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**OA/ID Number:** 13675  
**Folder ID Number:** 13675-010

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**Folder Title:**  
Toast to and Departure Statement for President Mobuto Seko of Zaire 6/29/89 [OA 6345]

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Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
<b>G</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

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David Passer

4/17/89

~~Memo~~

~~4/17/89~~  
~~10:15~~  
~~11:15~~

Wed. 28th

working visit  
Baker greeting  
meeting w/ Ambassador

Breakfast w/ VP

Thurs 11:00 a.m.

Sec. greets w/ Amb. Reid  
Amb. Cohen  
1 on 1 meeting (10 min.) prob. longer  
then expanded meeting in Cabinet Room

12:00

lunch in Old Family Dining Rm  
w/ the people

Deep Statements @ Dip. Entrance ③-5 minutes  
prob passes for translation  
Honi Cohen  
David Passer

~~10:00~~ @ lunch 2-3 minutes  
walking Pts.

(Smith/Blessey)  
June 22, 1989  
Draft Two  
TOAST

**DRAFT**

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: MOBUTO TOAST  
STATE DINING ROOM  
THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1989

o Let me welcome to this country the President of the Republic of Zaire, Marshall Mobuto Seko. I greet you, Mr. President, as both a head of state and friend.

o Mrs. Bush and I recall fondly the several times we have broken bread with you. And we are delighted to have you and Mrs. Mobuto with us again. Bienvenue aux Etats Unis! [Bee-en-ven-u O a-tots u-nee].

o President Mobuto, you have worked with six different U.S. Presidents -- and I'm pleased to be your latest partner. For common interests link our Nations.

o One such interest is the desire of America and Zaire to advance Africa's independence, security, and stability. Here, you have played a special role.

o You have worked with the UN, OAU, and Non-Aligned movement to reduce regional conflicts. And last week, you brought together the two warring factions in Angola, locked in Civil War. This feat set the stage for negotiations that can lead to peace. I salute your magnificent achievement.

o In a personal sense, Mr. President, you have led your people with courage and dignity, and forged a strong sense of

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national identity. More recently, you have begun the economic renewal that can fulfill Angola's potential. X

o This growth and development is our second common interest. For all people share the rights to good health, homes, jobs, and social progress. Thus, as Zaire's reforms continue, we will support your goal of greater economic self-sufficiency.

o Finally, we also have a shared interest in peacefully ending apartheid and shaping true democracy in South Africa. Already, your positive steps have led the way -- in particular, your engagement of South Africa President Botha. In coming months, I know you will contribute even more.

o Mr. President, the U.S. wishes you, and Zaire, great success as you mold the future. And as Zaire prepares to celebrate its twenty-ninth anniversary of independence, I offer my personal congratulations and those of the American people.

o It is our fond hope that Zaire will continue to enjoy good relations with all Nations, including that from which it received its independence. And that you will live on a secure and prosperous continent that benefits the cause of peace.

o In that spirit, Mr. President, I ask that all present rise and join me in toasting you -- and a lasting friendship between the United States and Zaire.

# # # #

4TH STORY of Level 2 printed in FULL format.

Proprietary to the United Press International 1983

August 2, 1983, Tuesday, PM cycle

SECTION: Washington News

LENGTH: 347 words

HEADLINE: Mobuto expected to seek more U.S. aid in visit

BYLINE: By JIM ANDERSON

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

KEYWORD: Mobuto

BODY:

Zaire President Mobuto Sese Seko, concerned by increased fighting in neighboring Chad and his country's shaky financial status, is expected to seek more military and economic assistance during an official visit that begins today.

Mobuto's trip to the United States was originally planned as a private visit, but the flare-up of fighting in Chad, Zaire's northern neighbor, has changed it into an official working visit.

He is expected to meet President Reagan on Thursday, and with Vice President George Bush and Secretary of State George Shultz. He also is scheduled to have a series of meetings with financial officials, including a late session today with Alden Clausen, president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Zaire, at the request of the French and American governments, has sent about 1,800 troops and three Mirage fighters to bolster the government of Chad against the attacks by rebel forces supported by Libya.

The Reagan administration last week announced a \$10 million special grant to Chad, most of which will go toward supporting the Zairian troops in Chad. So far, neither the Zairian troops nor planes have been involved in the fighting.

The State Department said Monday it is reviewing its military assistance program 'in view of the fast-moving events in Chad.'

Also on the list of subjects is Zaire's continuing financial crisis, in which Mobuto has tried to satisfy the international banks by imposing a crackdown on corruption and inefficiency. Financial officials say Zaire has gone part of the way, but it is expected Zaire will have to officially devalue its currency to satisfy the requirements for further large loans.

