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Monday, October 21, 1991 [2]

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:30 PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENT PGA TOUR

31 OCT 21 09:13

WHEN PEOPLE VOLUNTEER TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE --

ANYTHING'S POSSIBLE. AND THE PGA TOUR HAS BEEN PROVING
IT FOR OVER 50 YEARS. WITH ITS TOURNAMENTS AND
PLAYERS, AND SOME 55,000 VOLUNTEERS, THE PGA TOUR
RAISES MORE THAN \$24 MILLION EACH YEAR TO HELP
HANDICAPPED CHILDREN WALK, THE NEEDY FIND COMFORT, AND
ILLITERATE PEOPLE TO READ. FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND POINTS
OF LIGHT PROVING THAT WHEN YOU VOLUNTEER TO MAKE A
DIFFERENCE ANYTHING'S POSSIBLE.

#

:60 PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENT PGA TOUR

**WHEN PEOPLE VOLUNTEER TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE --
ANYTHING'S POSSIBLE. AND ONE ORGANIZATION'S BEEN
PROVING THAT FOR OVER 50 YEARS. I'M TALKING ABOUT THE
PGA TOUR, ITS TOURNAMENTS, AND PLAYERS. THE PGA TOUR'S
NETWORK OF VOLUNTEERS -- ITS OWN THOUSAND POINTS OF
LIGHT -- HAVE HELPED RAISE ALMOST \$200 MILLION FOR
CHARITY -- \$24 MILLION THIS YEAR ALONE.**

**RIGHT NOW, THERE ARE OVER 55,000 VOLUNTEERS HELPING
THE PGA TOUR AND ITS LOCAL CHARITIES ACROSS THE
COUNTRY. HELPING HANDICAPPED CHILDREN TO WALK.
HELPING THE ILLITERATE LEARN TO READ. HELPING THE
HOMELESS FIND SHELTER. FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND POINTS OF
LIGHT HELPING THOSE LESS FORTUNATE THAN THEMSELVES.
AND PROVING THAT WHEN YOU VOLUNTEER TO MAKE A
DIFFERENCE, ANYTHING'S POSSIBLE.**

#

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REALTORS
MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1991

IT'S WONDERFUL TO JOIN YOU AGAIN. THE LAST TIME I SPOKE WITH YOU, I ADDRESSED THE ISSUE OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING WHEN I ANNOUNCED THIS ADMINISTRATION'S STRATEGY TO BRING BASIC SHELTER AND AFFORDABLE HOUSING WITHIN REACH OF MILLIONS OF AMERICANS -- WE'VE CALLED IT THE HOPE INITIATIVE: HOMEOWNERSHIP AND OPPORTUNITY FOR PEOPLE EVERYWHERE. HOPE WILL ADDRESS A FULL RANGE OF HOUSING CONCERNS, FROM SHELTER FOR THE HOMELESS TO AFFORDABLE HOUSING FOR LOW-INCOME FAMILIES TO INITIATIVES THAT OPEN ACCESS TO EXPANDED JOB OPPORTUNITIES AND HELP MILLIONS MORE AMERICANS OWN THEIR OWN HOMES.

YOU AND I BOTH KNOW THERE ARE NO QUICK-FIX SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS, BUT WE ALSO KNOW THAT THE TRUE MEASURE OF SUCCESS ISN'T HOW MANY FAMILIES WE ADD TO HOUSING ASSISTANCE ROSTERS; IT'S HOW MANY FAMILIES WE MOVE UP AND OUT INTO THE RANKS OF HOMEOWNERS.

YOURS IS AN ORGANIZATION THAT HAS TRADITIONALLY FACED MAJOR ISSUES SUCH AS THIS HEAD ON AND WORKED COOPERATIVELY TO SEEK SOLUTIONS FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL OUR CITIZENS.

IN SO DOING, YOU HAVE BEEN BLESSED WITH LEADERS WHO HAVE ANTICIPATED CHALLENGES AND HAVE HAD THE WISDOM TO RESPOND EFFECTIVELY. YOUR 1992 PRESIDENT, DORCAS HELFANT [DORK-US HELL-FANT], IS REPRESENTATIVE OF THIS KIND OF LEADERSHIP JUST AS SHE IS REPRESENTATIVE OF YOU, THE PRODUCT OF STEADFAST AMERICAN VALUES -- HARD WORK AND PERSEVERANCE.

I MENTIONED BEFORE THAT WE CONTROL OUR OWN DESTINY, BUT ONLY IF WE RECOGNIZE AND UNDERSTAND THE CHALLENGES THAT LIE BEFORE US AND WORK WITH LEADERS LIKE DORCAS TO ESTABLISH REAL AND WORKABLE SOLUTIONS.

BARBARA AND I WISH YOU WELL AS YOU CONTINUE IN YOUR EFFORTS TO LEAD THIS COUNTRY FORWARD. THANK YOU AND GOD BLESS EACH AND EVERY ONE OF YOU.

#

NATIONAL FARM CITY WEEK
MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1991

AT THIS TIME EVERY YEAR, FAMILIES AND FRIENDS
GATHER TOGETHER TO COUNT THEIR MANY BLESSINGS.
AMERICANS HAVE SO VERY MUCH TO BE THANKFUL FOR. AS WE
SETTLE DOWN TO THANKSGIVING DINNER, WE REMEMBER THAT
OUR NATION'S TWO MILLION FARMERS AND RANCHERS SUPPLY A
SAFE, ABUNDANT FOOD SUPPLY -- THE ENVY OF THE WORLD.
WE REMEMBER THAT THEIR CAREFUL STEWARDSHIP OF THE LAND
BENEFITS THE CONSUMER AND THE ENVIRONMENT.

IT IS IN EVERYONE'S BEST INTEREST TO UNDERSTAND THE
SIMILARITIES -- AND THE DIFFERENCES -- OF THOSE WHO
LIVE IN THE CITY, AND THOSE ON THE FARM. NEITHER CAN
EXIST IN ISOLATION.

I ENCOURAGE ALL AMERICANS TO CELEBRATE OUR
INTERDEPENDENCE DURING THIS NATIONAL FARM-CITY WEEK.
WE ARE ALL "PARTNERS IN PROGRESS."

#

THANKSGIVING DAY MESSAGE FOR THE TROOPS

WHEN EARLY SETTLERS CAME TO AMERICA MORE THAN THREE CENTURIES AGO, THEY EXPERIENCED HARDSHIP, PERIL, AND FEAR. EVEN IN THE FACE OF ADVERSITY, THEY OFFERED PRAISES OF THANKSGIVING TO GOD FOR HIS BOUNTIFUL BLESSINGS. IN TIME, AMERICANS DEVELOPED THIS SPECIAL CUSTOM. THEY SET ASIDE ONE DAY EACH YEAR TO WORSHIP WITH FAMILY AND FRIENDS -- GIVING SPECIAL THANKS FOR THE BLESSINGS BESTOWED UPON THEM. IT IS FITTING, THEN, THAT WE CELEBRATE THIS HOLIDAY OF THANKSGIVING: THANKING GOD FOR ALL HE HAS DONE, AND PRAYING THAT OUR MISFORTUNES HELP US BECOME STRONGER. \\\

A YEAR AGO, I SHARED A MEMORABLE THANKSGIVING DINNER WITH SOME OF OUR TROOPS STATIONED IN SAUDI ARABIA -- TROOPS WHO LATER WENT ON TO BATTLE IRAQI TYRANNY AND REVERSE SADDAM HUSSEIN'S BRUTAL ACT OF AGGRESSION. I WILL NEVER FORGET THAT THANKSGIVING DINNER. AND ALTHOUGH WE WERE FAR FROM HOME, THE DINNER CAPTURED THE SPIRIT OF THANKSGIVING. \\\ THIS YEAR, AMERICANS ALL ACROSS THE COUNTRY WILL SAY A PRAYER FOR OUR SERVICEMEN AND WOMEN, AND FOR THE FAMILIES WHOSE LOVED ONES WERE LOST IN OPERATION DESERT STORM. \\\

FOR OVER TWO HUNDRED YEARS, OUR NATION HAS FACED MANY DIFFICULT CHALLENGES. AMERICA'S MEN AND WOMEN IN UNIFORM HAVE BEEN ON THE FRONT LINE IN DEFENSE OF OUR WAY OF LIFE, OUR BELIEFS, AND OUR VALUES. YOUR DEVOTION TO LIBERTY HAS ENABLED FREEDOM'S LIGHT TO SHINE MORE BRIGHTLY ACROSS THE WORLD. \\\

SO, TAKE A MOMENT TODAY TO SAY A SPECIAL PRAYER OF THANKSGIVING. GIVE THANKS FOR OUR FAMILY AND FRIENDS... GIVE THANKS FOR THE COUNTLESS BLESSINGS WE RECEIVE EACH AND EVERY DAY... GIVE THANKS THAT OUR WORK IS HELPING THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA SHOW OTHER COUNTRIES THE WAY TO PEACE AND DEMOCRACY... REMEMBER THOSE WHO ARE LESS FORTUNATE IN THIS WORLD, AND VOW TO MAKE EACH PERSON'S LIFE WE TOUCH A LITTLE BRIGHTER. \\\

SOME OF YOU MAY BE SPENDING THIS HOLIDAY AWAY FROM
LOVED ONES. FOR YOUR EXCEPTIONAL SERVICE AND
SACRIFICE, WE ALL ARE GRATEFUL; YOU ARE IN OUR THOUGHTS
AND OUR PRAYERS. TO ALL OUR SERVICEMEN AND WOMEN,
WHEREVER YOU MAY BE STATIONED, BARBARA AND I, AND THE
REST OF THE BUSH FAMILY, WISH YOU A HAPPY THANKSGIVING.
MAY GOD BLESS YOU ALL.

#

HOLIDAY MESSAGE TO THE ARMED FORCES

FOR ALL AMERICANS, THE HOLIDAYS CELEBRATE THE MIRACLES THAT GIVE US FAITH AND INSPIRATION...A SON OF GOD BORN TO MAN...A TEMPLE REBUILT...A FLAME PRESERVED...A WORLD REDEEMED. IT IS A TIME OF GIFTS AND GRATITUDE, OF HOPE AND REMEMBRANCE, OF PRAYERS OFFERED AND BLESSINGS COUNTED.

IT HAS BEEN SAID THAT, "THOSE WHO EXPECT TO REAP THE BLESSINGS OF FREEDOM MUST, LIKE MEN, UNDERGO THE FATIGUES OF SUPPORTING IT." \ A YEAR AGO, WHEN AMERICAN FAMILIES GATHERED TO SING OF PEACE ON EARTH AND GOOD WILL TOWARD MEN, MANY OF YOU WERE FAR FROM HOME. \ \ THE DEMANDS OF DUTY MEANT THAT CAMOUFLAGE REPLACED CHRISTMAS COLORS, REVEILLE REPLACED REVELRY, AND HOLIDAY MEALS CAME AS M.R.E.'S.

WHILE SOME OF YOU WERE FAR FROM LOVED ONES, YOU WERE NEVER CLOSER TO OUR HEARTS NOR MORE CENTRAL IN OUR PRAYERS. IN THE SEASON OF PEACE, YOUR COURAGE AND COMMITMENT HELPED MAKE PEACE POSSIBLE. YOU MADE US PROUD TO BE AMERICANS, AND ME PROUD TO SERVE AS YOUR COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

NO NATION COULD HAVE A FINER FIGHTING FORCE, NO COUNTRY COULD HAVE FINER SONS AND DAUGHTERS. OUR PRAYERS HAVE BEEN ANSWERED IN THE PERSIAN GULF \ IN EUROPE \ AND IN THE SOVIET UNION. THE COLD WAR HAS MELTED, COMMUNISM HAS DISSOLVED, AND WE FACE A NEW AGE OF PEACE. FOR THAT, WE THANK THE ONE THROUGH WHOM ALL THINGS ARE POSSIBLE. BARBARA JOINS ME IN WISHING ALL OF YOU A MERRY HOLIDAY SEASON AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR. GOD BLESS YOU AND OUR GREAT COUNTRY.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Oval Office

DATE:

10-21

FROM THE PRESIDENT

To: meet with

Joe Biden

in part decided
- results "consultation"
close "indecide"

consult
not with me personally
but maybe with leaders

toward Biden
did this after Biden
- Ginsburgh

11:00 am

see
10/24 folder

91

Report on Anita Hill's
as leaked, or (as Senator
arguing) only Anita Hill's
the Senate Judiciary
igation will reveal
portion of the attached
not only Hill's statement
itself, including what
were leaked. You will
of the two ways the
Totenberg's radio story

OCTOBER 21, 1991 - 2:00 PM
Floridians for Fair Representation

1. Congressman Andy Ireland
2. Congressman Lewis
3. Chairman Van Poole
4. Senator Ander Crenshaw
5. Representative James M. Lombard
6. Mr. Al Austin
7. Ms. Andy Britt
8. Mr. Al Cardenas
9. Mr. Monroe Coogler
10. Dr. Robert Cook
11. Mr. Frank Lewis
12. Mr. Joe Cox
13. Mr. C.C. Dockery
14. Mr. Lloyd Ecclestone
15. Mr. Pepe Fanjul
16. Mr. George Harris
17. Mr. Mark Bostik
18. Mr. Edd Holder
19. Mrs. Lorena Jaeb
20. Mr. Bob Long
21. Mr. Bobby McKown
22. Mr. Whit Palmer
23. Mr. Ellis Stackfleth
24. Mr. Ray Velazquez
25. Mr. Jerry Ansel

DOOR

☐ AL
CARDENAS

JERRY
ANSEL ☐

MONROE
COOGLER. ☐

☐ RAY
VELAZQUEZ.

EDD
HOLDER ☐

JOE
COX ☐

☐ ROBERT
COOK

☐ SEN. ANDER
CRENSHAW

FRANK
LEWIS ☐

PEPE
FANJUL ☐

☐ CONG. ANDY
IRELAND

☐ VAN
POOLE

LORENA
JAEB ☐

BOB
LONG ☐

☐ THE PRESIDENT

BOBBY
MCKOWN ☐

C.C.
DOCKERY ☐

☐ CONG. TOM
LEWIS

☐ ANDY
BRITT

MARK
BOSTICK ☐

GEORGE
HARRIS ☐

☐ AL
AUSTIN

☐ REP. JAMES
LOMBARD

LLOYD
ECCLESTONE ☐

☐ ELLIS
STACKFLETH

☐ WHIT
PALMER

*The
Roosevelt Room*

DOOR

DOOR

TALKING POINTS FOR
FLORIDIANS FOR FAIR REPRESENTATION

-- I WANT TO WELCOME TOM, ANDY AND YOU ALL HERE
TO THE WHITE HOUSE TODAY.

-- I'D LIKE TO TAKE A FEW MOMENTS TO DISCUSS WITH
YOU, FLORIDIANS FOR FAIR REPRESENTATION, THE
UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY YOU HAVE TO SHAPE THE FUTURE
OF FLORIDA POLITICS FOR THE NEXT DECADE.

-- FLORIDA IS A KEY STATE THAT HAS A SIGNIFICANT
INFLUENCE ON THE NATION. IF THE VOTERS' WILL
WERE TRULY REFLECTED IN FLORIDA, 15 OF THE 23
SEATS YOU WILL HAVE IN CONGRESS AFTER REDISTRICTING
SHOULD BE REPUBLICAN SEATS. YOU CAN MAKE THAT
A REALITY.

- THE ELECTION OF REPUBLICANS WHO CAN PASS
PRESIDENTIAL INITIATIVES CAN HAPPEN ONLY WHEN
CITIZENS LIKE YOU WHO CARE ABOUT THE FUTURE,
GET TOGETHER AND TAKE ACTION.

- THE STATE SENATE CAN BE WON. YOUR WORK IS CRUCIAL
TO CHANGING THE THREE SEATS WE NEED TO WIN A
MAJORITY.

- THE OPPORTUNITY RESTS WITH YOUR LEGISLATORS TO
DRAW LINES AROUND VOTING DISTRICTS THAT REFLECT
THE NATURAL DIVISIONS OF COMMUNITIES.

- WHEN THIS OCCURS, THE POWER OF EACH INDIVIDUAL
VOTER IS FELT IN THE STATE AND CONGRESSIONAL
ELECTIONS.

-- UNFORTUNATELY, IF THIS PROCESS IS LEFT UNWATCHED,
THE LEGISLATURE COULD SEEK TO GERRYMANDER VOTING
DISTRICTS FOR THEIR OWN POLITICAL GAINS.

-- YOU MUST NOT LET THIS HAPPEN. THE ECONOMIC
HEALTH OF THE STATE AND NATION IS AT STAKE.

-- FLORIDIANS FOR FAIR REPRESENTATION IS SEEKING
A SOLUTION TO FLORIDA'S CHALLENGES. YOU ARE
WILLING TO STAND UP AND BE COUNTED...TO DO THE
HARD WORK IT WILL TAKE TO RAISE THE MONEY NEEDED
TO BACK UP YOUR EFFORTS TO ENSURE FAIRNESS IN THIS
PROCESS.

