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Friday, January 1, 1993

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
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01. Memo	Brent Scowcroft to POTUS Meeting with King Fahd (3 pp.)	01/01/1993	(b)(1)	S

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Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
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cc: (in-&-out)
Rose Zamaria (2cc)

1/1/93



Thanks, dear
friend! See you
soon
Cay

Thank you so much for your warm expression of sympathy. Your thoughts and prayers mean a lot to the entire Bush family. Dorothy Walker Bush was a caring and kind person and a loving mother, and we will miss her.

Cay Bush

Barbara Bush

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Dr. Charles R. Neblett
Suite 1748, Scurlock Tower
6560 Fannin Street
Houston, Texas 77030

12-15-92

Dear George,

Today is my mother's Funeral at home in Canyon, Tx. She was a beautiful 87. As our family gathers and fondly reflects, we remember you and the recent loss of your mother. And we give a prayer for all of you.

The tragedy of death is not the dying, rather the tragedy is not living life completely. Certainly Ms. Bush lived a vigorous, full, complete life. One of her own. And, another she lived, blessed in the bounty of her family.

We, the people of the world, have been richly blessed for 4 decades, always reassured that you and Barbara were there, caring and tending to our many needs. For indeed we were needy.

Today is better than ever before. A time for serving, never ending, yet in your own unique ways. Now less encumbered than before.

Today is a special day, one for reflections, memories, loving and hope.

Charles

Daily Jan. 1, '93



By T. B. L.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mr. Bob Glass
963 Boulevard East
Weehawken, New Jersey 07087

ROBERT GLASS
963 BOULEVARD EAST
WEEHAWKEN, NEW JERSEY 07087

MR. DON RHODES
PERSONAL ASSISTANT
TO THE PRESIDENT
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

8/10/91

DEAR MR. RHODES:

I AM WRITING TO THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR ASSISTANCE
IN GETTING ME AN AUTHENTIC SIGNATURE FROM PRESIDENT BUSH.
WHAT I HAD HOPED FOR WAS AN AUTHENTICLY SIGNED WHITE HOUSE
CARD, SINCE THAT IS WHAT I COLLECT. (SEE INCLOSED ZEROX)

WOULD YOU PLEASE USE YOUR GOOD GRACES AND HELP ME WITH
MY REQUEST.

AGAIN THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR ASSISTANCE IN THE
PAST.

SINCERELY,


BOB GLASS

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Lyndon B. Johnson

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON.

William McRae



THE PRESIDENT

Dear Bob,

This is authentic
Best wishes,

Cy Burt

7-28-91

THE WHITE HOUSE

Mr. Bob Glass
963 Boulevard East
Weehawken, New Jersey 07087

ROBERT J GLASS
963 BLVD. EAST
WEEHAWKEN, NEW JERSEY
07087

MR. DON RHODES
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

7/12/91

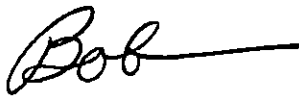
DEAR MR. RHODES:

I AM WRITING TO YOU BECAUSE I HAVE TRIED EVERY OTHER AVENUE THAT I KNOW. I HAVE BEEN COLLECTING AUTHENTIC PRESIDENTIAL SIGNED WHITE HOUSE CARDS FOR OVER TWENTY FIVE YEARS. I HAVE SIGNED CARDS BY ALL OF THE PRESIDENTS BUT SEVEN. PRESIDENT BUSH IS ONE OF THE SEVEN.

IF YOU COULD BE OF ASSISTANCE IN ME OBTAINING A SIGNED CARD, I WOULD BE FOR EVER APPRECIATIVE.

I SHOULD ADD, I AM A REGISTERED REPUBLICAN AND AN ACTIVE CAMPAIGNER FOR BOTH PRESIDENT REAGAN AND BUSH, AND WILL DO SO IN THE FUTURE.

GOD BLESS YOU AND MANY THANKS.


BOB GLASS



BUSH LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY - GEORGE BUSH HANDWRITING

4

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN ^{1/93}
~~12/3~~

*Merry Christmas
and a
Happy New Year*

*lots of love,
Kelley and Bill Farish*



Overseas Relief Office
Parklands Road - Rank Xerox House
P.O. Box 48932
Nairobi, Kenya
Telephone: 741355/750567/740985, Nairobi
Telex: 22138 CATHWEL
Fax: 741356

January 1, 1993

Write
him
Jan 1

Dear President Bush,

Please accept the shirt and the Somali walking stick as a gesture of our appreciation for your support in Somalia. Your decision to deploy US troops in support of relief operations has saved countless lives. Certainly, the majority of the children you visited in the orphanage would have died were it not for the security provided by US Armed Forces.

Your leadership has given us the opportunity to bring food to the most needy. We are deeply grateful for your concern and support.

Sincerely,

Joseph P. Gallagher
Joseph P. Gallagher
Executive, CRS

THE PRESIDENT



Jan 1, '93

Dear Joe,
Thank you for that very warm
note. Before I leave the USS
Tripoli, I want to thank
you for all your noble work
in saving lives - You are doing

The Lord's work; and I am
very proud that our military
are doing such a good job.

It is inspiring to see the
good works of so many.

I hope 1993 proves
to be your best year ever -

Sincerely,

Ag Bush

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**CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

18 December 1992

The Honorable George Bush
President of the United States of America
Executive Office of the President
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear President Bush:

Thank you for your reply to David
Eisenhower and myself on our invitation to you
from the Trustees to become Chairman of
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships.

We understand your wish to give the matter
fullness of thought when you return to private
life.

In the meantime, please accept our very
best wishes for the Christmas Season and the New
Year.

Sincerely yours

Theodore Friend

Theodore Friend
President

TF/mh

Pool Report #1
Andrews to Riyadh to Mogadishu

No hard news on first two legs. President did not come back aboard Air Force One as plane flew over France, Italy and Egypt to launch the final foreign trip of his presidency. For those interested in such things, AF One flew at 33,000 feet at 530 mph. Through a good part of the flight to Riyadh, sartorial change occurred as Secret Service agents and all White House staff aboard changed from business suits to boots and desert camouflage gear. The only senior staffers accompanying Bush were Brent Scowcroft and Marlin Fitzwater. The President remained in a business suit for his meeting with King Fahd.

Upon arrival in Riyadh, the President was greeted by the king and the two leaders walked on a red carpet into a modernistic terminal building. There, they met briefly in a photo op before going into a private session away from the cameras which lasted ten minutes longer than the scheduled 30 minutes. Before going in, Bush could be heard telling Fahd, "It's a good agreement. But there are some problems that I'll tell you about in a minute." We assume that is a reference to START, but cannot say for sure. One of your poolers thought he heard a reference to Ukraine in the same snippet. Bush also referred to the meeting with Fahd as "a very nice reunion among friends."

Emerging from that meeting, Bush could be heard telling Fahd, "If you ever come to the United States, I know you'll have official business. But I hope you'll let me come and call on you." The king then escorted Bush to Air Force One. At the top of the stairs, the president gave his customary wave even though he was only going aboard long enough to change clothes for the flight to Mogadishu in a specially equipped C-141. When he emerged a few moments later, he, as well, was wearing desert fatigues and hat. He did not go full desert, however, preferring to wear standard brown business shoes and blue-gray slacks. He also had a blue work shirt on underneath his fatigue shirt. In Mogadishu, we noted he was also wearing a black leather name tag saying simply President Bush. (One fashion note for White House reporters: Fitzwater, he of the brimmed-hat reputation, was kidded by the Saudi foreign minister for his desert garb. "The foreign minister said, 'Finally, a matching hat'.")

The C-141 used by the president was brought from Oklahoma, where the crew is based. The crew learned on Christmas Eve of their assignment and said the plane was fixed up to give the commander in chief a special section up front. There, he found a kitchen, a conference table and a big leather seat, we were told but did not see. The president emerged once to enter a large blue steel box, the presidential head. The pool and agents sat in seats in the rear not far from a lone pallet of pharmaceuticals. The boxes were marked for relief use. They were stamped with the brand name Doryx Capsules. These were coated Doxycycline pellets from Parke-Davis. We were told they are used for malarial diseases. The plane's noise and the ear plugs prevented any news from being committed enroute to Mogadishu.

Total flying time for the day: 12 hours 10 minutes to Riyadh (7,120 miles)
4 hours 25 minutes to Mogadishu (1,960 miles)

-George Condon, Copley News Service
-Dick Thompson, Time

Arrival Mogadishu thru Tripoli

(At the end of this report, you will find quotes from a handful of U.S. Marines and sailors with their hometowns noted and their reactions recorded.)

The arrival at Mogadishu was open coverage. You all heard the brief remarks and saw the scene. From the airport the president choppered to the American Embassy compound, flying low over dirt roads and red-roofed homes with curious residents seen shielding their eyes from the bright sun to look at the helicopters overhead. At the Embassy, a 55-acre complex, security was heavy and omnipresent as about 1,000 American and a smattering of foreign forces waited for him to make very brief remarks. The president landed on a helipad we were told was finished only two days earlier.

After spending some time inside the complex, Bush came back out and was introduced by Gen. Johnston who told him, "You and Mrs. Bush have been our role models...for so long...and you have literally made our day." At that, Bush was welcomed with cheers and grunts and whistles. Bush said: "Far be it for me to argue with a three-star general, but he's got it backward. You all have made the day for the country with this fantastic service and I expect it's pretty hard to realize that it's New Year's Eve, New Year's Day coming up. But I just want to wish you all a very...We are very very proud of this humanitarian effort. It seems to me that the Marines, the Army, the AF, whoever else is serving here. The Navy, I say with some pride is doing a very good job I am told by this Marine general. Ought to be very proud of this significantly new role and the pictures of you all caring for others come around our country. This is ??? a humanitarian mission and you're doing it in A-one style. And no one is surprised at that. Desert Storm showed our country once again that we have the finest fighting forces in the entire world. (Interrupted for cheers and grunts). And now, we're seeing in a very different mission that same kind of expertise, that same kind of dedication. And (garbled) because we've got all...every single person here, man and woman serving with this, not only with distinction, but with a sense of feeling for the people of Somalia and in a sense then for the people of the world. So what I want to do is come out here, wish you all well. Thank you for serving this, the greatest country on the face of the earth. We're very, very proud of you and very very grateful to each and every one of you. May God bless you and may you all have a happy new year. Thank you so much."

As he spoke, an American flag was flying over his left shoulder atop the Embassy's main building. Over his right shoulder, heavily armed troops stood on the roof providing security.

The speech was greeted with cheers (although one Marine dissented. After standing in the hot sun, this Marine, who did not give his name, commented, "What a cheesy speech, dude. It didn't even last two minutes.") All others interviewed, though, were happy for the break in their routine and for the visit by their commander in chief. Their comments are at the end. Exiting the compound, the president fell behind schedule as he dove into the camera-wielding, cheering crowd. He smiled broadly when one Marine shouted a reference to the next election, saying, "96, Mr. Bush." One happy sailor described the scene as "squeeze and smile." As he was leaving the compound, Bush smiled and said, "We're outa here." One sign said, "God bless you, Mr. President." As he was leaving, two Humvees followed.

