

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

FOIA Number:
2009-0166-S

FOIA MARKER

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

OA/ID Number: 90622
Folder ID Number: 90622-002

Folder Title:
Friday, September 27, 1991 [3]

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet (George Bush Library)

Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
01. Cable	Cable Number: 270252Z Sep 91 (7 pp.)	09/27/91	(b)(1)	S
02. Summary	Heads of State Correspondence Summary (2 pp.)	09/91	(b)(1)	C
03. Form	Request for Space, Alternations, Equipment, and Services (1 pp.)	09/27/91	(b)(7)(e)	
04. Memo	From Governor Martinez to Governor Sununu (2 pp.)	09/27/91	~~(b)(1)~~	
05. Memo	From Dr. Burton Lee to President Bush (1 pp.)	09/27/91	~~(b)(1)~~	~~C~~
06. Notes	Handwritten notes of Summary of Points (2 pp.)	09/27/[91]	~~(b)(1)~~	
07. List	Outline of the President (2 pp.)	n.d.	~~(b)(1)~~	

Collection:

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WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Friday, September 27, 1991 [3]

Pinksheet Number: dw2289

OA/ID Number: 90622-002

Date Closed: 6/6/2013

FOIA/Sys Case #: 2009-0166-S

Re-review Case #:

P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

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Date Closed: 6/6/2013	OA/ID Number: 90622-002
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2009-0166-S	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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✓ *os*
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 27, 1991

91 SEP 27 PM 2:09

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: EDE HOLIDAY *EH*
SUBJECT: Your Weekend Golfing Partners: Griffin Bell and Reg Murphy.

I thought you might like to have some background on two of your weekend golfing partners.

Judge Griffin Bell

I know you know of Judge Bell's support for Judge Clarence Thomas. In particular, he held a press conference after meeting with you which was an important early signal of the broad support for Judge Thomas. In addition, he testified on Judge Thomas' behalf before the Senate Judiciary Committee. He personally contacted key Democratic Senators, including Heflin, Hollings, DeConcini, Fowler & Nunn. He also (with my husband, Terry, who served as his chief aide and his Department of Justice spokesman), wrote an op-ed in support of Judge Thomas which was never published.

Also, Judge Bell and Terry collaborated on another op-ed to support the Justice Department's fight with Congress over a request for legal opinions from the Office of Legal Counsel. You may recall that this occurred at the very end of Dick Thornburgh's tenure. (In this instance, the matter was resolved before the op-ed was presented.)

In any event, Judge Bell has said he would be a Republican were it not for the fact that he served in a high office as a Democrat. Terry has always thought he would have supported you over President Carter if you had won the nomination in 1980.

Reg Murphy

Also see: { I understand you may also be playing golf with Reg (pronounced "Rej") Murphy on Sunday. Just a little background on him.

Reg, a native Georgian, is Chairman of the Baltimore Sun Companies and former publisher of the San Francisco Examiner. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the U.S. Golf Association. You may recall that he was the victim of a kidnapping in 1974, when he was Editor of the Atlanta Constitution. He was held in the trunk of a car for three days

prior to his release. This received a great deal of media attention at the time, because it occurred contemporaneously with the Patty Hearst kidnapping, and the kidnapper claimed to be associated with Hearst's kidnappers.

Reg once was a professional baseball player in the minor leagues. In fact, he put himself through college by playing professional baseball.

September 25, 1991

MEMORANDUM TO TONI BENEDI
PEGGY SWIFTFROM: LAWERENCE SWICEGOOD
SEA ISLAND STAFF OFFICE
SUBJ: SEA ISLAND, GEORGIA TRIP

Please find listed some optional activities The President and Mrs. Bush may wish to consider during their stay in Sea Island, Georgia.

- 1) Sea Island Gun Club - skeet trap shooting
- 2) Bicycle Ride
- 3) Boating and/or Fishing
- 4) Golf Learning Center:
 - Four Camera Video analysis of golf swing (indoors)
 - Covered driving range
- 5) Riding Stables
- 6) Pool and Spa
 - Facials
 - Beauty Treatments
 - Massages

cc: J. Paxner
B. Farrish

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. BUSH

TO

SEA ISLAND, GEORGIA

SEPTEMBER 28 - 30, 1991Saturday, September 28, 1991*9 am - depart Washington*

11:10 am Arrival at Glynnco Jet Port - No Greeters

11:20 am Board Motorcade and depart

11:35 am Arrive Cloister Hotel and proceed to Harrington House

Met by:

Bill Jones, Jr.
President, Sea Island CompanyMariana Kuntz,
Director, Sea Island CompanyKappy O'Connor
Director, Sea Island CompanyHoward Jones
Director, Sea Island Company

11:40 am Proceed to Suite

NOTE: Dress for Golf

12:15 pm Depart Cloister en route Sea Island Golf Club

12:20 pm Arrive Golf Clubhouse and proceed to Lunch

Met by:

Judge Griffin Bell

Bill Jones, III
Executive Vice President,
Sea Island Company

Bush Presidential Library/Photography

Saturday, September 28, 1991 - continued

12:55 pm Depart. Clubhouse en route Learning Center
for Presentation of Golf Clubs and video analysis
of golf swing

Met by:

Jack Lumpkin

1:15 pm THE PRESIDENT begins playing golf

THE PRESIDENT
Griffin Bell
Bill Jones, III
Steve Melynick

1:30 pm MRS. BUSH begins playing golf

MRS. BUSH
Louis Scuggs
Fran Green
Caroline Carter

4:15 pm THE PRESIDENT departs golf club en route Cloisters

4:20 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Cloisters and proceeds to
Suite

4:30 pm MRS. BUSH departs golf club en route Cloisters

4:40 pm MRS. BUSH arrives Cloisters and proceeds to Suite

NOTE: Dining Room opens for dinner at 7 pm
(Coat and Tie Required)

Sunday, September 29, 1991

7:45 am Depart Cloisters en route Christ Church

7:55 am Arrive Church

8:00 am Church Service begins

8:50 am Church service concludes

8:55 am Depart Church en route Cloister

9:05 am Arrive Cloister and proceed to "Tree Planting"

9:15 am Depart "Tree Planting" area en route Suite

NOTE: Change to tennis attire

9:55 am Depart Suite en route Tennis Courts

10:00 am Play Tennis with Dicky Anderson, Tennis Pro

TBD Depart Tennis Courts en route Suite

12:30 pm Depart Suite en route Beach Club

NOTE: Change to golf attire

12:35 pm Arrive Cloister's Beach Club for Lunch

1:30 pm Depart Beach Club en route Golf Course

1:40 pm Arrive Golf Course

1:45 pm THE PRESIDENT begins playing golf

THE PRESIDENT
Griffin Bell
Bill Jones, III
Reg Murphy

Monday, September 30, 1991

8:20 am	B	<u>Depart Cloister Hotel, Sea Island, Georgia for Orlando, Florida</u>	
10:15 am	B	<u>Disney Daily Point of Light Celebration</u> (Petersmeyer)	Orlando
11:20 am	B	<u>Specialty Press Conference and Point of Light Luncheon</u> (Fitzwater/Petersmeyer)	
1:30 pm	B	<u>Depart Orlando for Miami, Florida</u>	
3:15 pm	B	<u>Address Beacon Council Annual Meeting</u> (Demarest)	Miami
3:50 pm	B	<u>Private Reception</u>	
5:10 pm	B	<u>Depart Miami for New Orleans, Louisiana</u>	
6:40 pm	B	<u>Fundraising Dinner for Governor Buddy Roemer</u> (Kaufman)	New Orleans
8:00 pm	B	<u>Depart New Orleans for Washington</u>	
11:30 pm	B	<u>Arrive White House</u>	South Lawn

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

31 SEP 27 P8:18

September 27, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FREDERICK D. McCLURE 
SUBJECT: Weekly Legislative Report

THE WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 23- SEPTEMBER 27

HOUSE AND SENATE FLOORS

HOUSE

On Monday the House passed by voice vote H.R. 2607, the Rail Safety Enforcement and Review Act. While the Department of Transportation has recommended a veto of the bill because of provisions that reduce regulatory flexibility, Secretary Skinner believes these can be ironed-out in conference.

On Tuesday the House appointed conferees on eight of the remaining appropriations bills: Agriculture, Commerce/Justice/State, Interior, Labor/HHS/Education, Military Construction, Transportation, Treasury-Postal, and VA/HUD. The House then passed a number of bills by voice vote including: H.R. 2654, the Truth in Savings Act which would require financial institutions to state clearly their terms and fees on deposit accounts; and H.R. 1674, the Federal Communications Commission Authorization Act of 1991, which would levy fees on users of FCC services to offset costs of agency operations.

On Wednesday the House passed by voice vote H. J. Res. 332, the FY 1992 Short Term Continuing Resolution, which provides funding through October 17 for programs where appropriations have not been enacted. The CR funds such programs at the lowest level of either the current House-passed bill, the current Senate-passed bill, or enacted FY 1991 levels.

The House also passed S. 1722, the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act, by a vote of 294 to 127. The House changed S. 1722 to make the extended unemployment benefits permanent. An attempt by House Republicans to bring Senator Dole's (R-KS) bill to a vote failed, with all the Republicans and three Democrats voting for the motion.

On Friday the House passed H.R. 1426, regarding federal recognition of the Lumbee Tribe of Cheraw Indians of North Carolina, by a vote of 263 to 154. The Secretary of the Interior has recommended a veto of this legislation because it would supercede the existing administrative process to recognize Indian tribes.

Prior to adjourning for the week, the House agreed to allow the Foreign Affairs Committee to file the conference report on the Foreign Aid Authorization bill by midnight Friday. House and Senate conferees were unable to resolve several contentious issues, most notably UNFPA and cargo preference.

SENATE

On Tuesday the Senate passed S. 1722, the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act of 1991, by a vote of 69 to 30. The bill was nearly identical to legislation signed into law before the August recess. During consideration of S. 1722 the Senate took the following action:

- tabled an Administration-backed substitute amendment offered by Senator Bob Dole (R-KS) which would provide up to 10 weeks of additional unemployment benefits, by a vote of 57 to 42 on a party line vote. Senator Bob Packwood (R-OR) was the only Republican voting against the amendment.
- defeated an amendment by Senator Phil Gramm (R-TX) that sought to spur the economy by reducing the capital gains tax and providing tax incentives in depressed areas.

On Wednesday the Senate accepted House language on H.R. 3291, the second FY 1992 District of Columbia Appropriations bill, which now contains acceptable language prohibiting the use of locally raised revenues to fund abortions.

On Thursday, following three days of debate, the Senate passed H.R. 2521, the FY 1992 Defense Appropriations bill, by voice vote. During consideration of the bill the Senate took the following action:

- tabled two amendments by Senator Jim Sasser (D-TN) that would have 1) halted further funding by the Air Force of the B-2 stealth bomber, by a vote of 51 to 48, and 2) cut funding for the Strategic Defense Initiative by \$1.1 billion, by a vote of 50 to 49.
- passed a Sasser amendment cutting funds for the rail transport portion of the M-X Rail Garrison Program, by a vote of 67 to 33.

- defeated an amendment by Senator John McCain (R-AZ) to cancel funding for the Seawolf-class submarine, by a vote of 10 to 90.
- passed two amendments by Senator Dale Bumpers (D-AR), by voice vote, to 1) bar imports from companies that assisted Iraq in developing weapons of mass destruction, and 2) reduce funding for the SDI Brilliant Pebbles program.

On Friday the Senate began consideration of the conference report on S. 1722, legislation to increase unemployment compensation. The bill would require you to declare an emergency, and costs \$6.4 billion without offsets. Because of this, Senator Domenici (R-NM) will raise a budget point of order on the bill. A vote will take place on Tuesday.

APPROPRIATIONS CONFERENCES

On Thursday the FY 1992 VA/HUD Appropriations Conference concluded its work. Space Station Freedom is funded at your full request of \$2.029 billion. The conference report should be considered in both chambers next week.

On Thursday the FY 1992 Treasury/Postal Appropriations Conference began its work.

HOUSE AND SENATE COMMITTEES

HOUSE

On Tuesday the **House Education and Labor Committee** reported out the following bills: H.R. 3033, the Job Training Partnership Act Amendments; H.R. 3259, the Drug Abuse Treatment Act; and H.R. 1063, the Construction Safety, Health and Education Improvement Act of 1991, which would increase accident reporting requirements for construction companies and local governments.

On Wednesday the **House Energy and Commerce Committee** approved a package of amendments to H.R. 6, the banking reform legislation, which are inconsistent with amendments reported by the **House Banking Committee** on the same bill. These amendments would undermine the ability of banks to offer non-banking financial services.

On Wednesday the **House Ways and Means Committee** approved by voice vote H.R. 3365, making it more difficult for new government-sponsored enterprises (GSE's) to borrow funds from the Treasury; and H.R. 1724, authorizing the extension of MFN status to Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

On Wednesday the **House Armed Services Committee** marked up H.R. 3039, the Defense Production Act.

On Thursday, following four days of consideration, the **House Judiciary Committee** marked up H.R. 3371, the Omnibus Crime Bill of 1991. This is the Democratic leadership's crime bill. Led by Representative Bill McCollum (R-FL), committee Republicans offered amendments to restore key provisions of the Administration's bill including habeas corpus, exclusionary rule, and death penalty reforms. All were defeated decisively. In addition, a Republican substitute for the bill's racial justice provisions, which would not only gut your death penalty proposals but those already on the books, also lost decisively. Restoration of these key Administration provisions on the House floor is expected to be far more difficult this year than last.

SENATE

On Wednesday the **Senate Foreign Relations Committee** held a hearing on the recent changes in the Soviet Union, how they might affect the START agreement and future arms control negotiations.

Nominations:

On Tuesday the **Senate Select Intelligence Committee** continued confirmation hearings on the nomination of Robert Gates to be Director of Central Intelligence. Hearings are expected to continue next week.

On Tuesday the **Senate Foreign Relations Committee** approved the nominations of Arnold Canter to be Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs and Thomas M.T. Niles to be Assistant Secretary of State for European and Canadian Affairs.

On Tuesday the **Senate Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee** completed confirmation hearings on the nomination of Bill Taylor to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Resolution Trust Corporation. The vote is expected next week.

On Thursday the **Senate Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee** held a confirmation hearing on the renomination of Robert L. Clarke to continue to serve as Comptroller of the Currency. Following opening statements and a brief question

and answer period, Senator Donald Riegle (D-MI) cancelled the hearing until further notice.

On Friday the **Senate Judiciary Committee**, following a vote of 7 to 7 to approve the nomination of Judge Clarence Thomas to the Supreme Court, voted 13 to 1 to forward the nomination to the full Senate without recommendation.

THE WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 30 - OCTOBER 4

HOUSE AND SENATE FLOORS

HOUSE

On Monday the House will consider a number of bills including: H.R. 3350, extending the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights; H.R. 3259, regarding drug abuse education and prevention programs relating to youth gangs and runaway youth; and H.R. 3280, the Decennial Census Improvement Act of 1991.

On Tuesday the House will take up S. 1722, the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act Conference Report. The bill would require you to declare an emergency and cost \$6.4 billion without offsets.

On Wednesday, and throughout the remainder of the week, the House will consider the following legislation: H.R. 3039, the Defense Production Act Amendments of 1991; H.R. 2622, the FY 1992 Treasury-Postal Appropriations bill; H.R. 2519, the FY 1992 VA/HUD Appropriations bill; and the conference report on S. 1722, the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act.

SENATE

On Monday the Senate will continue consideration of the conference report on S. 1722, the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act. A vote on final passage will be taken on Tuesday. The Senate will also consider S. 533, the Department of the Environment Act of 1991 (EPA Cabinet level bill), but a vote is not scheduled. No votes are scheduled for Monday.

On Tuesday the Senate will vote on a motion to invoke cloture on S. 5, the Family and Medical Leave Act. Depending on the length of debate on S. 5, the Senate will bring the nomination of Judge Clarence Thomas to the floor, likely by Thursday. Throughout the week, the Senate will take up conference reports on appropriations bills as they become available.

APPROPRIATIONS CONFERENCES

Conferences are scheduled to begin on the following FY 1992 Appropriations bills: Agriculture, Interior, Transportation and possibly Defense.

HOUSE AND SENATE COMMITTEES

HOUSE

On Tuesday the **House Judiciary Committee** is expected to begin consideration of H.R. 6, banking reform legislation.

On Wednesday the **House Ways and Means Committee** will debate eleven bills regarding improving health insurance and containment of health care costs.

Also on Wednesday the **House Banking Subcommittee on Financial Institution Supervision, Regulation and Insurance** will begin to mark up a Resolution Trust Corporation (RTC) capitalization bill. The bill will provide \$80 billion in funding authority for the RTC.

SENATE

On Tuesday the **Senate Intelligence Committee** will hold a hearing on S. 1003, legislation to expand the number of positions in the Central Intelligence Agency subject to Senate confirmation. Currently, three positions require Senate confirmation, and this bill would add six more.

On Tuesday the **Senate Commerce, Science and Transportation Committee** will begin consideration of a number of bills including: S. 640, Senator Bob Kasten's (R-WI) product liability bill; S. 1330, Chairman Ernest Hollings' (D-SC) advanced technology bill; S. 1581, Senator John Rockefeller's (D-WV) computer software bill; and S. 1504, a bill to reauthorize the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

CONGRESSIONAL CORRESPONDENCE

Attached is a summary of selected Congressional mail for the week of September 23 - September 27.

Presidential Log of Selected Congressional Mail

Week of September 20, 1991 - September 26, 1991

<u>Member</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Sen. Frank Lautenberg (D-NJ) #271401	"Urges you to overturn the 'gag' rule which restricts a woman's access to full information about reproductive choices." Is "deeply disturbed by this unjustified limitation of free speech and counseling services by health care professionals working in Title X clinics." He states that "the Congress and the American people are resolute in their determination to overturn the gag rule."	
Sen. Frank Murkowski (R-AK) #271398	Writes to inform you that Her Majesty Queen Sirikit of Thailand will be visiting Washington, D.C. during the week of October 28-November 5 to receive the International Humanitarian Award and to open the Thai exhibit during the 10th anniversary celebration at the Children's Museum here in Washington. While not an official State visit, he requests that you host a dinner at the White House to honor Queen Sirikit.	
Sen. Frank Lautenberg (D-NJ) Also signed by 11 others #272228	Express "deep concern over the Administration request that Congress delay consideration of refugee guarantees for Soviet Jewish absorption in Israel." They state, "not only did the U.S. support Soviet Jewish emigration but by limiting refugee entry into the U.S., our policy actually encouraged them to emigrate to Israel." Hope you will work with Members of the Senate Appropriation Committee to permit the resettlement of Soviet Jews to go forward with a minimum of disruption.	
Rep. Barbara Boxer (D-CA) Also signed by 62 others #272002	Are very concerned by a recent GATT decision condemning the United States for refusing to allow the import of tuna from Mexico caught in a manner unsafe to dolphins. If adopted this decision "would threaten not only dolphin conservation, but a wide range of environmental protections." They urge you to take all possible steps to prevent adoption of the panel's report, and to encourage other nations to join the United States in rejecting the panel's findings.	

Rep. Steve Solarz
(D-NY)
#271800

"I was in Beijing a week ago where I played a couple of sets of tennis at the International Club with Wang Huailong. I'm afraid that he did to me what Pol Pot did to the Cambodian people. More importantly, however, he sends his regards and recalls very fondly the times he played tennis with you when you headed the liaison office in China."

Sen. Max Baucus
(D-MT)
#273291

Urges the U.S. to act vigorously on its commitment to take strong action regarding the People's Republic of China. He is disappointed that a Section 301 investigation was not initiated addressing Chinese trade barriers or implementing new policies directed at blocking imports of goods made with prison labor. He is also concerned that your commitment to work actively in support of Taiwan's effort to join the GATT has not been fulfilled. Hopes the U.S. will begin public efforts in the near future.

