

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

FOIA Number:  
2009-0166-S

# FOIA MARKER

**This is not a textual record. This is used as an  
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**Record Group/Collection:** George H.W. Bush Presidential Records  
**Collection/Office of Origin:** Office of the President  
**Series:** Daily Files  
**Subseries:**

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**OA/ID Number:** 90618  
**Folder ID Number:** 90618-003

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**Folder Title:**  
Wednesday, September 11, 1991 [2]

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| Stack: | Row: | Section: | Shelf: | Position: |
|--------|------|----------|--------|-----------|
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# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

| Doc. No. / Type     | Subject/Title                                                                               | Date     | Restriction | Classification |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------|----------------|
| 01a. Talking Points | Points to be Made for Meeting with Baltic Charge d' Affaires [index cards] (3 pp.)          | n.d.     | (b)(1)      | <del>C</del>   |
| 01b. Memo           | From Brent Scowcroft to President Bush (2 pp.)                                              | 09/10/91 | (b)(1)      | C              |
| 01c. Talking Points | Points to be Made for meeting with Baltic Charge d'Affaires (2 pp.)                         | n.d.     | (b)(1)      | <del>C</del>   |
| 01d. Report         | Government Report (1 pp.)                                                                   | 09/09/91 | (b)(1)      | C              |
| 01e. Report         | Government Report (1 pp.)                                                                   | 09/09/91 | (b)(1)      | S              |
| 01f. Report         | Government Report (1 pp.)                                                                   | 09/09/91 | (b)(1)      | C              |
| 02a. Talking Points | Points to be Made for Meeting with Prime Minister Bielecki of Poland [index cards] (10 pp.) | n.d.     | (b)(1)      | <del>C</del>   |
| 02b. Memo           | From Brent Scowcroft to President Bush (3 pp.)                                              | 09/10/91 | (b)(1)      | C              |
| 02c. Talking Points | Points to be Made for Meeting with Prime Minister Bielecki of Poland (5 pp.)                | n.d.     | (b)(1)      | <del>C</del>   |
| 02d. Report         | Government Report (2 pp.)                                                                   | 09/09/91 | (b)(1)      | C              |
| 02e. Report         | Poland: An Economic Scorecard (1 pp.)                                                       | n.d.     | (b)(1)      | C              |

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**Collection:**

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records

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**WHORM Cat.:**

**File Location:** Wednesday, September 11, 1991 [2]

**Pinksheet Number:** dw2261

**OA/ID Number:** 90618-003

**Date Closed:** 4/29/2013

**FOIA/Sys Case #:** 2009-0166-S

**Re-review Case #:**

**P-2/P-5 Review Case #:**

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

| Doc. No. / Type | Subject/Title                                                                                       | Date       | Restriction       | Classification |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 03. Schedule    | Schedule of the President and Mrs. Bush for Washington, DC [redaction] (1 pp.)                      | 09/11/91   | (b)(7)(e)         |                |
| 04a. Cable      | Message from Prime Minister to the President of the United States (3 pp.)                           | 09/11/91   | (b)(1)            | C              |
| 04b. Memo       | From James A. Baker, III to President Bush (3 pp.)                                                  | 09/11/91   | <del>(b)(1)</del> | <del>C</del>   |
| 05a. Memo       | From Brent Scowcroft to President Bush (1 pp.)                                                      | 09/07/91   | (b)(1)            | S              |
| 05b. Note       | From Robin Renwick to Brent Scowcroft (1 pp.)                                                       | 09/04/91   | (b)(1)            | S              |
| 05c. Letter     | From Prime Minister to President Bush (4 pp.)                                                       | 09/04/91   | (b)(1)            | S              |
| 05d. Letter     | From Prime Minister to President Bush (4 pp.)                                                       | n.d.       | (b)(1)            | S              |
| 06. Memo        | Recommended Telephone Call to Franklin S. Van Antwerpen [redaction of personal information] (1 pp.) | 09/9-10/91 | (b)(6)            |                |
| 07a. Note       | Handwritten notes of Presidential Phone Calls with Senator Max Baucus (1 pp.)                       | 09/11/91   | (b)(1)            |                |
| 07b. Note       | Handwritten notes From President Bush to Brent [Scowcroft] (2 pp.)                                  | n.d.       | (b)(1)            |                |
| 07c. Note       | Note from President Bush to Brent Scowcroft (1 pp.)                                                 | 09/11/91   | <del>(b)(1)</del> |                |

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| Doc. No. / Type | Subject/Title                                                                                                                                           | Date     | Restriction | Classification |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------|----------------|
| 08. Note        | Handwritten notes of Presidential Phone Calls with Senator Steve Symms Re: Israel deal [redaction of personal information] (1 pp.)                      | 09/11/91 | (b)(6)      |                |
| 09. Note        | Handwritten notes of Presidential Phone Calls with Jim Baker (5 pp.)                                                                                    | n.d.     | (b)(1)      |                |
| 10. Memo        | Recommended Telephone Call to Frederick J. Scullin, Jr. [redaction of personal information] (1 pp.)                                                     | 09/11/91 | (b)(6)      |                |
| 11a. List       | Various telephone calls [redaction of personal information] (1 pp.)                                                                                     | 09/11/91 | (b)(6)      |                |
| 11b. Memo       | From Neal Burnham to Patty Presock Re: Presidential Coffee with Cheryl Ladd, Brian Russell, and Wally Ganzi [redaction of personal information] (1 pp.) | 09/19/91 | (b)(6)      |                |

Page 3 of 3

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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CARD 1 OF 3

POINTS TO BE MADE FOR MEETING WITH  
BALTIC CHARGE D'AFFAIRES

- IT IS A GREAT PLEASURE TO WELCOME ALL OF YOU TO THE WHITE HOUSE. THIS IS A HISTORIC MEETING -- THE FIRST HERE BETWEEN REPRESENTATIVES OF OUR FREE COUNTRIES IN OVER FIFTY YEARS.
- FIRST, ON BEHALF OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, I WANT YOU TO KNOW HOW MUCH WE RESPECT YOU FOR YOUR COURAGE, DEDICATION, AND PERSISTENCE OVER SO MANY DECADES.
- YOUR RECORD OF DEVOTION TO YOUR COUNTRIES IS REMARKABLE. I UNDERSTAND, MR. JAAKSON, THAT YOU ARE THE LONGEST SERVING DIPLOMAT IN THE WORLD, HAVING REPRESENTED ESTONIA HERE SINCE 1929!

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CARD 2 OF 3

- WITH MR. DINBERGS' ARRIVAL IN 1937 AND MR. LOZORAITIS' TWENTY YEARS AGO, THE THREE OF YOU HAVE DEMONSTRATED EXTRAORDINARY SERVICE TO YOUR COUNTRIES.
- I ALSO WANT YOU TO KNOW HOW PLEASED I AM BY THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH YOUR GOVERNMENTS.
- I HAD A CHANCE TO SPEAK BY PHONE WITH PRESIDENTS RUUTEL, GORBUNOV, AND LANDSBERGIS LAST WEEK AND TOLD THEM THAT WE WORKED BEHIND THE SCENES TO CONVINCE THE SOVIETS TO MOVE QUICKLY TOWARD BALTIC INDEPENDENCE. I BELIEVE OUR INFLUENCE WAS FELT IN MOSCOW.
- NOW, WE SHOULD TURN TO THE WORK OF BUILDING STRONG RELATIONS AMONG OUR COUNTRIES.
- WHEN WE MEET THE BALTIC-AMERICAN LEADERS IN A FEW MINUTES, I WILL ANNOUNCE SOME INITIAL

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CARD 3 OF 3

MEASURES TO BEGIN OUR NEW RELATIONSHIPS,  
INCLUDING THE UNFREEZING OF YOUR ASSETS HERE,  
ESTABLISHMENT OF PEACE CORPS PROGRAMS, THE  
NORMALIZATION OF OUR ECONOMIC RELATIONSHIPS,  
AND, OF COURSE, OUR FIRM SUPPORT FOR YOUR  
MEMBERSHIP IN THE UN.

- JIM BAKER WILL BE VISITING YOUR COUNTRIES IN A  
FEW DAYS AND HE WILL HAVE DETAILED DISCUSSIONS  
ON THESE ISSUES WITH YOUR GOVERNMENTS.
- I LOOK FORWARD TO HEARING FROM HIM WHEN HE  
RETURNS AND I VERY MUCH LOOK FORWARD TO  
WORKING WITH YOUR NEW GOVERNMENTS IN THE  
COMING MONTHS.
- PLEASE EXTEND MY BEST WISHES TO YOUR  
PRESIDENTS.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1:15pm  
REVISED

## REMARKS TO BALTIC-AMERICANS

- Thank you very much Secretary Ed Derwinski for those remarks.  
Secretary Derwinski is a man who has stood by the Baltic cause for many, many years and he is an outstanding Secretary of Veterans Affairs.
- I am very pleased to welcome all of you to the White House to mark a special and historic event--the freedom and independence of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania

and the establishment of diplomatic relations between the U.S. and those free countries. Let me give a warm welcome to a distinguished visitor, Speaker of the Estonian parliament Ulo Nugis who is with us today.

-- I would like first to pay tribute to the many men and women in this room who stood resolutely for so many years in support of freedom in the Baltics. Throughout the

dark days of the Cold War, the Baltic peoples had two indefatigable champions in the United States -- their fine diplomats in Washington and Americans of Baltic heritage. Neither ever allowed the world to forget the crime visited upon the Baltic states fifty-one years ago.

-- I have just had the privilege of meeting with three remarkable men

who deserve the thanks and praise  
of all who love freedom.

- Consul General of Estonia Ernst  
Jaakson (YAHK-SON)
- Charge d'Affaires of Latvia  
Anatol Dinbergs (DIN-bergs) and
- Charge d'Affaires of Lithuania  
Stasys Lozoraitis (la-zoh-RYE-  
tis)
- Each of these men deserve our  
respect, admiration, and  
gratitude for their tireless

devotion to freedom and for helping us never to forget the Baltic peoples.

-- I would also like to praise our other distinguished guests today, the leaders of the Baltic-American community in the United States. Few have done so much for their homeland as have you. You have honored both the countries from which you have

sprung and the country in which you now live.

-- Americans are especially gratified by the restoration of Baltic independence. Since President Franklin Roosevelt -- one of the men for whom this room is named -- refused to accept the Soviet occupation of the Baltics in 1940, the United States led the international drive for Baltic independence.

-- In my many meetings with President Gorbachev during the last two years, I made it abundantly clear that there was no alternative to freedom for the Baltics.

And I would like to think now that this policy made a difference in convincing the Soviet leadership to do the right thing.

- Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania are free again and we welcome them back to the commonwealth of freedom.
- It is now our responsibility to help the Baltics integrate fully into the West, to nurture their young democracies and to transform their economies towards the free market. I am therefore very pleased to announce today a series of measures to begin this process which Secretary of State

Jim Baker will be discussing with Baltic leaders when he visits the region in a few days.

-- First, I am very pleased to announce that the United States will sponsor Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania for membership in the United Nations at the General Assembly on September 17, just as we supported them for membership in the CSCE earlier this week.

- Second, as many of you know, the United States safeguarded for over fifty years financial assets of the Baltic governments. We look forward to working with the independent Baltic states on arrangements for unfreezing their gold and other assets as soon as is possible.
- Third, we will move quickly to normalize our own economic relationship with the Baltics by

extending Most Favored Nation treatment, and including them under the Trade Enhancement Initiative designed to increase their trade with the West. We will also provide GSP and OPIC benefits and will continue the work we have already started to provide medicines for Baltic hospitals.

- Fourth, we will help the Baltics to integrate into the world economy. We will encourage the IMF and the World Bank to work closely with the Baltics to prepare them for membership. We hope that membership in the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development will proceed on a fast track and we will also support Baltic participation in

the OECD's Center for economies in transition.

-- Fifth, we will work closely with our allies in the G-24 process to coordinate economic assistance to the Baltic states. For our part, the U.S. intends to extend a variety of technical assistance and other programs under the Support for Eastern European Democracies Act.

- And, finally, I am delighted to announce today that we will move immediately to establish a Peace Corps program for Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.
- Let me say in closing that as the United States was true to the Baltic states in their captivity, we will continue to be true to them as democratic partners in the months and years ahead. It has been a pleasure to be here

today with you. May God Bless  
the Baltic and American peoples.

# # #

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

| Document No.<br>and Type | Subject/Title of Document                      | Date     | Restriction | Class. |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------|--------|
| 01b. Memo                | From Brent Scowcroft to President Bush (2 pp.) | 09/10/91 | (b)(1)      | C      |

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|-------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| <b>Date Closed:</b>           | 4/29/2013   | <b>OA/ID Number:</b>        | 90618-003 |
| <b>FOIA/SYS Case #:</b>       | 2009-0166-S | <b>Appeal Case #:</b>       |           |
| <b>Re-review Case #:</b>      |             | <b>Appeal Disposition:</b>  |           |
| <b>P-2/P-5 Review Case #:</b> |             | <b>Disposition Date:</b>    |           |
| <b>AR Case #:</b>             |             | <b>MR Case #:</b>           |           |
| <b>AR Disposition:</b>        |             | <b>MR Disposition:</b>      |           |
| <b>AR Disposition Date:</b>   |             | <b>MR Disposition Date:</b> |           |

### 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]  
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(b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]  
(b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]  
(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

TAB-A

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

POINTS TO BE MADE FOR MEETING WITH  
BALTIC CHARGE D'AFFAIRES

- It is a great pleasure to welcome all of you to the White House. This is a historic meeting -- the first here between representatives of our free countries in over fifty years.
- First, on behalf of the American people, I want you to know how much we respect you for your courage, dedication, and persistence over so many decades.
- Your record of devotion to your countries is remarkable. I understand, Mr. Jaakson, that you are the longest serving diplomat in the world, having represented Estonia here since 1929!
- With Mr. Dinbergs' arrival in 1937 and Mr. Lozoraitis' twenty years ago, the three of you have demonstrated extraordinary service to your countries.
- I also want you to know how pleased I am by the establishment of diplomatic relations with your governments.
- I had a chance to speak by phone with Presidents Ruutel, Gorbunovs, and Landsbergis last week and told them that we worked behind the scenes to convince the Soviets to move quickly toward Baltic independence. I believe our influence was felt in Moscow.
- Now, we should turn to the work of building strong relations among our countries.
- When we meet the Baltic-American leaders in a few minutes, I will announce some initial measures to begin our new

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By SS NARA, Date 12/16/24

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

2

relationships, including the unfreezing of your assets here,  
establishment of Peace Corps programs, the normalization of  
our economic relationships, and, of course, our firm support  
for your membership in the UN.

- Jim Baker will be visiting your countries in a few days and he will have detailed discussions on these issues with your governments.
- I look forward to hearing from him when he returns and I very much look forward to working with your new governments in the coming months.
- Please extend my best wishes to your Presidents.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TAB-B

TA

1

REMARKS TO BALTIC-AMERICANS

- Thank you very much Secretary Ed Derwinski for those remarks. Secretary Derwinski is a man who has stood by the Baltic cause for many, many years and he is an outstanding Secretary of Veterans Affairs.
- I am very pleased to welcome all of you to the White House on this special day to mark a special and historic event--the freedom and independence of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania and the establishment of diplomatic relations between the U.S. and those free countries. Let me give a warm welcome to a distinguished visitor to the U.S., Speaker of the Estonian parliament, Ulo Nugis who is with us today.
- I would like first to pay tribute to the many men and women in this room who stood resolutely for so many years in support of freedom in the Baltics. Throughout the dark days of the Cold War, the Baltic peoples had two indefatigable champions in the United States -- their fine diplomats in Washington and Americans of Baltic heritage. Neither ever allowed the world to forget the crime visited upon the Baltic states fifty-one years ago.
- I have just had the privilege of meeting with three remarkable men who deserve the thanks and praise of all who love freedom. Let me say a few words about them.

- Consul General Ernst Jaakson (YAHK-SON) of Estonia arrived here to represent his country in 1929 and has stayed for sixty-two years. I am told that he is the longest-serving diplomat in the world. And I also understand that he is universally respected in his native land as the personification of Estonia's desire for freedom.
- Charge d'Affaires Anatol Dinbergs (DIN-bergs) has represented Latvia in the United States since 1937 and has devoted his entire adult life to the cause of Latvian independence.
- Charge d'Affaires Stasys Lozoraitis (la-zoh-RYE-tis) has served Lithuania both in the U.S. and in the Vatican since the 1970s. Like the many other members of his family who have worked for Lithuanian independence, he never gave up on the cause of freedom.
- Each of these men deserve our respect, admiration and gratitude for their tireless devotion to freedom and for helping us never to forget the Baltic peoples.
- I would also like to praise our other distinguished guests today, the leaders of the Baltic-American community in the United States. Few have done so much for their homeland as have you. You have honored both

the countries from which you have sprung and the country in which you now live.

- Americans are especially gratified by the restoration of Baltic independence. Since President Franklin Roosevelt -- one of the men for whom this room is named -- refused to accept the Soviet occupation of the Baltics in 1940, the United States led the international drive for Baltic independence.
- In my many meetings with President Gorbachev during the last two years, I made it abundantly clear that there was no alternative to freedom for the Baltics. And I would like to think now that this policy made a difference in convincing the Soviet leadership to do the right thing. So, we rejoice with you today that justice has been done. Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania are free again and we welcome them back to the community of freedom.
- It is now our responsibility to help the Baltics integrate fully into the West, to nurture their young democracies and to transform their economies towards the free market. I am therefore very pleased to announce today a series of measures to begin this process which Secretary of State Jim Baker will be discussing with Baltic leaders when he visits the region in a few days.

- First, I am very pleased to announce that the United States will sponsor Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania for membership in the United Nations at the General Assembly on September 17, just as we supported them for membership in the CSCE earlier this week.
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- Fifth, we will work closely with our allies in the G-24 process to coordinate economic assistance to the Baltic states. For our part, the U.S. intends to extend a variety of technical assistance and other programs under the Support for Eastern European Democracies Act.
- And, finally, I am delighted to announce today that we will move immediately to establish a Peace Corps program for Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.
- Let me say in closing that as the United States was true to the Baltic states in their captivity, we will continue to be true to them as democratic partners in the months and years ahead. It has been a pleasure to be here today with you. May God Bless the Baltic and American peoples.

TAB C

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------|-------------|--------|
| 01d. Report              | Government Report (1 pp.) | 09/09/91 | (b)(1)      | C      |

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### RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]  
(b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]  
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# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

| Document No.<br>and Type | Subject/Title of Document | Date     | Restriction | Class. |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------|-------------|--------|
| 01f. Report              | Government Report (1 pp.) | 09/09/91 | (b)(1)      | C      |

**Collection:**

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records  
**Office:** Office of the President  
**Series:** Daily Files  
**Subseries:**  
**WHORM Cat.:**  
**File Location:** Wednesday, September 11, 1991 [2]

|                                     |                                |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>Date Closed:</b> 4/29/2013       | <b>OA/ID Number:</b> 90618-003 |
| <b>FOIA/SYS Case #:</b> 2009-0166-S | <b>Appeal Case #:</b>          |
| <b>Re-review Case #:</b>            | <b>Appeal Disposition:</b>     |
| <b>P-2/P-5 Review Case #:</b>       | <b>Disposition Date:</b>       |
| <b>AR Case #:</b>                   | <b>MR Case #:</b>              |
| <b>AR Disposition:</b>              | <b>MR Disposition:</b>         |
| <b>AR Disposition Date:</b>         | <b>MR Disposition Date:</b>    |

### RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

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TAB-D

## PARTICIPANTS

### U.S.

The President

Lawrence S. Eagleburger, Acting Secretary of State

Edward J. Derwinski, Secretary of Veterans Affairs

John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff

Robert Gates, Assistant to the President and Deputy for  
National Security Affairs

Curtis Kamman, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for  
European and Canadian Affairs

Nicholas Burns, Director for Soviet and European Affairs, NSC  
Staff

### Baltics

Mr. Ernst Jaakson, Consul General of Estonia in N.Y.

Dr. Anatol Dinbergs, Charge d'Affaires, Latvian Legation in  
Washington

Mr. Stasys Lozoraitis, Charge d'Affaires, Lithuanian Legation  
in Washington

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Attendee List for Baltic Meeting  
September 11, 1991

|                    |                                                                   |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Mari-Ann Rikken    | Wash. Rep., Estonian-American National Coun.                      |
| Linas Kojelis      | Pres., US-Baltic Foundation                                       |
| Andrejis Sparnins  | Pres., Latvian Welfare Assoc.                                     |
| Angela Nelsas      | Pres., Baltic-American Freedom League                             |
| Sandra Astairs     | Wash. Rep., Joint Baltic-American                                 |
| George Lendraitis  | Director, Lithuanian Mercy Lift                                   |
| Olgerts Pavlovskis | Chairman, Joint Baltic-American Comm.                             |
| Martin Zvaners     | Dir. of Public Affairs, American Latvian Assoc.                   |
| Juhan Simonson     | President, Estonian-American National Council                     |
| Mara Tremanis      | Exec. Dir., Baltic Appeal to the United Nations                   |
| Ylo Anson          | Board of Directors, Estonian-American National Council            |
| Tomas Remeikis     | President, Lithuanian American Community                          |
| Regina Narusis     | Vice Chair, Public Affairs Council, Lithuanian American Community |
| Asta Banionis      | Washington Representative, Lithuanian-American Community          |
| Domas Krivickas    | Awaiting Response                                                 |
| Victor Nakas       | Washington Representative, Lithuanian Information Center          |
| Karlis Kuzulis     | VP, American Latvian Assoc.                                       |
| Tija Krumins       | Secretary General, World Federation of Free Latvians              |

|                |                                                                   |
|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Endel Miido    | Board of Directors, Estonian-American<br>National Council         |
| Margers Pinnis | Dir., Policy and Planning, Baltic Appeal to<br>the United Nations |
| Ginta Damusis  | Awaiting response                                                 |
| Loretta Stukas | President, Knights of Lithuania Foundation                        |
| Dr. Bielauskas | President, Lithuania World Community                              |

THE WHITE HOUSE  
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 11, 1991

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT  
IN MEETING WITH THE HEADS OF BALTIC LEGATIONS

The Roosevelt Room

1:25 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. Listen, this is a very joyous day. And let me first start by thanking our Secretary. I don't expect there's a person here today that's come to the White House for this event that hasn't known, personally, Ed Derwinski. I expect all of you respect him as I do.

