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Collection/Office of Origin: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
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OA/ID Number: 90617
Folder ID Number: 90617-002

Folder Title:
Friday, September 6, 1991 [2]

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
01. Paper	Ensuring the Alliance in an Unsure World (15 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	
02. Transcript	Plymouth State College: Edward Winfield Hutchins II (1 pp.)	1991	C	
03. Schedule	The Daily Diary of President George Bush [redaction] (1 pp.)	09/06/91	(b)(3)	
04. List	Marine Helicopter Manifest [redaction] (1 pp.)	09/06/91	(b)(7)(c), (b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f)	
05. Memo	From Patty Presock to President and Mrs. Bush Re: Camp David - September 6-8, 1991 [redaction] (1 pp.)	09/06/91	(b)(7)(e)	

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Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
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Pinksheet Number: dw2252
OA/ID Number: 90617-002
Date Closed: 4/19/2013
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Ensuring the Alliance in an Unsure World
The Strengthening of the U.S.-Japan Partnership in the 1990s
DRAFT
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The United States and Japan, the world's two largest economies with nearly 40% of the global GNP between them, share basic democratic values and institutions. They are intimately interlocked by transoceanic trade, investment, and technological exchange of a magnitude larger than any other in human history.

The two countries, however, possess different historical experiences and cultural heritages, and their power structures are markedly different. Such differences, if recognized and accommodated with good will, will greatly add to the acceptability and influence of actions they take cooperatively. However, if these differences are overlapped by economic friction, itself a by-product of intimate economic ties, they can produce misunderstandings and retribution that endanger the very basis of cooperative relations. Especially, in recent years, Japan's growing economic strength and the continuing imbalances in its economic relations with the United States have tended to nurture an upward spiral of mutual distrust between the two countries. If this spiral continues to build and finally precipitates the breakup of the bilateral alliance itself, it will not only be a gravely damaging loss to both countries but may trigger spreading global chaos.

The world remains awash with perils and uncertainties, as evidenced by the dramatic recent events in the Soviet Union. Future international peace and prosperity clearly require stability in such major nations. But the global future will, in the long run, equally or even more critically depend on whether two economic superpowers -- the United States and Japan -- can

foster and consolidate a constructive cooperative relationship.

The U.S.- Japan partnership is not merely a bilateral relationship. It has global implications. We believe the following five issues must be jointly addressed and solutions found and encouraged by the United States and Japan, if there is to be peace and prosperity in the world. These are: (1) full integration of the Soviet Union and/or its member republics into the international community, (2) deterrence and resolution of regional conflicts, (3) maintenance of a viable world economy, (4) orderly development of the Third World, and (5) concrete actions on global environmental problems. In addition, since both the United States and Japan are Asia-Pacific nations, they share a major responsibility in further promoting the region's economic viability.

As a result of the recently aborted coup in Moscow, one is witnessing a welcome change of the Leninist system with the communist party collapsing and democratization making rapid progress. However, the situation is fast drifting toward greater instabilities and uncertainties. The already existing desire for independence on the part of member republics is being fueled by an accelerating nationalism and the continued existence of the Soviet Union itself is no longer a matter of certainty. Just what is going to happen to the vast Soviet military machine, especially regarding nuclear weapons systems, is of grave concern to the peace of the world.

In the meantime, the economic reconstruction and marketization of the Soviet Union are yet to see the first sign of hope and encouragement. If and when the current economic crisis deepens and conflicts among the competing member republics take more serious turns, there still remains the danger of the rise of influence of authoritarian hard-liners. It is no longer possible nor desirable to hold secessionist-minded republics in a

centralized state, but it is not in the best interest of the world for the Soviet Union to fall into chaos or resume a hostile attitude toward the outside world.

Both the United States and Japan should, therefore, cooperate with other nations in aiding the Soviet Union and/or its republics through this perilous transition period by increased efforts to (a) provide emergency and humanitarian aid and technical assistance, (b) develop plans for economic reform and its implementation, (c) reduce arms on the basis of enhanced mutual security, and (d) promote confidence and security building measures including the establishment of a responsible nuclear arms control and management system. Large-scale financial aid should to be provided in response to developments in political democratization and stabilization and progress in both implementing economic reform at home and "new thinking" diplomacy globally.

In the post-Cold War world, regional conflicts will continue in many parts of the world. In order to deter and resolve regional conflicts, worldwide, it is imperative to secure the cooperation of other Western allies, friendly nations within the troubled region, and other major powers such as the Soviet Union. For the peace and security of the extended region stretching from East Asia all the way to the Indian ocean, however, the U.S.- Japan alliance will be the decisive factor. In this region, while stressing peaceful measures to resolve disputes, standings, the United States should mainly focus on the forward deployment of forces while Japan provides the needed logistical and support services. Further, both the United States and Japan should make greater contributions to UN-sponsored peace making and peace keeping measures, both in personnel and financial support.

The Gulf War proved how dangerous the world can be if

non-discriminating transfer of weapons of mass destruction is allowed to proceed. Both the United States and Japan should work vigorously toward establishing a new regime for controlling arms exports and the transfer of military technologies, especially to Third World countries that pose obvious risks. In the meantime, the United States and Japan should cooperate in developing a new framework for East Asian regional security, in order to stabilize subregions where markedly high tensions exist such as the Korean peninsula and the Indochina peninsula.

The remarkable deepening of economic interdependence has increased economic frictions while producing an unprecedented level of prosperity. In order to stem the rising tide of protectionism, and maintain and solidify the open global economic order, the United States and Japan must take some initiatives that will give them short term pains. It is especially important that both nations make major efforts to ensure that the Uruguay Round succeeds. Also, in order to cope effectively with the world-wide capital shortfall, the United States should improve its investment-saving balance while Japan ought to expand the availability of its investment funds and ODA.

As technological innovation becomes increasingly sophisticated, the gap has tended to widen between the advanced economies and the NIEs on one hand and Third World countries, including those of the former communist Eastern bloc, on the other. In order to realize a more balanced development of the world economy, the United States and Japan must work with the EC countries and NIEs to exert much greater efforts for the development of the Third World. Fundamentally important to achieving this goal will be reducing the developing nations' cumulative external debt burdens, and promoting the development of their export industries. Technology transfer, when combined productively with private investments, can also play a major role in accelerating growth. Multiple means should be employed by the

United States and Japan to enhance the export capability of the Third World, including the improvement and expansion of ODA programs and private investment.

In the wake of the global spread of industrialization, destruction of the natural environment continues to proceed, threatening global warming, depletion of the ozone layer, and global deforestation. The United States and Japan, the world's two technologically most advanced nations, ought to cooperate in a major way in the field of developing and transferring environmental and resource-saving technologies. Especially important in this regard is the development of technology to reduce the emission of toxic pollutants and to recycle the industrial products of mass consumption, such as automobiles and home appliances. The two countries should take joint initiatives to promote the success of the 1992 UN Environment and Development Conference.

The Asia-Pacific region has registered the world's most remarkable economic growth in recent years. That this region maintain its dynamism is not only a prerequisite to the advancement of welfare of the countries in the region, but also has important implications for the development of the entire world economy. To achieve this, however, an open system of economic cooperation must be maintained and strengthened. The United States and Japan should work together to reinforce existing frameworks of regional cooperation, such as APEC, and at the same time endeavor to further open up a greater part of their own rich domestic markets. They should take the initiative in drafting a "Pacific Declaration," in collaboration with other countries of the region, setting forth the basic rules of open Pacific economic cooperation.

In order to solidify the U.S.-Japan global partnership, the economic frictions born of the two countries' close economic interdependence must be resolved before they ignite a fire storm of recriminations. There are two extreme schools of thought concerning economic frictions between the United States and Japan. One is a pessimistic view that socio-economic structures of two countries are so different that it is impossible to harmonize them. The other one is an optimistic view that if macro-economic policies of the two countries are properly coordinated, the existing trade imbalances would be rectified--solved by the "invisible hands" of market mechanisms. We can enhance our mutual health and to preclude extreme economic imbalances, we believe that it is imperative to press for further efforts toward structural harmonization, beyond the Structural Impediments Initiative (SII). This proposed Structural Coordination and Harmonization Initiative (SCHI) would involve not only the two governments but also the business sectors, parliamentarians and research communities on both sides of the Pacific. Japan, for its own and mutual benefit, must make special efforts to implement economic structural reforms and change some of its business practices so that they conform more closely with accepted international standards, while also making these practices more transparent. For its part, the United States must not only improve its investment-saving picture but also correct the tendency of firms to place too much emphasis on short-term profits. Both countries ought to endeavor to implement tax law reforms that move toward equalizing the conditions of competition in order to construct an acceptably balanced economic relationship; in such reforms the Japanese should push toward greater consumption, while the Americans should emphasize greater savings and investment.

Technological development capability not only is the engine for economic growth, but ultimately underpins a given country's economic and military strength. Fierce technological

competition and close cooperation are simultaneously permeating the business communities of both the United States and Japan. Indeed, such competition and cooperation are the expected consequences of free economic activities as well as the ultimate promoters of economic viability. However, partly as a result of Japan's rapid technological progress, there is growing and destructive techno-nationalism in both countries. At the roots of such technological frictions is the difference in technological development of the United States and Japan: the former excels in basic research and military technology development, mostly by public research institutions, while the latter is better equipped with applied commercial technology development capability, primarily nurtured by private firms. As a result of this difference, accessing Japanese technology is harder than accessing that of the United States. In order to make the technology flow better balanced, some of this asymmetry must be rectified. Moreover, both countries should vigorously promote joint research activities on the governmental as well as the private sector levels. In order to enhance military technology cooperation, they should place greater emphasis on joint weapons developmental projects.

Since the U.S.-Japan partnership operates on a number of levels, strengthening its institutional framework must be done on several levels --- global, regional and bilateral. On the global level, along with strengthening UN functions, the G-7's roles ought to be expanded to include dealing with political and security as well as economic issues. In the Asia-Pacific region, in addition to strengthening the already existing frameworks of APEC and the ASEAN Post Ministerial Conference, sub-regional frameworks of cooperation to deal with local political and security issues should be developed. Bilaterally, in order to manage closer coordination between the heads of government, there ought to be coordinating mechanisms at various lower levels, including those of cabinet ministers, private-sector leaders and

specialists.

The U.S.- Japan alliance, notwithstanding its great potential, faces a number of difficult and deepening challenges. Of special importance are the unilateralist tendencies of the United States and the lack of willingness on the part of Japan to make adequate positive international contributions. To overcome these dangers and further build the vital cooperation needed, each nation requires enlightened leaders with the vision and capacity to procure the consensus and support of its people.

POLICY PROPOSALS

1. Stabilizing the Current Soviet Crisis

It is of prime importance for world peace to keep the Soviet Union and/or its (ex) member republics from collapsing into chaos and to assist their integration into the international community. It is also very important that the Soviet Union and/or its republics make continuing progress in democratization and economic reform and in implementing its "new thinking" diplomacy on a global scale. The United States and Japan, in close cooperation with other western allies, should take the following initiatives:

- * Strengthening of humanitarian and technical aid with a special emphasis on emergency food assistance and cooperation in energy resource development.

- * Cooperating in planning measures for economic reform and its implementation.

- * Providing financial aid corresponding to progress in democratization, economic reform, and global implementation of "new thinking" --, which includes further reductions in military capabilities.

- * Leading in the organization of a responsible control and oversight system of nuclear arms and promotion of conversion of arms industries into civilian industries.

- * Promotion of confidence and security building (CSBMs) such as the release of military data, exchanges of military personnel and an "open skies/open access" policy for satellite surveillance in the Northwest Pacific and the Soviet Far East.

2. Structural Coordination and Harmonization Initiative

To enhance economic prosperity through the combined strength of the two economies, we believe it important to give further momentum to the process of market-oriented structural adjustment. We propose a Structural Cooperation and Harmonization Initiative (SCHI), involving private business and research communities on both sides of the Pacific, as well as governments.

(a) Reform and Increasing transparency of Japan's business and administrative practices

Japan must harmonize its business practices with international norms, open its economic structures to encourage free and fair competition and to increase opportunities for market participation for all firms. In particular, while restricting, discouraging and limiting the exercise of the voting rights of shares held through cross-holding, the ban on the holding of treasury stocks and the ban on the establishment of holding companies should be re-examined. In addition, administrative reforms and deregulation should be pursued to diminish Japan's traditional reliance on administrative guidance, in order to make the Japanese economy more transparent.

(b) Reducing the twin deficit: a priority for the United States

The United States must increase its savings rate and international competitiveness to strengthen its economy and reduce its twin deficits. An increase in the gasoline tax, as well as the rationalization of military spending and entitlement expenditures, should be pursued as means of cutting the budget deficit. The relevance of Japan's successful system of zero-ceiling budgetary requests to American realities should also be

explored.

(c) Convergence of tax systems

Both nations must explore ways to promote convergence of their national tax systems, especially in the areas of savings and housing. We specifically recommend that:

- * Japan introduce tax deductibility of home mortgage interest on a first home;
- * The United States phase out deductibility of mortgage interest on second homes;
- * The United States provide tax incentives for investment and reintroduce the universal IRA, to increase savings and capital formation.

(d) Two-way Technology Transfer

The structural differences in the Japanese and American processes of technology creation and dissemination are profound, with major potential long-term implications for the destinies of both societies if not altered.

We propose:

(a) An expanded Japanese commitment to basic research including joint U.S.-Japan funding of basic science efforts.

(b) Joint feasibility studies on technical subjects of major long-term economic importance to both nations and the world, such as commercialization of high-temperature superconductivity (HTS); long-distance high-speed rail and air transport; and innovations in the physical sciences, such as the supercollider.

(c) Measures to accelerate two-way technology transfer

through market forces, including expanded fellowship and internship opportunities and Japanese-language study for American scientists in Japan.

3. Promulgating a "Pacific Declaration"=

The United States and Japan should propose a "Pacific Declaration" for all the nations of the region, reaffirming their common stake in regional cooperation. In this declaration, the United States and Japan should make their commitment to: (a) respect fully all nations in the region, (b) ensure sustained growth in the region, (c) not make the North America Free Trade Agreement exclusive, and (d) keep their markets open, especially by Japan, for Asian exports.

4. Managing regional conflicts

The United States and Japan should cooperate in dealing with regional conflicts globally, including strengthened cooperation for U.N. peace-making and peacekeeping activities. While stressing diplomatic and other peaceful measures to resolve regional disputes, the United States and Japan should retain deterrent military forces. Japan should increase its commitment to host nation support as well as logistical and other non-combat support to U.S. forward deployed forces for the maintenance of peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region.

5. Easing of tension in the Asia-Pacific

It is imperative to encourage Asian socialist countries to be responsible members in the international community and to help them to be incorporated in East Asia's economic dynamism.