Mobuto will be seeking short-term U.S. and International Monetary Fund financing to correct the country's balance of payment situation, which has been brought to a critical situation by low world prices for its commodities, such as copper.

Proprietary to the United Press International, August 2, 1983

Mobuto, who is to meet Clausen late today, will begin his series of American official meetings Wednesday with a lunch with Vice President George Bush.

5TH STORY of Level 2 printed in FULL format.

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November 23, 1982, Tuesday, AM cycle

SECTION: International News

LENGTH: 343 words

BYLINE: By Kin Kiey Mulumba

DATELINE: KINSHASA, Zaire

KEYWORD: Bush

BODY:

Vice President George Bush ended his seven-nation African tour in Zaire today with an unequivocal gesture of support for President Mobutu Sese Seko and his debt-ridden country.

Bush flew home after announcing a major initiative for U.S. investment in Zaire, whose vast mineral reserves make it potentially one of Africa's richest countries.

"I am pleased to announce that during my visit here the U.S.A. and Zaire have agreed to begin negotiations leading to a bilateral investment treaty," Bush told reporters.

He said a delegation from Zaire would fly to Washington for discussions in the first week of December and three leading Zaire politicians would make a special visit in 1983.

This series of contacts appeared to signal a dramatic thaw in relations between the two countries, which frosted badly when the U.S. Congress heard strong criticisms of Mobutu in hearings on U.S. aid held by a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Africa last April.

The hearings provided a forum for critics of Mobutu's human rights record and his financial management. Although Zaire now has foreign debts of \$6 billion, and will have to reschedule them according to informed sources, Mobutu is reputed to have one of the world's largest private fortunes.

After a wave of bad publicity in the United States, he angrily renounced aid from Washington last May, apparently ending the close ties between the two countries since Zaire's independence in 1960.

Bush's three-day visit, after a tour of east and southern Africa which focused on the stalled efforts to achieve a settlement in Namibia (South West Africa), seemed to have healed the rift, observers said.

In talks aboard Mobutu's yacht yesterday, Bush said everybody in the United States, from President Reagan down "to the bottom of the ladder," was counting on reinforced ties with Zaire.

Bush, the most senior member of the Reagan administration to visit Africa, said Washington intended to continue its traditional role in helping to

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(c) 1982 Reuters Ltd., November 23, 1982

maintain Zaire's stability and security. He did not elaborate.

6TH STORY of Level 2 printed in FULL format.

Proprietary to the United Press International 1982

November 22, 1982, Monday, PM cycle

SECTION: International

LENGTH: 421 words

HEADLINE: Bush talks money with Mobutu

DATELINE: KINSHASA, Zaire

KEYWORD: Bush

BODY:

Vice President George Bush said talks today with President Mobutu Sese Seko would focus on economic growth in the African nation, which has received more than \$621 million in U.S. aid in its 22 years of independence.

Bush declared upon arrival at N'Djili Airport from Nairobi Sunday he hoped to discuss with Zairean authorities "in a spirit of cooperation and frankness, questions dealing with security, well-being and economic development."

"These important questions are and continue to be predominant in the mind of the Americans," he said.

Mobutu was hosting Bush for lunch today aboard the presidential yacht. The vice president said Sunday he also wanted to discuss with Mobutu international matters relating to Africa such as Namibian independence from South Africa.

Like other black African nations, the Zairean government disagrees with the U.S. position linking Namibian independence from white-ruled South Africa with the withdrawal of 20,000 Cuban troops from Angola.

Before leaving Nairobi, Bush said he would make clear to President Reagan the strength of the black African position against the linkage. But "that is our position and we are going to stay with it," he said.

"We see this as a way to accomplish the fulfillment of an independent Namibia, an Angola free of foreign forces and a separation of Angolan and South African forces," he said.

Zaire faces major economic and financial problems. It has been unable to meet the deadlines for scheduled repayments of its foreign debt, which is estimated to have risen to over \$5 billion.

Although potentially a rich country, Zaire has suffered immensely from the world economic crisis as low prices for copper and other minerals have cut its foreign currency earnings.

Bush said he was happy that relations between the United States and Zaire have remained close and friendly since the country, the former Belgian Congo, became independent in 1960.

Proprietary to the United Press International, November 22, 1982

He told the Kinshasa Salongo newspaper in an interview printed Saturday that Washington has given Zaire more than \$621 million in aid since 1960 and President Reagan has asked Congress for an economic support fund for Zaire.

At a Nairobi news conference Sunday, Bush also defended the U.S. policy of 'constructive engagement' with South Africa, saying friendship with Pretoria did not mean support for apartheid.

Zaire was the last stop of Bush' seven-nation tour of black Africa, which he interrupted to attend the funeral of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev last Monday in Moscow.