Sen. Richard Lugar
(R-IN)
#273296

Is concerned by both the difficulties facing the newly emerging democracies in Eastern Europe and the dimming prospects of successfully completing the Uruguay Round. Urges you to explore the possibility of initiating talks with the Eastern European nations to reach a free trade agreement. Believes that sustaining an economic and trade lifeline to Eastern Europe now is a necessary condition both to sheltering it and the West against potentially harsh winds from the east as well as providing the Soviet republics with a credible model to emulate.

Rep. Dante Fascell
(D-FL)
#271807

Expresses serious reservations about the wisdom of inviting President Aristide of Haiti to Washington at such an early stage in his administration. "The record of the Aristide government on issues of importance to the United States is mixed." He fears that an "Aristide visit to Washington likely will be seen as a mark of approval for political practices inimical to the establishment of a democratic process in Haiti."

Rep. Harry Johnston
(D-FL)
Also signed by Rep.
Hamilton and Rep.
Gejdenson
#272607

Commend your decision to seek repeal of the Byrd and Stevenson Amendments to the Trade Act of 1974 and the Export-Import Bank Act, respectively. Believe that a repeal "would provide the U.S. with the flexibility to grant appropriate credit guarantees in dealing with a rapidly changing political landscape in the Soviet Union." Urge you to submit legislation to Congress as soon as possible.

Office of Congressional Correspondence ext. 7500

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OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
Washington, D.C. 20500

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Be sure seen
Brent
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6-5

September 27, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR SUNUNU

FROM: GOVERNOR MARTINEZ

RE: Peru

In short, this is the situation. There is over \$90 million in FY 1991 foreign assistance set aside for Peru's anti-narcotics programs. Capitol Hill, Senator Leahy in particular, has told us that we cannot release that money because of concerns over human rights abuses of the Peruvian military. We were prepared to accept a compromise to reduce the level of military assistance and condition such assistance on human rights progress. The House Democrats were willing to accept such a compromise. Senator Leahy has refused and is insisting that we provide no lethal assistance and we provide no training for the Peruvian military. Therefore, we have two apparent options:

1. We accept Leahy's position, which provides a good deal of economic assistance to Peru, a country which desperately needs such aid. Or,
2. We reject Leahy and tell him that the whole purpose of the aid program was the United States' national interest in fighting drugs, therefore, we want military assistance or we want nothing. This option should be accompanied by calls to key Democrats on the Hill warning them that if there is no acceptable aid package to Peru -- the blame is on them for losing the drug war in South America.

I can only advise the President on the drug policy implications of this issue. There are serious economic, strategic and political issues involving Peru which go beyond drug policy. NSC and State Department views should be carefully considered on these other matters, particularly their views about the Peruvian economy. From strictly a drug policy perspective, I believe Leahy's offer would doom our anti-drug effort in Peru and commit the prestige of the President's Andean Strategy to a totally unworkable program. It will be a program in which we cannot provide security for areas in which we are supposed to be planting alternative crops and fighting drug traffickers. Without adequate security, it is naive to assume this effort can work.

I want you to know that I will back the President one hundred percent in whatever decision he makes. This is not an easy choice.

But as his drug policy advisor, I do not believe we should trust the heretofore success of the President's anti-drug policies to the inclinations of Senator Leahy and his staff. Their plan will not diminish drug trafficking in Peru and may even place President Fujimori at risk from his own military, which is expecting some assistance.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 27, 1991

File
CM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EYES ONLY

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: DR. BURTON LEE
SCOTLAND

Regarding proposed mission, there are a few considerations which could be borne in mind.

1. In most medical situations the earlier that the problem can be handled the better will *✓* be the eventual result.
2. I can arrange to have a team *✓* ready within a few hours after notification.
3. I would need three to seven *✓* people to go with me for the best results.
4. We would need to bring our *✓* own pharmaceuticals and equipment.
5. Consider strong possibility *✓* that for optimum results, principal may have to return to U.S. for surgery. If this is the case, we would ideally need a well-pressurized plane with oxygen.

DICTATED BY DR. LEE FROM SCOTLAND

DECLASSIFIED
PER NSC WAIVER 1500 2021-02
By SS NARA, Date 12/9/24

Mr. President

Kohl is available now to take your call.

HE WILL NOT BE AVAILABLE AT ANY OTHER
TIME TODAY (he will be "out of pocket")

Patty

Summary of Points
in our Def. Initiative

9-27

Personal
file

Tactical

Eliminate Ground Launched Tactical
Nuclear Weapons - Destroy
ask sovs do likewise

Remove all tactical nuclear weapons
from Surface Ships - all SLCMs from subs
subs retain only strategic

ask sovs do same

Strategic

- Stand Down Bombers (

ASK SOVS Put Mobile Missile in Garrison

Deactivate all Strat. Missiles
that Start I would reduce

Terminate mobile Pioneer ICBM rail
garrison system - as well as
mobile portion of small ICBM
program (

Ask sovs to terminate all modernization
for future ICBMs that are involved

we cancel short range attack missile (SRAM

we will propose de-mining all ICBM's

9/27

Couldn't
connect

~~Kohl phone call will be coming in~~

~~in the next 5-10 minutes -- also~~

~~Dr. Roberts is here (he needs 2 minutes~~
~~to just "look at your eye".)~~

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Mr. President -

I've got a
10:30 interview
with Marshall/Leher
on the issue
of term limitations:

I need to
go in order to
make your
11:15 meeting
DQ

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

WASHINGTON
THE WHITE HOUSE

Pro

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

9/27/91
12:10 p.m.

Governor,

Governor Bob Martinez needs to talk to the President today. SUBJECT: Peru.

(I explained to the Governor's assistant that the President has been running behind schedule all morning and that it was a hectic day. They said the Governor felt this was important enough to ask that the President return the call today.)

GUIDANCE

P.

Patty Presock

PHONE: traveling today --
call through his office in D.C.
and they will track him down



THE PRESIDENT

9-27-81
personal

Dear Robert,

You asked about the
article in the Wall St. Journal.
Here are the letters. Please treat
them privately. You will note I
am not backing down.
She felt my comments

THE WHITE HOUSE

The Honorable Robert Byrd

PERSONAL/EYES ONLY

on "lobbyists" were unfortunate.
I explain my position to her.

Thanks for the call.

I appreciate your counsel

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature, likely "C. J.", written in dark ink with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

THE WHITE HOUSE

The Honorable Robert Byrd

PERSONAL/EYES ONLY



**CONFERENCE OF PRESIDENTS
OF MAJOR AMERICAN JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS**

Shoshana S. Cardin
Chairman

Malcolm I. Hoenlein
Executive Director
September 13, 1991

The Honorable George Bush
President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President,

We recognize and appreciate your past and continuing support for the State of Israel and the successful absorption of Soviet Jewish and Ethiopian refugees. We also share your aspirations for the proposed Middle East peace conference and direct negotiations between Israel and her Arab neighbors.

Because of our commitment to the hundreds of thousands of Soviet Jews who have arrived in Israel and the countless others who have yet to emigrate, we support Israel's request for loan guarantees to enable these new immigrants to become productive and self-supporting citizens in their new homeland. For that reason more than 1200 Americans representing Jewish communities in 40 states and numerous Christian leaders, came to Washington to meet with their senators and congressmen. They came out of personal conviction to participate in a day of education and dialogue on a matter of great concern - a matter which has often been misconstrued. They were exercising their right - every obligation - as American citizens, consistent with the democratic process, to advocate their position on this vital humanitarian issue. A position we believe to be consistent with the efforts for peace in the Middle East, with United States national interests, with the needs of our ally Israel and the absorption of Soviet and Ethiopian Jews.

Therefore, I found some of the comments at your press conference on Thursday to be disturbing and subject to misinterpretation. In particular, the references to "1,000 lobbyists on the Hill working the other side of the question" and to the "powerful political forces" trouble me and many others.

Reasonable people can have honest differences on issues. Clearly, we agree on far more than we disagree. We are committed to the same principles, even if we differ on timing or other specific aspects. These differences are best resolved through dialogue and close communication. I am confident that with good will and cooperation on all sides the two goals of achieving a comprehensive Middle East peace and enabling acknowledged pressing human needs to be adequately addressed, can and will be met.

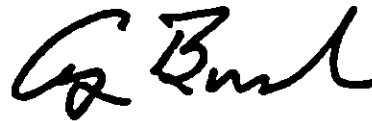
Sincerely yours,

Shoshana S. Cardin
Shoshana S. Cardin

in your comments to me, and that is invaluable as we move forward in this delicate process for peace. The lines of communication will always be open between us.

Barbara joins me in sending you good wishes for the New Year.

Sincerely,

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

Mrs. Shoshana S. Cardin
Chairman
Conference of Presidents of
Major American Jewish Organizations
110 East 59th Street
New York, New York 10022

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 17, 1991

Dear Shoshana:

I have received your letter of September 13 and appreciate your kind words about my support for the State of Israel and for the successful absorption of Soviet Jewish and Ethiopian refugees. I also appreciate your noting that we share aspirations for a Middle East peace conference and direct negotiations between Israel and her Arab neighbors.

I am concerned that some of my comments at the Thursday press conference caused apprehension within the Jewish community. My references to lobbyists and powerful political forces were never meant to be pejorative in any sense. As a veteran of many years in the governmental and political arena, I have a great respect for the exercise of free expression in the democratic process. It is essential that all our citizens have the right to present and advocate their positions on issues. Politically organized groups and individuals are a legitimate and valued part of the decision-making process in a democracy.

We obviously disagree on the question of a 120-day delay in the submission of the loan guarantees. I believe, as you do, that we can have honest differences on issues. I also share your belief that we are committed to the same principles and that our areas of agreement far outweigh our areas of disagreement.

I continue to value your thoughtful input and perspective. You are always honest and forthright

THE WHITE HOUSE

The Honorable Robert Byrd

PERSONAL/EYES ONLY

THE HONORABLE ROBERT BYRD
ATTENTION: JENNIFER LAMBERT

S-128

movie
for tonight

Late For Dinner

(Fantasy — Color)

A Columbia release of a Castle Rock Entertainment presentation in association with New Line Cinema of a Granite Pictures production. Produced by Dan Lupovitz, W.D. Richter. Coproducer, Gary Daigler. Directed by Richter. Screenplay, Mark Andrus. Camera (Deluxe color; CFI prints), Peter Sova; editors, Richard Chew, Robert Leighton; music, David Mansfield; production design, Lilly Kilvert; art direction, Scott Harris; set decoration, Rosemary Brandenburg; costume design, Aggie Guerard Rodgers; key makeup, Steve LaPorte; sound (Dolby), Art Rochester; assistant director, Katterli Frauenfelder; casting, Terry Liebling. Reviewed at Filmland screening room, Culver City, Aug. 23, 1991 (in Montreal Film Festival — noncompeting). MPAA Rating: PG. Running time: 92 min.

Willie Husband Brian Wimmer
Frank Lovegren Peter Berg
Joy Husband Marcia Gay Harden
Jessica Husband Colleen Flynn
Leland Shakes Kyle Secor
Dr. David Arrington Michael Beach
Bob Freeman Peter Gallagher
Little Jessica Husband Cassy Friel
Little Donald Freeman Ross Malinger
Dwane Gardener
..... Steven Schwartz-Hartley
Officer Tom Bostich John Prosky
Dr. Dan Chilblains Bo Brundin
Dr. Chris Underwood Donald Hotton

Yet another tale about time travel and the transcendent power of love, "Late For Dinner" lays on the whimsicality with a heavy trowel. After the initial promise of the early, quirky scenes, W.D. Richter's first directorial outing since "The Adventures Of Buckaroo Banzai" seven years ago lapses into tiresome metaphysical vaudeville with a predictable emotional hook. Columbia release from Castle Rock is a marginal entry both critically and commercially.

Twist of this first produced screenplay by Mark Andrus lies in looking seriously at the emotional ramifications of jumping through time. Unfortunately, the great majority of the modest running time is occupied by unfunny character comedy and silly digressions relating to cultural dislocation, so that when the dramatic hammer is lowered, the effect is artificial and uninvolved.

Offbeat prolog, which features the best timing and compositions in the picture, introduces Willie (Brian Wimmer), a solid, responsible young fellow, and his slow, earnest brother-in-law Frank (Peter Berg). It is 1962, and the two are making

their way through the desert from Sante Fe to Southern California after Willie has been shot in a ludicrous altercation stemming from a nasty real estate transaction and an alleged kidnapping.

Seeking treatment in Pomona, the pair instead get a heavy dose of cryonics from some local medics, which puts them in a deep freeze for 29 years. Upon thawing out, the buddies stumble into the audio blare and visual blight of downtown Los Angeles, 1991, take note of the high prices at a fast food restaurant and instantly long to return to the sleepy serenity of old Santa Fe.

Once back, however, the still-boyish Willie must confront the fact that his wife Joy (Marcia Gay Harden) is now in her 50s and that their daughter Jessica (Colleen Flynn) has grown into womanhood not knowing him.

Jessica somehow manages to accept the notion of her long-lost father's return with reasonable composure, but Joy has a lot more trouble dealing with it. After giving up on Willie in the wake of his sudden disappearance, she married, then divorced someone else, and is now involved with another man. Railing against the indecency of it

all, Joy resists the man she's always loved for the longest time until the inevitable feelings take over.

Richter gives equal weight to both the fanciful and serious aspects of the script but can't push such flimsy material convincingly in either direction, resulting in a picture that's neither highly comic nor emotionally convulsive. Most scenes are flat two-character affairs, and the extended banter between Willie and his childlike companion grow increasingly tedious as matters progress.

With both Wimmer and Berg wearing out their welcome long before fadeout and offering no star voltage in the bargain, interest falls naturally to the women in the film's final third. Looking good under fiftyish makeup, Marcia Gay Harden tries to make sense of a character that's supplied with no dramatic preparation for the climactic histrionics. Colleen Flynn comes off best as the grownup Jessica, the abandoned daughter who learned how to cope.

Film has a very small, sometimes threadbare feel, and ultimately plays into the story's, and the audience's, most sentimental instincts.

"Charming & tender"

user-friendly comedy. The movie's also a video-age homage to the John Wayne-Montgomery Clift classic "Red River." With Crystal playing spunky Clift to

the songs of WHISKY ROLLERS with PARKER hovering over them like the Holy Grail. Assembling musical non-actors, Parker creates an inspired, effervescent drama. It's

DEAD AGAIN (R) — Kenneth Branagh, director of the 1989 "Henry V," goes from Agincourt triumph to Hollywood defeat. This

A THUNDERBOLT, with some very small But the result is Dead and Dea theaters.

DEFENSELESS (R) — In this : mystery, lonely attorney Bart (her lips back to pre-pneumatically caught up with ch married man J. T. Walsh. Why for his creepy ways in the first to understand. Walsh is in our pornographic movie, featuring was filmed at one of his proper. Hershey believes he's innocent finds out Walsh hasn't been o careful about his business deal that he's married to Mary Bet college pal of hers. When Wals dead, Hunt is accused of his m Director Martin Campbell give business-as-usual murder says respectably suspenseful touch; hearings are obvious, and the l apparent earlier than intended investigating detective, Sam S. little more to do than follow th theaters.

DOC HOLLYWOOD (PG-13) — Michael J. Fox, on his way to f make plastic-surgery big back perform community service in when his Porsche crashes. He with small-town girl Julie Wam parent who studies law when s driving the town ambulance. E directed by Michael ("Scandal" is too flat to be funny and too : meaningful. As for the love be: Warner, a manly splendor th When he first sets eyes on her skinny-dipping. She walks unh his sagging jaw and says, "You now." While Fox waits—and w Warner essentially to put out, poses, disengaging fishbooks and putting stethoscopes to ci shopworn they could send the couchbound Nielsen family ac the night. Area theaters.

THE DOCTOR (PG-13) — In a yuppie-redemption movie, self-congratulatory actor Will master surgeon who, yes, qu himself. But a personal diagno.

"AN ABSOLUTELY DELICIOUS MOVIE WHICH IS FULL OF SURPRISES."

HEX NEED, NEW YORK OBSERVER

"AN ENDEARING FABLE ABOUT EVERLASTING LOVE."

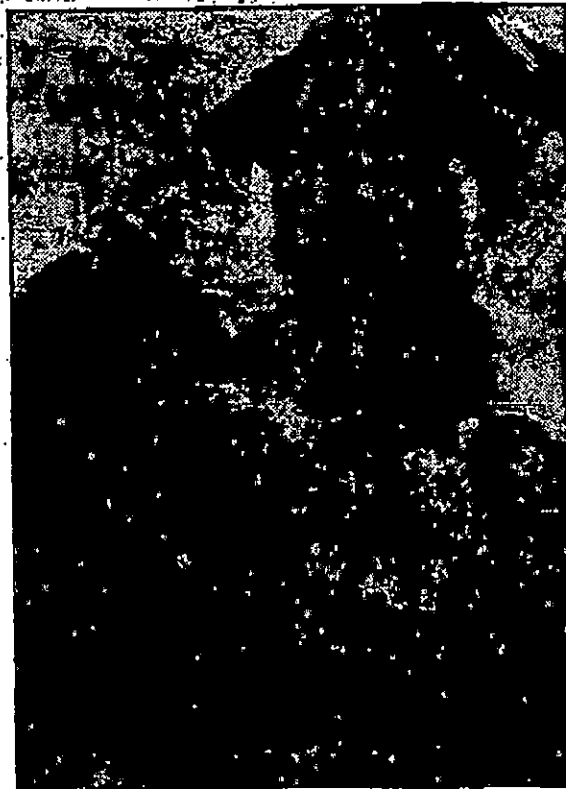
LOREN CHANCE, WASHINGTON POST

"WILDLY ROMANTIC"

JOHN CHAMBERLAIN, NEW YORK TIMES

"IRRESISTIBLE"

JOHN CHAMBERLAIN, NEW YORK TIMES



"A CHARMING AND TENDER LOVE STORY"

WASH. POST

"A SENSITIVE AND HEART-WARMING FILM... GO SEE IT WITH SOMEONE YOU LOVE."

NEW YORK TIMES

Late for Dinner

This could be magic.

CASTLE ROCK ENTERTAINMENT in association with NEW LINE CINEMA presents a W.D. RICHTER PRODUCTION
"LATE FOR DINNER" BRIAN WINNER-PETER BERG-MARICA GAY HARDEN-PETER GALLAGHER as BOB FREEMAN
CASTING AGGIE GUERARD RODGERS COSTUME DESIGNER DAVID MANSTFIELD MUSIC BY GARY DANGLER EDITOR LILLY KILVERT
EXECUTIVE PRODUCERS PETER SOVA PRODUCED BY RICHARD CHEW AND ROBERT LEBRON WITH MARK ANDREWS WRITTEN BY DAN LIPOVITZ AND W.D. RICHTER
DIRECTED BY W.D. RICHTER A CINEMA PICTURES RELEASE

CASTLE ROCK
WASHINGTON D.C.

