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Collection/Office of Origin: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 90617
Folder ID Number: 90617-006

Folder Title:
Monday, September 9, 1991 [2]

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
01a. Memo	From Brent Scowcroft to President Bush (2 pp.)	09/07/91	(b)(1)	S
01b. Report	Report to the Congress in Accordance with PL 101-513 on the International Export to Iraq of Nuclear Biological, Chemical, and Ballistic Missile Technology (18 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	S
01c. Report	Report to the Congress in Accordance with PL 101-513 on Sanctions Taken by Other Countries Against Iraq (13 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	
02. Memo	From The Vice President to President Bush (1 pp.)	09/09/91	(b)(1)	S
03. Memo	From Sichan Siv to President Bush (2 pp.)	08/20/91	(b)(1)	S

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Collection:

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WHORM Cat.:
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Pinksheet Number: dw2256
OA/ID Number: 90617-006
Date Closed: 4/25/2013
FOIA/Sys Case #: 2009-0166-S
Re-review Case #:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 9, 1991

91 SEP 9 11:01

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BRENT SCOWCROFT 
SUBJECT: Letter to Helmut Schmidt

Purpose

To respond to Helmut Schmidt's letter regarding the statement issued by the annual meeting of the InterAction Council.

Background

✓ Helmut Schmidt, as President of the InterAction Council, sent you a statement signed in May by the 18 former heads of government who make up the Council. The statement identifies what the Council sees as the major challenges facing world leaders, including the environment, population explosion, transfer of weapons from North to South, the Uruguay Round, the economic transformation of Eastern Europe, and Yugoslavia. At Tab A is a reply thanking Schmidt for the report and outlining U.S. policy on the key issues mentioned in his letter and the statement.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letter to Schmidt at Tab A.

Attachments

Tab A Reply to Helmut Schmidt
Tab B Incoming

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Helmut:

Thank you for forwarding the statement issued by the InterAction Council's annual meeting in Prague in May, as well as the reports by Messrs. Trudeau and Giscard d'Estaing. The Council's analyses and proposals provide useful insights as the U.S. and other OECD countries formulate policies to address the challenges your statement identifies.

We share the Council's concerns about the future of our environment and the impact of the population explosion in developing countries. As you know, we are making progress on another of the global problems you have identified, the transfer of military weapons from the North to the South. We made significant headway at the recent Paris Arms Suppliers meeting and hope that we can continue to move forward on this issue.

The transformation of the Central and East European economies remains among our highest priorities. We agree with your conclusion that establishing private property, privatizing state-run enterprises and creating an atmosphere conducive to domestic and foreign investment are all vital to the successful transition of these countries to a market economy. This was the focus of much of our discussion at July's Economic Summit in London.

We also endorse your statement underscoring the importance of successfully concluding the Uruguay Round. Doing so will not only enhance open trade relations among all GATT members but

also aid the process of reintegrating the Central and East European economies into the world trading system. We must not allow these trade negotiations to fail.

Finally, the Council's statement echoes my Administration's position on Yugoslavia and also our grave concern. The United States is working closely with the European Community and other CSCE nations to prevent further bloodshed and help Yugoslavia resolve its crisis peacefully.

Thank you again for sharing your conclusions with me. With warm regards,

Sincerely,

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

His Excellency Helmut Schmidt
Chairman, InterAction Council
821 United Nations Plaza, 7th Floor
New York, New York 10017

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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)]

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]
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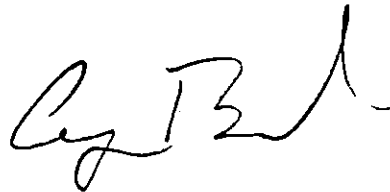
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Enclosed is a classified report with an unclassified summary on the international export to Iraq of nuclear, biological, chemical, and ballistic missile technology as required by section 586J(a) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1991 (Public Law 101-513).

Also enclosed is an unclassified report on sanctions taken by other nations against Iraq as required by section 586J(c) of the Act.

Sincerely,



The Honorable Jamie L. Whitten
Chairman
Committee on Appropriations
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

DECLASSIFIED
White House Guidelines
E.O. 13526, SEC 3.4 (b), September 11, 2006
By *DAW* NARA, Date *4/25/13*

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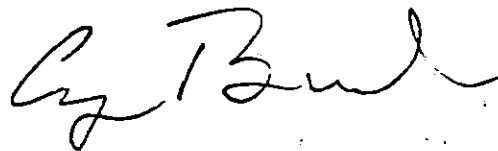
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Sincerely,



The Honorable Robert C. Byrd
Chairman
Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

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The Honorable Dante B. Fascell
Chairman
Committee on Foreign Affairs
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

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Sincerely,



The Honorable Claiborne Pell
Chairman
Committee on Foreign Relations
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

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REPORT TO THE CONGRESS IN ACCORDANCE WITH PL 101-513 ON
SANCTIONS TAKEN BY OTHER COUNTRIES AGAINST IRAQ

Steps taken by other nations, both before and after the August 2, 1990, invasion of Kuwait, to curtail the export of goods, services, and technologies to Iraq which might contribute to or enhance Iraq's nuclear, biological, chemical, and ballistic missile capabilities.

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Introduction

International efforts to stem the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and missiles have been underway for some years. Many of these efforts have been multilateral, although individual countries have also taken unilateral steps to impede proliferation.

Nonproliferation efforts have normally targeted any country seeking to develop nuclear, biological, or chemical weapons (NBC) or missile capabilities. However, the international community recognized that Iraq was a particular proliferation problem. Restrictions on the export of goods, services, and technology to Iraq gained momentum during the 1980s. Nuclear non-proliferation regimes had already been in place for some time. Multilateral organizations in the area of chemical and biological weapons and missile proliferation were established and strengthened during the decade.

The 1980s saw the creation of two important new international nonproliferation groups: the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) in 1987 and the Australia Group of countries concerned about chemical and biological weapons proliferation in 1985. These groups have grown both in size and effectiveness.

Nuclear Non-Proliferation

In the nuclear nonproliferation area, the United States has been active diplomatically for more than a decade in efforts to encourage other nuclear supplier countries to exercise caution and restraint in exporting nuclear and potentially nuclear-related commodities to Iraq. In recent years, other supplier countries demonstrated greater caution and restraint, and cooperation with Iraq in the nuclear area markedly diminished. For example, Italy interrupted assistance it had been providing for laboratory-scale nuclear facilities. France decided to forego commercially lucrative opportunities to repair the damaged Osirak reactor. Additionally, the Soviet Union declined to go beyond its initial provision of a small research reactor.

Through multilateral arrangements such as the Zangger Committee and the Nuclear Suppliers Guidelines, supplier countries have controlled the trade in fissile material and specially designed or prepared nuclear equipment to non-nuclear weapons states.

In recent years, the twenty-two members (*) of the Zangger Committee have held regular meetings to upgrade and clarify the

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lists of specially-designed or prepared nuclear equipment that member countries would place under control for export to countries of concern. Of particular value with respect to Iraq was the Zangger Committee initiative to develop a detailed list of the key components for a gas centrifuge enrichment program. The technical work accomplished by U.S. experts to prepare for this exercise has been of great value to export control and customs officials in supplier countries. For example, this data was used in a training course in Turkey and more recently this background information was provided to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for use in carrying out its responsibilities under UN Resolution 687.

On March 5-7, 1991, an informal meeting took place in the Hague of the twenty-six countries (**) that have adhered to the Nuclear Suppliers Guidelines of 1978. This is an agreed set of principles and conditions that apply to transfers of nuclear materials, equipment and technology. This group of countries met to review current supplier arrangements and the conditions of supply and to consider some ways and means to strengthen export controls with a view to reinforcing the nuclear nonproliferation regime. They reconfirmed their strong commitment to preventing nuclear proliferation, which represents one of the greatest threats to worldwide security and stability facing the international community. They also reaffirmed the great importance of IAEA safeguards.

In facilitating international cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the participants at the March meeting recognized the responsibility of all supplier states to ensure that such cooperation does not contribute directly or indirectly to nuclear proliferation as well as the need to assure that safeguards and nonproliferation assurances are not compromised by commercial competition. There was a consensus view that the widest acceptance of the Nuclear Supplier Guidelines by new nuclear supplier countries would

* Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

** Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

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significantly enhance the nonproliferation regime and they invited all such countries that have not yet done so to adhere to the guidelines.

At the meeting, the suppliers recognized the growing problem posed by the potential use of nuclear-related dual-use items in contributing to unsafeguarded nuclear programs or to the development of nuclear explosive devices. They agreed to establish a working group to examine all possible arrangements to control these items.

The supplier countries are in full accord on the need to continue the review and strengthening of supplier arrangements and on the value of regular consultations among suppliers.

Chemical and Biological Weapons Non-Proliferation Efforts

The United States and other Western countries have been active for some years in seeking to curtail the export of chemical and biological weapons-related goods, services, and technology to Iraq and other countries of proliferation concern.

Earlier efforts to curtail chemical and biological weapons-related goods, services, and technology to proliferant countries were largely in the form of treaties to ban such weapons. These include the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BWC) of 1972, which entered into force in 1975, and the negotiations on a comprehensive global ban on chemical weapons, which have not yet been concluded.

The 1972 Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention commits each State Party never to develop, produce, stockpile, or otherwise acquire or retain microbial or other biological agents, or toxins whatever their origin or method of production of types and in quantities that have no justification for prophylactic, protective or other peaceful purposes; as well as weapons, equipment or means of delivery designed to use such agents or toxins for hostile purposes or in armed conflict.

In addition, the states parties undertook in the convention not to transfer to any recipient, directly or indirectly, and not in any way to assist, encourage or induce any state, group of states or international organizations to manufacture or otherwise acquire any biological agents, toxins, weapons, equipment or means of delivery. 149 countries are now parties to the convention, including virtually all Western nations.

The convention does not specify whether and what kind of export controls might be appropriate to fulfill the purposes of

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the convention, but some countries, including the United States and Germany, have applied export controls consistent with the Convention's purposes. The United States, for example, controls the export of pathogenic organisms suitable for making biological weapons and in March 1991 added new controls on dual-use biological weapons related equipment. The United States for many years has maintained a ban on export of defense goods and services to Iraq, including biological or chemical weapons agents or weapons. The U.S. Biological Weapons Anti-Terrorism Act of 1989 imposes penalties on anyone who knowingly develops, produces, stockpiles, transfers, acquires, retains, or possesses any biological agent, toxin or delivery system for use as a weapon, as well as knowing assistance to any foreign state or any foreign organization to do so.

Chemical Weapons Convention

Since 1980 the Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons of the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva has focused on the negotiation of a comprehensive, global ban on chemical weapons. In 1984, the United States gave a major boost to the talks when then Vice President Bush presented a draft chemical weapons treaty. Among other provisions, the current draft treaty (the "rolling text") prohibits the direct or indirect transfer of chemical weapons and requires the states parties to undertake not to assist, encourage or induce in any way anyone to engage in activities prohibited to parties under the convention, namely the development, production, stockpiling, acquisition, retention, or use of chemical weapons.

The draft treaty provides for strict controls on the transfer of chemicals that have been developed, produced, stockpiled or used as chemical weapons or otherwise pose a high risk to the objectives of the convention by virtue of their high potential for activities prohibited by the convention. States are also to provide detailed data declarations and notifications of transfer to the technical secretariat of any transfers. For certain other chemicals which are chemical weapons precursors or have potential use as chemical weapons, the convention requires data reporting on aggregate export and import of chemicals, and on-site inspections of facilities producing, processing or consuming the chemicals. Depending on the chemical and the facility, monitoring may be accomplished by systematic routine inspections, ad hoc inspections, or challenge inspections.

Some countries, such as India, have used the schedules of chemicals in the Chemical Weapons convention as a model for establishing national export controls.

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The January 1989 Conference Against Chemical Weapons Use, held in Paris, was intended to sensitize the international community to the problem of chemical weapons and their use. Promoted by the U.S., it was attended by more than 100 countries. The September 1989 Canberra Government-Industry Conference against Chemical Weapons, encouraged by the United States and attended by representatives from about 70 countries, sensitized industry regarding the risk of exports being diverted to create chemical weapons and built support for the chemical weapons convention.

On May 13, 1991, President Bush announced a new initiative aimed at concluding the Chemical Weapons Convention within twelve months. The initiative contains forward-looking concrete proposals to advance the negotiations and is intended to encourage other countries to work with the U.S. to devise solutions to outstanding convention problems. The U.S. proposal calls for other countries to impose export controls similar to those of the U.S. and specifically for the convention to require parties to refuse to trade in chemical weapons related materials with countries which do not become parties to the convention within a reasonable time after the treaty enters into force.

Australia Group

The Australia Group (AG), an informal consultative group of countries concerned about chemical and biological weapons (CBW) proliferation, was formed in 1985 in the wake of chemical weapons use in the Iran-Iraq war. The Australia Group considers its efforts to be interim measures pending the completion of a convention banning chemical weapons. While the group is concerned about proliferation worldwide, until recently its primary focus was the countries of Iran, Iraq, Syria, and Libya.

Initially, the Australia Group was composed of seventeen members: the United States, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Canada, and the twelve members of the European Community (Ireland, the United Kingdom, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Spain, Portugal, Germany, France, Greece, Italy, and Denmark). Subsequently, Switzerland, Austria, and Norway joined the Australia Group, and other countries have expressed interest in becoming members.

At its beginning in 1985, Australia Group members established national export controls over four chemical weapons precursors. The number of chemicals controlled by all members has expanded progressively. By the end of 1990, all Australia Group members had established controls on fourteen chemicals,

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called the "core list". In addition to this core list, the AG maintained a warning list of 36 precursors (a total of 50 chemicals) for monitoring purposes. AG members informed their respective industries to be cautious in exporting these chemicals because of the risk of diversion to chemical weapons purposes.