This cause, this concept of freedom for the Baltic States has been his cause for a long time, long before he became a Secretary in the Cabinet, all through his congressional days and before that. And I've been with him as he's been to certain of these ethnic festivals, and I've seen the affection for him in your communities. And so I wanted to start by saying how fortunate I am I can have him at my side, in the administration, and to thank him for his steadfast support.

I also am very pleased to welcome all of you to the White House. I view this as a special and, certainly, historic event: The freedom, the independence of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, and the establishment of diplomatic relations between the U.S. and those free countries.

So also, let me give a warm welcome to a distinguished visitor, the speaker of the Estonian Parliament, Mr. Nugis, who's with us today, and ask him to stand. (Applause.) Welcome to you, sir.

I'd like first to pay tribute to the many leaders, the men and women in this room who stood resolutely for so many years in support of freedom in the Baltics and throughout the dark days of the Cold War. The Baltic peoples had two indefatigable champions in the United States. Their fine diplomats in Washington and this power that came from the Americans of Baltic heritage. Neither ever allowed the world to forget the crime visited upon the Baltic states 51 years ago.

And I've just had the privilege of visiting with these people standing behind me, these three gentlemen, remarkable men, Consul General of Estonia, Mr. Jaakson; the Charge of Latvia, Mr. Dinbergs; and the Charge of Lithuania, Mr. Lozoraitis. And I salute them, (applause) all of them. (Applause.)

Each of these men deserve our respect and our admiration and our gratitude, for this tireless devotion to freedom and for helping us -- reminding those of us in public life -- that we must never forget the Baltic peoples. When they'd come to these receptions people would wonder about it, but I'm proud that the United States always had them there. But they were a reminder, in person and in group, a reminder of the need to press forward for freedom.

I'd also like to praise our other distinguished guests today, the leaders of the community and I guess that includes everybody here, or you probably wouldn't be here. Few have done so much for their homeland as you have. I know it's appreciated in your home countries. You've honored both the countries from which you have sprung and the country in which you now live. And Americans are especially gratified by the restoration of Baltic independence.

MORE

You know, since Roosevelt, since President Franklin Roosevelt, one of the men for whom this room is named -- we are in the Roosevelt room, as you know -- he refused to accept the Soviet occupation of the Baltics in 1940 and ever since then the United States has pressed for the international recognition and the independence of the Baltics.

And in many meetings with President Gorbachev during the last two years, we reiterated, and I did personally, and Jim Baker did over and over again, making it abundantly clear that there was no alternative to freedom for the Baltics. And I'd like to think now that, hopefully, in some way that made a difference in convincing the Soviet leadership to do the right thing.

Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania are free again and we welcome them back to the commonwealth of freedom. (Applause.)

Ladies and gentlemen, it is our responsibility -- all of us as Americans -- to help the Baltics integrate fully into the West; to nurture these young democracies; to transform -- help them transform their economies towards a free market that we all know works so well.

And I'm therefore very pleased to announce today a series of measures -- beginning measures -- to start this process which the Secretary of State will be discussing with the Baltic leaders when he visits the region in not so many hours from now.

But first, I'm pleased to announce that -- and this is a fait accompli, I'm pleased to say also -- that the United States will sponsor Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania for membership in the United Nations at the General Assembly on September 17th, just as we supported them for membership in the CSCE earlier this week.

Second, as many of you know, the United States safeguarded for over 50 years financial assets of the Baltic governments. And we look forward to working with the independent Baltic States on arrangements for unfreezing the gold and other assets as soon as possible and move forward on that just as quickly as we can.

Third, we will move quickly to normalize our own economic relationship with the Baltics by extending the Most Favored Nation treatment, and including them under the Trade Enhancement Initiative designed to increase their trade with the West. And we'll also provide GSP and OPIC benefits, and we'll continue the work we've already started to provide medicine for the Baltic hospitals.

Fourth, we will help the Baltics to integrate into the world economy. This is a big one, a very important one -- economic integration. We will encourage the IMF and the World Bank to work closely with the Baltics to prepare them for membership. We hope that membership in the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development will proceed on a fast track, and we will also support Baltic participation in the OECD center for economies in transition.

And fifth, we will work closely with our allies in the G-24 process to coordinate economic assistance to the Baltic States. For our part, the U.S. intends to extend a variety of technical assistance and other programs under the Support for Eastern European Democracies Act.

Finally, I'm delighted to announce today that we will move immediately to establish a Peace Corps program for Estonia and Latvia and Lithuania.

Let me say in closing, that as the United States was true to the Baltic States in captivity, we will continue to be true to them as democratic partners and the years ahead.

It's been a pleasure to contemplate this for me, at least, and I think for others here, this emotional event. It is a special day. When these three worthy advocates of independence of the Baltic States came into the Oval Office, I think they, too, felt the emotion of the moment. I expect many of you, too. We want to do our part, we want to lead. We want to help these new countries, and many of you -- all of you -- almost all of you -- as Americans can do your part in the future, just as you can take great credit for the part you've played in the past in keeping administration present, administrations past, aware of the need to fight and stand for Baltic independence.

Congratulations to each and every one of you, and may God bless the Baltic States and the United States of America.  
(Applause.)

I think, unless you all want to say something, that concludes my role. But listen, I'm delighted you all were here. There's the newest American and Baltic parity, right there.  
(Laughter.) The youngest in the whole world. (Applause.)

END

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CARD 1 OF 10

POINTS TO BE MADE FOR MEETING WITH  
PRIME MINISTER BIELECKI OF POLAND

- IT IS A PLEASURE TO WELCOME YOU TO THE WHITE HOUSE AND TO TELL YOU, AS I HAVE TOLD PRESIDENT WALESZA MANY TIMES, HOW IMPORTANT YOUR SUCCESS IS TO US.
- YOU FACE ENORMOUS CHALLENGES -- THE COLLAPSE OF THE SOVIET MARKET, ENERGY SUPPLY PROBLEMS, AND LOST MIDDLE EASTERN MARKETS -- ON TOP OF THE TASK OF TRANSFORMING YOUR ECONOMY.
- THE NEXT STEPS YOU TAKE WILL NOT BE EASY, PARTICULARLY WITH THE ELECTIONS NEXT MONTH.
- YOU KNOW THAT POLAND MUST STICK TO ITS ECONOMIC REFORM, AND IT WILL BE UP TO YOU AND

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CARD 2 OF 10

- TO PRESIDENT WALESZA TO SELL THE PROGRAM TO THE POLISH PEOPLE.
- I UNDERSTAND THAT YOU AND PRESIDENT WALESZA MAY SEEK SPECIAL POWERS TO PUSH THROUGH THE NEXT PHASE OF ECONOMIC REFORM. YOU ARE THE BEST JUDGES OF HOW TO PROCEED. BUT IT IS IMPORTANT THAT THE STEPS YOU TAKE ARE NOT SEEN TO BE A RETREAT FROM DEMOCRACY. THAT WOULD NOT BE UNDERSTOOD IN THE WEST.
  - WE ARE WITH YOU. WE WANT THIS VISIT TO BE HELPFUL TO YOU -- DEMONSTRATING THAT POLAND IS ON THE RIGHT TRACK, THAT POLAND CAN COUNT ON OUR SUPPORT.
  - YOU DESERVE GREAT CREDIT FOR WHAT YOUR COMMITMENT TO REFORM HAS ACHIEVED FOR POLAND ALREADY -- THE PARIS CLUB DEBT REDUCTION AGREEMENT, THE RAPID GROWTH OF THE PRIVATE

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CARD 3 OF 10

SECTOR, AND SUBSTANTIAL NEW FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN POLAND'S ECONOMY.

- POLAND ALSO DESERVES ACCLAIM--AND SUPPORT-- FOR BEING THE PIONEER AND LEADER IN THE ENTIRE PROCESS OF TRANSFORMATION.

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

- WE WANT TO OPEN OUR MARKETS AS WIDE AS POSSIBLE TO YOUR PRODUCTS. WE ARE MAKING PROGRESS ON THE TRADE ENHANCEMENT INITIATIVE I ANNOUNCED DURING PRESIDENT WALESZA'S STATE VISIT IN MARCH.
- I KNOW YOU ARE DISAPPOINTED WITH THE EC'S POSITION ON AGRICULTURE AND TEXTILES. SO ARE WE. WE WILL CONTINUE WORKING TO GET EC MEMBERS TO UNDERSTAND THAT THE BEST THING THEY CAN DO FOR YOU IS TO GIVE YOU A FAIR CHANCE TO COMPETE.

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CARD 4 OF 10

- I MENTIONED A FEW MINUTES AGO A HOUSING LOAN GUARANTEE PROGRAM FOR CENTRAL EUROPE, WITH THE MAJORITY GOING TO POLAND. \$25 MILLION WILL BE AVAILABLE TO YOU IN THE FIRST YEAR.
- AS ONE OF ITS DIRECTORS, YOU KNOW THAT THE POLISH-AMERICAN ENTERPRISE FUND HAS NOW COMMITTED MORE THAN \$100 MILLION IN LOANS AND CREDITS AND WILL RECEIVE ANOTHER \$120 MILLION IN\*~~p1834XFUND~~NGYEAR.
- OUR ABILITY TO HELP DEPENDS ON POLAND'S OWN EFFORTS, AND THIS IS SOMETHING THAT POLISH VOTERS NEED TO UNDERSTAND.
- I KNOW YOU ARE WORKING TO ENSURE THAT POLAND REMAINS IN COMPLIANCE WITH ITS PROGRAM WITH THE IMF. IT WOULD BE A GREAT MISTAKE FOR POLAND TO RETREAT FROM ECONOMIC REFORM OR THE DEMOCRATIC PROCESS.

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CARD 5 OF 10

- WE ALSO CONTINUE TO HEAR REPORTS FROM AMERICAN BUSINESSMEN THAT POLAND IS LESS ATTRACTIVE TO TRADE AND INVESTMENT THAN OTHER COUNTRIES IN THE REGION.
- WE WILL DO ALL WE CAN TO ENCOURAGE U.S. INVESTMENT, BUT I HOPE YOU WILL TAKE SIMILAR STEPS TO CUT THROUGH RED TAPE AND CLEAR UP THE REGULATIONS GOVERNING FOREIGN INVESTMENT.
- ((REDUCTION OF POLAND'S COMMERCIAL DEBT -- IF RAISED)) WE WILL CONTINUE DOING WHAT WE CAN TO MOVE THE LONDON CLUB NEGOTIATIONS. PERHAPS SECRETARY BRADY CAN COMMENT ON THAT.

SOVIET UNION

- WHAT HAS HAPPENED IN THE SOVIET UNION IN THE PAST MONTH CAN ONLY BE GOOD NEWS FOR POLAND IN THE LONG RUN. IN THE SHORT RUN, OF COURSE,

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CARD 6 OF 10

- YOU WILL BE DEALING WITH A CHAOTIC ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL SITUATION.
- THERE IS, AS YOU KNOW, A STRONG DESIRE IN THE WEST TO SUPPORT THE SOVIET UNION -- WITH FOOD AND OTHER HUMANITARIAN AID, AS WELL AS WITH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.
- WE WANT TO BE SURE THAT AID TO THE SOVIET UNION DOES NOT COME AT THE EXPENSE OF POLAND AND THE OTHER NEW DEMOCRACIES.
- MORE THAN THAT, WE WANT TO FIND WAYS OF HELPING THE SOVIETS THAT ALSO HELP YOU. WE INTEND TO MAKE THIS A HIGH PRIORITY FOR OURSELVES AND OTHERS IN THE G-7 AND G-24.
- YOU KNOW THE SOVIET MARKET WELL, AND I WOULD BE INTERESTED IN YOUR IDEAS ON HOW WE CAN WORK TOGETHER IN THIS AREA. AS THE LEADER OF THE NEW DEMOCRACIES, NOW POLAND CAN PLAY A ROLE IN

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CARD 7 OF 10

THE EFFORT TO BRING THE SOVIET UNION DOWN THE SAME PATH. I WOULD ALSO BE INTERESTED IN THE RESULTS OF FINANCE MINISTER BALCEROWICZ'S RECENT VISIT TO MOSCOW.

- I UNDERSTAND THAT YOU HAVE PROVIDED US A LIST OF COMMODITIES THAT POLAND COULD PROVIDE. THIS WILL BE HELPFUL AS WE DISCUSS SOVIET AID WITH OTHER MAJOR DONORS, PARTICULARLY THOSE WHO ARE NOT THEMSELVES AGRICULTURAL EXPORTERS.

SECURITY ISSUES

- POLAND'S REACTION DURING THE COUP ATTEMPT SHOWED GREAT COURAGE AND MATURITY. WE WERE ALSO VERY ENCOURAGED BY THE WAY POLAND, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, AND HUNGARY STOOD TOGETHER. THIS KIND OF REGIONAL COOPERATION IS VERY IMPORTANT.

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CARD 8 OF 10

- I KNOW OF YOUR SECURITY CONCERNS. DURING THE CRISIS, WE TRIED TO SIGNAL THE IMPORTANCE WE ATTACH TO YOUR SECURITY AND INDEPENDENCE.
- WE WANT TO CONTINUE DEVELOPING POLAND'S TIES TO THE WEST, BILATERALLY AS WELL AS THROUGH ALL OUR INSTITUTIONS. AND WE WANT TO DO IT IN A WAY THAT SHOULD NOT GIVE YOUR EASTERN NEIGHBORS A FEELING OF ENCIRCLEMENT.
- WE BELIEVE THAT NATO'S LIAISON RELATIONSHIPS WITH POLAND AND THE OTHER NEW DEMOCRACIES NEED TO BE STRENGTHENED, AND I WOULD WELCOME YOUR IDEAS IN THAT REGARD.
- BUT THE SUREST GUARANTEE OF YOUR SECURITY WILL BE YOUR ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND THE CONSOLIDATION OF YOUR DEMOCRACY. THIS IS WHERE WE SHOULD FOCUS OUR EFFORTS, AND THIS IS WHERE WE CAN BE MOST HELPFUL.

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CARD 9 OF 10

SOVIET TROOP WITHDRAWALS

- WE HAVE HEARD UNOFFICIALLY THAT MOSCOW MAY BE WILLING TO SPEED UP TROOP WITHDRAWALS FROM GERMANY AND POLAND.
- WE WANT TO BE SUPPORTIVE ON THIS ISSUE, AS WELL AS YOUR NEGOTIATION OF A NEW TREATY WITH MOSCOW, BUT IT WOULD BE A MISTAKE FOR THE U.S. TO GET IN THE MIDDLE OF THIS AS YOU TRY TO BUILD A NEW AND BETTER SET OF RELATIONS.
- OUR SENSE IS THAT YOUR DISCUSSIONS SHOULD BE SMOOTHER NOW. WHAT IS YOUR VIEW?

REGIONAL INSTABILITY

- WE ARE VERY WORRIED ABOUT YUGOSLAVIA. A FULL-SCALE CIVIL WAR COULD PRODUCE GENERAL INSTABILITY IN THE BALKANS, WITH A POSSIBLE RIPPLE EFFECT.

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CARD 10 OF 10

- THIS IS ANOTHER REASON WHY THE COOPERATION YOU ARE DEVELOPING WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND HUNGARY IS SO IMPORTANT. IT CAN BE A MODEL FOR LAYING TO REST SOME OF THE NATIONAL HATREDS THAT HAVE TORN THIS REGION APART IN THE PAST.

((INVITATION TO VISIT POLAND NEXT YEAR -- IF RAISED))

- I AM VERY GRATEFUL FOR THE INVITATION. MY SCHEDULE FOR NEXT YEAR IS NOT SET YET, BUT I WOULD LOVE TO RETURN TO POLAND IF MY854XTRAVEL SCHEDULE WILL ALLOW IT.

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# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

| Document No.<br>and Type | Subject/Title of Document                      | Date     | Restriction | Class. |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------|--------|
| 02b. Memo                | From Brent Scowcroft to President Bush (3 pp.) | 09/10/91 | (b)(1)      | C      |

**Collection:**

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records

**Office:** Office of the President

**Series:** Daily Files

**Subseries:**

**WHORM Cat.:**

**File Location:** Wednesday, September 11, 1991 [2]

|                                     |                                |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>Date Closed:</b> 4/29/2013       | <b>OA/ID Number:</b> 90618-003 |
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| <b>AR Disposition:</b>              | <b>MR Disposition:</b>         |
| <b>AR Disposition Date:</b>         | <b>MR Disposition Date:</b>    |

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TAB-A<sup>A</sup>

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POINTS TO BE MADE FOR MEETING WITH  
PRIME MINISTER BIELECKI OF POLAND

- It is a pleasure to welcome you to the White House and to tell you, as I have told President Walesa many times, how important your success is to us.
- You face enormous challenges -- the collapse of the Soviet market, energy supply problems, and lost Middle Eastern markets -- on top of the task of transforming your economy.
- The next steps you take will not be easy, particularly with the elections next month.
- You know that Poland must stick to its economic reform, and it will be up to you and to President Walesa to sell the program to the Polish people.
- I understand that you and President Walesa may seek special powers to push through the next phase of economic reform. You are the best judges of how to proceed. But it is important that the steps you take are not seen to be a retreat from democracy. That would not be understood in the West.
- We are with you. We want this visit to be helpful to you -- demonstrating that Poland is on the right track, that Poland can count on our support.
- You deserve great credit for what your commitment to reform has achieved for Poland already -- the Paris Club debt reduction agreement, the rapid growth of the private sector, and substantial new foreign investment in Poland's economy.

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- Poland also deserves acclaim--and support--for being the pioneer and leader in the entire process of transformation.

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

- We want to open our markets as wide as possible to your products. We are making progress on the Trade Enhancement Initiative I announced during President Walesa's State Visit in March.
- I know you are disappointed with the EC's position on agriculture and textiles. So are we. We will continue working to get EC members to understand that the best thing they can do for you is to give you a fair chance to compete.
- I mentioned a few minutes ago a housing loan guarantee program for Central Europe, with the majority going to Poland. \$25 million will be available to you in the first year.
- As one of its directors, you know that the Polish-American Enterprise Fund has now committed more than \$100 million in loans and credits and will receive another \$120 million in funding next year.
- Our ability to help depends on Poland's own efforts, and this is something that Polish voters need to understand.
- I know you are working to ensure that Poland remains in compliance with its program with the IMF. It would be a great mistake for Poland to retreat from economic reform or the democratic process.
- We also continue to hear reports from American businessmen that Poland is less attractive to trade and investment than other countries in the region.

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- We will do all we can to encourage U.S. investment, but I hope you will take similar steps to cut through red tape and clear up the regulations governing foreign investment.
- ((REDUCTION OF POLAND'S COMMERCIAL DEBT -- IF RAISED)) We will continue doing what we can to move the London Club negotiations. Perhaps Secretary Brady can comment on that.

SOVIET UNION

- What has happened in the Soviet Union in the past month can only be good news for Poland in the long run. In the short run, of course, you will be dealing with a chaotic economic and political situation.
- There is, as you know, a strong desire in the West to support the Soviet Union -- with food and other humanitarian aid, as well as with technical assistance.
- We want to be sure that aid to the Soviet Union does not come at the expense of Poland and the other new democracies.
- More than that, we want to find ways of helping the Soviets that also help you. We intend to make this a high priority for ourselves and others in the G-7 and G-24.
- You know the Soviet market well, and I would be interested in your ideas on how we can work together in this area. As the leader of the new democracies, now Poland can play a role in the effort to bring the Soviet Union down the same path. I would also be interested in the results of Finance Minister Balcerowicz's recent visit to Moscow.
- I understand that you have provided us a list of commodities that Poland could provide. This will be helpful as we

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discuss Soviet aid with other major donors, particularly those who are not themselves agricultural exporters.

SECURITY ISSUES

- Poland's reaction during the coup attempt showed great courage and maturity. We were also very encouraged by the way Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary stood together. This kind of regional cooperation is very important.
- I know of your security concerns. During the crisis, we tried to signal the importance we attach to your security and independence.
- We want to continue developing Poland's ties to the West, bilaterally as well as through all our institutions. And we want to do it in a way that should not give your eastern neighbors a feeling of encirclement.
- We believe that NATO's liaison relationships with Poland and the other new democracies need to be strengthened, and I would welcome your ideas in that regard.
- But the surest guarantee of your security will be your economic recovery and the consolidation of your democracy. This is where we should focus our efforts, and this is where we can be most helpful.