The United States and Japan should jointly endeavor to reduce tensions on the Korean Peninsula and Indochina, with the possible use of sub-regional multilateral frameworks to enhance stability. On the Korean peninsula, strengthened safeguards against the nuclear proliferation should be the first priority. In close consultation with South Korea, the Soviet Union and China, the two nations should continually and increasingly press North Korea to take serious steps to ease tensions on the Peninsula.

6. Strengthening of free trade system

In order to bring the Uruguay Round to a successful conclusion, concessions by Japan and the United States as well as the EC are needed; Japan must improve the access to its market of imported rice, and the United States should also reduce its remaining import restriction of agricultural products. Japan should unilaterally reduce tariffs on all manufactured goods imports to zero.

7. Improving ODA

Japan and the United States should improve ODA in both qualitative and quantitative terms. For Japan, a dramatic improvement in aid administration is of particular importance, and the ODA target should be set at 0.7 percent of GNP from its current level of 0.32 percent. Humanitarian aid to meet the basic human needs of LDCs should be paid fuller attention, with particular emphasis on medicare, water supply, food and education. Joint aid projects melding Japanese funds and American human resources should be implemented.

8. Building energy-conserving and resource-recycling societies

The United States and Japan should take the initiative to transfer advanced technologies for protecting the environment to developing countries and to introduce new manufacturing systems that promote recycling of resources in mass produced consumer durable goods such as automobile. The two nations should also take a strong initiative in the UN Conference on Environment and Development in Brazil next year.

9. Global institutional framework

The United States and Japan should jointly take initiatives to introduce a more systematic process of policy consultation and coordination among the G-7 on political and security issues as well as economic questions. The two nations should also work together to strengthen the functions of the United Nations, including structural reform of the UN affiliate organizations.

10. Three levels of U.S.-Japan bilateral framework

The feasibility of new institutions in three levels of bilateral dialogue demands the most urgent consideration.

- * Cabinet-level: A joint Cabinet Council should be seriously considered to deal with emerging issues in U.S.-Japan relations in the 1990s. Global environmental issues should be taken up as an early subject in such a Council.

- * Technical level: Bilateral panels of experts should be named to identify long-term structural issues and to assist in early detection and resolution of economic disputes.

- * Private sector level: Private sector discussion of

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bilateral issues in forms parallel to the U.S.-Japan 21st Century Commission should be strongly encouraged.



The Assistant Secretary for Trade Development

September 6

Dear Mrs. President ~~THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN~~

I want to thank you for your counsel and your concern as I have considered a very difficult decision. I've taken every word to heart and want you to know that I have accepted The Governor's offer. This is an honor for me and want to assure you that I

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will work very, very hard to make you
proud. I remain dedicated to you and
grateful for all that you and Mrs.
Bush have done for me.

Respectfully, as always,

Jim

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Assistant Secretary of Commerce
Washington, D.C. 20230

The President

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Honorable Ann Richards
Governor
State of Texas
P.O. Box 12428
Capitol Station
Austin, Texas 78711

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

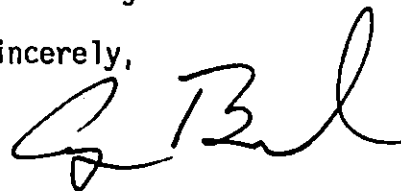
September 6, 1991

Dear Ann:

Belated birthday greetings. Barbara and I hope you had a happy day, and we both send our very best wishes for a great year ahead.

Many happy returns, and warm regards.

Sincerely,

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

Honorable Ann Richards
Governor of Texas
Austin, Texas 78711



September 6, 1991

Laurie:

How about inviting Jimmy Connors to Tuesday dinner?

Sampras? Courier?

John Daly, wiiner of US Open in golf.... young guy..
let'sd do this one for sure.

Has Governor Schaefer⁴ of Md been to a dinner.. He'd be good.
(has friend Hilda)

Digger Phelps asnd hiswife South Bend Indiana.
A must:

Mr. and Mrs Bob Teeter !!!!

holler if u need more names..

GB

GB

cc to Paty

(Paty invite to stay with us if they accept.)*

FROM THE PRESIDENT

9/5/91

Laurie,

The President asked me to call Bob Teeter early this morning. I invited him to overnight Tuesday and attend the State Dinner. He regretted. He's moving his daughter into college that day. He is so sorry and asked for a "raincheck".

Patty Presock

✓ Daily

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 6, 1991

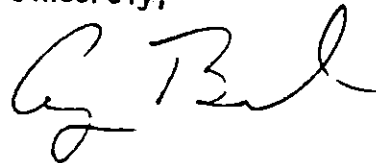
Dear Edward:

The vacation is over, and now I'm back in Washington ready to charge.

We loved seeing you there in Kennebunkport, and I appreciate that thoughtful letter. I'll make sure our folks know about your willingness to help in '92 if I run. So many thanks.

Good luck in your bright future ahead. Barbara sends warmest regards, too.

Sincerely,



Mr. Edward Hutchins
Old Cape Road
Kennebunkport, Maine 04014

bcc: Ron Kaufman

From the desk of
George Bush

9-6

Ron:

I'd like to see
him involved - a
good kid!
an

Old Cape Road
Kennebunkport, Me. 04014
967-2826
August 16, 1991

President George H. W. Bush
Walker's Point
Ocean Avenue
Kennebunkport, Maine 04046

Dear Mr. President:

It was a pleasure to see you and Mrs. Bush briefly in late May at the First Congregational Church.

Your last letter of congratulations for completing another year of schooling was very much appreciated. The support you and Mrs. Bush have extended to me has meant a great deal. As you can see from my Spring '91 grades, I took your advice and brought my French grade up from a C- in the fall to a B.

Now that I have completed the requirements for my college degree, I truly understand the value of a good education to go along with one's family and friends.

Enclosed along with my academic records is a brief resume. The reason for this is that I would like to be part of your 1992 re-election campaign.

I feel that, in our longtime association, as your true friend I believe in you as a person of integrity and high moral values, not to mention the fact that you and I are both great Americans!

If you choose to accept me as a junior member of your campaign staff, I would gladly perform any task, no matter how large or small, to the best of my ability.

I have proven myself at Plymouth State College as an honor graduate; have some solid on-the-job training in New Hampshire politics and have served our country as a proud citizen through my participation in the Armed Services.

Now I would like an opportunity to gain additional experience with your re-election staff to partially repay you for your many kindnesses to me.

Sincerely; your friend,



Edward Hutchins

EDWARD W. HUTCHINS II

P.O. Box 67
Cape Porpoise, ME 04014
(207)967-2826

EDUCATION Bachelor of Arts in Political Science
Plymouth State College of the University
of New Hampshire, May 1991
Minor: History
GPA: 3.3 on a 4.0 scale

EMPLOYMENT Caretaker
President Bush's Kennebunkport estate 1984-1988

- Supervise grounds work
- Maintain pool and tennis courts
- Accommodate residents and guests needs

Infantry Soldier
United States Army Reserves 1988-Present

- Execute and issue orders
- Operate as a member of a team
- Conduct operations under extreme conditions

Political Science Tutor
Plymouth State College Fall 1990

- Review students homework
- Clarify major text themes
- Stress independent thinking

Political Science Internship
Ray Burton Governors Executive Councilor Fall 1990

- Assist in re-election campaign
- Contact government officials
- Organize political events

ACHIEVEMENTS Pi Gamma Mu social science honor society, since 1990
Cum Laude graduate

ACTIVITIES Political Affairs Club 1987-1988
Page: Republican National Convention 1988
Official: New Hampshire Citizen Bee 1990

REFERENCES Available upon Request

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AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

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(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

✓ daily



THE PRESIDENT

September 6, 1991

Dear Ben,

If it's true that the faith and support of friends can add years to one's life, then you may have added immeasurably to my longevity with your recent letter to the House of Bishops. While I do not look on their differences with me harshly, I wanted you to know your effort on my behalf means a lot.

Thank you for your loyalty and prayers. You are a good friend.

*Ben - I, too, was Sincerely,
disappointed with
the House of Bishops -
not argued, just disappointed -
Thank you so very much.*

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Bishop Maurice M. Benitez, M.D.
The Diocesan Center
3203 West Alabama
Houston, Texas 77098



Episcopal Diocese of Texas
Office of the Bishop

August 21, 1991

The Honorable George H. W. Bush
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear George,

In another of my periodic epistles to you on the doings of the Episcopal Church, I am afraid I must report that our recent General Convention in Phoenix was a disaster from my standpoint. The House of Bishops took a turn in an even more liberal direction, to my dismay.

You perhaps heard that a proposed resolution commending you for your leadership in the Gulf crisis, representing the overwhelming sentiment of the American people, was tabled in our House of Bishops after an acrimonious debate. In my judgement, our bishops are clearly out of touch with the rank and file of the Church, as well as the American people.

After the convention, I felt led to write all of our bishops a letter, and I am enclosing a copy for you.

Finally, I thank God for the apparent failure of the coup in the Soviet Union which seems to be ending this morning, with Gorbachev back in his role of leadership and with Yeltsin having demonstrated his growing power in Russia.

As always, I thank God for your continuing leadership of the nations of the free world.

With warmest regards to you and Barbara,

Faithfully,

Ben

Maurice M. Benitez, D.D.
Bishop of Texas

Enc.



Episcopal Diocese of Texas

Office of the Bishop

A LETTER TO THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF BISHOPS

July 31, 1991

My Dear Sister and Brothers,

Frankly, I was appalled at the harsh verbal chastising that President George Bush took on the floor of our House in Phoenix, during the consideration of the proposed resolution commending him for his leadership in the Persian Gulf crisis. The rancor expressed by some left me speechless, which as you know does not happen very often. Therefore, I now wish to make a response to that bashing, which I share with all of you.

I have known George Bush for a number of years, since before he became President, even since before he became Vice President. He and Barbara are communicants of the Diocese of Texas and of St. Martin's Church in Houston. His rector sat as a Deputy on the floor of the House of Deputies. Probably his closest pastoral ties are with Tom Bagby, retired rector of St. Martin's Church, who was his close friend for twenty-five years, during which time he served on the vestry of his parish.

George Bush is a man who says his prayers. He attends church each Sunday, in an Episcopal church if at all possible. If he misses a worship service on Sunday, it is invariably because he is flying across the Atlantic on his way to visit a foreign country somewhere.

He talks to and listens to many persons, inviting their counsel. He listens to persons of divergent views, such as both our Presiding Bishop and Dr. Billy Graham. Yes, he on occasion listens to my opinions on some matter, and I, probably like everyone else, have had the experience of him saying to me in a most gracious way, "Ben, I thank you for your opinion on that matter, and I truly welcome your advice. However, this time I simply don't see it that way."

Also, he reads and seeks information to help him make good moral decisions. It was his reading of the report of *Amnesty International* on the atrocities being committed against the people of Kuwait by Iraqi soldiers, the rapes, the summary executions in the streets, the torture chambers, etc., all documented by *Amnesty International*, that led him to make a final decision to launch Desert Storm, in order to liberate Kuwait and to end the reign of terror being inflicted upon the people of that land. It was pointed out to

House of Bishops
July 31, 1991
Page Two

him that if the military operation did not go well, if the American casualties were high, it could easily cost him a second term in the White House. His response was that if it is the right thing to do, the United States must do it, regardless of any personal political consequences, a quality of moral courage that is rare in our time. (Someone on the floor of our House made the comment that diplomatic options or continuing economic sanctions would have been preferable to military action. --Perhaps for us and certainly for the Iraqis, but not for the people of Kuwait whom we would have been asking to continue to endure their reign of terror. --One of our members pointed out that only six percent of the people of Kuwait have the right to vote, and it could be added that there is really not a true democracy anywhere in the Middle East. However, the military action was not taken specifically to bring democracy to Kuwait, but rather to end the reign of terror for the people of Kuwait, regardless of how autocratic their government is, as well as to defend the neighboring Arab nations who were threatened by Saddam Hussein and were asking for U.N. help.)

George Bush is a good man. He says his prayers and worships God in His church. He tries to inform his conscience, so as to be able to make right decisions, in a manner that we want of all of our Church members. He then acts in accordance with his conscience. Disagree, if you will, with his politics. Disagree, if you will, with his conclusion that the situation in the Persian Gulf fell within the criteria for a just war, but I ask you to respect the man.

With warmest regards to each of you,

Faithfully,

Maurice M. Benitez, D.D.
Bishop of Texas



To Mary Bonner - 9-6-96
Bothe Ranger - I send you a
big Birthday Hug. Love Coy Bunk

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 6, 1991

Dear Jim:

Thank you for your thoughtful letter and kind words. I know that you are as pleased as we are with the exciting changes in the Soviet Union and with the move in the direction toward freedom.

I share your concern about hardships that worsening food shortages would create for the people of the Soviet Union, and I appreciate having your views on United States assistance. As you know, we have made an additional \$315 million in credit guarantees available immediately to the Soviets for wheat, feed grain, and protein meal. We're also going to be working closely with the other members of the G-7 to determine what needs to be done to help with emergency humanitarian assistance, food distribution, and technical assistance. So we stand ready to help where we can and will follow the situation carefully as the Soviets sort out their internal institutions.

Sincerely,



The Honorable James W. Symington
O'Connor and Hannan
Suite 800
1919 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006-3483

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

FOR YOUR USE AND INFORMATION
NOT FOR PUBLICATION OR BROADCAST

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

Friday, September 6, 1991

8:00 a.m. THE PRESIDENT RECEIVES INTELLIGENCE BRIEFING WITH THE CHIEF OF STAFF AND THE NATIONAL SECURITY ADVISER. OVAL OFFICE.

8:15 a.m. THE PRESIDENT RECEIVES NATIONAL SECURITY BRIEFING WITH THE VICE PRESIDENT, THE CHIEF OF STAFF AND THE NATIONAL SECURITY ADVISER. OVAL OFFICE.

8:45 a.m. THE PRESIDENT MEETS WITH THE CHIEF OF STAFF. OVAL OFFICE.

9:15 a.m. THE PRESIDENT HAS COFFEE WITH CLARENCE THOMAS. OVAL OFFICE.

9:50 a.m. THE PRESIDENT DEPARTS TO ADDRESS THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS ANNUAL CONFERENCE AT THE HYATT REGENCY, CAPITOL HILL. SOUTH LAWN.

10:40 a.m. THE PRESIDENT ARRIVES THE WHITE HOUSE. SOUTH LAWN.

11:15 a.m. THE PRESIDENT MEETS WITH SECRETARY BAKER. OVAL OFFICE.