2ND STORY of Level 2 printed in FULL format.

The Xinhua General Overseas News Service

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DECEMBER 9, 1986, TUESDAY

LENGTH: 296 words

HEADLINE: reagan promises more aid to visiting zairean president

DATELINE: washington, december 9; ITEM NO: 1209025

BODY:

u.s. president ronald reagan today told visiting zairean president mobuto sese seko that the u.s. will supplement regular development assistance to zaire and encourage the american business community to increase investment there. reagan has asked congress for 66 million dollars in aid to zaire for the coming year, but that sum may be reduced with overall u.s. budget cuts. during a one-and-an-half-hour meeting today, the american and zairean presidents focussed on zaire's efforts to complete its program of economic reform. the two leaders also discussed bilateral relations and the regional situation in southern africa at the meeting. the zairean president arrived here last saturday on a six-day official visit. yesterday, mobuto met with u.s. vice president george bush, secretary of state george shultz and senior officials of the international monetary fund (imf). with a staggering foreign debt burden of nearly five billion u.s. dollars, zaire announced in october that it will limit annual repayments to a figure equal to 10 percent of its export earnings, which have been greatly affected by the severe drop in world market prices for its products. zaire has been cooperating with the imf in enforcing an austerity program aimed at reducing inflation and restoring economic growth. relations between zaire and the united states have been excellent since zaire won independence in 1960, according to a senior u.s. administration official. u.s. economic and military assistance in the form of loans and grants to zaire between 1960 and 1985 totalled 1.03 billion dollars. in 1985, the u.s. government provided 8.4 million dollars in military and 35.6 million dollars in economic assistance to zaire.

DRAFT PRESIDENTIAL TOAST  
LUNCHEON FOR ZAIRIAN PRESIDENT MOBUTU

I want to take this opportunity to welcome to our country with the warmth we reserve for our closest friends, the President of the Republic of Zaire, Marshall Mobutu Sese Seko. I greet you, Mr. President, not only as head of state of a great nation with which the United States has excellent relations, but also as a personal friend. Mrs. Bush and I recall fondly the several times we have broken bread with you at our table, and we are delighted to have you and Mrs. Mobutu with us once again. Bienvenue aux Etats Unis!

President Mobutu, you have worked with six different Presidents of the United States in the pursuit of common interests, and I am pleased to be your latest partner in pursuing those objectives. Over the past quarter century, the US and Zaire have encouraged the emergence of an Africa as independent in fact as it is in name. Together, we have pursued policies that recognize the crucial importance of peace and stability in Africa. Mr. President, I have noted how you have applied your great prestige not only in the central African region, but also in the UN, OAU, and Nonaligned Movement. I admire you for bringing together the two adverse parties in Angola, who have been locked in a cruel, civil war for many years. You have set the stage for negotiations that can lead to peace in that strife-torn nation. Please be assured that you have our utmost esteem and support for this significant accomplishment.

For a quarter century, Mr. President, you have been leading your people with great courage and dignity, forging a strong sense of national identity. More recently, you have begun the process of leading them to economic renewal. When completed, this noble undertaking will provide the basis for a growth-oriented, self-sustaining economy responsive to the needs of your people, who will be able to fulfill their potential. We seek to contribute to economic growth and equitable development in Zaire as well as in all of Africa, because its people share the right of all humanity to good health, homes, jobs, and social progress. We feel this especially acutely in the US because the prosperity of our people cannot endure independent of the well being of other peoples. Thus, as Zaire goes forward in its reform efforts, the US will be helpful in assisting it move toward greater economic self-sufficiency.

Today we share a common interest and resolve in another issue that confronts us in Africa: the rapid, peaceful end of apartheid and the installation of true democracy in South Africa. Already you have taken positive steps in this regard. America lauds your engagement of South African President Botha to that end. Zaire has a direct stake in this development and has much to contribute to the forging of a common and effective strategy among the nations of Africa.

Mr. President, the US wishes you continued strength and success in your leadership of the Zairian people as you work toward a more prosperous future. As Zaire prepares to celebrate its twenty-ninth anniversary of independence, may I offer you my personal congratulations and those of the American people. It is our fond hope that Zaire will continue to enjoy peace and good neighborly relations with all nations, including the one from which it received its independence, as it pursues its vision of a secure continent. I ask that all present rise and join me in toasting the continuance of a lasting friendship-- the United States and Zaire.