SOVIET TROOP WITHDRAWALS

- We have heard unofficially that Moscow may be willing to speed up troop withdrawals from Germany and Poland.
- We want to be supportive on this issue, as well as your negotiation of a new treaty with Moscow, but it would be a mistake for the U.S. to get in the middle of this as you try to build a new and better set of relations.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- Our sense is that your discussions should be smoother now.  
What is your view?

REGIONAL INSTABILITY

- We are very worried about Yugoslavia. A full-scale civil war could produce general instability in the Balkans, with a possible ripple effect.
- This is another reason why the cooperation you are developing with Czechoslovakia and Hungary is so important. It can be a model for laying to rest some of the national hatreds that have torn this region apart in the past.
- ((INVITATION TO VISIT POLAND NEXT YEAR -- IF RAISED))
- I am very grateful for the invitation. My schedule for next year is not set yet, but I would love to return to Poland if my travel schedule will allow it.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TAB-B

TA

3

PARTICIPANTS  
ONE-ON-ONE IN OVAL OFFICE

U.S.

The President  
Robert M. Gates, Assistant to the President and  
Deputy for National Security Affairs

POLAND

Jan Krzysztof Bielecki, Prime Minister  
Ryszard Wojtkowski, Director, Prime Minister's Office

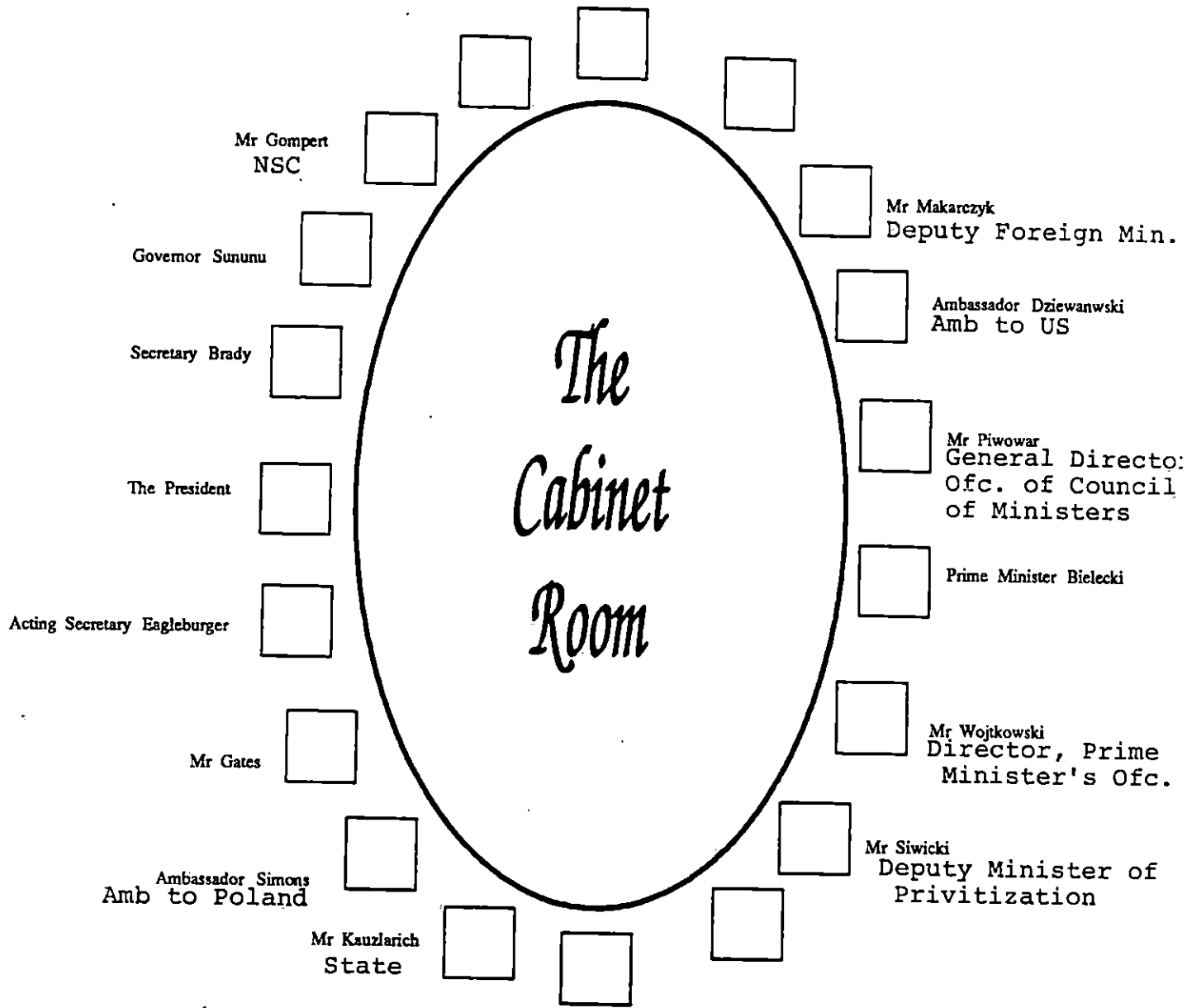
EXPANDED MEETING IN CABINET ROOM

U.S.

The President  
Nicholas F. Brady, Secretary of the Treasury  
Lawrence Eagleburger, Acting Secretary of State  
John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff  
Robert M. Gates, Assistant to the President and  
Deputy for National Security Affairs  
Thomas Simons, Ambassador to Poland  
David C. Gompert, Senior Director for European and Soviet Affairs  
Richard Kauzlarich, Acting Assistant Secretary for European  
Affairs

POLAND

Jan Krzysztof Bielecki, Prime Minister  
Ewa Piwowar, General Director, Office of Council of Ministers  
Ryszard Wojtkowski, Director, Prime Minister's Office  
Kazimierz Dziewanowski, Polish Ambassador  
Jacek Siwicki, Deputy Minister of Privatization  
Jerzy Makarczyk, Deputy Foreign Minister



TAB C

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

| Document No.<br>and Type | Subject/Title of Document | Date     | Restriction | Class. |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------|-------------|--------|
| 02d. Report              | Government Report (2 pp.) | 09/09/91 | (b)(1)      | C      |

**Collection:**

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records

**Office:** Office of the President

**Series:** Daily Files

**Subseries:**

**WHORM Cat.:**

**File Location:** Wednesday, September 11, 1991 [2]

**Date Closed:** 4/29/2013

**OA/ID Number:** 90618-003

**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]

(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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

TAB-D

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

| Document No.<br>and Type | Subject/Title of Document             | Date | Restriction | Class. |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|------|-------------|--------|
| 02e. Report              | Poland: An Economic Scorecard (1 pp.) | n.d. | (b)(1)      | C      |

**Collection:**

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records  
**Office:** Office of the President  
**Series:** Daily Files  
**Subseries:**  
**WHORM Cat.:**  
**File Location:** Wednesday, September 11, 1991 [2]

|                                     |                                |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>Date Closed:</b> 4/29/2013       | <b>OA/ID Number:</b> 90618-003 |
| <b>FOIA/SYS Case #:</b> 2009-0166-S | <b>Appeal Case #:</b>          |
| <b>Re-review Case #:</b>            | <b>Appeal Disposition:</b>     |
| <b>P-2/P-5 Review Case #:</b>       | <b>Disposition Date:</b>       |
| <b>AR Case #:</b>                   | <b>MR Case #:</b>              |
| <b>AR Disposition:</b>              | <b>MR Disposition:</b>         |
| <b>AR Disposition Date:</b>         | <b>MR Disposition Date:</b>    |

### RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]  
(b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]  
(b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]  
(b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]  
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(b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]  
(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

TRIBUTE TO STAN SCOTT \ WASHINGTON SHERATON  
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1991 \ 7:30 P.M.

*Thank Lou Baller*  
CONNIE NEWMAN, THANK YOU <sup>Larry Pressler</sup> AND THANKS TO EVERYONE  
IN THIS DISTINGUISHED AUDIENCE: <sup>Ant Fletcher</sup> BOB LIVINGSTON, <sup>Ambassador Weinman</sup> JOHN  
BREAUX, JULIAN DIXON, CHARLIE RANGEL; BUDDY ROEMER, SID  
BARTHELMY; <sup>??</sup> CHRIS EDLEY; BILL GRAY, RON BROWN; PERCY  
<sup>Vernon Jordan</sup> SUTTON, LIONEL HAMPTON, PEABO BRYSON -- AND OF COURSE  
THE SCOTT FAMILY: STAN, BETTYE, SUSAN, KENNETH, STAN  
JUNIOR. I'M FIBRILLATING JUST TRYING TO GET THROUGH  
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS HERE.

- 2 -

WHAT AN INCREDIBLE AUDIENCE! //

WHEN I GOT TONIGHT'S PROGRAM, AND LOOKED DOWN THE  
LIST OF SPEAKERS, I FELT LIKE A CONTESTANT ON "STAR  
SEARCH." IT'S BAD ENOUGH WHEN YOU HAVE ONE TOUGH ACT  
TO FOLLOW. BUT SIX?!! //

AFTER ALL THIS ELOQUENCE, I FEEL A LITTLE LIKE ZSA  
ZSA GABOR'S LAST HUSBAND: I KNOW WHAT I'M SUPPOSED TO  
DO -- BUT I'M NOT EXACTLY SURE HOW TO MAKE IT  
INTERESTING. //

WELL, THANK YOU FOR LETTING ME JOIN THIS TRIBUTE TO STAN SCOTT, AND THE STANLEY SCOTT SCHOLARSHIP FUND. I CAN'T TELL YOU HOW MUCH IT MEANS TO JOIN ALL OF YOU IN PRAISING OUR CLOSE FRIEND AND SAYING TO STAN: THANKS.

STAN OFFERS LIVING PROOF THAT LOVE NOURISHES VIRTUE; THAT HARD WORK PAYS; THAT GOOD THINGS HAPPEN TO GOOD PEOPLE AND, MOST IMPRESSIVE, THAT SOME JOURNALISTS CAN TURN TO HONEST WORK. //

NOW THAT YOU HAVE SOLD YOUR BEER DISTRIBUTORSHIP, STAN, YOU ARE AT LIBERTY TO DIVULGE THE GREAT SECRET. AND I HOPE LEONARD GOLDSTEIN WON'T TAKE OFFENSE. BUT WE ALL WANT TO KNOW. WHICH IS IT: TASTES GREAT OR LESS FILLING? //

FOUR PASSIONS GOVERN STAN'S LIFE: LOVE OF FAMILY; LOVE OF COUNTRY; LOVE OF ADVENTURE; AND LOVE OF GOOD WORKS. [[I'M LEAVING OUT HIS LOVE OF THE LOS ANGELES LAKERS. THAT'S A SORE SUBJECT THIS YEAR.]] //

STAN'S FAMILY INSTILLED IN HIM A REAL HUNGER FOR KNOWLEDGE. HIS LOVE OF COUNTRY INSPIRED HIM TO GIVE BACK SOME OF FREEDOM'S BLESSINGS. HIS LOVE OF ADVENTURE GAVE HIM THE COURAGE TO SHIFT CAREERS WITHOUT SHIFTING GEARS: JOURNALISM, POLITICS, CORPORATE COMMUNICATIONS, PRIVATE BUSINESS. HIS LOVE OF GOOD WORKS MOVED HIM TO TRY NEW IDEAS, NEW ANGLES, NEW APPROACHES; TO MAKE THE BEST OF HIS GIFT FOR FRIENDSHIP.

IF YOU LOOK AROUND THIS ROOM, YOU GET AN APPRECIATION OF THE POWER OF STAN'S PERSONALITY. HERE, WE HAVE PEOPLE OF ALL COLORS, ALL PARTIES, ALL BACKGROUNDS -- THE DARNDDEST, WILD AND CRAZY MIX OF DIFFERENT POLITICAL VIEWS. //

DEMOCRATS SUCH AS FORMER CONGRESSMAN BILL GRAY AND NEW ORLEANS' MAYOR SIDNEY BARTHELEMY JOIN REPUBLICANS SUCH AS CONNIE NEWMAN AND BUDDY ROEMER.

- 7 -

*whose taught us all what friendship means*

WE ARE HERE BECAUSE OF STAN, AND BECAUSE WE KNOW THAT EDUCATION CAN FOSTER TRUE BROTHERHOOD. // IT CAN LEAD US AS INDIVIDUALS AND AS A NATION TO THE TRUE EQUALITY WE HAVE SOUGHT SO LONG. IT CAN DISSOLVE THE IGNORANCE, PREJUDICE AND HATRED THAT BUILD HIGH WALLS BETWEEN PEOPLE.

THE UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND STRENGTHENS AMERICA BY EXTENDING EDUCATIONS TO DESERVING MEN AND WOMEN AT 41 PRIVATE HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

Bush Library Photocopy  
George Bush Handwriting

Bush Presidential Library Photo

- 8 -

THE STANLEY SCOTT SCHOLARSHIPS WILL BUILD UPON THAT LEGACY. //

NO ONE HERE UNDERESTIMATES THE IMPORTANCE OF THE UNCF'S MISSION, OR THE DIFFICULTIES IT FACES. MANY UNCF INSTITUTIONS HAVE SUFFERED THROUGH SOME TOUGH TIMES, BUT THEY HAVE SURVIVED, THANKS TO THE HARD WORK OF PEOPLE IN THIS ROOM, AND TO THE PROFESSIONALS WHO WORK AT UNCF INSTITUTIONS. //

THE UNCF KEEPS HOPE ALIVE BY MINISTERING SPECIALLY TO BLACK AMERICAN MEN AND WOMEN. MY FAMILY'S INVOLVEMENT WITH UNCF DATES BACK TO 1947, WHEN BILL TRENT CAME INTO MY LIFE AND SIGNED ME UP. NOW, AS HONORARY CHAIRMAN OF CAMPAIGN 2000, I TAKE GREAT HAPPINESS FROM MY FAMILY'S CONTINUED INVOLVEMENT. MY BROTHER JOHN WILL BECOME CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF UNCF, STARTING IN APRIL OF 1992.

WE ALL BELIEVE THAT A MIND IS A TERRIBLE THING TO WASTE -- AND SO ARE UNCF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

BEFORE I GO ANY FURTHER, LET ME ASK EVERYONE TO RECOGNIZE CHRIS EDLEY'S FABULOUS WORK AS UNCF PRESIDENT. // WHAT A JOB HE'S DONE! //

NOW A WORD ABOUT THE NEXT DISTINGUISHED PRESIDENT OF THE UNCF. //

BILL'S APPOINTMENT IS A TWO-FER FOR ME.

WHEN BILL RESIGNED HIS SEAT IN THE HOUSE TODAY, THE DEMOCRATS LOST A FINE LEADER AND I LOST A TOUGH AND EFFECTIVE OPPONENT. BUT THE CAUSE I CARE ABOUT DEEPLY GETS A GREAT LEADER. //

BUT OUR REAL STAR AT THIS ALL-STAR TRIBUTE IS STAN SCOTT, AND HIS MANY CONTRIBUTIONS TO OUR LIVES. THE STANLEY SCOTT SCHOLARSHIP FUND REPRESENTS THE KIND OF SERVICE ALL OF US ADMIRE. IT WILL EXTEND THE GIFT OF KNOWLEDGE TO YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN WHO MIGHT NOT OTHERWISE GET COLLEGE EDUCATIONS.

IT WILL STRENGTHEN THE 41 PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS THAT COMPRISE THE UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND. IT WILL STRENGTHEN OUR NATION.

I AM COMMITTED TO SEEING OUR NATION BECOME THE WORLD'S LEADER IN EDUCATION. I HATE TO SEE THIS MANY PEOPLE ASSEMBLED WITHOUT MAKING A STRONG PITCH FOR OUR AMERICA 2000 EDUCATION STRATEGY. IT IS NEW, IT IS INNOVATIVE AND I BELIEVE IT WILL ACHIEVE THE NATIONAL EDUCATION GOALS THAT WE ESTABLISHED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE NATION'S GOVERNORS. *Please look at it. Please help us*

I KNOW WE HAVE DIFFERENCES, BUT LET US SET THOSE DIFFERENCES ASIDE. BETTER, LET US USE THEM AS A SOURCE OF STRENGTH. WE MUST REMEMBER ALWAYS THAT CIVILITY LIES AT THE HEART OF CIVIL RIGHTS.

THE PEOPLE IN THIS ROOM CAN MAKE A HUGE DIFFERENCE. <sup>Stan Was</sup> MANY OF YOU HAVE. <sup>Let me give you an example</sup> I THINK, FOR INSTANCE, OF THE WASTING ILLNESS THAT CLAIMED MY FRIEND, LEE ATWATER. SOME IN THE PRESS AND SOME IN POLITICS TAUNTED LEE. THE PERSONAL ATTACKS TORTURED HIS FAMILY AND FRIENDS.

Bush Library Photocopy  
George Bush Handwriting

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

YET DURING ALL THIS, RON BROWN QUIETLY AND GENTLY SENT MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE AND FRIENDSHIP TO LEE AND SALLY ATWATER. ~~HE DIDN'T ROAST OF IT.~~ HE DIDN'T LEAK IT TO THE PRESS. HE DID WHAT FRIENDS DO: HE GAVE A PIECE OF HIS HEART. RON AND LEE DIDN'T AGREE ON MUCH, BUT THEY KNEW THAT NO POLITICAL DISPUTE IS WORTH SURRENDERING PEOPLE'S BASIC DECENCY.

MANY OF US WILL DISAGREE OVER PARTICULARS OF SOCIAL POLICY, BUT WE HAVE ONLY OURSELVES TO BLAME IF WE FAIL TO PROMOTE A GOOD SOCIETY: A NATION UNITED IN ITS QUEST FOR BROTHERHOOD; INDIVISIBLE IN ITS DETERMINATION TO PROVIDE SOUND EDUCATIONS FOR EVERYONE; COMMITTED TO PROMOTING THE KIND OF FAIRNESS THAT REALLY COUNTS: A GROWING ECONOMY THAT GIVES EVERY MAN AND WOMAN A FAIR CHANCE TO GO AS FAR AS THEIR ABILITIES WILL TAKE THEM.

Presidential Library Photocopy

STAN SCOTT HAS GIVEN LIFE TO THE IDEALS DISCUSSED HERE TONIGHT.

HIS STRENGTH OF CHARACTER AND THE RANGE OF HIS ACCOMPLISHMENTS ARE LEGEND. WE MAY HAVE LITTLE FIGHTS *BW* STAN HAS TAKEN ON WHAT LITERALLY IS THE FIGHT OF HIS LIFE.

STAN, WE LOVE YOU. WE'RE PULLING FOR YOU. YOU HAVE SERVED YOUR NATION AND YOUR MANY FRIENDS LONG AND SELFLESSLY. WE SALUTE YOU.

Bush Library Photocopy  
George Bush Handwriting

- 17 -

UNITY, EDUCATION, BROTHERHOOD: THESE QUALITIES  
DESCRIBE THE MISSION OF UNCF. THEY DESCRIBE STAN  
SCOTT.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, LET'S THANK A GREAT AMERICAN.  
// STAN, THANKS FOR GIVING US A LOOK AT OUR BETTER  
SELVES -- AND DEPRIVING US OF EXCUSES WHEN WE THINK  
THINGS SEEM TOO TOUGH, THE ODDS TOO LONG; THE PATH TOO  
CLUTTERED WITH OBSTRUCTIONS.

YOU HAVE OVERCOME. AND IN TIME, SO SHALL WE ALL.