The next stop, arrived at again by a brief ride aboard Marine One, was an International Red Cross/Somali camp near Afgoye. It is our understanding that you all know the background of the camp. But here is a quick synopsis: the Lado Hospital and Maternal and Child Health Centre was founded by Dr. Hawa Abdi Diblawa in 1985 and was one of the first private hospitals in the country. According to a UNICEF press release, it currently serves as a safe refuge and home to between 4,000 and 5,000 people displaced by conflict and famine. It is about 21 kilometers west of Mogadishu. Dr.

to be amazed when told "9 days." He left the children, and smiled when some adult Somalis gave him thumbs-up signals. As he was walking to the food storage building, he could be heard talking about measles vaccines and the World Health Organization. Outside the food storage building, the folks with the sign had turned the sheet around and this time, Bush saw it and smiled approvingly.

Before going to the hospital, Bush paused to answer some questions from the pool.

He then went to the hospital. Only a newspaper pooler accompanied him on the hospital tour. No photos. As he walked in, he encountered an infant suffering from malnourishment who was gently being fed some medicine. He then walked down a hallway, walking cautiously between sick people on makeshift cots on the floor alongside each wall. The patients, covered by white sheets, were too weak or too sick to react in any way to this sudden invasion of a president, a general, and their security agents. The President did not go into either of the wards in which patients, blessed by a cool breeze coming through the windows, lay on regular hospital beds. He then walked past a woman whose leg, no larger in circumference than two inches, was being treated for what one hospital worker called "scurvies." As he walked past the Operation Theatre, Bush asked, "Do you get any wounded people in here?" The answer was "yes." He then glanced into the Gynecological Ward, and peeked into other doors, seeming not to want to interfere with hospital operations or invade the privacy of patients. He then exited the building to bright sunlight and a rhythmic clapping that had replaced the earlier chant.

There dozens of people were seated on the ground for a feeding out of silver tins marked Rorle Vegetable Cooking Oil. Bush asked questions about whether they could take this food to their families and, as he wished them "good luck," searched for any who could speak English. When one said, "Welcome," the president replied, "I feel welcome."

He then headed for his helicopter, but paused before one Marine holding a camera. "Ever have a general take your picture?" asked Bush with a smile as he handed the Marine's camera to Brent Scowcroft and had his national security adviser snap a picture of the two of them. Bush then could be overheard telling a camp official that he had previously visited Somalia. "I was here in 1972," he said, recalling that when he was UN ambassador, there was a meeting in Addis Ababa. "We all flew down to Mogadishu in the summer of 72. Twenty years ago."

The helicopter flight to the Tripoli was uneventful. His arrival was watched by many of the sailors, almost all of them armed with cameras. A sign called the Tripoli "the famous fighting ship." About an hour after his arrival, the crew was assembled on deck to hear brief remarks from Bush.

Officially, Bush ended this day speaking to the crew of the amphibious assault ship USS Tripoli. He was tired, some said who were on the bridge when he made a tour, and dressed in a blue short sleeve shirt with the presidential seal and wearing a navy ballcap with the golden scrambled eggs of an admiral. It was a brief speech in which he said that American forces were here because "this is a human suffering situation."

"It's right," he said. "It's God's work and you're doin' it well."

Amid cheers from the hundreds of sailors who nearly covered the flight deck, he disappeared inside. It should have ended then. But, he emerged on the flight deck, smiling and shaking hands, thanking everyone for the fine job they were doing, posing for pictures.

- 4 -

Here are some quotes from the Embassy Compound:

Marine Maj. Steve Little, from Arnold, Mo. Normally based at the Pentagon, with hq co. "This helps morale, especially at a holiday. There wouldn't be anything to mark the day if he didn't come."

Army E-5 Sgt. William Luera, from Fort Stewart, Ga. Works in civilian affairs. "I've been here a week and two days...I'm here hoping we might find out when we're leaving...hopefully by the end of February." 29 years old, he lamented, "Everything seems to happen on Christmas and New Year's."

Navy Lt. (no first name) Yengst from Greensburg, Pa outside Pittsburgh. "It's important he's willing to give up his holiday to visit us, especially at the end of his tour." He is based in Hawaii.

AF Maj. Kevin Scasny, 34, from Ft. Ord, a senior medical officer for weather support. "It's great that he's here. It's always important for your commander to be with you. His presence here means a lot to me, that he experiences what we experience. It has extra meaning because of the holidays. Lives in Monterrey with wife, Kim. "Given the conditions and what we're having to go through here, this makes it more bearable." He came on the 11th.

Marine Lt. Col. David Franke from Oceanside, Cal. Camp Pendleton. Left behind wife Marilyn, 18 yr old son; 15 yr old daughter. First Marine Division. Been here since 14 Dec. "This breaks the routine when we get a dignitary. It's always enjoyable to see a commander in chief. The idea that this is a holiday just makes it better.

Marine Lance Cpl. Clark Howard, 22, from Tenn. Based at Pendleton. Spends time guarding convoys. "I'd like to see a little more action."

AF Staff Sgt. Stephen A. Lebrun. Here two weeks, a weather forecaster from Ft. Hood, Tex. "It's good for morale. The commander in chief is a busy man. He is taking a lot of time...It says a lot he cares for his troops."

As to what they are doing here, "It's a real good mission. this country is in a state of chaos. We're in a position to help them. I'm glad we are."

—George Condon, Copley News Service
—Dick Thompson, Time

5-

Pool Report #3
Baldoa, Baledogle and Mogadishu

Day two saw more children, more rope lines, more troops doing their thing and two rarities -- some presidential reflection on his place in history and some praise for the man who beat him.

Here is the day in more or less chronological order with a partial text of the president's remarks included from when he took question from some troops.

The president was wearing a round patch behind his left ear to ward off sea-sickness should the weather turn Malta-like while he is aboard the Tripoli. But the waters have been relatively calm since he arrived, and aides said he went to bed long before the entry of the new year at midnight.

The 120-mile helicopter flight to Baldoa was uneventful, although Col. Peck said extra security had been added from the day earlier because it was believed the risk was greater outside of Mogadishu. Upon arrival at Baldoa Airfield, the president slowly and with great evident interest took in a display of weaponry captured from locals, or as Bush several times called them, "thugs." The display was impressive, with 200 hand-held weapons lined up in a row, with their bigger brothers parked behind some troops who had affixed cardboard signs to them explaining what was being viewed and when it had been seized. Among the items were 2-1/2 ton trucks, artillery pieces, three anti-aircraft weapons, a Land Rover "technical" (sub-titled, "a thug's vehicle"), mortars, a Flat-made APC or LAV, RPG-7 Soviet anti-tank weapons, HKG3 German main battle rifles, SAR 80s ("the peorman's M-16"), M-16 A-1s, AK 47s (including Chinese, Hungarian and Egyptian variants), RPG-7, and RPG-2s. He then stopped to talk to some members of the 2nd BN 9th Marines out of Pendleton who were dug in in foxholes guarding the perimeter. There are 200 to 300 foxholes. Throughout the day, the "limo" described in the White House schedule was an LAV command variant, which, like the other vehicles in the short motorcade, was heavily armed. Bush stood in the LAV for most of the time. The vehicle flew both the U.S. and U.N. flags.

The motorcade from the airfield to the orphanage took the president past shells of buildings and hulks of automobiles, all of which looked to have been gutted by bombs or weapon fire. The President also stopped to chat with a foot patrol returning from Baldoa. There were pockets of cheering, friendly Somalians as well. Many waved sprigs of Bouganvillea (sp?). Others held aloft branches with green leaves but no flowers. All seemed happy to welcome the visitor who was responsible for the heaviest security seen during any day during the Bush presidency. Armed troops were everywhere -- on roofs, in guilts, in buildings, on walls, in foxholes, behind sandbags, in the brush, atop vehicles and flying overhead. The citizenry lining the motorcade path were armed only with smiles and their blossoms. Some had made crude signs -- "We are Happy Your Visit" and "Your arrival is the key for peace and stability" and "Welcome President Bush." All waved and most clapped.

At the orphanage, Bush received a large dose of hospitality from children who, just as the children in the schoolroom the day before, clearly lifted their visitor's spirits. Even before arriving, U.S. officials cited the Irish-run orphanage as a success story of the American involvement. Marilyn Fitzwater said, "They were losing 50 a week at this orphanage before we got here. Last week, they lost zero for the first time." The success is that medicine and food shipments now are getting through.

That success was evident in the smiles of the probably 500 children who were sitting on the three concrete steps that ringed the quadrangle courtyard inside the orphanage grounds. When Bush entered the courtyard, the children burst into a happy, rhythmic chanting -- in Somali -- of "Welcome Mr. Bush." One local Somali, asked to translate their chant, shrugged his shoulders and, in halting English, offered only, "They are very happy." Although they maintained that chant and their clapping for at least 30 minutes as the president slowly worked his way around the square, the greeting seemed to grow in volume and intensity, never wavering or ebbing. Bush and the children seemed to feed off of each other's enthusiasm as the children's voices seemed to bounce off the walls

of the small, dirt courtyard. When he first entered, a few small children standing by a blackboard ("Welcome President Bush at Baldoia Orphanage Center 1-1-93"), greeted him with gifts. One, a small boy with a single bouganvilla blossom in his hair, placed a large orange and purple bouganvilla lei around the president's neck. Another handed him an Irish hockey stick and another gave him a wooden bow (but no arrows). Several children stretched out their hands to offer him single blossoms of bouganvilla. Other blossoms had been carefully hung from strands of rope that weaved their way between the many trees in the courtyard. (Several of the trees had yellow flowers but nobody knew what they were.)

Brent Scowcroft took in the scene with a dose of awe, saying, "Never has a welcome chant sounded so musical" and "This is something to be proud of, and we are indeed." As Bush worked his way slowly around the courtyard, he several times dropped to one knee in the dirt to reach the level of the children. After one little girl handed him a blossom, Bush, still on his knee, could be heard saying to no one in particular, "This is really special." The kids all looked healthy. Sicker children remained inside in the intensive care unit and some of them were visited briefly by Bush. No pool accompanied him, but General Johnston said he saw some of the sicker children.

Pauline Harrison of Dublin, an official with the Irish World Relief and Development Organization which runs the orphanage, said Bush was right to be proud of the handiwork of the troops. "Before, it was hard even to get to work...there was fear. Now that the Americans are here, we can help these children."

The President left the orphanage clearly buoyed by what he had seen. And it showed in his remarks to some troops at the airfield. He was relaxed and actually reflected on his place in history.

Talking to about 250 Marines, here is a rough transcript of much of what he said:

In his opening remarks, he called what they are doing a "very successful and very...humanitarian effort...I am very proud of the marines...etc."

