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FOIA MARKER

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

OA/ID Number: 90614
Folder ID Number: 90614-008

Folder Title:
Tuesday, August 20, 1991 [2]

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet (George Bush Library)

Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
01. Notes	Handwritten notes of various issues [double-sided] (1 pp.)	08/20/[91]	(b)(1)	
02. Letter	From George Bush to Edward J. Derwinski (1 pp.)	08/20/[91]	(b)(1)	
03a. Memo	From Edward J. Derwinski to President Bush (2 pp.)	08/19/91	(b)(1)	
03b. Memo	From Edward J. Derwinski to President Bush (2 pp.)	08/19/91	(b)(1)	
04. Letter	From George Bush to Edward J. Derwinski (1 pp.)	08/20/91	(b)(1)	

Page 1 of 1

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Office of the President

Series: Daily Files

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Tuesday, August 20, 1991 [2]

Pinksheet Number: dw2233

OA/ID Number: 90614-008

Date Closed: 3/19/2013

FOIA/Sys Case #: 2009-0166-S

Re-review Case #:

P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

~~CLASSIFIED~~

8/20/91

UNCLASSIFIED UPON
REMOVAL OF CLASSIFIED
ATTACHMENTS

DW

3/19/13

Bush Library Photocopy
Preservation

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

8/20/91

REMINDER

Secretary Baker would like to talk
to you on the phone.

p

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Tuesday ✓
August 20, 1991
1:35 p.m.

Mr. President:

Jim Baker would like you to call
him when you are free.

Also,

regarding Doro and the kids.....
they are enroute to Washington
their plane appears to be late and
we're checking on it.....

Patty

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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Date Closed: 3/19/2013	OA/ID Number: 90614-008
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]
- (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

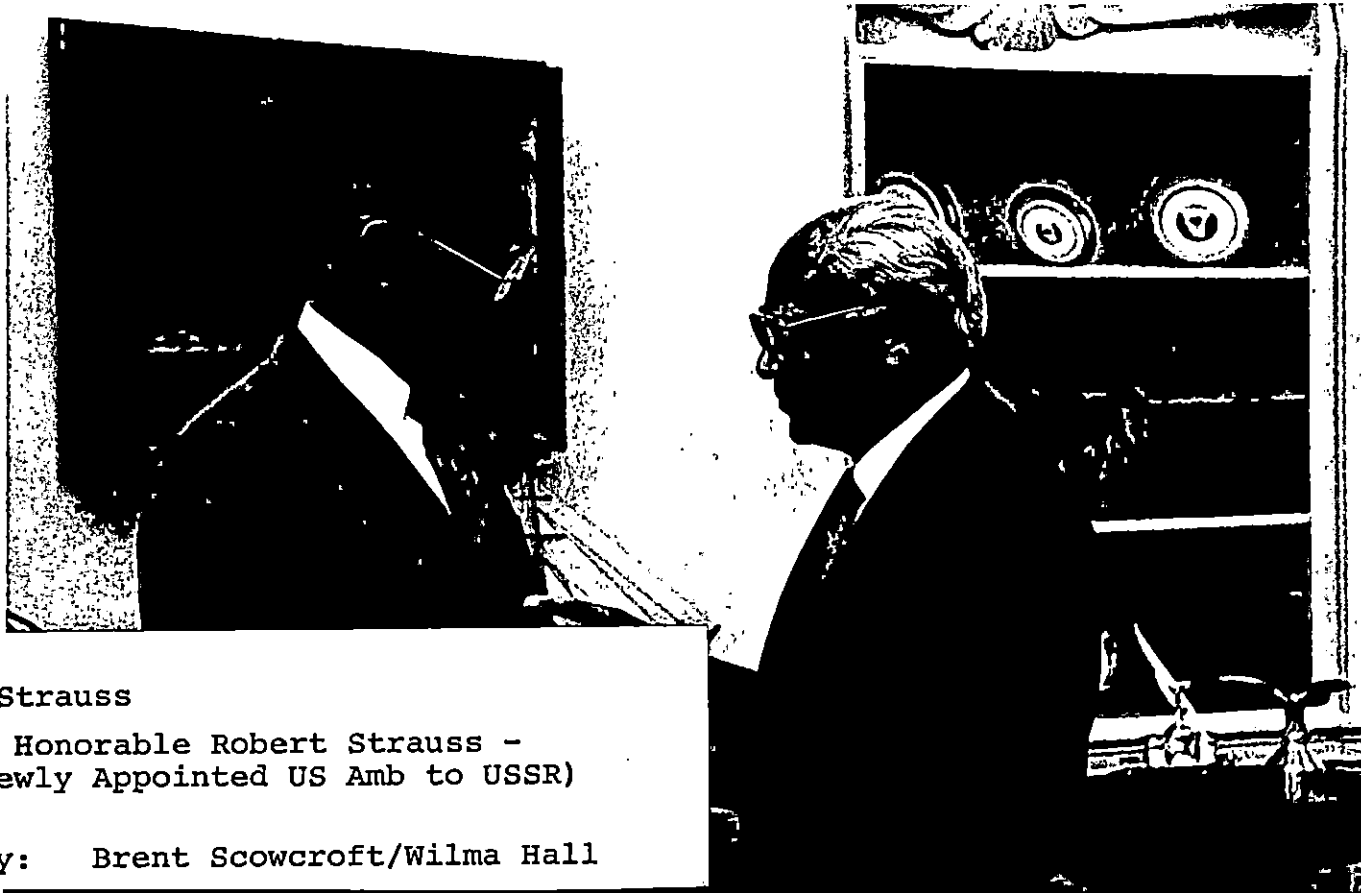


August 20, 1991

Matters to address today.

1. Change vacation to rest and work, formalize briefings daily
invite key players to KB
invite outside experts to KB
mix in attention to domestic
2. Get Marlin Back to KB
3. Active telephone diplomacy depending on events-- not frantic
but keep other countries informed including those not on 'front
lines" ---- e.g. South America (CAP, Carlos for sure)
4. Message, on top of things, steady as she goes, not acceptance
of 'coup'- perhaps more personal attention to Yeltsin as he calls
for return of Gorb and maintaining democratic changes etc.
5. avoid getting caught up in '92 as it relates to Soviet crisis.
Be sure our defenders are fully informed.
6. Use Mulroney and Major trips as more 'substantive' visits now.

FROM THE PRESIDENT

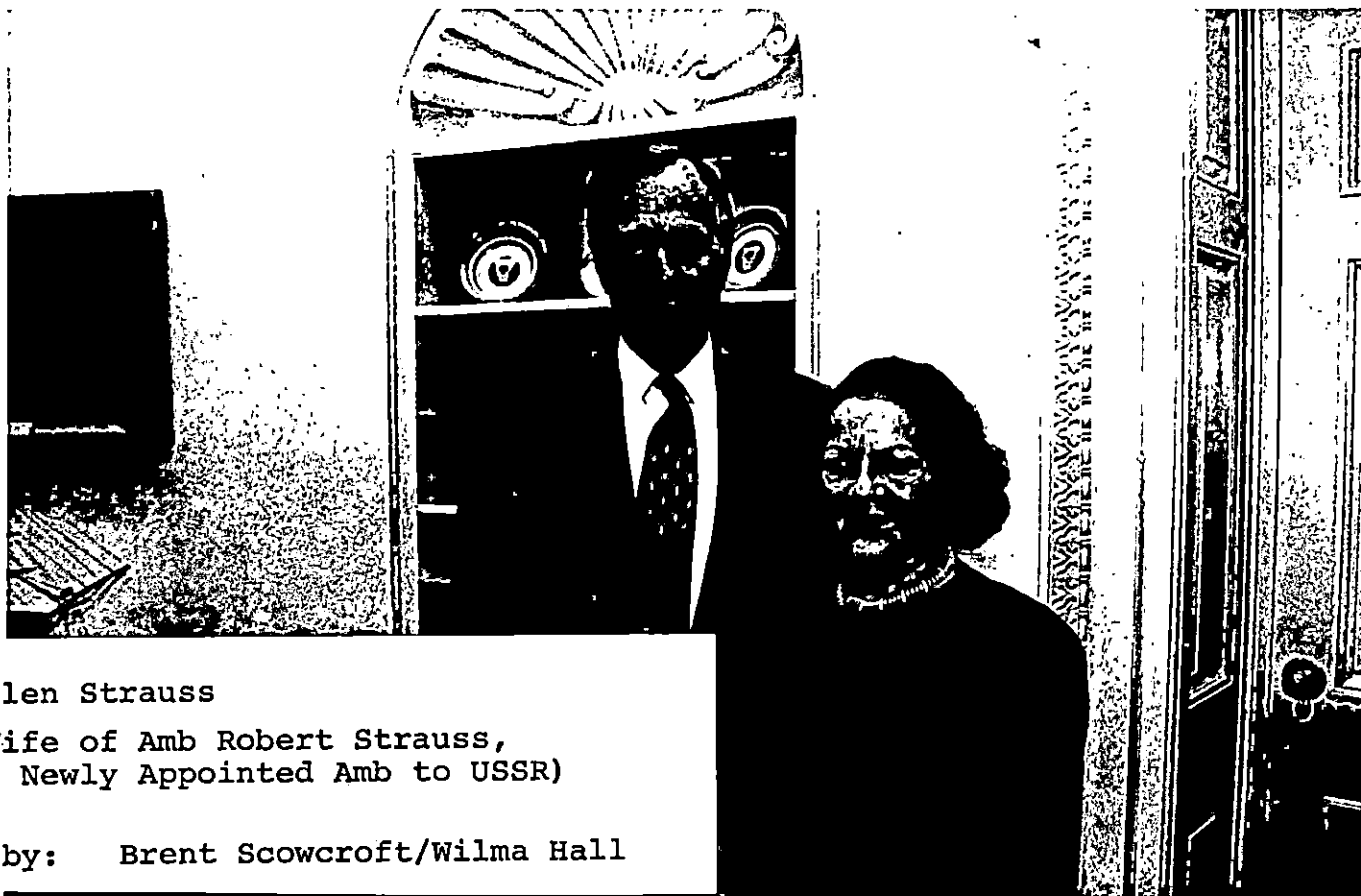


FOR: Bob Strauss
(The Honorable Robert Strauss -
Newly Appointed US Amb to USSR)

Requested by: Brent Scowcroft/Wilma Hall

*Hey, Bob, This is Serious Business!
Good Luck In This Tremendous New Challenge
Gratefully
Cuz Brent*

*8-20-91
Oval Office*



FOR: Helen Strauss
(Wife of Amb Robert Strauss,
Newly Appointed Amb to USSR)

Requested by: Brent Scowcroft/Wilma Hall

Dear Helen,

*I am very grateful to Bob and
to you. Our Country is fortunate, too
Sincerely, Cap Bunk*

OFFICIAL WHITE HOUSE PHOTOGRAPH 20 AUG 91 P24347-13 DV

2

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Honorable Richard G. Lugar
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510




THE PRESIDENT

Aug. 20th '91
The Day After

Dear Dick -

Once again "thanks". When the going gets rough the extremes weigh in. Political opportunists, no matter the gravity of the situation, try to make instant political hay. The extremes on ~~the~~ ^{both} sides, be they

"talking heads" (yes that cottage industry has been revived) or ultra right warriors or hard winging second guessers on the left want to instantly pile on; but now is the time for steady, prudent leadership from Capitol Hill and from the White House. You've already contributed to the former. May thanks, 

bcc: Governor Sununu
General Scowcroft
Fred McClure
Bridget Montagne

Jan Burmeister

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

unlabeled

Patty

① Tell LG.

I have not ^{to put} heard from Linda ^{Nich} on

list

I know I can conf
but I don't know

about Kelly

get details office

W.F. Brady to us

P.M. Mayor Dinner 7:00 pm
at KB ^{club}

is it 29
 Yes
 No

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

Dear Mr. Bush

Thank you for

the information you provided me with

regarding the situation in the Middle East

Sincerely,
George W. Bush

WASHINGTON

THE WHITE HOUSE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mr. President:

Secretary and Mrs. Brady have been invited to the Major dinner in Maine. (Linda Casey extended the invitation to Mr. Brady's Washington office this morning.)

Dinner - August 29th
7:00 p.m.
River Club (Boat Room)

Patty P.

THE PRESIDENT

From the desk of

George Bush

D

Done ✓ send him
the whole
mdg.

Neal,

make 1 cc of outgoing
for daily file.

make 1 cc for records

send directly to
C. Boyden Gray
2nd Floor /West Wing

BC



THE PRESIDENT

8-20-91

Personal

D.C.

CB -

Inasmuch as you're up
there you might have missed
this. I thought it was great!!

P.S. I remain very grateful
to you for being at my side and
being a loyal friend whom I

respect a trust

Now back to:

Where's Gonky? and Who's on

First?