- 18 -

GOD BLESS YOU, MY FRIEND, AND MAY GOD BLESS THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. //

AND NOW, LADIES AND GENTLEMAN, MY DEAR FRIEND,  
STANLEY SCOTT. //

# # # #

Rev. 9-7-91 at 10:00am

## AN ALL-STAR SALUTE TO STAN SCOTT

### Program Scenario

1. 7:30 - Off-stage announcement introduces President & Mrs. Bush and Mr. & Mrs. Stan Scott (enter ballroom from holding area at stage right, and proceed to their dinner tables)
2. 7:31 - Percy Sutton (emcee) welcomes guests and discusses purpose of event and introduces the Invocation
3. 7:33 - Invocation by Thadd Garrett, Jr.
4. 7:35 - Dinner served (60 minutes)
5. 8:35 - Sutton introduces video salute
6. 8:36 - Video Salute (10 minutes)
7. 8:46 - Sutton introduces Leonard Goldstein from Miller Beer
8. 8:47 - Leonard Goldstein speaks (5 minutes)
9. 8:52 - Sutton introduces Bill Gray from UNCF
10. 8:53 - Bill Gray speaks (5 minutes)
11. 8:58 - Sutton introduces Sid Barthelemy, Mayor of New Orleans
12. 8:59 - Sid Barthelemy speaks (5 minutes)
13. 9:04 - Sutton introduces Buddy Roemer, Governor of Louisiana
14. 9:05 - Buddy Roemer speaks and announces that the Cancer Research Center in New Orleans will be named after Stan Scott (5 minutes)
15. 9:10 - Sutton introduces Connie Newman
16. 9:11 - Connie Newman speaks, thanks committee and introduces President Bush (3 minutes)
17. 9:14 - President Bush speaks; brings up Stan Scott (12 minutes)
18. 9:26 - Photo op in center stage with Bush & Stan
19. 9:27 - Stan Scott speaks (10 minutes)
20. 9:37 - Stan Scott invites President & Mrs. Bush & Mrs. Bettye Scott to the stage
21. 9:38 - Photo op with the four people on stage
22. 9:39 - Offstage announcement for Peabo Bryson
23. 9:40 - Peabo Bryson performs (30 minutes)
24. 10:10 - Emcee concludes the program

*SIR  
we should  
receive draft  
remarks 1st  
thing tomorrow  
P.*

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

| Document No.<br>and Type | Subject/Title of Document                                                         | Date     | Restriction | Class. |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------|--------|
| 03. Schedule             | Schedule of the President and Mrs. Bush for Washington, DC<br>[redaction] (1 pp.) | 09/11/91 | (b)(7)(e)   |        |

**Collection:**

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records

**Office:** Office of the President

**Series:** Daily Files

**Subseries:**

**WHORM Cat.:**

**File Location:** Wednesday, September 11, 1991 [2]

|                                     |                                |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>Date Closed:</b> 4/29/2013       | <b>OA/ID Number:</b> 90618-003 |
| <b>FOIA/SYS Case #:</b> 2009-0166-S | <b>Appeal Case #:</b>          |
| <b>Re-review Case #:</b>            | <b>Appeal Disposition:</b>     |
| <b>P-2/P-5 Review Case #:</b>       | <b>Disposition Date:</b>       |
| <b>AR Case #:</b>                   | <b>MR Case #:</b>              |
| <b>AR Disposition:</b>              | <b>MR Disposition:</b>         |
| <b>AR Disposition Date:</b>         | <b>MR Disposition Date:</b>    |

### RESTRICTION CODES

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

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]  
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PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. BUSH

FOR

WASHINGTON, DC

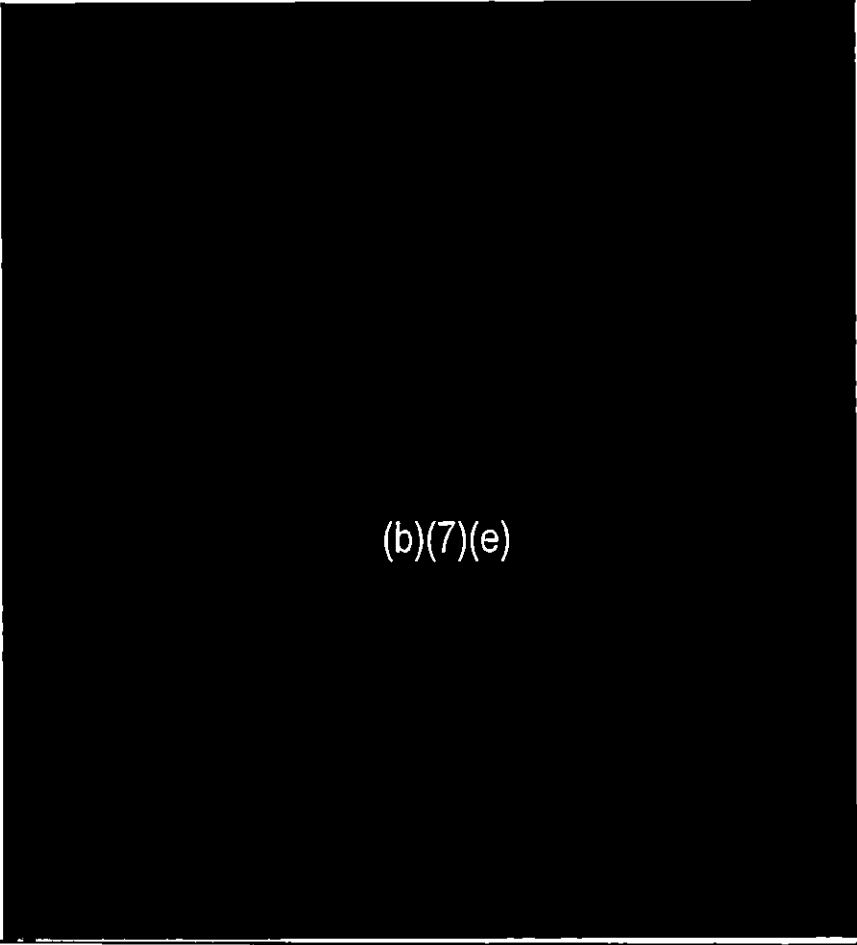
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1991

6:35 pm

THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush board Motorcade and depart White House en route Sheraton Washington Hotel.

---

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS:



(b)(7)(e)

(Drive Time: 10 Minutes)

6:45 pm THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush arrive Sheraton Washington Hotel and proceed to Eighth Floor.

Met by:

John McKennon  
Managing Director, Sheraton Washington Hotel

6:50 pm THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush arrive Eighth Floor and proceed to Delaware Room.

Met by:

The Honorable Constance Newman  
Director of Office of Personnel Management

EVENT: STAFF PHOTO

CLOSED PRESS

6:55 pm THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush, accompanied by Ms. Newman, arrive Delaware Room and begin participation in Staff Photo.

Met by:

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley S. Scott (Bettye)

7:25 pm THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Scott, conclude participation in Staff Photo and proceed to Off-Stage Announcement Area.

7:27 pm THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Scott, arrive Off-Stage Announcement Area and hold briefly.

EVENT: STAN SCOTT TRIBUTE DINNER

OPEN PRESS

OFF-STAGE ANNOUNCEMENT

REMARKS

7:30 pm THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Scott, are announced into Sheraton Ballroom and proceed to Seats.

7:31 pm Percy Sutton welcomes guests and introduces Thadd Garrett, Jr. to give Invocation.

7:33 pm Thadd Garrett, Jr. gives Invocation.

7:35 pm Dinner is served.

8:35 pm Percy Sutton introduces Video Salute.

8:45 pm Leonard Goldstein, President Miller Brewing Company, speaks.

8:48 pm The Honorable William Gray, III, President, United Negro College Fund, speaks.

8:53 pm The Honorable Sidney Barthelemy, Mayor of New Orleans, Louisiana, speaks.

8:56 pm The Honorable Buddy Roemer, Governor of the State of Louisiana, speaks.

9:00 pm THE PRESIDENT is introduced by The Honorable Constance Newman, Director of the Office of Personnel Management.

9:05 pm THE PRESIDENT Remarks.

9:15 pm THE PRESIDENT concludes Remarks and introduces Stan Scott for remarks.

NOTE: THE PRESIDENT will remain on stage.

9:18 pm Stan Scott speaks.

NOTE: Stan Scott will introduce Mrs. Bush and Mrs. Scott to join them on Stage.

9:22 pm Stan Scott concludes remarks.

9:23 pm THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Scott, depart Stage and return to Seats.

9:25 pm Entertainment begins.

9:55 pm THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush conclude participation in Tribute Dinner, depart Sheraton Ballroom and proceed to Holding Room.

9:57 pm THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush arrive Holding Room and hold briefly.

9:59 pm THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush depart Holding Room and proceed to Motorcade.

10:00 pm THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush board Motorcade and depart Sheraton Washington Hotel en route White House.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS:

Same as on Arrival.

(Drive Time: 10 Minutes)

10:10 pm THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush arrive White House.

9-11

Date



John S -

Met in LA. Brew  
+ Kilroy (Team 100)

Alman - David ??

JAB - Son is born ?

WT p. 1. Kimberly Bergaly  
Aids girl

Should to see her - history  
garden

Katie criticism A-27 WD

Billington - coordinated  
people to - people on sov union

**BARBARA BUSH**

Pop-

Margie & Dick Jenkins  
will be in D.C.

Oct. 22 to 28.

They will stay with

Lud & Cathy 22-25.

Libby cook crew for the  
weekend. Shall we ask them

to Camp David?

**BUSH FORGIVES SENEGAL'S \$42 MILLION DEBT TO U.S.  
Nation Encouraged To Send Troops To Liberia**

President Bush forgave Senegal's \$42 million debt to the U.S. Tuesday as he encouraged Senegalese President Kiouf to send troops to Liberia in hopes of breaking the political impasse that has followed a bloody civil war there, according to Administration officials....

The Bush Administration is liquidating U.S. debt for other developing nations as well....

One reason for the flurry of forgiveness now is that any debt liquidated after Oct. 1 will have to be shown on the federal budget as an outlay under new accounting rules.

(John Yang, Washington Post, A17)

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** "From Bush, High Praise, And Finances," Regarding Dinner With President Of Senegal, by Donnie Radcliffe & Jacqueline Trescott, appears in The Washington Post, page B1.

**KAIFU AIDES DENOUNCE NEW STORY  
Paper Reports Details Of Bush Phone Call**

TOKYO -- Is someone in the Bush Administration trashing Toshiki Kaifu?

Tokyo's political and diplomatic community was abuzz Tuesday about a sensational front-page story in a national newspaper portraying Prime Minister Kaifu sounding like a fool in the hours just after the Soviet coup.

Officials here, including the prime minister himself, moved quickly to deny the story in the Sankei Shimbun newspaper. But they also were working vigorously to uncover the source of the report, because the newspaper said the unflattering account of Kaifu came from "U.S. government sources," evidently in the White House.

(T.R. Reid, Washington Post, A27)

**GEPHARDT HITS JAPAN ON TRADE PRACTICES  
Proposes Reviving Tougher Sanctions**

Rep. Gephardt Tuesday launched a new attack on the Tokyo government, calling it "a free rider" on the global trading system.

Gephardt called for a tough new U.S. trade law designed to curb Japanese trade surpluses in automobiles, auto parts and electronic goods.

The new Gephardt plan would compel the President to identify countries that achieve large trade surpluses with the U.S. through persistent protectionist practices and would impose sanctions if the practices were not ended....

In unveiling his new trade proposal, Gephardt accused President Bush of being too timid in using the Super 301 tool that Congress gave him and that has now lapsed.

(Stuart Auerbach, Washington Post, C1)

**SENATE REJECTS TRANSFER OF FUNDS FROM PENTAGON  
Future Shifts To Domestic Budget Possible**

The Senate Tuesday reacted cautiously to the upheaval that swept the Soviet Union during its summer recess, rejecting an immediate shift of funds from defense to social welfare programs, but signaled that it would support an eventual shift of resources from military to domestic needs.

The proposal by Sen. Harkin to transfer \$3.1 billion from the Pentagon budget to expand health, education and low-income programs was defeated, 69-28, after many Democratic leaders said they agreed with its goals but opposed it as a violation of budget constraints....

"It's time to adjust our defense budgets to the new realities of Soviet-American realities," said Sen. Mitchell, adding that he intended to "put the priorities of Americans first in the remainder of the 102nd Congress."

Sen. Sasser called for reappraisal of the 1990 budget agreement between the White House and Congress....

The agreement is now "obsolete" in many respects, he said....

"If the incredible turn of events in the Soviet Union taught us anything, it's that the only certainty is uncertainty. And, if you ask me, uncertainty in the nuclear world and unilateral disarmament just don't mix," Sen. Dole said....

In a related development, Rep. Gephardt said Tuesday that President Bush has been too timid in giving assistance to the Soviet Union and urged the Administration to sponsor a \$3 billion-a-year program to help the union and its republics move from communism to free market economic systems. He said the money could come from the defense budget. (Helen Dewar, Washington Post, A4)

**Harkin's Colleagues Reject Defense Cut**

..."Things have changed," Sen. Harkin said. "The Soviet Union is gone. It's common sense (to make defense cuts),...just plain old-fashion common sense."

"We made an agreement if we don't spend on defense, we spend to reduce the deficit," said Sen. Domenici. "This is a deal breaker."...

"I would like to vote for more money...but I am constrained because we have an agreement," said Sen. Byrd....

Sen. Mitchell endorsed the idea [of a peace dividend] in principle but did not lend significant clout to Harkin's immediate bid to swap defense spending for domestic needs....

Sen. Nunn said Tuesday he would support cannibalizing defense only if the Soviets reduced their forces by equivalent amounts.

"I would favor keeping the budget deal in tact," Nunn said.  
(Major Garrett, Washington Times, A4)

**QUAYLE: AFRICAN DEBT NATIONS SHOULD WORK OFF FOREIGN DEBTS**

ABUJA -- Vice President Quayle, on a week-long tour of Africa, said Tuesday that its debtor nations should take up the challenge of paying off their obligations because the debt would not be canceled. "There is no question of a write-off. What they can do is to reschedule, but the debt must be paid," Quayle said at a news conference before leaving Nigeria for Malawi. (AP)

**ISRAEL PREPARES FOR BATTLE WITH U.S. OVER LOAN GUARANTEES**

JERUSALEM -- Israel appears to be preparing for a major battle over President Bush's call for Congress to delay \$10 billion in loan guarantees for the Jewish state.

An anonymous senior government official indicated Tuesday that Israel would reject compromises on the issue.

"No compromises were suggested and Israel is not looking for compromises. What Israel wants is to have those loan guarantees as was promised by the U.S.," the official said....

A member of parliament from Prime Minister Shamir's party, Uzi Landau, said Tuesday that it was time for Israel to reassess its policy on the peace process.

According to Israel radio, Landau called on the government to postpone by a month a visit to Israel by Secretary Baker set for next week.

(Daniel Reed, Reuter)

**BAKER SIGNALS U.S. SHIFT ON SOVIET AID**

Only Precondition Is "Commit To Taking Steps" To Reform, He Says

MOSCOW -- Secretary Baker, beginning what he described as a fact-finding mission into the future of the Soviet Union and its republics, signaled Tuesday that the U.S. is prepared to respond with direct aid if leaders here make a commitment to free-market economic reforms and democracy....

"They don't have to take the first steps, but commit to taking the steps," he said. "At the very least, we think two things have to happen -- there has to be a commitment to true free market economic policies...and there must be some sort of plan. Further, there has to be answers to the questions about where economic power resides as they move through these transitional arrangements."....

Baker was not specific about what new aid programs might be offered, but the Administration is studying how to deliver more food and medicine to the country if needed this winter, as well as how to boost assistance to the energy and agriculture sectors and how to bind the Soviet reformers more closely to the IMF.

(David Hoffman, Washington Post, A1)

**CHENEY STANDS BY BUDGET PLAN**

Proposals For More Cuts Called Premature

Secretary Cheney said Tuesday that a U.S. military spending program he devised more than a year ago should continue to guide Pentagon budgets into the late 1990s, notwithstanding the Soviet Union's historic turn from communism and continuing political dissolution.

Cheney said the Soviet changes, which President Bush described 10 days ago as offering the U.S. "an opportunity for a vastly restructured national security posture," alter none of the premises of the Pentagon plan to buy a new generation of weapons while reducing troop strength from 2.1 million to 1.6 million. That plan, Cheney said in an interview in the Pentagon, already has capitalized on the opportunity the President was talking about....

"I don't think he'll be able to hold the line," said Rep. Dickinson.

(Barton Gellman & R. Jeffrey Smith, Washington Post, A1)

Bush Library Photocopy

George Bush Handwriting

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1991 A27

THE WASHINGTON POST

## THE BEAUTIFUL

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TOSHIKI KAIFU  
found story "maddening"

## Kaifu Aides Denounce News Story

*Paper Reports Details  
Of Bush Phone Call*

By T. R. Reid  
Washington Post Foreign Service

TOKYO, Sept. 10.—Is someone in the Bush administration trashing Toshiaki Kaifu?

Tokyo's political and diplomatic community was abuzz today about a sensational front-page story in a national newspaper that portrays Japan's Prime Minister, Toshiaki Kaifu, as sounding like a fool in the hours just after the Soviet coup last month.

Officials here, including the prime minister himself, moved quickly to deny the story in the Sankei Shimbun newspaper. But they also were working vigorously to uncover the source of the report, because the newspaper said the unflattering account of Kaifu came from "U.S. government sources," evidently in the White House.

"We would like to know whoever, whatever, is the source," said Foreign Ministry spokesman Taizo Watanabe. "We are pursuing it."

The Sankei Shimbun story concerns a telephone call from President Bush to Kaifu on Aug. 19, after Soviet hard-liners had put Gorbachev under house arrest and moved to take over the government.

According to the report, Kaifu's



first words to Bush suggested the prime minister believed the explanation of the plotters—that Gorbachev had resigned from office because of illness.

"I understand the reason is his health problem," the prime minister is reported to have said.

The newspaper asserted that Bush was so startled by this comment from the leader of a major allied nation that he was speechless with disbelief. By the time Bush called Kaifu, Soviet troops had tanks in the streets of Moscow.

Kaifu found the story "maddening" and vigorously denied it, according to the government spokesman here. By the time he talked to Bush on Aug. 19, Kaifu explained, he was fully aware that a coup was underway in Moscow.

"That newspaper story is completely inaccurate," said Watanabe. "Mr. Kaifu says none of it has taken place."

Interest in the news story itself was at least matched here by speculation about its source. Since the Sankei Shimbun said the information about the telephone call came from inside the U.S. government, political savants here quickly concluded that somebody at the White House was the culprit.

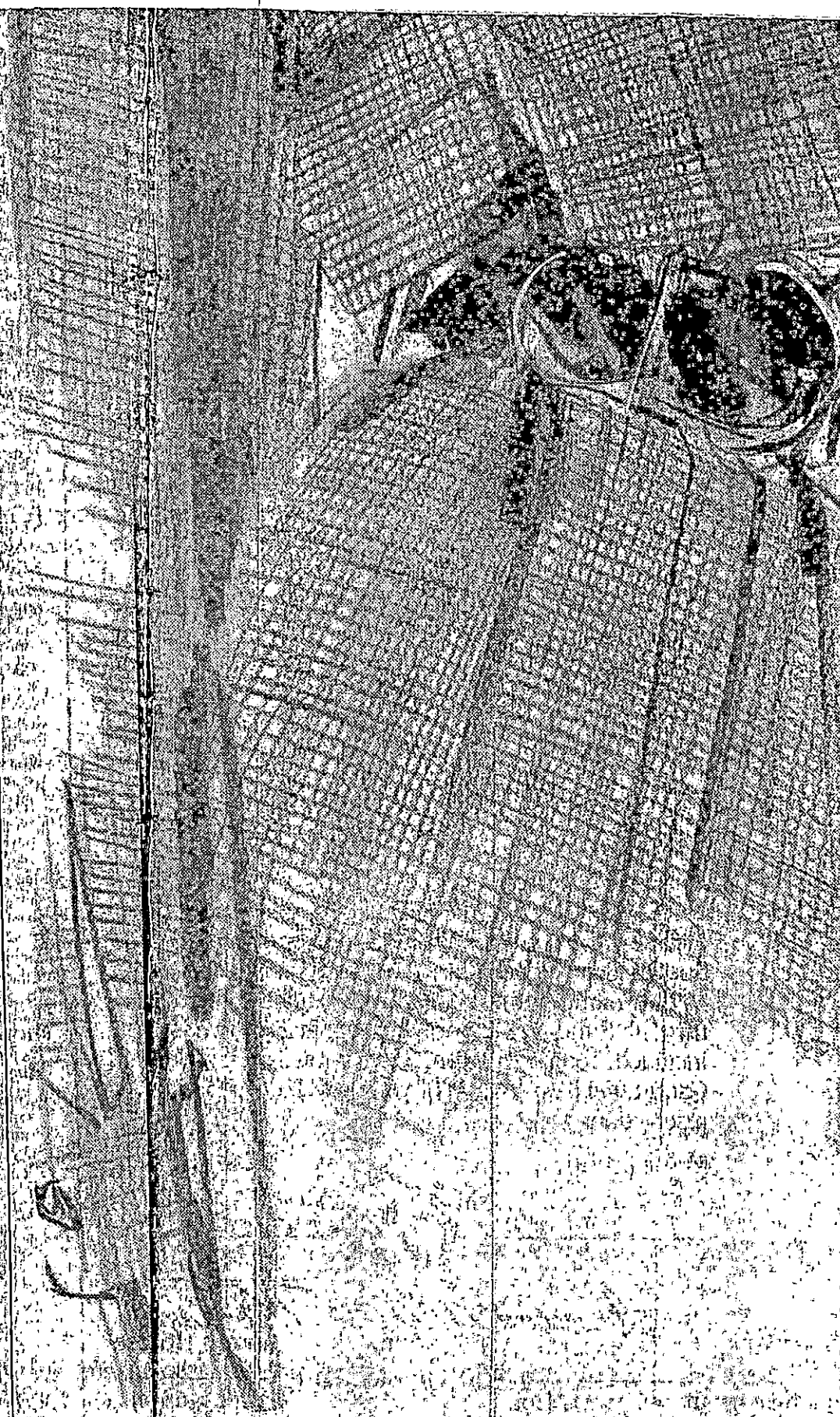
Kaifu is just six weeks away from the biennial election within his Liberal Democratic Party that will determine whether he gets another two-year term at the head of the government. The Oct. 27 election will choose the party's new president, and since the party has a solid majority in the Diet, or parliament, whoever gets that job will become prime minister.