3:15 p.m. THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. BUSH DEPART FOR CAMP DAVID. SOUTH LAWN.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

IN-TOWN PRESS POOL ASSIGNMENTS

Friday, September 6, 1991

TRAVEL POOL

AP writer
AP photographer
UPI writer
UPI photographer
Reuters writer
Reuters photographer
AFP photographer
CNN correspondent
CNN camera
CNN sound
CNN lighting
U.S. News photographer
VOA Radio
Newsday

OPEN PHOTO/WRITING POOL

All camera crews and still photographers
AP writer
UPI writer
Reuters writer
AFP writer
Conus
Newsday

#

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03. Schedule	The Daily Diary of President George Bush [redaction] (1 pp.)	09/06/91	(b)(3)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Office of the President

Series: Daily Files

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Friday, September 6, 1991 [2]

Date Closed: 4/19/2013	OA/ID Number: 90617-002
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.

LOCATION

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

DATE

SEPTEMBER 6, 1991

TIME

7:11 a.m. ^{DAY} FRIDAY

IN	OUT	PHONE	ACTIVITY
7:11			The President went to the South Grounds of the White House.
7:12			The President went to the Oval Office.
7:48		P	The President was telephoned by Senator J. Bennett Johnston (D-Louisiana). The call was not completed.
7:49	7:50		The President met with his Deputy Assistant for National Security Affairs, Robert M. Gates.
7:50	7:51		The President participated in a farewell photo opportunity with: Gilda L. Kay, departing Administrative Assistant, White House Situation Room, National Security Council (NSC) Brent Scowcroft, Assistant for National Security Affairs Cornelius F. O'Leary, Director, White House Situation Room, National Security Council (NSC)
7:52	7:53		The President participated in a farewell photo opportunity with: Anita J. Craig, departing Information Management Assistant, Secretariat, National Security Council (NSC) Mr. Scowcroft George Van Eron, Director, Secretariat, National Security Council (NSC)
7:54	7:55		The President participated in a farewell photo opportunity with: Diane G. Limo, departing Administrative Assistant, Secretariat, National Security Council (NSC) Mr. Scowcroft William F. Sittmann, Executive Secretary, National Security Council (NSC)
7:56	7:57		The President participated in a farewell photo opportunity with: Mary K. Blair, departing Secretary,

continued

LOCATION

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

DATE

SEPTEMBER 6, 1991

TIME

7:56 a.m. DAY FRIDAY

IN	OUT	PHONE	ACTIVITY
			Latin American Affairs Directorate, National Security Council (NSC) Mr. Scowcroft William T. Pryce, Director, Latin American Affairs, National Security Council (NSC)
7:58	7:59		The President participated in a farewell photo opportunity with: Entell Ford, departing Information Management Assistant, Secretariat, National Security Council (NSC) Mr. Scowcroft Mr. Van Eron
8:00	8:20		The President met for an intelligence briefing with: (b)(3)
8:00	8:20		Mr. Scowcroft
8:00	8:20		Mr. Gates
8:05	8:20		John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff
8:20	8:45		The President met for a national security briefing with: Mr. Scowcroft Mr. Gates Mr. Sununu
8:45	9:10		The President met with Mr. Sununu.
9:15	9:17		The President met with Mr. Sununu.
9:17	9:35		The President had coffee with: Clarence Thomas, Associate Justice-designate of the U.S. Supreme Court Frederick D. McClure, Assistant for Legislative Affairs Mr. Sununu
9:26		R	The President was telephoned by Secretary of State James A. Baker III. The President's Deputy Assistant, Patricia A. Presock took the call.

LOCATION

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

DATE

SEPTEMBER 6, 1991

TIME

9:38 a.m. ^{DAY} FRIDAY

IN	OUT	PHONE	ACTIVITY
9:38	9:45	P	The President talked with Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) Louis D. Sullivan. <i>he: Stan Scott Dinner</i>
9:50	9:51		The President met with Mr. Sununu.
9:51			The President returned to the South Grounds of the White House.
9:53	9:58		The President motored from the South Grounds to the Hyatt Regency Hotel, 1000 H Street, N.W.
9:58			The President was greeted by: F. Alex Alexander, Regional Vice President and Managing Director, Hyatt Regency Hotel Karen Zimmerman, Director of Convention Services, Hyatt Regency Hotel
9:59			The President went to the VIP area.
9:59			The President was greeted by: Lothar Wolter Jr., President, National Association of Towns and Townships Jeffrey H. Schiff, Executive Director, National Association of Towns and Townships John LaRose, First Vice President, National Association of Towns and Townships Chester Larson, Second Vice President, National Association of Towns and Townships Dennis Wiggins, Secretary, National Association of Towns and Townships G. Jeffrey Haber, Treasurer, National Association of Towns and Townships
10:00			The President went to the Regency Ballroom off-stage announcement area.
10:01			The President went to his seat on the dais.
10:01	10:21		The President attended the National Association of Towns and Townships Annual Conference.

continued

LOCATION

HYATT REGENCY HOTEL
WASHINGTON, D.C.

DATE

SEPTEMBER 6, 1991

TIME

10:01 a.m. ^{DAY} FRIDAY

IN	OUT	PHONE	ACTIVITY
			Members of Press
10:02			The President was introduced by Mr. Wolter.
10:04	10:21		The President addressed approximately 1,000 guests.
10:17	10:19	P	The President talked with Jeb Bush.
10:21			The President returned to his motocade.
10:28	10:33		The President motored from the Hyatt Regency Hotel to the South Grounds of the White House.
10:35			The President returned to the Oval Office.
10:37	10:45		The President met with Secretary of State James A. Baker III.
10:45	11:16		The President met with:
10:45	11:16		Secretary Baker
10:45	11:16		Mr. Sununu
10:45	11:16		Mr. Scowcroft
10:45	11:16		Lawrence S. Eagleburger, Deputy Secretary of State
11:13	11:16		Roman Popadiuk, Deputy Assistant and Deputy Press Secretary for Foreign Affairs
11:15	11:16		Mr. McClure
11:15	11:16		Richard G. Darman, Director, Office of Management and Budget (OMB)
11:15	11:16		Andrew H. Card Jr., Assistant and Deputy Chief of Staff
			The purpose of the meeting was to discuss aid to Israel.
11:05		P	The President telephoned Senator Patrick J. Leahy (D-Vermont). The call was not completed.
11:16	11:24		The President participated in a question and answer session with members of the press. Members of Press
11:25	12:00		The President participated in a meeting with

continued

LOCATION

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

DATE

SEPTEMBER 6, 1991

TIME

11:25 a.m. ^{DAY} FRIDAY

IN	OUT	PHONE	ACTIVITY
			Administration officials to discuss aid to Israel. For a list of attendees, see APPENDIX "A."
F 11:29	11:32	P	The President talked with Senator Leahy. <i>re: Israel Loan Guarantees</i>
11:43		P	The President telephoned Senator Phil Gramm (R-Texas). The call was not completed.
F 11:46	11:55	P	The President talked with Representative Newt Gingrich (R-Georgia).
F 11:59	12:01	P	The President talked with Representative Robert H. Michel (R-Illinois). <i>re: Israel</i>
12:01	12:03		The President met with Mr. Sununu.
12:03			The President and Mr. Sununu went to the second floor Residence.
12:08	12:53		The President had lunch with: Richard B. Cheney, Secretary of Defense Gen. Colin L. Powell, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) Gen. J.R. Sullivan, Vice Chief of Staff of the Army Mr. Sununu Mr. Scowcroft
F 12:10	12:12	R	The President talked with Secretary Baker. <i>re: Israel</i>
F 12:26	12:35	P	The President talked with Senator Gramm. <i>re: Israel</i>
12:56			The President returned to the Oval Office.
12:56	12:58		The President met with Mr. Sununu.
F 12:56	1:03	P	The President talked with Senator Robert J. Dole (R-Kansas). <i>re: Israel</i>
1:04		P	The President telephoned Senator Alan K. Simpson (R-Wyoming). The call was not completed.
1:08	1:11	P	The President talked with David W. McKeague, attorney with Foster, Swift, Collins and Smith law firm, Lansing, Michigan. <i>re: judgeship</i>

continued

LOCATION

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

DATE

SEPTEMBER 6, 1991

TIME

1:08 p.m. FRIDAY

IN	OUT	PHONE	ACTIVITY
1:13	1:15	P	The President talked with Nancy G. Edmunds, partner with Dykema Gassett law firm, Bloomfield, Michigan. <i>re: JUDGESHIP</i>
1:25	1:27		The President met with Mr. Card.
1:30		P	The President telephoned Representative Thomas S. Foley (D-Washington). The call was not completed.
1:31	1:41		The President met with: Mr. Sununu Constance J. Horner, Assisant for Presidential Personnel
1:41	1:50		The President met with Mr. Sununu.
1:42	1:48	P	The President talked with Representative Foley. <i>re: Israeli Loan Guarantees</i>
1:57	2:03		The President met with Mr. Card.
1:57		P	The President telephoned his son, Neil M. Bush. The call was not completed.
2:03			The President went to the Roosevelt Room.
2:03	2:20		The President participated in a taped radio address to the Nation on his nomination of Clarence Thomas as an Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. Members of Press
2:18		P	The President telephoned Senator Joseph I. Lieberman (D-Connecticut). The call was not completed.
2:19	2:21	P	The President talked with Secretary Baker. <i>re: Israeli Loan Guarantees</i>
2:20			The President returned to the Oval Office.
2:23	2:29	P	The President talked with Senator Ted Stevens (R-Alaska). <i>re: Israeli Loan Guarantees</i>
2:29	2:34	P	The President talked with Senator Lieberman. <i>re: Israeli Loan Guarantees</i> continued

LOCATION

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

DATE

SEPTEMBER 6, 1991

TIME

2:29 p.m. ^{DAY} FRIDAY

IN	OUT	PHONE	ACTIVITY
2:44		P	The President telephoned Joe McDade, Judge with the 10th Circuit Court of the State of Illinois. The call was not completed.
2:48	2:50	R	The President talked with Secretary Baker.
2:52	2:54	P	The President talked with Neil Bush.
2:54	3:00	P	The President talked with Representative Mickey Edwards (R-Oklahoma).
3:00	3:02	P	The President talked with Senator Robert W. Kasten, Jr. (R-Wyoming).
3:01	5:07		The President and the First Lady participated in a ceremony to receive Diplomatic Credentials. For a list of attendees, see <u>APPENDIX "B."</u> Members of Press in/out
3:02	3:04	P	The President talked with Judge McDade. <i>he: judgeship</i>
3:05	3:07	P	The President talked with Senator Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii). <i>he: Israel for Guarantees</i>
3:06			The President went to the doctor's office. He was accompanied by his Counsel, C. Boyden Gray.
3:24			The President returned to the South Grounds of the White House.
3:28	3:56		The President and the First Lady flew by Marine helicopter from the South Grounds to Camp David, Maryland. For a list of passengers, see <u>APPENDIX "C."</u>
4:02	4:05	R	The President talked with Ms. Presock.
4:06		P	The President telephoned Senator George J. Mitchell (D-Maine). The call was not completed.
4:11	4:13	P	The President talked with Mr. Scowcroft.

continued

LOCATION

CAMP DAVID,
MARYLAND

DATE

SEPTEMBER 6, 1991

TIME

4:13 p.m. ^{DAY} FRIDAY

IN	OUT	PHONE	ACTIVITY
4:13	4:16	R	The President talked with Ms. Presock.
4:23	4:30	P	The President talked with Senator Simpson.
4:31	4:32	P	The President talked with Ms. Presock.
5:13	5:17	P	The President talked with Mr. McClure.
5:18	5:19	P	The President talked with Lt. Cdr. Mary Jackson, Nurse, White House Medical Unit.
			The President went jogging.
6:48		P	The President telephoned Secretary Baker. The call was not completed.
7:25	7:33	P	The President talked with Secretary Baker.
7:35	7:36	P	The President talked with Dr. Lawrence C. Mohr, Jr., White House Physician.
7:36	7:37	R	The President talked with Secretary Baker.
8:00?			The President and the First Lady watched the movie "Doc Hollywood."
8:41	8:43	P	The President talked with Senator Mitchell. <i>re: Israel for Guarantees</i>

APPENDICES FOR PRESIDENTIAL DIARY
OF
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1991

MEETING WITH ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS

September 5, 1991
The Oval Office

APPENDIX "A"

Attendance confirmed by Bill
Farish's notes.

ATTENDEES:

The President

James A. Baker III, Secretary of State

John H. Sununu (in/out), Chief of Staff

Brent Scowcroft, Assistant for National Security Affairs

Lawrence S. Eagleburger, Deputy Secretary of State

Frederick D. McClure, Assistant for Legislative Affairs

Richard G. Darman, Director, Office of Management and Budget
(OMB)

Richard N. Haass, Senior Director, Near East and South Asian
Affairs, National Security Council (NSC)

Janet Mullins, Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative
Affairs

Dennis Ross, Director, Policy Development, Department of State

G. Michael Andricos, Director, Legislative Affairs, National
Security Council (NSC)

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
04. List	Marine Helicopter Manifest [redaction] (1 pp.)	09/06/91	(b)(7)(c), (b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Office of the President

Series: Daily Files

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Friday, September 6, 1991 [2]

Date Closed: 4/19/2013	QA/ID Number: 90617-002
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]
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(b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
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(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

MARINE HELICOPTER MANIFEST
September 6, 1991

APPENDIX "B"

FROM: South Grounds
TO: Camp David, Maryland

ATTENDEES:

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 5, 1991

PHOTO OPPORTUNITIES WITH DEPARTING MEMBERS
OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL STAFF

DATE: September 6, 1991

LOCATION: Oval Office

TIME: 7:50am - 8:05am

FROM: BRENT SCOWCROFT I. PURPOSE

To provide photo opportunities for five departing staff members of the National Security Council.

II. BACKGROUND

Five members of the NSC staff are departing in the near future. The departing staff members are Gilda Kay, Anita Craig, Diane Limo, Mary Blair and Entell Ford.

Gilda Kay, Administrative Assistant to the Director of the Situation Room, has been on the NSC staff for the past 19 1/2 years. She has provided support to the Director and Deputy Director of the Situation Room as well as managed the use of the Conference Room for high level meetings for the NSC staff. Gilda will be retiring from government service and moving to Minnesota.

Anita Craig, West Wing Desk Officer, has worked on the NSC staff for the past 8 years. She has been responsible for the control of both NSC and Presidential documents. Anita is now currently working on the Joint Staff as Administrative Assistant to the Director, Joint Staff.

Diane Limo, Administrative Assistant to the Executive Secretary, has been on the NSC staff for the past seven years. Diane is responsible for the reviewing and tracking of briefing papers before submission to the Executive Secretary and National Security Advisor. She has also provided support in the preparation of briefing books for Presidential trips. Diane will be leaving the NSC to take a position in the First Lady's office.

Mary Blair, Secretary, Latin American Affairs, has worked on the NSC staff for the past 2 years. Mary provided administrative support to the Latin American directorate. She has left the NSC to work for the Department of the Interior as an administrative assistant to the Assistant Secretary for Lands and Minerals Management.