Get some rest -

CB/



Bush's
Lawyer
White House
Counsel
C. Boyden
Gray

THE WEEKLY ON POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT AUG. 17, 1991/NO. 33-34

National Journal

WINDING THE GLOBAL MARKETS • HIGH-VOLTAGE DEBATE

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. Christopher Matthews
Hearst Newspapers
1701 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Suite 610
Washington, D.C. 20006

*A personal note
8-20-91*



THE PRESIDENT

*Dear Chris,
On "Power Manners" I
didn't have to "flip to the index".
I simply read it with appreciation
~~at~~ for your understanding of
the real reason for what some
simply write off as Ivy League politesse.*

Bottom-line: It is important to stay in touch in a personal way.

Hands full today, but the story in Moscow has not been finally writ!

OK, so how's your Republican Dad? And can he convert his wayward son? But Ag Bendl



*George Bush, Mr. Congeniality himself, proves
that the thank-you note is mightier than the sword*

POWER

BY

CHRISTOPHER

MATTHEWS

MANNERS



HOW DID GEORGE BUSH REALLY WIN the Persian Gulf War?

This is how.

Baltimore, Maryland, April 3, 1989. It's the Orioles versus the Red Sox, the opening day of the American League's baseball season. In a skybox high above third base in Memorial Stadium, the Orioles' lame-duck owner, Agnes Williams, is hosting a small party for Eli Jacobs, who's just bought the team, former Red Sox star Ted Williams, Secretary of State Jim Baker, President George Bush, and a third-world leader whom the old Yale (1948) team captain is making feel very much at home.

"He kept saying how great it was to be there with one of

the world's great baseball players!" said an eyewitness. "They had this big basket of baseballs, and each of them signed one after another."

The name joining Bush's on the 40-plus souvenir baseballs: Hosni Mubarak, the president of Egypt.

Don't presidents have better things to do? Not this one. Like every player and coach on the Orioles that afternoon, George Bush was a man at work. The home team had a job to do, and so did the 64-year-old in the skybox. Bush had known Mubarak since they were both number-two men, to Ronald Reagan and Anwar Sadat. Bush wanted to show this taken-for-granted leader that the president of the United States considered him important. During the *Achille Lauro*

'90 percent of life is just showing up'

episode, Ronald Reagan had treated Mubarak like a wog; Bush was treating him like a colleague.

How did Bush win the Persian Gulf War? This is how.

When Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait last August, friends like Hosni Mubarak were money in Bush's bank. They allowed him to muster the grandest wartime coalition since V-J Day.

The Patriots didn't get Hussein; the posse did. And nobody since Wyatt Earp was better prepared than this kinder, gentler president to recruit one. He'd devoted hours of quality time to relationships with people like Mubarak, regardless of whether their power was regional or super, whether they needed an interpreter or could, like he and Hosni, gab away as they munched on their red-hots.

"If you want to understand George Bush the diplomat," advises Vic Gold, who coauthored Bush's memoir, *Looking Forward*, "look at George Bush the politician. It's the same modus operandi. He regards politics as person to person. He goes out and works his ass off networking and people-izing. He doesn't start with a policy relationship; he establishes a *personal* relationship."

During the crisis in the gulf, Americans learned that this one-to-one stuff matters. Like a successful lobbyist, Bush showed us the payoff that results from spending time with people, keeping in touch, discovering where they're coming from. Mubarak, Shamir, Gorbachev, Thatcher, King Fahd, Mulroney, Mitterrand, Kaifu, Turgut Ozal—none of them are strangers to the man who works the phones in the Oval Office. Thanks to Bush's relentless romancing, they're *colleagues*, people he can get on the line quickly, people who are willing to give him the benefit of the doubt, people who are ready to act quickly in a crisis, like allies.

This is what remains, even today, so breathtaking about the gulf war: for the first time since World War II, the phrase "United Nations" wasn't just an ideal. It was a rip-snorting reality. Say what you will about the policy, Bush's execution was the equal of Eisenhower's. He had not only a mission, something he's sorely lacked on the domestic front, but a method.

"He'd established relations with all of these leaders in such a way that his diplomatic efforts were almost on automatic pilot," says Peter Teeley, a former aide to Bush. "He just had to reach out and put the pieces in place."

He didn't have to reach far. The political chain reaction that followed Hussein's stampede across Kuwait seems, even now, like serendipity. One by one, the Big Five who won World War II were mustered back into service.

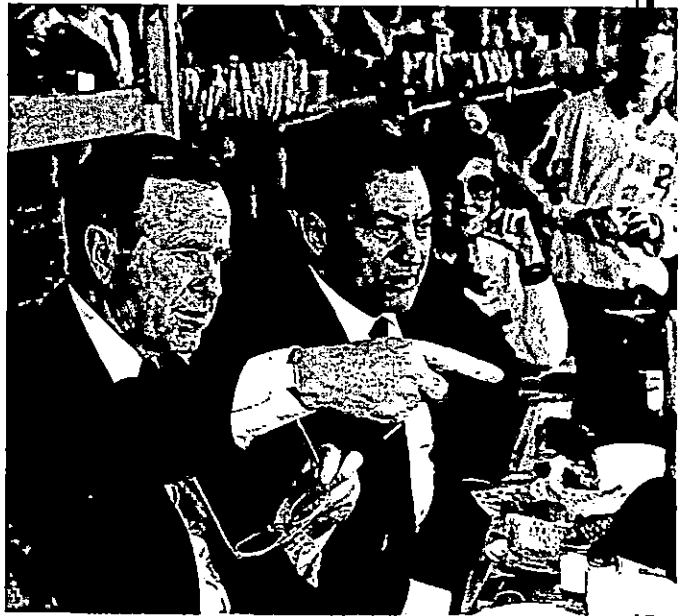
Aspen, Colorado, August 2, 1990. Bush and Britain's Margaret Thatcher are making a joint appearance at the Aspen Institute on the day of Iraq's attack. "Margaret, I believe firmly that it's in the Western interest to stop this guy," the president tells his British ally in the living room of the big, open-beamed ranch house that belongs to the institute's trustee

Henry Catto. "We have interests there. We can't afford to let him take control of all the Persian Gulf." More than Kuwait was at stake, Bush insists: "I think he'll keep going."

"He must be stopped," Thatcher chimes in. "He'll go into Saudi Arabia. I have no question about it."

With that exchange, the Anglo-American alliance is secured.

Moscow, August 3. Secretary of State Baker and his colleague, Soviet foreign minister Eduard Shevardnadze, have just spent a holiday together in Irkutsk, a town in southern Siberia, a return of hospitality for a fishing trip that Baker



More than a game: When war broke out, Mubarak played ball.

had hosted in Wyoming. At news of Iraq's action, the two friends rendezvous at Moscow's airport. Without a pause, they issue a communiqué that condemns Iraq's invasion. For the first time since World War II, the United States and the Soviet Union have taken a common stand against aggression.

Washington, August 6. Bush's friend Brian Mulroney, the prime minister of Canada, had called over the weekend offering his support in the crisis. He's now Bush's dinner guest at the White House. Asked by the press to explain his agenda, Mulroney is cheerfully blunt. His agenda, he says, corresponds "exactly" to Bush's. For those familiar with past Canadian-American relations, it is a stirring moment in cross-border solidarity.

Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, August 7. King Fahd decides to allow the United States to base Operation Desert Shield in his country. "The fact that George Bush was president," a key foreign policy aide observes, "had a lot to do" with the decision.

Cairo, Egypt, August 10. Thanks to Mubarak, the Arab League votes to slap economic sanctions on Iraq and to

He regards politics as person to person

send a pan-Arab military force to join the Desert Shield operation. The next morning, a Saturday, Mubarak gets a call from the White House. Up before dawn, his friend George Bush wants to thank him for his masterful leadership.

Bush's Persian Gulf choreography was not some dance he had learned for the occasion. It's the same retail politics he's been practicing for decades with his cabinet and staff, the White House press corps, and Congress. It's the same style he used in his days at the United Nations, at the CIA, at the Republican National Committee, and during his frustrating days as vice president. The difference was the size of the stage, the scope of the production. Singlehandedly, he recruited a global posse of 26 nations, won the backing of the United Nations Security Council, forged an economic blockade supported by every industrialized economy on earth, and held a misfit coalition together even when Saddam's Scuds sought wickedly to rend it apart.

Yes, the tanks and missiles and jet bombers that rolled into Saudi Arabia were a critical element in Desert Storm, but they were hardly sufficient. Had it not been for the president's coalition-building, the campaign would not have been successful.

HERE'S AN EVELYN WOOD GLANCE AT BUSH'S DIPLOMAT'S Handbook, which provides equally useful guidance for people in sales, government relations, association work, real estate—any profession whose goal is to get strangers to act like friends.

Bush's First Law: Show Up!

When Baker was still at Treasury, he kept a snapshot on his wall of an embarrassed George Bush just seconds after he'd taken a sprawl at a bowling alley. The inscription was more memorable still:

To Jim Baker,

Watch and learn: 90 percent of life is just showing up.

—George Bush

This president not only recalls the Woody Allen maxim. He lives it.

Tokyo, February 24, 1989. A lot of people might think it odd for a U.S. president hardly a month in office to drop everything and travel to the other side of the planet to attend the funeral of a leader who'd fought against us in World War II. Not Bush. In the Oval Office just four weeks, the freshly inaugurated president jets to Emperor Hirohito's final public appearance.

Bush knows of no better way to show the respect that Americans have for Japan than to attend the event. He knows that a failure to attend would be read as further proof that America treats its European allies one way, its Japanese ally another.

Bush goes.

He did more than attend a funeral. During his first year in office Bush began a full-fledged courtship of Japan's new

prime minister, Toshiki Kaifu. Even though many political observers felt that Kaifu would be a caretaker premier, Bush "went out of his way to make him feel important," says an assistant to the president.

Bush invited Kaifu to the White House and had meetings with him in Palm Springs and New York. The meetings were of great benefit to Kaifu, who needed to have it known at home that he was on a first-name basis with the U.S. president.

The foreplay achieved its hoped-for climax. Even though his country gets 70 percent of its oil from the Middle East,



In Texas, the Great Schmoozer treated his pals to a barbecue.

Kaifu briskly convinced his cabinet to join the trade embargo against Iraq. "It's unusual for them to move that quickly," an aide to the State Department's Japan desk observes. "There's no doubt that the president's strong personal relations played a helpful role in accelerating these things."

Later, Kaifu's government would contribute \$10 billion to the war effort.

Bush's courtships are not restricted to new friends. Even with longtime allies, he believes there's no substitute for face-to-face quality time.

Bermuda, April 13, 1990. President Bush flies to the former British colony to touch base with Prime Minister Thatcher. Despite bad weather, he not only sticks to his schedule but squeezes in a round of golf with the prime minister's husband, Denis. The meeting is warranted for two reasons: first, because Bush has been making an effort to focus U.S. policy in Europe on France and Germany, and second, because the man has never had the impact on Thatcher that his predecessor enjoyed, which was thanks not to his ideology but to

the fact that he'd been a handsome movie star when Thatcher was a schoolgirl. "Margaret Thatcher was in love with Ronald Reagan," the former president's chief of staff, Ken Duberstein, recalls.

Such unforced togetherness would smooth the "special relationship" in the trying months ahead. Ultimately, Britain would send 42,000 troops to Desert Shield and Desert Storm, an outside force second only to the Americans'.

SHOWING UP HAS BEEN ONE OF BUSH'S most emphatic practices over the years. He knows intuitively that accepting an invitation is worth a stack of well-written regrets.

Bush applies the rule to domestic politics. Once a week, the former congressman from Houston drops by the members' gym in the Rayburn House Office Building to play paddleball with old friends such as Mississippi's Sonny Montgomery and Arkansas's John Hammerschmidt. The camaraderie born of these appearances is hard currency for a president whose success depends on the goodwill of Congress. Just as in foreign policy, it's good to have personal friendships to draw upon, especially on close calls, where a member could vote either way. Bush's strength in these settings, according to a regular at the gym, is that he knows practically everyone there—as well as the legislation they're working on. Besides, there's the intangible impact; Reagan may have been a television hero to some members of Congress, but Bush is a locker mate.

Bush's Second Law: First the Personal, Then the Business.

Malta, December 1, 1989. Bush tells his aides that he wants his first meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev to include both a "little summit" and a "big summit"—the first to break the ice and allow the two summiteers to share "information without protocol." Later they would dig into substance.

The format is classic Bush. Like a smart salesman, he knows that you don't make the deal on the first call.

Consider how he has warmed up America's chilly relationship with France since he took office.

Kennebunkport, Maine, May 1989. Bush

Christopher Matthews is a nationally syndicated columnist and the Washington bureau chief of the San Francisco Examiner. "Hardball," his account of power politics in Washington, appeared in the April 1988 Regardie's.

and France's president, François Mitterrand, are set to receive honorary degrees at nearby Boston University. Bush invites Mitterrand to his home at Walker's Point for the weekend. Knowing the austere socialist's distaste for such pastimes as speedboating and horse-shoes, Bush takes him on a thoughtful stroll in the Maine woods.