Although the 59-year-old Kaifu is popular among ordinary citizens and scores well in opinion polls, his fellow politicians have spoken of him as inexperienced and wishy-washy. Accordingly, Kaifu has been the subject of criticism recently from members of his own party who want to replace him.

One announced candidate, Kiichi Miyazawa, brusquely dismissed Kaifu as a high school baseball player who can't compete with the pros.

Former prime minister Yasuhiro Nakasone used the occasion of a major speech before the Japan-America Society in Washington last week to take a slap at Kaifu.

Also adopting baseball imagery, Nakasone called Kaifu a "short reliever" who will eventually be yanked from the game by the manager. "This reliever is a youngster who cannot grasp the leadership of the party," Nakasone said.



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# Gorbachev Builds Case for Aid

## West Assigned Role in Evolution of 'Great Eurasian Democracy'

By Fred Hiatt

Washington Post Foreign Service

MOSCOW, Sept. 10—President Mikhail Gorbachev said today that last month's attempted coup and its defeat by democratic forces became a "cleansing thunderstorm" that opened the way to bold reforms, and he appealed to the West for aid to support the Soviet Union's transformation into a great Eurasian democracy.

Gorbachev, opening an international human rights conference, faulted himself for the "miscalculation" before the coup of not moving more decisively and swiftly to destroy the structures of the past. But he insisted he had always been a democrat, saying the revolutionary changes since the coup "match my deepest held convictions and intentions."

Describing his vision of a new "Union of Sovereign States," Gorbachev said the old Soviet Union's republics will be free to join or secede, but he expects them to support a joint armed forces with central control over nuclear weapons, as well as coordinated monetary, economic and social policies.

And the president called for international help, not only economic but also in safeguarding the rights of minorities in emerging nations.

"If Europe does not want to confront a flood of refugees, armed conflicts, ethnic hatreds, deaths and looting of cities and villages, it must strictly watch over the rights of minorities in all its states," he said. "Otherwise the entire European [collective security] process will col-

lapse, burying human rights beneath it."

Gorbachev's warning was underscored by continuing conflicts today in three southern republics that have declared independence, raising fears of nationalistic discrimination and violence. Russians in the largely Romanian republic of Moldavia, Ossetians in Georgia and Armenians in Azerbaijan all were involved in armed clashes on the formation of military units.

And Gorbachev's pleas for economic aid came as some of his advisers, including economist Yevgeny Yasin and aide Arkady Volsky, warned that the human costs of economic change will be high.

These measures will make more industries go bankrupt, aggravate the fall in production, cause structural unemployment and reduce people's income, the advisers predicted, according to the Interfax news agency. They called on the

West to provide technical aid, commodity reserves to prop up the consumer market and a "stabilization fund" to support the plummeting ruble.

Gorbachev was less specific in his appeals for aid today, but he made clear that he believes the Soviet Union has now earned the West's assistance, cooperation and solidarity. "We are counting on it."

Western officials here said there is wide support for emergency food and energy aid to help people survive the winter, if necessary. But there is no unanimity on larger-scale aid, or on how much change should occur before such aid is committed.

The foreign ministers, including Secretary of State James A. Baker III, were in Moscow for a meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, a forum dedicated to setting and enforcing international norms for human rights and democracy.

## Gorbachev, Genscher Agree on Honecker Fate

Reuter

MOSCOW, Sept. 10—The Soviet Union and Germany have reached agreement on the fate of former East German Communist leader Erich Honecker, the official Soviet news agency Tass said today.

Quoting well-informed sources, it said President Mikhail Gorbachev and German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher had reached "mutual agreement" on what to do about Honecker. But the report did not say what the two men had agreed.

Germany is insisting on the ex-

tradition of the 79-year-old Honecker, who was whisked out of a hospital in Germany by the Soviet military March 13 despite a warrant for his arrest on charges arising from his hard-line rule in East Germany.

Genscher put Germany's point of view to Gorbachev in talks Monday at an international human rights conference.

Russian Federation President Boris Yeltsin said: "Germany has the right to demand decisions and demand extradition and this must be done if it insists on this."

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# Economic Accord Draft Proposed in Moscow

PLAN, From A25

have said they hope that all 15 former Soviet republics, including the newly independent Baltic states, will join the Economic Union on the basis of shared economic interests.

The Yavlinsky draft insists that all members of the Economic Union agree to keep and strengthen the ruble as a common currency within a single monetary system until at least the end of 1992. It also envisages the creation of a common "Banking Union," equivalent to the U.S. Federal Reserve, which would implement an agreed monetary and credit policy that would be binding on all member states.

The need for a stringent monetary policy was underlined today by a report showing that the Soviet budget deficit has ballooned over the six

years since Gorbachev came to power from about 2 percent to 12 percent. The absence of an independent central bank has allowed the government to print money without any limits, creating the conditions for hyperinflation and chronic shortages of everyday items.

During their latest round of brainstorming, the Yavlinsky team focused on devising new economic institutions rather than producing a stage-by-stage blueprint for building a market economy. Yavlinsky aides argue that there is little point in coming up with a new version of last year's 500-day plan when it is still not clear how large the Economic Union will be.

"We don't need to have 13 people sitting around in a dacha and writing another 100 pages. Nothing good will come out of this. We all know what should be done. The problem is not writing new plans; the problem is to act," said Yasin, whose views reflect those of Yavlinsky.

The draft treaty drawn up by the Yavlinsky team will shape the economic reform debate here over the next few weeks, but it is unlikely to be accepted without a major political struggle. Russian republic Prime Minister Ivan Silayev, who heads the inter-republic committee on organizing the economy, already has made clear that he favors a less restrictive approach to membership in the new Economic Union.

At a news conference last week, Silayev clashed with Yavlinsky when he suggested that East European states such as Poland and Hungary should be invited to join the new Economic Union. If Silayev's views pre-

vail, the Economic Union is likely to end up as little more than a customs union without a common monetary and fiscal policy.

In an apparent attempt to entice the Ukraine into the Economic Union, the Yavlinsky draft allows member states to introduce their own "national currency" as long as there is no possibility of damage to the [common] monetary system. In other words, the Ukraine could have its own nominal currency as long as it was pegged to the ruble and under the control of the central reserve.

"The Ukraine is the most painful problem of all," said Yasin. "It is much more complicated than the Baltics. Remember, the culture of the Ukraine and Russia is very similar. Some 12 million Russians live in the Ukraine. If the Ukraine went its own way, that would be a very serious blow for Russia. But if the Ukraine insists on introducing its own currency, Russia must be prepared to introduce its own customs posts at the border."

The biggest incentive for former Soviet republics to join the new union is likely to be the chance of continuing to purchase Russian oil and raw materials at prices that are well below world levels. The Yavlinsky draft envisages drawing up a list of goods and services that will be sold at "agreed prices" according to inter-republic contracts.

The draft treaty states that the Economic Union will assume responsibility for the Soviet Union's international obligations, including foreign debts, which are now estimated at about \$60 billion. Member states of the union would commit themselves to an agreed-on pricing policy, under which government subsidies on industrial and agricultural goods gradually would be abolished.

*Correspondent Margaret Shapiro contributed to this story.*

## Baker Signals Policy Shift On Soviet Aid

BAKER, From A1

offered, but the administration is studying how to deliver more food and medicine to the country if needed this winter, as well as how to boost assistance to the energy and agriculture sectors and how to bind the Soviet reformers more closely to the International Monetary Fund.

Baker's comments in a news conference en route here from Washington reflected the debate swirling around—and inside—the Bush administration about how to respond to the momentous upheaval in the Soviet Union in recent weeks. President Bush has taken a cautious approach to the changes, but many Western diplomats and some senior U.S. officials say there is no longer any pretext to hold back from a much larger package of Western aid, both humanitarian assistance to get through the winter and longer-term help.

These diplomats and officials have suggested that the ascendancy of reform-minded leaders in the republics, including Russian President Boris Yeltsin, and the inclusion of reformers in the new transitional government have made it more urgent for the West to respond to their intensifying appeals for help, rather than risk public disenchantment and possibly the rise of new authoritarianism.

"We will be making the point that there are certain political and economic arrangements that will make it easier for us and for others to assist the transformation that is taking place, and to assist in the revolutionary changes that are taking place," Baker said.



there are certain political and economic arrangements that will make it easier for us and for others to assist the transformation that is taking place . . . and to assist in the revolutionary changes that are taking place," Baker said.

Baker's visit is the first by a high-level U.S. official since the failed coup and the creation of a new interim system of government. He made clear that recent changes have altered the thinking of the administration about aid to the Soviet Union. Referring to the Soviet leaders, including those from the republics as well as Gorbachev, whom he intends to see this week, Baker said, "I think they will be in a much better position now to adopt free market economic reforms, to bite the bullet that's required to take the steps that are necessary, but also to answer the question about devolution of economic power in a fairly hopefully speedy way."

Baker said he also wanted to gauge the impact of recent events on Gorbachev's central government in the Kremlin, which was gradually spinning off power to the republics before the coup but has rapidly turned over far more authority to them in the recent arrangements. Baker's itinerary includes meetings with republic leaders, including Yeltsin, as well as key ministers in the post-coup central government.

Noting that he planned to see a "much wider and broader range of officials than we normally have," Baker said that "this will, I think, provide us with a pretty good sense of the kind of center that has developed, is developing there and what it might become. . . . This trip will give us a much better feel than we now have for exactly what the status of the center is as this transformation is taking place."

Asked if he was bringing incentives to encourage reform, Baker said, "In a general way, I think we do. We will make it clear if they are prepared to make the commitment, and commitment to taking the actions that are required, the president has said if they will do this, we will join with others in assisting the transformation. But if you're asking me, am I coming over here and saying if you do X we will have X millions of dollars, that's not the way it's going to work."

Baker also plans to raise with Soviet officials the issues of command and control of nuclear weapons, preventing nuclear proliferation as the republics gain greater sovereignty and the status of current arms control treaties.



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*Brunt*  
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*p. 2 -*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JAMES A. BAKER, III *JAB III*

SUBJECT: MEETINGS IN MEXICO CITY

I'm just departing from Mexico City, where we held our annual Binational Commission meeting. I was pleased to be joined by Bob Mosbacher, Carla Hills, Ed Madigan, Jack Kemp, Bill Barr, Bill Reilly, Bill Sessions, and Rob Bonner, among many others who contributed to a successful meeting. While it's a little difficult to coordinate all our schedules for this annual get-together, the commitment of a sizable number of your top officials counts a great deal with the Mexicans. The BNC is the only meeting of this kind that we have with a foreign partner, and it suits the top priority you have established for US-Mexican relations.

I had a very good exchange with President Salinas last night at a one-on-one dinner, and I wanted to be sure to relay some key points to you. Salinas, and his team, were greatly encouraged by the dramatic election victory by the PRI recently in mid-term congressional and gubernatorial elections.

Not surprisingly, the NAFTA was foremost on Salinas' mind. In particular, he is eager to learn your sense of timing. Salinas would like to complete the FTA by year's end in order to be sure we have time to get Congress' approval before our election. Therefore, Salinas envisages using your December 14 meeting at Camp David to resolve any of the big subjects that remain open.

Carla is understandably reluctant to suggest any target date for completion, so as to avoid the Congressional charge that we let the deadline drive the details. Nevertheless, I think Salinas would like to know, privately, whether we're working with an eye toward completion, including through Congress, as early as we can in '92. My own opinion is that we should shoot to get the FTA done in '92 for three reasons. First, I'd like to catch the ongoing momentum from the fast track victory, and it will dissipate over time, especially after the election. Second, I recall we got the Canadian FTA through Congress in the summer of '88, and I think we can effectively replicate that non-partisan approach with a focus on the merits and the importance of our ties with Mexico. Third, the NAFTA would be an excellent achievement for your first term; it would be an especially powerful example of the inextricable relationship between foreign and domestic policies in today's world, helping to spike the assertions that our foreign policy progress is unrelated to the home front.

We can discuss this issue more when I get back if you wish, but I think President Salinas would like your opinion, even if it's to be held close.

Salinas also wanted to flag two related FTA issues of concern. First, while the Mexicans hope to secure changes in our anti-dumping/countervailing duty laws (as had the Canadians), they recognize (very privately) that in the end we might not be able to bite this bullet. In that event, however, Salinas stressed they'll at least need to point to a dispute resolution process that differentiates them from everyone else in the world; he said the procedure we worked out for Canada probably would be fine, and he didn't understand why Carla believes it shouldn't be extended to Mexico. Salinas believes that Carla's reserve may be related to his second concern: the explicit inclusion of a "docking" provision designed to permit other Latin nations to sign on later. Salinas suspects we are unwilling to extend Canada's dispute settlement mechanism to Mexico because Congress will fear its extension to all of Latin America -- and the "docking" provision will heighten this worry. Salinas doesn't want us to pull back from our willingness to negotiate FTAs with other Latins; he's just concerned that a lawyerly effort to draft for contingencies might make it harder to get NAFTA done. I think this bears looking into.

When I stressed the need for Mexican liberalization in the areas of services (especially financial) and investment, I received the strong sense they were only holding back because they wanted to be able to trade these openings for items like those Salinas went over with me. I also pointed out they needed to be open on agriculture, that the auto sector had to be handled sensitively, and that we'd need a good counter for the charge that Mexico would simply be an export platform for the Japanese (e.g., we need good rules of origin).

Salinas also gave me the sense they felt a little personal distance in the formal negotiations. As you know well, Latins are sensitive to atmosphere. I'll go over this with you when I return.

I also told Salinas that Congress' attitude toward the FTA would be heavily influenced by their general feeling toward Mexico. So we need to continue to make progress on issues like the environment, labor, and narcotics. I suggested that Salinas was his own best advocate and urged him to continue to court some of these groups, including by inviting some down to see the new Mexico for themselves. (In this context, the Mexicans agreed not to press, at this October's GATT meeting, the GATT panel judgment against our dolphin protection law embargoing Mexican tuna exports. In return, we agreed to try to change our law, which is going to be difficult, even with stronger Mexican cooperation.)

President Salinas also recognizes your strong personal interest in trying to bring the guerilla war in El Salvador to an end.

Salinas said he had no love for the FMLN and also felt Cristiani had given about as much as he could. But they haven't kicked the FMLN office out of Mexico because Cristiani has to date encouraged Salinas to keep the channel open. He said if Cristiani asked, he would start to squeeze the FMLN presence in Mexico. Salinas said Castro agreed to talk to the FMLN about "easing off" and in fact Castro said he'd been impressed with Cristiani when they met at the recent Ibero-American Summit in Guadalajara. Salinas agreed with the need to keep the SYG personally involved and said he'd be pleased to request the inclusion of the "4 Friends" in the SYG's meetings with the GOES and the FMLN. It's a mark of our new relationship with a pragmatic Mexico that Salinas seems four-square behind our approach.

Speaking of Castro, Salinas said he was all ears and very interested when Salinas relayed his recent conversation with you in which Salinas understood you would consider responding to positive movement by Cuba. Castro clearly has his back against the wall, and he's looking for any sign of a way out. I warned Salinas that any Mexican receptivity to a Cuban request for subsidized oil would hurt him badly in the US. Salinas replied that he and CAP had agreed that if they get a request they'll reply that under their San Jose program for concessional oil in the region they review requests once a year and the next review point is July 1992. I believe Salinas got my strong message, but it's a point worth repeating when you meet in December.

Salinas the reformer seems to have more in mind. Bob Zoellick was told privately by Salinas' Chief of Staff that this November Salinas will propose two major constitutional changes: one in Mexico's antiquated agricultural land tenure system, and another to create a rapprochement with the Catholic Church. He said this means they don't intend to take on the constitutional restrictions on energy, although Mexico may do some "reclassification" so PEMEX will focus its resources on exploration and basic production. This could open up some opportunities for foreigners in other petrochemical fields.

I think all of our delegation came away again with the striking sense of change that Salinas and his team are pursuing -- change that is forging much stronger ties and common purpose with us. As the NAFTA goes forward, we need to pull out the stops to make sure this man succeeds.

I'm off to Moscow now, and I'll send you reports about my impressions.

discuss  
9/11/91

From the desk of  
**George Bush**

Brent

{ {Worrisome!} }

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

| Document No.<br>and Type | Subject/Title of Document                      | Date     | Restriction | Class. |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------|--------|
| 05a. Memo                | From Brent Scowcroft to President Bush (1 pp.) | 09/07/91 | (b)(1)      | S      |

**Collection:**

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records

**Office:** Office of the President

**Series:** Daily Files

**Subseries:**

**WHORM Cat.:**

**File Location:** Wednesday, September 11, 1991 [2]

|                               |             |                             |           |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| <b>Date Closed:</b>           | 4/29/2013   | <b>OA/ID Number:</b>        | 90618-003 |
| <b>FOIA/SYS Case #:</b>       | 2009-0166-S | <b>Appeal Case #:</b>       |           |
| <b>Re-review Case #:</b>      |             | <b>Appeal Disposition:</b>  |           |
| <b>P-2/P-5 Review Case #:</b> |             | <b>Disposition Date:</b>    |           |
| <b>AR Case #:</b>             |             | <b>MR Case #:</b>           |           |
| <b>AR Disposition:</b>        |             | <b>MR Disposition:</b>      |           |
| <b>AR Disposition Date:</b>   |             | <b>MR Disposition Date:</b> |           |

### RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

- (b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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- (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

| Document No.<br>and Type | Subject/Title of Document                     | Date     | Restriction | Class. |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|----------|-------------|--------|
| 05b. Note                | From Robin Renwick to Brent Scowcroft (1 pp.) | 09/04/91 | (b)(1)      | S      |

**Collection:**

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records

**Office:** Office of the President

**Series:** Daily Files

**Subseries:**

**WHORM Cat.:**

**File Location:** Wednesday, September 11, 1991 [2]

|                               |             |                             |           |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| <b>Date Closed:</b>           | 4/29/2013   | <b>OA/ID Number:</b>        | 90618-003 |
| <b>FOIA/SYS Case #:</b>       | 2009-0166-S | <b>Appeal Case #:</b>       |           |
| <b>Re-review Case #:</b>      |             | <b>Appeal Disposition:</b>  |           |
| <b>P-2/P-5 Review Case #:</b> |             | <b>Disposition Date:</b>    |           |
| <b>AR Case #:</b>             |             | <b>MR Case #:</b>           |           |
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# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

| Document No.<br>and Type | Subject/Title of Document                     | Date     | Restriction | Class. |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|----------|-------------|--------|
| 05c. Letter              | From Prime Minister to President Bush (4 pp.) | 09/04/91 | (b)(1)      | S      |

**Collection:**

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records

**Office:** Office of the President

**Series:** Daily Files

**Subseries:**

**WHORM Cat.:**

**File Location:** Wednesday, September 11, 1991 [2]

|                                     |                                |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>Date Closed:</b> 4/29/2013       | <b>OA/ID Number:</b> 90618-003 |
| <b>FOIA/SYS Case #:</b> 2009-0166-S | <b>Appeal Case #:</b>          |
| <b>Re-review Case #:</b>            | <b>Appeal Disposition:</b>     |
| <b>P-2/P-5 Review Case #:</b>       | <b>Disposition Date:</b>       |
| <b>AR Case #:</b>                   | <b>MR Case #:</b>              |
| <b>AR Disposition:</b>              | <b>MR Disposition:</b>         |
| <b>AR Disposition Date:</b>         | <b>MR Disposition Date:</b>    |

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

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# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

| Document No.<br>and Type | Subject/Title of Document                     | Date | Restriction | Class. |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------|-------------|--------|
| 05d. Letter              | From Prime Minister to President Bush (4 pp.) | n.d. | (b)(1)      | S      |

**Collection:**

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records

**Office:** Office of the President

**Series:** Daily Files

**Subseries:**

**WHORM Cat.:**

**File Location:** Wednesday, September 11, 1991 [2]

|                                     |                                |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>Date Closed:</b> 4/29/2013       | <b>OA/ID Number:</b> 90618-003 |
| <b>FOIA/SYS Case #:</b> 2009-0166-S | <b>Appeal Case #:</b>          |
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Warsaw, September 8, 1991

My Dear Mr. President,  
My Dear Friend,

It gives me special pleasure to write to you, Mr. President. I keep in mind all our meetings, as well as our recent telephone conversation.

I am very glad that Polish-American relations develop so well. We remember vividly the meaning of your political support when we were just beginning to build a new Poland. And we have not forgotten the assistance we received in the crucial moment of our reforms, or the importance of the United States for the reduction of Polish debt.

Mr. President! The Polish nation and I personally consider you our great friend. We shall be happy to be able to manifest it on the Polish soil. I would like to renew my invitation for you and Mrs. Bush to visit Poland at a time convenient to you.

Our visit to the United States was a great personal experience for me and my wife. I would now like to offer both of you our Polish hospitality.

Please accept the expressions of my highest respect,

(s) Lech Wałęsa

His Excellency  
Mr. George BUSH  
President of the United States of America  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Warszawa, dnia 9 września 1991 roku.

Prezydent  
Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej

Szanowny Panie Prezydencie!  
Drogi Przyjacielu!

Z prawdziwą radością piszę do Pana. Mam w pamięci nasze wszystkie spotkania, a także niedawną rozmowę telefoniczną. Cieszy mnie fakt, że stosunki Polsko-Amerykańskie tak dobrze się rozwijają. Doskonale pamiętamy znaczenie Pańskiego poparcia politycznego gdy zaczynaliśmy budować nową Polskę.