In 1990, the United States undertook a major new initiative against chemical and biological and missile proliferation called the Enhanced Proliferation Controls Initiative (EPCI). This resulted in March 1991 in the imposition of an interlocking network of U.S. proliferation export controls. These include the following measures:

- an individual validated license requirement for export worldwide (except for AG and NATO countries) of all 50 chemical weapons precursors identified by the Australia Group;
- an individual validated license requirement for export to twenty-eight listed destinations of dual-use equipment and technical data potentially useful in chemical and biological weapons development;
- an individual validated license requirement for a U.S. person to assist foreign chemical weapons, biological weapons, or missile projects;
- an individual validated license requirement for a U.S. person to assist in the export or design of whole chemical plants making chemical weapons precursors; and
- an individual validated license requirement where an exporter knows or is informed by the U.S. government that an export is destined for a chemical or biological weapons or ballistic missile project.

Spurred by the Gulf War and the U.S. EPCI initiative, Australia Group members' export controls recently have expanded rapidly. At the most recent AG meeting (May 1991), the AG agreed that by December all members would control the export of all 50 AG-listed CW precursors (up from only 14 chemicals controlled by all members six months ago).

AG members also agreed in principle that they would control the export of dual-use equipment usable to produce or develop CW and developed a common list of such equipment for approval by members. In other steps to expand controls on CBW, AG members agreed to discuss in detail at the next meeting the need for controls on exporting BW organisms and equipment and

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agreed to consider U.S.-style "safety net" controls on non-listed items destined for CBW use.

The Australia Group also continued its exchanges on proliferation patterns and problems, enforcement activities, and harmonization of licensing and enforcement procedures among members.

Missiles

In 1987, the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) was established to impede the proliferation of missiles through imposition of strict export controls on the specified missile-related goods and technology listed in the MTCR equipment and technology annex. The export of complete missile systems, as well as major subsystems (e.g. rocket stages, engines, guidance sets, reentry vehicles) carries a presumption of denial for all non-MTCR countries. Export of production facilities for these items is currently prohibited. The export of other, less sensitive components can be authorized if their transfer would not contribute to the development of a missile of MTCR range and payload (300 kilometers and 500 kilograms).

Since its inception, the MTCR has grown dramatically. It started with only seven founding members: the United States, the United Kingdom, Japan, Italy, Germany, France and Canada. Subsequently, nine additional countries have joined: Spain, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Australia, New Zealand, Norway, Denmark, and Austria. Several other countries are close to joining. Sweden and Finland are in the process of implementing export controls consistent with the MTCR guidelines, and the MTCR partners are working hard to bring into the MTCR the remaining European Community, NATO, and European Space Agency countries. The Soviet Union has expressed its support for the MTCR's objectives, and the partners are considering how best to bring the Soviets more fully into the Regime.

At the most recent MTCR meeting, in Tokyo in March 1991, the partners made significant progress toward adopting a revised, updated annex of controlled technologies. A number of additional items usable in missile development will be added and technical parameters will be clarified for several other items. It is expected that the revised annex will be put into effect in all member countries by December 1991. The partners also agreed to study the controls the U.S. has adopted under EPCI. These include requiring a license for any item, whether or not on the MTCR annex, when the exporter knows or is informed by the Government that it is destined for a missile

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project. The MTCR partners also agreed to consider further harmonization of controls and procedures.

Individual Countries' Actions

The following are highlights of selected countries' export controls relevant to proliferation.

China, while not a member of the MTCR, has stated that it would "take into account" relevant international parameters in missile-related exports and not sell intermediate-range missiles to the Middle East. China has stated that it supports effective international control of weapons exports and is participating in arms control efforts pursuant to the President's May 29 initiative on Middle East Arms Control. China has agreed in principle to sign the NPT and adhere to the MTCR guidelines. The U.S. continues to press China to fully implement its stated intentions.

France is now committed to implementing export controls on all 50 Australia Group precursors and controls five additional precursors as well. France has also developed its own list of dual-use CBW equipment for export control, aside from the draft AG common list. It is also strengthening licensing procedures, including end-user certificates for countries outside the Australia Group. Licenses will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis. Violations are subject to prison terms and fines.

Germany now has an extensive network of laws and regulations intended to control the export of chemical weapons precursors, pathogenic organisms, dual-use CBW related equipment, and other forms of assistance to foreign CBW or missile projects. German cooperation with the United States in preventing export of goods and technology related to proliferation has become closer and more effective in recent years.

German government policy has prohibited the export of war weapons to Iraq since 1961.

German proliferation export control efforts date to at least 1984, when the Federal Republic of Germany applied controls on four chemical weapons precursors. In August 1984, Germany also imposed a new regulation requiring the licensing of whole chemical plants and certain chemical equipment suitable for the production of chemical weapons agents and precursors. This was especially aimed at the exports by Karl Kolb to Iraqi chemical weapons facilities in Samarra. Karl Kolb, however, won a court case in which it contested blocking of its shipments.

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On February 15, 1989, the German Cabinet introduced a requirement for an export license for plants suitable for the production of biological agents and tightened the definition for the requirement for an export license for chemical plants.

As of February 20, 1990, Germany made all 50 Australia Group chemical weapons precursors subject to licensing worldwide.

On July 20, 1990, the penalty for violations of the Foreign Trade and Payments Act was increased from three to 10 years. A general license requirement for activities of German nationals in connection with the development and production of weapons, ammunition and combat agents was introduced. Fines under the Foreign Trade and Payments Act were increased from 500,000 Deutschmarks to one million Deutschmarks.

On August 11, 1990, Germany imposed an export license requirement for participation of German citizens in foreign missile projects. Unauthorized services carry a fine or a term of imprisonment of 5 years and in very serious cases up to 10 years. Authorizations will normally be denied, and the German government has advised German nationals to terminate such services.

In October 1990, a new law was passed providing up to 15 years imprisonment for the particularly sensitive area of participation in the production of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons. Acts performed by German citizens in foreign countries are covered. The minimum sentence for intentional offenses was fixed at two years.

The German government subsequently introduced legislation to strengthen further its export controls, which as of this writing has failed to pass the German parliament.

The German government has initiated a large number of investigations concerning possible proliferation-related violations. On March 12, 1991, the Federal Prosecutor in Darmstadt issued indictments against twelve individuals and one corporation (Preussag) in connection with the export of chemical weapons technology to Iraq. The indictments are the culmination of a three-year investigation in connection with the construction of the Samarra chemical weapons complex.

India issued an amended order, effective January 31, 1991, establishing export controls over 3 chemical weapons precursors.

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Israel maintains controls over the export of all chemicals. Applications for exports of a list of chemicals relevant to chemical weapons are screened by the Disarmament Bureau of the Foreign Ministry.

Japan maintains export controls on all 50 chemical precursors identified by the Australia Group. It also consults with businesses in the case of exports of specified dual-use CBW related equipment and was instrumental in developing the draft AG common list of dual-use CW-related equipment.

The Soviet Union established controls over the export of some 9 chemical weapons precursors under a 1986 law. The list has been expanded subsequently to cover 22 Australia Group precursors. In the US-Soviet Joint Non-proliferation Statement of June 1, 1990, the Soviet Union pledged cooperation against nuclear, missile, and chemical weapons proliferation. It agreed on the need for stringent controls over exports of nuclear-related material, equipment, and technology, and urged other countries capable of exporting nuclear-related technology to apply similarly strict controls. It stated that it had instituted export controls to stem chemical weapons proliferation and would join with other nations in multilateral efforts to coordinate export controls, exchange information, and broaden international cooperation to stem chemical weapons proliferation. It also stated specifically its support for the objectives of the MTCR and noted that it was taking measures to restrict missile proliferation on a worldwide basis, including export controls and other internal procedures.

Sweden controlled the export of 33 Australia Group chemicals as of early 1991 and was working on a list of dual-use equipment to be controlled. Sweden is strongly considering joining the Australia Group.

The United Kingdom has agreed to impose export controls on all 50 Australia Group precursors and has agreed in principle with the rest of the AG to control the export of dual-use CW equipment.

Eastern European countries, including Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, and Romania, have been briefed on U.S. perspectives on non-conventional weapons proliferation and are working to establish effective controls. In January 1991, Romania placed general regulations on the export of equipment which might be used in the production of nuclear, chemical or bacteriological weapons or of missiles to

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deliver them. In July 1991, Romania placed regulatory controls on the export of items on the MTCR annex, Australia Group chemicals, and nuclear items. Hungary in a decree of October 1, 1990 put into effect a license requirement for CBW-related exports.

The Eastern European countries attended a proliferation export controls seminar in December 1990 in London with members of the Australia Group. Some Eastern European countries have expressed interest in joining the Australia Group.

Post-Invasion of Kuwait

The national and multilateral measures listed above have remained in force subsequent to the August 2, 1991 invasion of Kuwait, when they became a small part of the much more stringent and far-reaching UN embargo on Iraq. The embargo effectively denied Iraq imports to aid its nuclear, biological, chemical, or missile programs, in addition to much else. Subsequently, the United Nations has been developing a plan to eliminate and prevent the resurgence of Iraq's capabilities in this area for the long term.

Resolution 687

Many countries have cooperated closely in the drafting and implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 687 of April 3, 1991. This resolution envisions extraordinary measures to divest Iraq of CBW, nuclear weapons, and missile capabilities. Stringent cease-fire conditions include the supervised destruction of Iraqi nuclear, CBW and missile capabilities and long-term monitoring of compliance.

A UN Special Commission with wide international participation has been established to carry out the resolution's mandate to inspect Iraq's biological, chemical and missile capabilities and supervise the elimination of Iraq's capabilities in these areas, as well as long-term monitoring of Iraqi undertakings not to reacquire such weapons. At the Commission's request, Iraq has submitted initial data declarations concerning its nuclear, chemical, biological, and missile capabilities and these are being analyzed by the Commission.

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has been tasked with inspecting Iraq's nuclear capabilities and arranging the removal or destruction of any nuclear weapons or nuclear weapons usable material. Initial data declarations have been submitted by Iraq to the IAEA, and the U.S. and the Special Commission provided additional information to the IAEA. The first actual on-site inspection of an Iraqi facility under UNSCR 687 was organized by the IAEA with the assistance and cooperation the UN Special Commission. The team entered

UNCLASSIFIED

- 13 -

Iraq on May 14 and began its initial inspection of the Iraqi nuclear facilities at Tuwaitha shortly thereafter. The IAEA will also provide for ongoing monitoring and verification of Iraq's undertaking not to acquire nuclear weapons.

In addition, the resolution provides that UN members shall continue to prevent the sale or supply or the promotion or facilitation of such sale or supply to Iraq of:

- Conventional arms;
- All chemical and biological weapons, all stocks of agents and all related subsystems and components and all research, development, support and manufacturing facilities;
- All ballistic missiles with a range greater than 150 kilometers and related major parts and repair and production facilities; and
- Nuclear weapons or nuclear-weapons usable material or any subsystems or components or any research, development, support or manufacturing facilities related to nuclear weapons.

This prohibition on exports includes technology under licensing or other arrangements used in the production, utilization or stockpiling of these items and personnel or materials for training or technical support services relating to the design, development, manufacture, use, maintenance or support of such items.

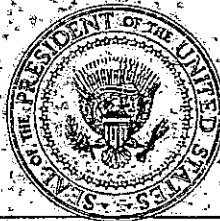
The United Nations Secretariat is now working actively to develop guidelines for the full international implementation of the export prohibitions required by the resolution.

Middle East Arms Control Initiative

Another large step forward on nonproliferation efforts was taken in May by President Bush with his Middle East Arms Control Initiative, which covers the categories of nonconventional weapons as well as conventional weapons. This proposal will enlist the support and cooperation of regional arms importers and their most important suppliers -- the U.S., the UK, France, the Soviet Union and China. The core of the initiative is a commitment by suppliers to observe a code of responsible arms transfers, avoid destabilizing transfers, and establish effective export controls on the end use of arms and related exports. Suppliers would observe guidelines for arms transfers to the Middle East, including notifications in advance of certain sales, regular consultations on arms transfers, ad hoc consultations if it appears the guidelines are not being observed, and annual reports on transfers.

UNCLASSIFIED

PERSONAL



September 9, 1991

Bob if there is anything to this at all please please come see me asap. I am thoroughly annoyed by this, but if more needs to be done holler...

gb

Mr. President - I'm no Congressional expert, but I have no complaints. Cindy Derrane, Jim Dyer (and Nick Brady) are working very hard for me. Others are involved too. And your steadfast public support has been more than anyone has a right to expect. I'm forever in your debt, no matter what happens. The downside in winning would be leaving this family. Anyway, no problems with the effort as far as I'm concerned.

Bob

FROM THE PRESIDENT

Bush Library Photocopy
George Bush Handwriting

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

GRAPEVINE

By JANICE CASTRO / Reported by Sidney Urant

YOU SURE HE'S 1,000% BEHIND ME?

Influential supporters of **ROBERT GATES** complain that the White House is bungling his confirmation as Director of Central Intelligence. Instead of putting experienced handlers in charge, as was done with Judge Clarence Thomas, Bush waited until last month to assign the task to Andrew Card, a Sununu deputy with little congressional savvy. Already facing opposition in the Senate, Gates, whose confirmation hearings begin next week, will find the going even tougher as questions about the agency's role in *contra* continue to nag.

O.K., O.K., I ACCEPT

While Al Gore, Mario Cuomo and other big-name Democrats continue to shy away from the presidential race, lesser-known hopefuls are trotting forward. Now seriously considering a run, Democratic Senator **MAX BAUCUS** of Montana. A plainspoken moderate, Baucus knows he is a longshot against Bush (who isn't?). But Baucus feels that winning the nomination would at least give him the chance to position himself for 1996.

JAMES MADISON: CALL YOUR AGENT

Who's the hottest author in Moscow? Right now, freshly minted democrats there are eagerly devouring the works of a guy named Publius. James Madison, Alexander Hamilton and John Jay adopted that pseudonym back in 1787 when they wrote the 85 essays known as *The Federalist*. Muscovites are asking the American embassy for Russian-language copies of the essays. Their favorite part: Madison's eloquent description of the proper way to balance local autonomy with central authority. Two hundred years ago, his reasoned arguments helped persuade the states to ratify the U.S. Constitution.