NEW LINE CINEMA
MARYLAND

PG PARENTAL GUIDANCE SUGGESTED
SOME MATERIAL MAY BE INAPPROPRIATE FOR CHILDREN

NOW
SHOWING

MARYLAND

VIRGINIA

- AMC'S UNION STATION 9
Washington, D.C.
202-642-3757
- CINEPLEX ODEON
WEST END 1-4
Washington, D.C.
202-293-3152
- CINEPLEX ODEON
WISCONSIN AVE.
CINEMAS
Washington, D.C.
202-244-0880
- K-9 CORNERUS
Washington, D.C.
202-337-1211

- AMC'S ACADEMY 14
Greenbelt, Md.
301-441-6800
- AMC'S RIVERTOWN 12
Oxon Hill, Md.
301-839-0655
- CINEPLEX ODEON
GIO & CINEMA
Gaithersburg, Md.
301-945-0905
- CINEPLEX ODEON
WHITE FLINT 5
No. Bethesda, Md.
301-681-5207
- K-9 LAUREL 8
Laurel, Md.
301-254-5551

MARYLAND

VIRGINIA

- LOEWS
MONTGOMERY
Gaithersburg, Md.
301-648-5535
- LOEWS
WHEATON
PLAZA 11
Arlington, Md.
301-945-5200
- UNITED ARTISTS
THEATRE BETHESDA
Bethesda, Md.
301-718-4323

- UNITED ARTISTS
ROCKVILLE
METRO CENTER
Rockville, Md.
301-251-2800
- POTOMAC
MILLS 10
Ole City, Va.
703-690-6323
- ARLINGTON BLVD./
LEE HWY.
MULTIPLEX CINEMAS
Manassas, Va.
703-878-1800
- CINEPLEX ODEON
FAIR CITY 8
Fairfax, Va.
703-978-7501

- CINEPLEX ODEON
SHIRLINGTON 7
Arlington, Va.
703-671-0510
- CINEPLEX ODEON
TYSONS FAIRFAX SQ.
Tysons Corner, Va.
703-506-5888
- GENERAL CINEMA
SPRINGFIELD MALL 10
Springfield Mall
703-971-3991
- LOEWS
WORLDGATE
THEATRES
Herndon, Va.
703-318-0260
- MT. VERNON
MULTIPLEX CINEMAS
Alexandria, Va.
703-708-1800

WINNER C



OUTLINE OF THE PRESIDENT'S NUCLEAR INITIATIVE

4

Ground-launched Theater Nuclear Weapons

- Withdraw to the United States all nuclear artillery shells and nuclear warheads for our short range ballistic missiles.
 - o These and any similar warheads currently stored in the U.S. will be dismantled and destroyed.
- Calling on the Soviets to withdraw, dismantle and destroy all of their ground-launched theater nuclear weapons, including:
 - o nuclear warheads for their short range ballistic missiles,
 - o nuclear air defense missiles,
 - o nuclear artillery shells,
 - o nuclear land mines. Note: The U.S. no longer possesses either nuclear land mines or nuclear air defense warheads.

Sea-based Tactical Nuclear Weapons

- Remove all tactical nuclear weapons from our surface ships and attack submarines. Withdraw nuclear weapons that support land-based naval aircraft.
 - o Weapons to be placed in secure central storage areas or dismantled and destroyed.
- Calling on the USSR to:
 - o Remove all tactical nuclear weapons from its surface ships, attack submarines and bases for land-based naval aircraft,
 - o Destroy many of those weapons and consolidate the remainder at central locations.

Strategic Nuclear Forces

- Remove our strategic bombers from day-to-day alert status
 - o Calling on Soviets to confine their mobile ICBMs to garrisons where they will be more secure.
- Stand down from alert US ICBMs scheduled for deactivation under START and accelerate their elimination after START is ratified.
 - o Asking Soviet Union to do the same.
- Terminate development of Peacekeeper ICBM Rail Garrison system and mobile elements of the small ICBM program.

- o The small single warhead ICBM will be the sole remaining US ICBM modernization program.
- o Calling on Soviet Union to limit their ICBM modernization efforts to one type of single warhead missile.
- Cancel the nuclear short range attack missile program.
- Announce creation of US Strategic Command to better manage our strategic nuclear forces.
- Proposing the US and USSR eliminate all ICBMs with multiple warheads from their inventories.
 - o Will require Soviet agreement to eliminate all their MIRVed ICBMs.

Defenses

- Calling on Soviets to join U.S. in agreeing to permit limited deployment of non-nuclear defenses that would protect against limited ballistic missile strikes, whatever their source.

Joint Consultations

- Proposing discussions with the USSR to explore:
 - Joint technical cooperation on the dismantling and destruction of nuclear warheads.
 - Enhancing physical security and safety of nuclear weapons.
 - Nuclear command and control arrangements.

✓ Anay

9/27/91

Mr. President:

Don Rhodes called. He said that Governor Hugh Gregg would like to talk to you today. (603-882-4763)

Patty

"unimportant... call anytime during next week..."
P.

9/27/91

Mr. President:

1. Reminder

Mr. Willis Everett is the friend from Sea Island Marvin Bush called you about -- he has that wonderful boat in Georgia and would love to take you and Mrs. Bush out.

per Marvin, he can be reached at: 800-241-5477

2. Correspondence called to tell us Sid Overall just wrote saying he lives 1 mile away from Sea Island on St. Simons Island. If you have the chance, he would love to hear from you.
address: 134 Alder Circle

St. Simons Island, Georgia 31522
(sorry -- they could not get a phone # for him)
(we will respond to his note)

3. Letter from Millie and Bob Wilcox (see attached)

Patty

Talked to
him

fini

Left
wood
out - town

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

9/27/91

Mr. President:

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St. Simons Island, Georgia 31522

(sorry -- the could not get a phone # for him)

(we will respond to his note)

3. Letter from Millie and Bob Wilcox (see attached)

Patty

81

273959

Left Bank Art Gallery

Mildred and Bob Wilcox, Directors

3511 Frederica Road • St. Simons Island, Georgia 31522 • Phone (912) 638-3017

September 22, 1991

J. Burmeister
cc G. Unit

President and Mrs. George Bush
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20501

Dear President and Mrs. Bush,

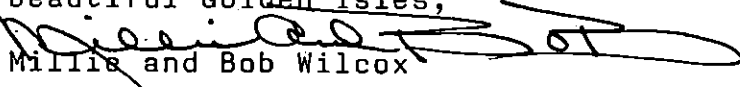
Bob and I were delighted to learn of your
forthcoming visit to St. Simons and Sea Island.
In talking with Bill Jones III of Sea Island it
was brought out that this was a much needed
private vacation which we certainly respect.

We welcome you to our area. Should you have
an extra moment we are located only a short
distance from the Sea Island Stables.

A remembrance of our area from the St. Simons
and Sea Island Chamber of Commerce will be sent to
you probably through the Sea Island Company.

I look forward to meeting you some day as Bob
has talked of you both ever since we were married.

Wishing you the hapiest of vacations in our
beautiful Golden Isles,


Mildred and Bob Wilcox

Left Bank Art Gallery

Mildred and Robert Wilcox
Directors

3600 Frederica Road #12
St. Simons Island, Georgia 31522
10 - 5 Tuesday-Saturday

(912) 638-3017



(912) 638-9014

MILDRED HUIE WILCOX
PRESIDENT

ST. SIMONS ISLAND CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
NEPTUNE PARK
ST. SIMONS ISLAND, GEORGIA 31522

THE WHITE HOUSE

Mr. Morton H. Darman
231 Aspen Circle
Lincoln, Massachusetts



THE PRESIDENT

Sept. 27th 1991

Dear Mr. Darman

I just want to wish you
a very happy 75th Birthday.
I'm glad you'll be with Dick,
who, incidentally, continues to do a
superb job. May very Happy Returns
of this milestone birthday - Sincerely,
Lyndon

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mrs. Mary Rockefeller
834 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10021



THE PRESIDENT

9-27-91

Dear Mary,

Thanks so very very much
for the Winks book on your
Grandfather. I know I'll
enjoy it. I was very proud
of you and Lawrence today.
My only regret is that we

didn't get a chance to
visit larger.

Congratulate the Gold
Medal winner for me; and,
again, thanks for the Book.

By Ben



THE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY 274665.

J. Burneister

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

pt 27

Dear Mr. President, *WV*

At the lunch for President fusi-mori you spoke at some length about how the Latin Americans, with all their economic and political problems, had clung to family values and still maintained the family as the centerpiece of their society -- and

how important that was. Your remarks brought home not only the truth of the observation, but the weight of the loss of our son this summer and your thoughtfulness in calling me after Matthew died. I know that this is a sadness you and Barbara experienced too and something for which no parent can prepare. It sure makes you hold on hard to the family you have.

Warm regards.

John

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 27, 1991

Dear Lod:

While flying back to Washington last Friday afternoon, I spent some time thinking about our meeting in Los Angeles the day before. Because of the session, I have a better understanding of your views on our national economy and of how you believe we can stimulate that economy.

I particularly appreciated the candor and forthrightness of our discussion at the Century Plaza. Your message was clear and unambiguous. It had an impact. In addition, I was impressed by the conviction that was expressed during the discussion. Never let it be said that Californians sugarcoat issues.

Thanks again for your assistance. I am grateful for your friendship and for your continuing support.

Sincerely,



Mr. Lodwick M. Cook
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Atlantic Richfield Company
515 South Flower Street
Los Angeles, California 90071

Come see us !!

✓

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 27, 1991

Dear Brad:

While flying back to Washington last Friday afternoon, I spent some time thinking about our meeting in Los Angeles the day before. Because of the session, I have a better understanding of your views on our national economy and of how you believe we can stimulate that economy.

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Thanks again for your assistance. I am grateful for your friendship and for your continuing support.

Sincerely,

Now, let's
hit!!!

Q 13 /

Mr. Bradford M. Freeman
Freeman Spogli & Company
Suite 1900
11100 Santa Monica Boulevard
Los Angeles, California 90025

✓

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 27, 1991

Dear Cardinal Hickey:

I regret that, after a long and careful review of my upcoming schedule, I will be unable to honor your request to attend the first annual Rector's Dinner in Rome.

Though I will be traveling overseas this fall, my schedulers tell me that the calendar is tight, and, regrettably, I will be unable to join you for your banquet.

Thank you for thinking of me. Mrs. Bush joins me in extending best wishes.

Sincerely,



The Most Reverend
James Cardinal Hickey
Chairman, Board of Governors
Pontifical North American
College in Rome
Post Office Box 29260
Washington, D.C. 20017

JB

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 27, 1991

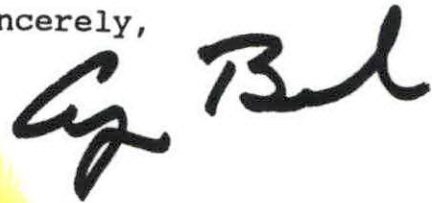
Dear Bill:

While flying back to Washington last Friday afternoon, I spent some time thinking about our meeting in Los Angeles the day before. Because of the session, I have a better understanding of your views on our national economy and of how you believe we can stimulate that economy.

I particularly appreciated the candor and forthrightness of our discussion at the Century Plaza. Your message was clear and unambiguous. It had an impact. In addition, I was impressed by the conviction that was expressed during the discussion. Never let it be said that Californians sugarcoat issues.

Thanks again for your assistance. I am grateful for your friendship and for your continuing support.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "G. Bush", is written over the word "Sincerely,".

Mr. William Lloyd Davis
Suite 400
725 Arizona Avenue
Santa Monica, California 90401

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

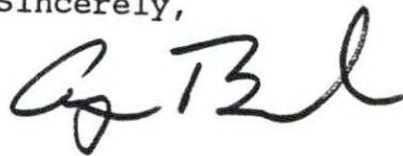
September 27, 1991

Dear Benjamin:

September 24 was a day of rejoicing for your family, and Mrs. Bush and I are delighted to send you a warm welcome on your arrival.

You are a very special blessing to your loved ones, and we join them in wishing you a long life of health and happiness.

Sincerely,



Benjamin Webster Roessle
22 Duncan
Millburn, New Jersey 07041

cc: JB

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 27, 1991

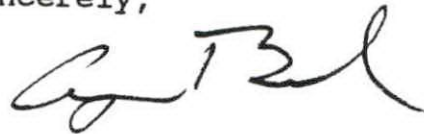
Dear Nick:

I am pleased to serve on the Honorary Committee of the Sixth Annual Great Sports Legends Dinner.

I believe in your goals and give my support to your organization's initiatives. Thank you for extending this opportunity to me again this year.

My appreciation and best wishes.

Sincerely,



Mr. Nicholas A. Buoniconti
Suite 405
162 West 56th Street
New York, New York 10019

9B

3:45 P.M. EDT UPDATE

IRAQ/U.N. TEAM (U.N./AP) -- Official Iraqi sources said U.N. nuclear weapons inspectors tonight left the bus and cars in which they had been besieged by Iraqi soldiers, apparently ending a tense four-day standoff over documents the inspectors said involved nuclear weapons. The 44 inspectors returned to their hotel, said the sources, speaking on condition of anonymity. Iraq's official news agency...also said the inspectors had left the parking lot, and were in a hotel working to catalog the documents. There was no immediate confirmation from the U.N.

IRAQ/U.N. VISIT (Manama/Reuter) -- U.N. experts on ballistic weapons may delay their departure for Baghdad because of the dispute over a U.N. team investigating Iraq's nuclear program, U.N. officials said.

GERM WAR/U.N. (Geneva/Reuter) -- ...A U.N.-sponsored conference agreed on measures aimed at strengthening an international pact banning research and arms for biological war.

DEFENSE SPEECH (Gene Gibbons, Reuter) -- ...Administration officials who asked not to be identified said that in the speech tonight, President Bush would drop U.S. plans to mount up to 50 MX intercontinental missiles on rail cars in the U.S. and was expected to call on the Soviet Union to take its own multi-warhead SS-24 missiles off rail cars. Bush also planned a dramatic new arms concession by announcing U.S. willingness to remove or limit the number of nuclear cruise missiles on warships to press Moscow for deeper cuts in its own atomic arsenal, the officials said.

THOMAS VOTE (AP) -- The Senate Judiciary Committee deadlocked on Judge Thomas' nomination to the Supreme Court, then sent the appointment to the full Senate for a vote. All six Republicans joined Sen. DeConcini in voting for Thomas.... Even so, a leading supporter, [Sen. Danforth], a prominent opponent, [Sen. Biden], and President Bush all predicted that Thomas would eventually be confirmed.... "It'll be all right," Bush told reporters.

(UPI) -- ..."This battle is not over and I believe Clarence Thomas will be confirmed," Sen. Hatch said. Sen. Simpson added that more than half the Senate already supports Thomas, assuring his confirmation.

UNEMPLOYMENT (AP) -- ...Sen. Domenici warned that if President Bush gets the Democratic [unemployment] bill, "He is going to veto it." Senate leaders planned votes on the bill for next Tuesday.

DRUG INTERDICTION/GAO (AP) -- A costly U.S. drug-interdiction effort is not fazing a high-tech cocaine-smuggling industry that is driven by enormous profits, a congressional report said. One member of Congress said the GAO report shows the Bush Administration "is losing and mismanaging the war on drugs." "It is distressing to learn that what we are doing is achieving so little, and to see that we have spent billions and billions of dollars in the process," said Rep. Conyers. The GAO said the Pentagon has made an "impressive" commitment to the drug war since...1989..., but the cocaine supply has not been reduced, and no amount of effort by the Pentagon will bring success. -more-

FOOD LABELING (AP) -- The head of the FDA said that consumers weren't damaged by White House budget office influence over the first wave of rules for enforcing the new food labeling law. "I think they (the rules) are fully in the spirit of the law that was passed last year," said Dr. Kessler.... Kessler said he didn't consider the changes suggested by OMB to be that significant, but that they could be changed.

CONFERENCE/PLO (Algiers/Reuter) -- PLO chief Arafat has asked the Palestinian parliament-in-exile to give a clear "yes" to a U.S.-sponsored peace conference even if Washington cannot meet all of the group's original demands, delegates said. One Palestinian official told Reuters that a majority favored dropping a demand that the U.S. give the PLO a guarantee that Palestinians in the occupied territories would enjoy the right to self-determination. The PLO would downgrade this to an "objective" which the Palestinians would take to the conference, the official added.

(Algiers/AP) -- In one of the final steps toward Palestinian participation in a Mideast peace conference, a PLO document pledges the group to "the current political path" of negotiations. A final draft of the document obtained by the AP does not mention a long-held PLO position demanding that it announce Palestinian delegates to the peace conference. But the document, to be released tonight, affirms the PLO's right to choose the delegation, "determine the formula of its participation" and control its decisions.

CONFERENCE/SHAMIR (Jerusalem/Reuter) -- Prime Minister Shamir said there would be no role in peace talks for Palestinian leaders Hanan Ashrawi and Faisal al-Husseini, who could face prosecution for attending an Algiers session of the parliament-in-exile.

MOSCOW/ISRAEL (New York/Reuter) -- Soviet Foreign Minister Pankin said his country would resume full diplomatic relations with Israel before the convening of a Mideast peace conference and hoped ties would be re-established in October. "There are no obstacles to the re-establishment of diplomatic relations with Israel and there are no matters that remain outstanding as far as this is concerned," Pankin told reporters after meeting with Foreign Minister Levy.

SOVIET FOOD (Brussels/Reuter) -- The EC executive, worried that food aid rushed to the USSR this winter will be wasted, recommended there be stringent conditions attached to it, EC officials said.

SOVIET ECONOMY (Moscow/Reuter) -- President Gorbachev said that within two weeks the former and current Soviet republics could sign an agreement aimed at preventing economic collapse.... "I hope that the signing will take place in the first 10 days of October...in Alma-Ata," Gorbachev told reporters.

YUGOSLAVIA/U.S. (Reuter) -- Yugoslav President Mesic appealed for U.S. help in stopping his country's civil war and won support from members of the Senate. After talks with Republican senators Mesic told reporters: "I would like the U.S. to get involved in this conflict and to use its influence to try to stop the conflict."... Sen. D'Amato said he hoped the EC and the U.S. would help end the fighting using economic sanctions. He and Sen. Dole predicted a change in U.S. policy on the conflict. "I think it's high time there's a change in policy," Dole said. ###

11:45 A.M. EDT UPDATE

DEFENSE SPEECH (Lori Santos, UPI) -- President Bush prepared to address the nation Friday night with a sweeping plan for changes in the U.S. defense strategy -- alterations he said will have "major worldwide implications for world peace."... He declined to discuss specifics.... Bush would not say if his plans included savings for the American taxpayer at a time of budget constraints and as the nation is limping out of a recession.

(Rita Beamish, AP) -- President Bush will unveil a "turning point" in defense strategy in a nationwide televised address tonight. He will propose large cuts in U.S.-Soviet nuclear arsenals, an Administration official said. Bush told reporters his speech will have "major worldwide implications for world peace." One Administration official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said Bush is expected to propose mutual reductions in superpower nuclear arsenals, and will offer some unilateral cuts. The official described the speech as "comprehensive and significant" and said it may refer to recent discussions within the Soviet Union about how to handle its nuclear arsenals.

THOMAS OPPOSITION (AP) -- Sen. Biden announced he will vote against the confirmation of Clarence Thomas to the Supreme Court, and said the panel would split 7-7 on the controversial nomination. Biden said the committee vote, expected later in the day, would send the nomination to the full Senate. Sen. Danforth...said that despite the close committee vote, he was "confident of the result" when the full Senate voted. Even so, the virtual certainty of a tie vote in committee was certain to give opponents of the nomination cause for optimism.

MIDEAST CONFERENCE (Moscow/Reuter) -- President Gorbachev said he still hoped a Mideast peace conference could start in October and President Mubarak said the proposed Arab-Israeli talks could last two years. Gorbachev told reporters after meeting Mubarak in the Kremlin that October remained a realistic target for the conference despite "some doubts" that had arisen in recent weeks. He did not elaborate. "We are acting on the basis of precisely such a time scale," Gorbachev said. "I think this process is so essential, and we have come so close to it, that all sides understand their responsibility and are taking steps."

(Algiers/Reuter) -- A senior PLO official and aide to Yasser Arafat said the Palestinian leadership would overwhelmingly authorize peace talks with Israel despite strong opposition from radicals.... "The overwhelming majority of the [Palestinian National Conference] members are favorable to authorizing the new executive committee to participate in the peace conference according to international legality," said Bassam Abu Sharif. This meant an exchange of land for peace and the "safety and security for all states in the region, including Israel," he said.... Arafat said earlier that remarks by President Bush on Palestinian rights had improved conditions for convening a peace conference.