Nie zapomnieliśmy również o pomocy, jaką uzyskaliśmy w przełomowym momencie naszych reform oraz o znaczeniu Stanów Zjednoczonych na rzecz redukcji polskich długów.

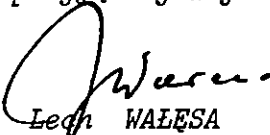
Panie Prezydencie, naród polski i ja uważamy Pana za naszego wielkiego przyjaciela. Będziemy szczęśliwi mogąc dać temu wyraz na polskiej ziemi.

Ponawiam zatem moje zaproszenie do złożenia oficjalnej wizyty w Polsce przez Pana, Panie Prezydencie i Pana Małżonkę w dogodnym dla Państwa terminie.

Wizyta w Stanach Zjednoczonych była dla mnie i mojej małżonki wielkim osobistym przeżyciem.

Chciałbym teraz zaofiarować Wam naszą polską gościnność.

Proszę przyjąć wyrazy szacunku

  
Lech WAŁĘSA

Jego Ekscelencja  
George BUSH  
Prezydent  
Stanów Zjednoczonych Ameryki  
Waszyngton

## Presidential Phone Calls



DATE:

9-11-91

TIME:

7:09 AM

incoming/outgoing

WITH:

Don Walters

SUBJECT:

double pneumonia  
10-14 - more days in  
hospital

FOLLOW UP:

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

09-Sep-1991 12:28 EDT

UNCLASSIFIED

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Florence E. Gantt  
Wilma G. Hall  
Robin A. Uhl

( GANTT )  
( HALL )  
( UHL )

FROM: Nancy H. Maxfield  
(MAXFIELD)

SUBJECT: amb vernon walters

We just got a call from Ralph Johnson at the EUR office at State. He called to inform us that Ambassador Vernon Walters was admitted to the hospital (I believe the military) in Wiesbaden with double pneumonia and irregular heartbeat. According to Johnson's source the prognosis is not good. It seems that Amb Walters was on his way to Bonn to see Amb Kimmitt when he admitted himself into the hospital.

Johnson is going to call us back when he gets more information. We will keep you informed.

CC: Robert L. Hutchings

( HUTCHINGS )

9/10  
9:15am:  
now in  
intensive care  
Nursing station : → 011-49-611-885 217

*doing better  
can receive calls*

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

| Document No.<br>and Type | Subject/Title of Document                                                                              | Date       | Restriction | Class. |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------|--------|
| 06. Memo                 | Recommended Telephone Call to Franklin S. Van Antwerpen<br>[redaction of personal information] (1 pp.) | 09/9-10/91 | (b)(6)      |        |

**Collection:**

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records  
**Office:** Office of the President  
**Series:** Daily Files  
**Subseries:**  
**WHORM Cat.:**  
**File Location:** Wednesday, September 11, 1991 [2]

|                                     |                                |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>Date Closed:</b> 4/29/2013       | <b>OA/ID Number:</b> 90618-003 |
| <b>FOIA/SYS Case #:</b> 2009-0166-S | <b>Appeal Case #:</b>          |
| <b>Re-review Case #:</b>            | <b>Appeal Disposition:</b>     |
| <b>P-2/P-5 Review Case #:</b>       | <b>Disposition Date:</b>       |
| <b>AR Case #:</b>                   | <b>MR Case #:</b>              |
| <b>AR Disposition:</b>              | <b>MR Disposition:</b>         |
| <b>AR Disposition Date:</b>         | <b>MR Disposition Date:</b>    |

### RESTRICTION CODES

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

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Recommended Telephone Call

TO: Franklin S. Van Antwerpen

TELEPHONE:

(b)(6)

Office: (215) 597-6267

DATE TO CALL: September 9 or 10, 1991

RECOMMENDED BY: The Acting Attorney General, Governor John H. Sununu, C. Boyden Gray, Constance Horner and Frederick D. McClure

PURPOSE: To ask him to serve as United States Circuit Judge for the Third Circuit

TOPICS OF  
DISCUSSION:

- ✓ 1. Since 1987, Judge Van Antwerpen has served as a United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Before that, he was a Judge on the Court of Common Pleas of Northampton County, 1979-1987; Solicitor of Palmer Township, 1971-1979; an associate, 1971-1973, and a partner, 1973-1979, in the law firm of Hemstreet, Smith and Van Antwerpen; Chief Counsel for the Northampton County Legal Aid Society, 1970-1971; and a lawyer in the Corporate Law Department of the Hazeltine Corporation, 1968-1970.
2. He received a B.A. degree (1964) from the University of Maine and a J.D. degree (1967) from Temple University School of Law.
3. Judge Van Antwerpen is 49 years old, married, his wife's name is Kathleen, they have three children and reside in Easton, Pennsylvania.

DATE OF SUBMISSION: September 9, 1991

ACTION

*got him 7<sup>30</sup> PM 9-11-  
will keep office in Easton.*

## Presidential Phone Calls



DATE: 9-11-91

TIME: incoming/outgoing

WITH: Bob Byrd

SUBJECT:

① Delay for 120 days - then  
no matter what peace process

② might not use it here  
but use it at ballot

③ have refugee problem here  
can't understand the cam  
mechanic

FOLLOW UP:

1) will stand with you  
2) don't need to lobby you  
also if anything needs  
to come from your side  
what you need

Nunn, Sasser, Boren - good poss. with  
war support in hushhush -

actual Baker

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

| Document No.<br>and Type | Subject/Title of Document                                                     | Date     | Restriction | Class. |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------|--------|
| 07a. Note                | Handwritten notes of Presidential Phone Calls with Senator Max Baucus (1 pp.) | 09/11/91 | (b)(1)      |        |

**Collection:**

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records

**Office:** Office of the President

**Series:** Daily Files

**Subseries:**

**WHORM Cat.:**

**File Location:** Wednesday, September 11, 1991 [2]

|                                     |                                |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>Date Closed:</b> 4/29/2013       | <b>OA/ID Number:</b> 90618-003 |
| <b>FOIA/SYS Case #:</b> 2009-0166-S | <b>Appeal Case #:</b>          |
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| <b>P-2/P-5 Review Case #:</b>       | <b>Disposition Date:</b>       |
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# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

| Document No.<br>and Type | Subject/Title of Document                                             | Date | Restriction | Class. |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-------------|--------|
| 07b. Note                | Handwritten notes From President Bush to Brent<br>[Scowcroft] (2 pp.) | n.d. | (b)(1)      |        |

**Collection:**

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records

**Office:** Office of the President

**Series:** Daily Files

**Subseries:**

**WHORM Cat.:**

**File Location:** Wednesday, September 11, 1991 [2]

**Date Closed:** 4/29/2013 **OA/ID Number:** 90618-003

**FOIA/SYS Case #:** 2009-0166-S

**Re-review Case #:**

**P-2/P-5 Review Case #:**

**Appeal Case #:**

**Appeal Disposition:**

**Disposition Date:**

**AR Case #:**

**AR Disposition:**

**AR Disposition Date:**

**MR Case #:**

**MR Disposition:**

**MR Disposition Date:**

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

DATE: September 11, 1991

FROM THE PRESIDENT

TO: Brent Scowcroft *W*

1. Max Baucus called.
2. He's worried about China MFN. He's still with us, but feels we must move ahead under Section 301 against China if we are to keep any credibility.

Max talked to Carla today on this. Her discussion with Chinese was "unsatisfactory."

What next?

cc: Ambassador Hills  
John Sununu  
Fred McClure

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

| Document No.<br>and Type | Subject/Title of Document                                                                                                          | Date     | Restriction | Class. |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------|--------|
| 08. Note                 | Handwritten notes of Presidential Phone Calls with Senator Steve Symms Re: Israel deal [redaction of personal information] (1 pp.) | 09/11/91 | (b)(6)      |        |

**Collection:**

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records  
**Office:** Office of the President  
**Series:** Daily Files  
**Subseries:**  
**WHORM Cat.:**  
**File Location:** Wednesday, September 11, 1991 [2]

|                                     |                                |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>Date Closed:</b> 4/29/2013       | <b>OA/ID Number:</b> 90618-003 |
| <b>FOIA/SYS Case #:</b> 2009-0166-S | <b>Appeal Case #:</b>          |
| <b>Re-review Case #:</b>            | <b>Appeal Disposition:</b>     |
| <b>P-2/P-5 Review Case #:</b>       | <b>Disposition Date:</b>       |
| <b>AR Case #:</b>                   | <b>MR Case #:</b>              |
| <b>AR Disposition:</b>              | <b>MR Disposition:</b>         |
| <b>AR Disposition Date:</b>         | <b>MR Disposition Date:</b>    |

### RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

## Presidential Phone Calls



DATE:

9-11-91

TIME:

3:30

incoming/outgoing

WITH:

Sen Steve Symms

SUBJECT:

Israel deal

Look forward to go back to  
Tel Aviv -

Re your consulting

(b)(6)

FOLLOW UP:

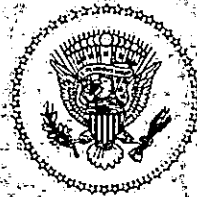
"With you on the delay"

O.K.

20 Senators at Stearns Comm<sup>tee</sup>  
Walters made point "Let it  
resurrect to For. Aid" -

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

## Presidential Phone Calls



DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

TIME: \_\_\_\_\_  
incoming/outgoing

WITH: \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: \_\_\_\_\_ - 2 -

1) big issue on Hwy bill

2) get pretty close to

Burtch in train - 14 speed  
rail -

FOLLOW UP: \_\_\_\_\_

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

Bush Library Photocopy  
George Bush Handwriting

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

| Document No.<br>and Type | Subject/Title of Document                                             | Date | Restriction | Class. |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-------------|--------|
| 09. Note                 | Handwritten notes of Presidential Phone Calls with Jim Baker` (5 pp.) | n.d. | (b)(1)      |        |

**Collection:**

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records

**Office:** Office of the President

**Series:** Daily Files

**Subseries:**

**WHORM Cat.:**

**File Location:** Wednesday, September 11, 1991 [2]

**Date Closed:** 4/29/2013 **OA/ID Number:** 90618-003

**FOIA/SYS Case #:** 2009-0166-S

**Re-review Case #:**

**P-2/P-5 Review Case #:**

**Appeal Case #:**

**Appeal Disposition:**

**Disposition Date:**

**AR Case #:**

**AR Disposition:**

**AR Disposition Date:**

**MR Case #:**

**MR Disposition:**

**MR Disposition Date:**

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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(b)(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

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

| Document No.<br>and Type | Subject/Title of Document                                                                              | Date     | Restriction | Class. |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------|--------|
| 10. Memo                 | Recommended Telephone Call to Frederick J. Scullin, Jr.<br>[redaction of personal information] (1 pp.) | 09/11/91 | (b)(6)      |        |

**Collection:**

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records

**Office:** Office of the President

**Series:** Daily Files

**Subseries:**

**WHORM Cat.:**

**File Location:** Wednesday, September 11, 1991 [2]

|                                     |                                |
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| <b>Date Closed:</b> 4/29/2013       | <b>OA/ID Number:</b> 90618-003 |
| <b>FOIA/SYS Case #:</b> 2009-0166-S | <b>Appeal Case #:</b>          |
| <b>Re-review Case #:</b>            | <b>Appeal Disposition:</b>     |
| <b>P-2/P-5 Review Case #:</b>       | <b>Disposition Date:</b>       |
| <b>AR Case #:</b>                   | <b>MR Case #:</b>              |
| <b>AR Disposition:</b>              | <b>MR Disposition:</b>         |
| <b>AR Disposition Date:</b>         | <b>MR Disposition Date:</b>    |

### RESTRICTION CODES

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

- P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
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PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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- (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

Recommended Telephone Call

Sir  
WH operators  
have his phone numbers  
p.

TO: Frederick J. Scullin, Jr.

TELEPHONE: (b)(6)  
Office: (315) 423-5165

DATE TO CALL: September 11, 1991

RECOMMENDED BY: The Acting Attorney General, Governor John H. Sununu, C. Boyden Gray, Constance Horner and Frederick D. McClure

PURPOSE: To ask him to serve as United States District Judge for the Northern District of New York

TOPICS OF  
DISCUSSION:

1. Since 1982, Mr. Scullin has served as United States Attorney for the Northern District of New York. Before that, he was in the private practice of law in New York, 1979-1982; Chief Prosecutor for the Florida Governor's Council against organized crime, 1978-1979; an Assistant Attorney General with the New York Organized Crime Task Force, 1971-1978; an Assistant District Attorney for Onondaga County, 1968-1971; and an associate with the law firm of Germain & Germain, 1967-1969.

2. He received a B.S. degree (1961) from Niagara University and an LL.B. degree (1964) from Syracuse University College of Law. He served in the United States Army from 1964-1966 when he was honorably released from active duty.

3. Mr. Scullin is 51 years old, married, his wife's name is Veronica, they have four children and reside in Liverpool, New York.

DATE OF SUBMISSION: September 10, 1991

ACTION 9-11-91

"appreciate it"  
will be Syracuse -  
have family time - put in  
Molly =  
Katie Sue =  
Veronica =



2400 N Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20037-1196 • (202) 955-2502

---

Kenneth T. Walsh, *Senior Editor/ White House Correspondent*

September 11, 1991

Marlin,

Here are the questions  
for our book. Thanks for your  
help.

Ken

Questions for President Bush for U.S. News & World Report book on the Persian Gulf crisis and the war with Iraq

From Ken Walsh, White House Correspondent and Senior Editor

1. Mr. President, some of your closest advisers have described your initial reaction to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait on August 2, 1990, as almost visceral. These aides said that you knew, almost instinctively, that the aggression by Iraq could not go unchallenged by the United States. Was this primarily because of the threat Saddam Hussein posed to the world economy, having gained control over nearly one-fifth of the world's known oil supply. Or was there a larger issue, that this "naked act of aggression," as you described it, was a very specific challenge to the role of the United States as the only super-power in the post Cold War world?

2. Some have suggested that one would have to look as far back as FDR to find an American President as qualified as George Bush to assemble and maintain a coalition of nations such as that constructed in August of 1991. Could you outline the reasons for your administration's emphasis on the importance of a coalition from the very first hours after the invasion of Kuwait? Did this have its origins in the simple logistical considerations involved in imposing and enforcing the United Nations sanctions against Iraq, or were there broader, more philosophical underpinnings for your insistence on an alliance of nations joined with the United States in its confrontation with Iraq?

3. More than most American Presidents, your foreign policy has been characterized by an intensely personal style and approach. Many of the world leaders who stood at the side of the United States during the early days of the Gulf conflict, and President Mubarak and Prime Minister Thatcher come to mind immediately, were people you had known for years. They were, in many instances, personal friends. With Saddam Hussein, however, you were confronted with a highly isolated leader, a person whom even the Soviets did not understand clearly. To what extent was this a source of frustration to you? If there was a lack of understanding about Saddam Hussein and his motivations in refusing to withdraw his forces from Kuwait, how did it affect the administration's conduct as the test of wills dragged into the fall?

4. On October 11, General Robert Johnston, General Schwarzkopf's chief of staff at Central Command headquarters in Riyadh, briefed you and other members of the National Security Council on a plan to use the force you had already authorized for deployment to Saudi Arabia in an offensive operation against the Iraqi forces in Kuwait. Secretary Cheney and General Powell have explained to us the source of the confusion about this briefing. Others among your advisers indicated that the plan briefed by General Johnston was never one that was considered for implementation. Is it correct to infer, as

some have suggested, however, that by early October you had become increasingly convinced that the conflict with Iraq would very likely have to be resolved by force? If this is not correct, was there some other date, some other occurrence, that persuaded you that the conflict with Iraq would not be resolved peacefully?

5. The Bush Administration's policy was widely applauded early on, and in most quarters, throughout the crisis for the clarity of its objectives. In deploying forces to defend the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and imposing stringent sanctions to persuade Saddam Hussein to order his forces to withdraw from Kuwait, senior Pentagon officials said that they felt comfortable with both their missions and the timetables you allowed them to achieve their objectives. Others among your advisers, however, reportedly argued that despite the admirable clarity of the administration's stated objectives in the Gulf, they failed to address the larger problem from which the Gulf crisis arose. If Saddam Hussein had withdrawn his army from Kuwait prior to the January 15 deadline established by the United Nations Security Council, he would have repaired to Baghdad with his entire army intact, and with all of his programs for the development and construction of weapons of mass destruction. Is this a correct interpretation of the Bush Administration's Gulf policy prior to the commencement of war on January 16? Some have suggested because of the inherently fragile nature of the coalition that the United States could not have articulated a policy that targeted Saddam Hussein's military capabilities specifically. Was the coalition, in effect, a constraint on the United States in terms of its ability to articulate and exercise a somewhat different policy in the Gulf?

6. Both during and after the conflict with Iraq, there was considerable talk that George Bush had "personalized" the conflict with Iraq. Given the atrocities committed by Iraqi soldiers in Kuwait and Iraq's abysmal human-rights record under Saddam Hussein, the references to Saddam as Hitler hardly seemed overdrawn to most Americans, surveys showed. How does one square your own statements about Saddam Hussein and the concern that you had personalized the conflict with Iraq, with the Bush Administration's stated objectives in the Gulf? On several occasions, you stated that the quarrel of the United States was not with the people of Iraq, but with their leader? If that was so, how was the administration's policy toward Iraq intended to discredit if not disable Saddam Hussein and his government?

7. To a man, the senior commanders of Operation Desert Storm expressed gratitude toward you personally for having provided the political leadership during the Gulf conflict while allowing them to do their jobs to prepare for and ultimately win the war. At a critical moment, however, on the fourth day of the ground campaign, Iraqi forces agreed to a cease-fire, and some senior commanders said that the timing was dictated by Washington. These commanders said that at the hour they were ordered to cease offensive operations, the battlefield situation was very unclear. Indeed, there is no ample evidence to show that no cordon sanitaire had been established; the

24th Infantry Division (Mechanized) engaged in a tank battle with the Hammurabi Division of the Republican Guard nearly 48 hours after the cease-fire went into effect. Our research has also shown that well over half of the tanks and armored personnel carriers of the eight Iraqi Republican Guard divisions survived the war intact and was removed successfully back behind Iraqi borders. The very heart of Iraq's military capability, then, was not destroyed as a result of the war.

At the same time, however, as early as the second day of the ground campaign, Arab members of the coalition were making statements publicly that the war against Iraq had proceeded far enough. In the United States, after news coverage of the so-called "Highway of Death" aerial bombardment of vehicles fleeing north from Kuwait City, there was criticism of an American "turkey shoot." Could you help us understand what pressures were being brought to bear on the United States to cease hostilities precisely 100 hours after the commencement of the ground campaign and whether, as some senior Pentagon officials argue, you believe that decision was made correctly?

8. Several of your advisers have been at pains to point out that in differentiating between Saddam Hussein and the people of Iraq, you never specifically encouraged the Kurds in the north of Iraq and the Shiites in the south to rise up against their government. Rather, these aides say, your appeal was to the Iraqi military to remove Saddam Hussein. Absent such a move on the part of the military, was there something more that the United States should have done to prevent the now-documented massacres of Kurds and Shiites, many of the latter by the Republican Guard divisions that escaped from the Kuwaiti Theater of Operations?

9. People who have studied the politics of the Persian Gulf, and of Iraq specifically, say that it is difficult to understand how the Bush administration could have failed to anticipate the uprisings of the Kurds and, less predictably, the Shiites once the war against Iraq had begun. Do you feel that the aftermath of the conflict with Iraq has been less than satisfactory? Do you feel that more might have been done prior to the conflict to ensure a somewhat different outcome? Given the extraordinary success you and Secretary of State James Baker achieved in building and maintaining the coalition, and given the enormously successful military performance of the United States and its allies, many have suggested that the results are disappointing. Is this your own view of the war and its aftermath?

10. Could you please summarize what you consider the main effects of the war? It is clear, of course, that the United States accomplished its main objective in forcing Iraq out of Kuwait. Beyond that, could you outline other impacts that you consider most important--such as on the United Nations, on other nations in the region, on prospects for the Mideast peace process, on relations between the superpowers, on America's pride in its military and in itself?

Answers from President Bush for U.S. News and World Report book on the Persian Gulf crisis and the war with Iraq, for Ken Walsh:

1) I did feel early on that the aggression by Iraq could not-- must not --go unchallenged. The overriding reason for this was the fact that bold and naked aggression could not be permitted to stand. I worried that Saddam's intentions went far beyond taking over Kuwait. With an attack on Saudi Arabia, he would have gained control over a tremendous amount of the world's oil supply. But the bottom line was that aggression could not stand. If he was permitted to get away with that, heaven knows where the world would have gone and what forces would have been unleashed.

2) The coalition became essential from the very first days. Unilateral U.S. response to Saddam's invasion could well have gotten us crosswise with the Soviet Union, with other Arab countries, and even with Europe. It was essential that other countries join in, and that the United Nations be involved. Some of that related to what we ourselves could do, or what I could get Congress to accept. But the aggression was so clear, and contravened so directly the U.N. purpose, the U.N.'s stated objective, that we all felt we could and must get the United Nations to pass a resolution. In so doing, not only could we bring together the coalition that would commit forces, but major powers such as China would be committed. So, there were "philosophical underpinnings" for our insistence on U.N. action and on forming the coalition that would bear the military burden.