~~south~~  
africa. A

DRAFT

DRAFT

(Smith/Blessey)  
June 22, 1989  
Draft Two  
MOBUTO

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: MOBUTO DEPARTURE  
WASHINGTON, D.C.  
THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1989

Zaire is among America's oldest friends -- and its President is among my dearest friends -- on the continent of Africa. So I was honored to invite President Mobuto to be the first African head of state to come to the United States for an official visit during my Presidency. [PAUSE FOR TRANSLATION]

*draft*  
*in the*  
*home*  
*working*

I first met the President in 19\_\_ . And as Vice-President, first visited his Nation in 1982. Four years later, President Mobuto visited the United States. And always, I have been impressed by his insight and vision -- qualities again evidenced in this trip to America. [PAUSE FOR TRANSLATION]

*we met*

*ABC*

*draft*

In our talks, the President and I have had the opportunity to review and renew the excellent bilateral relationship between our countries. And we have noted -- to our mutual pleasure -- that those ties continue to be beneficial and productive. [PAUSE FOR TRANSLATION]

One of Africa's most experienced statesmen, President Mobuto has worked with six U.S. Presidents. Together, they -- and we -- have sought to bring to Zaire and all of Africa economic and social progress. And to pursue Africa's true independence, security, and stability as the basis for that development. [PAUSE FOR TRANSLATION]

Over the years, President Mobuto has helped international councils from the UN to the OAU to the Non-Aligned movement address these issues reasonably, and effectively. And invariably, he has urged the peaceful resolution of conflicts, most notably in Burundi and Chad. [PAUSE FOR TRANSLATION]

And just last week, he offered yet another example of "Blessed are the Peacemakers." For in bringing together for the first time the leadership of Angola's warring factions, he set the stage for national reconciliation. [PAUSE FOR TRANSLATION] Thanks to President Mobuto, we are nearer the goal long sought yet long elusive: peace and opportunity in southwestern Africa. [PAUSE FOR TRANSLATION]

We discussed that goal in our talks here. And President Mobuto and I also examined other important aspects of the regional conflict -- especially the southern third of the African continent. [PAUSE FOR TRANSLATION]

There, we share goals of a rapid, peaceful end to apartheid, the full implementation of Security Council Resolution 435 -- leading to independence for Namibia -- and the total withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. [PAUSE FOR TRANSLATION] Zaire's stake in these results is as enormous as its influence. My advisors and I found President Mobuto's analyses valuable. And we support him as he strives to peacefully resolve the problems. [PAUSE FOR TRANSLATION]

In addition to foreign affairs and regional matters, much of our discussion focused on Zaire's efforts to reform its

economy. [PAUSE FOR TRANSLATION] I want to note that Zaire recently took the constructive step of signing an economic policy reform agreement with the International Monetary Fund. Because we believe that strict adherence to its terms can produce a healthy economy for Zaire, we intend to support the agreement.

[PAUSE FOR TRANSLATION]

And during the President's visit, we also exchanged the instruments of ratification of a bilateral investment treaty. We hope this treaty will cause greater American investment in Zaire, leading, in turn, to greater economic development. [PAUSE FOR TRANSLATION]

In conclusion, I want to reaffirm the strong ties of friendship and interest which bind Zaire and the United States. We thank President Mobuto for coming to the U.S. at this critical time, and for his leadership in central Africa. And we look forward to continued cooperation between our countries. [PAUSE FOR TRANSLATION]

A writer once observed, "Friendship is a sheltering tree." Because of ties which endure and prosper, both Zaire and the United States are better for the shade. [PAUSE FOR TRANSLATION]

Mr. President, we are proud and pleased to have you with us today. [PAUSE FOR TRANSLATION]

# # # #

"All the News  
That's Fit to Print"

# The New York Times

VOL. CXXXVIII . . . No. 47,909 Copyright © 1989 The New York Times

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1989

50 cents beyond 75 miles from New York

## A MEETING TODAY OF ANGOLA ENEMIES EXPECTED IN ZAIRE

### 14 YEARS OF CIVIL STRIFE

### Mobutu-Led African Initiative Is Apparently Aiming for Some Sort of Coalition

By **KENNETH B. NOBLE**  
Special to The New York Times

GBADOLITE, Zaire, June 21 — The stage has apparently been set here for the first face-to-face discussions between leaders of the Angolan Government and rebel forces involved in a 14-year civil war.

The Angolan President, José Eduardo dos Santos, and the rebel leader, Jonas Savimbi, head of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, will meet here on Thursday, President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire said today.

The meeting, organized by Mr. Mobutu, is part of an accelerated effort by African leaders to promote a peaceful solution to the Angolan strife. The meeting between Mr. dos Santos and Mr. Savimbi is to coincide with a summit meeting of regional leaders here.

#### Mobutu Promises Details

"Savimbi comes tomorrow," Mr. Mobutu said in an interview at his country estate here, "and he will be present when I give an account to my colleagues of the work I have achieved on their requests to bring peace and concord to Angola."

Mr. Mobutu declined to give details, but an aide said there had been indirect contacts between Mr. Mobutu and Mr. Savimbi for several months.