-more-

IRAQ/HURD (U.N./AP) -- Foreign Minister Hurd says Saddam Hussein may be stalling the release of U.N. weapons inspectors in Baghdad, despite Iraq's presentation of a proposal to free them.... Hurd said Saddam may be delaying the release for a day or two, but..."if he were to dig in and take action against U.N. teams and refuse to comply, he knows very well that he will be made to comply."

(U.N./AP) -- The head of a U.N. weapons inspection team held hostage in Baghdad said there was no sign Iraqi officials were preparing to free his crew, even though a solution to the standoff had appeared imminent.... "We've had absolutely no change, and we've watched very closely for it," David Kay told the AP by satellite phone. "...No improvement at all, it's very strange."

GULF WAR/NUKES (Stockholm/Reuter) -- The U.S.-led alliance in the Gulf War had nuclear and chemical weapons prepared for use if provoked by Iraq, a Swedish liaison officer said in an interview published Friday. Army Maj. Johan Persson...told the national daily Svenska Dagbladet he had seen official guidelines about the use of nuclear weapons. The document said allied warships without chemical weapons aboard were allowed, as a last resort, to defend themselves with nuclear weapons against a chemical attack, he said.

KOREA/U.S. TROOPS (Seoul/Reuter) -- The U.S. and other powers could use force to prevent North Korea from developing nuclear weapons, S. Korean Defense Minister Lee said. "The will of those countries equipped with nuclear weapons, to prevent N. Korea from developing nuclear weapons, is now extremely strong," a parliamentary official quoted Lee as telling a National Assembly committee. "In the worst case like the situation in Iraq, we cannot ignore the possibility (world powers) may take military actions."

(Seoul/Reuter) -- South Korea has agreed to pay more for the upkeep of the 43,000 U.S. troops on its soil, boosting spending in 1992 to \$180 million from this year's \$150 million, a [South Korean] defense spokesman said.

PHILIPPINES ATTACKS (Manila/UPI) -- Communist guerrillas killed 30 soldiers and civilians in ambushes launched a week after the rebels called off a cease-fire in protest over President Aquino's moves to retain U.S. troops in the Philippines, the military said.

CUBA/TREASURY (AP) -- The Treasury Department imposed new limits on the amount of money that may be sent to Cuba, in an effort to curb travel fees required by the Cuban government. "The new regulations are designed to limit exorbitant fees imposed by the Cuban government by setting a reasonable cap on the amount of U.S. dollars that may be sent to Cuba to facilitate travel," Director of the Office of Foreign Assets Control Newcomb explained.

PERSONAL INCOME (UPI) -- Personal income in the U.S. rose in August by 0.4 percent, the government said. But consumer spending, considered crucial to a revived economy, rose only 0.1 percent.

BARRY SENTENCED (Reuter) -- U.S. District Judge Thomas Jackson, rejecting please for leniency, decided that Marion Barry should serve six months in jail for his cocaine-possession conviction.

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 27, 1991

The President today awarded the Congressional Gold Medal to Laurance S. Rockefeller for his "leadership on behalf of natural resource conservation and historic preservation."

The President has previously awarded the following medals:

Mary Lasker on April 21, 1989

Jesse Owens on March 28, 1990

Andrew Wyeth on October 24, 1990

Aaron Copeland was awarded a medal without ceremony due to his health

#

Public Law 101-296
101st Congress

An Act

To award a congressional gold medal to Laurance Spelman Rockefeller.

May 17, 1990

[S. 1853]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS.

31 USC 5111
note.

The Congress finds that—

(1) Laurance Spelman Rockefeller followed in the tradition of his father, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., by enlarging and enhancing the National Park System of the United States, including the donation of five thousand acres on the Island of St. John for the Virgin Islands National Park;

(2) Laurance Spelman Rockefeller was appointed by President Dwight D. Eisenhower as chairman of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, and his work led to the establishment of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, the Land and Water Conservation Fund, the Wilderness Act, the National System of Scenic Rivers, and other landmark conservation programs;

(3) Laurance Spelman Rockefeller was appointed by President Lyndon B. Johnson as Chairman of the 1965 White House Conference on Natural Beauty, and his recommendations brought the concept of natural beauty to urban areas, led to the Highway Beautification Act, and increased State and local awareness of environmental issues;

(4) Laurance Spelman Rockefeller collaborated with Lady Bird Johnson in her quest to beautify the United States and the Capital, and assisted her in the creation of the Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove in Washington, District of Columbia;

(5) Laurance Spelman Rockefeller served President Richard M. Nixon and President Gerald R. Ford as chairman of Presidential advisory committees on environmental quality, and served on other Federal advisory groups, including the Public Land Law Review Commission and the National Park Foundation;

(6) Laurance Spelman Rockefeller served as a member of the New York State Council of Parks for thirty years and, as its chairman, expanded and modernized the State park system through an innovative bond program which was replicated across the Nation;

(7) Laurance Spelman Rockefeller served as a principal advisor on environmental matters to his brother, Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York, and helped to develop the Adirondack Park Agency, the Hudson River Valley Commission, the first State water pollution bond issue, and the first comprehensive State environmental and conservation agency;

(8) Laurance Spelman Rockefeller served as a member and President of the Palisades Interstate Park Commission for forty years and made major donations to expand the Palisades Interstate Park System;

(9) Laurance Spelman Rockefeller contributed to the environmental quality of New York City through his efforts on behalf of the New York Zoological Society and the Bronx Zoo, the New York Aquarium, Central Park, and other parks in the city;

(10) Laurance Spelman Rockefeller, as a part-time resident of Woodstock, Vermont, has contributed to the environmental aesthetics of that community through promotion of the placement of power lines underground, the initiation of watershed planning, and the preservation and display of historic properties and objects;

(11) Laurance Spelman Rockefeller has been the long-time guiding force in three significant private conservation organizations: Jackson Hole Preserve, Incorporated, which has preserved park land in the Grand Tetons of Wyoming, the Virgin Islands, and the Hudson Valley; the American Conservation Association, which has provided support and encouragement for innovative government and private conservation programs; and Historic Hudson Valley, Incorporated, which has preserved outstanding historic properties of the Hudson Valley for public use;

(12) Laurance Spelman Rockefeller has played an important role in creating or leading other private conservation organizations, including Resources for the Future, the National Recreation and Park Association, and the Conservation Foundation; and

(13) Laurance Spelman Rockefeller, in addition to his extraordinary contributions to the environment in the United States, is one of the leaders in the fight against cancer with more than forty years of dedicated work and benefactions to the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center.

31 USC 5111
note.

SEC. 2. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.

(a) **PRESENTATION AUTHORIZED.**—The President is authorized to present, on behalf of the Congress, a gold medal of appropriate design to Laurance Spelman Rockefeller in recognition of his leadership on behalf of natural resource conservation and historic preservation.

(b) **DESIGN AND STRIKING.**—For purposes of the presentation referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury shall strike a gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions to be determined by the Secretary.

(c) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATION.**—There is authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$25,000 to carry out this section.

31 USC 5111
note.

SEC. 3. DUPLICATE MEDALS.

(a) **STRIKING AND SALE.**—The Secretary of the Treasury may strike and sell duplicates in bronze of the gold medal struck pursuant to section 2 under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, at a price sufficient to cover the costs thereof, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses and the cost of the gold medal.

(b) REIMBURSEMENT OF APPROPRIATION.—The appropriation used to carry out section 2 shall be reimbursed out of the proceeds of sales under subsection (a).

SEC. 4. NATIONAL MEDALS.

31 USC 5111
note.

The medals struck pursuant to this Act shall be considered national medals for purposes of chapter 51 of title 31, United States Code.

Approved May 17, 1990.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—S. 1853:

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 136 (1990):
Mar. 26, considered and passed Senate.
May 1, considered and passed House.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 27, 1991

PRESIDENTIAL INITIATIVE ON NUCLEAR ARMS

FACT SHEET

The President is announcing a number of initiatives affecting the entire spectrum of U.S. nuclear weapons. The President has decided to undertake these initiatives to dramatically reduce the size and nature of United States nuclear deployments worldwide, enhance stability, and take advantage of recent dramatic changes in the Soviet Union. He is calling upon the USSR to agree to similar measures. This fact sheet summarizes the major points.

Ground-Launched Theater Nuclear Weapons

The United States will withdraw all of its nuclear artillery shells and all nuclear warheads for its short range ballistic missiles to the United States. These and any similar warheads currently stored in the United States will be dismantled and destroyed.

- The President is calling on the Soviets to withdraw, dismantle and destroy all of their ground-launched theater nuclear weapons, including the nuclear warheads for their short range ballistic missiles, nuclear air defense missiles, nuclear artillery shells, and nuclear land mines. (The United States no longer possesses either nuclear land mines or nuclear air defense warheads.)

Sea-Based Tactical Nuclear Weapons

The United States will remove all tactical nuclear weapons, including nuclear cruise missiles, from its surface ships and attack submarines. We will also withdraw nuclear weapons associated with our land-based naval aircraft. Many of these weapons will be dismantled and destroyed with the remainder placed in secure central storage areas.

- The President is calling on the Soviet Union to remove all tactical nuclear weapons from its surface ships, its attack submarines and bases for land-based naval aircraft, to destroy many of those weapons, and to consolidate the remainder at secure central locations.

Strategic Nuclear Forces

All U.S. strategic bombers will be removed from day-to-day alert status and their weapons returned to storage areas.

-- As a comparable gesture, the President is asking the Soviet Union to confine its mobile ICBMs to their garrisons.

The U.S. will immediately stand down from alert all U.S. ICBMs scheduled for deactivation under START. After START is ratified, we will accelerate their elimination. (START calls for the Treaty-mandated reductions to occur over a seven-year period.)

-- The President is calling on the USSR to do the same.

Development of the Peacekeeper ICBM Rail Garrison system and the mobile elements of the small ICBM program have been terminated. The small single warhead ICBM will be the sole remaining U.S. ICBM modernization program.

-- The President is asking the USSR to limit their ICBM modernization efforts to one type of single warhead missile.

The nuclear short range attack missile has been cancelled.

The President is announcing the creation of a new U.S. Strategic Command, designed to improve command and control of all U.S. strategic nuclear forces.

He is proposing that the U.S. and USSR seek early agreement to eliminate all ICBMs with multiple warheads from their inventories.

The President is calling on the Soviet leadership to join us in taking immediate concrete steps to permit the limited deployment of non-nuclear defenses that would protect against limited ballistic missile strikes whatever their source. The U.S. will also propose initiatives in the area of ballistic missile early warning.

Joint Consultations

The President is proposing that we begin discussions with the Soviet Union to explore cooperation on improving nuclear command and control, warhead security and safety, and safe and environmentally responsible storage, transportation, dismantling and destruction of nuclear weapons.

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

NOTICE TO THE PRESS

September 27, 1991

The President today taped a radio address to highlight his upcoming trip to Orlando, Florida where he will deliver a speech on the importance of Daily Points of Light and the contributions they make to their communities.

The address, which we will release this evening to the radio pool, is embargoed until Saturday, September 28, 1991 at 9:00 am, and is 4:53 seconds in length.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 27, 1991

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT PRESENTATION OF CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL
TO LAURENCE ROCKEFELLER

The Roosevelt Room

11:15 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Well, a thousand apologies for keeping you waiting. One of Pickle's colleagues and Jay's colleagues up there. Good to see you, sir.

Well, please be seated and welcome all, and again, apologies for keeping such a distinguished group waiting. But let me just salute our distinguished visitors. We have with us a member of our Cabinet Secretary Lujan; Bill Reilly; Senator Rockefeller; and Jake Pickle, Congressman; and all of you.

But today we gather to bestow a rare honor on a splendid American. Fewer than a 100 times in our nation's history has the Congress ordered a unique gold medal struck to honor one of our citizens. This is the first time America presents a Congressional Gold Medal to recognize a leader in natural resources conservation and historic preservation.

We honor a loving husband, father and grandfather. We honor a quiet, gentle man whose life and work sum up a century of American civic virtue.

Laurance Rockefeller, as everyone here knows, including me, shies away from the limelight. Though his modesty ennoble him, I regret that young Americans don't yet know as much as they should about him. As our young people learn more about Laurance Rockefeller's life and example, they will feel the excitement of seeing a hidden national treasure come to light.

From his earliest years, he's combined enthusiasm for conserving our heritage with brilliant entrepreneurial talents. His imagination and steadfast effort have transformed some technological commonplaces of our lives. For Laurance Rockefeller is this America's century's foremost trailblazer in the venture capital business.

At the dawn of commercial aviation, he invested the seed money that turned Captain Eddie Rickenbacker's dream into a pioneering passenger airline. And then a young engineer in St. Louis named James McDonnell had an idea for a jet fighter with an air-cooled engine. Mr. Rockefeller provided "Mr. Mac" with venture capital that grew into one of the world's first and greatest aerospace corporations.

Even our youngest generation will recognize a more recent triumph of Laurance's venture capital philosophy. Not many years ago, his partnership helped discover and launch a young dreamer with an offbeat name for a personal computer. I refer, of course, to Apple's founder, Steve Jobs, one of the heroes of young American enterprise.

MOR"

If anything surpasses his love for innovation, it is his passion for conserving priceless national treasures and historic legacies of our civilization. As a policy leader and philanthropist, Laurance Rockefeller has enabled millions of Americans to enjoy the beauty of the Virgin Islands National Park, the Grand Tetons of Wyoming and the Palisades Interstate Park System.

He also has labored to make our city parks and buildings and boulevards a special kind of "great outdoors." He's done tremendous work for the environmental quality of New York City, notably in his efforts for Central Park, the Bronx Zoo, the New York Aquarium.

And I have a personal reason for gratitude to him. When I first came to Washington as a freshman congressman in the '60's, our great capital city suffered from a certain air of neglect in this regard. And that was when he, Laurance Rockefeller, was joining our gracious First Lady, Lady Bird Johnson, in efforts to beautify our Nation's Capital.

Over the years since then, it's been my pleasure to witness firsthand their magnificent work in making Washington truly a beautiful world capital. In all of his conservation efforts, Laurance Rockefeller has been emphatic in believing that our natural resources are for both conservation and use; they're the setting in which people can develop and strengthen their own humanity.

Completing the expansive scope of his work is the compassion and generosity that he's shown over many years as a board member and a benefactor of Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center. Victory over once-deadly forms of cancer owe much to his selfless philanthropy.

So, sir, on behalf of Congress -- normally I don't speak for Congress -- (laughter) -- but on behalf of Congress -- I'm permitted to do that in this regard -- I present you this medal because your life and work do give honor to America. And as long as this piece of gold glistens, may grateful Americans remember how you devoted mind and soul to labors of love for our great country. Congratulations, sir. (Applause.)

END

11:20 A.M. EDT

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Pool Report<
Roosevelt Room<
27 September 1991<

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Bush, apparently detained by the economic policy meeting, was 15 minutes late for the ceremony, and he apologized profusely ``for keeping such a distinguished group waiting.'' Among those in attendance were Reilly, Lujan, Sen. Rockefeller and Deland.<

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In awarding the congressional gold medal to Laurance S. Rockefeller, he praised Rockefeller for his distinguished record as a conservationist. But he also mentioned the recipient's achievements as a ``trailblazer in the venture capital business.'' There will be a transcript and a fact sheet with the details.<

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Bush was wearing a gray suit with a blue and gray striped tie. The large gold medal, one of fewer than 100 awarded by Congress, was encased in wood and glass. ``You can look at the medal, but you can't touch it,'' Bush told the audience after his remarks. He said he had been told ``no fingerprints.''<

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jehl/latimes

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Pool Report<
Cabinet Room<
27 September 1991<

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Bush said his speech tonight would have ``major worldwide implications for world peace.'' Asked why he was unveiling further arms control proposal at a time when other accords remained unsigned, he said: ``We're living in a rapidly changing world.'' But he declined to take further questions on the subject. ``I don't want to be the leaker or the leakee,'' he said. You'll get the transcript.<

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Bush also made a strong pitch for Clarence Thomas, saying he wanted to make clear ``how important'' he regarded the Senate vote. He hoped the Judiciary Committee would reflect ``the clear will of the American people.'' But asked whether the nomination was in trouble, he quickly said: ``No.'' He added that he thought Thomas was in ``pretty good shape.''<

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Bush was sitting in his usual spot at the center of the Cabinet table, and though Marlin had warned us that he is suffering from a sty in his left eye, that was not easily apparent. Others gathered for the meeting of the Economic Policy Council included Quayle, Darman, Brady, Sununu, Hills, Porter, and Skinner.<

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Pressed to take more questions, Bush refused, making the familiar chopping motion with his right hand. ``Determined,'' he said, ``like Dana Carvey. Determined.'' Those around the table laughed.<

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jehl/latimes

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 27, 1991

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
IN PHOTO OPPORTUNITY WITH
ECONOMIC POLICY COUNCIL

The Cabinet Room

9:53 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: The subject at hand is going to be the economic situation -- the second meeting we've had this week on the initiatives and on where we stand. But I want to say to everybody around this table how important we're viewing this vote in the Senate on Judge Clarence Thomas.

He's a very good man. I do feel that he deserves to be confirmed. The support from across the country is enormously strong for him -- in the minority community, majority community, whatever you want to call it. And I'd like to see that quickly voted on, and I feel that it will be.

And I do think the Senate committee has conducted itself in a very fair way. But I must say that I'd like to see the clear will of the American people be followed on this one. And certainly, I just wanted everybody here to know that I have not in any way done anything other than increase in my enthusiasm for and belief in Clarence Thomas to be an outstanding justice and believe he will be going on the Court.

Q Mr. President, you don't even have CFE or the Start treaty ratified yet. Do you think you may be jumping the gun by proposing still more missile cuts?

THE PRESIDENT: Stay tuned, Jim. We're living in a rapidly changing world. And I think what I will be saying tonight will have major worldwide implications for world peace. And just leave it in that context. I'm not going to take any questions about it. You know me, and I don't like leaks very much, so I might be the leaker. I look for leakees and fail to find them. (Laughter.)

Q Will there be any savings for taxpayers as a result of your proposals, Mr. President?

THE PRESIDENT: You misunderstood what I said, Terry. I said I don't want to take any more questions on it.

Q Do you think that the Thomas nomination is in danger, sir?

THE PRESIDENT: -- determined -- Dana Carvey, determined. (Laughter.)

Q Mr. President, do you think that the Thomas nomination is in danger?

THE PRESIDENT: No. I think it's in pretty good shape. And I just wanted to reaffirm to everybody here my strong enthusiasm for Clarence Thomas. And I keep -- I'm bolstered in all of that when I see the American people with the same high regard, obviously. They get asked all the time. And I was very interested to see the

MORE

Southern Christian Leadership Conference came out for him -- not with a tremendous amount of fanfare as some organizations that opposed him have. But this was a very, very interesting endorsement, frankly, and one that deserves critical consideration by a lot of members of the United States Senate.

So it will be all right.

Thank you all very much.

END

9:58 A.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

PRESS BRIEFING
BY MARLIN FITZWATER

The Briefing Room

September 27, 1991

9:20 A.M. EDT

MR. FITZWATER: I have a brief announcement at the podium in two minutes, just before we do this photo op in the Cabinet Room. Thank you very much.

The President will address the American people at 8:00 p.m. tonight from the Oval Office on America's national defense strategy. This major policy address will discuss the status of America's forces in the wake of changes in the Soviet Union. It will mark an historic turning point in our national defense posture, pointing out new a path for peace.

The President will announce a number of decisions related to our nuclear weapons program, and he will discuss with the American people our total readiness to provide for the security of the United States in a new world order.