3) Saddam Hussein was an enormous frustration to me. I still feel that he miscalculated in two ways: one, he didn't think we would use force, and two, I think he for some odd reason felt that, if we did use force, he could emerge victorious even if it was through some kind of a stalemate or a long standoff in the desert. I do not think we made any miscalculations based on Saddam's miscalculations. I don't think we made any miscalculations based on Saddam's obdurateness. As the confrontation dragged on, before the military force, more and more people around the world felt that Saddam had lost it -- that he was out of contact with reality. And the longer it went on and other countries saw us trying to use diplomacy, the support that Saddam might have had just plain evaporated. He was left with only a handful of apologists.

4) I became convinced early on that, if diplomacy failed, we would indeed have to use force. I kept hoping that the use of force could be avoided. I cannot pinpoint all of this to a certain date, but I was determined from the very beginning that aggression would not stand, and as the military planning went forward, I was more and more convinced that we could use force and be successful. Various plans changed from time to time, and they were improved as the situation became clearer and clearer to our military. Many felt that Saddam would finally come to his senses and see that he could not prevail, and that he would pull out of Kuwait unilaterally to comply with the resolutions of the

U.N. But he never did that. He miscalculated, and he underestimated our determination.

5) Our policy was to get Saddam Hussein out of Kuwait. First, we went the sanctions route. Then we, of course, had more resolutions at the United Nations, culminating in the resolution authorizing the use of force to get him out. There was no goal of destroying or targeting Saddam Hussein personally. The coalition was not a constraint on anything fundamental for the United States, although there were certain things we couldn't do. Some now suggest we should have marched into Baghdad (incidentally, some of these were people against using force in the first place) but, that was never an objective that I entertained, and it was never given any serious discussion by any of our top level advisors. All of us saw very clearly the problems that would be involved with that.

6) Yes, I felt and properly stated that Saddam was like Hitler. There were some critics of this -- quite a few, if one goes back and reviews the clippings. But that's the way I felt about it. Having said that, it was clear to me that the goal was the removal of Iraq from Kuwait. What we tried to do was make clear to the people of Iraq, and even to the Iraq military, that the dispute we had was not with them, but with their leader who ordered the invasion. I think the position we took did help mobilize world opinion against Saddam. We won't know for years, perhaps, what effect this policy had inside Iraq. I still

believe that if the Iraqi people or military get rid of Saddam Hussein, the people would be dancing in the streets, just as they did in Romania when Ceausescu fell. And so, singling out Saddam Hussein as the culprit was the way to signal to the people of Iraq that, if they took matters into their own hands, they could expect a better deal from the United States. It also was intended to make very clear to the Arab world that we were not against Muslims generally or most certainly against Muslim peoples.

7) I am not familiar with what your question alleges about "some senior commanders." I do know that I was very careful in being sure that the military supported the cessation of fighting. It was stated to me clearly by General Powell, who indeed talked on the phone to General Schwarzkopf from my office, that the time had come to stop the fighting. The goal was to kick Iraq out of Kuwait, and the goal, in the opinion of our top fighters, had been achieved. There were no pressures brought upon the President of the United States to stop hostilities before our top command recommended that hostilities be stopped.

8) I don't believe, given our objectives as stated, and given the U.N. resolutions, that we should have done anything different.

9) I feel that we were correct in stopping the war when we achieved the internationally stated objective of ending Saddam

Hussein's aggression against Kuwait. The battle between the Kurds and the Baath Party have been going for a long, long time. To solve that problem forever was not part of the United Nations goals, nor was it the goal of the United States. We deplore killings, of course. But to tie the Kurdish or Shiite problem into the handling of the aggression of Iraq is simply a bit revisionistic. It is disappointing that Saddam Hussein remains in power, and is still brutal and powerful. But that in no way diminishes the highly successful effort to stop the aggression against Kuwait.

10) The credibility of the United States has gone up all around the world. There is absolutely no question of this in my mind. Much of it stems from our leadership role in the coalition in reversing aggression. Some of it comes from later events, such as standing against the coup in the Soviet Union. I am convinced that our actions in the Gulf have given us opportunity to be a catalyst for peace in the entire Middle East.

(originals)



September 25, 1991

Marlin:

Please read these over- I would welcome any edits. I want to be sure these answers help. maybe you should share with brent or bob for their edits.

gb

A handwritten signature, likely "gb", is written in the center of the page.

cc: Brent Scowcroft

FROM THE PRESIDENT

Answers from President Bush for U.S. News and World Report book on the Persian Gulf crisis and the war with Iraq, for Ken Walsh:

1) I did feel early on that the aggression by Iraq could not--must not--go unchallenged. The overriding reason for this was the fact that bold and naked aggression could not be permitted to stand. I worried that Saddam's intentions went far beyond taking over Kuwait and, of course, with that, with an attack on Saudi Arabia, he would have gained control <sup>over</sup> ~~of~~ a tremendous amount of the world's oil supply. But the bottom line was that aggression could not stand. If he was permitted to get away with that, heaven knows where the world would have gone and what forces would have been unleashed.

2) The coalition became essential from the very first days. Unilateral U.S. response to Saddam's invasion could well have gotten us crosswise with the Soviet Union, with other Arab countries, and even with Europe. It was essential that other countries join in, and that the United Nations be involved. Some of that related to what we ourselves could do, on what I could get Congress to go along with; but the aggression was so clear, and contravenes so directly the U.N. purpose, the U.N.'s stated objective, that we all felt we could and must get the United Nations to pass a resolution and, in so doing, not only could we bring together the coalition that would commit forces, but major powers such as China would be committed. So, the bottom line is, there were "philosophical underpinnings" for our insistence on U.N. action and on forming the coalition that would bear the military burden.

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5) Our policy was to get Saddam Hussein out of Kuwait. First, we went the sanctions route. Then we, of course, had more resolutions at the United Nations, culminating in the resolution authorizing the use of force to get him out. There was no goal of destroying or targeting Saddam Hussein personally. The coalition was not a constraint on anything fundamental for the United States, although there were certain things we couldn't do. Some now suggest we should have marched into Baghdad. (incidentally, some of them were those who were against using force in the first place) but, that was never an objective that I entertained, and it was never given any serious discussion by any of our top level advisors. All of us saw very clearly the problems that would be involved with that.

6) Yes, I felt and properly stated that Saddam was like Hitler. There were some critics of this--quite a few, if one goes back and reviews the clippings; but, nevertheless, that's the way I felt about it. Having said that, and stated that, it was clear to me that the goal was the removal of Iraq from Kuwait. What we tried to do was make clear to the people of Iraq, and even to the Iraq military, that the dispute we had was not with them, but with their leader who ordered the invasion. I think the position we took did help mobilize world opinion against Saddam. We won't know for years, perhaps, what effect this policy had inside Iraq. I still believe that if the Iraqi people or military get rid of Saddam Hussein, the people would be dancing in the streets, just as they did in Romania when Ceausescu fell. And so, singling out Saddam Hussein as the culprit was the way to signal to

the people of Iraq that, if they took matters into their own hands, they could expect a better deal from the United States. It also was intended to make very clear to the Arab world that we were not against Muslims generally <sup>most</sup> or/certainly against Muslim peoples. (or Muslim)

7) I am not familiar with what your question alleges about our "some senior commanders." I do know that I was very careful in being sure that the military supported the cessation of fighting. It was stated to me clearly by General Powell, who indeed talked on the phone to General Schwarzkopf from my office, that the time had come to stop the fighting. The goal was to kick Saddam Hussein out (of Kuwait), and (ed) the goal, in the opinion of our top fighters, had been achieved. There were no pressures brought upon the President of the United States to stop hostilities before our top command recommended that hostilities be stopped.

8) I don't believe, given our objectives as stated, and given the U.N. resolutions, that we should have done anything different.  
(could)

9) I feel that we were correct in stopping the war when we achieved the internationally stated objective of ending Saddam Hussein's aggression against Kuwait. The battle between the Kurds and the Baath Party have been going on for a long, long time. To solve that problem forever was not part of the United Nations goals, nor was it the goal of the United States. We <sup>deplore</sup> ~~deplore~~ the killings, of course. But to tie the Kurd<sup>?</sup>(ish) or Shiite problem into the handling of the aggression of Iraq is simply a bit revisionistic. What is disappointing is that

Saddam Hussein remains and is still brutal and powerful. But that in no way diminishes the highly successful role of undoing the aggression against Kuwait.

10) The credibility of the United States has gone up all around the world. There is absolutely no question of this in my mind. Much of it stems from our leadership role in the coalition in reversing aggression. Some of it comes from later events, such as standing against the coup in the Soviet Union. I am convinced that our actions in the Gulf have given us opportunity to be a catalyst for peace in the entire Middle East.



THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

*WJ*

Headquarters  
United States Army Military  
District of Washington  
Fort Lesley J. McNair  
Washington, DC 20319-5000  
September 10, 1991

Honorable Joseph Verner Reed  
The Chief of Protocol  
United States Department of State  
Washington, DC 20520-2317

*General William F. Street*

Dear Ambassador Reed:

We have reviewed the causes and contributing factors which marred the Armed Forces Full Honor Arrival ceremony at The White House for the President of Senegal.

Our findings show that the inexperience of the guns flagman, his distance from the ceremonies officer and the incapability of the ceremonies officer to rectify the situation in a timely manner, using provided "back-up" communications, resulted in the decision to not fire. The final decision was based on the premise to go any further and to fire late would only add to the already embarrassing situation.

To ensure that this does not occur in the future, additional systems of redundancy will be incorporated. Our aim remains flawlessness and professionalism at all times.

Sincerely,

*[Signature]*

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

September 5, 1991

The Honorable John Sununu  
The White House

Dear John,

Having just returned from 2 1/2 weeks of immersion in the extraordinary events in Moscow, I wanted to update -- with some sense of urgency -- an earlier suggestion (sent to the White House in a memo of July 5) about a possible American/Western initiative.

The Russians have done what only they could do for themselves (throw out the Communist system at the heart of empire and commit themselves to democratization). They are now tackling simultaneously a set of problems that they have neither the experience, nor the institutions, nor the time to accomplish by themselves (devolve central power, create accountable public institutions and productive private ones, institutionalize the rule of law).

The stakes are very high, because the hopes of the long-dormant Russian people have been aroused and could well (particularly after a hard winter or major internal violence) be diverted into ~~chauvinist~~ fascist channels that would support a second putsch and a more hostile (as well as less stable) USSR.

It is in the US interest to identify with the current culture of hope that has replaced the previous culture of fear -- and to take advantage of the fact that the USA is the major model by which they measure themselves in trying to build some kind of continent-wide, multi-cultural democracy. It is essential to channel that hope into a realistic process of building the infrastructure of democracy for themselves -- and uniquely possible to do so by a new kind of all-American, non-governmental initiative (Operation Plowshare?) that would engage a wide range of American institutions (local governments, businesses, churches, unions, voluntary organizations, advocacy groups, political parties, etc.) in direct exchange programs with counterpart fledgling organizations in the USSR.

A great deal of this is going on anyhow; but it lacks coordination and a sense of engaging fully the good will and interest of the American people as a whole in the new adventure of the Soviet peoples as a whole. This kind of a program is not dependent on waiting to see how those people reconfigure themselves in a new Soviet Union.

John  
read w/  
interest.

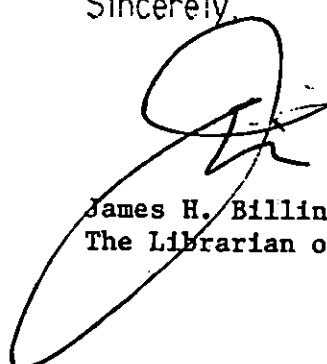
It seems to me a natural: a thousand points of light reaching out to establish reenforcing relationships with the thousand candles that have been lit all over the USSR -- candles that, however, could get snuffed out by the authoritarian winds that are still strong over there. It's important to realize that a civil society has already come into being in a very short space of time, and that the democratic movement in cities like Sverdlovsk in the deep interior of Russia is very advanced and was instrumental in defeating the coup.

We need to make a national response that only the White House can lead. Key ingredients could be a steering committee, an immediate massive bringing of Russians to America (There were more Chinese in one year here a few years ago than there have been Russians in the entire post-war period), and an immediate shot of food to get through the winter (the delivery of which would be more efficient and less demeaning if it were linked to local sister institutions in both countries). This kind of a program does not require massive government expenditure on our side or reinforce central bureaucracies on their side.

I could say a lot more about what is happening over there (it is both deeper and broader than we realize) and how we might begin building the basis for a relationship that could prove profitable as well as satisfying for a lot of Americans who might not otherwise take much interest in foreign policy.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,



James H. Billington  
The Librarian of Congress



September 11, 1991

To: Marlin:

Re: 2 journalists

Maureen Dowd has disappeared from NYT pages!! Why?

Mary Magrory is missing in action!! Why, vacation maybe?

I could call you on these pressing matters, but I need computer practice..

GB

A handwritten signature, possibly "MJ", is written in ink below the initials "GB".

FROM THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

September 11, 1991

31 SEP 11 A10:43

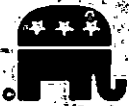
MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: MARLIN FITZWATER *mf*

SUBJECT: MEDIA

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN  
*2*

- ✓ 1. Maureen Dowd is on vacation in Europe. When she returns, she will be writing a special brand of feature stories on several aspects of government, not just the White House. A third person will be assigned to replace her full time on the White House beat.
- ✓ 2. Mary McGrory is on vacation. I'm having lunch with Meg Greenfield today and will ask her if there is any other reason for Mary's absence.
- ✓ 3. CBS News Washington Bureau Chief Barbara Cohen has been instructed by "top CBS management" (Rather and Ober) to ask us for a written request for the radio transcripts that includes a detailed reason for the request. She says management is "extremely agitated" about this situation. I believe the written request is an attempt by CBS to portray this situation as "government intimidation" if it ever becomes public. They will claim that they are not releasing the transcripts because they cannot be intimidated by a Presidential request. We may be reaching a flashpoint on this issue. I recommend we do nothing for the time being, except to continue to pursue the transcripts through non-CBS sources. I assured Barbara again that we simply would like to read the transcripts for informational purposes.
- ✓ 4. There are a number of new reporters who have joined the White House beat in the last six months. They would like to meet with you, so you will "know who they are" at future press conferences. These include: John Yang, Washington Post; John Harwood, Wall Street Journal; Mike Kranish, Boston Globe; Charlie Green, Knight-Ridder; Mike Shanahan of Newhouse; and Kathy Kiely, Houston Post. A New York Times reporter may be added to the group.



Republican  
National  
Committee

Bush Library Photocopy  
George Bush Handwriting

91 SEP 10 P5:48

Clayton Yeutter  
Chairman

September 10, 1991

*Good memo*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: CLAYTON YEUTTER

I'll do an early memo this week because Jeanne and I are about to embark for Europe. I am now serving on the FMC Board and we're having a board meeting in Ireland, where FMC manufactures industrial chemicals. Then the board will visit NATO headquarters in Brussels, because FMC builds the Bradley Fighting Vehicle, which was such a big success in the Persian Gulf conflict. While in Brussels I intend to work on trade issues a bit with my former EC colleagues. Carla Hills and I are both concerned that they'll use the Soviet upheaval as an excuse for further delaying the Uruguay Round.

I'll then spend a political day in Bonn at the invitation of the Konrad Adenauer Foundation. They've been working on having me meet with Chancellor Kohl but haven't been able yet to find a mutually satisfactory time.

I had a pleasant visit with President Diouf of Senegal yesterday evening, at his request. It is interesting that so many chiefs of state are expressing an interest in the development of American-style political parties.

My other observation on the international scene comes from a conversation yesterday with Carol Brookins, who has just returned from the Soviet Union, and who knows the global agricultural economy as well as anyone. Carol feels that the Soviets could have real food problems this winter because: (1) their crop will likely be down more than 25 percent; (2) it appears that some of the republics may be reluctant to ship food to other republics; and (3) there could be hoarding because of the shaky value of the ruble. The situation reminds me a lot of our Poland mission of two years ago, and many of the recommendations we made then will be applicable to the Soviet Union this winter.

Carol also believes that our government is moving too slowly in getting export credit guarantees in place for U.S. firms so they can get food products sold and shipped to the

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

Page Two

Soviet Union in a timely manner. If that is accurate, it could adversely affect the amount of food we can get to that country before winter arrives.

Back to politics. A recent Nebraska poll shows you leading Senator Kerrey by 59-35 and Senator Harkin by 76-13. Not a bad start for our side, though some of the national media is already getting excited about Kerrey. (They've been trotting out Debra Winger photos, but tell Barbara she's much more attractive!)

I was on a plane with Harkin last week and he believes he has a good shot. He'll announce in a few days, and go hard to try to get out ahead of the other probable candidates. Labor union money may give him an advantage over his opponents. Kerrey may be able to counter though if he should get Cuomo's endorsement, and he's been working on that.

No one will pay much attention to any of the Democratic candidates so long as the Thomas nomination is in the news. That would have been a lower profile activity but for those ultra-right ads which were given millions of dollars of free publicity by the media! As repulsive as they were, I do not look for the ads to have any effect on the final votes. As I see it, those votes are now in Thomas' hands, with the hearings determining which direction they go.

Lots of redistricting news this past week, almost all good. Illinois redistricts its legislature by commission, with the membership divided by party and the swing vote determined by the luck of the draw. Ten years ago, the Democrats won the draw and gerrymandered accordingly. Last week, Lt. Governor George Ryan won the draw for us, and that'll be a big advantage if our folks don't get so greedy they'll be challenged in court.

In Michigan a three member panel of district judges is involved, and the appointments went to two Republicans and one Democrat. In Ohio our side prevailed in a lawsuit involving what are called "influence" districts, and in California our side won in a lawsuit challenging the census numbers. We're still having problems in a number of areas with incumbent protection, but the overall redistricting situation is clearly tilting our way.

I was in Michigan, Massachusetts and Connecticut this past week and there seems to be a lot of enthusiasm everywhere. In Michigan I did several events in Oakland County and was impressed with the quality of political leadership. That seems to be pervasive in key Michigan counties and at the state level, which bodes well for 1992, even though unemployment there is very high. Governor Engler is also a party builder, and that helps.

Page Three

Being in Massachusetts with a Republican Governor is downright inspiring! Bill Weld seems to be doing an excellent job, and lots of Republican talent seems to be emerging from the woodwork. I met with 1992 candidates and potential candidates and really liked them as a group. They are young, energetic, and smart.

The betting now in Connecticut is that Nancy Johnson will not run against Senator Dodd, which is disappointing. But it does appear that we could pick up at least two House seats there, and perhaps in Massachusetts as well.

As you may have heard, the Lt. Governor of South Carolina has decided not to switch parties. That too is disappointing, but I still believe it is a winnable Senate seat for us.

Blanco, the lady gubernatorial candidate in Louisiana, dropped out of the race last night, and that will be a fine boost for Governor Roemer. Your visit late this month could well put him over the hump.

We still need a solid opponent for Senator Glenn, who is far more vulnerable than most people believe. You may get a request to call Mike Dewine, and I certainly support that move. Though he has not been Lt. Governor very long, his statewide exposure will be worth a lot in a Senate race.

Finally, your staff is looking at a possible visit to my former institution, the Chicago Merc, on your forthcoming visit to the Windy City. I recommend it for it'll be fun being back on that trading floor, they'll treat you mighty well, and we'll benefit in fundraising later on.

daily 9/11/91

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

DATE: September 11, 1991

FROM THE PRESIDENT *SP2*

TO: Brent Scowcroft

Please have someone look at the attached  
comment from Clayton Yeutter about credits  
for the Soviet Union.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DATE:

FROM THE PRESIDENT

To: *Brant*

*Please have someone  
look at the attached  
comment from Yentler  
about credits for  
the Soviet Union —*

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

==

My other observation on the international scene comes from a conversation yesterday with Carol Brookins, who has just returned from the Soviet Union, and who knows the global agricultural economy as well as anyone. Carol feels that the Soviets could have real food problems this winter because: (1) their crop will likely be down more than 25 percent; (2) it appears that some of the republics may be reluctant to ship food to other republics; and (3) there could be hoarding because of the shaky value of the ruble. The situation reminds me a lot of our Poland mission of two years ago, and many of the recommendations we made then will be applicable to the Soviet Union this winter.

Carol also believes that our government is moving too slowly in getting export credit guarantees in place for U.S. firms so they can get food products sold and shipped to the

Page Two

Soviet Union in a timely manner. If that is accurate, it could adversely affect the amount of food we can get to that country before winter arrives.