He added "Desert Storm -- that was an entirely different kind of operation...we repelled aggression. In so doing, we opened a lot of doors for peace. Whether they be in the middle east...we've opened doors for peace in other areas because we worked cooperatively...soviets...russians. what you did in that effort will live in history. But I don't think it will be outgunned, outmatched by what you've done here. We're demonstrating that americans will come to help other people. I wish I could tell you when you'd be going home. But I don't know. I'll tell you it will be sooner rather than later I'm convinced because we have our mission. We've spelled it out to the united nations and it is important that we fulfill that mission the way you are doing now. And then we turn over the peace keeping function to other coalition troops that will be here to fulfill that function... Take enormous pride in the fact that we came halfway around the world for a noble purpose, helping mankind, saving the lives of young children particularly.

Q&A:

precedent for future operations?

Is this a special case? I would have to say to you that it is a special case. the enormity of it, the enormity of the starvation, and the destruction and the violence caused me as commander in chief to act. the united states, we don't have the forces to go everyttingly place and every single country that needs to be helped on a humanitarian basis...

this may set a precedent, this mission of yours. But it doesn't mean that we will go everytime there is somebody hurting. We simply cannot do that. We don't have the force, we don't have the money; we certainly would have the desire to help but we will continue to do that mainly thru the civilian side...

We had to move not just to save lives but to hopefully restore hope to the people of somalia. So I would view it as a unique situation. But I cannot certify that there would never be another one...

Gen Johnston and othes have told me ythat we're alittle ahead of schedule in terms of this humanitarian effort opening up the country and again, having seen this weapons formerly used by these bandits and these thugs, I just want to express my appreciation once again...

going to give a speech at west point on the fifth on the use of force

really in a broad sense....It is important that a president, even one leaving office, define the mission, define what it means to commit somebody else's son, somebody else's daughter, put them in harm's way...

what do when leave office

Well, I climb into Air Force One for my last ride on that majestic airplane. We go back to houston texas where my wife has already shifted gears dramatically. In fact, she has some plans for a house which they've drawn up behind my back. But nevertheless we have these plans drawn up. I've never seen them. I called her from Washington and she was as happy as a lark...build a small house in Houston, I'll have an office down there and it will be a whole shift in gears for me. Away from the public life that I've loved and back to the private life that I think everybody also enjoys, has a right to enjoy. I thin k the first thing will be climbing aboard that plane and going down to our new little rental house in houston, tex with our two dogs, one wife and a lot to look forward to and certainly a lot to be grateful for for what's happened over the last four years.

clinton plans?

Has Pres-elect Clinton given any plans for somalia. No, but I will say this. He has been very, very supportive of my decision and of the way in which you all are performing the mission. I talked to him a matter of fact two days ago and I told him I ws coming here...He was very supportive...So I think in the new admin you'll find people who are understanding of and appreciative of the mission here. And beyond that, I cannot really go because you knew our mission is limited. It's not to stay forever and it's not to totally disarm this country. So we've spelled it out...and we will do exactly what I told the american people...We'd make the peace, we'd get the humanitarian aid flowing, then our people go home and a peacekeeping force..will be in place to see that life gets back to normal as soon as possible. I believe gov. clinton would be very supportive of that mission as I just outlined it.

I would see no, no way, that he would precipitously end what is essentially this beautiful mission of helping other people. But I think he shares my view that the united states cannot do all the heavy lifting...then turn the job over to the united nations peace-keeping force.

place in history

I take great pride in the fact that we have judiciously used force. Whether it was in Panama when— you may have to think back to that one—American lives were actually being threatened down there, a man held in jail, an American, without rights, and a dictator now a convicted drug dealer aborting, aborting democracy in that country. So we moved to do something about it.

We'll be remembered for Desert Storm, for not just the success but what the mission was — standing up against aggression, making clear to the world that the United States, leading a coalition, would not permit a bully to take over a smaller country. That offered hope to a lot of countries around the world.

I also think a lot of good things have happened in South America; we have far better relations with Mexico and other countries than we had before. I take great pride in that.

I take great pride that on my watch, Germany united and the Soviet Union as we used to know it, will never be that way again. We're going to Moscow tomorrow. There I will sign what I think most observers would agree is the most historic arms control treaty ever made. We eliminate those SS-18 weapons which are the most destabilizing of all, those great big intercontinental ballistic missiles. The treaty will actually eliminate every one of those missiles. Some of you are old enough or young enough to remember the drills and the fear of nuclear weapons. Well, I think we can say that on our watch we have reduced that fear. We can't say that it's eliminated 'cause you've got some madmen around the world; you've got proliferation problems that are unfinished; we've got some terror, some international terror problems that are still out there, still a problem.

But I think in terms of how the administration will be looked at, I think it will be predominately because of these successes in world affairs. Frankly the U.S. economy is doing much better than you would have believed during the campaign. I say that with no bitterness in my heart toward the press, but it was awful hard to have them report any good news at all.

I'm happy to be handing over to President-elect Clinton an economy that has many problems, but it is a growing economy and not what some of us were led to believe, a recessionary economy. So I take some pride in that. But I think history will take a look at the things I ticked off earlier, plus some others.

The fact that ancient enemies are literally talking across the table to each other in the Middle East. Nobody would have dreamed (emphasis) literally four years ago that that would be possible. Those of you who participated in Desert Storm helped make that possible. That led to these peace talks, I think.

So we've got a lot to be grateful for. But there's a lot of unfinished business. And I would not be telling you the truth if I didn't say I had some regrets about not finishing the course, finishing the job. But it's been a wonderful ride and I have been very privileged to be president at this time in history.

run in 1996?

No plans to run for anything except the county line in 1996. (laughter) Stay out of politics and forget the head table. And I don't really know what I will be doing. You see my problem is I thought I was going to win so I didn't do any defense planning, you might say. I must say though that the future on a very personal basis looks very promising. We have 12 grandchildren...I am blessed with 12 grandchildren and I have not been too good in that business for the last 12 years because of my responsibilities...but I plan to make up for that now. I plan to do stuff with them. I plan to try to put

something back into society and not at the head table, not always in the glamoer, certainly not with a lot of news attention; try to be a useful citizen back in houston tex...and in maine. And then I'll figure it out.

I don't want to get in the way of the new presidednt. I told him, look, you will not have to worry about my being a critic. That's not my role as a former president. If I were ever to be able to help in some way, fine. But it will be stay out of his way, support him. He was elected by the americana people and he will have my full support as he tackles this job that lies ahead. And I think you will find he's a good commander in chief of these armed forces, I had my differences in the campaign; but as I said all along, he was a friend of mine; he is a friend of mine. And I can tell you he takes enormous pride in what you all are doing and I think you will find he is a very bright and able man suited to lead our country at this time.

saddam

The question is do I see problems with saddam hussein. Yes, Saddam Hussein is testing something. I don't know whether he is testing me or testing pres-elect clinton. But when we shot down those airplanes the other day, we made it very clear to him that we have every intention of fulfilling our obligations under the United Nations Security Council resolution. He's a madman. He's brutalizing his people. The fact that he will come across that 32nd parallel to test us, as they did when we shot the plane down and as they have done subsequently, makes me think he doesn't quite get it yet. even though his armor has been grossly destroyed and his military ability..diminished. He is an unpredictable person. ...

"He's lost it. He's a madman. He's brutal. The only thing that will be good is when these people do what inevitability they will do - get him out of there. And then we in the United States can start some kind of reconciliation with Iraq. It's an important country. He's brutalizing his own people. He doesn't get it in terms of what the united states will do, provoked by his violations... I wish I had a happier report on this madman but I don't."

..just without redeeming value.

And finally, Bush had a word about Clinton. Said Bush: "I'm confident that the new administration will also insure that these U.N. resolution are enforced."

Other questions to the president were on less weighty matters - the Sugar Bowl, Dana Carvey's future, and a request to pin a master sergeant's stripes on him. He ducked the Sugar Bowl question, recalling the flak he got in Washington last year by favoring the Houston Oilers over the Redskins. He praised Dana Carvey as a fun guy who was fair to him; and he agreed to pin on the stripes only to discover they were already on the guy's sleeve. So Bush merely patted them approvingly for the cameras.

The rest of the day sort of became a blur of repelines and endless exchanges in which the President wished the troops happy new year and made chitchat about taking showers and avoiding snakes, and the troops thanked him for coming and took endless snapshots of themselves. The president twice volunteered to stick around as long as a soldier or Marine had a personal camera poised and at the ready.

At one point, he was given the flag that the Marines hoisted over the Embassy Compound after securing it. Bush signed it. At another point, he referred to the orphans he had seen as "these poor little guys." He also told some Marines that what is going on in Bosnia is "very different in terms of military mission."

22

His activities overnight on the Tripoli, were not available for coverage.

-George Condon, Copley News Service
-Dick Thompson, Time

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Memo	Brent Scowcroft to POTUS Meeting with King Fahd (3 pp.)	01/01/1993	(b)(1)	S

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Office of the President

Series: Daily Files

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Friday, January 1, 1993

Date Closed: 9/25/2019

OA/ID Number: 90746-003

FOIA/SYS Case #: 2009-0166-S[4]

Appeal Case #:

Re-review Case #:

Appeal Disposition:

P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

Disposition Date:

AR Case #:

MR Case #:

AR Disposition:

MR Disposition:

AR Disposition Date:

MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

Deed of Gift Restrictions

- C(1) Closed by Executive Order 13526, governing access to national security information
- C(2) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the information
- C(3) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift [formerly listed as only C]
- PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile

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

- P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]

POINTS TO BE MADE FOR MEETING WITH
KING FAHD

- The U.S.-Saudi relationship has expanded tremendously in the last four years both in terms of the subjects discussed and the depth of discussions. I want to take this opportunity to salute your contributions. I have urged the President-elect to continue such close consultation.
- On the former Yugoslavia, we are extremely unhappy with the course of events. I have just sent a tough message to the Serbs. We are doing all that we can on the humanitarian side while we build support for implementing the no fly zone.
- As regards Somalia, we are making progress. I will have a better sense after I have been there.
- Your \$10 million and 700 troops are appreciated. We will need continued strong support to the UN peacekeeping force once U.S. forces leave. I know I can count on your help.
- On Iraq, I think we both agree we need to keep the pressure on Saddam. We support an intact Iraq, but there can be no non-compliance with UN resolutions. The recent shootdown in the no fly zone should help, and we are increasing our military forces in the region. We are concerned with what Saddam might do against his own people, especially in the North. What is your assessment?
- Your agreement to host a visit to the Kingdom by the Iraqi National Congress opposition should help in attracting Sunnis inside Iraq. We also need to continue to fund UN operations in Iraq. We have matched your contribution of

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Declassify on: OADR

DECLASSIFIED
PER NSC WAIVER, #2021-02
By MC NARA, Date 7/16/21

\$30 million and Kuwait's \$20 million. We are prepared to match further contributions up to \$200 million and hope you can help, possibly by depositing the proceeds from frozen Iraqi oil into the UN escrow account.