The address will last approximately 20 minutes and will be offered to all television networks. I wanted to let you know this before you see the President in just a few minutes, but we look forward to tonight's address.

I might also mention that he is suffering from a sty in his left eye, so you'll notice that as well. But he is in excellent health, and it's the common variety that we all know and love.

Q Will this new policy result in big savings for taxpayers?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't know that we'll be able to give a calculation over savings. Obviously, as we look at the long-term defense posture, there will be a significant change in the way we spend for our defense services. But I don't have numbers at this time.

Q Have these changes already been discussed with the Soviet Union or any representatives of the Soviet Union?

MR. FITZWATER: The President has contacted a number of world leaders on this issue. There have been consultations with our allies and others, and he'll outline that for you tonight.

Thank you very much.

Q Why has he decided to use this forum, Marlin, the Oval Office speech? It gives it an extra --

MR. FITZWATER: He simply believes that this so important in terms of the way it changes our defense strategy. It, in effect, points to a new course in contrast to the one we've been

MORE

- 2 -

on for the last 40 years, almost. I think when you see the breadth and scope of his announcement tonight you'll understand the incredible proportions of these decisions, and the President believes that these are issues that he needs to discuss directly with the American people. Thank you.

END

9:25 A.M. EDT

#395-09/27

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

PRESS BRIEFING
BY MARLIN FITZWATER

The Briefing Room

September 27, 1991

9:20 A.M. EDT

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MORE

- 2 -

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END

9:25 A.M. EDT

#395-09/27

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 27, 1991

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
IN PHOTO OPPORTUNITY WITH
ECONOMIC POLICY COUNCIL

The Cabinet Room

9:53 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: The subject at hand is going to be the economic situation -- the second meeting we've had this week on the initiatives and on where we stand. But I want to say to everybody around this table how important we're viewing this vote in the Senate on Judge Clarence Thomas.

He's a very good man. I do feel that he deserves to be confirmed. The support from across the country is enormously strong for him -- in the minority community, majority community, whatever you want to call it. And I'd like to see that quickly voted on, and I feel that it will be.

And I do think the Senate committee has conducted itself in a very fair way. But I must say that I'd like to see the clear will of the American people be followed on this one. And certainly, I just wanted everybody here to know that I have not in any way done anything other than increase in my enthusiasm for and belief in Clarence Thomas to be an outstanding justice and believe he will be going on the Court.

Q Mr. President, you don't even have CFE or the Start treaty ratified yet. Do you think you may be jumping the gun by proposing still more missile cuts?

THE PRESIDENT: Stay tuned, Jim. We're living in a rapidly changing world. And I think what I will be saying tonight will have major worldwide implications for world peace. And just leave it in that context. I'm not going to take any questions about it. You know me, and I don't like leaks very much, so I might be the leaker. I look for leakees and fail to find them. (Laughter.)

Q Will there be any savings for taxpayers as a result of your proposals, Mr. President?

THE PRESIDENT: You misunderstood what I said, Terry. I said I don't want to take any more questions on it.

Q Do you think that the Thomas nomination is in danger, sir?

THE PRESIDENT: -- determined -- Dana Carvey, determined. (Laughter.)

Q Mr. President, do you think that the Thomas nomination is in danger?

THE PRESIDENT: No. I think it's in pretty good shape. And I just wanted to reaffirm to everybody here my strong enthusiasm for Clarence Thomas. And I keep -- I'm bolstered in all of that when I see the American people with the same high regard, obviously. They get asked all the time. And I was very interested to see the

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Southern Christian Leadership Conference came out for him -- not with a tremendous amount of fanfare as some organizations that opposed him have. But this was a very, very interesting endorsement, frankly, and one that deserves critical consideration by a lot of members of the United States Senate.

So it will be all right.

Thank you all very much.

END

9:58 A.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 27, 1991

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT DEDICATION OF MARSHALL HALL,
NATIONAL DEFENSE UNIVERSITY

Marshall Hall
Fort McNair, Virginia

1:42 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you, Admiral Baldwin. They have a nice informal way when you jog here at Ft. McNair. I think it was last year when I was jogging around the place, suddenly a manhole opened up and a plumber who also doubles as Santa Claus at the White House -- he's called Red -- those around here probably know him -- yells, "Hi, George, how you doing." (Laughter.) And it made me feel right at home. And I would thank all those who put up with that.

But we're here today for more serious matters. And may I say how pleased I am that General Powell and General Scowcroft came down with me from the White House for this. I want to salute our Secretary of the Air Force and other distinguished Defense Department officials here with us today. General Reimer, the Vice Chief of Staff for the Army. And I see Ambassador Perkins and Judge Sessions here. And we have a most distinguished turnout for a wonderful event.

May I thank Colonel Geller for that invocation. And most importantly, I guess, is for Barbara and I to join Admiral Baldwin in saying how pleased we are that Mrs. Winn, General Marshall's step-daughter, could be here for this very special event.

I am pleased to be here. What a beautiful afternoon to dedicate this building, Marshall Hall. I can think of few people more deserving of this honor than General George Marshall. He's been described as "a citizen of the world; a soldier, orator, author and statesman." In keeping with this marvelous list of talents, he had an inspiring vision of the future. He understood the imperative of standing firm against aggression.

The world learned that lesson recently, once again, during Operation Desert Storm. And our forces demonstrated the power and promise of a military that has been trained to carry out its mission, and leadership that can devise a strategy capable of winning without unnecessary bloodshed. And may I once again salute General Colin Powell, General Schwarzkopf, and all of you who helped in the planning of this magnificent operation and in its execution. And that means every man and woman, whatever they were doing in our marvelous Armed Forces today. Most important, on this last one, our Armed forces were sustained by the support, the steadfast support, of the American people. And a large share of the credit for our victory belongs right here, actually. From your ranks have come the brigade, the division and the corps commanders who led us to a swift, decisive victory that many considered impossible.

I am grateful to scholars from this institution, like Ambassador David Newton, the International Affairs Advisor to the National War College; specialists such as Doctor O'Neill -- Doctor Bard O'Neill, and Phebe Marr who provided insightful information to me.

And your mission here at the National Defense University was really best defined by a distinguished graduate of this

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institution, President Eisenhower. He said, "Our liberties rest with our peoples, upon the scope and depth of their understanding of the nation's spiritual, political, military and economic realities." And then Ike went on: "It is the high mission of the Industrial College of the Armed Forces to develop such understanding among our people and their military and civilian leaders."

The college Ike attended remains a cornerstone of your great university, And while your structure has changed over the years, your work continues to make a direct and lasting contribution to the preservation of peace. For here you craft the strategies that will help this nation respond to the global challenges of tomorrow.

In our new world, lasting peace requires cooperation from allies dedicated to the values of liberty. Allies such as Colonel Ghassan Bashiramer of Saudi Arabia, Colonel Hee Wook Yoon of Korea, Commodore Antonio Bruno of Argentina, just to name a few of the International Fellows being trained right here. Cooperation can make a fragile peace strong and a temporary peace permanent. And we are committed to a lasting, prosperous peace.

As we enter the 1990s, the United States will reshape its military to meet a changing international environment, one that potentially may be safer, but one that surely will have its share of uncertainties and dangers. We need a smaller, more agile, more flexible active force -- one ready to meet likely contingencies worldwide. The events in the Persian Gulf, Eastern Europe and, yes, in the Soviet Union have changed our strategic defense requirements. Still, military challenges to democracy persist in every hemisphere. America must always be prepared to defend our hard-won freedoms and safeguard our own national security.

But the new world we've entered means changes in our national security strategy. Tonight, I will talk to the American people -- will discuss -- on this subject -- and will discuss what this means for our nuclear weapons program. In seizing the historic opportunity before us, we will advance the cause of world peace, and we will advance the cause of international security.

We draw our strength as a nation -- moral and intellectual, economic and military -- from the values of freedom, democracy and justice. But any nation is only the sum of the men and women who believe in it. In the words of General MacArthur, "Wars may be fought with weapons, but they are won by men. It is the spirit of the men who follow and of the man who leads that gains the victory." That spirit guides the dedicated men and women of the National Defense University.

Through all of the radical changes that we've witnessed in the recent past, as well as the growing international interdependence, the world needs American leadership. I hear it over and over again from leaders around the world: The world is looking to the United States of America. Clearly, today's decisions will determine whether we as a nation are prepared for tomorrow. And that challenge and the mandate for leadership will fall on your shoulders.

Barbara and I congratulate each and every one of you on your professional achievements and your personal commitment to the defense of this great nation. I am very honored that they asked me to come here today with Barbara to join in this dedication.

Thank you all, and may God bless the United States of America. Thank you very, very much. (Applause.)

END

1:50 P.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 27, 1991

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT PRESENTATION OF CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL
TO LAURENCE ROCKEFELLER

The Roosevelt Room

11:15 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Well, a thousand apologies for keeping you waiting. One of Pickle's colleagues and Jay's colleagues up there. Good to see you, sir.

Well, please be seated and welcome all, and again, apologies for keeping such a distinguished group waiting. But let me just salute our distinguished visitors. We have with us a member of our Cabinet Secretary Lujan; Bill Reilly; Senator Rockefeller; and Jake Pickle, Congressman; and all of you.

But today we gather to bestow a rare honor on a splendid American. Fewer than a 100 times in our nation's history has the Congress ordered a unique gold medal struck to honor one of our citizens. This is the first time America presents a Congressional Gold Medal to recognize a leader in natural resources conservation and historic preservation.

We honor a loving husband, father and grandfather. We honor a quiet, gentle man whose life and work sum up a century of American civic virtue.

Laurance Rockefeller, as everyone here knows, including me, shies away from the limelight. Though his modesty ennobles him, I regret that young Americans don't yet know as much as they should about him. As our young people learn more about Laurance Rockefeller's life and example, they will feel the excitement of seeing a hidden national treasure come to light.

From his earliest years, he's combined enthusiasm for conserving our heritage with brilliant entrepreneurial talents. His imagination and steadfast effort have transformed some technological commonplaces of our lives. For Laurance Rockefeller is this America's century's foremost trailblazer in the venture capital business.

At the dawn of commercial aviation, he invested the seed money that turned Captain Eddie Rickenbacker's dream into a pioneering passenger airline. And then a young engineer in St. Louis named James McDonnell had an idea for a jet fighter with an air-cooled engine. Mr. Rockefeller provided "Mr. Mac" with venture capital that grew into one of the world's first and greatest aerospace corporations.

Even our youngest generation will recognize a more recent triumph of Laurance's venture capital philosophy. Not many years ago, his partnership helped discover and launch a young dreamer with an offbeat name for a personal computer. I refer, of course, to Apple's founder, Steve Jobs, one of the heroes of young American enterprise.

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If anything surpasses his love for innovation, it is his passion for conserving priceless national treasures and historic legacies of our civilization. As a policy leader and philanthropist, Laurance Rockefeller has enabled millions of Americans to enjoy the beauty of the Virgin Islands National Park, the Grand Tetons of Wyoming and the Palisades Interstate Park System.

He also has labored to make our city parks and buildings and boulevards a special kind of "great outdoors." He's done tremendous work for the environmental quality of New York City, notably in his efforts for Central Park, the Bronx Zoo, the New York Aquarium.

And I have a personal reason for gratitude to him. When I first came to Washington as a freshman congressman in the '60's, our great capital city suffered from a certain air of neglect in this regard. And that was when he, Laurance Rockefeller, was joining our gracious First Lady, Lady Bird Johnson, in efforts to beautify our Nation's Capital.

Over the years since then, it's been my pleasure to witness firsthand their magnificent work in making Washington truly a beautiful world capital. In all of his conservation efforts, Laurance Rockefeller has been emphatic in believing that our natural resources are for both conservation and use; they're the setting in which people can develop and strengthen their own humanity.

Completing the expansive scope of his work is the compassion and generosity that he's shown over many years as a board member and a benefactor of Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center. Victory over once-deadly forms of cancer owe much to his selfless philanthropy.

So, sir, on behalf of Congress -- normally I don't speak for Congress -- (laughter) -- but on behalf of Congress -- I'm permitted to do that in this regard -- I present you this medal because your life and work do give honor to America. And as long as this piece of gold glistens, may grateful Americans remember how you devoted mind and soul to labors of love for our great country. Congratulations, sir. (Applause.)

END

11:20 A.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 26, 1991

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AND KING HASSAN OF MOROCCO
IN EXCHANGE OF TOASTS

State Dining Room

8:30 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Your Majesty, Barbara and I are truly delighted to have this opportunity to welcome you and your daughter, Her Royal Highness Princess Lalla Meriam, to the United States.

You know, the pomp and circumstance at dinners like these never grows old. As we were descending the lovely staircase this evening, I have to confess that Barbara and I felt like movie stars. To steal a line from Humphrey Bogart: "Welcome to Casablanca." (Laughter and applause.)

But, your Majesty, the friendship between our two countries stretches back more than 200 years -- back beyond even the autumn 1788, when the emperor of Morocco, Mohammed the Third, sent warm words of support and encouragement to the then-newly-elected President of the United States, a brand new President receiving these greetings back in 1788. And for me, the friendship between Morocco and the United States has been quite personal.

Of course, Barbara and I remember our visit. I fondly remember this visit to Morocco as Vice President in 1983 -- the crowds in Fez and in Rabat who welcomed us as we drove through those cities in an open car. And I recall your gracious invitation to put aside some of the pomp of state and inviting us to dine together along with many members of your family, surrounded by friends. It's something we will never forget.

And at critical moments in history, our two nations have acted in concert. Earlier this century, when 300,000 Moroccans fought with the Allies against the AXIS powers in World War II. And last year, when Morocco once again demonstrated its commitment to shared ideals by sending its troops to the defense of Saudi Arabia.

Just as we've worked together to frustrate aggression, so we can work together to promote peace and stability in the Middle East, in the Gulf, and in Western Sahara. It will be the work of old friends, building a new world order.

So let me ask all of you to stand and to raise your glasses to the health of King Hassan and his family, to a future blessed by peace, and to the common bonds of friendship that link the people of Morocco and the United States of America. Welcome, Your Majesty.

(A toast is offered.) (Applause.)

KING HASSAN: Mr. President and dear friend, Mrs. Bush, Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen: I want first to ask you to pardon my bad accent, please. I am delighted to say that my present state visit in the United States of America will certainly be for me a memorable one; for not only was the welcome party very warm, but

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the talks we had were suffused with that same openness and sincerity which have always characterized our contacts for the last ten years.

Mr. President, God's will has always been to grant you success in whatever position you held, and in all the issues you had to handle. This is certainly due to your personal abilities and qualities, but also due in part to Mrs. Bush, a God-given companion. Constant support and dispenser of affection and serenity, so indispensable to any head of state. (Applause.) With Mrs. Bush here present, kindly accept the expression of my sincere consideration and admiration.

Mr. President, may the United States of America enjoy under your clairvoyant leadership an era of prosperity, and participate fully in the edification of harmonious and constant free cohabitation among the nations of th Earth.

As I thank you again for your gracious hospitality, I invoke, hoping you, Mr. President, the help of the Almighty, wishing you excellent health and full success in your endeavors. Long life to the United States of America. Long life for Kingdom of Morocco.

(A toast is offered.) (Applause.)

END

8:48 P.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 27, 1991

NATIONAL FOREST PRODUCTS WEEK, 1991

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BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Ever since this country's earliest inhabitants hunted game and gathered food in their deep shade, America's forests have provided man with vital sustenance, as well as wood for fuel and shelter. During National Forest Products Week, we reflect on the continuing importance of our Nation's forests and remind ourselves of the need to manage them with care.

From our celebrated national forests to our prized State parks, from our vast industrial timberlands to the small, privately owned woodlots of rural America, our country's forests provide a wealth of benefits. Various species of plants and animals thrive on these rich tracts of land. Individuals and families find in them a wonderful setting for camping and other recreational activities. Yet our forests provide more than habitat for wildlife and beauty for the eye. Wood and wood products are used to make a multitude of products, from the floors beneath our feet to the roofs over our heads. All of our paper products come from wood -- everything from the newspapers that help us stay informed to the stationery that helps us stay in touch with family, friends, and co-workers.

While today's antiques remind us that furniture made from wood can last for generations, scientists are demonstrating how wood products and derivatives can shape the look of tomorrow.

The development and use of forest products not only affect our personal comfort and well-being on a daily basis but also contribute substantially to our Nation's economy. According to the Department of the Interior, the forest industry employs nearly 1.6 million men and women, who together earn almost \$43.6 billion in annual wages.

Given their contributions to our economy and to the livelihood of countless individuals and families, we must remember that our Nation's magnificent forests are, in many ways, precious and fragile. Trees can be destroyed needlessly by disease, by forest fires and other natural disasters, and by human carelessness. If we are to continue to meet a variety of consumer needs, our forests must be protected and renewed.

During the past 100 years, we have moved toward more efficient and responsible management of our forest resources. Indeed, through various methods (such as multiple-use and sustained yield management), we are helping nature to replenish our forests. State and local governments, private and voluntary organizations, and concerned individuals are promoting and participating in efforts to conserve and recycle paper products. Millions of people are also taking part in the America the Beautiful Initiative, helping to plant and maintain nearly

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(OVER)

1 billion trees per year across the country, in both urban and rural areas. This month, let us acknowledge the importance of these efforts and renew our commitment to them.

In recognition of the value of our forests, the Congress, by Public Law 86-753 (36 U.S.C. 163), designated the week beginning on the third Sunday in October of each year as "National Forest Products Week" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning October 20, 1991, as National Forest Products Week and encourage all Americans to observe that week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and sixteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 27, 1991

NATIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AWARENESS MONTH, 1991

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BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

When we Americans celebrate Thanksgiving later this fall, most of us will be able to count home and family among our greatest blessings. Tragically, however, far too many of our fellow citizens have been denied the joys of a happy home as a result of domestic violence.

Domestic violence not only inflicts great physical pain and suffering but also undermines the very fabric of society. A tragic betrayal of personal trust and responsibility, it strikes at the fundamental bonds of family life -- bonds that, in turn, hold together any truly stable community and nation. Thus, domestic violence cannot be dismissed as a simply "private" matter. Its impact warrants the attention and concern of all Americans.

Domestic violence is not limited to any one group; it affects individuals and families from every race and every walk of life. Neither is it just a series of hostile exchanges or the kind of simple quarrels that can occur from time to time in every family. On the contrary, domestic violence is a serious and destructive pattern of behavior that can lead to injury and death.

The Department of Health and Human Services reports that domestic violence is already the largest cause of injury to women in the United States, and that its incidence is rising. Other victims include the elderly, as well as abused and neglected children. Youngsters who suffer or simply witness domestic violence may carry emotional scars for a lifetime. Those scars can lead to vicious cycles of abuse and despair.

Fortunately, we have made progress in our campaign to end the tragedy of domestic violence. During the past decade, we have taken great strides in coordinating Federal support with local and private-sector efforts to expand prevention services -- particularly in areas that have been traditionally underserved. We have also promoted greater coordination of services for abused spouses and their children, thereby helping to meet long-term needs -- such as substance abuse treatment, child care, and counseling -- as well as immediate needs for shelter. Of course, because domestic violence poses such a grave threat to individuals and families, we still have more work to do.

Every autumn since 1985, we have set aside National Domestic Violence Awareness Month as a time to reflect on this problem and on ways that we can assist its victims. This year, let us recognize the many dedicated volunteers and professionals who offer shelter and support to the victims of domestic violence. Let us also strive to learn more about domestic violence and how each of us can help bring an end to it.

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The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 73, has designated October 1991 as "National Domestic Violence Awareness Month" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this month.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim October 1991 as National Domestic Violence Awareness Month. I urge all Americans to observe this month with appropriate programs and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and sixteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 27, 1991

LEIF ERIKSON DAY, 1991

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BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Each October, Americans of all ages join in commemorating the voyages of Leif Erikson, the daring son of Iceland and grandson of Norway who explored the North American coast nearly a millennium ago, and, in so doing, charted a course for generations of Europeans to follow. However, on this occasion, we celebrate more than the remarkable journeys of Leif Erikson and his fellow Norse adventurers. We also celebrate the enduring ties of friendship that exist between the people of the United States and our friends in northern Europe.