-- I TRULY SUPPORT YOUR CAUSE AND ADMIRE WHAT YOU
ARE DOING TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE IN THIS PROCESS.

-- THANK YOU ALL FOR COMING TODAY AND KEEP UP
THE GOOD WORK.

POTUS TALKING POINTS

2:45 p.m.

MEETING WITH BANK REGULATORS
OCTOBER 21, 1991

- o DURING THE LAST FEW WEEKS, THE ECONOMIC POLICY COUNCIL HAS BEEN MEETING TO ASSESS THE CREDIT CRUNCH AND THE SUCCESS TO DATE OF OUR PREVIOUS EFFORTS TO IMPROVE REGULATORY PROCEDURES.

- o I KNOW THE TREASURY HAS BEEN WORKING WITH YOU ON CREDIT CRUNCH MATTERS, AND I WAS PLEASED THAT SOME ADDITIONAL STEPS WERE RELEASED LAST WEEK TO ADDRESS REGULATORY CONCERNS.

- o WE KNOW THAT REDUCED BORROWING BY BUSINESS, AND REAL ESTATE OVER-BUILDING HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO FALLING BANK LOANS, BUT WE CONTINUE TO GET AN EAR FULL FROM BUSINESSMEN AND BANKERS ABOUT THE REGULATORS.

- o I HAVE GOTTEN LETTERS PRAISING OUR EFFORTS TO GET BALANCE AND COMMON SENSE IN THE REGULATORY SYSTEM -- AND NOT JUST FROM REAL ESTATE GROUPS. I HAVE HEARD FROM WHOLESALERS, BANKERS, THRIFT EXECUTIVES, FAST FOOD OPERATORS, ENTREPRENEURS, AND GROWTH COMPANIES.
- o I THOUGHT THAT IT WOULD BE GOOD TO GET YOU TOGETHER AND LET YOU KNOW WHAT WE'VE BEEN HEARING.

- o BEFORE I ASK NICK TO START, I WANT YOU TO KNOW THAT I KNOW THAT YOU HAVE DIFFICULT JOBS, BUT YOUR COOPERATION TO IMPROVE THIS ECONOMIC CLIMATE IS IMPORTANT.

- o YOUR JOBS HAVE NOT BEEN MADE EASIER BY THE SENATE HOLDING UP PROMPT CONSIDERATION OF ALAN AND BOB'S RENOMINATIONS, BILL'S NOMINATION AS FDIC CHAIRMAN, OR LARRY LINDSEY AND SUSAN PHILLIPS' NOMINATIONS TO THE FED.

- o IT IS ALSO EXTREMELY IMPORTANT THAT CONGRESS FINISH WORK ON COMPREHENSIVE BANKING LEGISLATION BEFORE THEY ADJOURN. THE LEGISLATION WILL CREATE A STRONGER BANKING INDUSTRY.
- o I BELIEVE THAT THE REGULATORY STEPS THAT HAVE BEEN ANNOUNCED HAVE TO BE FOLLOWED UP PROMPTLY TO THE LETTER IN ORDER TO HELP SOUND BUSINESSES GET THE CREDIT THEY NEED. AND WE MUST RELY ON YOU TO GET THE MESSAGE TO ALL OF YOUR STAFFS ACROSS THE COUNTRY.

o NICK, YOU WANT TO START US OFF.

who is
Fiechter

Vice Chairman of OTS
Tim Ryan is Chairman. Danny
Walt's old outfit

Cab Room 2⁴⁵ 10-21

to 4:15 pm
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Alan Greenspan

coming off period of
excess lending -
Started when market
crashed in '87.

Dramatic decline in
value of properties

Result: Banks
take more look - default
appraisals.

Re-do whole system
of lending. We're about
3/4 way there.

- 2

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

This fighting
has spilled over into
other areas of bank lending
not just regulatory

what can we do??

① pay interest on
required reserves

② hope to lower
reserve requirements

③ Have to bring money
supply inside
"cones" -

Only tool = Barry
cuts down more

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

3
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Bill Taylor

Screen results
vs. our policy -

Bill had top field people
in to see what could be
done:

Robert M. Hixson message

Senate into an on
taxity

we say lighten up

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

- 4 -

Attendees

Sec. Treas. - WFB

" - Rskn

DY

OCC - Clarke

FDIC - Hove

Fed - Greenspan

Fed - Taylor (just voted
on by Senate Comm)

Fiechter - OTS (Vice
Chairman)

Mr. Bush

TS

DD

RP

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

- 5 -

Bob Clarke

We send out circulars

255 to 100

regul stations

around country -

Then call
to explain to them

what to do

New appeals process about
to go into place

Have (FBI) We have 2900
exams now (400 in 87)
median age = 28

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

-6-

Milie

a) 3rd ~~quarter~~ growth
" a good number "

b) Economy flattened out
in Aug. September.

Alan Greenspan

Confidence missing

JS. What can be done? - to
kick the economy

Alan:

historically a tax cut is
the right thing

Cap. gains tax cut & help

↑
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Geenspan (on this would work if)

lower income tax
raise gas tax
revenue neutral.

SG also likes Inv. Tax Credit
Cap Gains. cut

offset by Gees Tax increase

This can be done within
budget.

DD an idea to help -

Bob Clarke - Real Estate
Appraisal - Not
make it down to lowest
mark



THE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

October 22, 1991

of 3
10-23

NOTE TO THE SECRETARY

FROM: John Robson

Andy Card, French Hill, and I met with Jerry Finger yesterday at Finger's request.

First, we were amazed to learn that Finger did not even know of the regulatory changes that had been issued over the past several months, including the President's October 8 announcement. Second, you will remember that he was the one most vocal and aggressive in attacking the regulators in the meeting with the President, but in our meeting he pretty much did an about face and conceded that the regulators weren't the heart of the problem but rather the foolish loans made by bankers over the past several years, the S&L hangover and the Texas bank experience. He was pleased to know that I had, just a few days ago, visited with the bank examiners in Dallas.

Finger is
very good
friend of
W. Bush
and Mike

Mr President: This was the guy who was so vocal at the Bankers meeting. I find that many of the loudest complainers do not know what has been done to alleviate the problem. NFB

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy



THE PRESIDENT

Oct. 21, 1991

Personal

Dear Taver,

Today I signed
the Oct. 24 UN Day
proclamation, using this
p.m. I want you, my friend,
to have it as a souvenir.

It comes to you with
not only friendship but
with great respect for
all you've done, all you're
doing for World Peace.

Warm Regards,

Eg

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MR. PRESIDENT:

Attached for your signature is the proposed proclamation designating October 24 as United Nations Day, 1991.

This proclamation is being issued by tradition.



PHILLIP D. BRADY

MR. PRESIDENT:

Would you like to send a signing pen to Secretary General Perez de Cuellar?

Thank you.

Phillip D. Brady

UNITED NATIONS DAY, 1991

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

As its Charter states, the United Nations was envisioned "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war . . . to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights . . . in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom." Today the United Nations has an opportunity unparalleled in its 46-year history to fulfill the promise of its Charter.

In the past year, the United Nations has played a dramatic role in repelling aggression and vindicating the right of all states to live in peace. Indeed, it has proved that it can be an effective vehicle for promoting international cooperation and security. During the crisis in the Gulf, the U.N. condemned Iraqi aggression and took necessary and proportional steps to ensure peace and security in the region. It has also demonstrated exemplary compassion in addressing the human tragedy wrought by Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, the ensuing armed conflict, and subsequent Iraqi actions against its own citizens.

Today we know that, with the building of consensus and cooperation among its members, the United Nations can meet serious and sudden challenges to international peace. However, universal respect for human rights, as well as the long-term social and economic development of nations, are Charter aims that go hand in hand with the larger goal of lasting world peace. Thus the United Nations and its specialized agencies must continue working to overcome repression, poverty, illiteracy, and other persistent barriers to human freedom and progress.

Many people are aware of the United Nations' role in peacekeeping and in coordinating international humanitarian relief efforts. However, the United Nations is also playing an increasingly visible and important role in the fight against illicit drug use and drug trafficking. In 1987, the Secretary General convened a global conference on these subjects. One year later, the United States and other countries joined in negotiating the U.N. Convention Against Illicit Drug Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. We have urged all signatories to ratify this treaty.

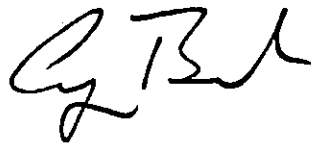
The United States will also continue to support global environmental protection efforts through the United Nations. Established in 1972, the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) has an important role to play as humankind strives to reconcile legitimate needs for economic development with the need to preserve our planet's fragile ecosystem. During the past two decades, UNEP has been collecting widely sought information on the most effective means of conducting environmental impact assessments. As we prepare for the 1992 Conference on Environment and Development, UNEP should continue to serve as a central forum for the study and development of related policies and programs.

By facilitating international cooperation on issues ranging from the environment and drug interdiction to war and peace, human rights, development, and humanitarian concerns, the United Nations and its specialized agencies are helping to shape the world of tomorrow. The United States is pleased to note that seven new members have recently joined the United Nations, and we look forward to continuing progress in the year ahead.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do

hereby proclaim October 24, 1991, as United Nations Day. I invite all Americans to observe this day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this
day of , 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.

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



October 21, 1991

Dave: (Demarest)

Too long. Let's get it down to 3 1/2 pages That's still pretty long.

I ve checked some parts it would be good to keep. Substance fine, just long.

GB

ATTACHMENT: HAVEL REMARKS
ARRIVAL CEREMONY AND TOAST

FROM THE PRESIDENT

STATE DINNER TOAST IN HONOR OF PRESIDENT HAVEL
STATE DINING ROOM \ OCTOBER 22, 1991 \ 7:30 PM

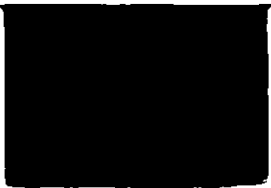
IT IS MY GREAT PLEASURE TO WELCOME ALL OF YOU TO
THE WHITE HOUSE. / OUR DISTINGUISHED GUEST TONIGHT
SET OUT TO MAKE HIS NAME AS A WRITER OF PLAYS. INSTEAD
HE FINDS HIMSELF CENTER STAGE IN A COMPELLING DRAMA: A
REVOLUTION THAT MARKED THE END OF A LONG ERA OF
SUFFERING AND OPENED UP A NEW WORLD OF HOPE. //

- 2 -

VACLAV HAVEL HAS BEEN CALLED A "RELUCTANT
POLITICIAN." CERTAINLY, HE TAKES A DIFFERENT TACK THAN
MOST PUBLIC SERVANTS. OTHERS MIGHT TOSS AROUND BUDGET
STATISTICS OR QUOTE THE LATEST OPINION POLLS, BUT NOT
PRESIDENT HAVEL. WHEN HE ADDRESSED CONGRESS LAST YEAR,
HE SPOKE OF WHAT HE CALLED HIS "ONE GREAT CERTAINTY"
-- AND I QUOTE: "CONSCIOUSNESS PRECEDES BEING, AND NOT
THE OTHER WAY AROUND." //

[[[In October of 1989, COMMUNIST AUTHORITIES PUT
VACLAV HAVEL IN PRISON -- BY DECEMBER, HE WAS
PRESIDENT. BUT PRESIDENT HAVEL LIKES TO SAY "LIFE
DIDN'T CHANGE AT ALL: BEFORE THE REVOLUTION, THERE
WERE ALWAYS TWO POLICEMEN WITH ME. AFTER THE
REVOLUTION THERE ARE ALWAYS TWO POLICEMEN WITH ME."

//]]



[[MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ARE STILL SCRATCHING THEIR HEADS ABOUT THAT ONE. MAYBE I CAN EXPLAIN WHAT MY FRIEND MEANT IN MY NEXT STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS. //]]

MR. PRESIDENT, YOUR COUNTRY TURNED TO YOU BECAUSE IT SAW IN YOU A MAN OF MORAL CLARITY -- A MAN OF CONVICTIONS, PRINCIPLES BEYOND COMPROMISE. EVEN WHEN A CRIMINAL REGIME BANNED YOUR PLAYS AND SENT YOU TO PRISON, YOU REMAINED FREE IN SPIRIT. //

THE PEOPLE OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA CHOSE WISELY. IN WELCOMING PRESIDENT HAVEL EARLIER TODAY, I MENTIONED THAT CZECHOSLOVAKIA FACES THE CHALLENGE OF NOT ONE BUT THREE REVOLUTIONS: FIRST, AN ECONOMIC REVOLUTION, TO REPLACE THE FAILED SYSTEM OF COMMAND AND CONTROL WITH A MARKET THAT RESPONDS TO THE RULES OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND. SECOND, A POLITICAL REVOLUTION -- TO REPLACE THE TOTALITARIAN TRAVESTY WITH DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS AND THE RULE OF LAW.

THIRD -- AND MOST CRITICAL -- A MORAL REVOLUTION: THE PROCESS OF BUILDING PUBLIC TRUST, CREATING A SENSE OF SOCIETY -- TRADING CYNICISM ABOUT ALL THINGS PUBLIC FOR THE SENSE OF CIVIC DUTY THAT MAKES DEMOCRACY WORK. //

MR. PRESIDENT, WE KNOW THE DIFFICULTIES YOU FACE, BUT WE ARE CONFIDENT THAT YOU WILL SUCCEED -- THAT CZECHS AND SLOVAKS, WORKING TOGETHER, WILL BUILD A STABLE, PROSPEROUS AND DEMOCRATIC FUTURE.

AMERICA STANDS WITH YOU. / OF THE MANY UNFORGETTABLE MOMENTS IN THE REVOLUTION OF 89, I'D LIKE TO RECALL ONE I KNOW BOTH OF US REGARD AS SPECIAL -- ONE THAT UNDERSCORES THE COMMON CAUSE THAT LINKS OUR COUNTRIES. / IT HAPPENED AT A PLACE CALLED BRANIK [BRAH-NEEK] ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF PRAGUE. A WORKER DRESSED IN GRIMY OVERALLS ROSE TO SPEAK AT THE FACTORY GATES. HE BEGAN HIS SPEECH TO HIS FELLOW CITIZENS WITH THESE WORDS:

"WE HOLD THESE TRUTHS TO BE SELF-EVIDENT. THAT ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL, THAT THEY ARE ENDOWED BY THEIR CREATOR WITH CERTAIN UNALIENABLE RIGHTS, [AND] THAT AMONG THESE ARE LIFE, LIBERTY AND THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS." //

IN THAT SAME SPIRIT, LET US RAISE OUR GLASSES: TO OUR GUESTS, PRESIDENT AND MRS. HAVEL; TO THE ENDURING FRIENDSHIP THAT LINKS THE CITIZENS OF THIS COUNTRY TO THE CZECH AND SLOVAK PEOPLES -- AND TO THE MOST PRECIOUS GIFT OF ALL: FREEDOM.

#



ENTERTAINMENT CARD

THIS EVENING WE ARE FORTUNATE TO HAVE WITH US BARBARA HENDRICKS -- A NATIVE OF ARKANSAS, WHOSE VOICE HAS DELIGHTED OPERA LOVERS IN CONCERT HALLS AROUND THE WORLD. I'D ALSO LIKE TO HIGHLIGHT BARBARA'S OFF-STAGE WORK -- AS A SPECIAL UN AMBASSADOR FOR REFUGEE ASSISTANCE AND HUMANITARIAN AID. // TONIGHT, BARBARA IS ACCOMPANIED BY WORLD RENOWN PIANIST, SWEDEN'S STAFFAN SCHEJA [STEF-ON SHAY-UH].



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 10/18/91

TO: PATTY PRESOCK

FROM: FRED MCCLURE *fm*
Assistant to the President for
Legislative Affairs
2nd Floor, West Wing, x2230

PLEASE:

☒ Read/FYI

☒ Handle

☐ Review with me

☐ Prepare response

☐ Comment and return

Patty -- It is my understanding that during the Thomas' ordeal over the last week, they found a great deal of solace in Psalms 35 (attached). After your review, I am confident that you will understand why. I think that the President might be moved by that which provided both of them (Clarence and Ginny) strength.

Bush Library Photocopy
George Bush Handwriting

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

*Yes, I was
moved by this
a little verged
file*

PSALMS 35

35 O LORD, FIGHT those fighting me; declare war on them for their attacks on me. ² Put on your armor, take your shield and protect me by standing in front. ³ Lift your spear in my defense, for my pursuers are getting very close. Let me hear you say that you will save me from them. ⁴ Dishonor those who are trying to kill me. Turn them back and confuse them. ⁵ Blow them away like chaff in the wind—wind sent by the Angel of the Lord. ⁶ Make their path dark and slippery before them, with the Angel of the Lord pursuing them. ⁷ For though I did them no wrong, yet they laid a trap for me and dug a pitfall in my path. ⁸ Let them be overtaken by sudden ruin, caught in their own net, and destroyed.

