some republics who, if they achieved independence, might be neither democratic nor market-oriented. So I think it's a false choice -- do you choose republics or the center. You know, you ask what the United States stands for -- it stands in this case for democratization and for the move to a market economy. To the extent it's happening in the center, we support it; to the extent it's happening in republics, we support it there.

Q Can you talk a little bit briefly about the glitches that you mentioned before on MFN -- what was the problem in the last few weeks?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: The main problem we have had is that after we signed the treaty in the tremendous flurry of laws that were passed in the all union Supreme Soviet and the Republican Supreme Soviet, some of the laws and intellectual property rights diverged from the provisions of the treaty. So we need a commitment that that will be fixed.

Q Specifics, please.

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: I really am not going to give you specifics. We'll give them out when we have it fixed. But that's -- I'll tell you, from having tried to understand some of the specifics, it's very detailed. I mean, Bob Strauss may be one of the few people who understands it, frankly.

Q You don't have that commitment now, is that correct?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: We think we're there.

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It's not, as far as I'm concerned, a major glitch and never was. It was just a matter of getting them to understand that -- understand what problems we had and getting them to address it.

Q Well, then, is it a commitment or is it not a commitment?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: When we announce it, we will have a commitment that we are satisfied with and that USTR is satisfied with. And I hope that will be soon.

Q And does that entail changing the law or just saying that they're going to change the law?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: We'll talk about it when we have the commitment.

Q President Yeltsin, last week, came out to get rid of the party cells in the factory and the workplace and everything and that may be the biggest, the most odious thing in Soviet life. Would the U.S. come out against supporting Yeltsin with getting the Communist Party out of the workplace, getting out those party cells -- would we favor that?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: No, we're not going to take a position one way or the other. That's purely an internal matter.

Q -- no position as to whether this is --

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: We're not going to take a position.

Q What are the specific issues Bush himself is looking at leading up to the summit? What things does he want specific advice on? And what kind of outside advisors are you reaching out to?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: Some people might say I'm still an outside advisor, I've only been here a few months. (Laughter.) We had a group -- to answer your second question first -- we had a group of Sovietologists, as you know, in Kennebunkport, to talk mainly about the internal situation. That probably, given the short fuse, is the only external group we'll have. We will have internal briefings.

The President is -- this summit has been a long time in coming, and there are a lot of things to catch up on. One of them is just the Soviet situation, and the President is interested in going there to talk both with President Gorbachev and others about that situation. We want to move beyond the normalization of trade and begin to think with the Soviets about ways that we can support the process of reform. And the President wants to sit down with President Gorbachev and think through the ways that we can build on this cooperative relationship we have in regional areas and think about the security relationship.

In a way, what we're doing is looking at the first true post-Cold War summit and thinking about the rest of this century and how that relationship will be structured in the context of a rapidly changing political and economic scene in the Soviet Union.

MR. HARLOW: We have time for one last question.

Q Does the President view himself as strictly neutral on the question of the independence of the non-Baltic states, or is there not a tilt toward Gorbachev's position on this?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: Well, we're certainly not working for the disintegration of the Soviet Union. Secondly, we recognize the post-'39 borders and, third, that's an internal matter. You know, we obviously are on the side of negotiated -- peacefully

negotiated solutions.

Q Can I follow up on that question? The Baltic issue is a sort of permanent feature on the agenda and it's not regarded as an internal question. How important is that going to be in the next week?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: I think almost every time the Presidents meet our President brings up the Baltic issue, and that will be the case this time.

Q If I can ask about two odds and ends. Is the question of rebuilding the Moscow embassy and asking the Soviets to pay for that on the agenda? And is the President going to press for access to archives -- archival material on alleged American POWs in the Soviet Union?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: I wouldn't be surprised if the first issue was discussed. You're pushing me beyond details, some of which we haven't decided yet because we're still putting it together. On the second issue, that was quite recently raised with the Soviets, and we have they have not come up with any information to indicate that there are any POWs.

Q So you don't see a necessity at this point to raise it at the Presidents' level?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: I don't. Nick?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: We're certainly going to be raising it with them during the summit, just don't know the level yet. But we've recently gone in and had an answer.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END

3:35 P.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

July 24, 1991

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
IN MEETING WITH REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL LEADERSHIP

The Cabinet Room

9:15 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Let me just welcome everybody back and, before we get to our business at hand, make a comment on a couple of nominees. One, Bob Gates. I continue to strongly support him. He's a good man. I defer to the Senate in terms of the scheduling, but I think he's done well on his calls.

As far as Judge Thomas goes, I'm told that the Senate has now set a date for the hearing. I think he's seen something like 32 senators. It's my judgment that the more people see him and get to know him, they'll understand why we are so convinced that he will be an outstanding Justice on the Supreme Court. He's another good man. So I just hope these will move forward after this break --

SENATOR THURMOND: August the 10th is the date set for the hearings.

Q September.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, that's important information --

Q Mr. President are you getting worried about the Gates nomination?

THE PRESIDENT: I'm not worried about it a bit, because I think fairness will out in the end, and I think that the man deserves to be confirmed. And I've seen nothing, other than innuendo and reports that he must have known this or something -- I don't want to get started. I told the Cabinet yesterday how strongly I feel about this, and so I will stand by this man.

There's a system of fair play in this country, and I think it should apply to both nominees, frankly. And I think the way this country is handling it, I think that's what's -- exactly what's going to happen. So I'm not worried about them, but I wish that they'd -- I wish the system had been able to take care of both those nominations more rapidly. But that's not -- that's not my argument. The Senate has every right to set its own timing. But I don't like it when there's a lot of innuendo and suspicion.

On the Thomas nomination, now, there is a kind of a flurry of outrage and predictable smearing of the man. But if people get to see him, they get to know his record, they get to know his background -- I have this feeling this country is strongly behind him. And it's not just in the -- I think it's also in the minority community. The survey yesterday showed that -- strong support for Judge Thomas in the black community. This is a good thing. I think that's a very good thing.

So I think on both cases the merits are on their side, and I just am pleased that they seem to be moving right in spite of the fact that the Gates nomination, I'd hoped it had been over for -- but Bill Webster has been very -- I think you all saw that -- and very generously agreed to stay on through August, and then I expect the Senate will act, having had plenty of time then to run down some of

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these -- try to catch some of the phantoms out there -- the shadows.

It's sorry when this country -- if somebody is known to have said that maybe the guy above him should have known this, and apparently people are saying, hey, what's fair here? What's right? What's honorable? And I think the Senate will get to the bottom of all of that on Thomas, and the man will be confirmed.

Q Do you think it's right that all those questions should be looked into?

THE PRESIDENT: Every question should be looked into, yes. But what you shouldn't do is have a guy guilty until proved innocent in this country. It's just backwards -- 180. I'm afraid -- (applause) --

END

9:20 A.M. EDT