Entell Ford, Senior West Wing Desk Officer, has worked for the NSC for the past 9 years. Entell has been responsible for the tracking and control of NSC and Presidential

documents as well as the management of the West Wing desk. Entell has departed the NSC, and will soon be departing for his next tour of duty which will be in Korea.

III. PARTICIPANTS

See attached cards.

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photographer only.

V. SEQUENCE

Each staff member will enter the Oval Office for a photo opportunity and brief comments.

Attachment

Tab A Cards with Talking Points

TAB A

A

POINTS TO BE MADE AT THE PHOTO OPPORTUNITY
MRS GILDA KAY, STAFF ASSISTANT

NSC WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

WHITE HOUSE: BRENT SCOWCROFT
NSC: NEIL O'LEARY

- PLEASE ACCEPT MY THANKS FOR 19 YEARS OF
OUTSTANDING SERVICE TO THE WHITE HOUSE
AND THE NSC.
- THE SITUATION ROOM WILL BE LOST WITHOUT YOU
AND THE STAFF WILL BE LOSING A TRUE PROFESSIONAL
AND REAL FRIEND.
- I WISH YOU THE BEST OF LUCK IN YOUR RETIREMENT
AND NEW HOME IN MINNESOTA.

POINTS TO BE MADE AT PHOTO OPPORTUNITY
TSGT ANITA CRAIG, INFORMATION MANAGEMENT ASSISTANT,

NSC SECRETARIAT

WHITE HOUSE: BRENT SCOWCROFT
NSC: GEORGE VANERON

- I WANT TO CONGRATULATE YOU ON YOUR EXCELLENT
PERFORMANCE IN MANAGING THE FLOW OF
PRESIDENTIAL AND NSC CORRESPONDENCE.
- YOU PROVIDED OUTSTANDING SUPPORT THROUGHOUT
YOUR TOUR AND ESPECIALLY DURING THE
PRESIDENTIAL TRANSITION.
- I WAS PLEASED TO HEAR YOU HAVE BEEN REASSIGNED
TO THE STAFF OF THE JOINT CHIEFS.

POINTS TO BE MADE AT THE PHOTO OPPORTUNITY
DIANE LIMO, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

NSC EXECUTIVE SECRETARY'S OFFICE
WHITE HOUSE: BRENT SCOWCROFT
NSC: WILLIAM SITTMANN

- I WOULD LIKE TO EXPRESS MY APPRECIATION FOR ALL YOUR HARD WORK AND DEDICATION IN THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
- I UNDERSTAND THAT YOU WILL ONLY BE MOVING TO THE EAST WING TO A POSITION IN THE FIRST LADY'S OFFICE. I HOPE YOU ENJOY THE CHANGE OF PACE AND NEW CHALLENGES.

POINTS TO BE MADE AT PHOTO OPPORTUNITY
MARY K. BLAIR: SECRETARY, LATIN AMERICAN
DIRECTORATE

WHITE HOUSE: BRENT SCOWCROFT
NSC: WILLIAM PRYCE

- I WOULD LIKE TO EXPRESS MY APPRECIATION FOR YOUR SUPPORT AS A SECRETARY IN THE LATIN AMERICAN DIRECTORATE SINCE MAY 1989.
- I UNDERSTAND THAT YOU ARE NOW WORKING FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AS AN ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT TO THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR LANDS AND MINERALS MANAGEMENT.

POINTS TO BE MADE AT PHOTO OPPORTUNITY
SFC ENTELL FORD, INFORMATION MANAGEMENT ASSISTANT, --
NSC SECRETARIAT

WHITE HOUSE: BRENT SCOWCROFT
NSC: GEORGE VAN ERON

- LET ME CONGRATULATE YOU ON YOUR EXCELLENT PERFORMANCE AS THE SENIOR MANAGER OF THE WEST WING CORRESPONDENCE DESK.
- YOU PROVIDED OUTSTANDING SUPPORT IN EXPEDITING PRESIDENTIAL AND NSC DECISION PAPERS.
- I WISH YOU THE BEST OF LUCK ON YOUR NEXT ASSIGNMENT.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 6, 1991

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
IN ADDRESS TO THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS

Hyatt Regency Capitol Hill
Washington, D.C.

10:05 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Please be seated, and thank you, Butch, for that introduction. I salute the President of NATAT. And it's a pleasure to have this opportunity to address the Board of Directors and all the members, or many of the members, those of you here today of the National Association of Towns and Townships. I love that town meeting concept. At the outset, let me simply thank those who were responsible for the lovely quilt that was left for me here in the holding room. I'm just sorry that Barbara is not here to revel in it already, but I guarantee you she'll see it when I get back to the White House. (Laughter.)

You know, this week doesn't mark the end of summer just for schoolchildren across this country. And I'm back at my desk, too. But I won't bore you with a speech titled "What I did on my summer vacation." (Laughter.) Okay, though, I will tell you my reaction when I received a phone call on August 19th saying: "It's a crisis!" I responded: "Look, I've already heard enough about Barbara's golf game." (Laughter.) Some of you may have remembered the way I characterized her golf game, and I'm still living it down. (Laughter.)

But thank you for giving me this chance to meet with you today. You know, Ike -- President Eisenhower -- talked of "the great and priceless privilege of being raised in a small town." I understand some of that because I, too, had that privilege. The towns of my youth and of my children's youth were all very different from each other -- from the tree-lined streets of Greenwich, Connecticut, to the salt air of little Kennebunkport, to the dusty oil-patch towns of Odessa, Texas and Midland, Texas. But they also had much in common. The same thing that I think this meeting, all the people here, have in common.

Our towns nurture dreams and they nourish values. Think of the ideals of integrity, hard work, and caring for others instilled in a young boy growing up in Pinpoint, Georgia. Today, that man stands ready to serve on the highest court in this land. Clarence Thomas embodies the virtues America and all her towns and townships hold dear.

Just before coming over here, I just had a cup of coffee with Clarence, with Judge Thomas. And I am more convinced than ever that I have appointed the right man for the Supreme Court. And I expect and hope that he will be confirmed. (Applause.)

I am delighted to be here with people from the towns that really form this nation's backbone. You know what Thomas Jefferson meant when he said American townships "have proved themselves the wisest invention ever devised by the wit of man for the perfect exercise of self-government, and its preservation."

MORE

You understand the problems that challenge our country. You understand them not from a bureaucrat's safe distance, but from the embattled position of public servants whose neighbors call to complain about services -- or the lack thereof. And you understand the real basics of local government, and that's why you are our country's future and our country's hope.

Our domestic policy begins with you -- the people of this land. Here in Washington and in the states, politicians and officials have learned that we can't just hurl money at problems. We take enough of people's money as it is. And if we want to do our jobs, we must make better use of the vast sums already at our disposal.

More fundamentally, we must recognize the genius of our own people. And we must trust them -- and trust you -- to find answers, that do good things to make America work. We must make our government more responsive, more local, and we must learn from the real professionals -- you, the NATAT representatives. You're the voice of small-town America.

And that's a considerable voice. I'm not sure many in the country understand this. That is a considerable voice, of course. Eight of 10, eight of 10 governmental bodies in this nation represent communities with 5,000 or fewer residents. And you will have to help others. The examples you set will help teach the other 20 percent how, in these difficult times, that they can cope and innovate and make ends meet.

Your strengths begin with your commitment to the American idea of civic responsibility. Many of you are part-time officials, I'm told, volunteers. And you give your time to your communities.

You emphasize creativity and innovation -- what folks in my birthplace of Milton, Massachusetts, referred to as "old-fashioned Yankee ingenuity." And sometimes you exhaust your ingenuity just trying to escape the regulatory handcuffs that are placed upon you by federal and state mandates. (Applause.) And I am concerned about those mandates. The President simply can't wave a wand, given our federal system, given our system of Congress and the Executive Branch; can't wave a wand to correct all these things. But I believe strongly in the importance of cooperation among all levels of government.

Our Administration also remains committed to the common-sense approach of the Regulatory Flexibility Act -- one that lets you use your own common sense to solve your own problems. And I will direct federal departments and agencies to follow the spirit and the letter of that law. (Applause.)

Speaking of creativity, I want to add my congratulations to Bill Herman of Weare, New Hampshire. Bill won your Grassroots Government Leadership Award by producing ideas for cutting costs without slashing services. Now, maybe I should call on him -- (laughter and applause) -- I'd like him to help me solve one big problem -- because when I asked my staff how we can improve our crisis management, they said: "How about a calendar that doesn't have August on it?" (Laughter.) Think back a year and then look at this August and you'll know what I'm talking about. (Laughter.)

All of you here have helped develop public-private partnerships -- a crucial concept as we gear up for the unique problems of the 21st century. The alliance between your National Center for Small Communities and private sector sources, like the Kellogg Foundation, sets an example for others to follow.

Because of your strengths, your successes and your leadership -- today I ask you to lead one of our greatest battles: Making our nation's schools the world's best. (Applause.)

You know, our administration introduced an education strategy five months ago. We call it America 2000, and it involves four different tracks: accountable schools for today -- and get that word accountable -- accountable schools for today; a new generation of schools for tomorrow; a nation of students committed to a lifetime of education; and fourth, communities where learning can happen.

Now, you play a critical role in making that entire strategy work, and especially track four: building communities that value, support, encourage and advance education. It's no coincidence that we historically have entrusted this fundamental responsibility -- education -- to communities. And we now call upon you to enlist in our national crusade to improve education community-by-community.

First, let's adopt the education goals established 18 months ago following that Charlottesville Education Summit with the nation's governors. Then you can begin to develop a community plan to reach the goals -- to design a report card to measure your progress and to create your own "break the mold school" -- one that builds upon your unique strengths and takes into account your special needs and circumstances.

We're talking about a revolution. We're talking about communities literally starting from scratch and redesigning schools that can cope and meet these broad goals that have been set out. It's not going to be done from the center. The Department of Education can help, state education associations can help, teachers' unions can help, but it can't be done there. It's got to be done at the local level. And as we immerse ourselves in the challenges of the '90s, our administration also will look to you for leadership in other areas.

For instance, Congress is now debating, or will soon be again debating, the five-year reauthorization of the nation's surface transportation system. Now, we need your help in getting a system that spends money to address needs and not just support politicians' careers. (Applause.)

We've called in our bill for increased investment in infrastructure. Some think spending a lot of money is the only answer. Not so; we need more sensible programs. More than half of all congressionally-mandated transportation projects don't even show up on state priority lists. You might like some of the programs your member of Congress slips into legislation. But in the end, Congress usurps local power for its own purposes -- making decisions in Washington that affect the lives and the pocketbooks of people in Berea, Kentucky, or Mount Wolf, Pennsylvania.

So if Congress sends me a transportation bill with another tax, with a gasoline tax on it, I'm going to veto it. (Applause.) We must not let Congress raise the gas tax for projects that towns don't even need. And we won't let it raise a tax that will do nothing except squeeze the local economies and lighten the workers' already-thin pocketbooks. Now, our highway bill -- my highway bill -- will invest in infrastructure without raising taxes or busting those budget caps -- meaningful controls on spending now placed upon the Congress of the United States

We believe in letting communities shape their own futures -- and this belief lies at the heart of our Community Opportunity Act. This proposal invites communities to think of new ways to solve old problems, and it lets all of us adopt a more flexible approach to domestic social programs. You see, it puts the emphasis on results and not on procedures cooked up back here in Washington, D.C. After all, when someone wants food or shelter or

schooling, what's more important, the service or the government paperwork?

And this common-sense approach, giving local governments greater flexibility, led us to propose turning over \$15 billion in so-called "federal money" to the states -- no strings attached. And it was paid for under our proposals. This initiative will give decision-making power to the people whose lives those decisions will affect. And quite simply -- that's the fundamental principle on which our administration functions.

This turnover proposal, and the act itself, grow out of the basic assumption that government assistance programs should lead people to self-sufficiency. There's no better way to do this than by rebuilding those programs from the bottom up based on plans developed right at your level, right at the community level.

I talked about Jefferson earlier, and if we want to remain true to the spirit of his philosophy, we must empower communities to control their own futures. Our domestic policy isn't a spending policy -- it's designed to increase personal freedom and to produce results -- not just a lot of expensive rhetoric. And this is the way to approach all of this country's challenges. It's an extraordinary opportunity, and it's essential that we get it enacted and in use.

So I wanted to come over here and thank you, the leaders of this organization all attending this conference, for your work and, really, for the example you set for so much of America. I expect it's hard for some of you to realize that when it's all put together, you really are setting an example for this country. Even with whatever problems our towns may face, I know that we'd all agree with writer Catherine Sedgwick, who loved her town of Stockbridge, Massachusetts. And someone once told her that she spoke about Stockbridge as if it were heaven. "Well," she replied, "I expect no very violent transition." (Laughter.)

So not only are you solving problems, but let me just end by another thing that is on my mind. I am concerned as President of this country about the pressures on family. I am concerned as I see family values sublimated. I am concerned as I see the breakup of many families. And somehow I have the feeling that you, the representatives in NATAT, understand what I'm talking about here. I think you in your work, keeping that government, keeping the solutions close to the people, are really doing something constructive about family values, about strengthening family in these times when the families across our country are under an awful lot of strain.

So good luck to you, all of you, and may God bless the towns to which you return. Thank you very, very much. (Applause.)

END

10:24 A.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE
UNTIL 10:10 A.M. EDT
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1991

TEXT OF REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
IN ADDRESS TO THE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS

Hyatt Regency Capitol Hill
Washington, DC

September 6, 1991

Thank you for giving me the chance to meet with you today. You know, President Eisenhower talked of "the great and priceless privilege of being raised in a small town." I understand because I, too, had that privilege. The towns of my youth and of my children's youth were all very different from each other -- from the tree-lined streets of Greenwich, Connecticut to the salt air of Kennebunkport to the dusty, oil-patch plains of Odessa and Midland, Texas. But they also had much in common.

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I'm glad to be here with people from the towns that form this Nation's backbone. You know what Thomas Jefferson meant when he said American townships "have proved themselves the wisest invention ever devised by the wit of man for the perfect exercise of self-government, and for its preservation."

You understand the problems that challenge our country. You understand them not from a bureaucrat's safe distance, but from the embattled position of public servants whose neighbors call to complain about services, or the lack thereof. You understand the real basics of local government, and that's why you're our country's future and our country's hope.

Our domestic policy begins with you -- the people of this land. Here in Washington and in the States, politicians and officials have learned that we can't just hurl money at problems. We take enough of people's money as it is: If we want to do our jobs, we must make better use of the vast sums already at our disposal.

More fundamentally, we must recognize the genius of our own people. We must trust them, trust you, to find answers, to do good things, to make America work. We must make our government more responsive, more local. And we must learn from the real professionals -- you, the N.A.T.A.T. representatives. You're the voice of small-town America.

That's a considerable voice, of course. Eight of ten governmental bodies in this Nation represent communities with 5,000 or fewer residents. And you will have to teach the other 20 percent how to live within their means.