- We are increasingly concerned with Iran's behavior. We are working with the G7 countries to deny Iran advanced technology and weapons. I would like your views.
- On the peace process, we are doing all that we can to keep things on track despite the deportations. As ever, we'd appreciate your help.
- How do you assess the political trends in the region? What can be done to weaken the appeal of Islamic radicals?
- Let me make one point about our bilateral relationship. We have done much to enrich the strategic dialogue. We could do more on the economic and commercial sides. As you know, I have written you about various U.S. firms seeking to invest in the Kingdom. I know you will continue to do all you can to give American firms a fair hearing.
- I also want to raise one other matter. I believe you are aware of the Sabbagh case involving a naturalized U.S. citizen of Syrian descent who is a fugitive of our legal system. I believe it would be to everyone's benefit if you could help to see that the daughter is returned to her mother and Mr. Sabbagh is not able to hide behind your law.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

December 29, 1992

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
DECL:OADR

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: Arnold Kanter, ^{Mc} Acting
SUBJECT: Meeting with King Fahd of Saudi Arabia

I. SETTING

- o During your return trip from Somalia on January 1, 1993 you will meet with King Fahd.
- o This meeting will come during a period of unprecedented cooperation between the U.S. and Saudi Arabia, including Saudi participation in Operation Restore Hope and continued cooperation with Operation Southern Watch.
- o King Fahd responded to our shooting down of an Iraqi MiG with an offer to conduct joint U.S./Saudi military exercises on Saudi soil.

II. OBJECTIVES

- o Express our appreciation for Saudi cooperation in the peace process, Operation Southern Watch, and Operation Restore Hope and review with King Fahd the bilateral relationship and lay the groundwork for future cooperation on mutual security and bilateral trade objectives.
- o Share with Fahd your perspective on current international issues including Bosnia, Somalia, and the threat to Gulf security from Iraq and Iran.
- o Touch briefly on outstanding bilateral issues, including our favorable reaction to Fahd's suggestion of joint exercises, mentioning Ambassador Bandar's work to resolve outstanding commercial claims and renewing our request for the expulsion of U.S. citizen Dr. Ahmed Sabbagh, currently working in Saudi Arabia, who is wanted in the U.S. for the abduction of his daughter.

DECLASSIFIED
PER DOS WAIVER, November 6, 2015
By MC NARA, Date 6/27/24

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WHITE HOUSE
SITUATION ROOM

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III. STRATEGY

- o After the close relationship you have enjoyed with King Fahd, your stopover in Saudi Arabia enroute from Somalia is a fitting opportunity to highlight the U.S./Saudi bilateral relationship and to cement it firmly in the context of our many shared interests.
- o Given Saudi Arabia's participation in Operation Restore Hope, its intense interest in the Bosnia situation, and its positive approach to the Middle East peace process, you should seek Fahd's personal and financial engagement in support of our efforts internationally to promote conflict resolution and humanitarian relief.
- o In the aftermath of the shoot down of the Iraqi aircraft in the no-fly zone, it is clear that Saddam is still a dangerous foe. Encourage the King's initiative on joint U.S./Saudi exercises and urge that the Saudis support all efforts to retain pressure on Saddam, including the deposit of funds from the sale of Iraqi oil in the UNSCR 778 escrow account which supports UN activities related to Iraq.
- o Note the concern of many in the United States over issues such as the custody of American children, commercial disputes, and the treatment of Americans arrested in Saudi Arabia. Acknowledge the difficulty of these issues for Saudi Arabia and the efforts the King's Government has made to resolve some of them. Urge that Dr. Sabbagh and his daughter be returned to the United States to allow the U.S. judicial system to deal with this case.

Attachments:
Fact Sheets

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FACT SHEET: Saudi Views on Major International Issues

Somalia

- o The Saudis have been fully supportive of U.S. efforts to aid in the delivery of humanitarian assistance to Somalia.
- o They have responded positively to all U.S. requests for support.
 - King Fahd pledged \$10 million to help finance relief operations in response to your personal request.
 - The Saudis have also approved use by U.S. forces of facilities in Jeddah and Taif in support of Operation Restore Hope.
- o The Saudis are also in the process of sending a mechanized infantry brigade and ten Blackhawk helicopters as a direct contribution to Operation Restore Hope activities.

Bosnia

- o Saudi anxiety about the condition of Bosnian Muslims has led them to be mildly critical of Western policies.
 - The Saudis were the principal architects of an early December Islamic Conference summit on Bosnia which featured calls for greater action in aid of the Bosnians, including an end to the arms embargo.
- o Nevertheless, the Saudis have told us explicitly that they want to design their own policy in ways which are consistent with U.S. perceptions and concerns.
 - They are also struggling to retain leadership on the Bosnia issue within the Islamic community and to deprive Islamic radicals, particularly Iran, of the opportunity to use the issue for their own purposes.

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PER DOS WAIVER, November 6, 2015
By MC NARA, Date 6/27/21

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FACT SHEET: Saudi Arabia and Gulf Security

- o The Saudis continue to cooperate fully in support of U.S. efforts to contain the threat to Gulf security from Iraq.
 - The Saudis are fully engaged in Operation Southern Watch and have been supportive of Provide Comfort.
 - Saudi officers were present when the decision was made to engage Iraqi aircraft violating the no-fly zone on December 27.
 - In response to the air action on December 27, the Saudis immediately approved all overflight and additional deployment requests related to a strengthening of U.S. forces on the ground in Saudi Arabia.
 - We were informed that King Fahd was considering a suggestion for U.S./Saudi joint exercises.
- o Saudi Arabia also was actively engaged in lobbying efforts in support of the establishment of an escrow account to fund UN activities related to Iraq.
 - The Saudi Government made a \$30 million voluntary contribution to help fund the account.
 - They have not yet made a decision, however, to deposit the proceeds from the sale of Iraqi oil stored at their al-Muajjiz terminal in the account, although we believe the terms of UNSCR 778 require it.
- o The Saudis have also indicated that they are concerned by the continuing threat to Gulf security posed by Iran.
 - The SAG led efforts to elicit strong condemnations of Iranian actions on Abu Musa island and in support of the UAE at the December 21/22 GCC Summit.
- o Saudi patience and diplomacy also have apparently laid the groundwork for a resolution of the Saudi/Qatar border dispute which briefly threatened GCC cooperation.

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PER DOS WAIVER, November 6, 2015
By MC NARA, Date 6/27/21

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FACT SHEET: U.S./Saudi Commercial Ties

Prospects

- o You have written to King Fahd on two major commercial contracts which are soon to be decided: telecommunications and aircraft.
- Boeing and McDonnell Douglas are actively seeking a \$3.8 billion sale of sixty aircraft to replace the aging Saudia fleet. Airbus Industrie, with intensive Cabinet-level support from the French and British, is also in the competition.
- Early indications are that the Saudis may be considering splitting the sale between the U.S. and Europeans, with a decision likely this Spring.
- King Fahd has just written to you to promise that a contract for a \$3.2 billion expansion of the Saudi telecommunications network will be let in accordance with international bidding procedures. AT&T is the sole U.S. supplier in the competition.

and Disputes

- o There are several commercial disputes between U.S. firms and entities of the Saudi Government. Some of these cases are over ten years old. The claims total over \$500 million.
- The House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Europe and the Near East has held hearings on the cases. Several Congressmen have been interested in specific cases.
- o In May, King Fahd proposed naming a joint committee with President Bush to resolve the outstanding cases. Assistant Secretary of State for Economic and Business Affairs McAllister was designated to meet with Ambassador Bandar to explore this proposal.
- A meeting took place on November 18. At that time, it was agreed that the Saudis would contact the companies and seek appropriate settlement agreements.
- o Bandar and A/S McAllister agreed to seek settlement of all outstanding cases before January 20, 1993.
- Several cases have been resolved and talks are underway in several others, but two of the most politically troublesome cases remain unresolved.
- o Bandar and McAllister are scheduled to meet again after January 5 when Bandar returns to Washington.

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FACT SHEET: Piper-Sabbagh Child Custody Case

- o Dr. Ahmed Sabbagh, a U.S. citizen of Syrian descent, was divorced from his U.S. citizen wife, Colleen Piper. Ms. Piper was awarded custody of their minor child, Jasmine.
- o Dr. Sabbagh abducted Jasmine from the U.S. and took her to Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, where he is employed by the Military Hospital.
- o Dr. Sabbagh is the subject of a Virginia warrant for child abduction and a federal warrant for flight to avoid prosecution.
 - INTERPOL has issued a notice asking all countries to return Dr. Sabbagh to the United States for prosecution.
- o The USG has formally asked the SAG either to exclude Dr. Sabbagh from returning to Saudi Arabia should he travel, and then allow the U.S. Mission to take custody of Jasmine, or to expel Dr. Sabbagh, along with Jasmine, to either the United States or a third country in Europe from where he could be extradited to the U.S.
 - The SAG has indicated it cannot comply with the request for expulsion to the United States but that it wishes to cooperate and is looking for a way in which it can comply with the USG desire to have Dr. Sabbagh and Jasmine returned to the U.S. No concrete proposal has been made by the SAG.
 - The King has been informed of this case, and we have urged through his close advisors that he decide to expel Sabbagh to the United States.
- o Secretary Eagleburger and Assistant Secretary Djerejian have spoken with Ambassador Bandar about this issue. Charge David Welch has raised it with Foreign Minister Saud Al Faysal.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 30, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: C. BOYDEN GRAY *cmg*

SUBJECT: Removal by Departing Staff of Copies of Presidential Records

Issue: Under what circumstances should departing White House staff be permitted to take copies of Presidential records with them when they leave?

Background: As you know, the Presidential Records Act requires White House staff to transfer to the National Archives all "Presidential records" -- i.e., documentary materials concerning the performance of the President's constitutional, statutory and ceremonial duties. For most staff members, this includes virtually all of the documents they have created or received during their tenure. My office and the Office of Records Management are taking steps to ensure that this transfer proceeds smoothly.

We have not, however, provided final guidance as to the circumstances in which staff members may take copies of Presidential records with them when they leave. The Act exempts from its coverage a small category of copies, namely, those that have been "produced only for convenience of reference" (44 U.S.C. 2201(2)(B)) -- for example, extra copies of guidance memoranda kept in a reference notebook. The Act thereby leaves you sole discretion to determine whether such duplicates may be removed. Whether to allow departing staff to take these copies is therefore a policy question, not a legal one, although it does have certain legal consequences that are described below. Inasmuch as most staff members are now preparing to depart, we need to make a decision on this basic issue -- as well as any necessary enforcement mechanism -- as soon as possible.

Past practice varies widely. President Reagan adopted a policy -- which I will call Option 1 -- prohibiting the removal of all duplicate copies unless specific permission was obtained from the President. This is the policy that currently appears in our own Staff Manual. President Carter initially adopted a much more lenient approach -- which I will call Option 2 -- that essentially allowed staff to take copies of all Presidential records except those containing classified information or sensitive personnel information. (He later reverted to a policy much closer to Option 1, however.)

I favor an intermediate approach, Option 3, under which staff would be permitted to take extra copies of Presidential records unless they fall within one of the specific categories over which Section 2204 of the Act gives you substantial control for 12 years. Following are the pros and cons of each of these options, as well as two alternative enforcement mechanisms.