⁹ But I will rejoice in the Lord. He shall rescue me! ¹⁰ From the bottom of my heart praise rises to him. Where is his equal in all of heaven and earth? Who else protects the weak and helpless from the strong, and the poor and needy from those who would rob them?

¹¹ These evil men swear to a lie. They accuse me of things I have never even heard about. ¹² I do them good, but they return me harm. I am sinking down to death. ¹³ When they were ill, I mourned before the Lord in sackcloth, asking him to make them well; I refused to eat; I prayed for them with utmost earnestness, but God did not listen. ¹⁴ I went about sadly as though it were my mother, friend or brother who was sick and nearing death. ¹⁵ But now that I am in trouble they are glad; they come together in meetings filled with slander against me—I didn't even know some of those who were there. ¹⁶ For they gather with the worthless fellows of the town and spend their time cursing me.

¹⁷ Lord, how long will you stand there, doing nothing? Act now and rescue me, for I have but one life and these young lions are out to get it. ¹⁸ Save me, and I will thank you publicly before the entire congregation, before the largest crowd I can find.

¹⁹ Don't give victory to those who fight me without any reason! Don't let them rejoice^a at my fall—let them die. ²⁰ They don't talk of peace and doing good, but of plots against innocent men who are minding their own business. ²¹ They shout that they have seen *me* doing wrong! "Aha!" they say. "With our own eyes we saw him do it." ²² Lord, you know all about it. Don't stay silent! Don't desert me now!

²³ Rise up, O Lord my God; vindicate me. ²⁴ Declare me "not guilty," for you are just.^b Don't let my enemies rejoice over me in my troubles. ²⁵ Don't let them say, "Aha! Our dearest wish against him will soon be fulfilled!" and, "At last we have him!" ²⁶ Shame them; let these who boast against me and who rejoice at my troubles be themselves overcome by misfortune that strips them bare of everything they own. Bare them to dishonor. ²⁷ But give great joy to all who wish me well. Let them shout with delight, "Great is the Lord who enjoys helping his child!"^c ²⁸ And I will tell everyone how great and good you are; I will praise you all day long.

From the desk of
George Bush

adler

Willie Horton

litany

anthony Tans

cow sheet

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

Bush Library Photocopy
George Bush Handwriting

Document Originally
Attached to
Following Page



FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. Hugh S. Sidey
Time, Inc.
1050 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20036-5334

PERSONAL



THE PRESIDENT

personal
10-21-91

Dear Hugh,
I read "You Shouldn't
Win 'Em All" - lots of food
for thought there. I liked it!!
One small critique.
Willie Horton was a "Furbergh
card" not as every

Democrat opponent now
says a "race card"

Here's some factual
material.

Warm Regards,
Czy

The Presidency

Hugh Sidey

You Shouldn't Win 'Em All

Talk about determination. In the midst of the Clarence Thomas political war, George Bush took to his new putting green on the South Lawn, and armed with his 48-in. Pole-Kat putter, he launched a ferocious assault on the flag.

Startled White House aides heard shouts of triumph float up from the shrubs when the ball found the hole. "I got it! I got it!" Bush exulted. In fact, as a remarkable week came to a close, the President had got almost everything he wanted on every front he chose to fight. And he chose many.

When aides suggested that he veto the \$6.4 billion unemployment-benefits bill with no fanfare, Bush would have none of it. He ordered a Rose Garden offensive with his political general staff assembled for the cameras, and he signed the veto with a flourish. As House Minority Leader Robert Michel left the scene, he muttered, only partly in jest, "Could you airbrush me out of this picture?"

But the President's maneuver succeeded. His record for sustained vetoes remained perfect—23 to zip.

Even some of Bush's Republican friends are astonished at his enduring toughness, although it is cloaked in Yankee properness. "He set rules for himself for eight years as Vice President," explains one. "He never bragged about what he did for Reagan, he never criticized Reagan. He was tough as nails, but it was masked by many different exterior signals."

Older friends, like Mississippi Democrat Sonny Montgomery, who met Bush on the Hill after being elected to Congress in 1966, had a better fix. "When he locks his mind on something," says Montgomery, "he is going all the way."

Almost weekly now, either publicly or privately, Bush sends a message to Saddam Hussein to live by the truce signed last March. "I intend to see that he abides by every one of those U.N. resolutions," Bush tells his staff. The President is unwavering in his belief that the time has come for the U.S. to assert its interests in the Middle East, even when it means opposing Israel.

John Sununu remains as White House chief of staff despite recommendations from Bush's advisers and friends that Sununu be dumped for his abuse of government transportation. "But Sununu is not the same chief of staff," claims an aide. Sununu got the message: either abandon some of your perks or leave. Bush bent him with what one White House man termed "presidential tough love," a mix of ire and affection that even leaves a little room for humor. At last Thursday's Al Smith dinner, Sununu deadpanned about the difficulty getting to Manhattan: "The problem was we had trouble landing the B-2 in Central Park."

Not since John Kennedy's time have discipline and determination been so pervasive in an administration. Lyndon Johnson managed his domestic agenda with an iron hand, but

when it came to running the Vietnam War his ignorance of world affairs made him uncertain. The opposite was true of Nixon, the consummate power broker in global matters but a fellow who never mastered the folkways of the capital. And neither Johnson nor Nixon held the depth of respect from their staff that Bush now enjoys.

Historian Arthur Schlesinger Jr. once wrote that successful Presidents progressed only by defeating vociferous and protesting minorities. Franklin Roosevelt rode roughshod over entrenched minorities to create the New Deal. Harry Truman not only battled outside skeptics but also went against his own Secretary of State, George Marshall, in rushing to recognize the state of Israel in 1948. Political capital had to be expended.

By that measure, Bush is doing the job right. But there is a danger and a downside to relentless attack. Resentment collects and coagulates among the defeated. Toughness sometimes shades into arrogance and stubbornness. Author Gloria Steinem hardly bothered to focus her ire on the Senators who in the end supported Judge Thomas for the Supreme Court and instead unleashed her anger against "the master puppeteer." In the political world that is both grudging compliment and warning. Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell, smarting yet again from defeat, took the floor after the Thomas vote and poured unusual rancor on Bush. Every victory alienates someone.

Bush carefully studied the leadership style of Ronald Reagan, which was to keep a public amiability while having a wrecking crew ready in the boiler room. Bush has had his political roughnecks, like Roger Ailes and the late Lee Atwater, who played the Willie Horton race card in the 1988 campaign. "I can't imagine this campaign will

be that tough," muses a White House tactician. "But we will be ready."

Bush himself has changed. It has been a long time since he blurted anything like "kicked a little ass" or had an on-camera goofy streak. The other day his barber, Milton Pitts, asked Bush if he'd heard any new jokes. "All the jokes have dried up," answered Bush. That's an exaggeration, but Pitts did notice a few more gray hairs, a few more wrinkles. The war Bush wages has taken a toll.

Old L.B.J., perhaps the all-time champion legislator and pop political psychologist, was once asked in his most successful months how come he had lost a couple of minor skirmishes with Congress. "You don't want to win 'em all," he said. "Give the other side something, or there may come a day when you won't win anything." George Bush may want to start looking around for a victory or two to throw the Democrats' way lest he forget how lousy it feels to lose.



Perfect putt: but losing too can be good strategy

CHRONOLOGY OF WILLIE HORTON ISSUE

- 1987 Lawrence Eagle-Tribune investigates Massachusetts furlough policy and wins Pulitzer Prize. Photo of Horton is printed. Upset citizens in Massachusetts launch referendum drive to ban furloughs for murderers.
- 4/12/88 The first national political use of the issue occurs when Al Gore attacks Dukakis over "weekend passes for first-degree murderers" in a New York debate.
- 6/9/88 Bush criticizes Dukakis furlough program for first time. Does not mention Horton.
- 6/20/88 Time's 6/27 issue describes how Horton "haunts" Dukakis' campaign. The article represents the first time Horton's photo is published nationally.
- 6/22/88 Bush renews his attack on furloughs and first mentions Horton by name.
- 6/30/88 Reader's Digest publishes the entire Horton story, its first major nationwide exposure. Horton's photo is not used, nor is his race mentioned.
- 7/31/88 A Washington Post article by Tom Edsall says: "Horton's picture has appeared repeatedly on network television news..."
- 9/88 Americans for Bush, an independent expenditure committee, airs an ad criticizing Dukakis' furlough program. The ad prominently displays Horton's picture. This ad was then repeatedly mis-identified on network news as a "Bush ad." At the same time, the Bush campaign was running its "revolving door" ad, which neither mentioned Horton nor showed his face. The Bush campaign never used Horton's photo in any way at any time.
- 10/88 A Dukakis TV ad uses the name and photo of a Hispanic murderer who escaped from a federal half-way house.
- 10/20/88 Dukakis campaign chairman Paul Brontas is asked if he thought the Bush campaign was racist. He said, "I would not accuse the campaign of that."
- 10/23/88 Sen. Bentsen, Jesse Jackson, Paul Kirk, Rep. Mervyn Dymally, and Rep. Charles Rangel all simultaneously denounce the Bush campaign as racist for using the furlough issue.

10/25/88 A Washington Post editorial cites "the Dukakis campaign's new charge that the Bush campaign is making racist appeals. We think it's a phony... ... Massachusetts is the only state that furloughed prisoners sentenced to life without parole, and that for 11 years Mr. Dukakis supported that policy and resisted attempts to end it. It may or may not be relevant to stress that, but it isn't racist."

WP ed.

10/29/88

A Racist Campaign? 1. A26

ADD TO THE charges the presidential campaigns are hurling back and forth the Dukakis campaign's new charge that the Bush campaign is making racist appeals. We think it's a phony, no more credible than those vicious and baseless charges that the Bush campaign had been making about Gov. Dukakis' patriotism. Lloyd Beitsen, asked whether there is a racial element to the Bush campaign's emphasis on furloughs, replied, "When you add it up, I think there is." Jesse Jackson, speaking in Boston, said "There have been a number of rather ugly race-conscious signals sent from that campaign." Some have gone so far as to charge that Mr. Bush's assertion that Mr. Dukakis is a liberal also has racist undertones. If that term is out of bounds, what form of discourse is not?

The one serious question in this is whether the Bush campaign's attacks on the furlough program that freed prisoner Willie Horton, sentenced to life-without-parole, are an appeal to racism. You can believe that the importance of this topic was greatly overstated and that the "lessons" drawn from it were demagogic and extravagantly sinister without accepting its use as the basis for a charge of racism against Mr. Bush. To begin with, the Bush campaign wasn't the first to raise the furlough issue against Gov. Dukakis; Sen. Albert Gore was, in an April 1988 debate in New York. The Bush cam-

paign has done some disgusting things in this campaign. But the facts are that Massachusetts is the only state that furloughed prisoners sentenced to life without parole, and that for 11 years Mr. Dukakis supported that policy and resisted attempts to end it. It may or may not be relevant to stress that, but it isn't racist.

On racial questions, what we find disturbing in this campaign is not appeals to racist feelings but the conspicuous failure of both candidates to address the particular needs and interests of black Americans. Any candid view of our history and our current situation cries out that blacks have a special claim on the attention of those who govern. But they are getting scarcely any at all from this year's nominees—one because he seems afraid to give it, the other because he seems uninterested.

Mr. Dukakis, speaking at the Neshoba County Fair in Philadelphia, Miss., this summer brushed past the murder of three civil rights workers in that county in 1964. You wonder what held him back. Mr. Bush has devoted almost no time or attention to the situation of black Americans. A certain amount of charge-and-countercharge is probably inevitable in a campaign, but it isn't inevitable or desirable for two candidates to ignore almost entirely one out of 10 of their fellow citizens.

The One That Got Away

Why an escaped murderer haunts Michael Dukakis



Willie Horton was supposed to be serving time for murder in Massachusetts in April 1986 when he invaded a home in Oxon Hill, Md., raped a woman and stabbed her companion. Horton had not broken out of prison. He had walked away from it ten months earlier while on a weekend furlough, an experiment that has been a cornerstone of Governor Michael Dukakis' criminal-justice program.

Now the Horton case is being used to paint Dukakis with that most damaging liberal stereotype: soft on crime. George Bush has taken to citing his differences with the Governor by saying, "I don't like the idea of letting murderers out of jail." One G.O.P. strategist has proposed a bumper sticker reading, DUKAKIS TO RAPIST: HAVE A NICE WEEKEND.

Responding to public outrage over the Horton incident, Dukakis signed a new law last April banning furloughs for first-degree murderers. Explaining his turnaround, Dukakis said simply, "I try to listen, I try to learn." But the Governor still becomes testy when confronted with the question. During a debate in San Francisco, conservative Journalist John McLaughlin charged that Massachusetts' program allowed convicts to commit more violent crimes. "That's not true,"

Dukakis exclaimed. "That happened on one occasion."

Although Dukakis was considered too liberal on crime during his first term, he has worked hard to reverse that image. In the past four years, the violent-crime rate in Massachusetts has dropped 13.4% while the national rate has risen 1.8%. Today the state has the lowest homicide rate of any major industrial state in the country. In 1983 Dukakis formed a special anticrime task council, and he has chaired every one of the group's 58 meetings. "His record against crime now can't be disputed," says Ned Merrick, legisla-



Willie Horton



The furlough furor could overshadow Dukakis' good record on crime

tive representative of the state's police association. "It's too good."

Yet the furlough furor threatens to overshadow these impressive achievements. Massachusetts is among 45 states that allow prison leaves. Last fall state legislators published a report lambasting the supervision of the program by the Dukakis administration. Authorities had not properly screened Horton before his leaves, investigators found, and they did not keep thorough records of his behavior in the prison.

Defenders of furlough programs point out that weekend leaves offer relief at a time when prisons around the country are dangerously overcrowded. Behavior during furloughs can help determine how an inmate up for parole might function in society. According to John Larivee, executive director of Boston's Crime and Justice Foundation, the recidivism rate since 1972 has been just 10% for prisoners paroled after taking part in such a program. Among other prisoners, it was 25%.

Moreover, there were only 426 escapees among the 117,786 furloughs during the same period, and Horton's escape was the first among first-degree murderers from the program in nearly five years. "The failure was not the program," says Massachusetts Corrections Commissioner Michael Fair. "Willie Horton was the failure. Our evidence is the program was successful." —By Jacob V. Lumar. Reported by Robert Ajemian/Boston and Michael Riley with Dukakis

Grapevine

Fast break. The latest debate among Democrats is not over *who* but over *when*. Will Michael Dukakis announce his Veep choice before the convention? Reasons for: to dampen any "Draft Jesse" drama and prevent convention coverage from being distracted by guesses and whispers. A reason against: early selection would drain excitement from what already threatens to be a tedious show. The betting: Dukakis will again dare to be boring and announce his choice early.

No draft pick. Bill Bradley made it clear to Dukakis' Veep scout Paul Brontas last month that he did not want to be on the ticket. That did little to dampen speculation, given Dukakis' admiration for the former basketball star. Last week Bradley had another session with Brontas. But Bradley did not budge: he does not want to be on a national ticket, and nothing will change his mind.

Making up. Bob Dole has been speaking so forcefully in favor of Bush that relations be-

tween the old rivals are warming up. Bush has signed a fundraising letter to help retire Dole's debt. So talk has turned to a possible Bush-Dole ticket. A *Wall Street Journal*/NBC News poll last week showed that 56% of voters would be more likely to support a ticket with Dole on it. Bush aides,

however, are still smarting from a Dole comment, made supposedly off the record, that Reagan seemed to be more effusive in his endorsement of Mikhail Gorbachev than of Bush because "Gorbachev has a future."

Fouling out? Nothing could be worse for Democrats hoping to use the sleaze issue than to have Book Peddler Jim Wright remain as chairman of their National Convention. Several Democrats are quietly moving to have him replaced by Party Chairman Paul Kirk. Republicans have their own delicate problem. An aide to Ed Meese says the Attorney General has "penciled in" attending the G.O.P. convention. Sniffed Bush Campaign Manager Lee Atwater: "That's his business."



Bradley won't take the pass

10/8/91

Don

Ken Raynor will be in town for this event. The President would like Ken to deliver a check -- will you make out one and get it to Ken (Ken will be a houseguest on the 20th.

Thanks

Patty Presock

per Don
just give check
to Roger Ailes
10/21/91 \$200.00
done.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Oct. 21, 1991

Dear Al,

After you left today I got to worrying. I don't like to see my friend burdened down by anything at all. You seemed a little low.

The joke was vintage Simpson, alright, but I am concerned that the press bashing may have been weighing on you.

You were right on all this. You helped a decent man turn the tide.

You walked where angels feared to tread by zapping some groups and some press; and, in the process, they climbed all over your ass - but damnit you were right.

Besides even though some are sore at you, they won't stay sore. They like you, they respect you and

they know you to be fair.

Having said all this
I'll confess - there are days
when I just hate this job - not
many, but some.

The attacks that demean
one's character sometimes get to
me, too. The ugly columns don't
set very well when we're trying
our hardest on some project or
another - but then, always,
the sun comes up.