BORIS AND NATASHA: CALL HOME

With the KGB undergoing intensive *glasnost* therapy, some American officials were expecting a windfall of revelations about corruption and betrayal from disillusioned KGB operatives stranded in the U.S. Guess again. Instead of defecting or cooking up tell-all book proposals, the Soviet spymasters go on meeting pigeons on shadowy corners and scheming to pry U.S. secrets out of American diplomats and military personnel. Until they know who's running things back home, says a senior U.S. official, the secret agents seem determined to go on "doing their thing" just like they always have.



Robert Gates: next up at bat

VOX POP

Do you think it is possible that Elvis Presley is alive?

Yes	16%
No	79%
Not sure	5%

From a telephone poll of 1,000 American adults taken for TIME/CNN on Aug. 22-23 by Frankel/Quinn. Clancy Shuman. Sampling error is plus or minus 3%.



Max Baucus wouldn't mind

AMERICAN ICONS

Huge, hideous, kitschy, but popular nonetheless, these monuments to commercialism are an endangered species:

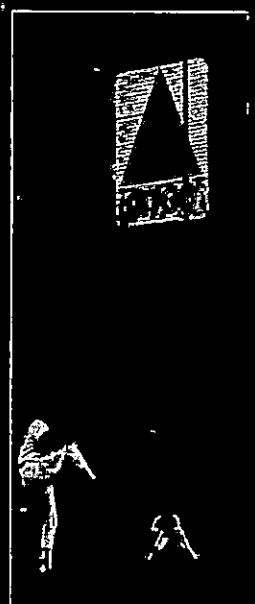
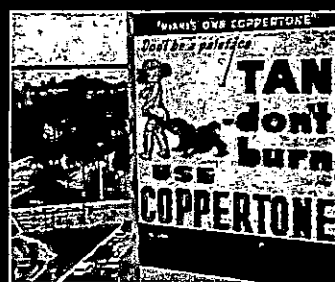
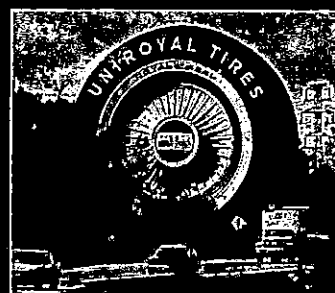
Sacred Cow. For 25 years, Harmilda has watched over Harvard, Ill., "Milk Center of the World." Last month the beloved bovine was threatened by road improvements.

Bottom Line. The Coppertone girl and her pup in downtown Miami are sending the wrong signal in these solar-phobic times, says the manufacturer.



Rubber Soul. Detroit's 80-ft. tire began life as a Ferris wheel and was nearly removed in the mid-1980s. But civic pride has preserved Uniroyal's humongous hoop.

Massachusetts Miracle. The Boston Landmarks Commission stepped in to save Citgo's early example of computer-controlled neon.



Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02. Memo	From The Vice President to President Bush (1 pp.)	09/09/91	(b)(1)	S

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Office of the President

Series: Daily Files

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Monday, September 9, 1991 [2]

Date Closed: 4/25/2013	OA/ID Number: 90617-006
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2009-0166-S	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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.

(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

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Ed:

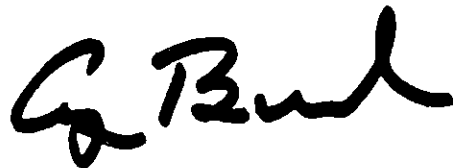
I was pleased to receive your report on the results of the most recent meeting of the National Security Telecommunications Committee (NSTAC).

Your examination of intelligent networks and oversight of the Telecommunications Service Priority (TSP) program continue to be of exceptional value. The TSP System development effort constitutes a model of success for joint government and industry planning.

The Committee is also to be congratulated for its leadership in establishing a task force to examine the security of the Public Switched Network (PSN). Network security of our telephone infrastructure may be one of the most significant telecommunications problems of the 1990s. As in the TSP System development, it is important for government and industry to work together to address this issue.

Finally, the value of the NSTAC to the Nation was most recently demonstrated in the Persian Gulf where we quickly established an unparalleled level of connectivity with the help of commercial telecommunications providers. We greatly appreciate the NSTAC companies' support of our Gulf operations.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "G. Bush". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large "G" and "B" being the most prominent features.

Mr. Edward Hood
Vice-Chairman of the Board
General Electric Company
3135 Easton Turnpike
Fairfield, CT 06431

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 9, 1991

91 SEP 9 15:15

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BRENT SCOWCROFT *BS*

SUBJECT: Proposed Presidential Letter to the Chairman of
the National Security Telecommunications Advisory
Committee (NSTAC)

Purpose

Letter to Ed Hood, the NSTAC Chairman, thanking him for the NSTAC efforts over the last year, including the telecommunications support during Desert Shield/Desert Storm.

Background

Subsequent to the last NSTAC meeting in December 1990, Ed Hood, NSTAC Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Board of General Electric, wrote a letter to you (copy at Tab B) with several recommendations. Defense has commented on each of the recommendations in a letter at Tab C. At Tab A is a proposed letter in response which addresses the key actions recommended. It thanks the Chairman for the NSTAC efforts on intelligent networks and the Telephone Service Priority program. The letter provides support for the ongoing NSTAC investigation of the vulnerability of our telecommunications infrastructure to computer hackers and expresses appreciation for the industry's support during the Persian Gulf crisis.

The NSTAC is one of eleven Presidential Commissions. Its membership consists of up to 30 CEOs of major telecommunications and aerospace corporations in the United States. The NSTAC meets every nine months in executive session to review the results of NSTAC reviews conducted by its subcommittees. Its next meeting is scheduled for October 3, 1991.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letter at Tab A.

Attachments

Tab A Letter for Signature
Tab B Letter from Ed Hood
Tab C Letter from Defense Assistant Secretary Andrews

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff



Dear Michael -

Today, Sept. 9th I saw
your letter. Some delay!!

I was pleased to get
caught up in all that's going on.
I hope I'll see you at the
Scott Dinner - Hosted by All But *BA*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

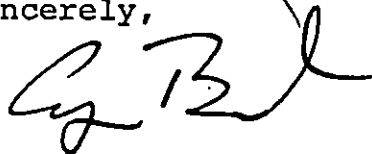
Dear Michael:

Just a quick note to let you know that I saw your letter. I'm delighted to have the update, and I know that you will "make your mark" in your latest venture.

I'm also pleased to know that you'll be in town for the Stan Scott dinner, but I regret that it looks like that's going to be a full day. I hope that I'll be able to catch your eye at the dinner.

Marvin and the entire Bush clan are doing great, thanks. Bar joins me in sending best wishes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "G. Bush", written over a large, thin, curved line that sweeps across the signature area.

Mr. Michael R. Hollis
Chairman
Hanover Financial Corporation
781 Marietta Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30318

Hanover Financial Corporation

August 30, 1991

781 Marietta Street, N.W.
Atlanta, GA 30318
404-870-8300
FAX: 404-870-8399

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

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

Determined NOT to be
National Security Classified Marking
By BM (NLGB) on 4/25/12

Dear Mr. President:

I just wanted you to know my whereabouts, and what I'm up to. As you know, I've moved on from the airline business. Ross Perot told me way back that the industry was "doomed" -- held hostage to the oil fields. And although I'm not certain he was right, his thoughts do have merit. After raising \$100 million for Air Atlanta, I still needed more! But I have no regrets. The sun will shine again.

Since the airline, I have built and sold a large 50,000 watt AM radio station here in Atlanta, and last year set up Hanover Credit Corporation to handle delinquent accounts for the Fortune 500 companies and major banks. So far so good. My friend Edgar Wollard, the CEO of DuPont, is my "corporate sponsor". Dr. Andrew Brimmer is my Vice Chairman and Financial Advisor. American Express is my largest customer (\$50 million level). The account receivables management or collection industry is a \$100 billion industry, highly fragmented, with no company having 5% of the business. We intend to make our mark, for now, here. Through internal growth and strategic acquisitions we will become a major industry player.

You once wrote and asked me for any political and economic advice I might have to offer. You have been doing so well, I frankly haven't thought you needed it. However, with '92 coming up, and all, maybe I can help you in some way.

I will be in Washington for the Stan Scott dinner on September 11th, and would be delighted to stop by for lunch that day, or for a visit.

The President
Page Two
August 30, 1991

My best to Mrs. Bush. I remember with great fondness the flight we took together to Atlanta, and the hour long talk I had with Bar. She asked me to bring my mother by to meet her. Perhaps I will have an opportunity or occasion to do that one day. She is now retired and enjoying herself often at my cottage at Hilton Head (my Walker's Point).

Please advise, my friend. Thought you might appreciate the enclosed. I pray for you daily.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Michael R. Hollis". The signature is stylized with a large, sweeping "M" and a long, horizontal stroke at the end.

Michael R. Hollis
Chairman

P.S. Also my best to Marvin. I remember his interest in education and the talk we had about Clark Atlanta University where I'm a trustee. How is he doing?

ATLANTA BUSINESS CHRONICLE

NOVEMBER 5, 1990

Michael Hollis returning with a new company and a new Midtown building

By Jon McKenna
Staff Writer

Michael Hollis, one of Atlanta's best-known and occasionally controversial black entrepreneurs, has bought a small Midtown office building to house his new business venture.

Hollis late last month bought the three-story Habersham House building at 781 Marietta St. from Great Western Financial Corp., a large Beverly Hills, Calif.-based thrift. Great Western had taken control of the building in a Sept. 4 foreclosure sale from developer and land investor Joel Cowan, whose company has been hit hard by the real estate slump.

Georgia Tech also had designs on the building, situated directly across from the Tech campus, as a home for its newly formed School of International Studies. Coca-Cola Co. also reportedly expressed interest in the property. But Hollis was already negotiating with Great Western by the time Tech submitted a proposal.

Hollis will rename the building Hanover House in honor of his new venture, Hanover Credit, which will manage financial accounts for corporations, according to a company employee. Hanover Credit and its

► see Hollis, page 21A

Hollis

continued from page 1A

five current employees expect to move into the building this week and officially open for business by the middle of the month, she says.

Hollis declined to comment, but persons familiar with the negotiations say he is paying Great Western \$1.8 million, \$300,000 of it up front. Tech offered \$1.5 million in cash from university endowments. About \$2.2 million was owed on the building when Great Western bought it, according to Fulton County records.

"I think [Hollis] sees it as a flagship identification for his company, and he has other ventures in mind," Cowan says. Others believe Hollis is speculating the value of his property will skyrocket with the 1996 Summer Olympics. The property's proximity to the Tech campus — proposed site of the Olympic Village — has suddenly made it enviable in real estate circles.

"I'd be willing to bet it's back on the market in two years," one Tech official says.

Hollis, a lawyer who had held several federal government posts, rose to prominence here in 1984 when he founded Air Atlanta. The airline catered to business travelers with amenities like wider seats, extra leg room and roll-on valet service for hanging garment bags. But financial difficulties grounded Air Atlanta for good several years later.

Hollis then started radio station WPBD, 640 on the AM dial, in April 1988. He sold the 50,000-watt frequency the following year for about \$4.1 million to the parent of news radio station WGST.

Allen helping Delta climb to new heights

Will the real Delta Air Lines please stand up?

Delta, in its high-stakes wheeling and dealing with Pan American World Airways, is shedding its conservative and cautious character.

Delta now is flying high and wild with its \$1.39 billion take-over-purchase-investment in Pan Am approved by a bankruptcy judge Monday.

And the pilot behind this daring air show is Ronald W. Allen, Delta's chairman and CEO.

No longer can Delta be called an old stick in the mud that doesn't take risks. Under Mr. Allen, Delta style differs from the careful handling by David C. Garrett Jr. and William "Tom" Beebe.

"It's Ron Allen's recognition that it is a mega-world and that if you aren't massively big in the airline world today, you don't count," said Michael R. Hollis, founder of the now-defunct Air Atlanta. "It's to Ron Allen's credit that he sees that."

Mr. Allen was offended when a Business Week article a couple of months ago perpetuated Delta's conservative reputation.

"We've changed," said Mr. Allen, who, at the time, was just playing his first hand of the Pan Am poker game.

Former U.S. Rep. Elliott Levitas, now an attorney specializing in aviation, said the bold Pan Am maneuverings are a "unique step in Delta's economic history," and that the deal "will either be a big winner or it could be a disaster."

Confident about resources

While the deal's size looks risky, Delta executives said they can cover it. With \$700 million in cash and one of the industry's lowest debt loads, Delta doesn't expect to have to borrow money to buy Pan Am.

"They have shepherded their resources very carefully over the years, and that's put them in a position to take advantage of current opportunities," said Ivan Allen III, the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce's aviation guy.

Delta board member and former Gov. George D. Busbee said he knew, when the airline posted its worst loss in history last fall, that other airlines were even worse off and opportunities for Delta would open up.

"It's a giant leap forward," he said about Delta's overnight expansion with Pan Am's international route network.

Mr. Busbee added that Delta took risks before Mr. Allen. "Dave Garrett was the one that acquired Western Airlines, an ambitious move in 1987.

And Mr. Garrett is actively involved in Delta's bold steps today. At a specially called Delta board meeting last week, it was Mr. Garrett who made the motion for the Pan Am deal.

"Dave was the one that handpicked Ron. The question was whether Ron was going to be his own man," Mr. Busbee said. "But now there's no question that Ron is the CEO."

► Is Michael Hollis, who now has started another venture, interested in going back into the airline business?

Air Atlanta was an all-first-class airline that lasted three years before dying in 1987.

"Whenever someone asks me that, I quote from a Dionne Warwick song, 'I'll never love this way again.' In that same song, there's a line that says, 'Fools will lose tomorrow reaching back for yesterday.'"

Maria Saporta's column appears on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.