I. POLICY REGARDING REMOVAL OF COPIES

Option 1: Prohibit the removal of duplicate copies absent special permission.

Pros:

- o Provides maximum protection against disclosure of sensitive information.

Boyd
Good memo
I have checked
option 3
33
Hum
#2
11/13

- o Minimizes the risk of waiver rights under the Act or the doctrine of Executive privilege.

Cons:

- o Unnecessarily restrictive, since it would prevent staff from taking copies of many records (a) that are not protectible under Executive privilege, and (b) that the Archivist is legally entitled (under the Act) to release immediately if he so chooses, and which must in any event be released after 5 years.
- o Would be difficult to enforce. Indeed, some staff members might ignore the prohibition altogether simply because it is so broad.

Option 2: Allow removal of duplicate copies with restrictions only for classified or sensitive personnel information.

Pros:

- o Easiest to administer and enforce.
- o Allows loyal staff members to keep a virtually complete record of their own activities, including the advice they may have given to you.

Cons:

- o Would not protect against the release of much sensitive, confidential information, such as confidential advice provided to you.
- o Would give you substantially less control over the documents of your Administration than the Act gives you. There is also some risk that release by a former staff member would be considered a waiver of your rights under the Act.
- o Practically (and perhaps legally as well), this option would result in a waiver of Executive privilege with respect to some types of information (e.g., highly deliberative memos) if that information were released to the public.

Option 3: Allow removal of duplicate copies with exceptions for certain specific categories. These categories would include:

- (1) classified information;
- (2) confidential advice provided to the President or his advisers;
- (3) sensitive law enforcement materials;
- (4) sensitive personal information the release of which may be embarrassing to the individuals mentioned or to their families; and

(5) trade secrets or sensitive commercial or financial information.

You could also allow departing staff to seek permission to retain copies of documents falling into one of these categories (particularly category (2)) on a case-by-case basis. I could serve as the "funnel" for such requests if you like.

Pros:

- o Would protect against disclosure of the most sensitive information.
- o Would ensure that you retain virtually all of the control that the Act gives you over the records of your Administration.
- o Minimizes waivers of Executive privilege.
- o Recognizes the interest that loyal staff members have in retaining a record of their service.
- o Easier to enforce than Option 1.

Cons:

- o Compared with Option 1, would probably result in the release of relatively non-sensitive information sooner than that information would otherwise be released by the Archives.
- o More difficult to enforce than Option 2.
- o More difficult to administer than either Option 1 or 2, since it requires a determination whether particular documents fall into one of the five categories listed above.

Finally, one objection that could be lodged against any of the above policies (including Option 1 to the extent that some staff are granted special permission to take certain documents with them) is that the documents at issue will have been photocopied at government expense. Although our political opponents might claim that this fact makes it improper for staff to take any copies with them when they leave, such a charge seems rather weak in this context: The only documents to which this policy applies are "extra copies" -- i.e., copies that were initially made for a legitimate purpose other than the staff member's desire to have mementos of their service, and which otherwise could legally be destroyed.

Recommendation and Decision: Because I believe it preserves your ability to protect the most sensitive information while recognizing the staff's legitimate interest in retaining a record of their service, I recommend Option 3.

Option 1 _____ Option 2 _____ Option 3 X Discuss _____

II. ENFORCEMENT MECHANISM

Background: Regardless which policy option you choose, you must also decide on a method of ensuring that your policy is actually followed by departing staff. One option -- which I will call Option A -- is a simple "honor system" that would require nothing more than communicating the policy to the staff and asking them to follow it. As far as I can ascertain, this was the practice in the Reagan Administration. Another option -- Option B -- is to have staff members agree, in exchange for being allowed to take copies of some Presidential records, to comply with whatever policy you choose. I am told the CIA and the Justice Department use similar methods to protect against the unauthorized release of sensitive information by former employees. I am also told that this approach was employed at the close of the Carter Administration. The pros and cons are as follows:

Option A: Honor System

Pro:

- o Would evoke the fewest complaints from departing staff, and would be easiest to administer.

Con:

- o Less effective at preventing the release of sensitive information.

Option B: Signed Agreement

Pro:

- o More effective at preventing the release of sensitive information, since a false violation of the agreement statement of compliance with the policy could subject the staff member to possible civil remedies e.g., injunction and/or damages in a suit by the United States.

Con:

- o Some staff members might perceive this as heavy-handed.

Recommendation and Decision: I recommend Option B because it effectively protects your prerogatives without placing undue burdens on staff members.

_____ Option A ~~_____~~ Option B _____ Discuss

If you approve, I will implement ~~whichever~~ options you choose.

11:15 am Arr. Baidoa Airfield and proceeds to Command Tent

EVENT: GREET ASSEMBLED MARINE FORCES

11:20 am Arr. Command Tent and begins participation in Greeting

11:30 am Introduced for Brief Informal Remarks by General Robert Johnston, USMC Commanding General, Operation Restore Hope

11:32 am BRIEF INFORMAL REMARKS

11:40 am Concludes Brief Informal Remarks, dep. Command Tent and boards Marine One

11:50 am Dep. Baidoa, Somalia en route Baledogle, Somalia

12:30 pm Arr. Baledogle Airfield, Baledogle, Somalia and boards Motorcade

12:35 pm Dep. Baledogle Airfield en route Maintenance Facility

EVENT: VISIT ARMY HELICOPTER MAINTENANCE FACILITY

12:40 pm Arr. Maintenance Facility and begins participation in Visit

12:55 pm Concludes participation in Visit, dep. Maintenance Facility Area and boards Motorcade

1:00 pm Dep. Maintenance Facility en route Lunch Area

EVENT: MRE LUNCH WITH ARMY AND MARINE TROOPS

1:05 pm Arr. Lunch Area and begins participation in Lunch

1:40 pm Concludes participation in Lunch, dep. Lunch Area and boards Motorcade

1:42 pm Dep. Lunch Area en route Send-Off Area

EVENT: SEND-OFF ARMY PLATOON ON PATROL
 1:45 pm Arr. Send-Off Area and begins participation in Send-Off
 2:10 pm Concludes participation in Send-Off and boards Motorcade
 2:12 pm Dep. Send-Off Area en route Tent City
 EVENT: VISIT MARINE TENT CITY
 2:15 pm Arr. Tent City and begins participation in Visit
 2:40 pm Concludes participation in Visit, dep. Tent City and boards Marine One
 2:45 pm Dep. Baledogle, Somalia en route Mogadishu Airport, Mogadishu, Somalia
 3:15 pm Arr. Mogadishu Airport and proceeds to Stage
 EVENT: GREET ALL SERVICES AND COALITION FORCES
 3:20 pm Arr. Stage and begins participation in Greeting
 3:45 pm Introduced for Brief Informal Remarks by General Robert Johnston
 3:50 pm BRIEF INFORMAL REMARKS
 3:55 pm Concludes Brief Informal Remarks, dep. Stage and boards Marine One
 4:00 pm Dep. Mogadishu Airport en route USS Tripoli
 4:15 pm Arr. USS Tripoli and proceeds to Quarters
 4:20 pm Arr. Quarters for RON

RON USS Tripoli (LPH 10)

Saturday, January 2, 1993

7:25 am	Dep. Quarters and boards Marine One
7:30 am	Dep. USS Tripoli en route Mogadishu Airport
7:45 am	Arr. Mogadishu Airport and boards Air Force One (C-141)
7:55 am	Dep. Mogadishu, Somalia en route Riyadh, Saudi Arabia
12:10 pm	Arr. Riyadh, Saudi Arabia
1:10 pm	Dep. Riyadh, Saudi Arabia en route Sochi, Russia

— 2 —

LOCATION

TIME

[illegible]

IMMEDIATE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

PAGE 01

PRT: HILL HOWE SDO SIT

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<PREC> IMMEDIATE <CLAS> ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ <DTG> 012053Z JAN 93

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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WHITE HOUSE FOR TONY WAYNE AND SITUATION ROOM

DEPT. PLEASE PASS PRESIDENT'S TRAVELING PARTY

E.O. 12356: N/A

TAGS: OVIP (BUSH, GEORGE)

SUBJECT: VISIT TO PARIS BY PRESIDENT BUSH

1. WE DELIVERED PRESIDENT BUSH'S LETTER TO PRESIDENT MITTERRAND. AFTER CHECKING WITH PRESIDENT MITTERRAND, ELYSEE CONFIRMED TO US MITTERRAND'S PREFERENCE FOR A MEETING IN PARIS ON JANUARY 3. THEY ARE HAPPY TO WORK WITH THE TIMES AND PARTICIPANTS PROPOSED IN THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER. FURTHER DETAILS WILL BE WORKED OUT ON SATURDAY.

2. THE FRENCH ALSO PROPOSE A 5-10 MINUTE MEETING WITH THE PRESS AT THE END OF THE VISIT. PLEASE ADVISE WHETHER THIS IS ACCEPTABLE.

BOHLEN

BT

#0002

NNNN

<MSGID> M0147246

DECLASSIFIED

PER DOS WAIVER, November 6, 2015
By plc NARA, Date 6/27/24

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

page 10/2

→ pls fax 212/522-0936
OR 202/8833-5911

STM: JAN. 1, 1993 MSG: FIL
TO: NATION
FROM: WASHINGTON BY: THOMPSON IN: BAIDOA
SLUG: BUSH FOREIGN POLICY EOH:

file

Today, as George Bush helicoptered around Somalia, the man who came to lift the spirits of American troops during this holiday season seemed to have his own spirits lifted in return. Apparently enjoying himself, Bush moved from foxholes to mess areas smiling, shaking hands and wishing everyone a happy new year. And at one stop, where he took questions from an assembly of marines, Bush provided what some long time observers said was his most thoughtful analysis since the election of his foreign policy successes and shortcomings.

This was clearly a day George Bush relished. In his armed motorcade, Bush stood in his light armored vehicle and waved to hundreds of Somalis gathered along the route through Biadoa. At a bougenvella-draped orphanage, he was cheered by hundreds of children. And U.S. marines cheered him when he visited their tent cities and shared bottles of water. Obviously enjoying himself, at one stop he organized group photo ops for helicopter crews and, at other stops, he encouraged marines to line up for individual pictures with the president.

When he returned to the Biadoa airport for a few words and a few questions from the 250 assembled marines, Bush was asked: How will history assess his presidency? Looking relaxed in his desert camouflage shirt and cap, Bush's reply was lengthy.

He began by saying he "took great pride" in his judicious use of force. In Panama, said Bush he moved against a drug dealer who was aborting democracy. In Desert Storm, he stood up against aggression. That success lead directly to the Middle East peace talks. And here in Somalia he was responding to a humanitarian need.

But not all of his foreign policy successes depended on the use of force. There were plenty of others. Tomorrow in Moscow, he told the marines, he would sign "the most historic arms control agreement ever made." The fear of nuclear war has been reduced. His administration has improved relations with South American countries and Mexico. On his watch, he noted the Soviet Union collapsed and Germany was reunited.