The Savimbi forces, known as Unita, have been fighting the Government since 1975, when Angola won independence from Portugal. His group says it has fielded 75,000 troops and controls a third of Angolan territory.

#### Political Objectives

The African leaders' initiative is largely aimed at bringing the two sides together in some form of Angolan coalition government.

The rebels have said their goal is not victory over the governing party, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, but rather national reconciliation with power sharing and free elections in two years. Until now, the Popular Movement, which took power before elections could be held, has rejected the proposal.

Among the leaders expected to meet here on Thursday are President Ibrahim Babangida of Nigeria, President Félix Houphouët-Boigny of the Ivory Coast, King Hassan II of Morocco, President Denis Sassou-Nguesso of

Continued on Page A6, Column 1

A6

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## ANGOLAN ENEMIES TO MEET IN ZAIRE

Continued From Page A1

Congo and Moussa Traoré, President of Mali and acting chairman of the Organization of African Unity.

In February, Mr. Savimbi announced that his forces were calling off their rainy-season offensive to avoid undercutting an effort by the Ivory Coast to reconcile the two adversaries. Mr. Savimbi also said that members of his group had held clandestine talks with the Angolan Government, but he was not believed to have been directly involved.

Mr. Savimbi was excluded, at the Government's insistence, from political talks that resulted in the accord signed Dec. 22 between Angola, Cuba and South Africa.

The accord linked independence for Namibia, which South Africa controls, to the withdrawal from Angola of 50,000 Cuban troops helping to defend the government. South Africa and the United States, which brokered the accord, have aided the guerrillas.

### Savimbi Says He's Flexible

BOA ESPERANCA, Angola, June 21 (AP) — Jonas Savimbi declared today that "never in 14 years of war have we come so close" to peace in Angola.

Speaking at a news conference here, Mr. Savimbi said his delegation in Zaire was willing to be flexible about procedures leading to elections and formation of a coalition government.

But he said the rebels would reject any amnesty or clemency. "Our army, 75,000 men in the field, will not accept amnesty, clemency or integration" into the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, Mr. Savimbi said.

"That wording has a political context" that means the rebel army "is considered criminal," he said. "Our army was not defeated and is not going to be defeated."

Mr. Savimbi said he would not demand a role in any transitional govern-



Agence France-Press

Jonas Savimbi, the Angolan rebel leader, talking to reporters yesterday. He is to meet today with the Angolan President, José Eduardo dos Santos, in the first face-to-face negotiations of the civil war.

ment. But he said he would remain the head of his party. He dismissed reports he might go into exile, saying he would remain in Angola after a cease-fire, but not necessarily in his southeastern stronghold of Jamba.

The official Angolan press agency said today that President dos Santos had a peace plan calling for Mr. Savimbi to go abroad, recognize the legitimacy of the Government and for the rebel movement to be integrated into the one-party state. Mr. Savimbi vehemently vetoed all these proposals at his news conference.

Savimbi, the guerrilla leader, might be asked to leave Angola for an unspecified time, a cooling-off period, as part of an agreement with the Angolan Government. American officials said they could not immediately confirm those reports.

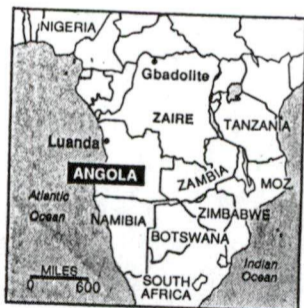
### U.S. Reacts Positively

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 21 — A State Department official said today that the African leaders meeting in Zaire would "review prospects for national reconciliation in Angola."

"If this occurs as planned, we would welcome it," the official said. "We have been calling for direct negotiations between M.P.L.A. and Unita for a long time. It would be a positive development if this meeting leads to a direct dialogue between the two sides to resolve the Angolan civil war."

An American who represents Zaire's interests in the United States said he understood that President Mobutu had persuaded President dos Santos of the need to talk directly with the rebels. There have been reports that Mr.



The New York Times/June 22, 1989

Civil war has racked Angola since its independence in 1975.

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DRAFT PRESIDENTIAL TOAST  
LUNCHEON FOR ZAIRIAN PRESIDENT MOBUTU

I want to take this opportunity to welcome to our country with the warmth we reserve for our closest friends, the President of the Republic of Zaire, Marshall Mobutu Sese Seko. I greet you, Mr. President, not only as head of state of a great nation with which the United States has excellent relations, but also as a personal friend. Mrs. Bush and I recall fondly the several times we have broken bread with you at our table, and we are delighted to have you and Mrs. Mobutu with us once again. Bienvenue aux Etats Unis!