OFFICE OF THE
PRESIDENT
COVER PAGE

TO: Michael R. Hollis

FROM: Neal Burnham

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES: 2
(including cover page)

DATE: 9-9-91

TIME: 6:00 PM

MESSAGE:

If you have any questions or problems with the transmission, please call:

202-456-2990



THE PRESIDENT

9-9-91

Sichan -

A fascinating report on
your trip.

NSC has a copy but be
sure State gets a copy -

Thanks a lot C. B.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

9/9/91

MR. PRESIDENT

NSC has been provided with a
copy of the attached.

Phil Brady

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

91 AUG 27 PM 3:10

August 20, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: DAVID DEMAREST *DD*

FROM: SICHAN SIV *Sichan*

SUBJECT: MEETINGS WITH THAI AND LAO LEADERS

I was in Thailand and Laos during the first half of August and, despite the private nature of my visit, was invited to meet with the leadership of both countries.

A. THAILAND

At a luncheon in my honor, Foreign Minister Arsa Sarasin (Amb. to U.S. 86-88) told me of Queen Sirikit's upcoming visit to D.C. in Oct.-Nov. and requested that we extend all courtesies. He also said that everyone was rushing to go to Cambodia and he would be the first to visit Phnom Penh after Prince Sihanouk gets there in November, followed by Foreign Minister Roland Dumas of France.

✓ In a 40 minute meeting with Prime Minister Anand Panyarachun (Amb. to U.S. 72-75), he reminisced to me about the days he spent with you (including the Metro Opera and baseball games) while he was your counterpart at the U.N. He said that his main concerns had been trying to run a clean government, get a new Constitution and hold new elections by April 1992. He was confident to have earlier elections and was eager to leave after "my mission is completed." He told me that he had been invited to visit China and Japan and hinted that he would welcome an invitation to meet with you in Washington. He asked me to send you and Mrs. Bush his best regards. I took the opportunity to thank him for Thailand's hospitality given to ✓ refugees from Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam: this has allowed many to start their new life in third countries and one to end up working for the President of the U. S.

✓ Princess Chulabhorn, the youngest child of H.M. the King, received me at the Chulabhorn Research Institute which she heads and told me that she would join her mother in Washington. She said that she would like to bring some medical teams to Cambodia once a peace agreement is reached.

Finally, I expressed to His Holiness the Supreme Patriarch, our condolences on the killings of Thai monks in Phoenix. He asked me to thank you for your concerns. I told him that as one who had been ordained a monk in Thailand, I was saddened by the tragedy. (His secretary is an American monk from Anderson, Indiana.)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED

PER NSC WAIVER 1500 2021-02
By SS NARA, Date 12/3/24

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

-2-

B. THAI-CAMBODIAN BORDER

There are approximately 350,000 Cambodians living in U.N. supported camps along the Thai-Cambodian border. Like Cambodian-Americans, many of them feared the "red solution" and told me that the U.S. should continue its firm subscription to the P-5 framework. I reassured them of your commitment to a comprehensive settlement as stated by Sec. Baker in Kuala Lumpur in July.

C. LAOS

In Laos, I was told that I was the first White House visitor since 1975. Accompanied by our Charge, Charles Salmon, I met for one hour with Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseuth and separately with two Vice Foreign Ministers. I urged the Lao for continued cooperation on MIA/POW and counternarcotics issues, thanked them for their role on Cambodia and reiterated our position on a comprehensive solution. The Lao reaffirmed their cooperation within their limited capabilities.

We later called on Acting President Phoumi Vongvichit who absented himself from the Assembly debate on the new constitution. He said that for small Laos, receiving a letter from the U.S. President was very important. He told me about the Lao efforts to combat slash and burn farming and to eliminate opium cultivation. Referring to his father who died of opium when he was nine, he said that drug addicts were not contributing anything. He commented on Lao religious freedom recalling that he had been a Buddhist monk for three years. After one hour, he walked me to the Presidential Palace door and when, seeing the monsoon rain, noted that my visit was auspicious, as rain in Asia is considered a blessing. I told him that the rain was actually blessing his new constitution. The latter came out quite positively and had the hammer-sickle replaced by a Buddhist stupa.

The Ven. Vichit Singharath, President of the Central Buddhist Fellowship, the Lao equivalent of the Supreme Patriarch, reaffirmed to me President Phoumi's point on religious freedom: the government had not interfered with Buddhism since 1975. In view of this and the Lao efforts to cooperate with us on MIA/POW and anti-drug efforts, it seems appropriate to upgrade our embassy in Vientiane to bring the Lao out of the Vietnamese umbrella and signal the Vietnamese that their cooperation with us could be similarly "rewarded."

Please find attached a copy of your July 25 letter, President Phoumi's response and its translation.

Attachments

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

cc: Gen. Scrowcroft

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 25, 1991

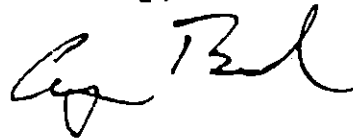
Dear Mr. President:

I am pleased to have the opportunity to convey to you through my Deputy Assistant, Mr. Sichan Siv, my warm greetings.

Our two governments continue to cooperate in a number of areas today, and I believe we can be pleased with the overall improvement in our relations. I know that you will share my hope that, by continuing to cooperate in areas of concern to our peoples, we will be able to further strengthen our relationship in the years ahead.

Best personal wishes.

Sincerely,

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

His Excellency
Phoumi Vongvichit
Acting President
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Vientiane

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14 1991.

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REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE POPULAIRE LAO
PAIX INDEPENDANCE UNITE SOCIALISME

UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION

Presidential Palace

Vientiane, 14 August 1991

Respected Mr. President,

I am very pleased receiving your message dated 25 July 1991 which Mr. Sichan SIV, your Deputy Assistant, has handed over to me this morning. It is a great honour for me of this gesture of sympathy.

The Lao People's Democratic Republic and the United States of America have enjoyed good relations and cooperation in various areas up to present day. I share your view in stating that we are convinced that our two governments will continue cooperating for further improvement of relations between our two countries. I also agree with you that our two governments and peoples will continue cooperating in areas susceptible to further strengthen their relations as well as to contribute to world peace and cooperation.

I wish you as well as your family be filled with happiness and long live.

Sincerely,

(signed)

His Excellency
George BUSH
President of the United
States of America

Phoumi VONGVICHITH
Acting President of the Lao
People's Democratic Republic

WASHINGTON D.C.

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Honorable William G. Walker
American Ambassador
American Embassy
El Salvador, San Salvador
25 Avenida Norte No. 1230
APO Miami 34023



9-9-81

Bill, Outstanding Service
was yours. My heartfelt
thanks. Good Luck,
God Bless — Ag B

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

Thank you for your letter of June 6, and I accept your resignation as Ambassador to the Republic of El Salvador, on a date to be determined.

You served with the highest distinction as my personal representative to the Government of El Salvador. Under your leadership, United States policy vigorously and unselfishly promoted negotiations to end the decade-old civil war and encouraged lasting reforms and improvements in political and economic opportunities available to all Salvadorans. At the same time, your judgment and decisiveness were instrumental in protecting the lives of American citizens, especially during the guerrilla offensive of November 1989.

In pursuing a complex and at times controversial agenda, you have borne the weight of criticism from those who would sacrifice real progress for symbolic gestures, and you have faced personal danger and hardship with equanimity and grace. Your personal commitment to peace and justice in El Salvador, and to stability and prosperity in Central America, reflects the most noble aspirations of American diplomacy.

Along with my deep gratitude, I send you my best wishes for all success and happiness in the days ahead.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'W. G. Walker', written in a cursive style.

The Honorable William G. Walker
American Ambassador
San Salvador



EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OFFICE OF THE AMBASSADOR

June 6, 1991

Dear Mr. President:

It has been a great honor and privilege to serve since August 27, 1988, as your personal representative to the Republic of El Salvador.

These three years have witnessed significant and historic advances in El Salvador's untiring search for peace, economic development and justice. Your Administration's policy of contributing substantial economic and military assistance to El Salvador's fledgling democratic experiment has been a decisive factor in these advances. You and the American people can be proud of the role the United States has played as this tiny but deserving nation fought off the military aggression of the FMLN, struggled to improve the human rights situation in the midst of violence, and worked to restart an economy ravaged by a massive earthquake and the economic sabotage of the FMLN. Every Salvadoran, all of the vast majority aspiring to democracy but also those of the armed minority attempting to thwart that dream, understood your personal involvement and commitment to the achievement of freedom and justice in El Salvador, and throughout the Hemisphere.

In keeping with established custom, I hereby tender my resignation as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of El Salvador to become effective at your pleasure. I place myself at your disposition for further service in your Administration.

With warm personal regards,

Respectfully yours,

William G. Walker
Ambassador

The Honorable
George Herbert Walker Bush
President of the United States of America
The White House

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 30, 1991

91 SEP 10 9:32

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: CONSTANCE HORNER 
SUBJECT: Resignation Letter

Attached for your signature is a letter accepting the resignation of the following individual:

WILLIAM G. WALKER, as Ambassador to El Salvador.

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Honorable Richard A. Moore
American Ambassador
American Embassy
42 Elgin Road
Ballsbridge
Dublin, Ireland



9-9-91

Dear Rich -

So the Donor's son
stole the show - great !!

Loved your letter. Some day
some day I'll get there - keep
up the great work. Love to E. *Ag*

*Embassy of the United States of America*

Dublin

September 9, 1991

MEMORANDUM

TO: The President

FROM: The Ambassador to Ireland *RAM*

SUBJECT: The Walker Cup Comes to Ireland

It is a pleasure to report that the Uncle-of-the-President-and-Son-of-the-Donor was the superstar of Walker Cup Week, Phil Mickelson notwithstanding.

I did not realize how sentimental the British, Scottish, and Irish are about the Walker Cup, nor was I aware that the presence of your Uncle Louis would mean so much to them. (The Captain of the Royal & Ancient told me: "It was the frosting on the cake.")

When he was introduced at the formal Flag Raising Ceremony, the applause was prolonged and genuine. Louis thereupon came up with some very funny self-deprecating remarks that had the audience howling. He then switched to excellent serious words and ended by reading your letter which was the high moment of the day. When he sat down he received the biggest hand of all.

You will be glad to know that Louis's behavior on the whole was modest and satisfactory. Now it happens that electric carts of course are strictly forbidden at Portmarnock, but you guessed it: Louis ended up riding both days in a 4-seater chauffeured by the Portmarnock Captain himself.

Final Note: It seems like every other person in the huge gallery asked Louis or me "when will the President and Mrs. Bush come to Ireland."

Esther joins in sending our affectionate best. We grow prouder of both of you everyday.

IRISH PRESS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1991



● LOUIS WALKER . . . son of the donor of the Walker Cup, and uncle of the President of the United States, George Bush, speaking at the opening ceremony for the 33rd Walker Cup match at Portmarnock, yesterday.

BEST EVER!

PORTMARNOCK Golf Club's hosting of the 33rd Walker Cup, which starts today, has catapulted the amateur showpiece on to a new level that will act as the model for future years.

Sell-out crowds, live television on both sides of the Atlantic, an unprecedented worldwide interest from the print media — never before experienced in its 69-year existence — have all combined to make this the greatest show ever in amateur golf.

And the odds are now that the Walker Cup will return to Ireland in the future, such has been the success in the Portmarnock club's organising of the event, and the

By Philip Reid

response from the Irish public.

Indeed, representatives from Interlachen, the 1993 hosts, and Royal Porthcawl, who will host the event in 1995, are in Portmarnock to study and seek advice.

As the three national anthems — American, British and Irish — were performed

at the official opening last night, it brought an end to over two years of hard preparation by the host club and the R & A as the moment of the competition finally arrived.

The Portmarnock club have spent over £200,000 in preparing the course alone, and have been rewarded as it is in magnificent shape with the greens and fairways close to perfection.

"Four years ago, when the event was held in Sunning-

dale we couldn't have realised that it would come to this stage so quickly", said George McGregor, the Britain and Ireland captain, "the event has certainly come a long, long way". The R & A, however, expect to lose as much as £200,000 over the two days — but that money will come from the surplus from this year's British Open Championship at Royal Birkdale.

There are three Irish players in the Britain and

Ireland team that defends the trophy — won for the first time on American soil at Peachtree two years ago — Garib McGimpsey, Paul McGinley and Padraig Harrington.

McGimpsey and McGinley are involved in both foursomes and singles in today's first day, but Harrington will just be involved in the foursomes.

Portmarnock praised as Walker Cup begins

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. Charles L. Bartlett
1529 18th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20007

PERSONAL



9-9
Personal

May Bartlett Cardoso have
it's finest plantings ever -

Charlie,

Betancourt may be a good
man; but he hates Jorge Mas,
and, by inference, he has totally
misrepresented our policy. We
want Castro out but we
want democracy in - not

a return to Batista.

I want for Cuba what
is happening in other countries
freedom, democracy, free elections
human rights. Some have
suggested we extend some
olive branch to Fidel - no, no!!
Also Betancourt indicates we'd
support intervention. The Bay of Pigs
is plenty there. All Best - Ag

BARTLETT GARDENS
4615 W Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20007

09/

Charles Bartlett, Prop.
(202 - 338-0646)

Memo to the President
from Charley Bartlett

It will be an error to ignore the counsels of this fellow Betancourt, who is one of the most coldly objective, brilliant political minds I have found among the Hispanics. He was first to defect from the Castro government and a key architect of the Alliance for Progress program. He really does know Cuban politics and deeply fears that Jorge Mas is engaged in an effort of self-aggrandizement that will reflect badly upon administration policy and deter the ouster of Castro. He has over 30 years developed extensive ties with Washington columnists.

If you want verification of his concerns about the Cuban-American Foundation, you should talk to Tom Stroock, who appears to know, perhaps through his wife, a great deal about it.

9/6/91

C.B.

(This is stationary I use to buy plants wholesale. It is the only stuff at hand.)