Your strengths begin with your commitment to the American idea of civic responsibility. Many of you are part-time officials, volunteers. You give your time to your communities.

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Our Administration introduced an education strategy five months ago. We call it America 2000, and it involves four different tracks: Accountable schools for today; a new generation of schools for tomorrow; a nation of students committed to a lifetime of education; and communities where learning can happen.

You play a critical role in making the entire strategy work, and especially Track Four: Building communities that value, support, encourage and advance education. It's no coincidence that we historically have entrusted this fundamental responsibility -- education -- to communities. We now call upon you to enlist in our national crusade to improve education community by community.

First, you must adopt the education goals established 18 months ago following the education summit with the Nation's governors. Then you can begin to develop a community plan to reach the goals, to design a report card to measure your progress, and to create your own break the mold school -- one that builds upon your unique strengths and takes into account your special needs and circumstances.

As we immerse ourselves in the challenges of the 90's, our Administration also will look to you for leadership in other areas. For instance, Congress is debating the five-year re-authorization of the Nation's surface transportation system. We need your help in getting a system that spends money to address needs and not just support politicians' careers.

We've called in our bill for increased investment in infra-structure. Some think spending a lot of money is the only answer. Not so. We need more sensible programs. More than half of all Congressionally-mandated transportation projects don't even show up on State priority lists. You might like some of the programs your member of Congress slips into legislation, but in the end, Congress usurps local power for its own purposes, making decisions in Washington that affect the lives and pocketbooks of people in Berea, Kentucky, or Mount Wolf, Pennsylvania.

So, if Congress sends me a transportation bill with a gasoline tax, I will veto it. We must not let Congress raise the gas tax for projects towns don't even need. We won't let it raise a tax that will do nothing except squeeze local economies and lighten workers' already-thin pocketbooks. My highway bill will invest in infrastructure without raising taxes or busting budget caps.

We believe in letting communities shape their own futures, and this belief lies at the heart of our Community Opportunity Act. This proposal invites communities to think of new ways to solve old problems and it lets all of us adopt a more flexible approach to domestic social programs. It puts the emphasis on results, and not on procedures cooked up in Washington. After all, when someone wants food or shelter or schooling, what's more important, the service or the government paperwork?

This common-sense approach, giving local governments greater flexibility, led us to propose turning over \$15 billion in Federal money to the States no strings attached. This initiative will give decision-making power to the people whose lives those decisions will affect. Quite simply, that's the fundamental principle on which this Administration functions.

This turnover proposal and the Act itself, grow out of the basic assumption that government assistance programs should lead people to self-sufficiency. There's no better way to do this than by rebuilding these programs from the bottom up: Based on plans developed right at the community level.

I talked about Jefferson earlier: If we want to remain true to the spirit of his philosophy, we must empower communities to control their own futures. Our domestic policy isn't a spending policy, it's designed to increase personal freedom and to produce results, not just expensive rhetoric. This is the way to approach all this country's challenges. It's an extraordinary opportunity and it's essential that we get it enacted and in use.

Thank you for your work and your example. Even with whatever problems our towns may face, I know we'd all agree with writer Catharine Sedgwick, who loved her town of Stockbridge, Massachusetts. Someone once told her that she spoke about Stockbridge as if it were heaven. "Well," she replied, "I expect no very violent transition."

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POOL REPORT

BUSH GOES TO THE GRASS ROOTS

SEPT. 6, 1991

No news.

You heard the president remark on the "considerable voice" of small-town America, but may have missed the considerable dimensions of several of the board members of the National Association of Towns and Townships. At least four of the dozen on the dais gave new dimension to the phrase "corn-fed." You'll get an as-delivered from the Press Office.

Bush wore a light grey suit with striped white shirt and dotted blue tie. He was accompanied by Sununu and Rogich, who stood in the wings Stage Right until Bush began speaking.

The motorcade splashed uneventfully through the rain to and from the Hyatt Regency Capitol Hill. Bush departed from the South Lawn at 9:53 a.m. and returned to West Executive Avenue at 10:33 a.m. He re-entered the White House through the ground floor entrance.

Sullivan

USIA

Meeting with The President

11:15 a.m., Friday, September 6, 1991

Participants:

Secretary Baker
Deputy Secretary Larry Eagleburger (?)
Governor Sununu
Brent Scowcroft
Richard Darman
Fred McClure

State

Dennis Ross
Janet Mullins

NSC Staff

Richard Haass
Janet Mullins

Asked See important mission
then on to M.G.



In that context

Give peace a chance

used at
Press Conf
Oct 9-6

I hope will join us in defining
candidate of absorption aid for 120 days.

But drive to buy peace
to M.G. in decades. ~~But~~ I am
only Congress to support peace

I think American people will
support.

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 6, 1991

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
IN PHOTO OPPORTUNITY WITH SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES BAKER

The Oval Office

11:16 A.M. EDT

Q Good morning, Mr. President. Good morning, Mr. Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT: Good morning, Helen; enjoyed seeing you here today, and I noticed how President Carter saluted you yesterday. I thought that was very nice.

Q I didn't think so. (Laughter.)

THE PRESIDENT: Let me just make a couple of comments and then I'll take a couple of questions. But we're having a discussion here with the Secretary of State and the others that you see here.

And I have asked the Secretary to undertake a very important mission, yet another one. This one will take him to the Soviet Union, including stops in the Baltics, among others. And then, a very important part of this, is his trip back to the Middle East. It is very, very important, matters having come this far, that we do everything we can to give peace a chance.

And with that in mind, I am going to ask every single member of Congress to defer, just for 120 days, consideration of this absorption aid package. We're interested in absorption aid; we take pride in the fact we've taken the leadership role in refugees coming, people coming to the Soviet Union*. But it is in the best interest of the peace process and of peace itself that consideration of this absorption aid question for Israel be deferred for simply 120 days.

I think the American people will strongly support me in this, and I am going to make this position as clear as I can to every single member of the Congress and to the American people, because we worked very diligently, and many countries have, and Israel has as well as some of these Arab states, to come together at a peace conference. And this debate will take place later on. It should take place, but this is not the time for a debate that can be misunderstood, a debate that can divide.

So my pitch that the Secretary has already made in two very friendly conversations with Prime Minister Shamir is: Let's defer it. The debate's going to be lively, the debate will be upcoming, but let's wait 120 days so we will take no chance of unraveling a peace process that offers us the best hope for peace in decades -- literally decades. And I feel very, very strongly about it.

I support those senators and others in the Congress that have already taken a position on deferment. I think of Senator

Leahy, for example, who has a very important role in all

*Israel

MORE

of this; and his constructive leadership, I think, will be remembered by all, on all sides of this question, that want peace. And there's others.

The Secretary's talked to a lot of the leadership, and I'll be following up now with many calls because we want to give peace a chance.

Q What does Shamir say about this?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, the Secretary's had two good talks. At this juncture I gather he wants to go forward. But as President of the United States I'm taking the strong recommendation, and strongly approve of it incidentally, but from the Secretary of State that this be deferred. And I think farsighted members of Congress understand exactly why it should be deferred. We don't need an acrimonious debate just as we're about to get this peace conference convened.

Q Mr. Bush, would you want the deferrment if Israel had changed its housing, its settlement policy? If they were no longer putting up housing in the settlements, would you feel freer to go ahead with the --

THE PRESIDENT: Our settlement policy is well-known. I don't want to have any debate on this question now. Everybody knows the United States policy about settlements, and that policy is not going to change. And I must do a better job convincing the people here and in Israel that we are correct on this, with our underlying desire for peace. But it isn't a question of that. My point here is: Defer discussion on all these matters now and let's go to this conference that's just about put together. And I'm convinced that the debate we're talking about would be counterproductive to peace.

We've worked very, very hard. Everyone knows of our special and friendly relationship with Israel, and I feel strongly about that in my heart, but I know it is in the interest of world peace that this be deferred.

Q How are you going -- with Soviet participation as you plan the conference? Are you going to just go it alone?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, the Secretary will be in Moscow, that will be discussed. But the Soviets have played a very constructive role in all of this, and I see no reason that any of these changes that have taken place inside the Soviet Union will change that. I think they want to see it go forward.

Q Mr. President, on the loan guarantees, are you convinced that the Israelis will be willing to go along with the peace conference if this is put on hold?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I'm convinced that they've already indicated a willingness to go forward without conditions of that nature, and I see no reason that they'd change that right now. It would be counterproductive. Look, we all know the passions on both sides and this is no time to inflame the passions on both sides. Israel's stated its position, but there was never any linkage on their part and we're trying to avoid linkage on our part.

Q You seem certain there will be a conference.

THE PRESIDENT: I'm very hopeful there will. But part of the Secretary's mission is to do everything we can to ensure there will be a conference. Look, this is one the whole world wants to see happen. This isn't just American foreign policy; everybody wants this to take place. And I would again salute Secretary Baker and

Larry Eagleburger and everybody that's worked on this, here at the White House also.

But we've come a long, long way. I remember when the whole prospects for this conference were being written off a few months ago, and now people are saying we've got a chance. And let's not blow it by having an acrimonious debate that's going to be read, not just in the states but around the world, as one way or another. We don't need it. We don't need that ingredient clouding the waters just at a time the waters are beginning to clear.

Q And you think Congress will respect your request for the delay?

THE PRESIDENT: I'm going to fight for it, because I think this is what the American people want. And I'm going to do absolutely everything I can to back those members of the United States Congress who are forward-looking in their desire to see peace.

Q Are there assurances that Congress will go ahead already?

THE PRESIDENT: We're going to work hard on them, and we'll see. But I think they should. I think that's what -- again, I keep saying it -- is in the best interest of peace. And I think all of them want to give peace a chance, yes.

SECRETARY BAKER: Give peace a chance; 120 days, that's all the President's asking for, 120 days.

Q Is it still realistic to shoot for an October conference, do you think?

THE PRESIDENT: We'll see. You know, the U.S. position is, we'd like to have had it long before now. But Jim will go over there to the Middle East, he'll be discussing that. We'll have more to say about that later on.

Thank you all very much.

Q Do you have a date in mind for the -- are you shooting for any --

THE PRESIDENT: I'll let the Secretary take those questions later. Probably after he's been there would be a better time to answer that.

Thank you all. News, news, news, we've got a lot of news.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END

11:25 A.M. EDT

POOL REPORT

BUSH SEEKS DELAY ON ISRAELI AID BID

SEPT. 6, 1991

You heard Bush say he will ask Congress to delay for 120 days Israel's request for \$10 billion in loan guarantees to build housing and infrastructure for Soviet emigres. "I'm going to fight for it," Bush said of the delay, calling this no time for an "acrimonious" debate on the issue, one he said would "inflame the passions" on both sides. Bush repeated the point that there will be no change in the U.S. policy which considers settlements in occupied territory counterproductive to the peace process. There will be a transcript from the Press Office.

Bush and Baker were seated in the Oval Office armchairs, with Sununu on the sofa to Baker's right and Scowcroft and Eagleburger on the sofa to Bush's left.

As the pool was being ushered out, Bush muttered, to the room in general, "News, news, news."

Sullivan

USIA

Lunch with The President

NOON, Friday, September 6, 1991

Secretary Dick Cheney
General Colin L. Powell, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff
Admiral David E. Jeremiah, Vice Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff
General Gordon R. Sullivan, Army Chief of Staff

Governor Sununu
Brent Scowcroft

TOTAL OF 7
FOR LUNCH

THE RESIDENCE

12 noon

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 6, 1991

BRIEFING MEMORANDUM FOR RADIO MESSAGE TAPING

DATE: September 6, 1991
TIME: 1:15 p.m.-1:30 p.m.
LOCATION: Roosevelt Room
THROUGH: DORRANCE SMITH *DS*
FROM: PAUL LUTHRINGER *PL*

I. PURPOSE:

To tape record a radio message supporting your nomination of Judge Clarence Thomas to the U.S. Supreme Court.

II. BACKGROUND:

This radio message will serve to re-emphasize and promote your support of Judge Thomas prior to the start of Senate confirmation hearings on September 10, 1991.

Your message will be released to the radio networks for airplay over the weekend. A photograph of you taping the message will be released to the wire services, as will a transcript of your message.

This message will be approximately five minutes in length.

III. PARTICIPANTS:

The President
Dorrance Smith
Paul Luthringer
WHCA personnel: audio operator (2)

IV. PRESS PLAN:

White House Photographer

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS:

- The President enters Roosevelt Room
- White House Photographer engages in a photo of the President at the microphone
- The President tape records message, then departs

VI. TALKING POINTS:

Script provided by Speechwriting

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

Embargoed for Release
Until 9:00 A.M. EDT
Saturday, September 7, 1991

September 6, 1991

RADIO ADDRESS
BY THE PRESIDENT
TO THE NATION

THE PRESIDENT: My fellow Americans, I would like to talk today about opportunity in America. Our land, unique among all nations, grew out of high ideals, the most precious of which is that every man and woman deserves a chance to go as far as their abilities and hard work will take them; that all deserve to live free from the bonds of prejudice and arbitrary limitation.

For more than two centuries, our national soul, the U.S. Constitution, has given life to the values of the equality before the law. While people try from time to time to bury that spirit beneath an avalanche of lawsuits, technicalities and decrees, every American knows that profound notions of fairness, justice, equality and civility define us and bind us.

Not every American can recite the Constitution. But most of us can feel it. We feel it because Americans, through their daily deeds, give real life to American principles.

Next week, the Senate will begin hearings about a man whose life is a story of opportunity: Judge Clarence Thomas, my nominee to serve on the United States Supreme Court. Most of you have heard his story -- how Clarence Thomas was raised in Pinpoint, Georgia, by stern and loving grandparents, educated in parochial schools, graduated from Holy Cross and the Yale Law School.

He grew up deprived of material wealth, but blessed with the important treasures: a loving family, sturdy values and a chance. His family, friends and teachers did not define equal opportunity in terms of regulations or statistics, and neither did he. Clarence defined opportunity through education, dedication and just plain hard work.

When you hear or see coverage of those hearings, think of your sons, your daughters, your loved ones, and their voyage into a tough world. Then think of this extraordinary man who conquered deprivation without self-pity or complaint. And think of what it means to appoint to our highest court a man who appreciates the real glories of our form of government and understands the real difficulties our nation faces.

When a President selects a Justice to the Supreme Court, he must pick someone who appreciates our Constitution's timeless majesty, who understand the importance of the rule of law in our society. But the nominee also must cherish the values that make our land great, that make our chins quiver in pride and gratitude when troops return home bearing the flag, or when Americans, through hard work, determination, and dedication expand the frontiers of possibility.

Clarence Thomas has preserved the fabric of our Constitution as a Judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals. And he will continue to do so on the Supreme Court.