The gesture succeeds in a spectacular fashion. For the first time, Mitterrand feels a warmth and respect from his American colleague.

"Every time since," a White House aide testifies, "when the chips have been down, Mitterrand has gone with us. A lot of people won't admit it, but it was that trip to Kennebunkport that made this relationship."

And the results?

Despite her longstanding ties to the militant Arab world, France sent 45 aircraft, 12 warships, and 20,000 troops to Desert Shield.

President Bush's powerful friendship with Mubarak is another case study of the president's coalition-building. The outing to Memorial Stadium in 1989 wasn't the first time that Bush had recognized Mubarak's importance.

Vice President's Residence, 1981. Press secretary Teeley asks the vice president's appointments secretary late one afternoon where he can find the boss. She says he is at the mansion on Massachusetts Avenue "having coffee for the vice president of Egypt." "Who's he?" Teeley recalls himself asking in dismay. Why was Bush wasting the afternoon with a second-level official of a third-world country?

Don't vice presidents have better things to do with themselves?

No. By October, Anwar Sadat has been assassinated by Islamic fundamentalists. Egypt's number-two man is number one.

People close to Bush's foreign policy operation say that such developments aren't as serendipitous as they might seem; a great deal of thinking and craft go into Bush's power friendships.

"They grow out of the contention he has that knowing people *personally*, leaders *personally*," an aide explains, "is important to the way he governs and the way he relates to other nations and their problems."

A foreign policy adviser reveals just how elaborate Bush's cultivation of foreign leaders can be. According to this close-in source, Bush and his aides decided to handle Mubarak's trip here in April 1989 much as they handled the visits that same month of two

competing leaders, Israel's Yitzhak Shamir and Jordan's King Hussein. Mubarak got the ball game; Shamir was treated to a tour of the Smithsonian's Air & Space Museum, while the king and American-born queen of Jordan were squired to Mount Vernon and treated to a regal cruise down the Potomac.

Did all the dates turn out as delightfully as Bush had hoped? Hardly. When war broke out, Mubarak played ball like a major leaguer. Shamir hunkered down, letting the Scuds go unanswered, and letting Israel pick up chits simply by allowing America to destroy its prime strategic threat. Hussein, on the other hand, played to his Palestinian majority and cheered Saddam.

Not a bad batting average, nonetheless. Going two for three is a damn good day, even for Ted Williams! Batting that well in the Middle East is a more daunting achievement.

BUSH INVESTS THE SAME SYSTEMATIC, one-at-a-time attention to his press relations. In 1975 he spent his third day on the job as the CIA's director not in Virginia but in New York, kibitzing with executives of the *New York Times* and CBS. He knew that no matter what he accomplished at the CIA, nothing was as important as cleaning up the Agency's post-Watergate image. Two weeks later Bush was back in Manhattan, touching base with the editors of the *Daily News*, the *Wall Street Journal*, *Newsweek*, and even the fashion industry's trade paper, *Women's Wear Daily*.

Bush did the same thing when he became president. One of his first self-assigned chores was to invite members of Washington's press corps to visit him and other big names upstairs at the White House. No president in recent memory could have pulled off the get-acquainted session with such élan. What I remember most about the evening isn't the movie or the food or even the celebrities, but the dazzling attentiveness of the hosts. There the Bushes were, at the top of those historic stairs, waiting to greet their guests as if they'd been waiting all day to meet us.

The president's interest in such encounters is genuine, demonstrably so. Stories are legion of Bush remembering some personal fact about a journalist that the journalist can barely recall telling him. CNN's Frank Sesno, for example, once told Bush that he had two boys. Months later Bush ran into Sesno's wife. Noticing that she was pregnant, he exclaimed, "Oh! Number three!"

I know the experience. At that dinner for

The president completed the elaborate episode by finding wife Barbara and having her sign the card as well.

BUSH'S THIRD LAW: STAY IN TOUCH!

Houston, Texas, July 1990. It's the Saturday night before the annual seven-nation economic summit. The Bushes and the Kaifus sneak off to a local production of *Carousel*. The next morning the Bushes take Thatcher to their Episcopal church. Later, Bush throws a Texas-style barbecue for Kaifu, Thatcher, and the other early-arriving summiters, Mulroney. It's the fifth personal meeting that Kaifu has had with Bush since he was elected 10 months earlier. By the end of the weekend, Bush is calling to his guest, "Hey, Toshiki!"

This relentless habit of keeping up with world leaders is a Bush administration staple. It explains how Bush and Thatcher so fortuitously found themselves set to meet on the day that Iraq invaded Kuwait and how Baker found himself in the company of Shevardnadze. Accustomed to operating in tandem before August 2, the two foreign ministers would meet nine times before the year was out.

Bush's rule about keeping up counts for just as much in stateside politics. When Richard Nixon offered to make Bush the head of the Republican National Committee in 1974, Bush stipulated that he keep his place at the cabinet table. Where better to hobnob and network with the people who mattered to his political ambitions?

The same goes for his friends among the Democrats. Look at Bush's close-kept ties to Dan Rostenkowski, the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee (on which the former Texas congressman served in the 1960s). When "Rosty" brought his wife in from Chicago for the Gridiron dinner this year, Bush invited them to spend the day at the White House.

Results: While the president hasn't gotten a capital-gains bill through Congress, neither has he been hectored by "soak the rich" legislation that Rosty could clear for House passage and perhaps for Bush's signature. The last thing that Bush would like to veto between now and 1992 is some "tax fairness" bill that sticks it to swells.

Speaking of keeping up, here are a few words about Bush's notorious note-writing:

Before a lunch with reporters in 1989, Barbara Bush showed us the room in the White House in which her husband does some of his best work. If Nancy Reagan had been giving the tour, that room would have been the

Family Movie Theater, where President Reagan devoted countless hours rehearsing with his TelePrompTer, running through practice questions that he might get from reporters at his next prime-time press conference.

Bush is different. The room his wife showed us was a large oval-shaped office near the Lincoln Bedroom where the president manages his correspondence. We saw the three ways he wields power: the social cards on which he scrolls out notes, the old electric typewriter on which he hunts and pecks, and the Dictaphone for more expansive moods. Recently, the president updated his operation with a word processor.

What a contrast with the Reagans! Ron and Nancy spent their evenings in PJs watching TV over their dinner trays. The president has a family meal, then heads off to his writing desk. Instead of giving prime-time speeches, Bush spends the shank of the evening phoning or writing people one at a time. Without knowing it, the American people have replaced the Great Communicator with the Great Schmoozer.

Like thousands of others, I have one of Bush's celebrated notes, framed appropriately, in my office. The card bears the seal of the vice president of the United States. It's dated June 3, 1988.

Dear Chris—

Thanks for the warm inscription in Hardball. I immediately slipped to the index and went through pages 36, 77, 95-96, 202, 206. Having emerged unscathed, I'll now happily read the full book.

Thanks and good luck with Hardball.

—George Bush

Like many Washingtonians, Bush reads books from the back, checking first to see how he's been treated. Nothing new in that. What makes him different is that he has the wit and generosity to admit it.

Bush's Fourth Law: Know Where the Other Guy Is Coming From.

When Reagan was president, he'd have his staff prepare 3" x 5" cards that described the person across the table from him. Before he went to overseas meetings, he'd have his staff produce a movie that told him all that he needed to know about the place and its politics.

Reagan's successor can write his own 3" x 5" cards—not just about the people he needs to deal with on Capitol Hill but also on the world leaders with whom he shares the globe's problems and conflicts.

Bush goes further, making it a point to know as much as he can of the political

worries that his opposite number faces at home. Teeley says that "the thing he understands about foreign leaders is that they have to be reelected. He's not going to embarrass a foreign leader," Teeley observes.

That's an understatement. Nearly every world leader who accepted Bush's leadership during the gulf crisis can recall a time when Bush knew what the leader needed and did what he could to oblige him.

The critical point in the Bush-Mulroney relationship, for example, may have been a day in 1987 when Bush responded to an "urgent" message from Mulroney on an issue that was having a corrosive effect on U.S.-Canadian relations: the acid rain that American industry caused to drop on Canadian forests and rivers. Facing a tough, some thought insurmountable reelection challenge at the time, Mulroney wanted Reagan to stop stalling on acid rain. Within 24 hours, Bush had permission to make a special trip to Canada to assure Mulroney. When Bush returned, having gotten an earful of north-of-the-border frustration, the administration stuck to an earlier pledge to spend \$2.5 billion on the acid rain project.

Two years later, a reelected Mulroney would remember the friendship. What is your agenda, Mr. Prime Minister? *Exactly* that of the president.

AS WE'VE SEEN, BUSH MANAGES HIS relations with the world's leaders the same way he does business generally. He plays on his strengths. He's curious about people and what moves them. He's an inveterate phone caller and note writer, a gracious host who pays close attention to his guests' interests and delights. Most important, he's that old-time kind of politician who remembers things that matter to people—not just their names but their spouse's names, what they like to do when they aren't at their desks, where they're coming from. In the words of Duberstein, he's a "local pol."

Are there shortcomings to his approach? Start with the obvious one: sales resistance. Bush may have been on the phone with Germany's Helmut Kohl three times a week during the tricky days when the Berlin Wall came crashing down, but he couldn't break through Kohl's noncombatant attitude nor trigger a post-Cold War constitutional change in Bonn now that the issue had switched from Germany's self-defense to remote Kuwait's.

There are two other weaknesses in Bush's leader-to-leader diplomacy:

One, bad intelligence. Mubarak is a great friend of Bush's, but he was convinced that Hussein would not invade Kuwait.

Two, human rights. A senior White House official says there's "no question" that the Bush administration won China's cooperation in the Security Council because of its go-easy approach after the Tiananmen Square massacre. The point is disputed by those who criticize Bush's softball approach to Beijing. But even if linkage could be proved, should America trade the freedoms of one people for another?

These shortcomings do not debase George Bush's performance. No American leader since World War II has shown the diplomatic mastery that he displayed in this campaign. While a sizable chunk of his own country, including this correspondent, opposed the war, the political skill that Bush demonstrated will be an object lesson to world leaders for generations. From his "This will not stand!" reveille through the buildup in Saudi Arabia to the final assault that liberated Kuwait, Bush was the undaunted leader. Where Reagan might have found better words to explain the war's purpose, Bush found the right partners to get it fought.

In showing us how it's done, Bush may be the "education president" in a way he could never have figured. The enduring lesson of Desert Storm, after all, applies to missions of peace as well as war. To sell a product, focus first and foremost on the customer. To lobby a bill, keep your eye on the lawmakers. To defeat an enemy, become an expert on your allies.

An admiring adversary once said that Reagan "could never remember your name but never forgot his goals." Bush has often been vulnerable to the opposite critique: he knows your name but is foggy about his goals.

Saddam Hussein may harbor a different perspective on the president. Like that "miracle" man Michael Dukakis, the Iraqi leader knows the power that Bush possesses in those important, if isolated, cases when he knows exactly what he wants. In accepting his party's nomination for president in 1988, Bush said, "I am a man who sees life in terms of missions—missions defined and missions completed." In the Persian Gulf he had a mission. Fortunately for him and his country, he also had a method.

If Bush seeks and wins a second term, it will be interesting to see if he finds a mission here at home worthy of the Technicolor talent he displayed on the global stage from August 1990 through February 1991. **R**



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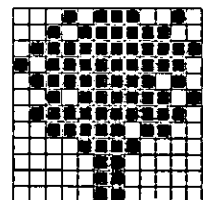
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reporters, I mentioned to Bush that, despite what my own career and writings might suggest, my father (whom the president had just escorted on a tour of his bedroom, bathroom, laundry, and everything else in his private living area) and the rest of the family were lifelong Republicans. Six months later, following a press briefing, Bush asks how my parents "are doing," then adds, "Has your father changed your mind about things?"

Compare this with a recent president who couldn't even recognize his own HUD secretary at a White House cocktail party!

Part of the explanation for Bush's uncanny memory is, obviously, IQ. But it's also a matter of basic curiosity. While never handy with numbers, details, or vision, the Phi Beta Kappa at Yale is a master of recall on personal matters. The reason: he takes an interest in such little-picture stuff.

Consider this emblematic tale. Three summers ago Bush's family invited the press corps to visit their home in Kennebunkport for a day of swimming, sports, and barbecue. Sandy Gilmour, then covering the White House for NBC, brought along some friends from Salt Lake City, Stephanie and Jack Gallivan, who is a field director for ABC's "PrimeTime Live."

The day's most memorable event came when the Gallivans' daughter lost a baby tooth in the Bushes' swimming pool.

The president, who was chatting with Gilmour at the time, noticed that the girl was crying.