President Mobutu, you have worked with six different Presidents of the United States in the pursuit of common interests, and I am pleased to be your latest partner in pursuing those objectives. Over the past quarter century, the US and Zaire have encouraged the emergence of an Africa as independent in fact as it is in name. Together, we have pursued policies that recognize the crucial importance of peace and stability in Africa. Mr. President, I have noted how you have applied your great prestige not only in the central African region, but also in the UN, OAU, and Nonaligned Movement. I admire you for bringing together the two adverse parties in Angola, who have been locked in a cruel civil war.

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for many years. You have set the stage for negotiations that can lead to peace in that strife-torn nation. Please be assured that you have our utmost esteem and support for this significant accomplishment.

~~For a quarter century, Mr. President, you have been leading your people with great courage and dignity, restoring a strong sense of national identity. More recently, you have begun the process of leading them to economic renewal. When this noble undertaking will provide the basis for a growth-oriented, self-sustaining economy responsive to the needs of your people, who will be able to fulfill their potential. We seek to cooperate to economic growth and equitable development in Zaire as well as in all of Africa, because your people share the right of all humanity to good health, education, jobs, and social progress. We feel this especially acutely in the US because the prosperity of our people cannot endure independent of the well being of other peoples. Thus, as Zaire goes forward in its reform efforts, the US will be helpful in assisting it move toward greater economic self-sufficiency.~~

Today we share a common interest in the challenge that confronts us in Africa: the rapid, peaceful end of apartheid and the installation of true democracy in South Africa. Already you have taken positive steps in this regard. America and your engagement of South African President Botha

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~~to that~~ Zaire has a direct stake in this development and has much to contribute to the forging of a common and effective strategy among the nations of Africa.

Mr. President, the US wishes you continued strength and success in your leadership of the Zairian people as you work toward a more prosperous future. ~~This message is~~

~~celebrating its twenty-ninth anniversary of independence,~~ may I offer you my personal congratulations and those of the American people. It is our fond hope that Zaire will continue to enjoy peace and good neighborly relations with all nations, including the one from which it received its independence, as it pursues its vision of a secure continent. I ask that all present rise and join me in toasting the continuance of a lasting friendship -- the United States and Zaire.

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endeavors, <sup>in</sup> he brought together the leadership of the warring factions in Angola for the first time, setting the stage for national reconciliation. Thanks to President Mobutu's efforts, we are closer to the goal of peace and security in southwestern Africa a goal for which we have long labored.

President Mobutu and I also examined other important aspects of the regional situation, especially that of the southern third of the African continent. There, we share goals of a rapid, peaceful end to apartheid, the full implementation of Security Council Resolution 435, leading to independence for Namibia, and the total withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. Zaire's stake in the evolution of these processes is as enormous as is its influence. My advisors and I found President Mobutu's analyses especially valuable, and we support him in his efforts toward the successful resolution of these problems.

In addition to foreign affairs and regional matters, much of our discussion focused on Zaire's efforts to reform its economy. In this regard, I note that Zaire recently took the very constructive step of signing an economic policy reform agreement with the International Monetary Fund. We believe that strict adherence to the terms of the agreement can lead to a healthy economy for Zaire and we intend to support that effort. During the President's visit, we also exchanged the instruments of ratification of a bilateral investment treaty,

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which we hope will lead to greater American investment in  
~~Zaire. This too can help in that nation's economic growth and~~  
development.

In conclusion, I wish to affirm the strong friendship  
between Zaire and the United States. We thank President Mobutu  
for coming to the U.S. at this critical time and for his  
leadership in the central African region. We look forward to  
continued cooperation in a partnership of mutual benefit. We  
are proud and pleased to have him with us today.

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OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20270

GEORGE HERBERT WALKER BUSH

CHRONOLOGY

June 12, 1924 Born at home, 173 Adams Street, Milton, MA, to Prescott and Dorothy Walker Bush.

1925 Moved to Greenwich, CT. (Summer vacations were always spent at Walker's Point, Kennebunkport, ME).

1929-37 Attended Greenwich Country Day School, Greenwich, CT.

June 1942 Graduated from Phillips Academy, Andover, MA.

June 12, 1942 Enlisted in the United States Navy as Second Class Seaman.

Aug 1942-  
Sept 1945 Active duty.

June 9, 1943 Commissioned an Ensign and became youngest pilot in the Navy at the time.

Sept 2, 1944 Shot down in the Pacific.

Jan 6, 1945 Married Barbara Pierce, Presbyterian Church, Rye, New York.

Sept 1945 Relieved from active duty. He was a Lt. (jg) and had flown 58 combat missions in the Pacific Theater, received the Distinguished Flying Cross and three Air Medals.

July 6, 1946 Birth of son, George Walker Bush.