MORE

Senate hearings start next week. I know the Senate will maintain standards of dignity and appropriate scrutiny when it comes to Judge Thomas, and I urge all Americans to do the same. I know that the American public, when it gets a chance to see Clarence Thomas in action, will feel as I do -- proud that we have entrusted this son of America with the task of keeping our heart healthy and whole, and proud of this man who embodies the promise of equality and opportunity in America.

Thank you. May God bless you. And may God bless the United States of America.

END

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
05. Memo	From Patty Presock to President and Mrs. Bush Re: Camp David - September 6-8, 1991 [redaction] (1 pp.)	09/06/91	(b)(7)(e)	

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AR Disposition:

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MR Disposition:

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RESTRICTION CODES

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

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P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

SEPTEMBER 6, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. BUSH

FROM: PATTY PRESOCK

patty

SUBJECT: CAMP DAVID - SEPTEMBER 6-8, 1991

MARINE ONE MANIFEST FRIDAY 3:15 P.M.

(b)(7)(e)

GUESTS

None

STAFF

Mil. Aide Maj. Dave Bonwit
Press Aide Michael Busch
Doctor Tom Koroscil
Nurse Lt. Cdr. Mary Jackson

MOVIES

1. "Doc Hollywood" with Michael J. Fox
2. "Delirious" with John Candy

MARINE ONE MANIFEST SUNDAY 3:30 P.M.

(b)(7)(e)

A Hollywood Doctor In American Squashland

In "Doc Hollywood," Michael J. Fox plays a big-city doctor who wanders off the beaten track and right into a television sitcom, or at the very least a pilot for one. In a tiny town called Grady, famed as "the Squash Capital of the South," Mr. Fox's Ben Stone crashes cute (by driving his vintage red Porsche convertible into a judge's white picket fence) and is sentenced to stay and perform community service.

Supposedly, he is torn between a promising opportunity to perform plastic surgery on a vain Los Angeles clientele and the simpler, more immediate charms of Grady. And supposedly he has a hard time deciding what to do. But despite the prodigious efforts of the director, Michael Caton-Jones ("Scandal," "Memphis Belle"), to postpone it for as long as possible, the film's outcome is never in doubt. Anyone who has failed to notice this summer's epidemic of breast-beating among once-proud careerist yuppies has simply not been paying attention.

The town of Grady functions as an elaborate support system for Ben as he wrestles with his conscience. And Grady is a television comedy writer's dream. Funny, colorful and eccentric, it is not unlike the Alaska town that is the setting for "Northern Exposure," which really is a television series about a displaced big-city doctor living among a fine array of rustic oddballs. This time the setting is "hee-haw hell," as a harried Dr. Stone puts it, but the willfully offbeat feeling is much the same.

Among the residents of Grady — there is a temptation to call them "regulars," but that will probably come later — are an older, curmudgeonly doctor (Barnard Hughes), who resents his citified colleague but eventually comes to respect him, and a pert elderly waitress (Frances Sternhagen) who wears pigtails, makes hip wisecracks and turns up as a record-scratching D.J. at Grady's all-important Squash Festival, which Mr. Caton-Jones has done his best to transform into April in Paris. It is here, amid the fireworks and the slow-motion shots of carnival rides, that Ben becomes deeply smitten with Lou (Julie Warner), the woman who insults him constantly because she wants him to stay.

Most of the other characters are considerably less abrasive. (Ms. Warner, attractive but too much the caustic sophisticate for this country-girl role, has been given a preposterous explanation for what Lou is doing in this tiny town, and for why she happens to be the ambulance driver accompanying Dr. Stone on his rounds.) Among the others, a very breezy and personable group, are Woody Harrelson as the insurance salesman who is jealous of Lou's affections, Bridget Fonda as the much-too-friendly daughter of the mayor (David Ogden Stiers), Mel Winkler as

Another yuppie faces a career crossroads.

an especially ingratiating mechanic who can't seem to get Ben's Porsche fixed, and Eyde Byrde as a gruff, disapproving nurse. In addition to its other virtues, Grady happens to be a perfectly integrated Southern town.

Mr. Fox, blithe and funny as ever, amusingly shrugs off each new surprise the film has to offer, one of which is the pregnant woman who sees a doctor just to have him read her mail aloud. Another is George Hamilton, who turns up unexpectedly as the living embodiment of all that has been wrong with Ben's previous ambitions. ("We can squeeze one more in before lunch, don't you think?" Mr. Hamilton asks while performing plastic surgery in one of several pastel-colored operating rooms at his California clinic, each of which bears a large, flattering portrait of the doctor.) While retaining his boyish appeal, Mr. Fox also seems a shade more substantial this time, possibly because he is seen making life-or-death decisions when not fielding comic lines.

The screenplay, by Jeffrey Price, Peter S. Seaman and Daniel Pyne, is occasionally sharp-tongued but more often pleasantly knee-deep in rustic corn. "So Doc, what do you think of our little town?" someone asks Ben soon after his arrival. "I don't know, I haven't seen all of it yet," Ben replies. "Yes, you have!" the first speaker answers. It will surprise no one that after only a few days in such a setting, Ben Stone winds up the proud owner of a pet pig.

"Doc Hollywood" is rated PG-13 (Parents strongly cautioned). It includes one notable nude scene and occasional profanity.



Warner Brothers

Michael J. Fox

Doc Hollywood

Directed by Michael Caton-Jones; written by Jeffrey Price, Peter S. Seaman and Daniel Pyne; director of photography, Michael Chapman; edited by Priscilla Nedd-Friendly; music by Carter Burwell; production designer, Lawrence Miller; released by Warner Brothers. Running time: 103 mins. This film is rated PG-13.

Ben Stone	Michael J. Fox
Lou	Julie Warner
Dr. Hogue	Barnard Hughes
Hank	Woody Harrelson
Nick Nicholson	David Ogden Stiers
Lillian	Frances Sternhagen
Dr. Halberstrom	George Hamilton
Nancy Lee	Bridget Fonda
Melvin	Mel Winkler
Nurse Packer	Eyde Byrde

A Soap Writer Stuck in His Soap

Delirious

In "Delirious," John Candy plays Jack Gable, a television writer who is hit by a truck — or is it a trunk? In Jack's new situation, this is the sort of distinction about which he has to be very, very careful. Once he has been knocked unconscious, Jack leaves the world of ordinary scriptwriting and wakes up inside the very soap opera he has created. "You say you're a writer?" asks someone who was formerly one of Jack's inventions and is now one of his new friends. "Well, then write your way out."

"Delirious" is the playful story of Jack's efforts to do exactly that, and to do it in as self-serving a manner as possible. At first, he is dismayed to find himself in Ashford Falls, the sweet-looking town he formerly thought of as nothing more than a few studio sets. ("When did we build this?" he asks, surveying a hospital room that is actually attached to a whole hospital. "We're going to go way over budget!") But once he determines that the citizens of Ashford Falls will follow any directions he chooses to write for them, Jack begins to see the fun in this particular form of escapism.

The film, written by Lawrence J. Cohen and Fred Freeman and directed by Tom Mankiewicz, watches Jack fulfill some of his most gleefully far-fetched fantasies, from the chance to do a "Hi-yo, Silver!"-style exit on horseback to that of thrilling the guests at a party with his piano playing. On the latter occasion, Jack happily writes in a cheerleader who wouldn't give him the time of day in high school and a little girl who hands him a bouquet when the recital is over. "You brought tears to my eyes," one of Jack's listeners tells him. "I know," he replies.

A lot of "Delirious" is about the soap opera itself, and these scenes don't match the frenetic humor of "Soapdish." But the satirical possibilities inherent in this subject have



Jane O'Neal/Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer

John Candy

Directed by Tom Mankiewicz; written by Lawrence J. Cohen and Fred Freeman; director of photography, Robert Stevens; edited by William Gordean and Tina Hirsch; music by Cliff Eidelman; production designer, Angelo Graham; produced by Mr. Cohen, Mr. Freeman and Doug Claybourne; released by M-G-M. Running time: 135 minutes. This film is rated PG.

Jack	John Candy
Louise and Janet	Mariel Hemingway
Laura and Rachel	Emma Samms
Carter Hedison	Raymond Burr
Blake	Dylan Baker
Ty	Charles Rocket
Paul and Dennis	David Rasche
Lou Sherwood	Jerry Orbach

certainly not been exhausted. And "Delirious," though uneven, does come up with some enjoyable new swipes at the same old targets.

This soap's writers have a lazy penchant for killing off characters by means of convenient brain tumors. (There have already been three such deaths this season, Jack complains to a colleague played by Jerry Orbach. "It's been a very long season," Mr. Orbach solemnly replies.) The actors are vain and inept, the settings absurd ("Scimitar" is the name of one estate) and the dialogue laughably overheated. "Of course, you're in love with her!" one character exclaims. "She's your sister!" In this setting, no wonder that even Jack's wildest

excesses manage to go almost unnoticed.

But there is one incident in which Jack gets drunk and produces some typos. So one of the town's leading citizens is identified as a "beloved philanthropist and well-known socialist," and a bartender is sent out for "more cold deer." The film's best comic potential lies in this aspect of the writer's nightmare. "Delirious" would have benefited from a good many more such gags.

The film has slow stretches, but Mr. Candy is jaunty enough to keep the mood good-humored. Also on hand are Raymond Burr as the above-mentioned prominent citizen, and Charles Rocket, very funny as his ne'er-do-well offspring. ("Can't even do that right, can you, son?" Mr. Burr says sadly, after Mr. Rocket fails to smash a priceless Chinese vase on the floor.) David Rasche is also good as the town's handsome, predictably dim doctor, and Emma Samms vamps her way through the story's femme fatale role. Mariel Hemingway is refreshingly direct as this vamp's nice-girl counterpart, a scientist with a serious interest in ants.

"Delirious" sometimes shows an unfortunate taste for morbid slapstick, as in a running gag that has Mr. Candy repeatedly knocking down or injuring Ms. Hemingway. There's also a particularly unfunny routine about a sickly young man who has developed another grim new symptom every time he's seen. A better bit of black humor concerns a cameo appearance by a television star who turns up briefly in a tuxedo before being killed off by overzealous writers. "He even looks good dead!" Mr. Candy says admiringly of the corpse.

"Delirious" is rated PG (parental guidance suggested). It includes mild profanity and sexual suggestiveness.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 6, 1991

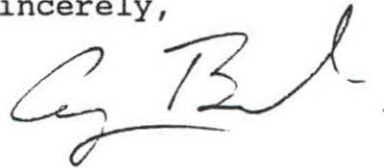
Dear Gene:

Just a note to let you know that I saw your letter. I appreciate your thoughtful invitation. It sounds like terrific bass fishing, and I'd like to try it someday. The schedule for February isn't complete, and I'm sending a copy of your letter to our Scheduling Office to consider.

Also, congratulations on your election as Chairman of the Board of the Independent Petroleum Association of America. I know from my experience as a member of the IPAA Board of Directors that this will be a fascinating and challenging opportunity for you.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "George Bush", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Mr. Eugene L. Ames, Jr.
President
Venus Oil Company
Suite 1100
700 North St. Mary's
San Antonio, Texas 78205

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 6, 1991

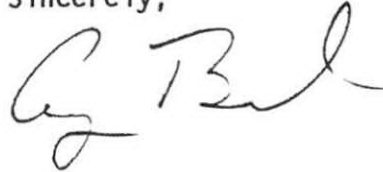
Dear Edward:

The vacation is over, and now I'm back in Washington ready to charge.

We loved seeing you there in Kennebunkport, and I appreciate that thoughtful letter. I'll make sure our folks know about your willingness to help in '92 if I run. So many thanks.

Good luck in your bright future ahead. Barbara sends warmest regards, too.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "G. Bush", written in a cursive style.

Mr. Edward Hutchins
Old Cape Road
Kennebunkport, Maine 04014



THE PRESIDENT

September 6, 1991

Dear Talbot,

Belated thanks for your letter and the Emerson quote. You are thoughtful to send it along, and I appreciate it.

Barbara and I miss not seeing more of Baine and Mimi. They are special, dear friends.

Thanks again for writing. Warm regards.

Sincerely,

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

910909

Mr. Talbot Rain
Suite 2200
2200 Ross Avenue
Dallas, Texas 75201-6776

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 6, 1991

STATEMENT BY THE DEPUTY PRESS SECRETARY ON CYPRUS

The President welcomes UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar's statement of September 5 regarding prospects for a high-level meeting this month on the Cyprus issue. He strongly endorses the Secretary General's aim to hold such a meeting to resolve what has been a most difficult and stubborn problem between good friends of the United States. These are times of momentous change and also times of great opportunity. In this spirit, the Secretary General's announcement reflects the fact that all of the parties involved realize that a lasting settlement may be within their grasp. Difficult issues remain. The President encourages all of the parties to continue the hard work and statesmanship that have brought them this far so that the remaining obstacles can be overcome. The United States remains in close contact with all the parties and is prepared to assist the Secretary General in whatever way he sees fit to help ensure the success of this endeavor.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 6, 1991

The President today announced that the following individuals will represent him at the Belize inaugural ceremonies to be held on September 21-22, 1991 in Belize:

PRESCOTT BUSH, and his wife Beth Bush.

EUGENE L. SCASSA, United States Ambassador to Belize.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE
UNTIL SEPTEMBER 7, 1991

SEPTEMBER 6, 1991

The President today named the volunteers of the Wooster Volunteer Network at the College of Wooster, of Wooster, Ohio, as the 556th Daily Point of Light for the Nation. Through the Wooster Volunteer Network, students at the College are afforded the opportunity to serve the residents of their community through different programs.

The Wooster Volunteer Network serves as a bridge between the students at the college and the community. The program is run and directed by the students of the College of Wooster through a student executive board and project area directors. The Wooster Volunteer Network is affiliated with two national organizations concerned with promoting student involvement in community service, Campus Outreach Opportunity League (COOL) and Campus Compact. In addition, Wooster students have worked cooperatively on the Giraffe Project, which was honored in 1990 as a Daily Point of Light. With a student body of 1200, over 800 Wooster students volunteer each year for a variety of efforts such as visiting the homebound, mentoring and tutoring young people, working with low-income youth and juvenile offenders, assisting at local women's shelters, helping at soup kitchens, and operating a campus-wide recycling effort.

The volunteers' strong commitment to community service is exemplified by the existence of Wooster's thirty "program houses." Small houses on campus are offered as a housing alternative to students wishing to participate in programs which will benefit the community. As part of this arrangement, groups of 12 to 15 students live in the program house, which becomes the nucleus for their voluntary activities. Many of the Wooster Volunteer Network's programs are based upon and have evolved out of program houses. This format was established in 1970, and the number of program houses has grown over the years to a record thirty for the 1991/92 school year.