Let Cuba Be Cuba

By Ernesto F. Betancourt

The collapse of the Soviet Union and its Communist Party revives the possibility of Fidel Castro's demise. But U.S. policy is hindering rather than encouraging that outcome. Unfortunately, President Bush is subordinating his Cuba policy to Florida politics by favoring one right-wing exile group.

Last spring, Assistant Secretary of State Bernard Aronson gave a speech before the group, the Cuban American National Foundation, that was aimed at reassuring Mr. Castro's opponents inside Cuba. But backing an organization whose leadership is dominated by former collaborators of the hated Batista dictatorship and their relatives is hardly the way to do that. Though it has become the dominant exile group in Washington, the foundation has no support inside Cuba.

People with sources in the Cuban Government report widespread disenchantment with Mr. Castro, more so now because of the further isolation caused by events in the Soviet Union. But as a result of Mr. Bush's policy of favoring the foundation, disenchanted Cubans perceive Mr. Castro's removal as more threatening to their interests than his staying in power. They fear that the U.S. intends

Ernesto F. Betancourt, former head of Radio Martí, is author of the forthcoming "Revolutionary Strategy: A Handbook for Practitioners."

to impose on Cuba the advocates of revenge and restoration of the past.

In his speech to the group in Miami, Mr. Aronson said, "The United States has no blueprint for Cuba. We do not claim the right to order the affairs of that nation." But at its annual meeting the same week, the foundation announced the formation of a commission to draft an economic reconstruction plan for Cuba. The panel's members include Jeanne Kirkpatrick as well as Senators Connie Mack and Bob Graham and Representatives Ileana Ros-Lehtinen and Dante Fascell, all of Florida. Jeb Bush, the President's son, hosted the meeting, and former President Ronald Reagan was around to give his blessing.

These events were reported by Ra-

dio Martí and broadcast to Cuba. If you were Cuban, wouldn't you think the U.S. was preparing a blueprint for Cuba and that the Administration had chosen the Cuban American National Foundation to carry it out?

The group claims to have buyers willing to pay \$15 billion for 60 percent of Cuba's land and assets. Nobody gave the foundation the authority to sell the island. Does it realize that although Marxist ideology is dead, nationalism is very much alive?

Although foundation leaders deny it, in private they advocate U.S. intervention — the solution favored by 56 percent of Miami's Cuban exiles in a recent poll.

By allowing the group to convey the image of U.S. support, the Administration makes intervention seem a credible option. In so doing, it discourages an internal solution like that advocated by dissidents and human rights activists inside Cuba. In a recent manifesto, a group of intellectuals called for the release of political prisoners, freedom of expression and free elections. They are nationalists, rejecting a return to the Batista past and proposing a peaceful transition to the democratic system the revolution initially offered.

Such proposals have appeal for the disenchanted officers and officials in the regime. But they are unlikely to risk their lives to bring a return of Batistianos and American hegemony. It is in the U.S. interest to encourage the internal solution. We must free our Cuba policy from the stranglehold of Florida politics. Cuba can no longer be a Soviet surrogate. Neither should it be an American colony. The time has come to let Cuba be Cuba. □



FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mrs. Stuart H. Clement
200 Leeder Hill Drive
Apt. 438
Hamden, CT 06517



9-9-91

Dear Aunt Marge

It was a joy
seeing you in Maine
Here's a reminder of that
day. Thanks for your note
Love - Ay

1. POTUS
2. Mrs. Bush
3. P.Presock/family file

Received Kport 8/31/91
by Linda Casey

August 28, 1991

DearBar and George,

It was all so calm and lovely Monday that it was evening before I realized the historic experience it was. Stuart commented on how amazing it is that you can keep that family atmosphere while bearing the burdens of the world.

I was sorry not to see Doro and her children, but delighted to see (and I use the word lightly), Jeb, Columba and George P. and; of course, meeting your guests was wonderful.

Thanks for all you are to -- and do for so many, especially
your devoted Aunt Marge.

Hope you can read -- I can't.



26 Aug 91 P24471-26 DV



26 Aug. 91 P244163-02A DV

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mrs. Eugene Williams
701 Barnes Road
St. Louis MO 63124



THE PRESIDENT

September 9, 1991

Dear Evie,

Thanks for that thoughtful letter. I'd love to be able to get in a little quail shooting this fall, but I think the schedule is going to be pretty hectic. I'm keeping your letter close at hand, though, just in case.

What a great Maine August we had. We're back ... ready to charge!

Warmest regards to Gene. Love,

*We are close to
resolving the "gag rule"
problem I think. I sure hope so.*

Letter from Mrs. Eugene Williams (Evie)

TYPED

Dear George:

I am happy to read in the papers that you are reviewing the "gag rule" that refers to restrictions that would prohibit physicians in federally-funded family planning clinics from telling pregnant women that abortion is a legal option. I hope that you have found "a good, reasonable solution" as reported.

I talked to Elsie Hillman today and we both agreed that I should not write to Bar about this since it is not her policy- nor yours- since this is the only issue on which I disagree with you, I feel badly that I do not write to you everyday telling you how much I admire your fine judgement and praise your decisions and tell you that I think you are the very best President our country could possibly have!

From what I see on television and the newspapers etc.- you look healthy and wonderful- I hope you are feeling as good as you look!

Please (?) consider a wonderful, restful quail-shooting weekend with us in Georgia this fall or winter. I know you and Bar would enjoy it! The quail season is from Nov. 20th to March 1, 1992.

Dearest love to you both,

Evie

701 BARNES ROAD

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63124

Dear George,

I am happy to
read in the papers that
you are reviewing the
"gag rule" that refers to
hesitant laws that would
prohibit physicians in
federally-funded family-
planning clinics from
telling pregnant women
that abortion is a legal

option. I hope that you have
found a good, reasonable
solution as reported.

I talked to Elsie
Hilman today and we both
agreed that I should
not write to BAR about this
since it is not her policy -
but yours. Since this is
the only issue on which I
disagree with you, I feel
badly that I do not write
to you every day telling
you how much I admire

701 BARNES ROAD

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63124

your fine judgement
and praise your cousins
and tell you that I think
you are the very best

President our country will
possibly have!

From what I see
on television and the news -
papers etc. - you look
healthy and wonderful -
I hope you are feeling as
good as you look!

Bush Library Photocopy Preservation

Please consider a
wonderful joyful
QUAIL - shooting weekend
with us in GEORGIA this
fall or winter. I know
you and BAA would enjoy
it. The Quail Season
is from NOV 20th to
March 1, 1992.

Dearest love to you both,
me



President George Bush
the White House
attention Patty Meesock
Washington, D.C. 20500
C I T E

Mrs. Eugene Williams

701 BARNES ROAD

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63124

E3

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. Charles S.C. Clement
P.O. Box 882
Norwich, VT 05055



THE PRESIDENT

September 9, 1991

Dear Charlie,

Belated thanks for your good letter. I'm glad you had the chance to visit our Points of Light office. Gregg Petersmeyer and his crew are doing a terrific job, and we're lucky to have such a marvelous group of young people on our team. They really make the difference.

Great to hear from you. Love to Kris.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Bill Clinton".

CHARLES S.C. CLEMENT

P.O. Box 882
Norwich, VT 05055
July 9, 1991

Pres. George H. W. Bush
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

Dear George,

Several weeks ago I had the pleasure of visiting the Points of Light department in the Office of National Service. The interns there were highly impressed by your strong belief in the POL program and the concept on which it is based. Their work seemed motivated as much by that as by their own belief in the value of the program.

A suggestion: visit the office and personally thank these interns for their help.

When I worked at the R.N.C. phone bank several years ago, I persuaded Sen. Brock to stop by our office. His visit had a powerful and lasting impact on the moral of the callers, and gave them a deeper understanding of the importance of their work. It was truly inspirational.

On a separate note, the interns stressed that your mention of POL in speeches really helps advance the cause.

Kris and I send all our best to you and Barbara.

Love,



FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. John J. Curtin, R.N.
15 Booth Road
Methven, MA 01844



THE PRESIDENT

September 9, 1991

Dear Mr. Curtin,

Many thanks for taking the time to write me about my friend Mary O'Brien. She had a lot of friends who cared about her and who will always remember her warmth and kindness. We'll miss her.

You are thoughtful to write. My thanks again, and my best wishes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Bill Clinton".

15 Booth Road
Methuen, MASS. 01844
August 6, 1991
Tel. # 508-688-7542

My Dear Mr. President:

Your dear friend and my dear friend, Mary L. O'Brien died yesterday at the Lawrence General Hospital in Lawrence, Mass.

Mary and I both worked at the Veterans Administration Hospital in Bedford, Mass.

I felt that it was my duty to inform you about Mary's death.

Mary was an excellent nurse and gave the best care to her patients. When I retired from the V. A. Hospital, Mary sponsored and gave a retirement party for me at the Red Tavern Restaurant in Methuen, Mass. We kept in touch with one another all the time.

Mr. President, if you wish to call me, do so I would appreciate it very much. Sincerely yours,
P.S. ↓ John J. Curtin

'This is the White House calling — go ahead'

Call From page 1

remembered.

Miss O'Brien was the school nurse at Phillips Academy in the late '30s and early 1940, when Mr. Bush was a student there.

She had held the post from her graduation from Salem Hospital School of Nursing until she left to enlist in the Army Nurse Corps in 1943.

Mr. Bush was one of her favorites. "He was always a perfect gentleman and such a caring person," she said. "He was very popular with the other students."

When he took sick at the academy and was sent to Phillips House in Boston to recover from an illness (Miss O'Brien couldn't re-



Friends: President George Bush with Mary O'Brien of Andover.

member what), the academy had asked her to visit him.

After the service, Miss O'Brien

returned to the academy for a year before accepting a post at Bedford Veterans Administration Hospital, where she remained until she retired.

But she never lost track of George Bush.

In 1980, he had raced from the stage at Danvers Yacht Club to smother her in a bear hug.

Later that year, her right leg was amputated because of vascular problems, but she kept active with a prosthesis.

The following year when he visited Phillips, she was in a wheelchair.

After he was elected vice president, Mr. Bush sent her his inauguration program and a personal note.

So, when she heard he was coming to Andover last Sunday, she

had written him to say she was sorry she wouldn't be able to see him.

Yesterday, he told her he hadn't received the note until after he returned from Andover on Monday, and wanted her to know how sorry he was not to have seen her.

"Obie, how old are you now?" he asked.

When she told him 78, he was astounded and wanted to know all about how she was doing.

She explained how a heart condition now prevented her from using the prosthesis any more, but she assured him she was doing just fine. To prove it, she scolded him for not sending her his presidential inauguration program.

He promised she would hear from him. "I'm sure I can find one for Obie," he said.

The president phones a dear friend in Andover

By Mary Fitzgerald
Eagle-Tribune Writer

"Hi Obie!"

It took a while for Mary O'Brien of Holt Road, Andover, to recognize the voice of George Bush.

The phone call at 7:30 a.m. yesterday had awakened her from a sound sleep. She only vaguely heard the operator's "This is Washington, D.C., calling. Is this Miss Mary O'Brien of Andover?"

After she sleepily murmured "Yes," the operator had just gotten in, "This is the White House calling. Go ahead please," when the voice from the past woke her up fast.

Stunned, she realized Mr. Bush was on the other end.

"How are you?" he asked in the same hearty tones she

Please see CALL, Next page

ud to do her part for free

Deaths

Mary L. O'Brien

Registered nurse

ANDOVER — The woman who cared for President George Bush at Phillips Academy, Mary L. O'Brien, 80, 174 Holt Road, Andover, died today at Lawrence General Hospital.

Born in Andover and graduated from Salem School of Nursing, Miss O'Brien was school nurse at the academy until she enlisted in the Army Nurse Corps in 1943. During World War II, she was a nurse in Iceland.

Mr. Bush never forgot how she had cared for him, and sent her personal invitations to his inaugurations as vice president and president. When a heart condition prevented her from attending his reception at Phillips two years ago, he called her from the White House.

Miss O'Brien was employed as a nurse at the Bedford Veteran's Administration Hospital for more than 20 years before retiring.

She was also a member of St. Augustine Church in Andover.

Family members include nephews, Joseph E. O'Brien Jr. of Andover, Kevin O'Brien of Newburyport, Michael O'Brien of Syracuse, N.Y.; nieces, Joanne O'Brien of Andover and Deborah (Timony) Darrigo of Hudson, N.H.

A Mass will be celebrated Wednesday at 10 a.m. in St. Augustine's Church, Andover. Burial will follow in St. Augustine Cemetery.

Friends may call on tomorrow from 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p.m. at the Burke Funeral Home, 390 North Main St., Andover.

(2)

Mr. President: Take good care of
yourself. I want to wish you
continued success in your
administration,

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. Robert K. Gray
Hill and Knowlton
Washington Harbour
901 31st Street, NW
Washington, DC 20007-3838



THE PRESIDENT

September 9, 1991

Dear Bob,

Belated thanks for your letter. I believe the path we have taken on U.S.-China relations will benefit both of our peoples, and I think that history will prove the critics to be wrong. Your support in this effort is appreciated.

Warm regards, and thanks again.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "Bill Clinton", written over the word "Sincerely".

Jan Burmeister



THE PRESIDENT

September 9, 1991

Dear Henry,

Your "gossipy" letter was great! From all accounts, it was a terrific weekend. I wish I could have been there.

What a great Maine August we had. Hope you got some rest, too.

Warm regards,

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

✓ Mr. Henry O. Dormann
59 East 54 Street
New York, NY 10022

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 9, 1991

Dear Leo:

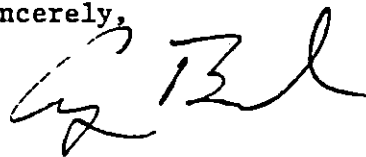
Thank you for your good letter. Yours brought back many memories.

1944! Time certainly flies. On the day of the "Turkey Shoot", my plane lost power on takeoff and I had to crash land in the sea. The destroyer, C.K. BRONSON, rescued me.