Leif Erikson was part of a long line of Norse explorers who braved the vast waters of the Atlantic for the sake of their people's future. His father, Eric the Red, had led the first group of Europeans to colonize Greenland. According to the Icelandic Saga of Eric, young "Leif the Lucky" returned to Norway in the year 1000, and there became a convert to Christianity. When he was later commissioned by King Olaf I to carry the faith back to Greenland, the young navigator once again took to the high seas. Thus, over the course of several generations, Leif Erikson and his fellow Norsemen ventured from their ancestral homeland to places such as the British Isles, the Faroe Islands, Iceland, Greenland, and eventually North America.

Although the first Norse settlements on this continent did not become permanent, the voyages of Leif Erikson and other Norse explorers had a lasting impact on the development of the Western world. These pioneers presaged a later era of discovery that has included other great navigators such as Christopher Columbus, Magellan, and Sir Francis Drake, as well as latter-day explorers like Roald Amundsen, who was the first man to reach the South Pole. Of course, we know that the spirit of daring and discovery continues to thrive today. The fascinating work of our astronauts and engineers, the painstaking research of our physicians, archeologists, and other scientists -- all reflect the timeless appeal of exploration and learning.

Among those who have kept alive the bold, industrious spirit of Leif Erikson are Americans who trace their roots to the Nordic countries. Immigrants from Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden have greatly enriched this country, not only through their unique customs and traditions, but also through their commitment to educational achievement and good government. Today, as we celebrate our Nordic American heritage with a series of special events -- including a gala reenactment of the first Norse voyage to these shores -- we also reaffirm our mutually rewarding ties with the countries of northern Europe.

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In honor of Leif Erikson and our Nordic American heritage, the Congress, by joint resolution approved on September 2, 1964 (78 Stat. 849, 36 U.S.C. 169c), has authorized and requested the President to proclaim October 9 of each year as "Leif Erikson Day."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim October 9, 1991, as Leif Erikson Day, and I direct the appropriate government officials to display the flag of the United States on all government buildings on that day. I also encourage the people of the United States to observe this occasion by learning more about our rich Nordic American heritage and the early history of our continent.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and sixteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE UNTIL
THE PRESIDENT CONCLUDES THE ADDRESS TO THE NATION
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1991

PRESIDENTIAL INITIATIVE ON NUCLEAR ARMS

FACT SHEET

The President is announcing a number of initiatives affecting the entire spectrum of U.S. nuclear weapons. The President has decided to undertake these initiatives to dramatically reduce the size and nature of United States nuclear deployments worldwide, enhance stability, and take advantage of recent dramatic changes in the Soviet Union. He is calling upon the USSR to agree to similar measure. This fact sheet summarizes the major points.

Ground-Launched Theater Nuclear Weapons

The United States will withdraw all of its nuclear artillery shells and all nuclear warheads for its short range ballistic missiles to the United States. These and any similar warheads currently stored in the United States will be dismantled and destroyed.

- The President is calling on the Soviets to withdraw, dismantle and destroy all of their ground-launched theater nuclear weapons, including the nuclear warheads for their short range ballistic missiles, nuclear air defense missiles, nuclear artillery shells, and nuclear land mines. (The United States no longer possesses either nuclear land mines or nuclear air defense warheads.)

Sea-Based Tactical Nuclear Weapons

The United States will remove all tactical nuclear weapons, including nuclear cruise missiles, from its surface ships and attack submarines. We will also remove nuclear weapons associated with our land-based naval aircraft. Many of these weapons will be dismantled and destroyed with the remainder placed in secure central storage areas.

- The President is calling on the Soviet Union to similarly remove all tactical nuclear weapons from its surface ships, its attack submarines and bases for land-based naval aircraft, to destroy many of those weapons, and to consolidate the remainder at secure central locations.

Strategic Nuclear Forces

All U.S. strategic bombers will be removed from day-to-day alert status and their weapons returned to storage areas.

-- As a comparable gesture, the President is asking the Soviet Union to confine its mobile ICBMs to their garrisons.

The U.S. will immediately stand down from alert all U.S. ICBMs scheduled for deactivation under START. After START is ratified, we will accelerate their elimination. (START calls for the Treaty-mandated reductions to occur over a seven-year period.)

-- The President is calling on the USSR to do the same.

Development of the Peacekeeper ICBM Rail Garrison system and the mobile elements of the small ICBM program have been terminated. The small single warhead ICBM will be the sole remaining U.S. ICBM modernization program.

-- The President is asking the USSR to limit their ICBM modernization efforts to one type of single warhead missile.

The nuclear short range attack missile has been cancelled.

The President is announcing the creation of a new U.S. Strategic Command, designed to improve command and control of all U.S. strategic nuclear forces.

He is proposing that the U.S. and USSR seek early agreement to eliminate all ICBMs with multiple warheads from their inventories.

The President is calling on the Soviet leadership to join us in taking immediate concrete steps to permit the limited deployment of non-nuclear defenses that would protect against limited ballistic missile strikes whatever their source. The U.S. will also propose initiatives in the area of ballistic missile early warning.

Joint Consultations

The President is proposing that we begin discussions with the Soviet Union to explore cooperation on nuclear command and control, warhead security and safety, and safe and environmentally responsible storage, transportation, dismantling and destruction.

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 27, 1991

EXECUTIVE ORDER

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CONTINUANCE OF CERTAIN FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEES

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App.), it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Each advisory committee listed below is continued until September 30, 1993.

(a) Committee for the Preservation of the White House; Executive Order No. 11145, as amended (Department of the Interior).

(b) Federal Advisory Council on Occupational Safety and Health; Executive Order No. 12196, as amended (Department of Labor).

(c) President's Commission on White House Fellowships; Executive Order No. 11183, as amended (Office of Personnel Management).

(d) President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities; Executive Order No. 12367, as amended (National Endowment for the Arts).

(e) President's Committee on the International Labor Organization; Executive Order No. 12216 (Department of Labor).

(f) President's Committee on Mental Retardation; Executive Order No. 11776 (Department of Health and Human Services).

(g) President's Committee on the National Medal of Science; Executive Order No. 11287, as amended (National Science Foundation).

(h) President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports; Executive Order No. 12345, as amended (Department of Health and Human Services).

(i) President's Export Council; Executive Order No. 12131, as amended (Department of Commerce).

(j) President's National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee; Executive Order No. 12382, as amended (Department of Defense).

Sec. 2. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other Executive order, the functions of the President under the Federal Advisory Committee Act that are applicable to the committees listed in Section 1 of this order, except that of

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(OVER)

reporting annually to the Congress, shall be performed by the head of the department or agency designated after each committee, in accordance with the guidelines and procedures established by the Administrator of General Services.

Sec. 3. The following Executive orders or sections thereof, which established committees that have been terminated or whose work has been completed, are revoked:

(a) Section 3-401 of Executive Order No. 12551, as amended by Executive Order No. 12716, establishing the National Commission on Superconductivity;

(b) Executive Order No. 12686, as amended by Executive Order No. 12705, establishing the President's Commission on Aviation Security and Terrorism; and

(c) Executive Order No. 12658, as amended by Executive Order No. 12665, establishing the President's Commission on Catastrophic Nuclear Accidents.

Sec. 4. Executive Order No. 12692 is superseded.

Sec. 5. This order shall be effective September 30, 1991.

GEORGE BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
September 27, 1991.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 27, 1991

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT TO THE NATION

The Oval Office

8:02 P.M. EDT

Good evening. Tonight I'd like to speak with you about our future, and the future of the generations to come.

The world has changed at a fantastic pace, with each day writing a fresh page of history before yesterday's ink has even dried. And most recently, we've seen the peoples of the Soviet Union turn to democracy and freedom and discard a system of government based on oppression and fear.

Like the East Europeans before them, they face the daunting challenge of building fresh political structures, based on human rights, democratic principles, and market economies. Their task is far from easy, and far from over. They will need our help. And they will get it.

But these dramatic changes challenge our nation as well. Our country has always stood for freedom and democracy. And when the newly elected leaders of Eastern Europe grappled with forming their new governments, they looked to the United States. They looked to American democratic principles in building their own free societies. Even the leaders of the USSR republics are reading The Federalist Papers, written by America's founders, to find new ideas and inspiration.

Today, America must lead again, as it always has, as only it can. And we will. We must also provide the inspiration for lasting peace. And we will do that, too. We can now take steps in response to these dramatic developments, steps that can help the Soviet peoples in their quest for peace and prosperity. More importantly, we can now take steps to make the world a less dangerous place than ever before in the nuclear age.

A year ago, I described a new strategy for American defenses, reflecting the world's changing security environment. That strategy shifted our focus away from the fear that preoccupied us for 40 years, the prospect of a global confrontation. Instead, it concentrated more on regional conflicts, such as the one we just faced in the Persian Gulf.

I spelled out a strategic concept, guided by the need to maintain the forces required to exercise forward presence in key areas, to respond effectively in crises, to maintain a credible nuclear deterrent, and to retain the national capacity to rebuild our forces, should that be needed.

We are now moving to reshape the U.S. military to reflect that concept. The new base force will be smaller by half a million than today's military -- with fewer Army divisions, Air Force wings, Navy ships, and strategic nuclear forces. This new force will

MORE

be versatile, able to respond around the world to challenges -- old and new.

As I just mentioned, the changes that allowed us to adjust our security strategy a year ago have greatly accelerated. The prospect of a Soviet invasion into Western Europe, launched with little or no warning, is no longer a realistic threat. The Warsaw Pact has crumbled. In the Soviet Union, the advocates of democracy triumphed over a coup that would have restored the old system of repression. The reformers are now starting to fashion their own futures, moving even faster toward democracy's horizon.

New leaders in the Kremlin and the republics are now questioning the need for their huge nuclear arsenal. The Soviet nuclear stockpile now seems less an instrument of national security, and more of a burden. As a result, we now have an unparalleled opportunity to change the nuclear posture of both the United States and the Soviet Union.

If we and the Soviet leaders take the right steps -- some on our own, some on their own, some together -- we can dramatically shrink the arsenal of the world's nuclear weapons. We can more effectively discourage the spread of nuclear weapons. We can rely more on defensive measures in our strategic relationship. We can enhance stability, and actually reduce the risk of nuclear war. Now is the time to seize this opportunity.

After careful study and consultations with my senior advisors, and after considering valuable counsel from Prime Minister Major, President Mitterand, Chancellor Kohl and other allied leaders, I am announcing today a series of sweeping initiatives affecting every aspect of our nuclear forces on land, on ships, and on aircraft. I met again today with our Joint Chiefs of Staff, and I can tell you they wholeheartedly endorse each of these steps.

I will begin with the category in which we will make the most fundamental change in nuclear forces in over 40 years -- non-strategic or theater weapons.

Last year, I cancelled U.S. plans to modernize our ground-launched theater nuclear weapons. Later, our NATO allies joined us in announcing that the Alliance would propose the mutual elimination of all nuclear artillery shells from Europe, as soon as short-range nuclear force negotiations began with the Soviets. But starting these talks now would only perpetuate these systems, while we engage in lengthy negotiations. Last months' events not only permit, but indeed demand swifter, bolder, action.

I am therefore directing that the United States eliminate its entire worldwide inventory of ground-launched short-range, that is, theater nuclear weapons. We will bring home and destroy all of our nuclear artillery shells and short-range ballistic missile warheads. We will, of course, ensure that we preserve an effective air-delivered nuclear capability in Europe. That is essential to NATO's security.

In turn, I have asked the Soviets to go down this road with us -- to destroy their entire inventory of ground-launched theater nuclear weapons: not only their nuclear artillery, and nuclear warheads for short-range ballistic missiles, but also the theater systems the U.S. no longer has -- systems like nuclear warheads for air-defense missiles, and nuclear land mines.

Recognizing further the major changes in the international military landscape, the United States will withdraw all tactical nuclear weapons from its surface ships and attack submarines, as well as those nuclear weapons associated with our land-based naval aircraft. This means removing all nuclear Tomahawk cruise missiles from U.S. ships and submarines, as well as nuclear

bombs aboard aircraft carriers. The bottom line is that under normal circumstances, our ships will not carry tactical nuclear weapons.

Many of these land and sea-based warheads will be dismantled and destroyed. Those remaining will be secured in central areas where they would be available if necessary in a future crisis.

Again, there is every reason for the Soviet Union to match our actions -- by removing all tactical nuclear weapons from its ships and attack submarines; by withdrawing nuclear weapons for land-based naval aircraft; and by destroying many of them and consolidating what remains at central locations. I urge them to do so.

No category of nuclear weapons has received more attention than those in our strategic arsenals. The Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty, START, which President Gorbachev and I signed last July was the culmination of almost a decade's work. It calls for substantial stabilizing reductions and effective verification. Prompt ratification by both parties is essential.

But I also believe the time is right to use START as a springboard to achieve additional stabilizing changes.

First, to further reduce tensions, I am directing that all United States strategic bombers immediately stand down from their alert posture. As a comparable gesture, I call upon the Soviet Union to confine its mobile missiles to their garrisons, where they will be safer and more secure.

Second, the United States will immediately stand down from alert all intercontinental ballistic missiles scheduled for deactivation under START. Rather than waiting for the treaty's reduction plan to run its full seven year course, we will accelerate elimination of these systems, once START is ratified. I call upon the Soviet Union to do the same.

Third, I am terminating the development of the mobile Peacekeeper ICBM as well as the mobile portions of the small ICBM program. The small single-warhead ICBM will be our only remaining ICBM modernization program. And I call upon the Soviets to terminate any and all programs for future ICBMs with more than one warhead, and to limit ICBM modernization to one type of single warhead missile -- just as we have done.

Fourth, I am cancelling the current program to build a replacement for the nuclear short-range attack missile for our strategic bombers.

Fifth, as a result of the strategic nuclear weapons adjustments that I've just outlined, the United States will streamline its command and control procedures, allowing us to more effectively manage our strategic nuclear forces.

As the system works now, the Navy commands the submarine part of our strategic deterrent, while the Air Force commands the bomber and land-based elements. But as we reduce our strategic forces, the operational command structure must be as direct as possible. And I have therefore approved the recommendation of Secretary Cheney and the Joint Chiefs to consolidate operational command of these forces into a U.S. Strategic Command, under one commander, with participation from both services.

Since the 1970s, the most vulnerable and unstable part of the U.S. and Soviet nuclear forces has been intercontinental missiles with more than one warhead. Both sides have these ICBMs in fixed silos in the ground where they are more vulnerable than missiles on submarines.

I propose that the U.S. and the Soviet Union seek early agreement to eliminate from their inventories all ICBMs with multiple warheads. After developing a timetable acceptable to both sides, we could rapidly move to modify or eliminate these systems under procedures already established in the START agreement. In short, such an action would take away the single most unstable part of our nuclear arsenals.

But there is more to do. The United States and the Soviet Union are not the only nations with ballistic missiles. Some 15 nations have them now, and in less than a decade, that number could grow to 20.

The recent conflict in the Persian Gulf demonstrates in no uncertain terms that the time has come for strong action on this growing threat to world peace.

Accordingly, I am calling on the Soviet leadership to join us in taking immediate concrete steps to permit the limited deployment of non-nuclear defenses to protect against limited ballistic missile strikes -- whatever their source -- without undermining the credibility of existing deterrent forces. And we will intensify our effort to curb nuclear and missile proliferation. These two efforts will be mutually reinforcing. To foster cooperation, the United States soon will propose additional initiatives in the area of ballistic missile early warning.

Finally, let me discuss yet another opportunity for cooperation that can make our world safer.

During last month's attempted coup in Moscow, many Americans asked me if I thought Soviet nuclear weapons were under adequate control. I do not believe that America was at increased risk of nuclear attack during those tense days. But I do believe more can be done to ensure the safe handling and dismantling of Soviet nuclear weapons. Therefore, I propose that we begin discussions with the Soviet Union to explore cooperation in three areas: First, we should explore joint technical cooperation on the safe and environmentally responsible storage, transportation, dismantling, and destruction of nuclear warheads. Second, we should discuss existing arrangements for the physical security and safety of nuclear weapons and how these might be enhanced. And third, we should discuss nuclear command and control arrangements, and how these might be improved to provide more protection against the unauthorized or accidental use of nuclear weapons.

My friend, French President Mitterrand, offered a similar idea a short while ago. After further consultations with the Alliance, and when the leadership in the USSR is ready, we will begin this effort.

The initiatives that I'm announcing build on the new defense strategy that I set out a year ago -- one that shifted our focus away from the prospect of global confrontation. We're consulting with our Allies on the implementation of many of these steps which fit well with the new post Cold-War strategy and force posture that we've developed in NATO.

As we implement these initiatives we will closely watch how the new Soviet leadership responds. We expect our bold initiatives to meet with equally bold steps on the Soviet side. If this happens, further cooperation is inevitable. If it does not, then an historic opportunity will have been lost. Regardless, let no one doubt we will still retain the necessary strength to protect our security and that of our allies, and to respond as necessary.

In addition, regional instabilities, the spread of weapons of mass destruction, and as we saw during the conflict in the Gulf, territorial ambitions of power-hungry tyrants, still require us

to maintain a strong military to protect our national interests and to honor commitments to our allies.

Therefore, we must implement a coherent plan for a significantly smaller but fully capable military, one that enhances stability but is still sufficient to convince any potential adversary that the cost of aggression would exceed any possible gain.

We can safely afford to take the steps I've announced today, steps that are designed to reduce the dangers of miscalculation in a crisis. But to do so, we must also pursue vigorously those elements of our strategic modernization program that serve the same purpose. We must fully fund the B-2 and SDI program. We can make radical changes in the nuclear postures of both sides to make them smaller, safer and more stable. But the United States must maintain modern nuclear forces including the strategic triad and thus ensure the credibility of our deterrent.

Some will say that these initiatives call for a budget windfall for domestic programs. But the peace dividend I seek is not measured in dollars but in greater security. In the near term, some of these steps may even cost money. Given the ambitious plan I have already proposed to reduce U.S. defense spending by 25 percent, we cannot afford to make any unwise or unwarranted cuts in the defense budget that I have submitted to Congress. I am counting on congressional support to ensure we have the funds necessary to restructure our forces prudently and implement the decisions I have outlined tonight.

Twenty years ago when I had the opportunity to serve this country as Ambassador to the United Nations, I once talked about the vision that was in the minds of the U.N.'s founders -- how they dreamed of a new age when the great powers of the world would cooperate in peace as they had as allies in war.

Today I consulted with President Gorbachev. And while he hasn't had time to absorb the details, I believe the Soviet response will clearly be positive. I also spoke with President Yeltsin and he had a similar reaction -- positive, hopeful.

Now, the Soviet people and their leaders can shed the heavy burden of a dangerous and costly nuclear arsenal which has threatened world peace for the past five decades. They can join us in these dramatic moves toward a new world of peace and security.

Tonight, as I see the drama of democracy unfolding around the globe, perhaps -- perhaps we are closer to that new world than ever before. The future is ours to influence, to shape, to mold. While we must not gamble that future, neither can we forfeit the historic opportunity now before us.

It has been said, "Destiny is not a matter of chance, it is a matter of choice; it is not a thing to be waited for, it's a thing to be achieved." The United States has always stood where duty required us to stand. Now let them say, that we led where destiny required us to lead -- to a more peaceful, hopeful future. We cannot give a more precious gift to the children of the world.

Thank you, good night, and God bless the United States of America.