Yesterday at Camp David
I was a little down. I picked up
2 bright red leaves; and I
did something I haven't done
in the last 60 years. I
put the leaves ^{pressed} into a heavy
book in my little quiet office.
I felt better - strange
but I really did -

Don't let the bastards
wear you down.

Your friends love you

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

- 3 -

This President depends
on you and believes in you
and is grateful to you.

Nothing you can do
can change that --

Go ahead let those true
physical feelings you harbor
for Nina Totenberg come out,
and I'll still be in your
corner.

Abortion, Immigration,
Deficits, Judiciary Hearings,
all these together pale
in importance when up against
friendship --

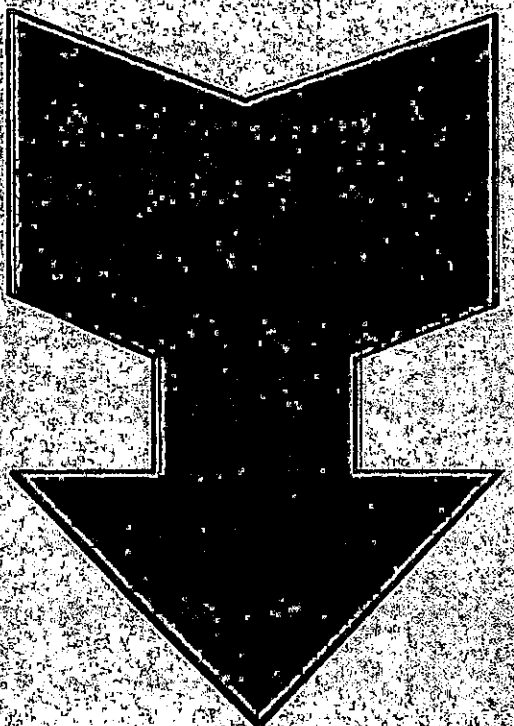
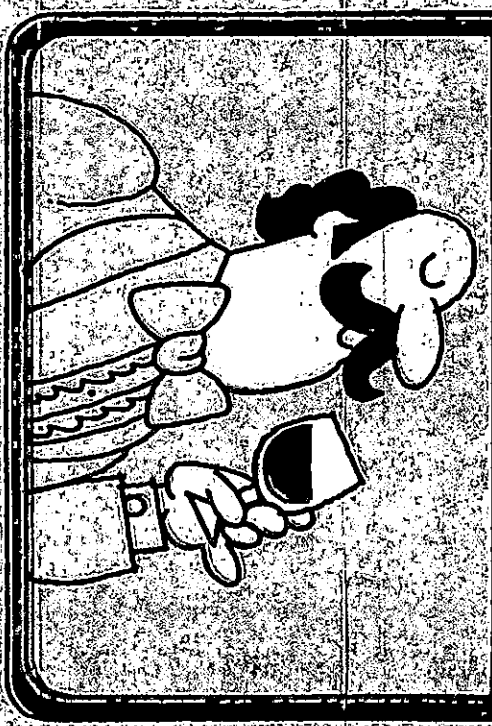
Aiz

Patty Presock

from
Senator
Alan Simpson

10/28/91

Jacque Du Pluph,
noted French gourmet,
answers your questions
about WINES!



Hallmark
Contemporary cards

60KF 19-7
© Hallmark Cards, Inc.
Made in U.S.A.

October 28, 1991

Serge ..
Surfy card aint it ?!
but these are important
things to know about
wine.

But last week you
taught me - once again -
that ^{there} are important things
to know about friendship.

The lunch in your
office -- you perceiving
my gain -- you taking
time from the cares of
the world. That was a
beautiful and powerful
letter. It hit the mark
like an arrow..

Lift tabs
for answers.

So rare. So Bush.
It turned the corner
for me. It moved me in
ways I can not define in
words ... you placed two
red leaves in my book --
the book of friendship. Love from
me. R

What kind
of glasses
should I use
for serving
burgundy?

What wine
goes best
with leftover
spaghetti
and warmed-up
meat balls?

What is
the most
important
thing to know
about wine?

What is
the
very best
bottle
of wine?

What's the
difference
between
Zinfandel and
Wurtzenheimer?

What kind
of wine
is made from
those big, purple
California grapes?

What wine
goes best
with a
cold dish?

Should
I serve
red wine
with my
Chateaubriand?

October 28, 1991

George ..

Surfy card aint it ?!
but these are important
things to know about
wine.

But last week you
taught me - once again..
that ^{there} are important things
to know about friendship.

The lunch in your
office .. you perceiving
my gain .. you taking
time from the cares of
the world. That was a
beautiful and powerful
letter. It hit the mark
like an arrow..

so rare. So George Lift tabs
for answers.

It turned the corner
for me. It moved me in
ways I can not define in
words ... you placed two
ed leaves in my book --
a book of friendship. Love from
me. R

Whatever kind
you can see
the burgundy
best with.

Leftover
chianti.

What's

What's

Zinfandel is
a dark, red wine
and Wurtzenheimer
is a linebacker
for the
Cincinnati Bengals.

Big
purple
California
wine.

What wine
goes best
with a
cold dish?

Should
I serve
red wine
with my
Chateaubriand?

October 28, 1991

Sarge ..

Surfy card aint it ?!
but these are important
things to know about
wine.

But last week you
taught me - once again --
that ^{of there} are important things
to know about friendship.

The lunch in your
office -- you perceiving
my pain -- you taking
time from the cares of
the world. That was a
beautiful and powerful
letter. It hit the mark
like an arrow..

So rare. So Sarge. Lift tabs
for answers.

Bush ..
It turned the corner
for me. It moved me in
ways I can not define in
words ... you placed two
red leaves in my book --
a book of friendship. Love from
me. R

What wine

When to
stop
drinking
it.

A
full
one.

What the

Whatever
you feel
will thaw
her out
fastest.

What kind

I don't know.
What color
is your
Chateaubriand?

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. Thomas W. Moseley
675 Racebrook Road
Gates Mills, OH 44040

10-21-91

Weekly

George
light of
t Bush's
ombat—
shioned

much in
Eastern
lings re-
summer
ther at a
radiant
d he ("the
uld hardly
ght hers.
d be wed.
he heard
el Harbor.
postponed
birthday,
y began a
hough ini-
ve with the
plane.
ith his mas-
ber known
ngle-engine
George was
soon faced
is squadron
Just before
called seeing
inese officer
n Australian
own than be
fate.

d on back flap)

To: Tom Mosley,
My close friend,
With warmest
Best Wishes
and Lots of
Happy Memories
of Our Times
Together

By Bud

J O E H Y A M S

GEORGE BUSH AT WAR



FLIGHT OF THE AVENGER

PERSONAL



THE PRESIDENT

Oct. 21, 1991

Dear Adele -

The Links are sensational
but -- "no fair" -- we sent you a
tiny present, and in comes
this very special one.
In any event I love em.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Mrs. Donald J. Hall
5801. Oakwood Road
Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66208

PERSONAL

Yes, these are troubling
times. The Clarence Thomas
ordeal left us all drained.
He is a decent, good man - I'm
sure of that. The nation had to
be subjected to all the graphic
sex stuff, was too darned bad-
tempered - Tim Baker - just back-said
everyone overseas was appalled.
"X's & B's" - Con A facts, *Long*

THE WHITE HOUSE

Mrs. Donald J. Hall
5801 Oakwood Road
Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66208

PERSONAL

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 21, 1991
31 OCT 21 P4:05

CB

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: RONALD C. KAUFMAN (RC)
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR
POLITICAL AFFAIRS

DAVID M. CARNEY
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS

FROM: ANDREW B. FOSTER (AF)
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: LOUISIANA PRIMARY RESULTS

As you know on Saturday, October 19, Louisiana held its open primary for state and local offices. The race for Governor attracted national attention because former Governor Edwin Edwards (D) and State Senator and former Ku Klux Klan member David Duke (R) challenged incumbent Governor Buddy Roemer (R). While the race was expected to be very close, Roemer was expected to make the run-off election against either Duke or Edwards.

Obviously, Roemer suffered a stunning defeat in the race, and will not participate in the November 16, 1991 run-off. Roemer attributes his loss to a strong anti-incumbent sentiment felt by Louisiana voters. Roemer conceded the race late Saturday evening.

The run-off election between Edwards and Duke will be extremely competitive. Most political pundits expect a large portion of Roemer's voters to side with Edwards, but David Duke should not be underestimated. Apparently Duke's past racist activities have not discredited him with a large portion of the electorate. High black voter turnout will greatly assist Edwards' efforts, but the race is considered too close to call at this point.

A term limitation initiative was approved by a margin of 66% to 34%. The New Orleans City Council will now be limited to serve two terms of four years a piece.

Listed here are the final Saturday primary election results for the major statewide offices. Those candidates who will participate in the run-off elections are marked with an asterix.

GOVERNOR

*Edwin Edwards (D)	520,010	34%
*David Duke (R)	489,766	32%
Governor Buddy Roemer (R)	412,830	27%
Clyde Holloway (R)	83,215	5%

LOUISIANA ELECTION RESULTS
PAGE TWO

LT. GOVERNOR

*Melinda Schweegmann (D)	620,622	43%
*Paul Hardy (R)	615,006	42%

ATTORNEY GENERAL

*Richard Ieyoub (D)	324,749	31%
*Ben Bagert (R)	221,822	22%
John Kennedy (D)	213,256	21%
Winston Riddick (R)	163,161	16%
James McPhearson (R)	95,354	9%

SECRETARY OF STATE

*Fox McKeithan (R)	628,646	46%
*Doug Schmidt (D)	386,714	28%
Mary Chehardy (D)	358,109	26%

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER

*Jim Brown (D)	570,388	40%
*Peggy Wilson (R)	436,121	30%
Sherman Bernard (D)	269,407	19%

STATE TREASURER

Mary Landrieu	Unopposed
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21 October - 3 November '91

Monday 21	22	23	24	25	26	27	Monday 28	29	30	31	1	2	3
Major International Events													
Commonwealth Conference in Zimbabwe	Cambodian peace talks open in Paris				US- Mexican- Canadian free trade talks in Mexico	Colombian legislative elections Polish parliamentary elections	Russian Congress of People's Deputies meets	Regional summit on Liberia in Ivory Coast	Middle East Peace Conference opens in Madrid	Zambian general election Andean trade mins in DC			Western Hemisphere trade mins in DC
USSR Supreme Soviet meets	CSCE senior officials in Prague			Korean prime ministerial talks			OAS trade conf in DC						
			South African Patriotic Front conf										
					Turkmeniya independence referendum								
Visits to US													
Irish Pres Robinson in US					Egyptian Def Min. Tantawi in DC		Colombian Econ Development Min Samper in DC						
Czechoslovak Pres Havel in DC													
Moldovan Pres Snegur in DC													
Visits Abroad													
Japanese Trade Min in USSR			Vietnamese Premier Vo Van Kiet in Indonesia, Thailand, Singapore										
Harawi in Paris							Yang Shangkun in Islamabad and Tehran						
Venezuelan FM Duran in Beijing							Antall at NATO Hq						
Fujimori in Madrid and Rome													
Kohl in Chile and Brazil													
Pope John Paul in Brazil	Aristide in Paris												

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Honorable Phil Bredeson
Mayor of the City of Nashville
107 Metropolitan Courthouse
Nashville, Tennessee 37201



THE PRESIDENT

October 21, 1991

Dear Phil,

Barbara and I enjoyed very much our visit to Nashville and just wish we could have spent more time in your beautiful city. In any event, it was good to see you again and to be a part of the Country Music Awards. I hope our paths cross again soon.

Warm best wishes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "George Bush".

JAN'S

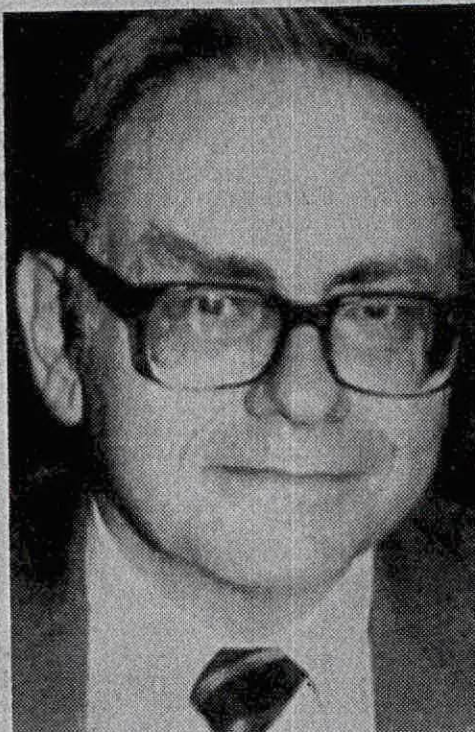
Personalities

Sen. Alan Simpson put in a call to The Washington Post yesterday to talk about the press he's been receiving since the Clarence Thomas hearings. And he's not happy. In fact, he's going underground: "I've pulled back from speaking engagements; I've pulled back from legislating. I'm just going to step back and keep my mouth shut," he said. He's unhappy at some of the printed reports that he says misrepresent him because they only tell part of the story. When reminded that public figures are under constant scrutiny, he said, "You'd be stunned. Let me tell you about scrutiny." In a calm, sad tone the Wyoming Republican described his side of tales such as the reported waving of a fist at a demonstrator in front of the White House. "I didn't see anyone in the street! Maybe they have cameras on the tops of buildings," he said. Saying that it's been very painful, after 13 years in the Senate, to be cursed and hounded, he's decided that he'd "better go underground, rather than be magnificently distorted into someone your wife and friends don't recognize." Describing treatment of him by the press as "uncomfortable and unbelievable," Simpson still said, "I'm a big boy. I can take it. I'll just take it easy for a while."

Buffett's End Run

Although he owns significant shares of several major communications companies, Warren E. Buffett apparently does not trust reporters when it comes to disseminating sensitive financial information.

In issuing Salomon Bros. Inc.'s eagerly awaited third-quarter financial statement yesterday, Buffett went over the heads of the business press by first publishing the document in big, two-page advertisements in leading newspapers. Today's figures were the first formal profit numbers issued since Buf-



WARREN BUFFETT

fett became chairman in August as a result of a major scandal over the company's illegal bidding at U.S. Treasury auctions.

"The things that Warren wanted to get across are fairly complex, and fairly lengthy. It seemed that the appropriate way to do that was to rent some space and say it," said Robert F. Baker Jr., Salomon's director of corporate communications.

Asked whether Buffett was deliberately trying to avoid having his words filtered by reporters, Baker said, "You can draw that inference."

No Goblins for the Quayles

Dan and Marilyn Quayle, the friendly folks on Observatory Circle, will not be able to

receive trick-or-treaters this year as they have in the past. The vice president and his wife want their neighbors to know they had a previous commitment in Houston with President Bush, except for which they would certainly be doling out candy on Halloween. "We are very sad that we are not able to continue our family tradition of welcoming neighborhood youngsters at our door," said Mrs. Quayle. "But we wish all the young ghosts and goblins of Washington a very happy Halloween."

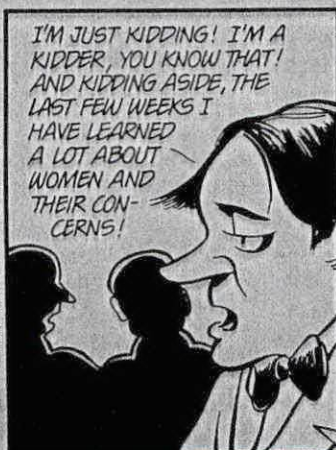
'Greensleeves' for Graham

The memorial service Monday for rock promoter Bill Graham brought out luminaries from the entertainment world to pay their respects. Such stars as Atlantic Records founder Ahmet Ertegun, guitarist Carlos Santana, former basketball star Bill Walton, salsa star Tito Puente, Rolling Stone magazine founder Jann Wenner, comedian Dan Aykroyd and scores of musicians were at San Francisco's Temple Emanuel to hear tributes from Graham's son David, Grateful Dead drummer Mickey Hart and the Jefferson Airplane's Paul Kantner. Santana played "I Love You Much Too Much," a song Graham had chosen for Santana to record. The service ended with a rendition of "Greensleeves," the song Graham used to play as a farewell over the loudspeakers at the Fillmore West concert hall as crowds filed out after a show. "If the object is to leave the world a better place and to have put more love in the world than you took, well then Bill Graham was a huge success," rocker Huey Lewis said after the service. Graham, 60, died Friday in a helicopter crash, along with his companion, Melissa Gold, 48, and pilot Steve Kahn, 42, after attending a concert by Huey Lewis and the News in Concord, Calif.

—Compiled from staff and wire reports by Eric Brace

DOONESBURY

By G.B. Trudeau



10/21 attach to Simpson encouragement

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

October 21, 1991

UNITED NATIONS DAY, 1991

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

As its Charter states, the United Nations was envisioned "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war . . . to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights . . . in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom." Today the United Nations has an opportunity unparalleled in its 46-year history to fulfill the promise of its Charter.