I never got to cross the Equator in 1944. On September 2, I was shot down near Chi Chi Jima on a dive bombing mission. Fortunately, I was rescued by an American submarine, the U.S.S. FINBACK, and was on it when our ship crossed the Equator.

Again, thank you for writing. It is always nice to hear from a fellow "San Jac" shipmate.

Sincerely,



Mr. Leo M. Parisi
351 Pheasant Drive
Huntingdon Valley, Pennsylvania 19006

351 Pheasant Drive
Huntingdon Valley, Pa. 19006
June 6, 1991

President George Bush
White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear President Bush:

STB
I will keep this short, in the hope that it will reach you personally. I turned 65 in July of 1990 and retired in December 1990. After spending three months in Florida during the winter, I stopped at Charleston, SC to visit the carrier Yorktown, on my way back to Pennsylvania. While there, I discovered that you served on the carrier San Jacinto, as I did, in 1944. I was a Radarman, 2nd class, in charge of the port watch in the Combat Information Center. I don't expect you to remember me. I didn't know you served on the San Jacinto until I talked to the Curator on the Yorktown.

To bring back a few memories, do you remember crossing the Equator, when during the initiation, the Admiral on the Enterprise spotted our initiation on the flight deck and ordered the celebration ended? If you recall, Captain Martin (I believe) ordered the initiation moved to the hanger deck, and the hanger deck doors closed. As part of the celebration, do you remember how the fighter pilots were being directed in formation, running around the flight deck? They obtained condoms filled with water, and hid them in their WINTER flight jackets, which they had to wear for the initiation. They attacked the Shellbacks on the bridge with the water-filled condoms.

Do you remember our "Bogie Pools"? I believe I was the most frequent winner. That was the pool we had for the officers and the CIC personnel each time we left on a new operation.

Do you remember the Mariana's Turkey Shoot? Do you realize that our ship was the only ship in Task Force 58 who picked up the Jap planes at an unheard of 160 miles? Our own Commander McInnes finally had the opportunity to direct the 8 fighters from the Princeton who were flying CAP.

I am afraid this wasn't as short as I thought it would be, so I had better sign off now. I just want you to know that I now have a "claim to fame", having served on the same ship with the President of the United States.

Sincerely yours,

Leo M. Parisi
Leo M. Parisi

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Call

The Honorable Michael Harkins ✓
Secretary of State
Post Office Box 898
Dover, Delaware 19903-0898



THE PRESIDENT

September 9, 1991

Dear Mike,

Belated thanks for your thoughtful letter. ^{*}I don't
get to play Holly Hills as often as I would like, but
it is a great course, and I'll remember your good
offer to play a round together sometime.

Good to hear from you. Warm regards.

Sincerely,

BJ

** sorry for the
delay in replying -
I just saw your message*

bc: Lanny Griffith

Jan Burmeister



Dear Michael -

Today, Sept. 9th I saw
your letter. Some delay!!

I was pleased to get
caught up in all that's going on.
I hope I'll see you at the
Scott Dinner - Hostels. All Best
By B

910910

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. Michael R. Hollis
Chairman
Hanover Financial Corporation
781 Marietta Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30318

JB



THE PRESIDENT

September 9, 1991

Dear Mr. Hufstetler:

This is just a short note to thank you for the delicious watermelon which Air Force One pilot, Danny Barr, brought to us in Maine. My family had a feast with the watermelon.

Best wishes to you and yours.

Sincerely,

THE WHITE HOUSE

910910

Mr. Grady Hufstetler
c/o Mr. Robert H. Barr
602 Glenwood
Atlanta, Texas 75551



THE PRESIDENT

September 9, 1991

Dear Rabbi Rosenthal,

Many thanks for sending along a copy of the article on Professor George Bush. I look forward to reading it.

Thanks again for thinking of me. Warm regards.

Sincerely,

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

✓ Rabbi Gilbert S. Rosenthal
The New York Board of Rabbis, Inc.
10 East 73rd Street
New York, NY 10021-4194



THE PRESIDENT

September 9, 1991

Dear Ms. Davies,

You are thoughtful to write me about my friend Mary O'Brien. She lived a long, wonderful life, and touched so many people with her warmth and selfless generosity. She was a great lady.

Thank you again for taking the time to write. Best wishes.

Sincerely,

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

✓ Ms. Lena Davies
256 N. Main Street, 1-C
Andover, MA 01810



THE PRESIDENT

September 9. 1991

Dear Mary,

I got your thoughtful note, but we're the lucky ones. You're doing a terrific job, and I'm glad you are willing to serve.

Thanks, my friend. Barbara sends warm regards, too.

Sincerely *Con A. A. A.*

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Honorable Mary Raether
1205 Huntmaster Court
McLean, VA 22102



THE PRESIDENT

September 9, 1991

Dear Mr. Curtin,

Many thanks for taking the time to write me about my friend Mary O'Brien. She had a lot of friends who cared about her and who will always remember her warmth and kindness. We'll miss her.

You are thoughtful to write. My thanks again, and my best wishes.

Sincerely,

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. John J. Curtin, R.N.
15 Booth Road
Methven, MA 01844

11:00 A.M. EDT UPDATE

PHILIPPINES BASES (Manila/AP) -- A majority of Philippine senators today endorsed a resolution opposing a new lease for a U.S. naval base, and several said there was no chance the extension would be ratified. But Senate sources say the lawmakers may decide not to take a formal vote on the agreement itself and simply allow the current Subic Bay lease to expire on Sept. 16.

(Reuters) -- Secretary Cheney said today he was not optimistic that the Philippine senate would ratify the Subic Bay base treaty.... "Right now, the indicators are not good," he told ABC's "Good Morning America."... "We'd like to continue in the Philippines but we obviously cannot stay where we are not wanted and we won't."

TROOP CUTS/CHENEY (UPI) -- Secretary Cheney dismissed suggestions today that the political upheaval in the Soviet Union and easing of East-West tensions made it possible to accelerate cutbacks in the U.S. military. "There's still enormous uncertainty out there," he said on CNN.... On NBC's "Today" show, he said: "I think a little caution is in order before we automatically assume, based on one week's news, that we can now dismantle our own defenses." Cheney went further on ABC's "Good Morning America," suggesting a strong military was needed to confront circumstances such as Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait.

SOVIET DEFENSE (Moscow/Reuters) -- President Gorbachev plans to break military control over the Defense Ministry following August's attempted coup and bring it more securely under his control, a Soviet military leader said. Armed forces Chief of Staff Lobov told Pravda that Soviet defenses faced radical reform with the collapse of central authority and the rise of the republics, but must retain a united structure and firm central command over nuclear weapons.

TADZHIKISTAN (Moscow/AP) -- The Central Asian republic of Tadzhikistan declared independence from the Soviet Union today, the independent Interfax news agency reported. Interfax said the decision was made by a special session of its parliament, which also declared the day an Independence Day.

SOVIET AID (Vilnius/AP) -- A leading Soviet activist, Lev Timofeyev, is calling on the West to withhold financial aid to his country or individual republics that fail to live up to international standards on human rights.... "Assistance may be given to the former Soviet Union and to other state units only if there is no neglect, not to mention violation, of human rights," he said.

TRADE/BIELECKI (Warsaw/UPI) -- Polish Prime Minister Bielecki flew to the U.S. for a three-day official visit to discuss expansion of trade and present an offer to sell Polish foodstuffs to the Soviet Union financed by Washington.

PRIMAKOV/MIDEAST (Moscow/Reuter) -- Moscow's Gulf peace envoy Yevgeny Primakov will fly to the Mideast Tuesday, Tass reported. Primakov will visit Egypt, Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Kuwait, Iran and Turkey to meet their leaders and discuss political and economic cooperation with the Soviet Union, Tass said.

HOSTAGES (Beirut/UPI) -- One of the five U.S. hostages held in Lebanon may be granted freedom before the release of Arab detainees held in Israel, a Lebanese newspaper reported Monday.... "Present contacts to resolve the crisis have been intensified," Al Hayat quoted informed sources as saying in its weekly edition. "The efforts will result in the release of Lebanese detainees in Israeli jails that will be preceded by the freeing of one of the American hostages." Sheik Obeid also will be freed, the newspaper said.

Meanwhile, an official of Hezbollah, Sheikh Naeem Kassem, said Israel should release Arab prisoners to facilitate ongoing efforts by the U.N.

(Beirut/Reuter) -- An Iranian envoy, Mohammad Kazam Khonsari, accused the U.S. and Israel of not wanting to end the Western hostage crisis but said Tehran hoped it would soon be resolved.

IRAQIS/KURDS (London/Reuter) -- A Kurdish opposition party, the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, accused Iraq of fresh military attacks on villages and towns in Iraqi Kurdistan and said it had appealed for help from the U.N. and Western countries.

LOANS/ISRAELI (London/Reuter) -- The U.S. decision to postpone consideration of Israel's \$10 billion loan guarantee request is an attempt to force concessions from Israel on Mideast peace, Health Minister Olmert told BBC radio.... "I am not sure that this is the most constructive way to negotiate a political dialogue with Israel," he said.... He said none of the \$10 billion would be used to build new settlements in the occupied territories.

PEACE/SHAMIR (Jerusalem/Reuter) -- Prime Minister Shamir said Israel would pull out of a proposed Mideast peace conference if he was not satisfied with the composition of a Palestinian delegation. "We said this is one of the conditions. We must agree to the make-up of the Palestinian representation. There is full agreement between us and the Americans on this," he said.

PEACE/HASSAN (Amman/AP) -- Jordan's Crown Prince Hassan told the AP Sunday if the issue of who speaks for the Palestinians is not resolved, next month's Mideast peace conference could be delayed.

MACEDONIA (Skopje/Reuter) -- The southern Yugoslavian republic of Macedonia voted overwhelmingly to become an independent state in a referendum Sunday, according to near-complete unofficial results.

THOMAS (AP) -- ...Americans United for Separation of Church and State, so far neutral on the Clarence Thomas nomination, said too much is at stake to let the nominee escape without a rigorous cross-examination.... "I think the Judiciary Committee will examine Clarence Thomas just as closely as it did Robert Bork, maybe more so," said the organization's director, Robert Maddox.

3:00 p.m. EDT UPDATE

THOMAS/PRESIDENT (Jacqueline Frank, Reuter) -- ...President Bush said he was ready for the [Thomas confirmation] fight and was confident the Senate would approve his choice.... "I personally am strongly committed and very pleased with the support that has come out these last few days for him. There's a fight on and I'm confident we're going to win it," Bush said in remarks to representatives of the Board of Black Colleges.

HARKIN/'92 (Reuter) -- Sen. Harkin will declare his candidacy for the 1992 Democratic presidential nomination next Sunday, aides said today. Harkin, his staff aides said, had in recent weeks informally advised numerous political figures he intends to declare his candidacy at his annual steak fry Sunday on a farm near Winterset, Iowa. But the information was offered "for planning purposes only" and not for public consumption, aides said. Over the weekend in Des Moines, however, he let it slip to a reporter that he made up his mind.

PHILIPPINES/PRESIDENT (Gene Gibbons, Reuter) -- President Bush ruled out further U.S. concessions to salvage a military base treaty in deep trouble in the Philippines Senate. "No, we've made our best offer, and I don't know how it's going to come out, but there'll be no change on the part of the United States," Bush said.

(Manila/AP) -- President Aquino plans to lead a mass march Tuesday to support the agreement.... "There's no chance the treaty will be ratified anymore," said Sen. Alberto Romulo.... Senate sources, speaking on condition of anonymity, said they hope the Americans will ask for a delay of up to one year in vacating Subic Bay, during which time new negotiations could be held. In a national radio and television statement today, Aquino said it would be foolish to close Subic at a time when the country is reeling from the effects of Mount Pinatubo.

ISRAEL/LOANS (UPI) -- The Administration reaffirmed its basic commitment to help Israel absorb Soviet immigrants and said delaying action on \$10 billion in housing loan guarantees would boost prospects of Mideast peace. "One reason for asking for a delay is to give peace a chance," State Department spokesman Boucher said. "We want to avoid conflict. We want to avoid divisive debates."

(Jerusalem/Reuter) -- Bristling at U.S. pressure, Prime Minister Shamir said in an interview broadcast today that Jews would continue to settle in the occupied territories and cautioned that Israeli participation in peace talks was not a sure thing.... "We don't accept...that you can link humanitarian aid on the highest moral level and certain political steps over which there may be some difference of opinion," he said.... He also insisted that the Americans "are obliged, from a moral point of view, to give Israel this aid."

KURDS/IRAQIS (Geneva/AP) -- The U.N. said it has received reports of "serious clashes" over the weekend in northern Iraq between government forces and Kurdish rebels.

-more-

NATO/NUKES (Brussels/Reuter) -- NATO is almost certain to scrap "battlefield" nuclear weapons in Europe after [Secretary Cheney] signaled Saturday it was ready to withdraw them. NATO sources told Reuters defense ministers would probably take a formal decision at a mid-October meeting in Sicily. "The Americans have now signaled clearly that these weapons have no future and that is in line with what most European NATO members feel, especially Germany," said one source. "It now requires only a formal decision."

PARATROOPERS/LITHUANIA (Vilnius/Reuter) -- Lithuania said that Soviet paratroopers would soon begin leaving the newly independent republic.... "In the near future, paratroop units will be withdrawn from Lithuania," a Vilnius government statement said.

MEXICO/BAKER (Mexico City/Reuter) -- Secretary Baker, leading a Cabinet team in talks with the Mexican government, said that Mexico's economic reform program was a model for the world. "Not only in commerce and fundamental economic reform but also in culture, in environmental leadership and the war against drugs, you are setting a constructive example for one and all," Baker told the opening session of the U.S.-Mexican Binational Commission.