June 1948 Graduated from Yale University, B.A. in Economics, Phi Beta Kappa.  
  
Final baseball game, NCAA College World Series, Kalamazoo, MI. Went on to West Texas to find a job and home.

Summer 1948 Moved to Odessa, TX, with wife Barbara, son George, and dog in a Studebaker.

1948-1950 Salesman, Dresser Industries in West Texas; Huntington Park, Bakersfield, Whittier, Ventura, and Compton, CA.

Dec 20, 1949 Birth of daughter, Pauline Robinson Bush (Robin).

1949 Moved to Midland, TX.

1951-1953 Co-founded royalty firm, Bush Overbey Oil Development Co. [John Overbey]

1953 Co-founded Zapata Petroleum Corp. [William and Hugh Liedtke]

Feb 11, 1953 Birth of son, John Ellis Bush (JEB).

Oct 11, 1953 Death of daughter Robin.

1954-1966 Co-founder and President of Zapata Offshore Co. (Drilling operations in Kuwait, Borneo, Trinidad, and the West Indies).

Jan 22, 1955 Birth of son, Neil Mallon Bush.

1956 Named by Jaycees as one of Five Outstanding Young Texans.

Oct 22, 1956 Birth of son, Marvin Pierce Bush.

1959 Moved to Houston (Houston has been their legal residence since 1959). Became a member of St. Martin's Episcopal Church. Later served as Vestryman.

Aug 18, 1959 Birth of daughter, Dorothy Walker Bush.

1960 London business trip.

1963 Elected Chairman of Harris County Republican Committee.

1964 Unsuccessful candidate for U.S. Senate. Lost to Ralph Yarborough (D-TX). Won 43% of vote. Led Goldwater by 200,000.

1964 Delegate (TX), Republican National Convention, San Francisco.

Sept 1965 Zapata's off-shore oil rig, the Maverick, was swept away by Hurricane Betsy. No lives lost.

1967-1971 Member of Congress; Texas, 7th District. Was unopposed for re-election in 1968.

1967-1971 Member, House Ways and Means Committee (Chaired by Wilbur Mills). First freshman legislator in 60 years to be chosen.

Dec 1967-  
Jan 1968 Visited South Vietnam front at his own expense, as well as Thailand and Laos (two weeks).

1968 Delegate (TX), Republican National Convention, Miami Beach, FL.

Apr 1969 Was appointed by Speaker of the House as a delegate to the U.S.-Mexican Interparliamentary Group to promote greater understanding between the two countries.

1970 Unsuccessful candidate for U.S. Senate. Lost to Lloyd Bentsen. Won 47% of the vote.

1971 Prior to assuming UN duties, visited The Hague, Brussels, Vienna, and Rome to observe international organizations and specialized agencies.

1972 Attended UN Security Council meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Feb 1971-  
Jan 1973 U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations. [During this time, PRC admitted, India-Pakistan War broke out, Israeli- athletes murdered in Munich, Israel attacked Lebanon, Security Council met on terrorism and hijackings].

Jan 1973-  
Sept 1974 Chairman, Republican National Committee. [Actively sought to increase participation of women and minorities].

Sept 1974  
Jan 1976 Chief, U.S. Liason Office, People's Republic of China.

Jan 1976-  
Jan 1977 Director, Central Intelligence Agency.

1977-1979 Chairman, Executive Committee, First International Bank, Houston.

1977 West Germany: Attended international economic conference.

June 1977 Appointed Adjunct Professor of Administrative Science, Rice University.

Oct 1977 People's Republic of China and Tibet: Guest of Chinese Institute of Foreign Affairs. Travelled with Lowell Thomas.

1979-1980 Candidate for Presidential nomination, Republican Party.

July 1979 Israel: Participant in international conference on terrorism. Also visited Egypt.

July 1980 Nominated as Vice Presidential candidate, Republican Party.

Jan 20, 1981 Inauguration Ceremony. Sworn in as Vice President of the United States.

Jan 1981 Vice President George Bush appointed Chairman, Presidential Task Force on Regulatory Relief.

Feb 1981 Vice President Bush appointed Chairman, Task Force to Investigate the Deaths of the Children of Atlanta.

March 1981 Vice President appointed Chairman of Special Situation Group of National Security Council (formerly the Crisis Management Team).

Jun 1981 France and Great Britain: Bi-lateral meetings.

Jun 30, 1981 Philippines: Inauguration of President Marcos.

Sept 1981 Mexico: Independence celebration.

Oct 1981 Venezuela: Funeral of President Betancourt.

Dominican Republic, Colombia and Brazil: Attended bi-lateral meetings.

Jan 1982 Vice President appointed Chairman of South Florida Task Force to coordinate solutions to drug epidemic.