"This is Katie Gallivan," Gilmour explained to the president, "and she's lost her tooth and is kind of upset about it." The reason? She had no proof to put under her pillow that night for the tooth fairy.

As Gilmour recalls, Bush stooped down to the child's eye level and started to question her intently. "He wanted all the particulars," Gilmour remembers.

The president then sent an aide inside to fetch some of his Kennebunkport stationery. When the assistant came back with the wrong kind, Bush sent him to the house a second time. The aide returned bearing a crisp 3" x 5" card with an etching of the house embossed at the top. Satisfied that he had just the right writing material, Bush marked a small x on the card just to the left of the house's silhouette. He then wrote:

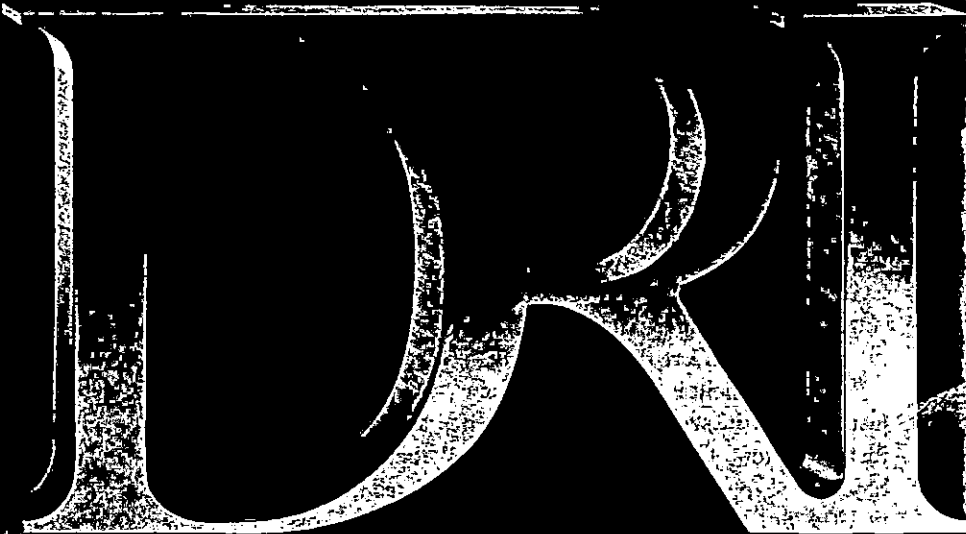
Dear Tooth Fairy—

Katie's tooth came out where the x is.

It really did—I promise.

—George Bush

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FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. Thomas DeFrank



THE PRESIDENT

August 20, 1991

Dear Tom,

I hope these answers are helpful. I can't do justice to Brent. I'm not that articulate on these matters.

All yours. All best,

GB

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Answer #1

General Scowcroft is the most valuable adviser a President could possibly have. He is a tireless worker. A man of total integrity. In his role as NSC adviser, he faithfully passes along the views of all the key players and faithfully calls the shots as he sees them, too.

Answer #2

He is so good at what he does because of his credibility, his loyalty, and his brilliant assessment of international matters. His judgement is superb.

Answer #3

Extra dimensions that make him valuable? You bet -- integrity, sense of decency, and his propensity for friendship.

Answer #4

Credit? He stays behind the scenes. He is totally selfless when it comes to taking credit. He builds up the other NSC participants.

Answer #5

A prime example -- all during the war there were few, if any, "credits" given to Brent. He doesn't seek credit. He's not a "head table" man; but no one did more to bring the diplomacy and military side of things to a successful conclusion than General Scowcroft. I'm not talking about field execution, in either diplomacy or in the military -- I am talking about tireless work, a steady hand with steady judgement next to the President night and day.

Answer #6

See 5 above.

Answer #7

There were several key NSC meetings so I can't focus in on any one such meeting except to say in all of them he'd listen carefully, be sure everyone had a say, and then share his views with me either at the meeting or right after the meeting.

Answer #8

We do share a lot of common interests. We both love family, we both love golf and fishing. We're around the same generation and age. We share jokes and other laughs. Brent can be very, very serious, but he doesn't miss the light touch -- the humorous. To sum this up, he's a trusted friend, and what would we do without friends?

August 16, 1991

Dear Mr. President,

Thanks very much for agreeing to help with my Scowcroft article. As you requested, here are a few questions:

1. It would be helpful for me to have a general statement of your feelings about General Scowcroft and why you feel that way.

2. In your view, what makes him so good at what he does for you?

3. Beyond his expertise and experience, are there extra dimensions that make him even more valuable to you?

4. You told Reuters last year that Scowcroft never gets the credit he deserves. Why do you think that happens?

5. Here's your chance to correct that injustice. Could you list an example or two where he hasn't been given the credit he deserves, and why he deserves it?

6. Following up, I'm told that his role in the Gulf war was much more pivotal than generally known. Could you elaborate?

7. Similarly, I'm told there was an early NSC meeting where his participation was very important. That's all I know. Can you help?

8. It's pretty apparent the relationship between the two of you is based on more than mutual professional respect. Could you talk a bit about the personal bonds, and why they seem so strong? What accounts for this? ((Amateur shrinks have suggested in part it might have something to do with the fact that you're both fighter jocks who survived crashes. Any truth?))

My deadline on this isn't for a few more weeks, so please don't feel you have to get back immediately; absolutely only at your convenience.

As for part two of my letter, it may just be my natural Aggie paranoia, but I detect thundering silence on your part. I can only hope this means "premature," not "when hell freezes over." Even if I'm wrong about that, will you at least consider a brief, off-the-record, non-interview, bark-off conversation on this matter? I think you would find it useful.

As always, I'm very grateful for your help, which has unflinchingly been more generous than any scribbler could expect.

Respectfully,


Thomas M. DeFrank

Bush Library Photocopy
Miscellaneous Handwriting

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

Mr. President,

FYI, Tom has been told by Marlin, by Gary Foster and by me that you will not be meeting with him here in K'port re "part two" of his letter (re campaign). I don't know whether you are aware that Tom is leaving the WH beat after this trip. Gary Foster wonders whether Tom is trying to get some sort of "scoop" for a "swan song."

1c

Document Originally
Attached to
Following Page



Answer # 1

General Scowcroft is the most valuable adviser a President could possibly have. He is a tireless worker. A man of total integrity. In his role as NSC adviser he faithfully passes along the views of all the key players and faithfully calls the shots as he sees them too.

2 He is so good at what he does because of his credibility and his loyalty and his brilliant assessment of international matters. His judgement is superb.

3. Extra Dimensions that make him valuable? You bet- Integrity, sense of decency and his propensity for friendship.

4. Credit? He stays behind the scenes. He is totally selfless when it comes to taking credit. He builds up the other key NSC participants.

5. A prime example- all during the war there were few if any 'credits' given to Brent. He doesn't seek credit. He 's not a 'head table' man; but no one did more ^{in the} to bring their diplomacy and the military side of things to a successful conclusion than Gen. Scowcroft. I'm not talking about field execution in either diplomacy or military- I am talking about tireless work, a steady hand with steady judgement next to the president night and day.

6. See 5 above

7. There were several key NSC meetings so I can't focus in on any one such meeting except to say in all of them he'd listen carefully, be sure everyone had a say and then share his views with me either at the meeting or right after the meeting.

8. We do share a lot of common interests. We both love family, we both love golf and fishing we're around the same generation- age. We share jokes and other laughs. Brent can be very very serious but he doesn't miss the light touch- the humorous.

To sum this one up' he's as trusted friend... and what would we do without friends?

FROM THE PRESIDENT



Separate note...

Dear TYom, .

I hoep these answers are helpful. I cant do justice to Brent-
I'm not that articulate on these matters.

Alll yours.. All best,

gb

FROM THE PRESIDENT

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Honorable Rudy Boschwitz
5401 East River Road
Minneapolis, MN 55421



THE PRESIDENT

8-19-91
D.C. (Thursday
Gonzalez was with me)

Dear Rudy,

Re yours of 7-27-91, I
understand completely. Thanks
for checking in.

To my star emissary and
all the family I send my very
best. Warmest Regards by B,

bcc: J. Sununu
J. Naylor
B. Montagne ✓

Letter from RUDY BOSCHWITZ

7/27/91

Mr. President,

this note confirms conversations I've had with both John Sununu and Bob Teeter, prompted by news reports concerning Bob Mosbacher's imminent move.

1. I very much want to serve in your Cabinet. When called I will serve. But, Mr. President, I am in no hurry.
2. My business continues to need me, and it is responding well to my efforts (it's nice to know I still have the touch). Ellen and all 4 sons work in our business; we're together every day and while I miss Washington, we are not unhappy.
3. I also confess that we enjoy 2 day weekends! (We'll take a second (!) 2 weeks in Nantucket 9/21-10/5
4. It is my intention to take off all of September - October 1992 or more and campaign non stop for you in the Jewish Community and move that vote!! I believe what Jim Baker is doing will make that task easier!!
5. Thanks, Chief, I want to serve you and I'm a hell of a team player, but would prefer to wait a bit (other than TDY like Ethiopia). Love to Barbara.

Rudy

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Honorable Richard G. Lugar
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510



THE PRESIDENT

Aug. 20th '91
The Day After

Dear Dick -

Once again "thanks". When the going gets rough the extremes weigh in. Political opportunists, no matter the gravity of the situation, try to make instant political hay. The extremes on ~~the~~ ^{both} ~~other~~ sides, be they

"talking heads" (yes that cottage industry has been revived) or ultra right warriors on hand wringing several guesses on the left want to instantly pike on; but now is the time for steady, prudent leadership from Capitol Hill and from the White House. You've already contributed to the former. May thanks, *[Signature]*

bcc: Governor Sununu
General Scowcroft
Fred McClure
Bridget Montagne ✓

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Honorable John H. Chafee
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

8-20-91



THE PRESIDENT

Dear Chafee,

Thanks for your words
of confidence and support
at this important time.

We must not let either the
predictable political critics, the
talking heads, or the coldist of the

wannabes prevail.

I will try to prudently
manage all this into strength
and conviction; but support
such as you stated yesterday is
vital.

Get some rest -
Gratefully,

bcc: Governor Sununu
General Scowcroft
Fred McClure
Bridget Montagne ✓



WALKER'S POINT
KENNEBUNKPORT, MAINE August 20, 1991

Dear Sandra,

Just a quick note to say that your comments to the ABA last week about the need for lawyers to volunteer their services were right on the mark. Keep up the great work

I hope you are enjoying a good summer.

Warmest regards,

WALKER'S POINT
KENNEBUNKPORT, MAINE

The Honorable Sandra Day O'Connor
Associate Justice
United States Supreme Court
One First Street, NE
Washington, D.C. 20543

bcc: John Sununu
Boyden Gray
Gregg Petersmeyer

bcc: Gregg Petersmeyer



WALKER'S POINT
KENNEBUNKPORT, MAINE

August 20, 1991

Dear Sandra,

Just a quick note to say that your comments to the ABA last week about the need for lawyers to volunteer their services were right on the mark. Keep up the great work

I hope you are enjoying a good summer.

Warmest regards,

A handwritten signature in cursive, appearing to be "C. B. Bush".

WALKER'S POINT
KENNEBUNKPORT, MAINE

The Honorable Sandra Day O'Connor
Associate Justice
United States Supreme Court
One First Street, NE
Washington, D.C. 20543

bcc: Gregg Petersmeyer



August 13, 1991
Page 9A

O'Connor encourages more volunteer service

By Tony Mauro
USA TODAY

ATLANTA — Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor implored fellow lawyers here Monday to volunteer their services to help the poor and homeless.

"There has never been a wider gulf between the need for legal services and the provision of those services," O'Connor said before some of the 10,000 lawyers at the American Bar Association convention. "We have a great deal to be worried about and ashamed about."

With 750,000 lawyers in the USA, she said there should be enough volunteers. "In Washington, D.C., where I live, there actually are more lawyers than people," she quipped.

O'Connor, the court's first and only female justice, said half of all homeless people might have remained in housing if they had had volunteer legal help fighting eviction. She rejected proposals to force all lawyers to donate some of their time to the poor, but said it should be mandatory for law students because "so many law students go through without knowing what it's like to be poor."

O'Connor also said:

▶ Lawyers should hold workshops to help average citizens handle legal problems themselves.

▶ Lawyers should not assume their specialties are useless for the poor. She cited real estate lawyers at a Boston firm who donate their skills to develop low-income housing. "There is an infinite spectrum of opportunities for lawyers who don't want to venture near a courtroom."



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FAX TRANSMITTAL SHEET

Date: August 14, 1991

To: Linda Casey
The White House - Kennebunkport

Fax Number: _____

From: Gregg Petersmeyer

Note: Linda, as we discussed, the following is a
draft of the letter to Justice Sandra Day
O'Connor. Thank you.

Gregg

Number of pages including cover sheet: Three

Please Deliver Immediately, Thank you!