AFRICA/QUAYLE (Abuja, Nigeria) -- Vice President Quayle urged African countries to embrace basic freedoms and free-market economies to ensure their emerging democracies survived and flourished. "There is no country on the face of the earth whose citizens do not desire a government that respects the basic principles of democracy," Quayle told a meeting of African attorneys general in Abuja.... He listed the principles as freedom of speech, press and assembly, and freedom from arbitrary intimidation and arrest, as well as adherence to the rule of law. "Democracies must be governed by laws, not men. And no man, be he rich or powerful, can be above the law. If justice is denied, democracy cannot survive," said Quayle.

AFRICAN AID/U.N. (Nairobi/Reuter) -- The U.N. appealed for \$400 million to expand and accelerate aid to more than 22 million people hit by drought and civil war in the Horn of Africa.

CAMBODIAN AID (UPI) -- The Administration announced it will provide \$5 million for humanitarian aid to children and other war victims in Cambodia, but officials said the move does not signal U.S. plans to restore diplomatic ties.

BANK FAILURES (UPI) -- The House Banking Committee blamed the Comptroller of the Currency for "supervisory failures" that have contributed to bank collapses and have drained the nation's deposit insurance fund.... "FDIC- and OCC-supervised banks are less effectively supervised than Federal Reserve Board-supervised banks," the committee report bluntly concluded.

MANUFACTURERS' PROFITS (Reuter) -- U.S. manufacturers chalked up more profits in the second quarter than in the first, but their profit margins still lagged behind a year ago, the Commerce Department said.

AIDS ACTIVIST (Nashville/AP) -- AIDS activist Belinda Mason, the only member of President Bush's National Commission on AIDS infected with the virus, died this morning at age 33. ###

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 9, 1991

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

On the eve of the confirmation hearings for Judge Clarence Thomas's nomination to the Supreme Court, I want to emphasize once again the distinguished record and character of this man. In the weeks since his selection, Judge Thomas has faced criticism from many quarters with dignity, restraint, and strength of character. I know that he will demonstrate the same qualities during the hearings.

Today, I telephoned Senator Joseph Biden and Senator Strom Thurmond to express my appreciation for the manner in which they had conducted the confirmation process and to reiterate my strong feelings about the wisdom and talent of Judge Clarence Thomas. Senator Biden and Senator Thurmond, as majority and minority leaders of the Judiciary Committee, are committed to a fair and honorable hearing.

When I nominated Judge Clarence Thomas, the Administration applied no litmus test on specific issues that might come before the Supreme Court. We did not question Judge Thomas on possible decisions or cases that could come before the Court. Similarly, I have confidence that the Judiciary Committee will want to preserve the independence of the Court as it explores the record of Judge Thomas.

I look forward to the early confirmation of Judge Clarence Thomas.

#

JONATHAN YARDLEY

An Apple for the President

The Soviet Union was falling to pieces and the whole world was watching, but the people who assay the world from the vantage point of NBC's evening news had their eyes elsewhere one night last week; their lead report, shoving news from Moscow several minutes into the background, was devoted to the Bush administration's "America 2000" education program. It wasn't exactly a puff piece—mention was made of the obstacles ahead and of the president's political interests—but on the whole it seemed designed to give America 2000 a boost, to put NBC on the side of, if not the angels, at least the president.

Certainly the message was picked up by NBC's affiliate in Baltimore. The next day Bush got on the telephone with the governor of Maryland for a quick piece of well-orchestrated public relations. Not merely did William Donald Schaefer fall all over himself in praise of the president—this, mind you, from a Democrat—but the news anchor on WMAR-TV referred to Bush as "the education president." Not as "the president, who would like to be known as 'the education president,'" or "the president, who is trying to drum up support for his education program," but "the education president." Thank you, ma'am.

The Bush invasion of Maryland continued with a visit by Barbara Bush to Ellicott City. There she was joined at a local elementary school by the ever-pliant Schaefer, soon perhaps to be named chairman of the Republican National Committee. They presided over a photo opportunity that was duly filmed by all the TV channels and reported by the newspapers. It got notice on the front page of The Washington Post's Metro section and, in the Baltimore Sun, the journalistic equivalent of a mash note: a Page 1 color picture, two color pictures on the front of the Maryland section and a rhapsodic news story. Of Schaefer's remarks the Sun reported:

"He praised President Bush for working with the nation's 50 governors to draft the six goals that are the basis of his national educational strategy called America 2000. If those goals are achieved, by the year 2000 American students will be the best in the world in science and mathematics, every adult American will be literate, and every school will be free of drugs and violence."

Not "will be, the president hopes," or "will be, the governor claimed," but "will be," pure and simple. Thank you, sir.

Thus it went last week as the president and his handlers attempted to put a quick gloss on a domestic program that not merely is nonexistent but almost aggressively rejects domestic affairs as unimportant or uninteresting. An election lies 14 months ahead and it has suddenly occurred to Bush & Co. that American voters might like to have the issues of their own lives addressed by the White House, so a fancy campaign that's all PR and no beef has been trumped up for their pleasure. "Let us give them opium so that they can sleep and dream."

This, you might think, would be red meat for the lions of the press—those same lions who, if we are to believe the bleats and groans emitted from the White House, have cruelly gnawed at the right-wing administrations of the past decade. Well, think again. The early returns are in, and what they suggest is that the press is ready to take a dive for "the education president." George Bush has wrapped himself in the mantle of education and the press has snuggled right in there with him. It is not a pretty sight.

How this has come to pass is susceptible to any number of explanations. The insistent barrage from the right has paid off; the press has become highly sensitized to its alleged past mistreatment of Barry Goldwater, Ronald Reagan and the like, and George Bush appears to be cashing in the benefits. The press doesn't want to be perceived as "liberal," all the more so since newsroom surveys tend to show that it really is. What better way to demonstrate its good faith than to collaborate in the deification of George Bush as "the education president"?

It is, further, in the interests of the press to promote education generally and literacy specifically. In the case of newspapers and magazines this self-interest needs no elaboration; a nation that can't read won't read newspapers or magazines. But the television and radio news departments have a stake in this too; a country where ignorance is bliss is a country oblivious to news in any form, with calamitous consequences for Tom Brokaw and Dan Rather and Peter Jennings.

But probably the most pertinent explanation is that education is a Good Thing. The press, in its current mood, is even less likely than before to look a Good Thing in the eye. Though it has been convenient for Spiro Agnew and his spiritual successors to portray the press as nattering nabobs of negativism, fed on

the radical politics of the campuses, the truth is that the press is implacably middle-class in outlook and aspirations. As much as any other American institution or group, the press yearns for a world of utopian progress, and leaps at any opportunity to nudge us along in that direction; it would much rather be marching in the parade to Paradise than standing on the sidewalk asking where the parade is really headed.

Thus it is, or at this early stage seems to be, with America 2000. The plain truth is that, like so much else to issue forth from this administration, America 2000 is all air bubbles. To be sure, Bush has appointed a secretary of education, Lamar Alexander, who at least looks and sounds good, and, in Diane Ravitch, a deputy secretary of the first rank. But a couple of able people in high places can't disguise the administration's deep indifference to the schools and, by extension, all the other domestic issues that have fallen under the umbrella of education. To George Bush, who has no real program beyond the overriding necessity of his own reelection, "education" is just a buzzword; to expect America 2000 to be anything more than that is wishful thinking at its most fatuous.

Be that as it may, wishful thinking may be what we're in for as the election year arrives. With Bush miles ahead in the polls, the press seems determined to sit in the cheering section; it did so throughout the gulf war, so why not keep up the cheering for America 2000? We can count on this being especially true of the local television news broadcasts, which have elevated toadyism to a fine art so far as the politically eminent are concerned; the anchor airheads and the high and mighty cohabit in a symbiotic relationship that enables them to stroke each other's egos while uttering nary a discouraging word.

This is grand for the airheads and the politicians, but it hardly does any good for anyone else. The only proper relationship between the people who make news and the people who cover it is adversarial: not malicious, not contemptuous, not opportunistic, but frankly and openly unfriendly. Those who govern have their own roles to play, roles quite different from the ones of those who report and comment upon them. The public interest is served only when the distance between the two is maintained; when they cozy up together, it's the public that gets left out. That seems to be just what "the education president" has accomplished.

THE PRESIDENT
c/o Patty Presock
Oval Office/West Wing

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

PRESS BRIEFING
BY MARLIN FITZWATER

The Briefing Room

September 9, 1991

11:50 A.M. EDT

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12:16 P.M. EDT
#387-09/09

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

PRESS BRIEFING
BY MARLIN FITZWATER

The Briefing Room

September 9, 1991

11:50 A.M. EDT

MR. FITZWATER: The President of Senegal is making a state visit to the United States. He will arrive tomorrow morning at the White House at 10:00 a.m. We'll have an arrival ceremony and will meet with the President beginning at 10:30 a.m. We'll have a readout following the meeting at about 11:30 a.m. tomorrow by Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Herman Cohen.

President Bush will travel to Grand Canyon, Arizona; Salt Lake City, Utah; Portland, Oregon; Los Angeles, California and Chicago, Illinois, September 18 through 20.

We'll begin the trip on Wednesday morning September 18 with the Grand Canyon. He will view some air quality monitoring equipment and deliver a speech on the environment. We'll then travel to Salt Lake City where he will meet with leaders of the Church of Latter Day Saints and will deliver remarks at a Utah State Republican Party fundraising dinner that evening. We overnight in Salt Lake City.

On Thursday, September 19, the President will go to Portland, Oregon, where he will attend a fundraising breakfast for Senator Bob Packwood and will attend a dinner that evening for Senator John Seymour in Los Angeles, and remain in Los Angeles that night.

And then we fly on Friday to Chicago where he will address the National Hispanic Chamber of Commerce Convention before returning to Washington and to Camp David on that Friday.

All right.

Q Why did he choose to go to the Grand Canyon and see air monitoring equipment?

MR. FITZWATER: There is some important -- I don't know whether negotiations have been completed there or not -- I think they have, actually -- on air quality improvements in that region between the EPA and some power plants in the region. I can get you the details on that from EPA. In that case, that's it.

Q While he's down there, will you do any studying of the air quality as a result of the trade with Mexico agreement?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't know whether these monitors will pick that up or not, Sarah. (Laughter.)

Q Very sensitive monitors. (Laughter.)

Q While you're in the neighborhood.

Q Speaking of air quality. (Laughter.)

MR. FITZWATER: Many of you were asking this morning and asked the President about the Philippine Senate Committee action this morning. Let me just comment that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in the Philippines, which is comprised of the entire 23-person Senate, voted out a resolution recommending that the U.S. bases agreement not be ratified. The vote was 12 to 11. We feel this agreement is a good one which serves the interests of both countries. Today's vote is not the final vote.

Now, obviously, because in the Philippine structure the entire Senate sits on the Foreign Relations Committee, it's the process upon which we're having to focus. And the process is that the Senate will sit as a committee as a whole or as a full Senate and reconsider this matter, so there is time for them to change their views.

We might note that President Aquino was waging a strong effort to get the Senate to approve this bases agreement; and she is participating in a march tomorrow in the Philippines to underscore public support for the agreement.

But we must be clear that if the agreement is rejected we will leave Subic Bay. We would have no choice but to pull our military out of the Philippines. Millions of dollars in rent and related economic activity is at stake, but the decision belongs to the Philippine Senate and we would have no choice but to leave.

So that is essentially the situation at the moment and we'll wait and see what the Senate decides what we want to do.

Q Will they pay us for any of this stuff that we leave?

MR. FITZWATER: Will they pay us what?

Q For any of the stuff that we leave there?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't know whether that would be an option to them or not. At this point, we would assume we would take out most of what we have there -- military resources.

Q Where would you relocate if you -- if we left there?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, we haven't made a decision because we hope that won't happen. As you know, for the last several years, these bases agreements have been subject to negotiation and we have considered any number of alternatives should we need to take them, including other islands in the Pacific and other locations. But there are many changes in our strategic military position. We would have to analyze that and make judgments accordingly. But we do want to make it clear that if we're not wanted, we're out of there.

Q Did Mr. Armitage do any good in negotiating with them?

MR. FITZWATER: Mr. Armitage negotiated an excellent agreement -- one which we think is in their interest and our interest, and one which should be ratified.

Q Does the administration believe that the volcanic eruptions of a few months ago had a little help from some human hands who were anxious to get our people out of there? This can be done.

MR. FITZWATER: It can be? (Laughter.)

Q Yeah, Elvis did it. (Laughter.)

Q Nature can get a little helping hand sometimes.

MR. FITZWATER: I think you're beyond my geological expertise there. (Laughter.)

Q They're throwing virgins into the volcano.
(Laughter.)

Q Are there any virgins in the Philippines?
(Laughter.)

MR. FITZWATER: Yeah. I have no comment on that.
(Laughter.)

Q The President made a statement regarding the Philippines this morning, and then your statement seems to imply that it's more a financial matter than a political matter, the refusal of Philippine Senate.

MR. FITZWATER: Well, that's correct. The bases is a financial matter -- the basing agreement that we've negotiated over some period of time -- and that is what is up for ratification. If they don't want us, if they don't want the agreement, then we would pull our military out.

Q You mean they asked for more money that you won't give them?

MR. FITZWATER: No, they won't ratify the agreement. They voted 12-11 this morning not to. We've reached agreement on the money in terms of what they're considering for ratification, but the Senate voted to reject it.

Q What will the impact be, Marlin, on our defense needs if we have to leave Subic Bay?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, as I said, that would require more analysis. But remember that we are going through a period of readjustment in all of the military. Secretary Cheney this morning, I guess it was, went through a number of the major reductions and peace dividends, if you will, that we've already reaped from changes in the military structure, and so we would have to make some adjustments, but it's nothing we can't handle.

Q At the time these negotiations were getting started, I read an analysis that indicated one other possibility we might use would be, crazy as it sounds, a return to Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam. Does the administration regard that as a realistic possibility?

MR. FITZWATER: We don't want to speculate on any changes at this point, but obviously we've been considering any number of possibilities.

Q Is that one of them?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't know. I don't know.

Q Are you ruling out completely any renegotiation if it comes down to them saying we need a little more money? I mean, are you totally ruling out any money renegotiation in this case?