And yet, he said, he had "some regrets about...not finishing the job." Bush noted he was leaving behind many lingering problems including nuclear proliferation, international terrorism and the "madman" Saddam Hussein.

"I take great pride in the fact that we have judiciously used force," he responded. "Whether it was in Panama when—you may have to think back to that one—American lives were actually being threatened down there, a man held in jail, an American, without rights, and a dictator now a convicted drug dealer aborting, aborting democracy. So we moved to do something about it.

"We'll be remembered for Desert Storm, for not just the success but because the mission was standing up against aggression, making clear to the world that the United States, leading a coalition, would not permit a bully to take over a smaller country. That offered hope to a lot of countries around the world."

"Ancient enemies," he said, "are literally taking across the table to one another in the Middle East. Nobody would have dreamed (emphasis) literally over four years ago that kind of thing would be possible. Those of you who participated in Desert Storm helped make that possible. That lead to those peace talks, I think.

Bush said of the Start Two treaty, it was "the most historic arms control agreement ever made. We eliminate those SS-18 weapons which are the most destabilizing of all, those great big intercontinental ballistic missiles. The treaty will actually eliminate every one of those missiles. Some of you are old enough or young enough to remember the drills and the fear of nuclear weapons. I think we can say that on our watch we have reduced that fear. We can't say that it's eliminated 'cause you've got some madmen around the world, you've got nuclear proliferation problems that are unfinished, we've got some terror, some international terrorism that is still a problem.

Saddam Hussein still eats at Bush.

"We we shot down those airplanes the other day," he said, "we made it very clear to him that we have every intention of fulfilling our obligations under the United National Security Council resolution. He's a madman. He's brutalizing his people. The fact that he will come across the 32nd parallel to test us, as they did when we shot the plane down and as they have done subsequently, makes me think he doesn't quite get it yet."

"He's got it," said Bush of Hussein. "He's a madman. Brutal. The only thing that will be good is when these people do what inevitably they will do, get him out of there. And then the United States can start some kind of reconciliation with Iraq. It's an important country. I wish I had a happier report on this madman but I don't."

Another marine asked Bush if the effort in Somalia was part of a larger mission for America. He replied: "We don't have the resources to go to every country around the world. This was a unique situation. It was a humane mission to restore hope to the lives devastated by their fellow man."

"But I think in terms of how the administration will be looked at, I think it will be predominately because of these successes in world affairs," said Bush.

"So we've got a lot to be grateful for," he said. "But there's a lot of unfinished business. And I would not be telling you the truth if I didn't say I have some regrets about not finishing the course, finishing the job. But it's been a wonderful ride and I have been very privileged to have been president at this time in history."

And finally, Bush had a word about Clinton. Said Bush: "I'm confident that the new administration will also insure that these U.N. resolutions are enforced."

(ex thompson: I haven't been able to access my mailbox so I'm unaware if you have additional requirements of me. I believe you can get messages to me through the White House press office. We will be in Moscow Saturday, early New York time, and will attempt to check in with Wittman then.)

etx:□

Pool Report #1
Andrews to Riyadh to Mogadishu

No hard news on first two legs. President did not come back aboard Air Force One as plane flew over France, Italy and Egypt to launch the final foreign trip of his presidency. For those interested in such things, AF One flew at 33,000 feet at 530 mph. Through a good part of the flight to Riyadh, sartorial change occurred as Secret Service agents and all White House staff aboard changed from business suits to boots and desert camouflage gear. The only senior staffers accompanying Bush were Brent Scowcroft and Marlin Fitzwater. The President remained in a business suit for his meeting with King Fahd.

Upon arrival in Riyadh, the President was greeted by the king and the two leaders walked on a red carpet into a modernistic terminal building. There, they met briefly in a photo op before going into a private session away from the cameras which lasted ten minutes longer than the scheduled 30 minutes. Before going in, Bush could be heard telling Fahd, "It's a good agreement. But there are some problems that I'll tell you about in a minute." We assume that is a reference to START, but cannot say for sure. One of your poolers thought he heard a reference to Ukraine in the same snippet. Bush also referred to the meeting with Fahd as "a very nice reunion among friends."

Emerging from that meeting, Bush could be heard telling Fahd, "If you ever come to the United States, I know you'll have official business. But I hope you'll let me come and call on you." The king then escorted Bush to Air Force One. At the top of the stairs, the president gave his customary wave even though he was only going aboard long enough to change clothes for the flight to Mogadishu in a specially equipped C-141. When he emerged a few moments later, he, as well, was wearing desert fatigues and hat. He did not go full desert, however, preferring to wear standard brown business shoes and blue-gray slacks. He also had a blue work shirt on underneath his fatigue shirt. In Mogadishu, we noted he was also wearing a black leather name tag saying simply President Bush. (One fashion note for White House reporters: Fitzwater, he of the brimmed-hat reputation, was kidded by the Saudi foreign minister for his desert garb. "The foreign minister said, 'Finally, a matching hat'.")

The C-141 used by the president was brought from Oklahoma, where the crew is based. The crew learned on Christmas Eve of their assignment and said the plane was fixed up to give the commander in chief a special section up front. There, he found a kitchen, a conference table and a big leather seat, we were told but did not see. The president emerged once to enter a large blue steel box, the presidential head. The pool and agents sat in seats in the rear not far from a lone pallet of pharmaceuticals. The boxes were marked for relief use. They were stamped with the brand name Doryx Capsules. These were coated Doxycycline pellets from Parke-Davis. We were told they are used for malarial diseases. The plane's noise and the ear plugs prevented any news from being committed enroute to Mogadishu.

Total flying time for the day: 12 hours 10 minutes to Riyadh (7,120 miles)
4 hours 25 minutes to Mogadishu (1,960 miles)

—George Condon, Copley News Service
—Dick Thompson, Time

Arrival Mogadishu thru Tripoli

(At the end of this report, you will find quotes from a handful of U.S. Marines and sailors with their hometowns noted and their reactions recorded.)

The arrival at Mogadishu was open coverage. You all heard the brief remarks and saw the scene. From the airport the president choppered to the American Embassy compound, flying low over dirt roads and red-roofed homes with curious residents seen shielding their eyes from the bright sun to look at the helicopters overhead. At the Embassy, a 55-acre complex, security was heavy and omnipresent as about 1,000 American and a smattering of foreign forces waited for him to make very brief remarks. The president landed on a helipad we were told was finished only two days earlier.

After spending some time inside the complex, Bush came back out and was introduced by Gen. Johnston who told him, "You and Mrs. Bush have been our role models...for so long...and you have literally made our day." At that, Bush was welcomed with cheers and grunts and whistles. Bush said: "Far be it for me to argue with a three-star general, but he's got it backward. You all have made the day for the country with this fantastic service and I expect it's pretty hard to realize that it's New Year's Eve, New Year's Day coming up. But I just want to wish you all a very...We are very very proud of this humanitarian effort. It seems to me that the Marines, the Army, the AF, whoever else is serving here. The Navy, I say with some pride is doing a very good job I am told by this Marine general. Ought to be very proud of this significantly new role and the pictures of you all caring for others come around our country. This is ??? a humanitarian mission and you're doing it in A-one style. And no one is surprised at that. Desert Storm showed our country once again that we have the finest fighting forces in the entire world. (interrupted for cheers and grunts). And now, we're seeing in a very different mission that same kind of expertise, that same kind of dedication. And (garbled) because we've got all...every single person here, man and woman serving with this, not only with distinction, but with a sense of feeling for the people of Somalia and in a sense then for the people of the world. So what I want to do is come out here, wish you all well, thank you for serving this, the greatest country on the face of the earth. We're very, very proud of you and very very grateful to each and every one of you. May God bless you and may you all have a happy new year. thank you so much."

As he spoke, an American flag was flying over his left shoulder atop the Embassy's main building. Over his right shoulder, heavily armed troops stood on the roof providing security.

The speech was greeted with cheers (although one Marine dissented. After standing in the hot sun, this Marine, who did not give his name, commented, "What a cheesy speech, dude. It didn't even last two minutes.") All others interviewed, though, were happy for the break in their routine and for the visit by their commander in chief. Their comments are at the end. Exiting the compound, the president fell behind schedule as he dove into the camera-wielding, cheering crowd. He smiled broadly when one Marine shouted a reference to the next election, saying, "96, Mr. Bush." One happy sailor described the scene as "squeeze and smile." As he was leaving the compound, Bush smiled and said, "We're outa here." One sign said, "God bless you, Mr. President." As he was leaving, two Humvees followed.

The next stop, arrived at again by a brief ride aboard Marine One, was an International Red Cross/Somali camp near Afgooye. It is our understanding that you all know the background of the camp. But here is a quick synopsis: the Lafoole Hospital and Maternal and Child Health Centre was founded by Dr. Hawa Abdi Diblawa in 1985 and was one of the first private hospitals in the country. According to a UNICEF press release, it currently serves as a safe refuge and home to between 4,000 and 5,000 people displaced by conflict and famine. It is about 21 kilometers west of Mogadishu. Dr.

to be amazed when told "9 days." He left the children, and smiled when some adult Somalis gave him thumbs-up signals. As he was walking to the food storage building, he could be heard talking about measles vaccines and the World Health Organization. Outside the food storage building, the folks with the sign had turned the sheet around and this time, Bush saw it and smiled approvingly.

Before going to the hospital, Bush paused to answer some questions from the pool.

He then went to the hospital. Only a newspaper pooler accompanied him on the hospital tour. No photos. As he walked in, he encountered an infant suffering from malnourishment who was gently being fed some medicine. He then walked down a hallway, walking cautiously between sick people on makeshift cots on the floor alongside each wall. The patients, covered by white sheets, were too weak or too sick to react in any way to this sudden invasion of a president, a general, and their security agents. The President did not go into either of the wards in which patients, blessed by a cool breeze coming through the windows, lay on regular hospital beds. He then walked past a woman whose leg, no larger in circumference than two inches, was being treated for what one hospital worker called "scurvies." As he walked past the Operation Theatre, Bush asked, "Do you get any wounded people in here?" The answer was "yes." He then glanced into the Gynecological Ward, and peeked into other doors, seeming not to want to interfere with hospital operations or invade the privacy of patients. He then exited the building to bright sunlight and a rhythmic clapping that had replaced the earlier chant.

There dozens of people were seated on the ground for a feeding out of silver tins marked Rorie Vegetable Cooking Oil. Bush asked questions about whether they could take this food to their families and, as he wished them "good luck," searched for any who could speak English. When one said, "Welcome," the president replied, "I feel welcome."

He then headed for his helicopter, but paused before one Marine holding a camera. "Ever have a general take your picture?" asked Bush with a smile as he handed the Marine's camera to Brent Scowcroft and had his national security adviser snap a picture of the two of them. Bush then could be overheard telling a camp official that he had previously visited Somalia. "I was here in 1972," he said, recalling that when he was UN ambassador, there was a meeting in Addis Ababa. "We all flew down to Mogadishu in the summer of '72. Twenty years ago."