In the past year, the United Nations has played a dramatic role in repelling aggression and vindicating the right of all states to live in peace. Indeed, it has proved that it can be an effective vehicle for promoting international cooperation and security. During the crisis in the Gulf, the U.N. condemned Iraqi aggression and took necessary and proportional steps to ensure peace and security in the region. It has also demonstrated exemplary compassion in addressing the human tragedy wrought by Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, the ensuing armed conflict, and subsequent Iraqi actions against its own citizens.

Today we know that, with the building of consensus and cooperation among its members, the United Nations can meet serious and sudden challenges to international peace. However, universal respect for human rights, as well as the long-term social and economic development of nations, are Charter aims that go hand in hand with the larger goal of lasting world peace. Thus the United Nations and its specialized agencies must continue working to overcome repression, poverty, illiteracy, and other persistent barriers to human freedom and progress.

Many people are aware of the United Nations' role in peacekeeping and in coordinating international humanitarian relief efforts. However, the United Nations is also playing an increasingly visible and important role in the fight against illicit drug use and drug trafficking. In 1987, the Secretary General convened a global conference on these subjects. One year later, the United States and other countries joined in negotiating the U.N. Convention Against Illicit Drug Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. We have urged all signatories to ratify this treaty.

The United States will also continue to support global environmental protection efforts through the United Nations. Established in 1972, the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) has an important role to play as humankind strives to reconcile legitimate needs for economic development with

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the need to preserve our planet's fragile ecosystem. During the past two decades, UNEP has been collecting widely sought information on the most effective means of conducting environmental impact assessments. As we prepare for the 1992 Conference on Environment and Development, UNEP should continue to serve as a central forum for the study and development of related policies and programs.

By facilitating international cooperation on issues ranging from the environment and drug interdiction to war and peace, human rights, development, and humanitarian concerns, the United Nations and its specialized agencies are helping to shape the world of tomorrow. The United States is pleased to note that seven new members have recently joined the United Nations, and we look forward to continuing progress in the year ahead.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim October 24, 1991, as United Nations Day. I invite all Americans to observe this day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-first day of October, 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

October 23, 1991

EXECUTIVE ORDER

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CIVIL JUSTICE REFORM

WHEREAS, the tremendous growth in civil litigation has burdened the American court system and has imposed high costs on American individuals, small businesses, industry, professionals, and government at all levels;

WHEREAS, several current litigation practices add to these burdens and costs by prolonging the resolution of disputes, thus delaying just compensation and encouraging wasteful litigation;

WHEREAS, the harmful consequences of these litigation practices may be ameliorated by encouraging voluntary dispute resolution, limitations on unnecessary discovery, judicious use of expert testimony, prudent use of sanctions, improved use of litigation resources, and, where appropriate, modified fee arrangements;

WHEREAS, the United States sets an example for private litigation by adhering to higher standards than those required by the rules of procedure in the conduct of Government litigation in Federal court, and can continue to do so without impairing the effectiveness of its litigation efforts;

WHEREAS, improving the quality of legislation and regulation to eliminate ambiguities in drafting would reduce uncertainty and unnecessary litigation; and,

WHEREAS, improving the quality of administrative adjudications would reduce the time and resources expended during the administrative process.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, by the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including chapter 31 of title 28, United States Code, and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, and in order to facilitate the just and efficient resolution of civil claims involving the United States Government, to encourage the filing of only meritorious civil claims, to improve legislative and regulatory drafting to reduce needless litigation, to promote fair and prompt adjudication before administrative tribunals, and to provide a model for similar reforms of litigation practices in the private sector and in various states, hereby order as follows:

Section 1. Guidelines to Promote Just and Efficient Government Civil Litigation. To promote the just and efficient resolution of civil claims, those Federal agencies and litigation counsel that conduct or otherwise participate in civil litigation on behalf of the United States Government in Federal court shall respect and adhere to the following guidelines during the conduct of such litigation:

(a) Pre-filing Notice of a Complaint. No litigation counsel shall file a complaint initiating civil litigation without first making a reasonable effort to notify all

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disputants about the nature of the dispute and to attempt to achieve a settlement, or confirming that the referring agency that previously handled the dispute has made a reasonable effort to notify the disputants and to achieve a settlement or has used its conciliation processes.

(b) Settlement Conferences. As soon as practicable after ascertaining the nature of a dispute in litigation, and throughout the litigation, litigation counsel shall evaluate settlement possibilities and make reasonable efforts to settle the litigation. Such efforts shall include offering to participate in a settlement conference or moving the court for a conference pursuant to Rule 16 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure in an attempt to resolve the dispute without additional civil litigation.

(c) Alternative Methods of Resolving the Dispute in Litigation. Litigation counsel shall make reasonable attempts to resolve a dispute expeditiously and properly before proceeding to trial.

(1) Whenever feasible, claims should be resolved through informal discussions, negotiations, and settlements rather than through utilization of any formal or structured Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) process or court proceeding. At the same time, litigation counsel should be trained in dispute resolution techniques and skills that can contribute to the prompt, fair, and efficient resolution of claims. Where such benefits may be derived, and after consultation with the agency referring the matter, litigation counsel should suggest the use of an appropriate ADR technique to the private parties.

(2) It is appropriate to use ADR techniques or processes to resolve claims of or against the United States or its agencies, after litigation counsel determines that the use of a particular technique is warranted in the context of a particular claim or claims, and that such use will materially contribute to the prompt, fair, and efficient resolution of the claims.

(3) Litigation counsel shall neither seek nor agree to the use of binding arbitration or any other equivalent ADR technique. A technique is equivalent to binding arbitration if an agency is bound, without exercise of that agency's discretion, to implement the determination arising from the ADR technique. The requirements of this paragraph shall be interpreted in a manner consistent with section 4(b) of the Administrative Dispute Resolution Act, Public Law 101-552, 104 Stat. 2736 (1990). Practice under Tax Court Rule 124 shall be exempt from this provision.

(d) Discovery. To the extent practicable, litigation counsel shall make every reasonable effort to streamline and expedite discovery in cases under counsel's supervision and control.

(1) Disclosure of Core Information. In those cases where discovery will be sought, litigation counsel shall, to the extent practicable, make reasonable efforts to agree with other parties mutually to exchange a disclosure statement containing core information relevant to the dispute and to stipulate to an order memorializing such agreement. For purposes of this subsection, "core information" means the names and addresses of people having information that is relevant to the proffered claims and defenses, and the location of documents most relevant to the case. This guideline to disclose core information shall not apply in cases while a dispositive motion is pending.

(2) Review of Proposed Document Requests. Each agency within the executive branch shall establish a coordinated procedure for the conduct and review of document discovery undertaken in litigation directly by that agency when that agency is litigation counsel. The procedure shall include, but is not necessarily limited to, review by a senior lawyer prior to service or filing of the request in litigation to determine that the request is not cumulative or duplicative, unreasonable, oppressive, unduly burdensome or expensive, taking into account the requirements of the litigation, the amount in controversy, the importance of the issues at stake in the litigation, and whether the documents can be obtained from some other source that is more convenient, less burdensome, or less expensive.

(3) Discovery Motions. Before petitioning a court to resolve a discovery motion or petitioning a court to impose sanctions for discovery abuses, litigation counsel shall attempt to resolve the dispute with opposing counsel. If litigation counsel makes a discovery motion concerning the dispute, he or she shall represent in that motion that any attempt at resolution was unsuccessful or impracticable under the circumstances.

(e) Expert Witnesses. Litigation counsel shall make every reasonable effort to present only reliable expert testimony before a court.

(1) Widely accepted theories. Litigation counsel shall refrain from presenting expert testimony from experts who base their conclusions on explanatory theories that are not widely accepted. For purposes of this subsection, a theory is widely accepted if it is propounded by at least a substantial minority of the experts in the relevant field.

(2) Expertise in the field. Litigation counsel shall present expert testimony only from those experts whose knowledge, background, research, or other expertise lies in the particular field about which they are testifying.

(3) Expert disclosure. Litigation counsel shall offer to engage in mutual disclosure of expert witness information for those experts that a party expects to call as expert witnesses at trial, provided, and to the extent, that the other parties agree to make comparable disclosures of any expert witnesses they expect to call at trial.

(4) Ban on contingency fees. The amount of compensation paid to an expert witness shall not be linked to a successful outcome in the litigation.

(f) Sanctions. Litigation counsel shall take steps to seek sanctions against opposing counsel and opposing parties where appropriate.

(1) Litigation counsel shall evaluate filings made by opposing parties and, where appropriate, shall petition the court to impose sanctions against those responsible for abusive practices.

(2) Prior to filing a motion for sanctions, litigation counsel shall submit the motion for review to the sanctions officer, or his or her designee, within the litigation counsel's agency. Such officer or designee shall be a senior supervising attorney within the agency, and shall be licensed to practice law before a State court, courts of the District of Columbia, or courts of any territory or Commonwealth of the United States. The sanctions officer or designee shall also review motions for sanctions that are filed against litigation counsel, the United States, its agencies, or its officers.

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(g) Improved Use of Litigation Resources. Litigation counsel shall employ efficient case management techniques and shall make reasonable efforts to expedite civil litigation in cases under that counsel's supervision and control. This includes but is not limited to:

(1) making reasonable efforts to negotiate with other parties about, and stipulate to, facts that are not in dispute;

(2) reviewing and revising pleadings and other filings to ensure that they are accurate and that they reflect a narrowing of issues, if any, that has resulted from discovery;

(3) requesting early trial dates where practicable; and,

(4) moving for summary judgment in every case where the movant would be likely to prevail, or where the motion is likely to narrow the issues to be tried.

(h) Fees and Expenses. To the extent permissible by law, in civil litigation involving disputes over Federal contracts pursuant to 41 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*, or in any civil litigation initiated by the United States, litigation counsel shall offer to enter into a two-way fee shifting agreement with opposing parties to the dispute, whereby the losing party would pay the prevailing party's fees and costs, subject to reasonable terms and limitations. The Attorney General shall review the legal authority for entering into such agreements.

Sec. 2. Principles to Enact Legislation and Promulgate Regulations Which Do Not Unduly Burden the Federal Court System.

(a) General Duty to Review Legislation and Regulations. Within current budgetary constraints and existing executive branch coordination mechanisms and procedures established in OMB Circular A-19 (legislation) and Executive Order No. 12291 (regulation), each agency that is promulgating new regulations, reviewing existing regulations, developing legislative proposals concerning regulations, and developing new legislation shall adhere to the following requirements:

(1) The agency's proposed legislation and regulations shall be reviewed by the agency to eliminate drafting errors and needless ambiguity.

(2) The agency's proposed legislation and regulations shall be written to minimize needless litigation.

(3) The agency's proposed legislation and regulations shall provide a clear and certain legal standard for affected conduct rather than a general standard, and shall promote simplification and burden reduction.

(b) Specific Issues for Review. In conducting the reviews required by subsection (a), each agency formulating proposed legislation and regulations shall make every reasonable effort to ensure:

(1) that the legislation --

(A) Specifies whether all causes of action arising under the law are subject to statutes of limitations;

(B) Specifies in clear language the preemptive effect, if any, to be given to the law;

(C) Specifies in clear language the effect on existing Federal law, if any, including all provisions repealed or modified;

(D) Provides a clear and certain legal standard for affected conduct rather than a general standard, while promoting simplification and burden reduction;

(E) Specifies whether private arbitration and other forms of private dispute resolution are appropriate under enforcement and relief provisions, subject to constitutional requirements;

(F) Specifies whether the provisions of the law are constitutionally severable, if appropriate;

(G) Specifies in clear language the retroactive effect, if any, to be given to the law;

(H) Specifies in clear language the applicable burdens of proof;

(I) Specifies in clear language whether it grants private parties a right to sue and, if so, the relief available and the conditions and terms for any authorized award of attorney's fees, if any;

(J) Specifies whether State courts have jurisdiction under the law and, if so, whether and under what conditions an action would be removable to Federal court;

(K) Specifies whether administrative proceedings are to be required before parties may file suit in court and, if so, describes those proceedings and requires the exhaustion of administrative remedies;

(L) Sets forth the standards governing the assertion of personal jurisdiction, if any;

(M) Defines key statutory terms, either explicitly or by reference to other statutes that explicitly define those terms;

(N) Specifies whether the legislation applies to the Federal Government or its agencies;

(O) Specifies whether the legislation applies to States, territories, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealths of Puerto Rico and of the Northern Mariana Islands; and,

(P) Addresses other important issues affecting clarity and general draftsmanship of legislation set forth by the Attorney General, with the concurrence of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and after consultation with affected agencies, that are determined to be in accordance with the purposes of this order.

(2) that the regulation --

(A) Specifies in clear language the preemptive effect, if any, to be given to the regulation;

(B) Specifies in clear language the effect on existing Federal law or regulation, if any, including all provisions repealed or modified;

(C) Provides a clear and certain legal standard for affected conduct rather than a general standard, while promoting simplification and burden reduction;

(D) Specifies in clear language the retroactive effect, if any, to be given to the regulation;

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(E) Specifies whether administrative proceedings are to be required before parties may file suit in court and, if so, describes those proceedings and requires the exhaustion of administrative remedies;

(F) Defines key terms, either explicitly or by reference to other regulations or statutes that explicitly define those items;

(G) Addresses other important issues affecting clarity and general draftsmanship of regulations set forth by the Attorney General, with the concurrence of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and after consultation with affected agencies, that are determined to be in accordance with the purposes of this order.

(c) Certification of Compliance for Agency Legislation or Regulations. When transmitting such draft legislation or regulation to the Office of Management and Budget ("OMB"), the agency must certify that (i) it has reviewed such draft legislation or regulation in light of this section, and (ii) either the draft legislation or regulation meets the applicable standards provided in subsections (a) and (b) of this section, or it is unreasonable to require the particular piece of draft legislation or regulation to meet one or more of those standards. Where the standards are not met, the agency certification must include an explanation of the reasons for the departure from the standards. Recommendations and cost-benefit analyses under subsection (d) of this section shall be included in the agency certification required by this subsection.

(d) One-Way Fee Provisions. Each agency shall review, and shall perform a cost-benefit analysis on, all provisions of any legislation or regulation that the agency proposes which provide for an award for attorney's fees in favor of only one class of parties, including those statutes which require the Government to pay a prevailing private party's attorney's fees. The agency shall recommend against enactment of the fee shifting provisions of such legislation if the costs significantly outweigh the benefits, or if the legislation does not define the fees and costs covered by the statute or detail when an award of fees and costs would be appropriate. Such agency recommendations shall be presented to OMB through the Circular A-19 legislative coordination and clearance process and included in the agency certification required under subsection (c) of this section.

Sec. 3. Principles to Promote Just and Efficient Administrative Adjudications. In order to promote just and efficient resolution of disputes, an agency that adjudicates administrative claims shall, to the extent reasonable and practicable, and when not in conflict with other sections of this order, implement the recommendations of the Administrative Conference of the United States, entitled "Case Management as a Tool for Improving Agency Adjudication," as contained in 1 C.F.R. 305.86-7 (1991).

Sec. 4. Coordination by the Department of Justice.

(a) The Attorney General shall coordinate efforts by Federal agencies to implement sections 1 and 3 of this order.

(b) To implement the principles and purposes announced by this order, the Attorney General is authorized to issue guidelines implementing sections 1 and 3 of this order for the Department of Justice. Such guidelines shall serve as models for internal guidelines which may be issued by other agencies pursuant to this order.

Sec. 5. Definitions. For purposes of this order:

(a) The term "agency" shall be defined as that term is defined in section 451 of title 28, United States Code, except that it shall exclude all departments and establishments in the legislative or judicial branches of the United States.

(b) The term "litigation counsel" shall be defined as the trial counsel or the office in which such trial counsel is employed, such as the United States Attorney's Office for the district in which the litigation is pending or a litigating division of the Department of Justice. Special Assistant United States Attorneys are included within this definition. Those agencies authorized by law to represent themselves in court without assistance from the Department of Justice are also included in this definition, as are private counsel hired by any Federal agency to conduct litigation on behalf of the agency or the United States.

Sec. 6. No Private Rights Created. This order is intended only to improve the internal management of the executive branch in resolving disputes, conducting litigation in a reasonable and just manner, and reviewing legislation and regulations. This order shall not be construed as creating any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by a party against the United States, its agencies, its officers, or any other person. This order shall not be construed to create any right to judicial review involving the compliance or noncompliance of the United States, its agencies, its officers, or any other person with this order. Nothing in this order shall be construed to obligate the United States to accept a particular settlement or resolution of a dispute, to alter its standards for accepting settlements, to forego seeking a consent decree or other relief, or to alter any existing delegation of settlement or litigating authority.

Sec. 7. Scope.

(a) No Applicability to Criminal Matters or Proceedings in Foreign Courts. This order is applicable to civil matters only. It is not intended to affect criminal matters, including enforcement of criminal fines or judgments of forfeiture. This order does not apply to litigation brought by or against the United States in foreign courts or tribunals.