DRAFT

Dear Sandra:

*just a quick note to say that
last week*

Your comments to the ABA convention about the need for lawyers to volunteer their services were right on the mark. I commend you ~~for seeing the importance of delivering this timely message.~~ *Keep up the good work!*

I hope you are enjoying a good summer.

Sincerely,

George Bush

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Honorable Carroll Campbell
Governor
P.O. Box 11369
Columbia, SC 29211



THE PRESIDENT

8-20-91
The day after
D.C.

Dear Carroll,

Your calming, reasoned
words of confidence mean a great
deal to me. I will try to
manage this crisis in a way
that projects steadiness, prudence
and strength. Thanks for your

most welcome words of
support.

Sincerely,

P.S. you looked good on the
monitor -

bcc: Governor Sununu
General Scowcroft
Fred McClure
Bridget Montagne ✓



Aboard Air Force One

to Kipport

8-20-91

Allan -

I read your Aug 12th
memo - encouraging.

We sure need good
scientific information on
Global Change.

Thanks for the
paper - keep it up, but
get some rest

But -

GB

bcc: Governor Sununu

done

The Honorable D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President for
Science and Technology
The White House

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

91 AUG 14 P12:26

August 12, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: D. ALLAN BROMLEY *Alan*
SUBJECT: Global Change Research Institutes

The purpose of this memo is to provide you with some information on a very successful recent development from your April 1990 White House Conference on Science and Economics Research Related to Global Change.

Background

At the White House Conference on Science and Economics Research Related to Global Change in April 1990, you proposed the establishment of several global change research institutes to bring together the critical mass of research and capabilities to undertake global change research in three important regions of the world: the Americas, Europe/Africa, and the far East/SW Pacific.

It was decided that the first institute to be set up should be an Institute in the Western Hemisphere (the Americas) and, to carry out the detailed planning for setting up such an institute, the U.S. hosted an international workshop this past July in Puerto Rico. The workshop was sponsored by the FCCSET Committee on Earth and Environmental Sciences (CEES) Global Change Working Group.

The Workshop

Representatives of 22 countries from the region plus a number of "observer" countries and international organizations attended the workshop in San Juan, Puerto Rico, from July 15-19, 1991. All of the countries you visited during your trip to Latin America were enthusiastically represented and provided very constructive support for the institute concept.

During the workshop, the attendees prepared options/recommendations on three specific issues: (1) The science agenda, (2) Organization and management, and (3) Criteria for selection of a site or sites. A draft workshop report was produced, consisting of the three working group reports and statements delivered by participating

countries and organizations. An interim Working Group of representatives from participating countries was formed to further develop the specific options for consideration by a high-level group in April 1992.

Future Actions:

A second workshop has been planned for March 1992 with the same composition as the Puerto Rico workshop to finish the work of the Interim Group and plan for the high level meeting in April 1992 where commitments will be made on the science agenda, organization/management details, and selection of the site(s) for the institute. It is hoped that detailed proposals for establishing this first InterAmerican Institute for Global Change Research will be ready for high-level approval by April/May 1992, in time for announcement at the June 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED).

Comment

In my estimation, the workshop was a genuine success - scientifically, politically, and substantively. The original premise of this workshop was to have the concept development and the detailed planning accomplished by the countries in the region in order to promote a sense of ownership by those countries. This objective was, indeed, accomplished and there was a remarkable degree of cooperation among the participants.

It is significant that this first institute - as a prototype for the others proposed by the US to follow - will be a concrete and very positive indication that the US means business in our pledge to work with developing countries as well as other developed countries to address the important science questions on global change - on both a global and regional basis. In addition, it also makes clear that we are serious in our statements that we do want to help developing countries strengthen their own infrastructure, expertise, and capabilities to study and deal with global climate change and its impacts.

The successful implementation of the institute concept will strengthen our position in the continuing climate change discussions by demonstrating that your administration is, indeed, continuing to take action.

The institute concept is also a positive, new tangible contribution/proposal that the US may wish to bring to the table at UNCED.

I shall be happy to provide any additional details that might be of interest concerning this Western Hemisphere Institute.

In parallel with this we are concentrating our efforts - thus far successfully - to redirect the activities of the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), that we rejoined recently, toward environmental matters so that it can provide the Europe -Africa focus for a second institute. We are also in contact with the Indonesians,

Japanese, Koreans, Australians, and New Zealanders concerning a Western Pacific rim institute. The Indonesians are particularly enthusiastic about hosting such an institute but are waiting to see how the Western Hemisphere one develops as a possible model for their efforts. Once all three of the institutes that you suggested last April are in place we can work to build strong latitudinal ties and thus have a global network to address what is truly a global issue.

The response in general has been enthusiastic and I shall keep you informed.

bcc: John Sununu
Brent Scowcroft
Ede Holiday

Document Originally
Attached to
Following Page

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02. Letter	From George Bush to Edward J. Derwinski (1 pp.)	08/20/[91]	(b)(1)	

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Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Tuesday, August 20, 1991 [2]

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- (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]
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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



THE SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON

91 AUG 19 PM 3:54

August 19, 1991

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Edward J. Derwinski *EJD*
SUBJECT: Travel to Poland and Iceland,
August 10-14, 1991

I was honored to represent you as head of the US Presidential Delegation to the consecration of the new ambulatory care center at the Polish-American Children's Hospital in Krakow, Poland. As the center is named for the late Clem Zablocki, a major supporter of the entire hospital project, Dante Fascell led a five-person congressional delegation at the ceremony and related events. Many of the speakers, including Pope John Paul II, referred positively to your visits to the hospital, and the large crowd exuberantly applauded your message, which I delivered in Polish and Ambassador Simons in English.

Nice

At a separate meeting in Krakow, President Lech Walesa told us that his government is moving ahead with all deliberate speed to transform the economy into a free market. Progress will be steady but the process will not be completed overnight, he said. Some Poles are reluctant to give up the facade of social cushions of the past four decades, he observed. But most, he thought, are happy to eliminate communism's stifling atmosphere and the near ruinous conditions it created in the country. He was concerned about the possibility of a right-wing coup attempt in the USSR. Walesa expressed appreciation for America's public and private support for Poland's efforts. He specifically asked that I convey his warm personal greetings to you.

We also had useful meetings with a number of Poland's cabinet members, including the prime minister and foreign and health ministers. They too were in Krakow to attend the consecration as well as a Mass conducted by the Pope before hundreds of thousands of people in Krakow's Market Square. Previously, Poland's communist governments denied him any opportunity to say Mass in that historic setting.

A symposium on "Health Perspectives in Eastern and Central Europe" held at the hospital gave me an opportunity to exchange views with health ministers and other officials from Hungary, Bulgaria, and Czechoslovakia. They were enthusiastic over the enhanced regional cooperation their recent political freedom was engendering and looked forward to increasing health care cooperation with the US. Several expressed interest in visiting the US to observe VA and other hospital systems.

En route home, we stopped to refuel in Iceland. There at my request and through the good offices of Ambassador Cobb I met with the prime minister, foreign minister, members of parliament, and a number of other Icelandic officials with whom I had dealt during various negotiations while I was at the State Department. Also sending their greetings to you, they expressed general approval at the state of US-Icelandic relations, the sole exception being their wish to be allowed to resume whaling without opposition from the international community. Having come out for Baltic independence, they said Iceland was on the verge of recognizing Lithuania and probably the other Baltic States soon thereafter.



THE SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON

91 AUG 19 PM 3:54

August 19, 1991

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Edward J. Derwinski *EJD*

SUBJECT: Travel to Australia and New Zealand,
July 3-13, 1991

At the invitations of my Australian and New Zealand counterparts I had a very practical visit to Sydney/Canberra (July 4-10) and Wellington/Auckland (July 10-13). My main purposes were to review common veterans issues and problems and to begin coordinating our respective participation in various World War II commemorative events. My hosts and other officials of their respective governments managed to raise other issues. The GNZ was especially desirous to improve our levels of contact and cooperation despite our differences over the nuclear issue.

Australian Prime Minister Hawke termed our bilateral relations to be excellent except for our export enhancement program. He said he had written you with concern about our recent wheat sale to Kuwait (but did not mention your reply, which had been delivered to his staff on the previous day). Knowing I was going on to New Zealand, he expressed his hope that we would not enter into any half-way reconciliation with the Kiwis in the defense-security area. He did not mince words in his characterization of the GNZ and its failure to educate New Zealanders on the benefits of a full defense relationship with us. Foreign Minister Gareth Evans also touched on the trade issue but spent more time on his satisfaction over progress towards a settlement in Cambodia.

In meetings on veterans issues with both government officials and veterans representatives, I was briefed at length on Australia's system including its commitment to long term health care. I responded to many questions on our recent decisions on Agent Orange and Mustard Gas exposure and our treatment of the needs of Vietnam veterans. We agreed to share information on a more regular basis than in the past.

My welcome in New Zealand was especially warm. The GNZ obviously took great pains to make the trip interesting and worthwhile for us. There was considerable press interest in the visit as I was the first US cabinet member to visit there since our nuclear dispute began. During a joint press conference in his office, Prime Minister Jim Bolger expressed

great affection for you and friendship for the US. I did not discern, however, any disposition on the GNZ's part to alter its nuclear position to conform to our's. However, Bolger and the many other cabinet officers and other GNZ officials I met frequently raised their interest in cooperating outside the defense realm.

(I found their arguments somewhat compelling. Without permitting New Zealand to sneak into a defense relationship with us through a back door, I can see benefits in looking to other areas of mutual interest, such as education, agriculture, and transportation.)

In both countries officials and veterans alike are looking forward to World War II commemorative events. They want to educate younger generations on past national and personal sacrifices and on the importance of relations with the US. They will commemorate their participation in campaigns in Europe and North Africa. But both will pay special attention to Pacific events, such as the Battle of the Coral Sea (for the Aussies) and the Guadalcanal/Solomon Islands campaign (for the Kiwis). I told them we would be represented at major events.

file

August 20, 1991

5:30 p.m.

LC
Bemis's party probably with cancel at least copy by boat - But yes

Mr. President,

Johnny Morris called from Springfield, MO. He's flying up to Boston so that he can deliver "Son of Fin-Addict" to you tomorrow. He can come early afternoon, if that suits you. (TOMORROW, YOU HAVE THE BEMISS'S AND THE FITCH'S COMING FOR LUNCH (I DON'T KNOW WHAT TIME THEY MIGHT LEAVE), AND THE CRONKITES FOR DINNER (PROBABLY NOT UNTIL 6:00 OR SO, I WOULD PRESUME).)

for Johnny Morris - we can get to Ken

Accompanying Johnny will be his wife and two guys from his dealership in Boston. They are bringing the boat on a small trailer, which Johnny said you are welcome to keep for a short while for delivery purposes.

come here for surprise presentation

Do you still want to invite him to do a little fishing with Johnny, et al?

What time shall we set?

Don't do anything on that way

*GB
2 AM*

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. Lee Greenwood
Lee Greenwood, Inc.
1311 Elm Hill Pike
Nashville, TN 37210



THE PRESIDENT

August 20, 1991

Dear Lee,

I just heard your wonderful new "1000 Points of Light" recording and wanted to tell you how much I enjoyed it. The lyrics are fantastic and so is the tune. You have expressed so beautifully what our program is all about!

Barbara joins me in sending you and your family our warmest best wishes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Greg Petersmeyer".

bcc: Gregg Petersmeyer

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Honorable Carroll Campbell
Governor
P.O. Box 11369
Columbia, SC 29211



THE PRESIDENT

8-20-91
The day after
D.C.

Dear Carroll,

Your calming, reasoned words of confidence mean a great deal to me. I will try to manage this crisis in a way that projects steadiness, prudence and strength. Thanks for your most welcome words of support.

Sincerely,

P.S. you looked good on the monitor -

bcc: Governor Sununu
General Scowcroft
Fred McClure
Bridget Montagne

Jan Burmeister



THE PRESIDENT

August 20, 1991

Dear Lou,

Barbara and I are pleased to lend our names to the Stan Scott Tribute Dinner and to have the opportunity to join you, Connie Newman, Bill Gray, and our friend, Stan Scott, for such a special salute. We are delighted to know that the evening's proceeds will be donated to the United Negro College Fund. Thank you for including us in this tribute.

Barbara joins me in sending our warmest best wishes.

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Honorable Louis W. Sullivan
Secretary of Health and
Human Services
Washington, D.C. 20201

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. John R. Simpson
Director
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D.C. 20223



THE PRESIDENT

August 20, 1991

Dear John:

I just wanted to tell you how magnificent your troops were in helping us batten down the hatches and evacuate Walker's Point yesterday. All staff involved went far beyond the call of normal duties. In sum, their quiet confidence was reassuring in every way, and the entire Bush family appreciated all they did.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "G. H. W. Bush".

bcc: John Magaw
USSS

Jan Burmeister



WALKER'S POINT
KENNEBUNKPORT, MAINE

August 20, 1991 -

Dear Trude,

This note is late, but I just wanted you to know that Barbara and I thought about you as you and our Doro celebrated your birthdays on the 18th. I hope you had a happy one, and we wish you many happy returns.