The helicopter flight to the Tripoli was uneventful. His arrival was watched by many of the sailors, almost all of them armed with cameras. A sign called the Tripoli "the famous fighting ship." About an hour after his arrival, the crew was assembled on deck to hear brief remarks from Bush.

Officially, Bush ended this day speaking to the crew of the amphibious assault ship USS Tripoli. He was tired, some said who were on the bridge when he made a tour, and dressed in a blue short sleeve shirt with the presidential seal and wearing a navy ballcap with the golden scrambled eggs of an admiral. It was a brief speech in which he said that American forces were here because "this is a human suffering situation."

"It's right," he said. "It's God's work and you're doing it well."

Amid cheers from the hundreds of sailors who nearly covered the flight deck, he disappeared inside. It should have ended then. But, he emerged on the flight deck, smiling and shaking hands, thanking everyone for the fine job they were doing, posing for pictures.

Here are some quotes from the Embassy Compound:

Marine Maj. Steve Little, from Arnold, Mo. Normally based at the Pentagon, with hq co. "This helps morale, especially at a holiday. There wouldn't be anything to mark the day if he didn't come."

Army E-5 Sgt. William Luera, from Fort Stewart, Ga. Works in civilian affairs. "I've been here a week and two days...I'm here hoping we might find out when we're leaving...hopefully by the end of February." 29 years old, he lamented, "Everything seems to happen on Christmas and New Year's."

Navy Lt. (no first name) Yengst from Greensburg, Pa outside Pittsburgh. "It's important he's willing to give up his holiday to visit us, especially at the end of his tour." He is based in Hawaii.

AF Maj. Kevin Scasny, 34, from Ft. Ord. a senior medical officer for weather support. "It's great that he's here. It's always important for your commander to be with you. His presence here means a lot to me, that he experiences what we experience. It has extra meaning because of the holidays. Lives in Monterrey with wife, Kim. "Given the conditions and what we're having to go through here, this makes it more bearable." He came on the 11th.

Marine Lt. Col. David Franke from Oceanside, Cal. Camp Pendleton. Left behind wife Marilyn, 18 yr old son; 15 yr old daughter. First Marine Division. Been here since 14 Dec. "This breaks the routine when we get a dignitary. It's always enjoyable to see a commander in chief. The idea that this is a holiday just makes it better.

Marine Lance Cpl. Clark Howard, 22, from Tenn. Based at Pendleton. Spends time guarding convoys. "I'd like to see a little more action."

AF Staff Sgt. Stephen A. Lebrun. Here two weeks. a weather forecaster from Ft. Hood, Tex. "It's good for morale. The commander in chief is a busy man. He is taking a lot of time...it says a lot he cares for his troops."

As to what they are doing here, "It's a real good mission. this country is in a state of chaos. We're in a position to help them. I'm glad we are."

-George Condon, Copley News Service

-Dick Thompson, Time

5-

Fax # 202-898-8383

ATTN REUTERS WASHINGTON, THIS STORY IS BEING FAXED DIRECT FROM
THE USS TRIPOLI. PLEASE RELAY

AM-SOMALIA-BUSH

Bush says he and Clinton agree on limited U.S. watchdog role

By Laurence McQuillan

MOGADISHU, Somalia, Reuter - President Bush spent New Year's Day thanking U.S. troops for their relief efforts but said he and President-elect Bill Clinton agree that America should not be the world's watch dog.

Bush Friday also unleashed his anger on a vanquished foe, Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, while lavishing praise on the man who denied him another term in the White House -- calling Clinton "my friend."

During an unusual question and answer session with U.S. Marines in Baidoa, which had been called the "City of Death" before Americans arrived to safeguard relief supplies, Bush was far more publicly candid than at any time since his election defeat in November.

He spoke with pride about the humanitarian goals in dispatching troops to Somalia and said he hoped his use of force during his four years as president would be part of his legacy.

"I take great pride in the fact that we have judiciously used force" as a foreign policy tool, he said.

Bush compared his decision to seek world-wide support for

sending troops to the famine-plagued country with the building of a U.S.-led coalition that defeated Iraq during the Gulf War.

When asked by a young Marine, however, if he believed his action would mean the Defense Department will take similar action in the future, Bush shook his head no.

"I would have to say to you it would be a special case because of the enormity of it," he said of Somalia. "The enormity of the starvation and the destruction and the violence."

The response to the plight of Somalia does not mean we will go every time there is somebody hurting," he said. "We simply can't do that. We don't have the money."

Bush, who leaves office Jan. 20, went out of his way to praise Clinton, a man he mocked during the campaign as a "bozo", whose knowledge of foreign policy was weak at best.

"He's been very supportive of my decision to protect relief supplies in the African nation, Bush said and predicted that the new administration will be "understanding ... of the mission here."

"I would see no way that he would precipitiously end what is essentially this beautiful mission," he said.

"I think he shares my views that the United States cannot do all things," he said, adding that he had discussed Somalia with Clinton two days ago.

Bush was treated to a hero's welcome during a stop at an orphanage that cares for about 800 children. Chants of "Welcome Bush" were shouted by the small youngsters with frail bodies.

"They were losing 50 (children) a week out of this orphanage,

before we got here," White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater.

"Last week they lost zero."

Bush appeared visibly moved by the enthusiasm of the children, many of them waiving flowers. He said he wondered whether "people would resent the fact it was the great big United States" that sent troops to their country.

"The troops, however, have behaved in such a way the Somalis know that we really want to help," he said.

Bush vented his ire when it came to Iraq's president and his long-time foe. "He's a madman who brutalizes people," he told a Marine, adding, "He is just without redeeming value in my opinion."

White House aides acknowledged that Bush feels frustration with the fact that Saddam will remain in power after the president leaves office.

When Bush was asked about his future, he shrugged and said he wanted to make up for time he has been unable to spend with his 12 grandchildren.

"I would not be telling you the truth if I didn't say I have some regrets about not finishing ... the job," he said.

"I'm going to try to find a way to put something back in society ... try to be a useful citizen," Bush said.

Bush was to depart Saturday for Moscow and a meeting with Russian President Boris Yeltsin during which they will sign the START-2 accord, which dramatically slashes the size of each nation's long-range nuclear weapons by two-thirds.

REUTER LM

Les: pls advise Nicosia This was only way I could fax story from here - Larry

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ALERT SOMEBODY ON THE NEWS DESK THAT THESE STORIES ARE IN....thanks

NOTE TO DESK:

1. I will not be able to telephone you until we reach Russia.
 2. I am filing this at night. we are scheduled to leave at 6 a.m. Somalia time — 7 p.m. PST — so I have incorporated that departure into the story. please monitor the wires to make sure he actually leaves here.
 3. There are two stories in this fax.
- george condon

##cns-bureaus,condon,somalia,wash##

<BUSH CONCLUDES SOMALIA VISIT ON HIGH NOTE AND WITH UNEXPECTED
PRAISE FOR CLINTON>

By George E. Condon Jr.
Copley News Service

BAIDOA, Somalia — President Bush Friday concluded an emotional holiday visit to Somalia stating he does not know how long American troops will be staying in this ravaged African country and unexpectedly assuring those troops that Bill Clinton will be an able commander-in-chief when he succeeds Bush in 19 days.

Spending much of his second day here mingling and shaking hands with many of the U.S. Marines, soldiers and sailors who have come ashore to restore order, Bush surprisingly chose this war-like setting to reflect on his time in office and look ahead to a retirement in which he said he will "try to be a useful citizen."

Before reaching private life, though, Bush remained focused on his remaining duties. True to his often-stated preference for foreign policy over domestic matters, the president characteristically found a way to prolong his final foreign trip.

Bush, who left here Saturday morning for a final meeting with Russian President Boris Yeltsin and an arms control treaty signing in Moscow, confirmed that he may visit yet another country — the fourth of this trip — by stopping in to have dinner Sunday night with French President Francois Mitterran in Paris.

The conditions here were anything but Parisian on Thursday as Bush sat in the dirt and posed for pictures while troops ate their MREs — Meals Ready to Eat — from plastic pouches.

For most of those Marines, the top question was how much longer they would be required to maintain order in a country rife with disease and squalor. To that Bush acknowledged he had no solid answer, particularly since as he noted, he soon would be "moving."

"I wish I could tell you when you'd be going home," he said. "But I don't know. I'll tell you it will be sooner rather than later, I'm convinced, because we have our mission. We've spelled it out to the United Nations and it is important that we fulfill that mission the way you are doing now. And then we turn over the peace-keeping function to other coalition troops that will be here to fulfill that function."

He urged them instead to "take enormous pride in the fact that we came halfway around the world for a noble purpose, helping mankind, saving the lives of young children particularly."

Taking questions from the Marines, Bush also was less than certain about how many more countries would not require their services in humanitarian rather than military ventures.

Somalia, he said, "'Is a special case — the enormity of it, the enormity of the starvation, and the destruction and the violence caused me as commander in chief to act," he said.

While acknowledging that this "'may set a precedent," he added, "'But it doesn't mean that we will go everytime there is somebody hurting. We simply cannot do that. We don't have the force, we don't have the money."

He said, "'We had to move not just to save lives but to hopefully restore hope to the people of Somalia. So I would view it as a unique situation. But I cannot certify that there would never be another one."

He was grilled by one trooper about what changes in policy may occur under a President Bill Clinton. In reply, Bush, who only six weeks ago was describing Clinton as a "'bozo," offered fulsome praise of the victor.

"'He has been very, very supportive of my decision and of the way in which you all are performing the mission," he said, recalling a conversation with Clinton two days earlier. "'I think in the new administration you'll find people who are understanding of and appreciative of the mission here."

He added that he sees "'no way that he would precipitously end what is essentially this beautiful mission of helping other people. But I think he shares my view that the United States cannot do all the heavy lifting."

Later, asked if he might run for office again in 1996, Bush was even more supportive of Clinton while joking that he has "'no plans to run for anything except the county line in 1996."

He said he has told Clinton he will "'stay out of politics and forget the head table."

Telling the Marines they will work well with the new president, he added, "'I think you will find he's a good commander in chief of these armed forces. I had my differences in the campaign. But as I said all along, he was a friend of mine; he is a friend of mine. And I can tell you he takes enormous pride in what you all are doing and I think you will find he is a very bright and able man suited to lead our country at this time."

On his own plans, he said, "'I don't want to get in the way of the new president. I told him, 'Look, you will not have to worry about my being a critic.' That's not my role as a former president. If I were ever to be able to help in some way, fine. But it will be stay out of his way, support him. He was elected by the American people and he will have my full support as he tackles this job that lies ahead."

Acknowledging that he made no concrete plans for his future because "'I thought I was going to win," he said, "'I don't really know what I will be doing."

Saying it will take "'a whole shift in gears for me," he said he will move into a rental house in Houston — "'with our two dogs, one wife and a lot to look forward to and certainly a lot to be grateful for for what's happened over the last four years."

He also focused on his grandchildren, saying, "'I am blessed with 12 grandchildren and I have not been too good in that business for the last 12 years because of my responsibilities...but I plan to make up for that now. I plan to do stuff with them."