(b) Application of Notice Provision. Notice pursuant to subsection (a) of section 1 is not required (i) in any action to seize or forfeit assets subject to forfeiture or in any action to seize property; (ii) in any bankruptcy, insolvency, conservatorship, receivership, or liquidation proceeding; (iii) when the assets that are the subject of the action or that would satisfy the judgment are subject to flight, dissipation, or destruction; (iv) when the defendant is subject to flight; (v) when, as determined by litigation counsel, exigent circumstances make providing such notice impracticable or such notice would otherwise defeat the purpose of the litigation, such as in actions seeking temporary restraining orders or preliminary injunctive relief; or (vi) in those limited classes of cases where the Attorney General determines that providing such notice would defeat the purpose of the litigation.

(c) Application of Alternative Dispute Resolution and Core Disclosure Provisions. Subsections (c) and (d)(1) of section 1 of this order shall not apply (i) to any action to seize or forfeit assets subject to forfeiture, or (ii) to any debt collection case (including any action for civil penalties or taxes) involving an amount in controversy less than \$100,000.

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(d) Additional Guidance as to Scope. The Attorney General shall have the authority to issue further guidance as to the scope of this order, except section 2, consistent with the purposes of this order.

Sec. 8. Conflicts with Other Rules. Nothing in this order shall be construed to require litigation counsel or any agency to act in a manner contrary to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Tax Court Rules of Practice and Procedure, State or Federal law, other applicable rules of practice or procedure, or court order.

Sec. 9. Privileged Information. Nothing in this order shall compel or authorize the disclosure of privileged information, sensitive law enforcement information, information affecting national security, or information the disclosure of which is prohibited by law.

Sec. 10. Effective Date. This order shall become effective 90 days after the date of signature. This order shall not apply to litigation commenced prior to the effective date.

GEORGE BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
October 23, 1991.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

October 21, 1991

NATIONAL DOWN SYNDROME AWARENESS MONTH, 1991

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BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Down Syndrome is one of the most common congenital causes of mental retardation. According to the Department of Health and Human Services, it affects approximately 4,000 babies in the United States each year. At one time in our history, people with Down Syndrome were stigmatized or, all too frequently, committed to institutions. Now they are benefitting from important advances in research, education, and health care.

Today we know that many individuals with Down Syndrome are both determined and able to lead active, productive lives. Thanks to early intervention and mainstreaming, as well as improved treatment of physical health problems related to Down Syndrome, thousands are doing just that.

In recent years, more and more parents have been able to obtain the information and support that they need to cope with the unique challenges of rearing a child with Down Syndrome. Through special classes and mainstream programs in schools, more and more young people with this developmental disability are joining in the exciting process of learning and discovery. Many are also working to achieve their fullest potential through vocational training and independent living programs. Their achievements, underscored by recent television appearances of actors with Down Syndrome, are helping to dispel old myths and misconceptions about the disorder.

Much of this progress has been made possible by the vision and hard work of concerned researchers, physicians, educators, and parents, including members of private voluntary organizations such as the National Down Syndrome Congress and the National Down Syndrome Society. Working together with government agencies, these Americans have helped to affirm the God-given abilities and worth of persons with Down Syndrome. This month, we express our admiration and our support for their efforts.

To help promote greater understanding of Down Syndrome, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 131, has designated the month of October 1991 as "National Down Syndrome Awareness Month" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this month.

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

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-first day of October, 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

BACKGROUND BRIEFING
BY
SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL

October 21, 1991

The Briefing Room

1:30 P.M. EDT

MR. HARLOW: Welcome to the BACKGROUND briefing on the state visit tomorrow of President Havel of Czechoslovakia. Again, this briefing is ON BACKGROUND, attributable to a senior administration official. For your information, but not for publication, our briefer today is the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Ralph Johnson.

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: Thank you very much. I'd like to give you some information about the Havel schedule and then a couple of words about Czechoslovakia.

Havel will arrive in Washington this afternoon. He leaves for Los Angeles on the morning of the 24th. While he's in Washington he'll be seeing the President, he'll have lunch at the State Department either with the Secretary or with Larry Eagleburger, he has a meeting with Secretary Cheney and he will also be attending a state dinner to be held in his honor tomorrow night. He will meet with members of Congress, and he will attend a lunch hosted by the National Press Club and a dinner given by B'nai Brith.

While in Los Angeles, he will deliver a speech at the World Affairs Council. He is then going to travel to LeHigh University in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and there he will address the Czech and Slovak community. He'll stop in New York at NYU on his return to Czechoslovakia.

A couple of words about the topics that we would expect to be addressed: continuing economic and political reform in Czechoslovakia -- and I'll say a couple of words about that before I stop -- changes in the Soviet Union, and the new relationship developing between the former Warsaw Pact countries and Europe.

Just a couple of words to update you on the political situation and maybe a couple on our assistance programs in Czechoslovakia. Elections were held last year -- rather in 1990 -- sorry -- June of 1990 and November 1990, at the federal level and also at the local level. Elections will be held again, federal elections, in June of 1992.

Another development of the last year has been the June 1991 completion of the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Czechoslovakia. There has also been the signing of a bilateral treaty between Moscow and Prague, a treaty which you may recall was signed after Moscow dropped some intrusive security language. I said the treaty had been signed. In fact, it's really only been agreed. There is expected to be a Gorbachev visit to Prague; we don't know the dates. And the treaty would be signed during that visit.

MORE

A couple of words on U.S. assistance programs to Czechoslovakia. Since 1990, we have committed approximately \$45 million in assistance. There is an enterprise fund, the Czech and Slovak-American Enterprise Fund. That fund will be capitalized over three years at \$60 million. We put in \$5 million in FY '91. The Fund has opened offices in both Prague and Bratislava.

In addition, we have been helping with Czechoslovakia's privatization effort. Here we have eight advisors in both the Czech and the Slovak republics. We have provided about \$6 million in support to the privatization effort. We also have been providing help in the area of environmental protection, a total of about \$24 million being provided this year by AID.

In addition, under the President's Trade Enhancement Initiative, we have negotiated a significant expansion in textile quotas, allowing Czechoslovakia expanded access into the U.S. textile market, and we have also negotiated an increase in steel quotas.

One final comment on the political side. With regard to the question of the Czech and Slovak union, you may recall that Havel has called for a referendum. Current law requires that the referendum would be held by January of 1992. Our position has been to hope that unity would be maintained, but to recognize that this is an issue that remains for the Czech and Slovak people to decide. And obviously, our hope would be that they would decide that peacefully and consistently with CSCE principles.

Let me stop there and see whether you might have any questions.

Q What is the referendum on?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: The referendum would be in order to determine the will of the Czech and Slovak people on continued unity between the two republics.

Q How does it look?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: We don't know since the date for the referendum has not been set. There hasn't been any polling, so far as I know, related to the referendum. Some argue that it's only a minority in Slovakia which favors separatism, but I don't think we've really seen anything like a poll or other sampling data.

Q I understand there's going to be an agreement signed on American and Czechoslovakia friendship. Will that in any way affect the fact that should the Czech lands and Slovakia separate, Slovakia would be technically in a state of war with the United States? Is that situation invalidated by this agreement that's going to be signed this week?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: I'm glad you mentioned the question of agreements. In fact, there will be two agreements that we expect to see signed here. One would be a bilateral investment treaty, which has been under negotiation for some time. And the other would be a general agreement, which is very similar to an agreement that was signed when President Walesa of Poland was here. The technical question you raise as to what the implications would be for that agreement or for relations between the United States and Czechoslovakia should there be a separation between the two republics is one that I -- I mean, I've never heard the argument that this would bring a state of war between the United States and one of the republics.

Q There's been no peace treaty within Czechoslovakia that existed during the Second World War. And about a year ago I

think their position was that a treaty would have to be negotiated. I don't know whether anything has changed on that.

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: Actually, neither do I. But I would simply say that this is a bridge that in the event the two parts of Czechoslovakia would decide to separate, we will have to address that. But at this stage we do not.

Q Might that be one of the subjects discussed?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: I wouldn't think so. I mean, I think that the general question of Havel's perception of the attitudes in Czechoslovakia toward unity versus a division between the two parts of the country, we would expect to hear his thoughts on that. But other than that, I wouldn't expect to see any more detailed discussion.

Q Could I ask another question? One of the controversial issues in relations with the United States was the Czechoslovak sale of arms and tanks to Arab countries. Is that still an issue?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: I note that there's been an announcement from Czechoslovakia to the effect that they do not intend to make further deliveries. I expect we would expect to hear something further on that during the visit, but we, of course, welcome such an announcement.

Q A follow-up for that. Mr. Vaclav Klaus -- Finance Minister of Czechoslovakia. He spoke to our overseas writers. And he said that they're very short of cash, hard money, and they were going to make ammunition and all those things -- death weapons -- they're going to sell them. Now, what's happened in between?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: Well, it's an interesting question and I'm not sure we know the whole answer. Slovakia is the place where the manufacturing facilities are located for most of the arms industry. And the arms industries of Eastern Europe in general have not had easy times of late. So obviously, there is a certain amount of pressure there and elsewhere to keep those industries operating. We have been involved in trying to advise them on how you might make the transition from manufacturing arms in those part of the country or with those industries to manufacturing other things. But obviously the cash problems that they have will continue to be on their minds. I had not heard this particular comment from Mr. Klaus, so perhaps -- he will be on the visit, so we'll have a chance to get more from him.

Q Is he going to get any new assistance?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: The assistance that Czechoslovakia will get I think will continue to be assistance that's made available as part of our broader effort in Eastern Europe. Since we've only disbursed so far \$5 million into the \$60-million enterprise fund, why, over the next two years I would expect to see those amounts increase. But I don't expect to see overall amounts of assistance for Eastern Europe substantially up. That's not the sense I have from the Congress.

Q What's on President Havel's mind? Have you all been given any indication that he's coming with anything particular that he wants to raise?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: Well, Havel, I think -- first of all, we see this more in the nature of rather than a crisis visit or the sort of unique visits that took place when East European countries were establishing their independence, I think Havel comes here in normal times, if one can describe the situation

in Czechoslovakia as normal; relative to what has gone before, I think is relatively more normal.

He is having a lot of contact with private sector groups. We think he is interested in talking with business groups and others to try to attract investment to Czechoslovakia; and certainly, we welcome the signing of the bilateral investment treaty as part of that. He also probably wants to talk about the relationship between Czechoslovakia and the rest of Europe. He may want to follow up on the Baker-Genscher statement and initiatives for a liaison with NATO that are now being discussed among the NATO partners. So I think it's part of his effort as well to build his ties with the West.

Q Can you give just a little bit more broad description of the investment treaty -- the nature?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: The treaty is no different really from the whole -- there's a series of bilateral investment treaties which we have, over the last several years, negotiated with countries around the world. These treaties are essentially intended to give protection to U.S. investors in the sense that they have a certain degree of assuredness about ability to repatriate profits, for example, or about what kind of legal framework they would be doing business in as investors -- what access do they have to foreign currency, how can they deal with partners.

So these are basically treaties which are intended to provide rules of the road for investors in Czechoslovakia, and as I say, it's a basic treaty which we've negotiated with a variety of countries over the past several years.

Q Could you be a little more specific about the second agreement? You said a general agreement -- a general agreement to do what?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: It's an agreement which simply, I guess, captures the state of the bilateral relationship. You will recall when President Walesa was here from Poland that there was a general purpose political agreement. There's not a lot to say about the specifics -- you will see the text -- but it simply is an effort to lay down a few common principles that we share and to -- and common objectives. It does not carry any new specific commitments, so far as I can recall, on either side. But it's another part of this building of relationships, of contacts and connections with the West.

Q Does Havel have any specific military concerns, that is in terms of threats, to Czechoslovakia?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: I don't know that we would see any in particular. If he does have some, I suppose he would mention them to us. But, I mean, clearly, Havel and others in Eastern Europe are trying to develop a set of connections to NATO. Recently, you may recall, there was a statement released in Krakow by the three -- the leaders of Poland, Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, and Hungary, and among other things -- I'll just give you a sampling of what they said here -- that these countries aspire to an association with the European Community, the extension of relations with the Atlantic Treaty including their institutionalization, also by means of an international agreement in accordance with the American-German proposal -- that's the Baker-Genscher proposal.

They're looking for a way to build relationships with CSCE. Two of the countries of these three are members of the Council of Europe. It's this fabric of relationships, I think, that they're trying to construct in order to build their ties with the West. While they may well feel insecure, that may be a reflection of the

difficulties of their domestic economic situations as much as any apparent external threat.

Q To what degree, though, do you think the liaison with NATO as it's now envisaged, will meet Havel's needs? Frankly, I don't quite see what they're going to get out of any of this. Can you point to any specifics?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: Well, Havel -- I'm not sure how I would describe Havel's needs. I think that the -- each of these countries may aspire to more than it is going to be possible to provide in the sense that NATO extends its security guarantees to members. It doesn't extend them to nonmembers. And the liaison relationship is offered not only to countries of Eastern Europe, but also to the Soviet Union. It's an opportunity to engage in a dialogue; it's an opportunity to participate even in the discussions in some of the committees, the economic committee, for example.

If what countries of Eastern Europe aspire to is to be members of NATO, then to that extent, obviously, it won't meet their needs. But if they want to be able to be in dialogue with NATO, to have a closer relationship with NATO, then I'm hopeful that it will.

Bear in mind that we haven't got everybody in NATO signed on to the idea of a liaison relationship yet. We have one or two little hurdles to overcome there. I'm not sure that they've been completely persuaded yet so -- and I think we won't really know the answer to where the rest of the Alliance stands on this until we get closer to the NATO Summit.

Q To go further on that, Havel has suggested, I think a week ago, that perhaps some form of associate membership would be possible. Does the United States support that?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: I don't think that there's any concept of associate relationship in NATO, and what we would support would be the idea of a liaison relationship which we have put forward.

Q I am from the Czechoslovakian news agency. We are seeking security umbrella because somehow we feel that we are in a certain vacuum in the center of Europe after the collapse of the Warsaw treaty. How it would be done? I mean, what should be done from the side of NATO and the United States in this direction?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: And here I think we come to what's been tossed around among the various questions; that is the question of whether what we're proposing, a liaison relationship, embraces the idea of a security umbrella being put over the the countries of Eastern Europe. And clearly it does not. I think the feeling in the Alliance is that the -- first of all, that the countries of Eastern and Central Europe are going to have to find their security -- and should be able to in the current context -- to find their security needs addressed not simply in military terms, but rather they have to look to all of the relationships that they can build with the available institutions and look at security, again, not simply as a military question but as an economic issue, as a political issue.

I don't see a consensus in NATO at all that it would be conducive to peace and stability to extend NATO's security umbrella to cover --

Q Why isn't it the more the merrier? I mean, isn't this what you've been striving for for 40 years?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: Well, the question, I suppose, can be asked in one way as to whether the threat -- is there

a plausible threat at this point, a military threat to the countries of Eastern Europe?

Q But even if there isn't, why shouldn't they come under the umbrella? Really, why shouldn't they be a part of the whole West?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: I think that no one is arguing that they shouldn't be a part of the West. The question is whether it contributes to stability, or perhaps, if you look back in the prehistory of World War I, takes away from stability to extend security guarantees further in Europe. And I think the judgment of the Alliance is that it does not.

Q You've made it very clear that it's up to the Czechs and Slovaks to decide for themselves what their future is. You've also made it clear that our preference is, obviously, there is stability. Is there any way to, without interfering in internal political affairs, to help heal the wounds between the two communities to the degree that there is a rift, either economically or otherwise? I mean, you've mentioned that Slovakia has got all the defense industries which have to be converted. I mean, is there being more aid at this point put into Slovakia because it's economically more needy to try to calm the waters?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: We have sent -- Deputy Secretary of Defense Atwood went to Slovakia with a mission precisely to take a look at the defense industries and to offer advice from members of the U.S. industry about how -- first, to look at these industries and then to figure out whether there are any suggestions we would have as to how they might make the transition. That's a long-term effort.

We would like to be helpful, but I think we also are conscious of the fact that we need to respond to expressions of interest from inside rather than seek to impose our views from outside. So we'll be interested in seeing what President Havel, who has this very much on his mind, has to say about this during the visit.

Q This is really, as far as any role that we might play either economically or otherwise, to try --

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: We will continue to try to use our own assistance and our own efforts in the defense conversion area, which also we're taking similar missions to the Soviet Union, perhaps elsewhere. But I think we have an open mind. But we're not -- we don't have any silver bullet here; we don't have any special insight into what might be the way of preserving unity.

Q President Havel nominated the Burmese dissident who received the Nobel Peace Prize last week. But Czechoslovakia also sells arms to the Burmese government. Does he have --

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: You know, you raise that question -- before I came over -- I'll confess there's a little left-hand, right-hand problem here. I'm aware that there was mention made by someone from the department last week of the reference to an arms sale to Burma. I would have to say that in our checking we have not found evidence of that. And so whether this is just one bureau of the State Department not entirely -- it never has happened before -- but, in fact, I so far have not seen any evidence that that has taken place. So that's a question you might well choose to ask during the visit. But I haven't seen the evidence at this point that there has been such a transaction, notwithstanding the comments of my colleague that I heard just a few minutes ago were made last week.