World and national events notwithstanding, we're having a wonderful vacation. I hope you are getting some rest, too.

P.S. May Happy Returns! Warm regards,

WALKER'S POINT
KENNEBUNKPORT, MAINE

Ms. Trude Feldman
2020 F Street, NW
Apartment 721
Washington, D.C. 20006

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 20, 1991

MR. PRESIDENT:

This memo from OMB responds to your question on Mayor Flynn's charge that Federal employment has increased (TAB A).

Thank you.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

PD
Phillip D. Brady
PD
CP

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

Bush Library Photocopy
George Bush Handwriting

Subject: Newspaper article on increase in the number of new Federal civilian employees for FY 1992.

- o The Boston Globe reported on Mayor Flynn's contention that "federal cuts to cities and affordable housing programs have been accompanied by growth in the federal bureaucracy, citing President Bush's request to Congress for 23,111 new federal employees in the past year."

• Where did the 23,111 figure come from?

- o +23,111 is the difference between the FY 1991 and FY 1992 ceiling levels for full time equivalent (FTE) employment in civilian agencies (excluding civilians employed in DoD military functions and Postal Service). See, President's FY 1992 Budget, Table C-1, Part Four, page 201 (attached).
- o Summary figures in Table C-1 provide the following Federal civilian employment estimates:

	FY 1991 estimate	FY 1992 estimate	Difference 1991-1992
Civilian agencies	1,146,534	1,169,645	+23,111
DoD Civilians	984,297	942,184	-42,113
Subtotal	2,130,831	2,111,829	-19,002

- o The newspaper article fails to mention the corresponding reduction of 42,113 civilians employed in DoD military functions listed in the same table. When taken into account, total civilian FTE for FY 1992 decreases by 19,002.

• Which agencies projected FTE increases for FY 1992?

- o Three agencies account for nearly 60% of the FTE increase in civilian agencies for FY 1992:

Justice	+ 7,393	(32.0%)	}	
HHS	+ 3,378	(14.6)	}	59.0%
DOT	+ 2,869	(12.4)	}	
USDA	+ 1,640	(7.1)	}	
Treasury	+ 1,246	(5.4)	}	17.7%
VA	+ 1,194	(5.2)	}	
Other	+ 5,391	(23.3)	}	23.3%
TOTAL	+23,111		}	100.0%

August 14, 1991

XII.C. FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT

This chapter discusses civilian employment in the Executive Branch and the employment ceilings used to control unnecessary growth in the number of personnel. It also deals with personnel compensation and benefits and compares the Federal workforce with other government employment, as well as with United States population data.

been exempted by law from full-time equivalent controls.

Table C-1 is a tabulation of full-time equivalent employment levels for the major agencies of the executive branch. The estimates for 1991, 1992, and 1993 constitute upper limits on agency FTE employment for agencies subject to FTE controls.

FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT OF TOTAL FEDERAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT IN THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Civilian employment in the executive branch is controlled on a full-time equivalent (FTE) or workyear basis. Postal Service and Department of Defense employment, and some Veterans Affairs employees, have

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYMENT

Civilian agency FTE employment is expected to decrease by nearly 22,800 during 1991, and then to increase by about 23,100 during 1992. Most of the 1991 activity will take place in the Department of Commerce, which will be phasing out temporary employees at the

Table C-1. FULL TIME EQUIVALENT OF FEDERAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT¹

Agency	Fiscal Year				Difference 1991-92
	1990 actual ²	1991 estimate	1992 estimate	1993 estimate	
Agriculture	110,755	109,762	111,402	111,402	1,640
Commerce	87,756	34,858	35,440	36,872	582
Defense—civil functions	28,259	28,007	27,944	27,757	-63
Education	4,596	4,735	4,927	4,934	192
Energy	16,815	17,965	18,330	18,330	365
Health and Human Services	117,817	121,725	125,103	125,103	3,378
Housing and Urban Development	13,264	13,998	14,250	14,250	252
Interior	71,233	73,910	74,491	74,491	581
Justice	79,082	88,843	96,236	100,110	7,393
Labor	18,050	18,352	18,628	18,650	276
State	25,633	26,164	26,458	26,533	294
Transportation	64,863	67,740	70,609	71,426	2,869
Treasury	155,931	155,643	156,889	158,330	1,246
Veterans Affairs	214,040	216,944	218,138	217,023	1,194
Environmental Protection Agency	15,155	16,781	17,621	17,621	840
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	23,829	24,197	25,032	25,529	835
Other:					
Agency For International Development	4,526	4,580	4,562	4,512	-18
General Services Administration	19,447	19,717	19,989	19,989	272
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	3,188	3,240	3,335	3,335	95
Office of Personnel Management	5,702	6,088	6,202	6,202	114
Panama Canal Commission	8,293	8,603	8,603	8,603
Small Business Administration	5,316	4,009	4,223	4,223	214
Tennessee Valley Authority	23,716	25,000	25,000	25,000
United States Information Agency	8,598	8,625	8,618	8,641	-7
Miscellaneous	43,506	47,048	47,615	47,590	567
Civilian agency employment	1,169,370	1,146,534	1,169,645	1,176,456	23,111
Defense—military functions ³	1,021,163	984,297	942,184	904,881	-42,113
Subtotal	2,190,533	2,130,831	2,111,829	2,081,337	-19,002
Postal Service Employment ⁴	789,166	782,131	775,321	775,321	-6,810
Total, Executive Branch	2,979,699	2,912,962	2,887,150	2,856,658	-25,812

¹ Excludes developmental positions under the Worker-Trainee Opportunity Program; participants in the Cooperative Education Program; disadvantaged and part-time workers under such Office of Personnel Management programs as Summer Aids, stay-in-school, and junior fellowship; and certain statutory exemptions.

² Data are estimated for portions of Defense-Civil Functions as well as for the Federal Reserve System, Board of Governors and the International Trade Commission.

³ By law (10 U.S.C., Chapter 4, section 140b), the Department of Defense is exempt from full-time equivalent employment controls. Data shown are estimated.

⁴ Includes the Postal Rate Commission.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: 8/13

TO: JIM MURR

FROM: **JOHN S. GARDNER**
Special Assistant to the President
and Assistant Staff Secretary

It strikes me that this must be some derivative figure from the Budget, though I don't know how he got the figure.

Could you please ask OMB to verify/refute this and get back to Phil?

Thanks.



**Walker's Point
Kennebunkport, Maine**

August 12, 1991

NOTE TO PHIL BRADY

FROM: Linda Casey

Phil, the President has asked that we get some information about the statement in this article about his "request to Congress for 23,111 new federal employees in the past year."

He'd like a report on this within the next ten days, please.

cc: John Sununu

Roes dubious on Flynn's debate OK

■ CANDIDATES

Continued from Page 17

nounced his candidacy for a third term.

Ellis-Hagler said he confronted Flynn Saturday after an event at Malcolm X Park and asked whether he would be willing to debate. "He said, 'We'll have two or three,' but he didn't stand still long enough to say where," said Ellis-Hagler.

Flynn indicated Saturday he would attend a mayoral debate on Sept. 10 at Suffolk University, which both challengers said they plan to attend. But neither Ellis-Hagler nor Doherty had heard of a candidate forum sponsored by the Columbia-Savin Hill Civic Association, which Flynn mentioned as one of the debates he would attend.

Doherty said he would not consider a candidate forum, where the mayoral candidates would appear along with dozens of City Council candidates, as an acceptable substitute for a three-way mayoral debate.

John Demeter, a media consultant for Ellis-Hagler, said, "Our concern is: Is the mayor being real about this, or looking for a plastic media appearance? If he's serious about it — as serious as he is about throwing his name around on the national and state stage — he would have his campaign staff sit down and thrash out details."

Doherty and Ellis-Hagler said there is no dearth of issues to discuss once they negotiate a debate format with Flynn.

Doherty said he would discuss the troubled Boston Police Department, a student assignment plan he criticized as chaotic, neighborhoods he characterized as unsafe, and what he described as an exodus of middle-class residents from the city.

"We've got to do more than just fix up playgrounds and install basketball hoops," said Doherty. "That's



AP PHOTO

Mayor Flynn marches in Bridgeport, Conn., yesterday between Bridgeport Mayor Mary Moran and Rev. Jesse L. Jackson. To Jackson's left are New York Mayor David Dinkins and labor leader Gerald McEtee.

Flynn takes part in march dramatizing plight of cities

Mayor Flynn participated yesterday in a 54-mile march from Bridgeport, Conn., which emerged as a stark symbol of urban crisis when its mayor tried to declare bankruptcy two months ago, to the Connecticut state capital in Hartford.

The march was led by two-time presidential candidate Jesse Jackson, who has said he hopes the Bridgeport-to-Hartford march will focus national attention on the plight of American cities. Flynn has lately touted a "taking it to the streets" approach to the federal government and has called for a march on Washington next April 4.

[The march is scheduled to be completed by next Sunday, the Associated Press reported.]

In a statement, Flynn said Washington has displayed a "callous neglect of the people of urban America." He contended that federal cuts to cities and affordable housing programs have been accompanied by growth in the

federal bureaucracy, citing President Bush's request to Congress for 23,111 new federal employees in the past year.

"How does it happen that the responsibilities of the federal government are shrinking, the responsibilities of the cities are growing, and the cities are the ones being forced to make cuts?" Flynn demanded.

He called for a "renewed domestic agenda" to address the issues of jobs, education, and economic growth. Flynn urged passage of the surface transportation bill, which he said would revive the nation's sagging construction industry; full funding of the new \$2 billion "home" block grant, which he said would provide an economic stimulus to cities; and establishment of regional development authorities with tax-exempt financing authority, which could make venture capital available in "capital-starved areas such as New England."

DON AUCOIN

1. POTUS - ~~fyi~~
2. Patty Presock
(personal files)

Document Originally
Attached to
Following Page

THE PRESIDENT AS SEEN
Robert S. Strauss

My dear Mr President = Tuesday 20th

More than you know
I appreciate the gentle
and sensitive way you
greeted & treated my
children & grandchildren
this morning -

I'm on the way
but couldn't leave without
this note -

I'll see you in a
few days - Sincerely
RS

AKIN, GUMP, STRAUSS, HAUER & FELD

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

A PARTNERSHIP INCLUDING PROFESSIONAL CORPORATIONS

1333 NEW HAMPSHIRE AVENUE, N.W.

SUITE 400

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036



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

ATTENTION; Patty Presock



✓ daily

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

11:45 a.m.
8/20

FOR JAB

Komplktov just called

PHONE 737=7915

P

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 20, 1991

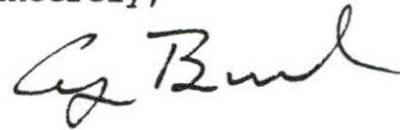
Dear Mr. President:

Thank you for the beautiful painting, which you sent to me following your meeting with Vice President Quayle. You were kind to remember me with this scene of your country, and I appreciate your thoughtful goodwill gesture.

I am glad that you and the Vice President had an opportunity to meet, and I hope that you had a rewarding discussion.

Barbara joins me in sending you our best wishes.

Sincerely,



His Excellency
Jean-Bertrand Aristide
President of the Republic of Haiti
Port-au-Prince

The Honorable John H. Chafee
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510



THE PRESIDENT

8-20-91

Dear Chafee,

Thanks for your words
of confidence and support
at this important time.

We must not let either the
predictable political critics, the
talking heads, or the coldness of the
warrior prevail.

I will try to prudently
manage all the with strength
and conviction; but support
such as you stated yesterday is
vital.

Get some rest -
Gratefully,

bcc: Governor Sununu
General Scowcroft
Fred McClure
Bridget Montagne

Jan Burmeister

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. Lee Greenwood
Lee Greenwood, Inc.
1311 Elm Hill Pike
Nashville, TN 37210



THE PRESIDENT

August 20, 1991

Dear Lee,

I just heard your wonderful new "1000 Points of Light" recording and wanted to tell you how much I enjoyed it. The lyrics are fantastic and so is the tune. You have expressed so beautifully what our program is all about!

Barbara joins me in sending you and your family our warmest best wishes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Jan Burmeister".

bcc: Gregg Petersmeyer

Jan Burmeister

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
04. Letter	From George Bush to Edward J. Derwinski (1 pp.)	08/20/91	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Tuesday, August 20, 1991 [2]

Date Closed: 3/19/2013	OA/ID Number: 90614-008
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]
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- P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
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- 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.