END

8:24 P.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

BACKGROUND BRIEFING
BY
SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL

September 27, 1991

The Briefing Room

7:00 P.M. EDT

MR. FITZWATER: Let me remind you once again that this is embargoed for wire transmission until after the President's address, expected at 8:20 p.m. It is on BACKGROUND. And with that I'll introduce Secretary Cheney.

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: I guess none of you have seen the text at this point.

Q No.

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: All, right. I'll give you --

Q Have you?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: The system held better than I thought. (Laughter.)

Let me quickly give you an overview of what the President will announce tonight. This is what I think is a very bold and decisive initiative on the part of the President to fundamentally change our nuclear posture and that of the Soviets. It's an effort to take advantage of what we think is an historic opportunity to dramatically reduce the number of nuclear weapons in the world, to enhance stability and to further reduce the risks of war, and simultaneously, to reduce the burden that nuclear systems impose, especially in the Soviet Union at a time when they are struggling to make the transition to democracy and market economics.

The package that I'm about to run through was produced as a result of a directive from the President that General Powell and I received, Brent, shortly after the collapse of the coup in the Soviet Union in August. We've worked it within the Department of Defense throughout the last several weeks. The Joint Chiefs and the Joint Staff, as well as the policy shop in OSD have basically been responsible for pulling it together.

It includes the following elements: First of all, ground-launched tactical nuclear weapons. These are artillery shells, short-range ballistic missiles such as the Lance systems -- all of those systems that the United States possesses worldwide will be brought home and will be destroyed.

Secondly, all sea-based tactical nuclear weapons. This includes bombs on aircraft carriers, our nuclear cruise missiles carried on surface ships and submarines will be brought home and placed in storage. There will be a few of those older systems which we will dismantle as well. But the sea-based tactical nuclear systems basically will go into storage. But what this means is that

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from this point forward, U.S. Navy vessels will not deploy with nuclear weapons on board under normal circumstances. The only exception to that, of course, will be the ballistic missile submarines which will continue to operate as they have in the past.

With respect to strategic nuclear forces, the United States will remove from day-to-day alert all of our bombers. Historically, we have maintained since 1957 a portion of our bomber force on alert status -- that is with weapons loaded, cocked, ready to go at a moment's notice. We will no longer maintain them on alert status. The weapons will be returned to the bunkers and the bombers will no longer be on alert.

The President will ask the Soviets to match us in these areas, but these are basically unilateral steps to be taken by the United States with the expectation that there will be reciprocity from the Soviets.

In addition to the bomber force with respect to strategic forces, we are also going to immediately stand down that portion of our ICBM force that is slated to be eliminated under START. The START Treaty that the President and Mr. Gorbachev signed a few months ago provides for a seven year implementation period. We're going to accelerate that as it applies to land-based ICBM forces, and we will immediately deactivate that portion of our land-based ICBM force that is scheduled to come out under START. After the START Treaty has been ratified, we will then dismantle those forces as well.

In addition to that, the President will terminate the Peacekeeper Rail Garrison program. This was the program to put Peacekeeper on railroad cars. We'll keep Peacekeeper in the silos, but we no longer will pursue mobile basing for that system. We will also terminate the mobile basing portion of the small ICBM program, the so-called Midgetman. We'll continue to work on Midgetman as a development program, but for silo basing only.

The President will call on the Soviets to also limit themselves to one type of new single warhead missile in their modernization program. They currently have about five. He will also cancel the nuclear short-range attack missile program. It's a system that provides a stand-off attack missile for strategic bombers.

He will announce the creation of a new U.S. Strategic Command. Historically, our strategic forces have been commanded separately; the sea-based systems commanded by CINCPAC and CINCLANT, that is Navy CINCs. The Air Force portion, the bombers and the land-based ICBM commanded by SAC out of Omaha. Those will now be combined into a single strategic command located at Offut Air Force Base in Omaha. We'll rotate commanders between the Navy and the Air Force.

On all of these above efforts with respect to changes in the force, as I say, the President will challenge the Soviets to match our proposals and our actions.

The next item involving strategic forces will involve a negotiation. Specifically, the President will propose that the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. together eliminate all land-based ICBMs that are MIRVed; that is, that have multiple warheads. These are the most destabilizing weapons in the inventory. What would be required here would be an agreement on a timetable by which both sides would eliminate their MIRVed systems based on land. And we emphasize that -- emphasizes land not the sea-based systems which would continue to be MIRVed.

In a separate category, with respect to missiles defenses, we believe one of the useful things we can do, continues to be an important policy effort for us, is to move in the direction of

deploying defenses against ballistic missile strikes, missile attacks. The President will call on the Soviet leadership to join the U.S. in taking immediate concrete steps to permit the deployment, the limited deployment, of non-nuclear defenses that would protect against ballistic missile strikes.

And finally, the final category -- of joint consultations. The President is proposing that we begin immediate conversations with the Soviets to explore three critical areas of concern. First, the joint technical cooperation on safe and environmentally sound dismantling and destruction of nuclear weapons. Second, explore existing arrangements for the physical security and safety of nuclear weapons and how these might be enhanced. And finally, to exchange information on nuclear command and control arrangements and how these might be improved to preclude the unauthorized or accidental use of nuclear weapons.

Obviously, this is a very sweeping initiative that goes far beyond anything I think heretofore contemplated. We believe that taking these steps will allow us to take advantage of the historic opportunity that now exists to significantly reduce the nuclear threat in the world. I would emphasize at the same time that we will obviously continue to maintain our nuclear deterrent capability. What stays in place basically is the post-START force that's been agreed to on both sides, subject, of course, to the negotiation I mentioned earlier on deMIRVing the land-based portion of the force.

Now, we're confident that we can take these steps, safeguard the security of the United States and simultaneously significantly reduce the risk of war. And as I mentioned at the outset, the initiatives that the President will announce tonight were produced at his direction in the Department of Defense and have the wholehearted and enthusiastic support not only of myself but also the Joint Chiefs.

And with that, I'd be happy to respond to a few questions. I might add that tomorrow morning we will host an on-the-record briefing at the Pentagon for the press that ordinarily cover these kinds of issues.

Q You're talking about bringing home about 400 SLCMs and submarines and surface ships.

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: Nuclear SLCMs.

Q How many warheads are we talking about overall when you talk about the SLCMs, when you talk about the battlefield stuff in Europe? How much short-range stuff -- a round figure?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: I'd like to hold off on that, if I can, in terms of precise numbers. Some of those numbers are classified. Let me simply say at this point that we are talking about -- if all of these provisions were approved, both tactical and strategic, clearly several thousand warheads would be eliminated.

Q It's so sweeping that it makes you wonder why there's no proposal here to begin to eliminate the sea-launched MIRVed strategic missiles. Why not?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: We believe that the sea-based systems are the most stabilizing part of the force because they are survivable --

Q But I mean you're not even talking about beginning to negotiate them down here, are you?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: That's correct.

Q Why not?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: Because we don't believe there's any need to do that. We don't think that would add to or enhance stability to reduce sea-based systems. We think those sea-based systems, because they are survivable and highly reliable, that they provide for enhanced stability, as contrasted, for example, with the land-based MIRV systems which are a very ripe target for the other side to want to preempt in a crisis.

Q But the U.S. strategic strength lies in its sea-based --

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: The Soviets also have significant sea-based systems. And remember again, we're operating within the framework of START. We are not deviating from START here. We're accelerating the implementation of START, but the basic ceilings that are established in START are the ones that we will be adhering to within this package. Six thousand countable warheads on both sides; 4,900 ballistic missiles on both sides, ballistic missile warheads on both sides; 1,600 strategic nuclear delivery vehicles, et cetera.

Q Is it fair to say then that the thinking behind this is that the threat to Europe, the conventional threat to Europe, may be gone but the strategic threat is not gone and you do not foresee it being gone in the near future?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: We are not getting rid of all nuclear weapons. That is not the objective. The objective is to significantly reduce the numbers deployed on both sides to accelerate the pace of the drawdown; to get rid of some of those that are potentially most worrisome these days -- tactical systems. With respect to the European situation, we will continue to deploy our air-delivered systems, on so-called dual-capable aircraft.

This is -- what we're bringing out is the land-based system -- artillery and Lance. We are not bringing out the air-delivered dual-capable systems that are part of our nuclear deterrent within NATO itself -- that we share responsibility for that with our allies.

Q The Soviets have now been apprised of this. Can you or either the General give us some sense of what their response - - and do you have any guarantees or assurances from them of doing what you're asking of them?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: The President, in his remarks this evening I believe, will address that question specifically. He has been in touch not only with Soviet leaders, both President Gorbachev and President Yeltsin, but also a number of our key allies. And the response, I think it would be fair to say, has been very favorable.

With respect to what we are announcing here, obviously if there were not to be reciprocity from the Soviet Union, then a number of these steps could and would be reversed. We are hopeful that they will, in fact, see the wisdom in this course of action and through a process of reciprocal reductions, we will be able to achieve something that if we went through the normal arms control negotiation process would take a matter of years. It's taken us nine years to negotiate START --

Q Will these steps start immediately?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: That's right.

Q Can you give us an idea of the impact on the defense budget from these steps?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: I can't yet. We will eventually be able to do that. Over a long period of time, it will save some money. Initially, there may be some cost involved. For example, when you terminate a program, lots of times there are termination costs associated with that -- when you terminate, say, Peacekeeper Rail Garrison. We will eventually, out of the Department obviously have some cost estimates for you. It will provide some savings over the long term.

Q Could you tell me what incentives the Soviets have from their point of view to get rid of those SS-18s if we're not going to get rid of sea-based multiple warheads?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: First of all, the Soviets have already agreed to give up half of their SS-18s under START. And it is our hope that they will see the wisdom of moving in the direction of deMIRVing the land-based force. Now, at the Washington Summit a year ago last May we discussed with the Soviets then follow-on START negotiations, and at that time, there was an agreement between President Bush and President Gorbachev that there would be follow-on talks and that one of the subjects on the agenda, I believe, would be this issue of de-MIRVing.

Q But it also included deMIRVing our sea-based missiles.

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: No, it did not.

Q It did not include --

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: No.

Q We would not discuss this --

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: We've never suggested deMIRVing the sea-based systems; that really doesn't make any sense.

Q How much of the incentive for this is concern about tactical nukes falling into the wrong hands as the Soviet Union is fragmented? You say this began -- a lot of this, and yet, right at that time, the administration expressed no concern about nuclear weapons falling into the wrong hands. However, this looks like there was significant concern. A lot of this appears to address the problem of the republics getting control of the nuclear weapons.

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: Well, I think it's important here to keep time perspective on this. If you asked me today, am I comfortable that the Soviets retain control over their nuclear systems, the answer would be, yes. I think they've got good control over their strategic systems, and we have no reason to doubt but what they maintain good control through their central military command over their nuclear stockpile.

If you ask me what it will look like two or three years from now, I have to say, I don't know. But we think this initiative should make it easier for them to -- by providing an incentive for them to respond to us, make it easier for them to reduce those stockpiles. If they move as we propose moving, for example, to eliminate all nuclear artillery shells and all short-range ballistic missile warheads, that will result in a reduction of several thousand weapons currently in their inventory.

Q How much of this is based on that down-the-road concern?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: I think that's an important consideration, but it's only one of several. Part of this is it's an historic opportunity when we've got people now in control in the Soviet Union, positions of responsibility, who have, in many cases, voiced the view that their nuclear weapons no longer are a source of security for them, but rather are a burden upon them. And they have indicated -- Shaposhnikov, my counterpart, the Soviet Defense Minister, has been quoted recently, for example, as saying he is prepared to support the proposition of abolishing tactical nuclear weapons. Significant statement from a Soviet defense minister -- never been made before. Now is the time, we think, to actively engage them on these issues and see if we can, in fact, achieve those results.

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: If I could just say one more thing on that so you don't over-sell this safety thing. We were about to undertake negotiations on short-range nuclear forces, remember --

Q At NATO, right.

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: That's right. So this thing goes back in some parts a long way. So don't think we suddenly looked at the coup and decided things --

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: Right. We were slated to do short-range nuclear force reduction anyway, as soon as CFE was in place.

Q Friday night is an odd time to make an announcement of this magnitude. It creates the sense that this has been done maybe at the last minute. Is there something that's creating a sense of urgency to do this right now?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: I just do substance. Marlin and Scowcroft do the scheduling aspects of this.

Q What about that? You almost never do something --

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: Friday night just because it's the end of the process, Pat. We've been in consultations for the last few days. This has been a very intensely discussed issue for the last three weeks --

Q But is there some reason why it couldn't wait until Monday? Is there something going on in the Soviet Union? Are there some other elements that make you want to get it out there now?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: Consultations with our allies and so forth led us to this being the natural time. We saw there were some leaks already this morning; it just made no sense to wait. The issue is so important our feeling was we should discuss with the American people as soon as possible.

Q So whether it's Friday or Monday, it's only been a few weeks really since the end of the coup -- it looks like a rush job.

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: No, I don't think it's a rush job at all. I think parts of it have been under consideration for some time. We have looked within the Department of Defense, for example, at this question of tactical nuclear weapons on ships over a period of several months. It's a subject that was discussed, discussed it with Brent when we were putting together the NATO proposals and when we were working the issue of cruise missiles within the context of START. Brent and I talked over a year ago about the proposition of deMIRVing. It's been an issue we've discussed for a long time; that's not a new idea.

The question of short-range nuclear forces in Europe was to become the subject of negotiations. So your putting it altogether in a package and moving it now isn't something that was just dreamed up brand-new. A lot of the concepts and ideas in it have been discussed previously. But it makes sense to go now because we've got a high degree of confidence that the Soviets will reciprocate.

Q Did the U.S. get any private assurances from any official in the Soviet Union or Russia that now is the time to do this?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: Again, this is the President's initiative. He has been in touch with the Soviet counterparts. He'll have something to say about that tonight, and then I would expect them to respond publicly at the appropriate time.

Q Which of these things will we do unilaterally, and which of them will we only do if there's reciprocal action on the part of the Soviets?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: Well, the things we can do unilaterally are those specifically bringing home and destroying the land-based short-range systems -- artillery and Lance -- taking our tactical nukes off our ships. Those are both unilateral actions. Standing the bomber down from alert status -- unilateral action. Accelerating the deactivation of the land-based forces under START -- unilateral action. Now, canceling Peacekeeper Rail Garrison, cancelling the SRAM missile -- those are also unilateral.

Some of those clearly can be reversed should the Soviets not demonstrate their willingness to undertake unilateral actions. We can always put the bombers back on alert; we can always redeploy the sea-based systems at sea again. Until we actually dismantle and destroy the Minuteman II force, for example, that will come out under START, we can always go back with that.

We proposed just to deactivate that initially, take it off alert status, in effect. And then once START is ratified we would begin with the process of taking those systems down. A portion of it is unilateral, but we do expect reciprocity from the Soviets or we have the option to reverse it. Some of it is to be negotiated, such as deMIRVing the force, such as the question of defenses, and obviously, working with them on consulting on command and control of nuclear weapons.

Q The initiatives on denuclearization of the Navy and on removing the weapons from Europe are response to the concerns of a lot of people in the arms control area. As you point out, once this entire program was to be implemented, each side would still be left with seven or eight or how many thousands strategic nuclear warheads, and there's no suggestion in here that the administration intends to even explore further cuts in strategic nuclear arms with the Soviets. Has your review of targeting --

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: That's sort of a "what have you done for me lately" question. I've just given you one of the boldest, most dramatic reductions in nuclear armaments and reduction alert status of nuclear forces anybody has ever conceived of. It's the most dramatic change in U.S. nuclear force posture since we went on alert back in the early 1950's.

Q I haven't asked my question --

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: Now you're asking me are we going to do more cuts beyond this.

Q My question is, have you concluded from your study of targeting that it's not in the United States' interest or it's not desirable to seek deeper cuts in strategic arms, or do you, at some future point in time, intend to seek deeper cuts in strategic arms? Because there are those who have suggested perhaps another 50-percent cut. It's a fair question.

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: We believe this is a sound policy, one that is based in part upon the good work that's already been done with respect to START. The START provisions for verification, on-site inspection, et cetera, will enable us to go forward as aggressively as we are here. The one thing that is new with respect to further reductions is the proposal the President is making with respect to deMIRVing the force. That's all we have for you tonight.

Q Is it the view of the administration that the proposals now pave the way for negotiations touching on Britain and France's nuclear deterrent?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: This does not address the capabilities of the French or the British.

Q The Soviets have two mobile land-based missiles -- the SS-24 multiple warhead, and the SS-25 single warhead. You say the United States is not going to put the MX on rail cars and it's not going to mobilize Midgetman. Are you going to demand the Soviet Union take those SS-24s off rail cars and --

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: The President will address that in terms of calling on the Soviets to leave their mobile land-based ICBMs in garrison. And that's to some extent linked to our proposition of taking our bombers off alert.

If you go forward with deMIRVing the force, then that automatically would take the 24s out of it, but it would leave the 25s because they're single-warhead systems.

Q Sir, does the storage of the strategic bombers and their cargoes, and the land storage of the sea-based tactical weapons pretty much take them out of play except as bargaining chips if the Soviets don't get on? How long would it take to get a strategic bomber airborne? Would it be possible if there were an attack of any kind?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: What you're going to move from is a posture in which a small portion of the bomber force is on alert, ready to go at a moment's notice, to one in which it would be a matter of several hours or even a day to reload the weapons and stand it back up again. With respect to the tactical systems that are sea-based, clearly, it would be a matter of bringing ships back into port and loading the weapons on them, and then their sailing to whatever location. It would probably be a matter of weeks before you'd say you'd have a full-up capability with respect to tactical nukes at sea.

Q To follow up on that, sir, that few hours or a day -- would that be in any way usable for anything except to a building crisis? You couldn't respond to an attack --

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: You couldn't respond to a bolt out of the blue, but you will still have on alert -- while you won't have your bombers on alert anymore, you will still have on alert your ICBM force and your SLBM force that is deployed at sea.

Q And the concrete steps to deal with the deployment of nonnuclear defenses -- that sounds like you're talking about doing away with the ABM Treaty.

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: No, we're talking about what we've done previously, which is to actively engage the Soviets in negotiating a new arrangement that would allow us to go forward with the deployment of defenses.

Q How long would you give the Soviets to reciprocate before we decide to go back on some of these steps?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: I wouldn't want to put a timetable on it. Some of the provisions on here are clearly going to take months to actually accomplish. We don't want to do anything precipitous in terms of the safety and security of how we handle weapons. It takes time if you're going to move them carefully, for example, and redeploying systems back to the continental United States. I would expect it will take them time as well to digest this proposal, to think about it and to figure out how they want to respond. But I wouldn't want to put a timetable on it at this point and say if they don't respond by X date, then all bets are off -- I wouldn't do that.

Q Could you address the deMIRVing question in a bit more detail? If you're limiting deMIRVing to land-based systems, aren't you asking the Soviets to take a far greater hit than we would? And why shouldn't they come back at you and say they'll deMIRV land if you deMIRV the sea-based systems?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: Well, it's important to understand the difference between land-based MIRVs and sea-based MIRVs. Land-based MIRVed missiles are viewed as destabilizing in part because they're such a rich target. You can use up one warhead to take out 10, for example, if you put a warhead down on an SS-18 silo or a Peacekeeper site.

That exchange ratio is what has always been viewed as being destabilizing. And the idea of that same sort of situation existing at sea simply isn't a fact; it's not true. They don't know where the submarines are. You can't take one warhead, for example, and launch it and knock out a submarine or knock out a submarine silo. It's a totally different kind of a system.

With respect to what would happen if deMIRVing were approved, it would have a very significant impact on our forces. We would end up, for example, having to get rid of the Peacekeeper. Five hundred warheads, 10 on each of 50 missiles. We would have to download our Minuteman 3 force. We've got 500 Minuteman 3s, three heads on each. Those would have to be downloaded to just one warhead each.