Q Sounds like Havel is going to have a handshake, glad you're here, nice to see you. I'm teasing.

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: No, I think that he'll -- for him I think that the -- I see the signing of the bilateral investment treaty, for example, as a very useful public symbol. Czechoslovakia, for reasons that are not entirely clear -- although industrially, Czechoslovakia was expected to be among the leaders in the recovery in Eastern Europe, Czechoslovakia has lagged in attracting private investment. Hungary has done much better. And so it seems to me that one of the things that can be done in the course of this visit is for him to take advantage of the opportunity to show that Czechoslovakia is interested in attracting foreign investment because he has obvious competition from elsewhere in Eastern Europe.

Q Just to follow up on that, would that include some special tax credits from the U.S. or government guarantees in addition to assurances to private investors that they could recoup their investments?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: That wouldn't be any part of the bilateral investment treaty. OPIC, as I recall, is open for business in Czechoslovakia, and it would be OPIC that would be the vehicle for insuring investments. If they're not open, I'm sure they shortly will be. But the treaty itself would not provide any insurance. There's no insurance coverage that's a part of that.

Q Is Czechoslovakia out of the Semtec business? Have they stopped making that explosive that was a favorite of terrorists?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: That's been a matter of continuing discussion between us and Czechoslovakia, and there's not much that I can say on that point.

Q He and Bush will sign the treaty personally?

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL: I think it will be signed at State. We haven't quite worked it out, but I think it will be signed at State after the luncheon there.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END

1:55 P.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

PRESS BRIEFING
BY MARLIN FITZWATER

The Briefing Room

October 21, 1991

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11:16 A.M. EDT

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

PRESS BRIEFING
BY MARLIN FITZWATER

The Briefing Room

October 21, 1991

11:16 A.M. EDT

MR. FITZWATER: Czechoslovakian President Vaclav Havel will be at the White House tomorrow for a state visit. We'll have a background briefing today at 1:30 p.m. by Ralph Johnson, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs. And we'll have an on-the-record readout at 2:30 p.m. tomorrow following the meetings.

Let me just give you what I have on the trip to Madrid. It's still very preliminary. I would say, first of all, that the sites for the meetings and for press hotels and so forth will be announced from Madrid. We don't have any details on that at this point. As you might guess, our advance people are on their way there and there's been some planning over the weekend, but they don't have those details yet.

Our tentative schedule is that we depart Monday evening, the 28th. The President will attend a dinner here for the Queen of Thailand at 7:00 p.m., and we'll leave right after that. (Laughter.)

Q Is that a state dinner? What kind of a dinner is that?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't know. I don't have details on her dinner.

Q Are we going for a new record, Marlin?

MR. FITZWATER: We'll fly all night. We'll arrive on the morning of October 29th. The President will have a series of bilateral meetings during the day on the 29th. And we don't have a time yet for the meeting with President Gorbachev, which, obviously, is one of those bilateral meetings.

Q Now, the press plane could leave much earlier, right, Marlin?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't know. If you've got any ideas, why, work them out with Michael or John.

Q Leave during the day.

Q Why not just leave during the day, like late morning or something? Make some sense.

Q 'Why would you want to do that? (Laughter.)

MR. FITZWATER: Let's see, where was I? (Laughter.) We were in Madrid, yes.

Q Does the President have a bed on his plane?

MR. FITZWATER: We'll have a press conference sometime in the afternoon of the 29th there in Madrid.

Q Could we please leave during the day? (Laughter.)

MR. FITZWATER: As I said, discuss those things with Michael and John. I don't have any details -- probably following the last bilateral, and I would expect several, but we don't really have any details on that.

And then the morning of the 30th, the President will make an address to the peace conference, and we will return to Washington right after his speech, arriving back here the evening of the 30th.

The President will have office hours on the morning of the 31st -- (laughter) -- and then we leave for Houston that day. We don't have a departure time yet.

Q -- a little sign saying, the President is in. (Laughter.)

MR. FITZWATER: So the man of steel will be moving around. And we'll get more details when we can.

Q Marlin, that press conference, will it be just the President or will that be one with Gorbachev?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't know. If it's following all the bilaterals, it will be just the President. There might be a joint one with Gorbachev, but we don't know yet.

Q Why would he leave so quickly after his opening address? Is there nothing left for the host to do once -- is that the idea, that once the peace conference starts, it's up to the participants?

MR. FITZWATER: There are a series of addresses that day, and there isn't any discussion in the sense of participation that day. So there really isn't anything more for him to do. The plan is just that he and President Gorbachev would give an opening address and leave.

Q Is there an agenda for the bilaterals? Is he going to have a bilateral with Gorbachev?

MR. FITZWATER: Bilateral with Gorbachev; undoubtedly, the leader of Spain. The other countries we don't have a list of yet.

Q But will they be discussing matters outside of the Mideast, such as arms control?

MR. FITZWATER: Anything is liable to come up, but Mideast is obviously the focus of the discussions. I would expect it to be primarily on the Mideast, yes.

Q Are we going to have any briefings beforehand?

Q You said one time, Marlin, of the President making some kind of report to Congress on this when he comes back. That's gone away or it never was?

MR. FITZWATER: He may well brief congressional leaders when he returns on the morning of the 31st. (Laughter.)

Q And maybe go golfing, too? (Laughter.)

MR. FITZWATER: Anyway, that's about all we have at the moment.

Q What will he do in Houston?

Q Marlin, will he be meeting with the representatives of each of the participants in the conference, or is he going to stay away from that?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, we don't know yet. He could be meeting with some of the leaders of the countries, but we don't know yet.

Q If he meets with one, wouldn't he have to meet, logically, diplomatically with all of them in a bilateral?

MR. FITZWATER: We'll just have to wait and see.

Q How long do you think this conference will last?

MR. FITZWATER: We don't have any way of knowing that --

Q I mean for like the first sessions with the heads, I think, is what I'm talking about -- the heads of the delegation -- of state?

MR. FITZWATER: You mean the day of the 30th? Well, I assume that session will last all day. I don't know the exact hours, but the leaders will be free to leave, I think, after if they want to.

Q After the first session?

MR. FITZWATER: By that I mean President Bush.

Q Have you, in fact, gotten any responses to the invitations? Do you expect heads of state or government to come for this, or foreign ministers?

MR. FITZWATER: It is at foreign minister level, and we don't want to report on formal responses until after the RSVP deadline of 6:00 p.m. Wednesday afternoon. There have been reports in the papers of a couple countries that have responded. Those are encouraging, but we are not sure that those constitute formal responses at this point.

Q But is that 6:00 p.m. D.C. time?

MR. FITZWATER: Yes.

Q And as far as you know then, it would be only Bush and Gorbachev as heads of government; the rest would be foreign ministers?

Q What is he talking about?

MR. FITZWATER: That's my understanding. He asked about the level of representation. I said that we had President Bush and President Gorbachev. Beyond that the conference is at the foreign minister level, but we don't really know who the delegations will include.

Q Marlin, would you tell us please when he's going to have a domestic summit?

MR. FITZWATER: A domestic summit?

Q A summit on the domestic matters.

Q And what country will it be in? (Laughter.)

MR. FITZWATER: Well, nothing's scheduled at the moment, Sarah.

Q Speaking of domestic matters, could you tell us what you think of Senator Bentsen's plan? And is it just politicking on both sides at this point?

Q No.

MR. FITZWATER: Well, as you know, we have been looking at a growth economic package for some time and are still considering a package of growth-oriented economic measures. Senator Bentsen obviously has come up with this plan; others are looking at similar ideas. We continue to believe that we are coming out of the recession, but that we would like to have some growth stimulants to ensure that it's long-lasting and strong.

The Bentsen plan, we don't have a definitive position on it. I would say that the ideas that we are looking at are focused more on the Kasten-Gramm-Wallop plan which, as you know, includes such things as capital gains tax cut, enterprise zones, and extension of research and development tax credit, savings incentives, IRA plan, first-time home buyer tax credit, penalty-free IRA plus withdrawal for home purchase or higher education and health costs. Those are the main items.

We are looking at various ideas closely aligned with those, including the possibility of a middle income, middle class tax cut. So all these ideas are in the mix at the moment. We don't want to commit to any of them or comment on anything too specifically while we're still deciding what kind of proposal we want to put forth.

Q Are you concerned that your proposal might be seen as too focused on tax cuts for the wealthy, capital gains tax, and that's why you're not criticizing Bentsen for his middle class tax break?

MR. FITZWATER: No, it's just that we haven't made decisions about what we want to do yet.

Q Marlin, when the Republicans were here last week they said that, working with the White House, they anticipated having a proposal by the end of this week. Is that still the schedule you're considering?

MR. FITZWATER: That's a good ballpark. There will be meetings this week to try to come to terms with where we'd like to go. It's not a sure thing that it will happen, but we are working on it this week.

Q Marlin, do you expect it to be a Bush package or the endorsement of something already up there? What's the process they'll be following?

MR. FITZWATER: We really haven't made those decisions yet. We have a package of proposals that were made with the budget last year that are still available to the Congress to consider. And as I said, we have this new package from Gramm and Kasten. But I think what we would do would be to put forth a new plan because they would all be interrelated, although it would include some elements,

I'm sure, from our previous legislation on the Hill as well as the Gramm-Kasten.

Q Aren't you now in the position now of if you put forward another plan, then you leave town for the next six weeks? How does it get anywhere? I know the President can be --

MR. FITZWATER: The President, of course, will push for these matters wherever he is. And we have staff and legislative leaders on the Hill who work these issues and we'll continue to work legislation from wherever we are.

Q Aside from capital gains tax cut, is this the first time you've said that there might be a middle income tax cut?

MR. FITZWATER: No, we've said we're taking a look at it as a part of this whole package, but we don't have anything definitive. But that's been -- you remember we had a meeting down here a week ago or so, and I think it was Gingrich went out in the stakeout and others and talked about that possibility. So there's been a lot of talk about it -- different ideas, different proposals. But nothing's been decided.

Q Are you still sticking with the statement that you're going to hold by last year's budget accord? And, if so, how are you going to pay for a middle income tax cut, which is bound to cost a lot of money? And are you, for example, thinking that a capital gains tax cut is going to produce enough revenue to pay for that?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, that's why I mean we have a lot of decisions that haven't been made yet. But we would like to keep to the budget agreement. That's true.

Q You would like to, but that's not quite --

MR. FITZWATER: We intend to. And that's been our purpose all along. But, as I said, everything's under review and we're looking at options.

Q Why are you interested in a middle income tax break?

MR. FITZWATER: As a way of generating economic activity, maintaining a strong recovery from the recession.

Q How soon do you think that might take effect?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, there's no way of knowing. You could design one that would take effect tomorrow or 20 years from now, so it depends on what we decide.

Q Do you mean to say when you say that everything is under review that the budget agreement is under review?

MR. FITZWATER: No, I meant we don't intend or want to break the budget agreement, but we're looking at -- when I say everything is under review, I mean everything in terms of a variety of economic measures of the kind I've already gone through.

Q But are you holding the line on the budget agreement? That's our question. Is that off the table?

MR. FITZWATER: Yes, I just said, we don't intend or want to break the budget agreement.

Q Marlin, can I ask you a question I asked last week on this exact subject -- and that is -- and you said you'd get back to me on it. Senator John Breaux has proposed a compromise that might satisfy the President under which capital gains would be cut as the President desires. If it brings in revenues, as the President says, everything will be fine. If it does not in four years, then there will be an upper income tax increase to pay for it. In other words, if the President's right, he loses nothing. If he's wrong, then he pays for it. And this has been discussed with Boskin, Porter, many others at the White House. Is this something that he's looking at seriously?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, we're looking at a variety of options. When you're talking about differences in scoring, we've never agreed on scoring with the congressional budget offices -- I should say, the Democratic congressional budget offices.

Q Ooooh.

MR. FITZWATER: There have always been those arguments. But I say, we continue to look at the matter and we'll analyze it. When we've got a proposal, we'll bring it forth.

Q As a general principle, what is the White House position on Bentsen's idea of reducing the military budget by five percent to pay for both of his pieces, not only the middle-income tax cut, but also using IRAs for home buying, education -- things that the White House has suggested?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, that's one of the issues that requires a lot of analyses. For example, we've always said there are going to be reductions in the defense budget with all the changes that are taking place in the Soviet Union and our own proposals for troops cuts and so forth. But we don't have definitive numbers on how much or when. And most of the thinking is that it's going to be a few years before you realize significant savings in that area. So that's another matter that requires analysis on whether or not -- where savings can be generated.

Q Can you give us an idea of the kinds of middle income tax cuts that are under consideration? Would this be a child tax credit, as Bentsen suggested, of some increased amount? Could it be a Social Security tax cut? Could you give us an idea of what is on the table to be even discussed?

MR. FITZWATER: No, we wouldn't discuss specific options. And I can assure you that the discussion is general enough and embryonic enough, there is no one or two that you can latch on to.

Q Do you know anything about the reports of a hostage release today?

Q Can we stay on this for a second? Do you think it's realistic to expect a tax bill this year, and what are you going to do to encourage it?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't know. I don't have any idea.

Q Why are we doing all of this then?

MR. FITZWATER: We might not.

Q -- for next year or --

MR. FITZWATER: We might not. We're looking at a package of economic incentives -- might not include a tax cut.

Q I didn't say tax cut, I said tax bill -- do you think it's realistic to have a tax bill this year?

MR. FITZWATER: If you talk to Senator Bentsen and Senator Mitchell and others, everybody is interested in this one way or another. Anything can happen if they want it to happen badly enough.

Q Do you want it to happen?

MR. FITZWATER: We'll have to wait and see. We don't have a bill yet.

Q Can I get one more on this before we --

MR. FITZWATER: One more to milk this, Charles.

Q Well, I'm just not clear if you're saying you don't want to reopen the budget agreement, you think you can put in some kind of a middle class tax break, where do you obtain the funds to do that? Where is the other side of that coin?

MR. FITZWATER: You're trying to get me way ahead of where we are and trying to get me to say more than I want to say. I'm just saying that we're looking at all these options and --

Q That's our job. (Laughter.)

MR. FITZWATER: -- I know and you're doing a wonderful job of it.

Q On the one hand you suggest that it's embryonic; on the other hand you say you'll have it by the end of the week. That's a short gestation period. (Laughter.)

Q Gerbils. (Laughter.)

MR. FITZWATER: No, no, we're -- and I did not say we'd have it by the end of the week. I said we're working on it this week.

Q You said in the ballpark.

MR. FITZWATER: Well, in the ballpark, but that's a big ballpark. (Laughter.) One week, could be two weeks, three weeks. You never know.

Q So don't look for it by the end of the week?

MR. FITZWATER: I'm not forecasting a package at any point in time, period. I'm just saying it's under discussion; meetings were held last week, meetings will be held this week.

Q Today?

Q So the Republicans were wrong last week when they said they'd have it this week?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't think anything formal. I'm sure there will be informal discussions every day.

Q Is this the topic of the Brady meeting?

MR. FITZWATER: There have been the last couple of weeks. I don't know, I suspect they want to talk about his recent

trip to the Soviet Union, but I don't know for sure. Whatever Nick wants to talk. It's his routine, weekly meeting.

Q Will the President use his veto power to enforce the budget agreement?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, we don't want to break the budget agreement, and we don't have any hypothetical situation at this point to deal with.

Patrick, let's go to somewhere else. (Laughter.) We've milked this baby dry.

Q Marlin, Senator Bentsen has been keeping an awfully high profile lately on unemployment and this. Is the White House starting to regard him as an emerging presidential candidate? (Laughter.)

Q You don't like this subject either. (Laughter.)

MR. FITZWATER: I don't know. We're not in the race and we're not picking candidates, so we'll just have to wait and see. Everybody's getting in. The more the merrier. We welcome Senator Bentsen and anybody else.

Q Speaking of campaigns, has the President's fundraising letter gone out yet, and can we have a copy of it?

MR. FITZWATER: I'll check with the RNC; I haven't seen one.

Q The RNC -- why are they doing the President's fundraising?

MR. FITZWATER: Whoever is working on it. I don't know, maybe Ron Kaufman, whoever it is. I haven't seen one anyway. Who's doing it? You tell me, I'll call him. (Laughter.)

Q The President's campaign, I presume.

MR. FITZWATER: He doesn't have a -- he hasn't announced yet.

Q You say you don't have a horse in the Louisiana governor's race, but is there any preference for whom the White House is rooting? (Laughter.)

Q The operative word being rooting.

Q Rooting.

MR. FITZWATER: Yes, we'd like them both to lose and Buddy Roemer wins by a write-in.