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- (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]
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- (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

<ORIG> REUTER
<TOR> 910820075449

<TEXT>123

RR YDB

201156 OVR :BC-SOVIET-YELTSIN URGENT

YELTSIN, ROARING DEFIANCE, PLEDGES TO HOLD OUT INDEFINITELY
MOSCOW, AUG 20, REUTER - RUSSIAN RADICAL LEADER BORIS
YELTSIN, ROARING DEFIANCE BEFORE HIS ADORING SUPPORTERS, PLEDGED
ON TUESDAY TO HOLD OUT INDEFINITELY TO TOPPLE THE COUNTRY'S NEW
HARDLINE COMMUNIST RULERS.

"DEMAND THEIR IMMEDIATE RESIGNATION AND BRING THEM TO
JUSTICE," HE URGED A CROWD OF TENS OF THOUSANDS OUTSIDE HIS
BARRICADED HEADQUARTERS AT THE RUSSIAN PARLIAMENT.

"WE WILL HOLD OUT HERE AS LONG AS WE HAVE TO REMOVE THIS
JUNTA FROM POWER AND BRING IT TO JUSTICE," HE DECLARED AS THE
CROWD PUNCHED THE AIR IN APPROVAL AND CHANTED "YELTSIN,
YELTSIN".

AN EIGHT-MEMBER EMERGENCY COMMITTEE DEPOSED SOVIET PRESIDENT
MIKHAIL GORBACHEV ON MONDAY, SAYING ILL HEALTH MADE HIM
INCAPABLE OF CONTINUING HIS SIX-YEAR-OLD RULE.

MORE ONW ACR PS

NNNN

12:00 P.M. NEWS UPDATE

PRESIDENT'S NEWS CONFERENCE (AP) -- President Bush phoned Boris Yeltsin and said he assured him that he will have "continued U.S. support" in his effort to force the return of Mikhail Gorbachev as president of the Soviet Union. Bush swore in Robert Strauss as U.S. ambassador to Moscow, and sent him on an immediate fact-finding mission there. But Bush said Strauss will not present his credentials to the hard liners who ousted Gorbachev.

(Helen Thomas, UPI) -- President Bush ordered Ambassador Strauss to immediately travel to Moscow to assess the rapidly changing situation there. Bush, expressing his deep concern over events in Moscow, told a White House news conference that he had also spoken with President Yeltsin and East European leaders by telephone to emphasize the support of the U.S.

SOVIET DEMONSTRATIONS (Moscow/UPI) -- Tens of thousands of people crowded the streets of Moscow and demanded the Kremlin's new rulers produce Gorbachev, who was reported by independent Soviet news agencies to have been brought back to Moscow.

Some military units continued to side with Boris Yeltsin, who demanded Gorbachev be examined by doctors from the World Health Organization and that their findings be made public. If Gorbachev is healthy, Yeltsin said, he should be permitted to resume office.

(Moscow/Reuter) -- Yeltsin, roaring defiance before his adoring supporters, pledged to hold out indefinitely to topple the country's new rulers. "Demand their immediate resignation and bring them to justice," he urged a crowd of tens of thousands outside his barricaded headquarters.

(Moscow/Reuter) -- Soviet troops deployed in several key regions as opponents of the new rulers prepared makeshift defenses and republican leaders watched developments in Moscow. There were early indications the hardline Emergency Committee's hold on the armed forces could not be taken for granted throughout the republics.

SHEVARDNADZE (Moscow/Reuter) -- Eduard Shevardnadze warned crowds the ousting of Gorbachev would lead to civil war and the return of the Cold War. In an emotional speech outside the Russian parliament building, Shevardnadze said Monday's seizure of power would not succeed.

RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT (Paris/Reuter) -- The foreign minister of Russia arrived in Paris to seek Western backing for the republic and to form a government-in-exile if Yeltsin's protest movement was crushed. Andrei Kozyrev said Yeltsin had sent him to the West because only a president, a prime minister or a foreign minister could form a government-in-exile without being granted special powers.

EC (The Hague/Reuter) -- The EC, in an angry rebuff to hardliners who ousted Gorbachev, demanded his reinstatement and suspended \$1.15 billion in aid to Moscow. EC foreign ministers meeting in an emergency session also agreed to send a high-level mission to the Soviet Union to establish the fate of Gorbachev.

12:00 P.M. UPDATE (continued)

JAPAN (Tokyo/Reuter) -- Premier Kaifu warned Moscow's new leaders Japan regarded the current Soviet situation as unacceptable and would consider joining its Western allies in suspending aid. "We will coordinate our policy toward the Soviet Union with other advanced economies," he said.

AUSTRALIA (Canberra/Reuter) -- Australia suspended \$390 million line of credit to the Soviet Union to protest the overthrow of Gorbachev. Future financial assistance and other forms of aid from Australia would depend on developments in the Soviet Union, which would be monitored closely, Prime Minister Hawke said.

POPE (Budapest/Reuter) -- Pope John Paul II strongly praised Gorbachev, saying he was committed to the well-being of his country and the international community. The pope said he prayed that the process of democratic reform which Gorbachev began would not be imperiled and that the Soviet Union would be spared tragedy.

BOREN (Reuter) -- Sen. Boren said the rightists who toppled Gorbachev would seek to undo many of his reforms but that their coup may yet fail. "I think there's still a chance it may be reversed," he said on NBC's Today.

Sen. Nunn said there was no chance the U.S. would get involved militarily, but added the future of Eastern Europe was another matter.

ISRAELI EMIGRATION (Jerusalem/Reuter) -- The Kremlin's new rulers show no sign of closing the gates to Jewish emigration that Gorbachev threw open, Israeli officials said.

HOSTAGES/IRAN (Beirut/Reuter) -- Iran's decision to use its influence over pro-Iranian kidnap groups to end the nightmare of the Western hostages in Lebanon is irreversible, a senior Moslem leader said. "The changes in the Soviet leadership will have huge repercussions worldwide and in the Middle East in particular, but they will not affect the hostage release process," the Shiite leader, who requested anonymity, told Reuters.

YUGOSLAVIA (Belgrade/AP) -- Mortar shells rained down on a major Croatian city and other clashes broke out in the rebellious republic, shattering a fragile truce as Yugoslav leaders resumed talks on the country's future. At least 10 were reported dead. An official at Croatia's Interior Ministry said the center of Osijek came under heavy mortar bombardment and gunfire overnight.

###

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

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PRESS CONFERENCE BY THE PRESIDENT

The Rose Garden

10:35 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: The events in the Soviet Union continue to deeply concern the whole world. The unconstitutional seizure of power is an affront to the goals and aspirations that the Soviet peoples have been nurturing over the past years. This action also puts the Soviet Union at odds with the world community and undermines the positive steps that have been undertaken to make the Soviet Union an integral and positive force in world affairs.

I have this morning spoken with Boris Yeltsin, the freely-elected leader of the Russian Republic, and I assured Mr. Yeltsin of continued U.S. support for his goal of the restoration of Mr. Gorbachev as the constitutionally-chosen leader. And I also shared with him the support that other world leaders voiced in my several conversations yesterday, conversations I had with those leaders in Eastern Europe and leaders in Western Europe as well -- Prime Minister Kaifu, and I gave him that reassurance. Mr. Yeltsin is encouraged by the support of the Soviet people and their determination in the face of these trying circumstances. He expressed his gratitude for our support of him and President Gorbachev.

The situation concerning President Gorbachev's status is still unclear. And I've twice tried to reach him by phone, including within the last hour, but have so far been unsuccessful.

We continue to closely monitor this situation. Our new, and I might add, very able Ambassador to the Soviet Union Robert Strauss, just sworn in, will be departing immediately for Moscow to take charge of our embassy, and to report to me on the situation that he finds in the Soviet Union. So I'm asking him to go over there, get the lay of the land, establish what will be strong leadership -- the embassy, we've got a good team in place, but this man is in charge of this important mission -- and then to return within the next several days to give me a full, personal report on what he sees there.

He will not be presenting his credentials on this trip. It's going to be a short trip. And I've said that this group assumed power extra-constitutionally.

In conclusion, I want to emphasize that we are going to monitor the situation closely and consider its ramifications throughout the entire world. And I've emphasized in my conversation with the Eastern European leaders that the democratic processes in their country cannot be reversed. Eastern Europe is important. And I've called three of the leaders and I want to take this opportunity to assure them of our continued interest and the need to retain calm in those countries. And indeed, they were very grateful for the contact by the United States.

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The United States will continue to support the economic and political reforms in their countries. And I will continue to seek the advice and counsel of Eastern European leaders in the days ahead. And of course, the Secretary and I will be in close touch with the Western European leaders and others around the globe.

Because this is an ongoing process of consultations, we intend to maintain a more formal work schedule during the remainder of my stay in Maine. There will be a number of meetings with government officials and private sector experts related to the events in the Soviet Union. There will be daily briefings on a formalized basis by my national security advisors, and I will be keeping in touch with Secretary Baker.

As you know, I will be receiving Prime Minister Mulroney and also Prime Minister Major and, of course, receiving Ambassador Strauss when he returns.

Secretary Baker will be leaving today for the NATO ministerial that will be held in Brussels.

These difficult events in the Soviet Union I believe demonstrate the wisdom of our strong and continuous support for the process of reform and restructuring. We'll continue to support the democratic processes that have been set in motion in the Soviet Union, and most importantly, I know that the American people stand behind the people of the Soviet Union who are seeking more freedom and more opportunity in their society.

So I'd like now to turn this podium over to Ambassador Strauss for a comment, and then Secretary Baker and I will be glad to take questions, or the Ambassador. And I have here, of course, our top national security team, and Secretary Cheney and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs is here; the Vice President. And if you want to direct questions to any of them, why, that would be fine, too. We're following all -- the situations on all fronts there -- economic, military, whatever it is -- very, very closely.

Bob.

AMBASSADOR STRAUSS: Thank you, Mr. President. Let me just very briefly say that circumstances have changed rather dramatically since I accepted this assignment; it's a different world. Nevertheless, although circumstances have changed, as I've said, it seems to me that my mission remains basically the same. And that is, to go to Moscow to speak very clearly, speak very plainly and, if necessary, with undiplomatic candor from time to time. To speak for you, Mr. President, and you, Mr. Secretary, and for the American people, and to speak for the principles of freedom and democracy and rule of law. And that I intend to do.

I thank you for this -- I express my appreciation to you for the confidence you've shown in me, and I'll do my best to fulfill the job. Thank you, sir.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I'd be glad to entertain a few questions.

Q Mr. President, is there any evidence, do you have any evidence that this coup might be on shaky ground -- what you mentioned yesterday about sometimes coup fail, and that possibly the opposition that's rallying around Yeltsin has any possibilities to turn it around? And what kind of support are you able -- or will you give them other than verbal?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I said yesterday that some coups fail. The likelihood of this it's hard to evaluate in this circumstance. However, there appears to be very strong support from the people in the Soviet Union for constitutional government, for

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democratic reform. And when you see the numbers turn out -- President Yeltsin told me that he anticipated there were -- he thought there were 100,000 people near his building when I talked to him a few minutes ago. He thinks that there will be strong support from labor to his request that labor go out and don't produce until this matter is resolved. So you don't take freedom away from people very easily. You don't set back democracy very easily. And I'd say that it is in the best interest of the Soviet Union in its relations with other countries if a constitutional government is promptly put back into operation there.

Q Mr. President, what kind of support, though, are you going to give Yeltsin, or are you -- just have to stay on the sidelines and offer verbal encouragement?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, we're certainly going to offer encouragement in every way we can. And we're making very clear to the coup plotters and the coup people that there will not be normal relations with the United States as long as this illegal coup remains in effect.

The Western Europeans have met and they have come out with a statement along those lines. And I think, with the exception of a few renegade regimes around the world, we're seeing universal condemnation. So let's hope that that will bring these people to their senses.

I was just looking here at the statement from the EC decisions, and they have concluded that it's -- the CSCE Human Rights Conference in Moscow should not go forward, and we will certainly back them in that. Technical assistance, they're following what I mentioned yesterday in holding back all of that. And they have some serious economic problems, and they need the help of the West and they need the cooperation of Eastern Europe, and they're not going to get it under existing conditions.

Q What happens now to the cosponsorship of the Middle East conference -- will we do it alone -- and other front-burner issues with the Soviet Union? And what was the gist of the letter from Yanayev?

THE PRESIDENT: It's far too early to say what will happen to the Middle East conference. The whole world wants to see that succeed. The hopes for peace in the Middle East -- and again, I credit Secretary Baker for his indefatigable efforts in putting together this peace process -- the whole world wants to see it succeed. I hope that there will be no frustration to that on the part of the Soviet Union who have heretofore played a very constructive role in all of that.

But again, we are not in contact with Foreign Minister Dessmertnykh; we simply don't know what's going to happen.

What was the other part of your question?

Q -- go it alone?

THE PRESIDENT: We will continue to fight for -- continue to use our best efforts to bring peace to the Middle East, no matter what happens; of course, we will. But let's face it, the Soviet Union heretofore has been constructive. They're important in the United Nations concept and they're important on their own with the relations they have with some other countries.