MR. FITZWATER: We've negotiated this for months. We got what we thought was a good agreement. The Aquino government negotiated this, and they signed on and they're supportive. So our

emphasis right now is to say to the Senate, this is what we negotiated. Give us your vote, up or down.

Q Are you confident that the plans that you've made so far, that you won't compromise or reduce military, strategic capability if we have to blow out of there?

MR. FITZWATER: There is no question but that we will be able to maintain our military capability and our strategic strength.

Q Just to clarify, are you saying, then, that that is our absolute final offer? There will, under no circumstances, be any more discussion on compensation?

MR. FITZWATER: I'm just saying that we have an agreement here and if they don't want us --

Q So you're not saying that.

MR. FITZWATER: We can read the handwriting on the wall, but I don't want to speculate down the road what might happen.

Q What is the assessment of what happens to Mrs. Aquino's government if the U.S. is no longer there?

MR. FITZWATER: Obviously this is an enormous economic benefit to their country. We have some 5,600 troops in uniform there at the current time. Our basing agreement that we had agreed to called for \$362.8 million in the first year and \$203 million for the next nine years, and our U.S. military spending of some \$200 million a year in goods and services. That's an enormous economic component. Now, it's not one that they have not considered, however.

I would say the negotiations for this agreement have gone on for months. Negotiators, including the Philippine government, have explored every aspect of this. They know every detail of what the ramifications would be for their country. And I think that's why Mrs. Aquino is pushing for its ratification and why we're hopeful that the Senate might still reverse itself and approve this agreement.

Q The question goes beyond the financial question to her political stability without the U.S. there; she had to call upon you once.

MR. FITZWATER: Well, obviously, that's something that only she can determine. We wouldn't want to speculate on her political stability.

Q If we're out of there, will we care as much?

MR. FITZWATER: We obviously think that that support for the economy would be good for the country economically, and for her politically, and for the stability of the country, generally.

Q Well, without the U.S. there, would she be vulnerable to overthrow?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, we won't speculate on that. I mean there's no way to know.

Q Marlin, you say we'd be able to maintain military strategic strength. How do you do that if you lose Clark and Subic?

MR. FITZWATER: There are any number of ways. Again, I'd have to refer you to the Pentagon, but they're doing all sorts of analysis of military strength. Secretary Cheney this morning on Good Morning America said that military strength would be maintained, and

I have no doubt but that they have ways to do that. I just don't have the plan here, if that's what you mean.

Q Well, considering what's going on with the Soviet Union and the breakup of communism, is there still a strong need for forward bases?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, there's a strong need for military commitment of several different kinds. I'm not going to, and am not prepared to, give you an opinion of the administration or the Defense Department on various aspects of the military strategy. But, overall, the strategy will remain strong. Now, what our needs would be, we'll have to analyze those. As I said, our needs are changing. And with the demise of communism and the changes in the Soviet Union and with these events, there could well be new priorities and new changes.

Q Mr. Shamir has showed displeasure at the President's reaction on the \$10 billion. Is there any effort to find some kind of middle ground, and is there any concern that this is going to interfere with the peace conference?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, first of all, the basis for our request to delay consideration of the \$10 billion is that consideration now could well indeed have a bad impact on the peace conference. We have asked that another 120 days be given to conduct the peace conference or to get that on track as best we can before we take up this matter.

Our position on settlements is well-known; we do believe they are an obstacle to peace. That position has not changed and will not change. But we also believe that this is a matter for continual discussion. Secretary Baker is going there for a meeting on September 16 with Israeli officials. He's going to visit three or four other countries in the region while he's there, so we'll have face-to-face talks very soon on all of these matters.

You ask about a middle ground. I guess the middle ground that we would look to would be the middle ground that says let's hold off on the \$10 billion, let's get started on the peace process and then take up this matter later. In other words, there is time and there's a sequence to do these things, and we think that we just need to find the one that meets the most needs for us and for them.

Q Marlin, has the administration not suggested to Israeli officials a bridge loan sort of speak -- some amount of money to carry them from now until the 120 days that would not necessarily fall into the housing loan guarantee category?

MR. FITZWATER: When I hear a question like that, I'm always reluctant to answer because it means you've probably got somebody over in the State Department who says they're working on a bridge loan. But I have not heard of one.

Do you know of anything, Roman? So --

Q I read it in two newspapers this morning, Marlin, and it's coming out of Israel.

MR. FITZWATER: Well, I'm not aware of it in any case.

Q Oh, okay.

MR. FITZWATER: God, I gave our guys more credit than they deserve. (Laughter.)

Q Is Baker freelancing again, Marlin? (Laughter.)

MR. FITZWATER: What that question usually means is that you've read it in a couple of newspapers this morning. (Laughter.) I'm not aware of it.

Q Does the administration think it has a moral obligation for this \$10 billion loan credit program?

MR. FITZWATER: The United States has moral responsibilities to the state of Israel that we have articulated and followed for years and years and will continue to. And our friendship and loyalty to Israel is beyond question and will continue to be so, and that is the overall driving force that makes us want to help them.

We want to help, obviously, the refugees that are coming in -- the emigrants from the Soviet Union. We, as you know, have urged Israel to be receptive to these people. We have worked long and hard with the Soviet Union to get them to be allowed to emigrate to Israel. So we do have recognized responsibilities, and that's one of the reasons why we went ahead with the \$400 million loan guarantee several months ago. But nevertheless, that relationship is stable and is understood by both parties and does not diminish the fact that we also want to get the peace process going.

Q Do the changes in the Soviet Union mean that there will be more Soviet Jews emigrating, less, the same? Do we have any --

MR. FITZWATER: I don't know that we have anything too definitive, although the likelihood probably is more. As the barriers come down, the experience -- historic experience has been that more have gone.

Q Our position has not and will not change but, as of yet, there's a basis for discussion. Is that on the assumption that their position will change on settlements -- continuing to settle?

MR. FITZWATER: We continue to make our views known and discuss this issue, but whether or not they'll change that position or not --

Q What, then, is the basis for discussion?

MR. FITZWATER: The peace process and the timing of the loan consideration by the Congress.

Q Why does the administration think that the settlements issue would have prevented people from coming to the peace conference? The Israelis make the point that there has been no objection from Arabs who would participate.

MR. FITZWATER: Our concern is that this is a controversial matter, that the members of our legislature feel strongly about, that Arab countries feel strongly about, and that we have an historic opportunity for peace negotiations here, that we have a time frame that is relatively short -- we're talking in the next month or two or three months -- and that the delay simply makes sense in terms of not wanting to inflame passions at a time when we want to bring people together face-to-face for the first time in their history.

Q But whose passions?

MR. FITZWATER: Members of our Congress, members of our --

Q Those guys are perennially inflamed.

MR. FITZWATER: -- members of our public --

Q I mean, they exist inflamed. Is that really going to upset some peace conference in the Middle East?

MR. FITZWATER: -- leaders of Arab countries. All of the participants.

Q One columnist suggests this morning --

MR. FITZWATER: We're talking timing here and the question is, why rush if you've got a chance to help maintain a calmer atmosphere for the peace talks.

Q But one columnist this morning suggested this is President Bush's obsession alone, that he's the only one who is raising this settlement issue.

MR. FITZWATER: Well, that's not true. That's not true. You can survey other countries of the world and half of our own legislature.

Q But, I mean, in terms of getting to the peace conference. I understand that it's a longstanding issue that will have to be resolved at some point.

MR. FITZWATER: I don't see how you can look at the years and years and months and months of efforts on the peace process and the progress that's been made and say that there's no danger of having peoples' passions throw this off course. I mean, this is the most delicate foreign policy initiative that any administration has undertaken as long as I can remember.

I can remember Shultz shuttling back and forth, and Kissinger shuttling back and forth, and Baker shuttling back and forth. The U.S. government and others have been working this for decades, and it just simply makes no sense not to try to give yourself every break you can, especially when we're talking about a question of timing.

Q Marlin, it seems clear that Israel is going to mount a full-scale lobbying campaign to get the loan guarantees immediately. What's the White House going to do in response? What kind of effort do you see?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, I'm not sure it is clear, and Secretary Baker will discuss it with him next week. I'm not sure that's clear at all.

Q Even given Shamir's --

MR. FITZWATER: We think Israel wants the peace process, and we think President Shamir is sincere when he has told us that many times.

Q Your comments are pretty restrained today, and yet Shamir ignored two -- defied two personal appeals from Bush to delay this matter, and apparently the Israeli government hasn't responded favorably to Baker's appeals on Friday. Isn't the President disappointed or angry about this?

MR. FITZWATER: Restraint has always been a virtue in Middle East affairs. And, as I said, we've worked long and hard to get this far, and we're going to try to keep nudging the process forward with as little acrimony as possible.

Q Given the fact that the flood of emigres is such a burden on Israel, is the United States considering allowing more Soviet Jews to enter the U.S. as an alternative destination?

MR. FITZWATER: I'll have to review that, Mary. I don't know where that policy stands. I know we've gone through this six or eight months ago, but I'm not up to date on it.

Q Marlin, did the President make any calls on this issue over the weekend to Democratic senators?

MR. FITZWATER: He has called the leadership. I don't know the timing. And many other members have been called by Secretary Baker, Deputy Secretary Eagleburger and General Scowcroft. The President has called the four leaders, but I don't --

Do you know whether it was over the weekend or not, Roman?

MR. POPADIUK: He called three of them on Friday and then one on Saturday or Sunday.

MR. FITZWATER: Roman says three were called on Friday and one over the weekend. We have started a process of consultations with the Congress where the -- that the President has been conducting with the other administration leaders, and there will be more calls.

Q Is your anticipation that some move will occur in Congress this week, soon? I mean, what is your sense of timing on this now?

MR. FITZWATER: I think our sense of it at the moment is that people are considering it, really, that no one has made a move to go forward or to pull back. I think we're kind of in that phase where we want to discuss it, the Congress is willing to listen to what we have to say. Baker's trip, of course, includes Syria, Jordan and the fourth country, Egypt, and that is next week. So that we have a period -- right now, I think, we're not seeing people push for extreme positions, but rather to kind of see how this sorts out. That's our judgment.

Q But, I mean, you don't have a judgment that the end of this week or next week or in some -- either House -- I mean, legislatively, what do you think is going to happen?

MR. FITZWATER: I think it's just too soon to say. What we hope will happen will be that everyone will agree with our general thesis that we -- (Laughter.)

Q Now, why did I --

MR. FITZWATER: -- that we need to pursue the peace process first and then take up this other matter.

Q When do you actually expect to send out the invitations for this peace conference? How close are you to that?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't know on a specific basis. Obviously, 120 days is the timetable we've put forth for general expectations of getting a conference going. But I don't know about the specific arrangements.

Q Will you still expect it in October?

MR. FITZWATER: That's what we're pushing for.

Q Change the subject?

MR. FITZWATER: Yes.

Q Can I ask one last on this one? Do you have signs from Israel that they may not lobby hard to get the loan guarantees immediately? You said it's not at all clear what they're going to do.

MR. FITZWATER: I think you have to keep in mind that they want the loan guarantees, that they want the peace process. Both are in their interests. And there's discussion that's going to take place. So I think there's still a good chance we can work this out.

Q Especially if there's a bridge loan.

Q Follow one thing on this one. Did any of the four leaders indicate to the President that they either opposed his request for the delay or specifically supported it?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't know. I don't know. You would have to ask them. I mean, I'll check and see, but I don't know the answer to that question.

Q What is the President and his chief assistants doing to prepare for the Thomas hearings, and does he plan to watch them? What's going on there?

MR. FITZWATER: The hearings on Judge Thomas for his nomination to the Supreme Court begin at 10:00 a.m. tomorrow morning. We expect Judge Thomas to be introduced by the senators from his home states, including Senators Bond, Robb, Warner, Fowler, Nunn and Danforth. The Judge has made 59 courtesy calls and has been endorsed by over 95 groups representing a broad cross section of the country. I might just mention at this point, quite obviously the President will watch part of the hearings. I don't know whether he will be able to do all of it, but I'm sure that he'll manage to watch some of it around his other scheduled activities.

We expect the hearings to go well. We think the Committee has been quite honest and forthright in wanting to give Judge Thomas a fair hearing. I might say at this point that -- to make the following statement: That we do not question judicial nominees about their positions on specific issues that may come before the courts and we expect the Senate would be no different.

Q Aaah. (Laughter.)

MR. FITZWATER: Litigants are entitled to have their cases heard by judges who haven't already made up their minds and the Constitution requires an independent judiciary. This means open-minded individuals who have not made prior commitments to us or the Congress on specific issues in exchange for the nomination or for confirmation votes.

I know that question came up yesterday with Senator Danforth. He was quite clear in saying that there's been no litmus tests or questions of the candidate. And on behalf of the administration, I simply want to reiterate that position.

Q Do you believe that the climate generated by the discussion of the individual senator's fitness to rule on Thomas is going to hinder chances of confirmation?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, we hope not. We've spoken out plainly that we thought that was a mistake and most unfortunate and we hope it won't have any effect.

Q Do you believe the climate's been changed by these ads and the discussion in the papers that have followed?

MR. FITZWATER: We don't think so.

Q Are his views on natural law a good subject for discussion?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, I'm not going to try to dictate in or out rules or areas for discussion. We'll let the Committee do that.

Q Well, you just did. You said specific cases from his views on them were out, right.

Q Is it inappropriate?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, okay, then I won't go beyond what I just said. (Laughter.)

Q Is the White House looking in any way at the travel voucher issue that was raised by People for the American Way?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't know the depth of our investigation or analysis, but we do believe that he did not violate any federal travel rules or EEOC rules or policies. I don't know exactly how that was culminated, but that is our conclusion.

Okay, do I have anything else? I guess that's about it. Welcome back.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END

12:16 P.M. EDT



To
Edward Siebert
With best wishes,

Ly Bunker

President of the United States of America

9-9-91

910910

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
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