Q Are you going to do anything for --

MR. FITZWATER: No, but she asked me who we wanted to win. (Laughter.) She asked me for druthers. You want druthers, those are druthers.

Q Would you rather see, since the more likely probability is that either Edwards or Duke is going win, would you like to see --

MR. FITZWATER: I'm not going to touch that with a 1,000 foot pole. Mary, get off it; get out of here. (Laughter.)

Q Is the President prepared to declare Oakland a disaster area for the purposes of federal relief?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't believe we've heard from the Governor yet. We'll wait and see, be guided by whatever he requests.

Q Is this the week that the President sends to the Senate his recommendations for reforming the confirmation process?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't know yet. And sending to the Senate is probably the wrong phrase, but he could have comments on it this week. But we don't have anything scheduled at the moment.

Q Do you anticipate it done this week?

MR. FITZWATER: Nothing scheduled yet.

Q Can we try that hostage question here, Marlin?

MR. FITZWATER: Patrick, yes, sir.

Q Anything on that -- do you expect something today?

MR. FITZWATER: No, we don't have any definitive information on a hostage release. You've all seen the reports. We have had some governments in the region who have indicated they believe there could be a hostage release. But, again, we've had those before. So we're essentially in a wait-and-see situation.

Q Hasn't Israel also released some new prisoners today? Do you know anything about that?

MR. FITZWATER: I've seen press reports that they have.

Q Is that part of any larger deal, as far as you know?

MR. FITZWATER: We don't know of any, no. But, again, in the Middle East you never know how relationships work and so forth. So we don't know what motivates hostage takers.

Q Do you have a team over in Germany?

MR. FITZWATER: What?

Q Wiesbaden?

Q The State Department -- team to Wiesbaden?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't believe they've gone, but we'll check with State and find out. I could just be out of the loop on that. Do you know, Roman, if they've gone? I'll double-check.

Q Marlin, Colonel North has written in his book that a military aide to then-Vice President Bush visited him in December '85 to ask him to absolve President Reagan of responsibilities. Does President Bush know anything about that visit?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't know. I haven't asked him, but we wouldn't have any comment on it.

Q Why not?

MR. FITZWATER: The matter's been investigated by eight million people and agencies --

Q Well, this is a new revelation. Don't you think that he should say whether he did or not?

MR. FITZWATER: I refer you to Ollie.

Q While we're doing book reviews --

Q Is that a confirmation?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't know anything about it.

Q -- Sy Hersh's book on Israel -- any comment on the allegations about Israel's nuclear program?

MR. FITZWATER: No, we don't have any comment.

Q Any concern here that Israel has not been forthcoming and are there any violations of the International Atomic Energy Treaty?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, we are good friends with Israel. They are a strong ally, and we work with them in all of these areas and will continue to do so. We won't have any comment on this book or the charges.

Q What kind of an answer is that?

MR. FITZWATER: We just aren't going to do it.

Q Do you believe that you have accurate information on the size of Israel's nuclear program?

MR. FITZWATER: We continue to work with Israel, we discuss all these matters. And we obviously don't discuss the details of our intelligence information or what we believe about those kinds of issues.

Q To the Louisiana voters who supported the President and contributed to the President's support of Buddy Roemer, in recognition of the likelihood that a write-in campaign for Buddy Roemer would fail, who would you suggest they vote for?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, the people of Louisiana will have to sort that out, but obviously, we don't support either candidate.

Q You will not support Edwin Edwards in order to attempt to defeat David Duke?

MR. FITZWATER: We don't support either candidate.

Q Under the current schedule for today, we don't see the President. Is that likely to change?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't think so. It just happens to be one of those days we don't have any public meetings.

Q What is he doing?

Q How about Baker?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, he's got a number of private sessions. Secretary Brady, Secretary Baker, senior staff, those kinds of issues.

Q Does the President believe that Israeli Prime Minister Shamir passed on sensitive U.S. intelligence data to the Soviet Union?

MR. FITZWATER: I just say we don't comment on intelligence information.

Q Any reaction to Rostenkowski's unemployment bill?

MR. FITZWATER: Haven't seen it.

Q Marlin, there are apparently some suggestions coming out of Louisiana, if I understand one of my colleagues correctly, quoting a state Republican Party official as saying that Duke is running on a good Republican platform. Do you regard that as such?

MR. FITZWATER: I haven't seen that quote, but our position has been clear since the beginning of the administration. I'll be glad to give you statements from Lee Atwater on up. Our party has never supported him or endorsed him or worked for him in any way, and we have said so publicly from day one.

Q Given the kind of background that Mr. Duke has, would the White House, as far as statements go, issue a blanket opposition to his candidacy?

MR. FITZWATER: To David Duke? We've done that for three years.

Q There's some criticism from Louisiana Republicans that the White House had a hand in all of this by warmly embracing a converted Democrat and not giving the state GOP a chance to develop its own candidate. Any mea culpas from the White House? Any feeling that maybe you should have let the party do its own thing?

MR. FITZWATER: I've never heard that. Our position has been clear all along.

Q Marlin, is it the intention to remove nuclear weapons in entirety -- land, sea and air -- from Japan and Korea prior to the President's visit? Would that be accomplished? Is that the kind of timetable?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, as you know, we've never commented on the presence of nuclear weapons, and we don't intend to start now and couldn't answer that question without getting into those kinds of matters. But I would say that the President's initiative on nuclear weapons, announced a few weeks ago, clearly indicates the direction that we are moving in and our interest in reducing the nuclear threat as much as possible. So I would use that as guidance to our intentions, but we won't comment on any specific country or nuclear installations.

Q Well, my question addresses more their absence than their presence. I'm wondering if it's the objective to be able to declare them void of any nuclear weapons prior to his trip.

MR. FITZWATER: My answer remains the same. We won't comment on that.

Q Should I take that as hinting at a yes?

MR. FITZWATER: I would take it exactly the way it reads in the transcript. It will be brilliant. (Laughter.)

Q Has the President had any contact with Mr. Miyazawa, who will most likely next week be the new Prime Minister of Japan?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't believe so. We'll double-check that, but I don't believe so.

MR. FITZWATER: I just say we don't comment on intelligence information.

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MR. FITZWATER: I don't believe so. We'll double-check that, but I don't believe so.

Q Has he met him, Marlin?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't know. Do you know if they've met? I don't think they have. I don't think so.

END

11:43 A.M. EDT

#405-10/21

10:30 a.m. EDT UPDATE

HOSTAGES (Damascus/Reuter) -- Syria expects U.S. hostage Jesse Turner to be freed in Lebanon Monday evening, Foreign Minister al-Shara said. "Yes, we expect an American hostage, Jesse Turner, to be freed this evening," Shara said in reply to a question from Reuters. He gave no further details.

(Nabatiyeh, Lebanon/Reuter) -- Israeli aircraft flattened a guerrilla medical base of Hizbollah in south Lebanon in retaliation for the killing of three Israeli soldiers, security sources said.

AFGHAN HOSTAGE (Islamabad/Reuter) -- One of two American aid workers held hostage by guerrillas in Afghanistan for three months, William Lewis, has been released unharmed, a U.S. Embassy spokeswoman said.

MIDEAST CONFERENCE (Algiers/Reuter) -- Mauritania has accepted an invitation to attend the Mideast peace conference Oct. 30 in Madrid, the official Algerian news agency APS reported, quoting a Foreign Ministry statement in Nouakchott.

PANKIN/ARAFAT (Amman/UPI) -- Soviet Foreign Minister Pankin said he will meet PLO Chairman Arafat in Paris, on his way home to Moscow.... "The talks will provide an opportunity to exchange views on the conference and the issue of settlements," Pankin said.

TROOPS/KOREA (Seoul/AP) -- The U.S. plans to withdraw 6,000 more troops from South Korea by 1995, scaling down its total military strength to 30,000, a Defense Ministry official said.... The official said on condition of anonymity that the U.S. unveiled the plan at a meeting of U.S. and South Korean officials in Hawaii Oct. 7-9. U.S. military officials in Korea declined to comment today.

GERMANY/U.S. TROOPS (Brussels/Reuter) -- The top U.S. commander in Europe delivered a rare, public rebuke to one of his senior generals for suggesting that American forces in Europe should stay to keep the Germans in check. "I wish the statement had not been made and I wish it had not been quoted," Gen. Galvin said in a statement. "It sets up a false picture."

JAPAN/U.S. (Tokyo/UPI) -- The man tapped to be Japan's next prime minister called on the U.S. and Japan to lead the world in a promotion of peace and a new world order.... "When President Bush visits Japan in November, Japan and the United States should decide, together, as two nations with the same values, what way they should serve the world," the LDP's Kiichi Miyazawa said.

VIETNAM/DEPORTATION (Hong Kong/Reuter) -- Vietnam has agreed to allow the long-awaited forced repatriation of boat people, but the deal covers only a few of the 64,000 people in Hong Kong's camps, a government spokesman in Hong Kong said.

DUKE (Reuter) -- ...Interviewed on NBC's "Today" show, David Duke said he was different than in the days when he had been a grand wizard of the KKK. "...I'm not a neo-Nazi, I condemn Nazism, and big government.... As far as the Klan's concerned, you know, I've certainly made some changes in my life."

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3:00 P.M. EDT UPDATE

HOSTAGES (Reuter) -- U.S. hostage Jesse Turner [has been] freed in Lebanon, security sources said.

(Beirut/Reuter) -- Islamic Jihad kidnappers said Israeli air strikes and shelling in south Lebanon were obstructing a drive to swap Western hostages for Arabs held by Israel. The statement was issued with an old photograph of American Terry Anderson.

(Beirut/AP) -- ...The highest ranking Shiite cleric in Lebanon, Sheik Mohammed Mehdi Shamseddine, said an Israeli attack on a Hezbollah guerrilla base would not affect the promised hostage release. "The hostage issue is heading to an end irrespective of the raid," he told reporters.

MIDEAST CONFERENCE (Tunis/Reuter) -- Two radical Palestinian groups, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and a Moslem fundamentalist organization, Hamas, said they categorically rejected the Mideast peace conference to be held Oct. 30 in Madrid.

(Cairo/AP) -- PLO leader Arafat said his group will coordinate closely with Palestinian delegates at the peace conference, even though PLO officials are barred from the talks. PLO Officials also said the PLO's foreign ministers and Israel's Arab neighbors would meet Wednesday to discuss coordinating policies for the conference.

(Tel Aviv/Reuter) -- Prime Minister Shamir said he still had to ensure that a proposed Palestinian delegation to Mideast peace talks meets Israel's requirements.... "We will have to check the names and we will act accordingly," he said.

SHAMIR/LABOR (Jerusalem/UPI) -- Prime Minister Shamir, under fire from far-right coalition partners, received assurances [from Yitzhak Rabin] that the opposition Labor Party will prevent efforts to topple the government while peace talks get under way. But he said he did not think an alliance with Labor would be necessary and expressed confidence he could maintain his ruling majority.

SOVIET AID (UPI) -- Treasury Undersecretary Mulford urged immediate financial assistance to the Soviet Union and said Europeans are not as much in disagreement on that issue as previously reported. Mulford told a Senate panel the Bush Administration wants to defer some Soviet debt payments, and said European officials agree in concept, although they differ on the terms. In addition, Mulford said the Administration is considering a call for industrialized nations to provide short-term loans to the Soviets if deferred debt payment does not provide enough financial relief.

ARMIES/GORBACHEV (Moscow/Reuter) -- President Gorbachev opened the first session of a new interim parliament Monday, shrugging off a boycott by five republics and warning he would take action to stop the formation of separate armies. Gorbachev...also said decisive action was needed to hasten privatization of industry.

(Brussels/Reuter) -- The Soviet Union wants to set up formal ties with NATO...to help safeguard security in Europe, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Deryabin said.

-more-

EURO-ARMY (Madrid/Reuter) -- NATO Secretary-General Woerner said a proposed independent European military force could not operate on the alliance's territory and its creation would not make sense.

(Rome/Reuter) -- Secretary Cheney said a proposed European army should not be allowed to undermine NATO. "I think our concern would be that whatever forces are assigned to the new entity would not be subtracted from those forces assigned to NATO," he said.

IRAQ (Rome/Reuter) -- Secretary Cheney said he was worried the breakup of the USSR could lead to countries like Iraq and North Korea trying to buy nuclear-arms know-how from Soviet scientists.

(Rome/Reuter) -- Secretary Cheney said he believed Saddam Hussein's days in power were numbered but he declined to predict how long the leader had left.

(Baghdad/Reuter) -- Iraq has admitted for the first time that it was carrying out research on nuclear weapons, the head of a U.N. team trying to find and destroy its nuclear arsenal said. "This is the first time they have admitted a research and study program," team leader Perricos told reporters. "But they have clearly indicated there was no political decision to make nuclear weapons."

(AP) -- The Iraqis have found an intact Tomahawk cruise missile..., a Pentagon source said.... The official said the missile...is no longer operable.

HAITIAN COUP (Port-au-Prince/Reuter) -- In an interview at a suburban hideout, a member of deposed President Aristide's Cabinet said he supported a proposed trade embargo against Haiti but warned it might lead to a new coup by the army's hard-line faction. Leslie Voltaire, education minister in the populist government ousted Sept. 30, said he was ready to back foreign military intervention if the OAS embargo does not lead to Aristide's return.

THOMAS/FLETCHER (Aurora, Colo./AP) -- A small group of racists intent on keeping blacks from power manipulated a Senate hearing into sexual harassment allegations against Judge Thomas, the chairman of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission contends. "There is a small group in this country who are...wedded to the idea that full participation of blacks in government is wrong," Arthur Fletcher said. He did not further identify members of the group.... He suggested positive roundtable discussions be held to smooth out perceived differences between black men and black women.

AIDS/SURGEONS (Chicago/Reuter) -- The 51,000-member American College of Surgeons rejected as flawed and irrelevant proposed government guidelines limiting what operating room procedures AIDS-infected doctors and nurses may perform. The college...said AIDS transmission from medical personnel to patients in a hospital setting "is so far a purely hypothetical event."

BROWN/'92 (Philadelphia/AP) -- Jerry Brown burst into the 1992 Democratic presidential race Monday with a vitriolic attack on a political system he called captive to the wealthy and "corrupted by the powerful forces of greed."... Brown launched his third White House bid by offering himself as the heir to Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln.

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5:00 p.m. EDT UPDATE

TURNER (CNN Headline News) -- ...At about [2:00 p.m. EDT], Jesse Turner was set free in Beirut, handed over to the Syrian security officials, and he is reportedly now being driven to Damascus. He'll be met by U.S. diplomats there.

(Beirut/AP) -- Despite a report from the Iranian News Agency that Turner has been released, his whereabouts have not been confirmed. And there's no statement from the kidnappers announcing the specific time and location of the release. That's a break from pattern in all previous hostage releases. In Damascus, officials at the Syrian Foreign Ministry deny that Syrian security forces in Lebanon have taken custody of Turner.... A U.S. Embassy spokeswoman in Damascus says they can't get anybody to confirm or deny the report of Turner's release.

TAX CUT (Laurence McQuillan, Reuter) -- ...Sen. Bentsen...Sunday unveiled a \$72.5 billion tax cut proposal for middle-income Americans that would be paid for by a 5% cut in military spending. ...Sen. Gramm gave qualified support to the proposal. "This may be the opportunity we're looking for," Gramm told reporters. He...suggested some differences between Democrat and Republican tax proposals may be open to negotiation. "This was the wink and the smile," Gramm said. "There's plenty to do in the romance."

(Thomas Ferraro, UPI) -- ...Sen. Gramm said the Bentsen plan represented sound long-term policy but would fail to pull the nation out of the recession. He said the country also needs an economic growth package "to stimulate the economy."... Gramm proposed a lowered capital gains tax and a \$1,000 tax credit to persons who make a down payment on their first home as two ways to jump-start the economy. At the same time, Sen. Bradley said he would introduce his own plan that would provide \$116 billion in tax relief over five years by authorizing a new tax credit equal to \$350 per dependent child.

ACCORD/UKRAINE (Valletta, Malta/Reuter) -- The Ukraine will sign an economic accord adopted by eight Soviet republics last week, Ukrainian Prime Minister Fokin said.

SOVIETS/ABM (Geneva/Reuter) -- A top U.S. disarmament negotiator suggested that Washington and Moscow could be moving toward a new accord allowing beefed-up anti-ballistic missile systems to guard against attack by third countries. David Smith told reporters the U.S. had been encouraged by the Soviet response to the project, a simplified version of SDI...known as GPALS. "They clearly have a problem, and their military people know they have one," Smith said.

ASBESTOS BAN (New Orleans/AP) -- The 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals knocked down an EPA ban on the manufacture, importation and use of asbestos, saying EPA needed more supporting evidence.

DUKE (New Orleans/AP) -- ...Louisiana GOP leaders are finding it difficult to disavow David Duke.... "I think Washington thinks he's running down here with a hood on and burning crosses," state GOP chairman William Nungesser said. "He's not doing that. He's denying his past and he's basically got a good Republican platform, for the most part."

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