And again, in the end, the ceilings that would be binding on both sides would be the START ceilings that have previously been negotiated.

The Soviets also have a significant portion of their force at sea. We have already -- they have already agreed in START to asymmetrical reductions. And we believe, again, that deMIRVing the land-based force is a worthy goal that would add greatly to stability, and that it's a goal worth pursuing. And that's why the President has renewed that initiative.

Do you want to say anything about deMIRVing?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: No, I think that -- one of the things to remember is this doesn't prejudice any future negotiations on other systems if there is a START II or anything else. This is something we feel we can do now. And we have already proposed informally to the Soviets through the MIRVs and the ICMBs forces; this is just saying let's do it now.

Q How long would it take to enact the program to withdraw it, store it, dismantle, destroy the weapons? How much time would it take?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: Well, there are several stages to the process now. Withdrawing weapons, bringing weapons home obviously -- if you're talking about sea-based systems you've got to get the ships that have those systems on them back into port and unload them and then store them here at home.

The process of destroying a nuclear weapon is a complicated one. It involves the first step of you can separate the warhead from the platform, the delivery vehicle itself. For example, if you're talking about a missile, take the warhead off the missile you've still got a nuclear weapon there, but it's no longer on the launcher.

Artillery is different. Artillery needs the tube for it to be launched; you've got the artillery shell that you've got to deal with. Taking the nuclear explosive down involves going to one of our facilities and dismantling the weapon itself; taking off and separating the explosives, the conventional explosives, from the nuclear material inside. That disables the weapon. It obviously then is no longer a weapon. Then you'll probably also want to go through a process with respect to the nuclear core for the weapon that involves transforming it into a safer, more stable form that involves again putting it through some of our special weapons-handling facilities.

Now, there's a limited capacity to do that. And what we will end up with here is having to store a number of weapons that will be slated for destruction, but it will take probably a period of a few years to get all of that done.

Q Are you ruling out doing the destruction or elimination of warheads under some kind of joint inspection? That's one question. Another question would be, when you talk about canceling the short-range attack missile, you mentioned that this was the missile for strategic bombers, if I understood you correctly. Do you mean to suggest that the short-range attack missile for tactical bombers or fighters in Europe would be continued?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: On your first question I would not rule out the possibility of some sort of joint oversight of the process of destroying nuclear weapons. I think that's a subject that would be discussed in the consultations the President's calling for with the Soviets on the general subject of safe dismantling and destruction of nuclear weapons.

The SRAM II missile is the base for the so-called TSAM or the SRAM T, which is the tactical version, if you will, of the stand-off nuclear attack missile. That program obviously would be terminated as well as SRAM II. That doesn't mean we give up, necessarily on the proposition of ultimately modernizing our air-delivered tactical systems that we have in Europe. But it does mean that the TSAM as currently contemplated will no longer be an option.

Q The fact is you have no other system like that right now --

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: We do not at present.

Q -- under development and the existing weapons are regarded as having a limited life. Is that not correct?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: The existing weapons are basically your -- I think you're confusing the SRAM A, which is a

strategic system, with what we clearly have left are our gravity bombs for our --

Q You can leave those there for as long as you want?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: We still have gravity bombs for our air-delivered theater capability in Europe.

Q Can you give us a rough estimate of the percentage reduction on both sides -- Soviet Union and the United States -- of nuclear warheads, if all of this is implemented?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: That depends. If all of it's implemented -- and I wouldn't necessarily say eliminated, but rather affected -- you'll take out -- all of the tactical ground-launched systems go totally out of the inventory. The sea-based tactical systems also are affected in that they come off alert status and go into storage. Your Minuteman 2 force, 450 Minuteman 2s out of the 1,000 ICBMs we have deployed, 450 of the Minuteman 2s single warhead system would come out. If we deMIRV, if that is ultimately approved, you also eliminate the Peacekeeper 50 -- that's 500 of your warheads. And you would take off of the 500 -- take off 1,000 of the 1,500 warheads deployed on the Minuteman 3. So it's obviously a significant number, if all of it were agreed to.

You would retain -- on the other side, you retain your 18 Trident boats; your bomber force, B-52s with cruise missiles; your B-1s and your B-2 force as well as the residue of the land-based ICBM force.

Q Do I understand you correctly that despite the massive cuts you're talking about, there's not going to be a penny of money available for at least the next several years to be transferred to the domestic programs?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: Well, I don't think I stated that, I think those were your words. But what I said was --

Q Spending money initially and several years down the road --

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: First of all, a couple of points to keep in mind. The strategic portion of the defense budget is a relatively small portion of it. It's about 15 percent. Half my budget goes for manpower, for all of the uninitiated. So, secondly, the process of terminating programs costs money. In '92 you may end up spending more than might otherwise have been spent for termination costs on some of these contracts. Third, you've got the process of redeploying systems, of destruction of the materials and so forth; there are certain costs associated with that. I can't give you those figures yet tonight.

We've had this on such a close hold basis that we haven't been able to do all the work we would like to do to make certain that I've got good, hard data on that. That's the kind of thing we will provide eventually.

With respect to the defense budget overall, I would remind everybody that we are already embarked, before this was announced, upon a massive reduction in U.S. military spending. That the President's program currently pending before the Congress would take us by the mid-90s down to spending just 18 percent of the federal budget on defense; would reduce our total force structure, active-duty force structure by 25 percent; get rid of one third the divisions in the Army, 10 of the wings out of the Air Force, et cetera. So we're already on a rapid downward slope with respect to defense spending. This will have some impact on that.

Over a long term, for example, if you do not do the mobile basing for the small ICMB, you're going to save a lot of money. But initially, up front, the first year or two, you may have contract termination costs that would not produce any savings in '92.

Q What about manpower? Will it have any effect immediately on manpower?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: Eventually it would have some impact on manpower, but I couldn't give you those numbers tonight.

Q Any call for enhanced verification procedures or anything?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: Verification basically gets handled through the process that's already been agreed to in the START Treaty. Under START there are the most intrusive measures ever approved on both sides, for not only national technical means of verification but also onsite inspection to verify the implementation of the START agreement. And those provisions will be in place, and we're confident will let us track fairly closely what, in fact, is happening in this area.

Thank you all very much.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END

7:36 P.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE UNTIL
THE PRESIDENT CONCLUDES
HIS ADDRESS TO THE NATION
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1991

TEXT OF REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
IN ADDRESS TO THE NATION

The Oval Office

September 27, 1991

Good evening. Tonight I would like to speak with you about our future, and the future of the generations to come.

The world has changed at a fantastic pace with each day writing a fresh page of history before yesterday's ink has even dried. Most recently, we've seen the peoples of the Soviet Union turn to democracy and freedom, and discard a system of government based on oppression and fear.

Like the East Europeans before them, they face the daunting challenge of building fresh political structures, based on human rights, democratic principles, and market economies. Their task is far from easy, and far from over. They will need our help. And they will get it.

But these dramatic changes challenge our Nation as well. Our country has always stood for freedom and democracy. When the newly elected leaders of Eastern Europe grappled with forming their new governments, they looked to the United States. They looked to American democratic principles in building their own free societies. Even the leaders of the USSR republics are reading The Federalist Papers, written by America's founders, to find new ideas and inspiration.

Today, America must lead again -- as it always has, as only it can. And we will. We must also provide the inspiration for lasting peace. And we will do that too. We can now take steps in response to these dramatic developments -- steps that can help the Soviet peoples in their quest for peace and prosperity. More importantly, we can now take steps to make the world a less dangerous place than ever before in the nuclear age.

A year ago, I described a new strategy for American defenses, reflecting the world's changing security environment. That strategy shifted our focus away from the fear that preoccupied us for 40 years -- the prospect of a global confrontation. Instead, it concentrated more on regional conflicts, such as the one we just faced in the Persian Gulf.

I spelled out a strategic concept, guided by the need to maintain the forces required to exercise forward presence in key areas, to respond effectively in crises, to maintain a credible nuclear deterrent, and to retain the national capacity to rebuild our forces, should that be needed.

We are now moving to reshape the U.S. military to reflect that concept. The new Base Force will be smaller by half a million than today's military -- with fewer Army divisions, Air Force wings, Navy ships, and strategic nuclear forces. This new force will be versatile, able to respond around the world to challenges -- old and new.

As I just mentioned, the changes that allowed us to adjust our security strategy a year ago have greatly accelerated. The prospect of a Soviet invasion into Western Europe, launched with little or no warning, is no longer a realistic threat. The Warsaw Pact has crumbled. In the Soviet Union, the advocates of democracy triumphed over a coup that would have restored the old system of repression. The reformers are now starting to fashion their own futures, moving even faster toward democracy's horizon.

New leaders in the Kremlin and the republics are now questioning the need for their huge nuclear arsenal. The Soviet nuclear stockpile now seems less an instrument of national security, and more of a burden. As a result, we now have an unparalleled opportunity to change the nuclear posture of both the United States and the Soviet Union.

If we and the Soviet leaders take the right steps -- some on our own, some on their own, some together -- we can dramatically shrink the arsenal of the world's nuclear weapons. We can more effectively discourage the spread of nuclear weapons. We can rely more on defensive measures in our strategic relationship. We can enhance stability, and actually reduce the risk of nuclear war. Now is the time to seize this opportunity.

After careful study and consultations with my senior advisors, and after considering valuable counsel from Prime Minister Major, President Mitterrand, Chancellor Kohl and other allied leaders, I am announcing today a series of sweeping initiatives affecting every aspect of our nuclear forces -- on land, on ships, and on aircraft. I met again today with our Joint Chiefs of Staff, and I can tell you they wholeheartedly endorse each of these steps.

I will begin with the category in which we will make the most fundamental change in nuclear forces in over 40 years -- non-strategic or theater weapons.

Last year, I cancelled U.S. plans to modernize our ground-launched theater nuclear weapons. Later, our NATO allies joined us in announcing that the Alliance would propose the mutual elimination of all nuclear artillery shells from Europe, as soon as short-range nuclear forces negotiations began with the Soviets. But starting these talks now would only perpetuate these systems, while we engage in lengthy negotiations. Last months' events not only permit, but indeed demand swifter, bolder, action.

I am therefore directing that the United States eliminate its entire world-wide inventory of ground-launched short-range, that is, theater nuclear weapons. We will bring home and destroy all of our nuclear artillery shells and short-range ballistic missile warheads. We will, of course, ensure that we preserve an effective air-delivered nuclear capability in Europe. That is essential to NATO's security.

In turn, I have asked the Soviets to go down this road with us -- to destroy their entire inventory of ground-launched theater nuclear weapons: not only their nuclear artillery, and nuclear warheads for short-range ballistic missiles, but also the theater systems the U.S. no longer has -- systems like nuclear warheads for air-defense missiles, and nuclear land mines. Recognizing further the major changes in the international military landscape, the United States will withdraw all tactical nuclear weapons from its surface ships, attack submarines, as well as those nuclear weapons associated with our land-based naval aircraft. This means removing all nuclear Tomahawk cruise missiles from U.S. ships and submarines, as well as nuclear bombs aboard aircraft carriers. The bottom line is that under normal circumstances, our ships will not carry tactical nuclear weapons.

Many of these land and sea-based warheads will be dismantled and destroyed. Those remaining will be secured in central areas where they would be available if necessary in a future crisis.

Again, there is every reason for the Soviet Union to match our actions -- by removing all tactical nuclear weapons from its ships and attack submarines; by withdrawing nuclear weapons for land-based naval aircraft; and by destroying many of them and consolidating what remains at central locations. I urge them to do so.

No category of nuclear weapons has received more attention than those in our strategic arsenals. The Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START), which President Gorbachev and I signed last July, was the culmination of almost a decade's work. It calls for substantial stabilizing reductions and effective verification. Prompt ratification by both parties is essential.

But I also believe the time is right to use START as a springboard to achieve additional stabilizing changes.

First, to further reduce tensions, I am directing that all U.S. strategic bombers immediately stand down from their alert posture. As a comparable gesture, I call upon the Soviet Union to confine its mobile missiles to their garrisons, where they will be safer and more secure.

Second, the U.S. will immediately stand down from alert all intercontinental ballistic missiles scheduled for deactivation under START. Rather than waiting for the treaty's reduction plan to run its full seven year course, we will accelerate elimination of these systems, once START is ratified. I call upon the Soviet Union to do the same.

Third, I am terminating the development of the mobile Peacekeeper ICBM as well as the mobile portions of the small ICBM program. The small single-warhead ICBM will be our only remaining ICBM modernization program. I call upon the Soviets to terminate any and all programs for future ICBMs with more than one warhead, and to limit ICBM modernization to one type of single warhead missile -- just as we have done.

Fourth, I am cancelling the current program to build a replacement for the nuclear short-range attack missile for our strategic bombers.

Fifth, as a result of the strategic nuclear weapons adjustments I have just outlined, the United States will streamline its command and control procedures, allowing us to more effectively manage our strategic nuclear forces.

As the system works now, the Navy commands the submarine part of our strategic deterrent, while the Air Force commands the bomber and land-based elements. But as we reduce our strategic forces, the operational command structure must be as direct as possible. I have therefore approved the recommendation of Secretary Cheney and the Joint Chiefs to consolidate operational command of these forces into a U.S. Strategic Command, under one commander, with participation from both services.

Since the 1970s, the most vulnerable and unstable part of the U.S. and Soviet nuclear forces has been intercontinental missiles with more than one warhead. Both sides have these ICBMs in fixed silos in the ground where they are more vulnerable than missiles on submarines.

I propose that the U.S. and the Soviet Union seek early agreement to eliminate from their inventories all ICBMs with multiple

warheads. After developing a timetable acceptable to both sides, we could rapidly move to modify or eliminate these systems under procedures already established in the START agreement. In short, such an action would take away the single most unstable part of our nuclear arsenals.

But there is more to do. The United States and the Soviet Union are not the only nations with ballistic missiles. Some 15 nations have them now, and in less than a decade, that number could grow to 20. The recent conflict in the Persian Gulf demonstrates in no uncertain terms that the time has come for strong action on this growing threat to world peace.

Accordingly, I am calling on the Soviet leadership to join us in taking immediate concrete steps to permit the limited deployment of non-nuclear defenses to protect against limited ballistic missile strikes -- whatever their source -- without undermining the credibility of existing deterrent forces. And we will intensify our effort to curb nuclear and missile proliferation. These two efforts will be mutually reinforcing. To foster cooperation, the United States soon will propose additional initiatives in the area of ballistic missile early warning.

Finally, let me discuss yet another opportunity for cooperation that can make our world safer.

During last month's attempted coup in Moscow, many Americans asked me if I thought Soviet nuclear weapons were under adequate control. I do not believe that America was at increased risk of nuclear attack during those tense days. But I do believe more can be done to ensure the safe handling and dismantling of Soviet nuclear weapons. Therefore, I propose that we begin discussions with the Soviet Union to explore cooperation in three areas: First, we should explore joint technical cooperation on the safe and environmentally responsible storage, transportation, dismantling, and destruction of nuclear warheads. Second, we should discuss existing arrangements for the physical security and safety of nuclear weapons and how these might be enhanced. And third, we should discuss nuclear command and control arrangements, and how these might be improved to provide more protection against the unauthorized or accidental use of nuclear weapons.

My friend, French President Mitterrand, offered a similar idea a short while ago. After further consultations with the Alliance, and when the leadership in the USSR is ready, we will begin this effort.

The initiatives I am announcing build on the new defense strategy that I set out a year ago -- one that shifted our focus away from the prospect of global confrontation. We are consulting with our Allies on the implementation of many of these steps which fit well with the new post Cold War strategy and force posture we have developed in NATO.

As we implement these initiatives we will closely watch how the new Soviet leadership responds. We expect our bold initiatives to be met with equally bold steps on the Soviet side. If this happens, further cooperation is inevitable. If it does not, then an historic opportunity will have been lost. Regardless, let no one doubt we will still retain the necessary strength to protect our security and that of our allies, and to respond as necessary.

In addition, regional instabilities, the spread of weapons of mass destruction, and as we saw during the conflict in the Gulf, territorial ambitions of power-hungry tyrants, still require us to maintain a strong military to protect our national interests, and to honor commitments to our allies.

Therefore, we must implement a coherent plan for a significantly smaller but fully capable military, one that enhances stability but is still sufficient to convince any potential adversary that the cost of aggression would exceed any possible gain.

We can safely afford to take the steps I have announced today, steps that are designed to reduce the dangers of miscalculation in a crisis. But to do so, we must also pursue vigorously those elements of our strategic modernization program that serve the same purpose. We must fully fund the B-2 and SDI program. We can make radical changes in the nuclear postures of both sides to make them smaller, safer and more stable. But the United States must maintain modern nuclear forces including the strategic triad and thus ensure the credibility of our deterrent. Some will say these initiatives call for a budget windfall for domestic programs. But the peace dividend I seek is not measured in dollars but in greater security. In the near term, some of these steps may even cost money. Given the ambitious plan I have already proposed to reduce U.S. defense spending by 25 percent, we cannot afford to make any unwise or unwarranted cuts in the defense budget I have submitted to Congress. I am counting on congressional support to ensure we have the funds necessary to restructure our forces prudently and implement the decisions I have outlined tonight.

Twenty years ago when I had the opportunity to serve this country as Ambassador to the United Nations, I once talked about the vision that was in the minds of the UN's founders -- how they dreamed of a new age when the great powers of the world would cooperate in peace as they had as allies in war.

Today I consulted with President Gorbachev. While he hasn't had time to absorb the details, I believe the Soviet response will clearly be positive. I also spoke with President Yeltsin and he had a similar reaction -- positive and hopeful.

Now, the Soviet people and their leaders can shed the heavy burden of a dangerous and costly nuclear arsenal which has threatened world peace for the past five decades. They can join us in these dramatic moves toward a new world of peace and security.

Tonight, as I see the drama of democracy unfolding around the globe, perhaps we are closer to that new world than ever before. The future is ours to influence, to shape, to mold. While we must not gamble that future, neither can we forfeit the historic opportunity now before us.

It has been said, "Destiny is not a matter of chance, it is a matter of choice; it is not a thing to be waited for, it is a thing to be achieved." The United States has always stood where duty required us to stand. Now let them say, that we led where destiny required us to lead -- to a more peaceful, hopeful future. We cannot give a more precious gift to the children of the world.

Thank you, good night, and God bless the United States of America.

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Pool Report<
Cabinet Room<
27 September 1991<

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Bush said his speech tonight would have ``major worldwide implications for world peace.'' Asked why he was unveiling further arms control proposal at a time when other accords remained unsigned, he said: ``We're living in a rapidly changing world.'' But he declined to take further questions on the subject. ``I don't want to be the leaker or the leakee,'' he said. You'll get the transcript.<

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Bush also made a strong pitch for Clarence Thomas, saying he wanted to make clear ``how important'' he regarded the Senate vote. He hoped the Judiciary Committee would reflect ``the clear will of the American people.'' But asked whether the nomination was in trouble, he quickly said: ``No.'' He added that he thought Thomas was in ``pretty good shape.''<

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Bush was sitting in his usual spot at the center of the Cabinet table, and though Marlin had warned us that he is suffering from a sty in his left eye, that was not easily apparent. Others gathered for the meeting of the Economic Policy Council included Quayle, Darman, Brady, Sununu, Hills, Porter, and Skinner.<

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Pressed to take more questions, Bush refused, making the familiar chopping motion with his right hand. ``Determined,'' he said, ``like Dana Carvey. Determined.'' Those around the table laughed.<

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jehl/latimes



THE PRESIDENT

September 27, 1991

Dear Bill,

Great photos, and a terrific time spent with friends!
Thanks for coming up. We enjoyed seeing you both.

Hastily, but with warmest regards.

Sincerely,

Love to Catherine

*More than
2 pieces corresp.*

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C

The Honorable William J. Cabaniss, Jr.
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