The President salutes the volunteers of the Wooster Volunteer Network for their community service efforts and for demonstrating his belief that, "From Now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tracey Taylor or Jill Chodorov
(202) 456-6266

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 6, 1991

STATEMENT BY THE DEPUTY PRESS SECRETARY ON CYPRUS

The President welcomes UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar's statement of September 5 regarding prospects for a high-level meeting this month on the Cyprus issue. He strongly endorses the Secretary General's aim to hold such a meeting to resolve what has been a most difficult and stubborn problem between good friends of the United States. These are times of momentous change and also times of great opportunity. In this spirit, the Secretary General's announcement reflects the fact that all of the parties involved realize that a lasting settlement may be within their grasp. Difficult issues remain. The President encourages all of the parties to continue the hard work and statesmanship that have brought them this far so that the remaining obstacles can be overcome. The United States remains in close contact with all the parties and is prepared to assist the Secretary General in whatever way he sees fit to help ensure the success of this endeavor.

#

11:30 a.m. EDT UPDATE

THOMAS/PRESIDENT (Tom Raum, AP) -- President Bush said today he is "more convinced than ever" that Clarence Thomas is the right choice for the Supreme Court and he predicted Senate confirmation. Bush invited Thomas to the White House for coffee and a pre-confirmation-hearing chat. Then he used a speech to the National Association of Towns and Townships to praise Thomas as embodying "the virtues America and all her towns and townships hold dear."

BALTIC INDEPENDENCE (Moscow/Reuter) -- The Soviet Union granted independence to the three Baltic republics as its first act following the destruction of central Kremlin power. Tass said the interim State Council...voted independence to Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia at an early morning Kremlin meeting.... "The fact that such a declaration has been made by the present leadership of the Soviet Union is a very joyful and positive action in all respects. Not only for Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia but also for the Soviet Union and the entire international community," said President Landsbergis.... Lithuania called on officers serving in the Soviet armed forces to leave their units and return to the republic.

(Moscow/AP) -- ...Foreign Minister Pankin said the State Council's decision to grant diplomatic recognition to the republics was unanimous, and that Moscow would begin negotiations "on the entire range of issues" with the Baltic states.

ST. PETERSBURG (Moscow/AP) -- Lawmakers in the Russian Federation upheld a decision by Leningrad residents to restore the city's pre-revolutionary name, St. Petersburg, the Interfax news agency said.

SOVIET AID (Tokyo/UPI) -- Henry Kissinger said it will be years before the political situation in the USSR is settled and warned against providing financial assistance until a clear plan has been formulated.... "The Soviets themselves don't know" if they are headed for peace or war, he said.... "Every highly centralized Soviet state has been expansionist. We have an interest in decentralization." He also said the goals of aid are murky.

(Tokyo/Reuter) -- Japan, softening its Soviet aid policy, is drawing up a package of "effective assistance" for Moscow following radical political change there, a senior Foreign Ministry official said. Moreover, Tokyo will not push for an early resolution of an island territorial dispute, the official said.

CUBA/YELTSIN (Moscow/AP) -- Cuba was put on notice today that its close Soviet ties are subject to major change. Boris Yeltsin said he favors the gradual removal of Soviet troops from Cuba, while Mikhail Gorbachev said relations with Cuba are "being transformed." ...With the removal of communist ideology from Soviet politics, Foreign Minister Pankin said, "there will be further analysis, further investigation" of relations with Cuba and other allies.

MILITARY/ASIA (Tokyo/UPI) -- The U.S. must maintain a military presence in the Asia-Pacific region despite the changes in the USSR, Rep. Solarz said. "We will stay as long as we're desired and not one day longer," he said.... "(In the wake of the attempted Soviet coup) one cannot preclude the possibility of civil war."

-more-

PHILIPPINES BASES (Manila/UPI) -- President Aquino pressed her campaign for extending U.S. military basing rights by convening today a rare council of state meeting that apparently did not gain any converts. "My reading right now is 10 for the bases, 10 against, with only three undecided," Vice President Laurel said.

(Manila/Reuter) -- Washington has given Manila the best deal for its continued use of a strategic naval dockyard in the Philippines and will not renegotiate the accord if that country's Senate rejects it, U.S. Ambassador Wisner said.

ISRAEL/LOAN (UPI) -- The U.S. will delay for a few months "possibly into the new year" a response to Israel's request for \$10 billion in loan credits to help resettle Soviet immigrants, Administration officials said today. The officials said the delay is to buy time to try to settle a number of issues, including Israeli settlements, the Palestinian question and other Mideast concerns that could affect the peace process.

PEACE/SHAMIR (Jerusalem/UPI) -- Prime Minister Shamir expressed confidence that efforts to bring Israel and its Arab neighbors together for direct talks would soon succeed and lead "step by step -- no matter how long it takes -- " to peace. "On reflection, the prospects have never been better," he said.... But Shamir...called on Israelis to rally around his hardline policies as the best chance for peace with security.

HOSTAGES/IRANIAN (Beirut/AP) -- A senior Iranian diplomat, Charge d'Affaires Mohammed Jawad Zamanian, accused Israel of blocking efforts to secure the release of Western hostages by refusing to free Arab detainees.

UNEMPLOYMENT (AP) -- The unemployment rate remained at 6.8 percent in August as new hiring failed to post a large enough gain to make a marked improvement in the labor market, the government reported. The rate...had been expected to stay frozen or worsen slightly.

(UPI) ...The manufacturing sector added jobs but several other key industries failed to show sign of recovery.... "The striking fact...is the continued lack of labor force growth," said Janet Norwood, commission of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In testimony prepared for the congressional Joint Economic Committee, Norwood described labor force growth as "sluggish," but termed the rise in factory employment as "encouraging."...

Sen. Sarbanes, chairman of the JEC, said, "There is no convincing evidence that a sustained recovery is under way.".... The latest report "confirms that the wishful thinking of the Bush Administration will not help end the suffering of jobless Americans," said Rep. Downey. "Congress will not allow the Bush Administration to ignore the plight of the unemployed."

UNYSIS (Alexandria/Reuter) -- Unysis Corp. pleaded guilty in federal court to criminal charges in the Pentagon fraud scandal and agreed to pay a record \$190 million in fines and penalties.

LIARS (San Francisco/AP) -- When it comes to spotting liars, Secret Service agents are the best in the business, scoring well above FBI and CIA agents, according to a study of law enforcement personnel and others...released Thursday.###

2:45 p.m. EDT UPDATE

THOMAS/CHURCHES (UPI) -- The National Council of Churches, in a rare break with its tradition, announced its opposition to the confirmation of Clarence Thomas. In a separate statement, Catholics for a Free Choice, an independent, lay-led group that supports current abortion law, also announced its opposition. But a prominent black religious leader, E.V. Hill, and the National Black Chamber of Commerce voiced their support for Thomas.

UNEMPLOYMENT (AP) -- ...The White House sought to put an upbeat interpretation on the fact that the overall unemployment rate remained steady. "It certainly is better to stay the same and not go up," said CEA Chairman Boskin. Boskin told a White House news briefing: "We haven't said the economy is healthy, we've said it's improving." He predicted lower jobless figures in the months to come. He also suggested the Fed could do more to stimulate the recovery with an increase in the nation's money supply.

GAS TAX/PRESIDENT (Reuter) -- President Bush said he will veto any transportation bill passed by Congress that contains an increase in gasoline taxes.... "We must not let Congress raise the gas tax for projects towns don't even need," Bush told the National Association of Towns and Townships. "We won't let Congress raise a tax that will do nothing except squeeze local economics and lighten workers' already-thin pocketbooks."

ISRAEL/PRESIDENT (Jim Drinkard, AP) -- President Bush said that in order to "give peace a chance" he will ask Congress for a four-month delay on Israel's request for \$10 billion in loan guarantees. "I am going to ask every single member of Congress to defer just for 120 days consideration of this absorption aid package" that would help Israel deal with a huge refugee influx, Bush told reporters in a photo session with Secretary Baker. Bush said the deferral time is needed while Baker confers with leaders in Israel and Arab countries in an effort to get them to the peace table.

(Helen Thomas, UPI) -- ...Asked if he was convinced that the Israelis would be willing to attend a Mideast peace conference, expected to be held in October if the loan guarantees were not given, Bush said he thought they would since there was "no linkage" between the two questions. "I'm going to fight for it," Bush said, "because this is what the American people want."

LOAN/LEVY (Jerusalem/Reuter) -- ...Foreign Minister Levy said Israel would live on bread and salt rather than compromise its security for U.S. aid. Ministers and officials lined up behind Levy to warn Washington not to use Israel's need for \$10 billion to house Soviet immigrants as leverage in the search for peace.

OIL/IRAQ (U.N./UPI) -- Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar proposed that Iraq be allowed to export immediately 515,000 barrels of oil a day, or \$1.6 billion worth, for the next six months to finance its humanitarian needs and pay war reparations.

ISRAELI/PENTAGON CODE (Karmiel, Israel/Reuter) -- A young Israeli computer hacker gained access to a Pentagon computer and saw U.S. military secrets in his home during the Gulf War, police said.

###

Bush no longer taking heart medication

ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON - President Bush no longer requires medication to regulate his heartbeat, which became erratic while he was jogging four months ago, the White House said yesterday.

Bush is still taking a drug to prevent blood clots, thyroid medicine and low-dosage aspirin every other day to help avoid a heart attack, said Gary Foster, a deputy White House press secretary.

But "the cardiac medications all stopped approximately two weeks ago," he said.

"President Bush is still in excellent health," with his weight stabilized around 195 pounds, he said.

Bush swallowed a dose of radioactive iodine May 9 to bring an over-active thyroid under control. Doctors prescribed the treatment after discovering he had Graves' Disease, a thyroid ailment his wife, Barbara, also suffers from.

Bush spent two nights in Bethes-

da Naval Hospital after fatigue forced him to stop jogging at Camp David on May 4. Doctors found he had an erratically fast heartbeat called an atrial fibrillation. A few days later, they pinned the blame on Graves' Disease. He had been on two cardiac drugs, procainamide and digoxin, to regulate his heartbeat until they were eliminated recently.

Bush is still taking Coumadin, a blood-thinning drug, to prevent clots, as well as "a standard dose of thyroid medication" and the baby aspirin, the spokesman said.

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 6, 1991

PRESS BRIEFING
BY
CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL
OF ECONOMIC ADVISORS
DR. MICHAEL BOSKIN

The Briefing Room

11:35 A.M. EDT

MR. FOSTER: Good morning. Before I let Dr. Boskin come up, I have a quick announcement. We're going to be putting out the week ahead, but I'd just like to highlight it.

On Monday, September 9th, the President will drop by a meeting of the board of advisors of Historically Black Colleges and Universities here in the White House.

On Tuesday will be the state visit by President Diouf of Senegal.

Wednesday, the President will be hosting a congressional leadership meeting, and then that evening will be attending the Stan Scott Tribute Dinner.

Thursday he will address the National Association of Broadcasters Radio Convention by teleconference; and then that afternoon will be going to Philadelphia for a Veterans Administration event, and then a fundraiser for Attorney General Thornburgh. And now I'll give you Dr. Michael J. Boskin.

DR. BOSKIN: Thanks, Gary. I'm sorry to miss some of you in Kennebunkport.

We've been seeing since last year that the economy likely would be improving in the second half of this year, and it seems to be doing so. You all, I think, are aware that the employment and unemployment data for August were released this morning by the Labor Department. The unemployment rate for August was 6.8 percent, unchanged from July, down .2 percent from its peak in June. There were modest overall job gains. Importantly, in manufacturing, there were substantial job gains over the last couple of months.

Probably equally, or perhaps even more importantly, the average manufacturing workweek expanded noticeably in August. It's risen substantially over the last few months, and is now back to the level it was before the recession. This means, in conjunction with the increase in average hourly earnings, that it's almost certain that personal income will rise for August and the increase in hours of work mean that it's very likely that industrial production will rise in August. Both of those figures won't be released for a couple of weeks, and other factors could intervene, but it's encouraging from that standpoint.

Looking at the overall economy, the Index of Leading Indicators rose sharply for July and has improved for six straight months. Industrial production has risen for four consecutive months

MORE

through July, and as I've just said, August is likely to be up as well.

The initial data for the early part of this quarter -- this quarter of July, August, September, the third quarter -- the data for July and some initial indications for August are encouraging. Real consumer spending in July was 3.7 percent above the second quarter average, and industrial production in July was almost 5 percent above its second quarter average at an annual rate.

So we're pleased that over 116 million American civilians are employed. We look forward to an economy that continues to improve. We believe the economy not only continues to improve, but is likely to follow the path we have laid out and have continued to believe is the most likely path for the economy since late last year; that is, growth in the second half of this year in the 2.5 to 3 percent range.

I think that would be probably close to the consensus of private forecasts and also close to the consensus of private forecasts for the third quarter.

I'd be happy to take a couple of questions.

Q Are you saying that the recovery is well at hand? Because most analysts said these numbers are weak and more people just simply dropped out of the job market than got jobs last month.

DR. BOSKIN: Like most private analysts, I believe the recovery most likely began in the second quarter. I think most private analysts had been predicting a small increase in the unemployment rate, so we're pleased that it stayed flat, stayed down to 6.8 percent.

Q Do you think that the report today showed enough underlying strength in the economy that there's no longer need for the Fed to lower interest rates, or do you see flexibility for interest rates to come down?

DR. BOSKIN: We have said for some time that the Fed should be doing what it says it wants to do and has set as a target to do, which would be getting the money supply growth up into the middle of its target range. It's been at the bottom of its target range for some time. The Fed itself has said it wants to do that, and we believe that that is what ought to be done. And I think not only our outlook, but the outlook of most private analysts, I think, is conditional on assuming that the Fed will be doing so.

Q What do you think of the money supply numbers we've seen of late? There has been improvement. Does that allay some of your concerns?

DR. BOSKIN: There has been some small improvement in the last week or two. They just did a whole new seasonal revision of the last several months, and so we're still analyzing that in detail. Before they did the change in the seasonal adjustment -- the revised data, it looked like they were even below the bottom of their target range. But we certainly need the money growth up into the middle of the target range.

Q Dr. Boskin, despite the light that you're putting on these figures, aren't you disappointed that the unemployment rate is really stuck at this level and has not gone down?

DR. BOSKIN: Well, as I've said, most private analysts had expected it to go up. It's certainly better to stay the same than not go up. It appears that it peaked at 7 percent in June. Obviously we're concerned about people who are unemployed. Usually,

as a recovery is underway, employment growth and declines in unemployment lag behind by some period of time, usually a few months, so we believe the unemployment rate is likely to be lower later in this year and early next year; but it bounces around from month to month. Someone earlier alluded to the swings in the labor force, and a lot of that is statistical variation, so it's hard to say.

Q Any predictions, then, on when you expect that you'll really start coming down?

DR. BOSKIN: Well, as I said, the last two months it's been lower than its peak in June. While it can blip around month to month, we do expect by the end of this year and early next, the unemployment rate to be improving -- further, to be improving further.

Q There's also been some increase in this report, too, of hourly earnings for workers -- it went up slightly at 12.2 percent.