It is ironic that only a handful of countries, predictably extreme countries, have supported what's happening in Moscow. I think of Libya, I think of Iraq, and I think of Cuba. These are renegades. These are people that have been swimming

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against the tide of democracy. The rest of the world appears to be very upset with this usurpation of power.

Q Mr. President, in the past you've had differences with Chancellor Kohl over monetary aid to the Soviet Union. In your telephone conversation with him yesterday did you say that it was imperative that they not give any money to the new regime?

THE PRESIDENT: No. We worked out at the G-7 meeting an agreement with Chancellor Kohl that he fully supported. Germany has some special problems. Germany wants those Russian troops out of a unified Germany, we want the troops out of a unified Germany, but that was not discussed.

Q Aside from Secretary Baker's trip to Brussels, is this situation such that you might want to see the European leaders meet together in a summit?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I'm not sure that that's the next step. We're in close contact with them. I talked to the G-7 leaders yesterday, including Ruud Lubbers, the Prime Minister of the Netherlands who is head of the EC now, and I'm not sure that a face-to-face meeting of the European leaders and the United States and Japan would be productive at this point. But I think the process of Jim going to NATO, his going that is a very important step.

Yes, these two over here.

Q Mr. President, when you say that economic relations with the Soviet Union are now on hold, does that mean that you're actively going after suspending grain credits, for example, or delaying Most Favored Nation status?

THE PRESIDENT: We're just sitting here for a while leaving everything on hold, as I've said. We're reviewing all these matters and it's way too early to say how each individual category is going to work out. It's simply, we've got to just take our time. We've got to be prudent, a word I think is applicable here. And I think we've got to be strong. I think the world is turning to the United States for leadership here, many countries. And I think the best thing to do now is to put these matters on hold. We did this yesterday, as you've seen the Europeans -- Western Europeans have followed suit. We don't want to hurt people anywhere in terms of starvation, things of that nature.

But that's not the question right now, so it's premature for me to say what agreements will go forward and what won't. I will always have in mind what is in the national interest of the United States, however.

Q Mr. President, in light of your statement of yesterday, late yesterday afternoon, and in light of the fact that you're now denouncing the new regime in Moscow as illegitimate and unconstitutional, might you now or soon be considering granting to Lithuania and the other Baltic Republics that are, after all, elected governments, the full recognition that have long demanded?

THE PRESIDENT: Our position on the Baltic States has not changed. And if there's ever a change in the position, we'll let you know. As you all know, we have not ever recognized the forceable incorporation of the Baltic States into the Soviet Union. And that's where that matter is right now. But we are not giving up on the restoration of constitutional government in the Soviet Union itself. And so we'll leave that matter right there.

Q -- if that fails, sir, what --

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THE PRESIDENT: I'm not going to go into any hypothesis. I don't want to give hope to the coup plotters by suggesting that it is going to fail.

Let's see who we have over here.

Q Are you saying that if the coup succeeds and the Soviet government -- this new Soviet government is in power a long time that the U.S. still would not recognize the Soviet Union?

THE PRESIDENT: You must have missed what I said to Brit. I'm not going to go into anything that hypothetical. There's no point in trying to spell out way in advance of events what we might or might not do. And the main thing I want to do is see the restoration of constitutional government.

So, I'm sorry, I'm not going to take hypothetical questions -- or respond to questions of a hypothetical nature. I simply can't do that.

Q You're very definite in the short-term about not recognizing them?

THE PRESIDENT: I'm very definite in what I said in this statement, yes.

Q Mr. President, have you heard from Mr. Yeltsin on the whereabouts or the well-being of Mr. Gorbachev? Or from anyone else, for that matter?

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Yeltsin told me that he tried to send emissaries to see Mr. Gorbachev, that those emissaries were unsuccessful because Mr. Gorbachev is being prevented from seeing people. As I say, I've tried to call him yesterday. I think Prime Minister Major tried the same thing. I tried again today. Mr. Gorbachev is the duly constituted leader of the Soviet Union. And we will continue to try.

The other thing that Yeltsin told me is, and I think he's said this publicly, that he feels that if this medical answer has any validity to it that the World Health Organization should be permitted to see and examine Mr. Gorbachev. I can tell you that Yeltsin doesn't believe that, and I must tell you I don't believe it. But that is one of the canards being thrown out, it's really old-fashioned. But nevertheless, we will continue to try to stand with Mr. Gorbachev, as Yeltsin is trying to do.

Q Are you going to have to increase our stores of ammunition now or are you going to leave more troops in Europe than you would have taken out?

THE PRESIDENT: I'm not crossing any of those bridges now at all. I've mentioned the matter is where it stands. We're not moving any forces. Secretary Cheney and General Powell can respond to that when I finish if anyone wants to go further, but there's no -- I'm not trying to elevate any chance of military confrontation. Nobody wants that and I expect -- I hope that that's true of the coup plotters. It's certainly true of Eastern Europe, of Western Europe and of the United States of America, and it's darn sure true of the people that elected Mr. Yeltsin, and it's true of the people that have supported constitutional reform in the Soviet Union, which are a vast majority. So I'll leave it right there.

Q Should the new Soviet regime be that concerned about American threats, considering it so far has been a bloodless coup and considering our response to the Tiananmen Square massacre?

THE PRESIDENT: Who is threatening? Who is threatening?

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Q Well, you're not going to give them any diplomatic recognition at this point?

THE PRESIDENT: I don't view that as a threat. I view that as a factual statement that's not threatening at all. We are committed -- nobody should be surprised that we remain committed to democratic reform and to constitutional government there. That means that Gorbachev, who was constitutionally installed, is, in our view, in power.

You know, it's interesting that Yanayev is saying he looks forward to working with Gorbachev. It seems to me that gives a certain credibility to what I'm just saying. I've raised the question -- I hope not in a testy manner -- about military confrontation because I think we want to cool that. This isn't a time to threaten militarily or to move forces around just to show machoism. That's not what's called for here. What's called for is diplomacy, what's called for is commitment to principle, backing those people who are committed to reform, backing the people in the Soviet Union and in the republics.

Q Mr. President, you said that there are other democratic forces in the Soviet Union that they may help. It seems that you wouldn't settle for anything but Gorbachev. But do you see other democratic forces emerging there that could play a very big role? Who are they, and also, do you trust them?

THE PRESIDENT: There are plenty of people that are committed. Look at the mayor of Leningrad, for example. There are plenty of people who are committed to democracy and to reform there and in the republics. I think one of the things that triggered this coup, the timing of the coup, was the fact that a union treaty was about to be signed, which gave certain rights to these republics.

So, believe me, there's thousands and millions of people that are committed to democratic reform. But why should I go into that question that might imply that we are turning our backs on the duly constituted leader? We're not going to do that.

Q The present group seems to be trying to appeal to the people because they feel that they are hungry and they want food. Do you think that the London Summit could have done something more financially?

THE PRESIDENT: What they're trying to do is to say, look, we've got energy problems, we've got food problems, we've got health problems, and we, the unelected coup, are going to solve those problems. They can't do it without outside support. Mr. Yeltsin knows that, Mr. Gorbachev knows that, and these people will understand that. But what they're doing is trying to cloak their illegal move in usurping power by saying to the people we're going to help you in these areas where you've been short-changed. That will not succeed. They're going to need to go forward with these reforms if the Soviet Union is going to fulfill its potential. So that is a clear obvious tactic they're using, but I don't think that people are going to buy into it.

I'm going to take two more after this and then we've got to run.

Q Mr. President, when you spoke with Yeltsin, did he give you any indication that he feared for his personal safety or that the Gorbachev family, Mrs. Gorbachev was in any way -- was with her husband away or --

THE PRESIDENT: Yes. Nothing on the Gorbachev matter. Here was a man who was standing -- Yeltsin standing courageously against military force. And I told him that we respect you, you've been duly elected here, we pray for you and we hope that you're

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successful. And what he wants to see is the restoration of constitutional government. He wants to see the rights of the republics, and he wants to see President Gorbachev restored to power. He didn't say he's afraid; he's a very courageous man. He says he's convinced that the people will stand with him, and well they should.

Q Mr. President, for you or for Ambassador Strauss, when he gets there with just whom will he be meeting?

THE PRESIDENT: I'll leave that up to his good judgment, Charles, because you know Moscow so well and it's very hard to say with whom he will be meeting. The one thing I want him to do is establish his leadership in our embassy, to consult with a highly professional staff there -- one of whom is Mr. Collins who's the DCM to whom I talked yesterday -- get the lay of the land from the ground. So it's less reaching out to individual leaders, but I'll leave that to his good judgment and the judgment of the Secretary of State.

Last one. Owen, and then we're going. I haven't seen you in a long time over here.

Q A follow-up, sir. I'm trying to establish whether it's quicker for him to meet with Mr. Yanayev, for example?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, we have no plans on that. And what we don't want to do is do anything that legitimizes this current regime, or legitimizes what is clearly an illegal coup. And at this juncture, there are no plans for that. But again, this is a fast moving situation, and we'll have to wait and see what his judgment is when he gets there, and what he and the Secretary decide.

Owen, and this is the last one.

Q -- Gorbachev over the past month, did either of you in your conversations talk about the possibility of something like this happening, or the possibility of even civil war in the Soviet Union?

THE PRESIDENT: No. What was talked about on his part was the irreversibility of this change; the fact that constitutional government is there, elections are over the horizon and have taken place in the republics -- some of the republics, and his conviction that the people are committed to reform and certainly to openness, glasnost as well. And I've seen nothing in the last day or two that would compel him or me to alter that.

Now, that isn't to say that there's a formidable obstacle right now in the way, and that is eight people that have usurped unto themselves all the power and are trying to takeover by force. Although, Yanayev has said he looks forward to working with Mr. Gorbachev in the future.

So there wasn't discussion of that. As you know, I think I referred to -- I know I have in our meetings -- concerns that we conduct ourselves in such a way to minimize the chance of military takeovers, and that military takeover has taken place. But I believe that the policy that we've had into effect of supporting Gorbachev, as Yeltsin has been doing over the last few months, is the correct policy. I think it is the best hope for democracy, was the best hope for democracy and reform, and remains the best hope for democracy and reform.

You get hit from the left saying if you'd written out a better check this wouldn't have happened, and I don't believe that for one single minute. And you get hit on the other side by people that are suggesting that if we hadn't been supportive of the duly-constituted President of the Soviet Union that things would have gone more swimmingly for democracy. I reject that. I don't believe

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there's any fact in that. And if there were, why was Boris Yeltsin, who was elected overwhelmingly, supportive as he was and continues to be of Mr. Gorbachev?

So there it is. And as I say, we will be departing. I'm going to continue this vacation. I'm going to encourage our people to, but I don't want to be under any false color. It's going to be different now than it's been, maybe a little more like last year. What is it about August? (Laughter.) But I will closely monitor this. We have extremely good communications up there, not only with our own key leaders -- the Secretary of State, ambassadors, Secretary of Defense, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs, our Chief of Staff, our National Security team, the Vice President. Communications are excellent.

But I don't want to again mislead people. I'm going to be spending a little more time, maybe quite a bit more time, in various formal ways that you will see unveiled in staying on top of this situation. But I don't want to panic. I don't want to send a signal, by sitting around the Oval Office here looking busy, that the American people should expect an instant satisfactory answer to this problem. I don't want to elevate hopes by succumbing to the whims of a few political critics that suggest that the matter can be better done in another way.

It happened, same thing last year. And I did it the way I thought was best, and I hope I will have the full support of the American people as we follow this very, very closely. But I want to redefine it because I said that this vacation was going to be all rest and no work and now it's going to be changed somewhat, even though I have been getting briefed.

We have tremendous press coverage up there. Get our message out. We have excellent communications and contacts and rather than elevate the hopes by churning around in here, I'm going to finish what I started out to do. And I will receive various visitors, and you'll be fascinated, I am sure, by who they are. And it will show you my commitment to staying right on top of this situation, because people are looking to the United States for the leadership in this, disproportionately.

I might add this point. Neither the Ambassador here, or the Secretary of State, or the Secretary of Defense, or the Vice President, or the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs, or my White House advisors want to see this turn into an East-West confrontation. And we're going to get pushed. If I answer some of these hypothetical questions I could inadvertently move things into an East-West confrontation. And that's not what this is about.

Many changes, constructive changes, have taken place in the world as a result of Mr. Gorbachev's leadership, as a result of Mr. Yeltsin's election. Adherence to democracy, for example, in the latter case. And clearly all you have to do is look at Eastern Europe, you have to look at a united Germany, you have to look at cooperation in various areas around the world to know what I'm talking about.

So what we don't want to do is inadvertently set back any of those changes that are very, very important to the United States and to the rest of the world, particularly to Eastern Europe. And so we will conduct ourselves less flamboyantly than some would have us do our business, but I think with the proper mixture of strength and conviction to these democratic principles.

Thank you all very much.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

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11:04 A.M. EDT