He added, "'I plan to try to put something back into society and not at the head table, not always in the glamour, certainly not with a lot of news attention; try to be a useful citizen back in Houston."

Appearing more reflective than aides say he has been even in private since his defeat, the outgoing president also assessed his own place in history. Not surprisingly, he placed almost all of his emphasis on foreign policy, citing domestic concerns only to complain — "'with no bitterness in my heart toward the press" — that the economy was far better than portrayed during the campaign.

"'I think in terms of how the administration will be looked at, I think it will be predominately because of these successes in world affairs," he said.

"'I take great pride in the fact that we have judiciously used force," he added, citing Panama and the ousting of Saddam Hussein's forces from occupied Kuwait.

"'We'll be remembered for Desert Storm, for not just the success but what the mission was — standing up against aggression, making clear to the world that the United States, leading a coalition,

would not permit a bully to take over a smaller country. That offered hope to a lot of countries around the world," he boasted.

He added, "'I also think a lot of good things have happened in South America; we have far better relations with Mexico and other countries than we had before. I take great pride in that."

And he said he takes "'great pride that on my watch, Germany united and the Soviet Union as we used to know it, will never be that way again."

Despite the success of Desert Storm, he left no doubt that he expects Clinton to be confronted by more challenges from Saddam Hussein, whom he repeatedly decried as "'a madman" who is "'just without redeeming value."

"'Saddam Hussein is testing something. I don't know whether he is testing me or testing President-elect Clinton," said Bush, citing the U.S. attacks on Iraqi jets testing the no-fly zones over Iraq.

"'When we shot down those airplanes the other day, we made it very clear to him that we have every intention of fulfilling our obligations under the United Nations Security Council resolution," he said.

Saddam, he added firmly, is "'a madman. He's brutalizing his people. The fact that he will come across that 32nd parallel to test us, as they did when we shot the plane down and as they have done subsequently, makes me think he doesn't quite get it yet."

Bush added, "'He's lost it. He's a madman. He's brutal. The only thing that will be good is when these people do what inevitably they will do — get him out of there. And then we in the United States can start some kind of reconciliation with Iraq."

For much of the rest of the day here, Bush's schedule became a blur of ropelines and endless exchanges in which the President wished the troops happy new year and made chitchat about taking showers and avoiding snakes. In return, the troops thanked him for coming and took endless snapshots of themselves with their commander in chief.

Twice, the president volunteered to stick around as long as a soldier or Marine had a personal camera poised and at the ready.

For the second night in a row, the president slept aboard the San Diego-based USS Tripoli, an amphibious assault ship.

Jan. 1, 1993

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##cns-bureaus,condon,analysis,wasl##

<BUSH LEAVES SOMALIA REJUVENATED, LOOKING AHEAD, BUOYED BY CHILDREN AND CHEERS...analysis>

By George E. Condon Jr.

Copley News Service

BAIDOA, Somalia — Again, it was the smiling, chanting, clapping children of Somalia who put aside their own travails to lift the spirits of the tall visitor from America who had been down in the dumps.

George Bush may have come to war-torn Somalia to cheer up the troops on duty here. And on that score, he clearly achieved his goal. But it was Bush who seems to have enjoyed the biggest boost in morale because of what he saw and heard and felt here.

What he saw was a country devastated by its own people. What he heard was the sound of recovery slowly aborning. And what he felt was a sense of hope that has long been missing from a ravaged land and a people too often left to die by gun-toting gang members more loyal to their warlord than to their countrymen.

And in all cases, Bush's eyes and ears were the children of Somalia. On Thursday, they were sitting on the dirt in a one-room school. On Friday, they were 500 orphans now getting food and medicine because of the American military intervention.

As National Security Adviser Brent Scowcroft said in awe Friday as the sounds of welcome swelled from the orphans, "'Never has a welcome chant sounded so musical."

A few feet away, Bush dropped to one knee in the dirt better to talk to a little girl trying to hand him a single purple blossom. "'This is really special," said the president, almost to himself.

The trip just ended was just that for Bush and not just because it is almost certainly his last opportunity to parade before the troops as commander in chief. While that is true, the special nature could be found on Friday in that orphanage, a bootstrap operation run by relief workers from Ireland but now under American military protection.

More than anything else seen by Bush, the orphanage left him stronger in his belief he had done the right thing in committing thousands of American troops to an unprecedented humanitarian action.

"'They were losing 50 a week at this orphanage before we got here," said White House Press Secretary Marlin Fitzwater. "'Last week, they lost zero for the first time." The difference — the lives of so many children — was assured when the American military presence permitted medicine and food shipments to get through to the orphanage.

"This is something to be proud of, and we are indeed," said Scowcroft.

Pauline Harrison of Dublin, an official with the Irish World Relief and Development Organization which runs the orphanage, said Bush was right to be proud of the handiwork of the troops. "Before, it was hard even to get to work. There was fear," she said. "'Now that the Americans are here, we can help these children."

The scene at the orphanage indicated that the children are grateful even if they understand little of either the geopolitics that once made this a U.S.-Soviet Cold War battleground or the neighborhood feuding that left armed teen-agers ruling a government-less country.

What they understood was finding beauty amid devastation. When Bush entered the dirt inner courtyard of the orphanage — now surrounded by heavily armed American troops and Secret Service agents and protected from above by helicopter gunships — he was initially taken aback by the splash of color that interrupted the drab and the burst of rhythmic chanting that pierced the silence.

Sitting on steps ringing the courtyard, the children chanted — in Somali — "'Welcome Mr. Bush." For more than the 30 minutes that it took Bush to make his way to all the children, they maintained the loud chant, their enthusiasm never ebbing or wavering.

In front of them, atop trees sheltering Koran prayer boards, ropes had been strung and festooned with sheafs of bright orange and purple Bougainvillea (spelling?).

Just as he had been the day earlier, Bush was clearly moved. A foreign policy that had done little to earn him a second term, was, in at least one small instance, being vindicated before his eyes.

Relaxed, Bush resumed his regular schedule noticeably relaxed — joking about his defeat, reflecting on his career, and, appropriately for the setting, talking excitedly about getting back to his grandchildren.

In the history books, the Somalia trip will almost certainly be overshadowed by the stop that followed. Ridding the world of another batch of destabilizing nuclear weapons is far more consequential.

But for George Bush, and for at least 30 minutes, saving the lives of 50 children a week was quite enough for a defeated leader to contemplate. And for the children still alive to clap and chant for a tall stranger, no further analysis was needed.

Jan. 1, 1992

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- END -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NIACT IMMEDIATE

TO: AMEMBASSY PARIS

FROM: THE WHITE HOUSE

PLEASE DELIVER THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT BUSH TO
PRESIDENT MITTERAND AS SOON AS POSSIBLE:

DEAR FRANCOIS -

THANKS FOR YOUR MESSAGE. EITHER OF TWO ALTERNATIVES WOULD
BE FINE WITH ME.

I WOULD BE DELIGHTED TO MEET YOU ON JANUARY 3RD IN PARIS.
BARBARA, JIM & SUSAN BAKER AND BRENT SCOWCROFT WILL BE WITH ME IN
MOSCOW AND WOULD BE FLYING WITH ME TO THE USA. I COULD ARRIVE
PARIS AT ABOUT 3:30 PM. THE ONLY PROBLEM IS THAT WE MUST LEAVE
PARIS NO LATER THAN 8 PM.

I WOULD ALSO BE DELIGHTED TO RECEIVE YOU AT CAMP DAVID ON
JAN 11TH, HOPING THAT YOU COULD ARRIVE CAMP DAVID ON SUNDAY THE
10TH IN TIME FOR A VERY INFORMAL DINNER AND TO SPEND THE NIGHT.
ON MONDAY JAN 11TH WE COULD TALK AND YOU'D BE FREE TO LEAVE
WHENEVER YOU WISHED. IF THESE ARRANGEMENTS ARE NOT CONVENIENT, I
WOULD, OF COURSE, RECEIVE YOU WARMLY ON MONDAY, JAN 11TH
RECOGNIZING THAT YOU COULDN'T SPEND THE NIGHT.

DECLASSIFIED
PER DOS WAIVER, November 6, 2015
By MC NARA, Date 6/27/21

2

I LOOK FORWARD TO EITHER OF THESE OPPORTUNITIES TO SEE YOU.
PLEASE LET ME KNOW WHAT SUITS YOU BEST.

WITH MY PERSONAL BEST WISHES FOR THE NEW YEAR.

SINCERELY,

GEORGE BUSH

UNCLAS

CLASSIFICATION

CIRCLE ONE BELOW

MODE

IMMEDIATE

SECURE FAX #

PRIORITY

ADMIN FAX #

ROUTINE

RECORD #

PAGES

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mc TOP#114356

FROM/LOCATION

1. USS TRIPOLI

TO/LOCATION/TIME OF RECEIPT

1. ADM HOWE

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INFORMATION ADDRESSEES/LOCATION/TIME OF RECEIPT

1.

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SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS/REMARKS:

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CLASSIFICATION

J

Dear François -

Thanks for your message

I would be delighted to meet you
on January 3rd in Paris. I could arrive Paris
at about 3³⁰ PM.

The only problem is that we must
leave Paris around 8 PM - no later

Barbara, ~~the~~ Jim & Susan Baker and
Brent ~~and~~ Seowchoh will be with me in Moscow
~~and~~ ~~it~~ would be flying with me to the USA

I would also be delighted to receive you
at Camp David on Jan 11th, hoping
that you could arrive Camp David
on Sunday the 10th in time for a very
informal dinner - then overnight at
Camp David - then on Monday Jan 12th
we could talk and you'd be free
to leave anytime you want.

If these arrangements are not convenient
I would, of course, receive you warmly on
Monday Jan 11th recognizing that you couldn't
open the night.

cc: (in & out)
Rose Zamaria (2cc)

1/1/93



Thanks, Anne
Love
Ay

Thank you so much for your warm expression of sympathy. Your thoughts and prayers mean a lot to the entire Bush family. Dorothy Walker Bush was a caring and kind person and a loving mother, and we will miss her.

Ay Bush

Barbara Bush

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mrs. Stuart Holmes Clement, Jr.
Four Rock Ridge Drive
Old Saybrook, Connecticut 06475

MB

Dec. 17

Dear George,

I know that she has written you about your mother's death but I am very late! However, I have been thinking of you all and know you miss her terribly.

Aunt Dotty had a long, happy life and I guess we shouldn't be too sad, but I hate to see that wonderful generation disappearing. We have a lot to measure up to, their example, their interest in so many people, and virtues, moral standards etc. I'm so glad our children are some

grand children had a chance to know Aunt Dotty a little, and, of course, they know Alvin, another wonderful person.

Our Charlie was remembering the times we all would go to Pheasant Lane for a cocktail and dinner. Our first Thanksgiving after our wedding was at your Grove Lane house. I have many nice memories of your mother, a truly gracious, attractive and fun person.

We were so glad we could be at the lovely service, I'm sure Aunt Dotty would have approved of it being in the big church.

With love to you all, Merry Christmas and 1993 has to be better than 1992!

Gene