DR. BOSKIN: Four-tenths of a percent for the month.

Q Is there anything at all in this data or any other data that suggests that there's any inflation problem that would prevent or would discourage the Fed from further easing if they thought it was necessary?

DR. BOSKIN: I don't believe so. I think wage pressures have been quite quiescent, the inflation rate has been falling and I think all private forecasts are for the inflation rate to be roughly in the 3 percent to 3.5 percent range. And it varies a little bit depending on which measure of inflation you use, but the general feeling is that inflation is coming down.

I don't see anything that would prevent the Fed from getting back in the middle of its target range, for example. I don't think that would add to inflationary pressures at all. They've made it quite clear that they intend, over the medium and longer term, to make sure that inflation is gradually reduced. And getting back to the middle of their previously announced and lowered from a couple of years ago, target ranges for money growth certainly wouldn't be inflationary.

Q But if these unemployment figures are better than had been anticipated, doesn't that take some of the heat off the Fed to move on money supply and interest rates?

DR. BOSKIN: I don't think so. I think they've been concerned for some months about where the money supply was, Dave, and I think they had been expecting it to bounce back sooner and more robustly than it has. And I think they're monitoring it very closely.

Q Dr. Boskin, given the fact that unemployment is remaining in the higher ranges, not as high as some analysts had expected but still rather high, is there not a case to be made for perhaps reconsideration of extending unemployment benefits, as some analysts are suggesting?

DR. BOSKIN: Well, we haven't changed our position on that. The economy is doing more or less what we thought, as the President has stated and our view has been, that we would support a sensible extension of unemployment insurance benefits only if its cost was fully offset in an acceptable manner. As the President mentioned up in Kennebunkport, Senator Dole had introduced such proposals but we'll just have to see when Congress comes back where that stands.

I think the only -- so I think that our position on that has been clear. We have a concern for those who are unemployed, especially those who have exhausted their regular unemployment benefits, the number of which, by the way, has been greatly exaggerated, not to draw attention away from those who are legitimately suffering --

Q How much exaggeration? Can you give us some --

DR. BOSKIN: Well, the number that is often used is 3 million. That's the number who have exhausted their benefits. But since there are only 1.2 million long-term unemployed at the moment, many of those who have exhausted their benefits have gone back to work. Some modest number have left the labor force and some remain unemployed. But there's been a little bit of chicanery with the numbers that has been going on.

Q Dr. Boskin, the Senate will be looking at a joint resolution on the low growth import to consider whether to toss out budget discipline or not. In the past -- this year, they have decided not to exercise the option of abandoning budget discipline. Do you expect the Congress to ignore that option again now? I mean, is the economy strong enough to allow budget discipline to continue?

DR. BOSKIN: I think it would be a major mistake if Congress abandon the admirable discipline they exhibited in the earlier votes, and the Senate exhibited in the earlier votes it took, which were basically overwhelming to continue the budget agreement.

The economy is improving, number one; number two, while technically there was a revised third quarter GNP report of -.1 -- I won't bore you with the details -- that's in 1982 dollars, which is one way of constructing real GNP -- in November the Commerce Department is going to shift over to a new base year, 1987; and if you measured it that way, the economy actually grew in the second quarter. But basically, we've been saying all along we expected the economy to be flat in the second quarter, and I think it would be a major mistake for the Congress to do that. I believe that good reason will prevail, as it has in the past on that matter, and the President certainly would veto it.

Q Could you be any more specific about what you'd like the Fed to do? If you assume that inflation is now down to around 3.5 percent, you've got a federal funds rate of 5.5 percent, which is also where the discount rate is, so there is a two percent spread there, which is fairly unusual for this point in the cycle, could you be more specific about where you would like to see those rates that the Fed controls?

DR. BOSKIN: I'm not going to comment specifically on where specific -- a specific of the many interest rates -- where a specific one ought or ought not to go -- but just say that we expect the Fed will be doing everything it can to make sure that the money supply gets back up well into the middle of its target ranges. They have expressed the desire to do so and have expressed disappointment that that has not occurred.

Q But does that require further rate reductions, Dr. Boskin, -- just to follow up?

DR. BOSKIN: It may. It will depend upon what is sort of already in the pipeline -- what is happening. It will partly reflect bank behavior and so on. But it is something the Fed is going to have to continue to monitor closely and pay attention to. And I think that every governor I have certainly spoken to has been concerned about it -- and legitimately so.

Q Don't the statements about the underlying health of the economy risk sounding a little callous, though, to the two million people who are either out of work or facing the loss of their unemployment benefits?

DR. BOSKIN: Believe me, I have -- I, the President and everybody in the administration has great concern for any American who wants a job who does not now have one. That is first. Secondly, we haven't said the economy is healthy; we said it's improving. Obviously it takes some time to get back where you were before the recession, but the economy is clearly improving. It's on the right path, the right track. But this has to continue for some time until one could say that it is in very good shape. We had for 18 months the lowest unemployment rate in 16 years, in the low 5 percent range. We'd like to get back to there over a span of time, clearly.

To give you some perspective -- and again, I don't want to sound callous at all -- the previous recession in 1981-82, we entered it with an unemployment rate higher than the unemployment rate is today. And the unemployment rate got up to almost 11 percent in that recession. And Congress put on supplemental unemployment benefits when the unemployment rate was around 10 percent and allowed them to expire when the unemployment rate was considerably above where it is today.

So that doesn't help you, obviously, if you're an unemployed person right now, but I think to have some historical and comparative perspective, it is useful to keep those things in mind.

Q Do you think there is anything to the double-dip theory, that the economy might slip back into recession?

DR. BOSKIN: As I have said for some time, as I have said every time I have addressed the media or anybody since I've been here, economic forecasting is an imprecise science. Economists and others who project the economy are wrong at times.

In my view, it is very unlikely that there will be a double dip; but can we absolutely, 100 percent, for sure, say it won't happen? No. I can tell you that most private forecasting firms who analyze this put probability at like 10 or 15 percent at most on it happening. Okay, but can we say it's a 100 percent certain not to happen? There's nothing I can tell you is 100 percent certain not to happen.

Q Do you think the consumer is signalling a sustainable recovery?

DR. BOSKIN: We've seen this month that wage rates have gone up, employment has increased, the average length of the workweek has risen; that obviously means wage income has risen that will provide some additional purchasing power. If these trends continue, and we do expect some continuation of them, as I have just said, there is no 100 percent guarantee. But if this continues, then the increases in consumer spending should be sustainable.

Q Mr. Chairman, what do you make of the decrease in the index of coincident indicators after two months of --

DR. BOSKIN: The decrease in July heavily reflected what happened to -- this is the decrease for coincident indicators for July, which is a technical point for -- I won't bore you with the elaborate details, but it's composed of four components: production, income less transfers, retail -- pardon me -- manufacturing and trade sales and employment. And the previous decline in employment and, more importantly, in the average workweek in July heavily affected the personal income numbers. I think that was the major reason why it declined. It may even be revised when the index -- the revised

index comes up -- may be revised to positive again, but it's still above its trough in around March, and I do expect it to increase noticeably in August.

Q How many people actually are looking for jobs and have run out of unemployment benefits? Where is the chicanery coming from?

DR. BOSKIN: Let me just give you the following data and maybe I shouldn't have used that; I didn't mean any pejorative context. You often hear this number 3 million. If you look at the unemployed population, a little under 1.2 million have been unemployed for 27 weeks or more -- that the regular unemployment benefits usually extend for 26 weeks, so you'd have to be unemployed 27 weeks or more to have exhausted them, generally.

They also generally -- these are rules that are set up state by state and the eligibility standards vary and so on -- but as a general proposition you have had to have lost your job, not quit or just quit your job or just entered or reentered the labor force to be eligible for unemployment insurance. Of this, a little under 1.2 million -- 65 percent -- were job losers, so that's 700,000-plus people in that category.

Now, probably some of additional of those who have left the labor force fall into that category. But in any event, it ought to be well less than the total number. In other words, some people, over time who lose their benefits, or go off benefits, or exhaust their benefits go back to work.

Q We've seen a slowdown of growth in both Japan and Germany. We're also seeing pretty heavy layoffs in state and municipal government, both of which seem to be dampers on economic growth in this country as it affects the export sector, as it affects personnel spending and so forth. Are these threats to the sustainability of the recovery?

DR. BOSKIN: I have been saying all along, and as have my colleagues in the administration, that when we looked at the profile the economy would likely follow in 1991 late last year and made our forecasts and made our recommendation to Congress that we were going to forecast two consecutive negative quarters and so on.

And as we very slightly revised that forecast in the mid-session review, we've been saying that we thought the biggest, among the concerns, there was an upside potential. The economy's below its potential. But on the downside, among the biggest concerns have been the potential for slower growth of exports, which have held up quite well in this period in marked contrast to the early 1980s when they deteriorated a lot.

That has been a major reason why the recession has been relatively shallow compared to previous post-war recessions, and especially the last one -- the 1981-82 recession. But a pronounced slowdown abroad beyond what is expected obviously could hurt our exports. There are some other countries which are starting to improve. But I think you're correct overall in your general proposition about the two countries you mentioned.

And we also think that another problem continues to be the -- money supply, growth and the availability of credit. It's usual at this stage of movements in the economy for state and local governments to have reduction in their surpluses or increases in their deficits. Perhaps this time it's a little stronger than before. But I'll give you an example. You remember in the 1974-75 recession, New York City had some really extreme financial problems. But certainly there's not going to be a stimulus from a state and local sector. There's going to be some drag.

Last question.

Q One quick point on this. You are saying that it is not true that there are more people who have lost unemployment benefits than in any time in the last 40 years.

DR. BOSKIN: Well, that is certainly an incorrect statement. There were more people who lost their regular unemployment benefits and who ran out of that in 1975 and in 1982. At those times, however, with unemployment much higher, an extended benefits program was put into place. So I think that you have to qualify your statement by saying, "and who did not have eligibility for extended benefits." The numbers who've exhausted their regular benefits in '75 and '82 were 400,000 or 500,000.

Q Well, put it in the context of exhausted benefits of whatever kind. What is the --

DR. BOSKIN: Well, the basic point I made --

Q -- how do the numbers compare today with numbers in previous recessions? If someone's making the claim that more people have run out of benefits, presumably they're speaking of benefits, whether extended or regular or whatever. What is the correct comparison there?

DR. BOSKIN: Well, it is a correct comparison to say because there was an extended benefits program -- that's correct. The point I was trying to make is --

Q Well, wait a minute --

DR. BOSKIN: Well, let me just finish this. Accumulating the number of people who have exhausted their benefits as if none of them had ever gone back to work is wrong. As a matter of fact, the bulk of them have gone back to work.

Q I understand that.

DR. BOSKIN: That's my only point.

Q The point that's been made is that more people have run out of unemployment benefits of whatever kind than before. Is it possible that that number is technically correct, although misleading, because a lot of the people may have gone back to work? Is that what you're saying?

DR. BOSKIN: No, no, no. I'm saying something different. For the total number -- the claim has been made over the last couple of months that 3 million people have exhausted their benefits and remain unemployed and are sitting there without any benefits.

With all due respect to the substantial number of people who are in that situation, there are only -- not only -- but the number of long-term unemployed who have lost their job is 700,000-plus. Now if you add to those some fraction of the discouraged workers who left the labor force or something like that, you're still way short of that number because many people, after a spell of unemployment, including after a spell that ends with exhausting your benefits, go back to work. So what I'm saying is that number is exaggerated.

The number that was reported -- that the story was about last month -- about the number who have exhausted their benefits, is partially accurate. It was reported as if it's the most that have ever lost their unemployment, gone off unemployment benefits.

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You have to qualify that by saying, "without having extended benefits." Then the number is approximately correct -- that one month's number.

Thank you very much.

END

11:58 A.M. EDT

MORE

Bush Heart Medication Stopped

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP) — President Bush no longer requires medication to regulate his heartbeat, which became erratic while he was jogging four months ago, the White House said today.

Mr. Bush is still taking a drug to prevent blood clots, thyroid medicine and a chewable aspirin every other day to help avoid a heart attack, said Gary Foster, the deputy White House press secretary. But "the President's cardiac medications all stopped approximately two weeks ago," he said.

"President Bush is still in excellent health," with his weight stabilized around 195 to 196 pounds, the spokesman said.

Treatment for Disease

Mr. Bush swallowed a dose of radioactive iodine May 9 to bring an overactive thyroid gland under control. Doctors prescribed the treatment after discovering that he had Graves' disease, a thyroid ailment that his wife, Barbara, also has.

Mr. Bush spent two nights in Bethesda Naval Hospital after fatigue forced

him to stop jogging at Camp David on May 4. Doctors found he had an erratically fast heartbeat called atrial fibrillation. A few days later, they pinned the blame on Graves' disease and ordered the iodine treatment.

He had been on two cardiac drugs, procainamide and digoxin, to regulate his heartbeat until they were recently eliminated, Mr. Foster said. Mr. Bush is still taking Coumadin, a blood-thinning drug, to prevent clots, as well as "a standard dose of thyroid medication" and the low-dosage aspirin, Mr. Foster said. The President will require thyroid medication for the rest of his life.

Mr. Bush, 67 years old, lost about 15 pounds during his illness, but he has since regained much of the weight.

The Graves' disease caused Mr. Bush's thyroid to produce excess amounts of hormone, which can speed up body metabolism and organ function. The radioactive iodine treatment destroyed his thyroid gland and Mr. Bush now takes synthetic thyroid hormone to replace it.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

September 6, 1991

The President today named the volunteers of Hope House Ministries of Port Jefferson, New York, as the 555th Daily Point of Light for the Nation. Since its inception 11 years ago, Hope House has served as a center for troubled youth in the Long Island area and has become a multi-faceted service agency.

Hope House Ministries was founded by Father Francis Pizzarelli in 1979, with the mission "to provide compassionate, comprehensive and competent care for the poor, the marginal, and the wounded among us." One of the major components of Hope House Ministries is its home for boys. Boys from the ages of 16 to 21 live and work at the home while still attending school. They come from families with drug and alcohol abuse problems. There are presently 25 volunteers at the residence, and Hope House is paying the college tuition for six of the boys who have lived there.

Over 300 volunteers throughout all of Hope House Ministries keep its programs and services running smoothly. One such program is Siena House, a program that serves teenage girls and young mothers with babies. The program provides classes in job training, parenting information and adoption counseling, in addition to ten transitional housing projects for homeless adults. Hope House Ministries also includes the Montfort House, a temporary stopping place for children waiting to be placed in proper homes by the family courts. Another facility is the Pax Christi Hospitality Center, where some 200 volunteers offer encouragement and hospitality to local homeless persons, as well as direct care and supervision of the residents in the program. Most of the volunteers work four hour shifts five times per week in order to support the full-time staff.

The President salutes the volunteers of Hope House Ministries for their community service efforts and for demonstrating his belief that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

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