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

| Document No.<br>and Type | Subject/Title of Document                                              | Date     | Restriction | Class. |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------|--------|
| 11a. List                | Various telephone calls [redaction of personal information]<br>(1 pp.) | 09/11/91 | (b)(6)      |        |

**Collection:**

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records  
**Office:** Office of the President  
**Series:** Daily Files  
**Subseries:**  
**WHORM Cat.:**  
**File Location:** Wednesday, September 11, 1991 [2]

|                               |             |                             |           |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| <b>Date Closed:</b>           | 4/29/2013   | <b>OA/ID Number:</b>        | 90618-003 |
| <b>FOIA/SYS Case #:</b>       | 2009-0166-S | <b>Appeal Case #:</b>       |           |
| <b>Re-review Case #:</b>      |             | <b>Appeal Disposition:</b>  |           |
| <b>P-2/P-5 Review Case #:</b> |             | <b>Disposition Date:</b>    |           |
| <b>AR Case #:</b>             |             | <b>MR Case #:</b>           |           |
| <b>AR Disposition:</b>        |             | <b>MR Disposition:</b>      |           |
| <b>AR Disposition Date:</b>   |             | <b>MR Disposition Date:</b> |           |

### RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

Wednesday  
September 11, 1991

1. Steve Symms returned your phone call -- he will be available after 2:30 p.m.
2. Senator Max Baucus would like to talk to you on the phone.
3. SPECTAZOLE is an anti-fungal medicine - for use on "athlete's feet" etc etc etc.
4. Cheryl Ladd called. They were invited to a dinner that you will be attending in California and have to regret -- they will be in Ireland; however both she and her husband, Brian Russell, will be in D.C. the 29th, 30th, Oct. 1, and 2nd. They would love to stop by for a short visit if you are free.
5. Professor Robert Remini will be in town next Tuesday 9/17 for some meetings and would like to stop by to present you with a copy of his new book on Henry Clay. (Remini did the lecture series on Andrew Jackson.) You are in town Tuesday, but travelling the rest of the week.

GUIDANCE:

6. I talked to Kathy Super regarding the Council on Physical Fitness and Sports. The Council is meeting this FRIDAY. Attached is their schedule. (No meeting on Saturday -- just a banquet). Kathy suggested that you join them for lunch (or invite them here for lunch.),

GUIDANCE:

*lunch*

*Two Oct 1<sup>st</sup> Patty*

*October 1*

*12 noon - lunch Oval*

*Cheryl & husband*

*Wally Ganni in ex on parking*

(b)(6)

*10/1*  
*Coffee*  
*10/11 7:30*  
*Discuss - yes!!*  
*Wally*  
*775-7256*  
*Yes very short*

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

*(Clear for West Wing Lobby)*  
*DOB*  
*SS#*

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

| Document No.<br>and Type | Subject/Title of Document                                                                                                                               | Date     | Restriction | Class. |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------|--------|
| 11b. Memo                | From Neal Burnham to Patty Presock Re: Presidential Coffee with Cheryl Ladd, Brian Russell, and Wally Ganzi [redaction of personal information] (1 pp.) | 09/19/91 | (b)(6)      |        |

**Collection:**

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records  
**Office:** Office of the President  
**Series:** Daily Files  
**Subseries:**  
**WHORM Cat.:**  
**File Location:** Wednesday, September 11, 1991 [2]

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

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

Neal

also,  
call Anne Brock in  
Mrs. Bush's ofc and tell  
her I told you to call  
just for Mrs. Bush's info  
(if she wants to join them)

SEPTEMBER 19, 1991

however, we understand  
that Mrs. Bush will see  
Cheryl LAdd at lunch that  
dayl.

MEMORANDUM TO PATTY PRESOCK

p.

FROM: NEAL BURNHAM

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL COFFEE WITH CHERYL LADD, BRIAN RUSSELL AND  
WALLY GANZI

Ms. Ladd, Mr. Russell, and Mr. Ganzi have all confirmed for  
coffee with the President on October 1, 1991 at 7:30 AM. Ms.  
Ladd and Mr. Russell will be staying at the L'Enfant Plaza Hotel  
(484-1000) a WH car will pick them up. Mr. Ganzi will drive  
himself to the WH and has requested a parking space on West  
Executive Drive. I will clear them through WAVES, notify Kathy  
Super and Domingo, and will add to calendar.

1. Do you want me to call Rose about a parking spot for Mr.  
Ganzi? *yes*
2. Do you want me to go with WH car to pick-up Ms. Ladd and Mr.  
Russell? *NO (but thanks for offering)*
3. How long do you want the coffee to last?

*15 min.*

*they've  
been here  
a # of  
times  
before -*

Mr. Wally Ganzi

(b)(6)

Ms. Cheryl Ladd

(b)(6)

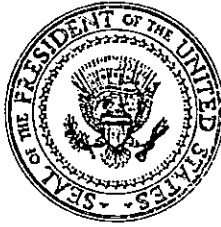
Mr. Brian Russell

(b)(6)

*W -  
Thanks  
P.*

*Neal -  
sencil su. a too*

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy



September 11, 1991

John S:

cc: Kathy Super, Ron K.

Re: Califgornia Trip.

Recalling that I got hit a ltittle for not meeting Team 100 people, I think I should spend some time with at least Bren and Kilroy.

Kilroy was here last night and said he and Bren are working the "Credit" problem very hard, have some suggestions etc. Perhaps we could get by with just meeting these two.

I suggest we set aside 30 minutes, call Bren ,get him to get Kilroy etc.

Kilroy was very friendly, asppreciative, and supportive.

Let's do it!!!

gb

47

FROM THE PRESIDENT

From the desk of  
George Bush

P  
gave TS his

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

Bush Library Photocopy  
George Bush Handwriting

Document Originally  
Attached to  
Following Page



September 11, 1991

Marliøn, Kathy Super, cc: John Sununu

Re: Black Entertainment Network.

John Johnson is taking this large and successful company public. We did one interview with them last year.

Carl Lindner ,last night, was stelling me what a great record Johnson has with this network.

John requested some type interview ( I'm vague on details).Let's be very open minded on this.

Johnson is young and a very attractive good man. Let's help[ if we can.

GB

FROM THE PRESIDENT



September 11, 1991

Dave Demarest:

Re: Black Outreach

I was impressed by what Portia Scott of Atlanta said about being sure releases go to Black Press.

Do we have such a program.

E>G> Last night we had a gala dinner for Senegal's Diouf. Attending were many very prominent Blacks. Do we notify these papers as to who goes etc.

Attached are some "Worlds". Note how they play up fact I will attend Scott dinner.

Please be sure we have active program not just on social things, but on our position on substance (Thomas, Civil Rights, Education< support of that all male school Detroit ) Please advise.

gb

as

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1991

The Washington Post

# Style

## *From Bush, Supreme Compliments* Goodwill for Senegal and Nominee at Dinner

By Jacqueline Trescott  
and Donnie Radcliffe  
Washington Post Staff Writers

"Right from the heart" is how President George Bush evaluated the comments of Clarence Thomas during his first day in front of the Senate Judiciary Committee. "Convincing, no theatrics," said Bush as he mixed with the guests at last night's state dinner for Abdou Diouf, the president of Senegal. "I don't think there was a dry eye in the house. It's exactly how I felt sitting next to him in Kennebunkport. . . . I punched up Barb. 'Are you getting this?' And she was watching it too. I choked up on it."

Besides functioning as commentator on his nominee to the Supreme Court, Bush played big spender yesterday by wiping out a \$42 million debt owed by Senegal. Though officials denied a link between the debt forgiveness and Senegal's support in the Persian Gulf War, Bush said in his toast: "The strength of character always outlasts the strength of arms."

In response Diouf, who at 6 feet 11 wasn't just a commanding presence but a towering figure, also expressed the hope that the changes toward democracy throughout the world would inspire progress toward freedom everywhere. It is,

See DINNER, B4, Col. 1



Senegal's President Diouf and the Bushes at the White House.

(cont.)

9-11-91

2 of 3

B4 WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1991 ... B

# White House Dinner

DINNER, From B1

he said, "a common wish to see a new order . . . and usher in a world where the ballot will permanently replace the bullet."

Earlier in the day, at the welcoming ceremony for Diouf, Bush said Senegal had paid "proportionately the highest price of any coalition partner in freeing Kuwait from naked aggression." Senegal sent 500 soldiers to Saudi Arabia, and during the conflict 93 died in a plane crash.

Predictably, the start of the Thomas confirmation hearings was a key discussion point last night.

When Sen. Sam Nunn (D-Ga.) arrived, he passed the buck to Sen. Hank Brown (R-Colo.)

"He was there the whole time," said Nunn, who had actually presented Thomas, a fellow Georgian, to the Judiciary Committee. Brown, the panel's newest member, looked at Nunn's disappearing back and wryly commented, "He's a wonderful press agent." But he quickly took up the slack.

"It was a clear win for Judge Thomas, not only with his moving opening statement but his taking of the natural law [debate] off the table. That was a concern of mine," Brown said.

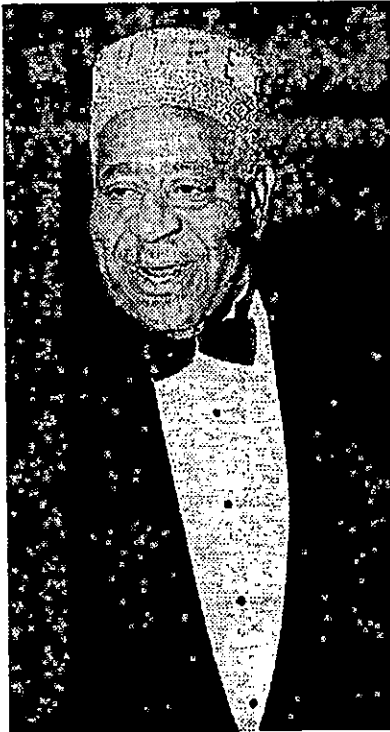
Robert Woodson, president of the National Center for Neighborhood Enterprise and a popular conservative pundit, also described Thomas as a winner. "He scored every time they handed him the ball," he said.

William Bennett, the former secretary of education and former drug policy director, concurred with everyone else on how the opening hearing went. "Good, good," he said.

And Justice Antonin Scalia, a man with more than a passing interest in the outcome of the hearings, indicated he never tuned in the way the rest of Washington did yesterday. Asked if he had watched the hearings, his reply was judicious.

"Didn't," he said and kept on walking.

The last guest to arrive for the dinner was TV commercial and comic domo Dom DeLuise, who jokingly wondered if he'd missed any hors



Dizzy Gillespie at the dinner.

d'oeuvres. "I was on the Larry King show, so he made me late. I went from a King to a president," said DeLuise, who starts another television life next week as the host of the new "Candid Camera."

Another celebrity guest was jazz great John Birks Gillespie, better known as "Dizzy," whose associations with the White House through the years has swung between the two political parties. "I'm not a Democrat. I'm not a Republican," Gillespie said. "But I may vote for him," he added, nodding in Bush's direction.

Asked about the time he had President Carter coming in on the refrain of "Salt Peanuts," Gillespie commented, "Yeah, but I don't think this president knows the tune. He'd want 'When the Saints Go Marching In.'"

In fact, Gillespie said the last time he tooted his horn for the Bush administration was in March 1990 when he accompanied Secretary of State James Baker to Namibia's independence ceremonies. Aboard the official plane taking them overseas, Gillespie said Baker asked him to play "Saints" and what could he do but oblige.

Last night, Gillespie didn't have to perform for his supper. He was among an unusually heavy complement of black guests. Besides the 14 members in the Senegalese official entourage, there were another two dozen black Americans at dinner, with additional guests coming in for the after-dinner entertainment.

Notable faces in the crowd included George Haley, chairman of the Postal Rate Commission, whose

brother author Alex Haley, in the landmark book "Roots," traced their family to the West African nation of Gambia, which borders Senegal. Also on the list were Stanley Scott, a presidential assistant to Richard Nixon; Franklin Thomas, president of the Ford Foundation; Gloria Scott, president of Bennett College; Arthur E. Thomas, president of Central State University; Robert Johnson, president of Black Entertainment Television; Dorothy Height, president of the National Council of Negro Women; and Detroit Pistons guard Isiah Thomas.

"There are usually a lot more Italians at a dinner for the Italian prime minister too," said Anna Perez, Barbara Bush's press secretary. "It has to do with similar interests. For instance, Bruce Johnson, a local reporter [for WUSA-TV], is here not because he's black but because he did a special on Senegal."

The guests dined on roast tenderloin of beef, carrot timbale and young squash, and lime sorbet with vodka mousse. After dinner the Boys Choir of Harlem sang patriotic, Gershwin and Ellington selections, with the Bushes and the Dioufs looking on from the front row. Earlier, the couples exchanged gifts. Bush gave Diouf an engraving of George Washington and the Dioufs gave the Bushes a traditional African bedspread and a statue representing the mother of fertility.

## The guest list for last night's dinner:

Abdou Diouf, president of Senegal, and Elizabeth Diouf  
 Habib Diouf  
 Ibrahima Diop and Yacine Diouf Diop  
 Abdoulaye Wade, minister of state  
 Fatima Ibrahima Segna, minister of finance  
 Coumbra Djibo Ka  
 Alassane Dialy Ndiaye, minister of industrial development and commerce  
 Pascal Manga, vice president of the national assembly  
 Maj. Gen. Doudou Diop, special adviser to the president  
 Babacar Carlos Mbaye, diplomatic adviser to the president  
 Lamar Alexander, secretary of education, and Honey Alexander  
 Reginald Bartholomew, undersecretary of state for security assistance, science and technology department, and Rose Anne Bartholomew  
 Rep. Herbert H. Bateman (R-Va.) and Laura Bateman  
 James L. Bayless Jr. and Elizabeth Bayless, McLean  
 William J. Bennett, Hudson Institute, and Elaine Bennett  
 Rep. Thomas J. Bliley Jr. (R-Va.) and Mary Virginia Bliley  
 Charles Bray, president, the Johnson Foundation, and former ambassador to Senegal, and Katie Gingrass, Katie Gingrass Art Gallery, Milwaukee  
 Sen. Hank Brown (R-Colo.) and Nan Brown  
 Richard Carlson, U.S. ambassador to the Seychelles, and Patricia Carlson  
 James and Alice Clark, Easton, Md.  
 Herman J. Cohen, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, and Suzanne Cohen  
 William Lloyd and Teran Davis, Santa Monica, Calif.  
 Michael Deland, chairman, Council on Environmental Quality, Jane Deland  
 Dom DeLuise, actor  
 Frank di Clemente, Phillips Academy  
 Charles Fishman, Charismic Productions  
 Dizzy Gillespie, jazz musician  
 George W. Haley, chairman, Postal Rate Commission, and Doris Haley  
 Kitty Carlisle Hart, New York  
 Harry G. Haskell Jr., president and chairman, Abercrombie & Fitch  
 Dorothy I. Height, president, National Council of Negro Women, and Robert Hall  
 Edith E. Holiday, assistant to the president and secretary of the cabinet, and Terrence Adamson  
 C. Bruce Johnson, WUSA-TV, and Madge Johnson  
 Robert L. Johnson, president, Black Entertainment Television, and Sheila Johnson  
 Sen. Nancy Landon Kassebaum (R-Kan.)  
 Richard J. Kerr, acting director, CIA, and Janice Kerr  
 John B. Kilroy Sr., Kilroy Industries, and Chantal Kilroy  
 Carl H. Lindner, chairman of the board and CEO, Great American Financial Corp.

(cont.)

9-11-91

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**S. Craig Lindner**

Wesley McClure, president, Virginia State University  
 Thomas E. McNamara, special assistant to the president and  
 senior director for African affairs, NSC, and Emma McNa-  
 mara

W. Tabb and Rosaline Moore, Washington

George Moose, former U.S. ambassador to Senegal, and Judy  
 Moose

William L. Mosebey Jr., chief, African affairs, CIA, and Carolyn  
 Mosebey

Robert M. Mumma II and Susan Mumma, Harrisburg, Pa.

Jose F. Nino, president, U.S. Hispanic Chamber of Commerce,  
 and Theresa Nino

Sen. Sam Nunn (D-Ga.) and Colleen Nunn

Lawrence Pezzullo, president, Catholic Relief Services, and Jo-  
 sephine Pezzullo

Richard F. "Digger" Phelps and Teresa Phelps, South Bend,  
 Ind.

Lewis T. Preston, president, the World Bank, and Gladys Pres-  
 ton

Wesley Pruden, managing editor, the Washington Times, and  
 Corinna Metcalf

Joseph V. Reed, chief of protocol

Ronald Roskens, administrator, U.S. International Develop-  
 ment Cooperation Agency, and Lois Roskens

Edward and Celia Salomons, San Antonio

Lori Santos, UPI White House correspondent, and Craig  
 Schwed

Justice Antonin Scalia, U.S. Supreme Court, and Maureen  
 Scalia

Gloria R. Scott, president, Bennett College

Stanley S. and Bettye Scott, New Orleans

Brent Scowcroft, assistant to the president for national securi-  
 ty affairs

David Shear, president, International & Development Group  
 Ltd., Barbara Shear

Katherine H. Shirley, U.S. ambassador to Senegal

Lt. Gen. Lawrence Skibbe (ret.), president, American Defense  
 Preparedness Association, and Nancy Skibbe

Judy A. Smith, special assistant to the president and deputy  
 press secretary, and Ray Valentine

Gen. Gordon R. Sullivan, chief of staff of the Army, and Gay  
 Sullivan

John Sununu, chief of staff to the president, and Nancy Sunu-  
 nu

Arthur E. Thomas, president, Central State University, and  
 Dawn Thomas

Franklin A. Thomas, president, the Ford Foundation, and Kato  
 R. Whitney

Isiah Thomas, Detroit Pistons, and Lynn Thomas

Walter J. Turnbull, director, Boys Choir of Harlem, and Joannie  
 Danielsides

Stan Wachstetter, apostolic liaison, Global Christian Interac-  
 tion, and Helen Wachstetter

James D. Watkins, secretary of energy, and Sheila Watkins

Robert Woodson, president, National Center for Neighborhood  
 Enterprise, and Ellen Woodson



PHOTOS BY DAYNA SMITH—THE WASHINGTON POST

**National Council of Negro Women President Dorothy Height and Robert Hall.**

## PRUDEN ON POLITICS

By Wesley Pruden



# Gagging the elites on common sense

President Bush may think all-male schools in the slums is an "imaginative solution" for the overpowering dilemma of public education in the inner cities, but the bureaucrats and flat-line thinkers don't.

Mr. Bush and the bureaucrats and the elitists have different aims and constituencies.

The president wants to save young black men for the next generation, and the bureaucrats and the elites, who can think only in flat straight lines leading to their own privileges, want to save their jobs, their perks and their prejudices.

Some of the most narrow-minded of them are in the private lobbying and single-issue agitation sector — the American Civil Liberties Union, the assorted radical feminists and their affiliated covens, and the civil-rights industry.

Lots of other inside-the-Beltway types, including journalists trained over the years to question everything but their own expensively instilled prejudices, will always give the fish eye to anything they weren't programmed to see as intellectually fashionable.

The president, who thinks like most of the rest of us, likens the benign discrimination of all-male schools to the benign discrimination of the Boy Scouts.

"I think the Boy Scouts," he says, commonsensically, "it's perfectly OK to have only boys in it. You can interpret that, add to it anyway you want. Maybe I'm old-fashioned, but that's the way I look at it."

So do nearly all of the rest of us, but this is too much reality therapy for some folks. The Washington Post, which gags on anything that does not fit into its light-on-the-feet theoretical view of America, naturally ascribes the president's common sense to sinister traditional values. Mr. Bush approves of all-male schools, The Post suggests, because he "attended Yale University and Phillips Academy in Andover, Mass., long before they admitted female students, as they do today."

The usual suspects were up early yesterday to at-



Boys school graduate

tack not only Mr. Bush, but the very idea of trying to save a few black boys from the deadly squalor of crime, drugs, prison and early death by attempting something that might actually work.

Black administrators and black teachers want to try this innovation in Detroit, where many people, black and white, have given up and deserted to the kind of suburbs where the ACLU, the National

Organization for Women and other organizations thrive.

Mr. Bush's spokesman, Marlin Fitzwater, felt the need to point out the obvious to the White House reporters, that the president was not advocating a return to an era when single-sex schools and classrooms were common. (Too bad.)

"We're talking here about ways to find better education for inner-city kids and those on drugs and so forth," Mr. Fitzwater, speaking for the president, says.

"What he said was, first of all, the law will be obeyed. Second of all, we need to look at innovative and creative ways of improving education.

"The president feels quite strongly in obeying the laws [forbidding] discrimination and [guaranteeing] civil rights and equal opportunity. . . ."

The school authorities in Detroit, in something close to despair of saving a generation of black youth, want to staff the all-male schools with black male teachers, who would become positive role models for boys who rarely see men in any roles but as cops, crack addicts and drug dealers.

Discipline and a gritty male atmosphere would give these schools a distinctive demeanor. Anyone who does not understand why should go back to her mom for more about the birds and bees.

The shrill naysayers, the original dogs in the manger, would be rightly outraged if their daughters were subjected to such a disciplined male environment. They don't want it and they don't need it — they just want to make sure the deprived black boys of Detroit can't have it.

What next? Shall we sue to cut off all government funding for prostate-cancer research?



THE PRESIDENT

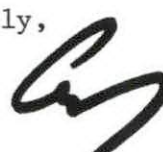
September 11, 1991

✓ Dear Patty,

You are a thoughtful friend and Barbara and I both appreciate that wonderful invitation to visit your farm. Regrettably, the upcoming months are full; but thanks so much for thinking of us.

We had a great August in Maine with lots of grandkids visiting -- it was just too short.

Barbara joins me in sending our warmest best wishes,

✓ *Can Aristo* Sincerely, 

FROM  
THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

✓ Mrs. Andrew G.P. Hobbs  
Dogwood  
Montchanin, DE 19710