Apr 1982 Three week trip for bi-lateral discussions with the heads of Japan, Korea, Singapore, Australia, New Zealand and People's Republic of China.

June 1982 Saudi Arabia: Funeral of King Khalid.

Aug 7, 1982 Colombia: Inauguration of President Betancur.

Nov 1982 Cape Verde, Senegal, Nigeria, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Zaire and Kenya: Discussion of Namibian independence and U.S. policy in Africa.

Bermuda.

Nov 1982 USSR: Funeral of President Leonid Breshnev and meeting with General Secretary Andropov.

Jan 30- Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, France, Great Britain and West Germany: Discussions with Feb 10, 1983 NATO allies on deployment of Pershing missiles.

Mar 1983 The Vatican: Meeting with Pope John Paul II. Canada: Talks on arms reduction.

Jun 10, 1983 Vice President Bush appointed Chairman, National Narcotics Border Interdiction System (NNBIS).

Jun 24- England, West Germany, Norway, Iceland, Denmark, Jul 7, 1983 Ireland, Sweden and Finland: Discussion of issues facing NATO allies; Reaffirmation of close U.S. ties to neutral countries of Northern Europe.

Sept 1983 Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Yugoslavia, Romania, Hungary and Austria: Consultation on matters of mutual interest.

Oct 1983 Jamaica and Puerto Rico.

Oct 26, 1983 Lebanon: Visit with US Marines and meeting with President Gemayel.

Nov 1983 Appointed by the President to chair the Follow-up Group to work with the Japanese on trade matters.

Dec 10, 1983 Argentina: Inauguration of President Alfonsin.

Dec 11, 1983 El Salvador: Discussions of death squad activity.

Feb 14, 1984 USSR: Funeral of Yuri Andropov and meeting with General Secretary Chernenko.

Feb 1984 Great Britain, Italy, France and Luxembourg: Discussions on Multi-National Force; Meeting with Pope John Paul II and Prime Minister Werner.

Mar 30, 1984 Guinea: Funeral of President Toure.

Apr 1984 Switzerland: Presentation of treaty to ban chemical weapons to United Nations Conference on Disarmament.

May 8-18, 1984 Japan: Discussion of bi-lateral economic and trade issues with Japan.

May 8-18, 1984 Pakistan, Indonesia, India and Oman: Reaffirmation of close relations with the other countries.

May 29, 1984 Washington, D.C.: Addressed opening session of NATO foreign ministers meeting.

Aug 1984 Ecuador: Inauguration of President Cordero.

Mar 1985 Sudan, Nigeria, Mali: Visit to drought-stricken countries.

Switzerland: Address to United Nations International Conference on the Emergency Situation in Africa.

USSR: Funeral of Konstantin Chernenko; meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev.

Brazil: Inauguration of President Neves.

Grenada and Honduras: Demonstration of US support of trend toward democracy in Central and South America.

June 1985 West Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, France and Great Britain: International meeting on the hostages; discussion on defense and political unity.

Jul 13, 1985 Under the provisions of the 25th Amendment to the Constitution, Vice President Bush became President of the United States from 11:32am to 7:22pm while President Reagan was undergoing surgery.

Jul 20, 1985 Vice President Bush appointed Chairman, Task Force on Combatting Terrorism.

Oct 1985 Mariana Islands, People's Republic of China, Hong Kong. ✓

Jan 1986 Guatamala: Inauguration of President Cerezo.

Jan 1986 Honduras: Inauguration of President Azcona.

Mar 1986 Tunisia: Reaffirmation of close relations.

Portugal: Inauguration of President Soares.

Apr 1986 West Germany.

Saudi Arabia: Dedication of American Embassy.

Apr 1986 Bahrain, Yemen Arab Republic, Oman: Reaffirmation of close relations with other Arab nations.

May 1986 Costa Rica: Inauguration of President Sanchez.  
Algeria.

June 1986 Canada: Bi-lateral talks.

July 1986 Israel: Address to Knesset.

Aug 1986 Jordan, Egypt, Great Britain and West Germany.

Dec 1986 Mexico: Meeting with President De La Madrid.

Jan 1987 Canada.

Mar 1987 Ecuador: Meeting with President Cordero concerning earthquake aid.

Sept 1987 Published autobiography, LOOKING FORWARD, with Victor Gold.

Sept 1987 Poland: Bi-lateral meetings.  
  
Italy, France, Belgium, West Germany and Great Britain: Discussions with NATO allies on INF Treaty and Persian Gulf.

Oct 12, 1987 Announced candidacy for the Republican nomination for the Presidency of the United States.

Feb 16, 1988 Won the New Hampshire primary.

Aug 18, 1988 Accepted the Republican Party's nomination for President.

Nov 8, 1988 Elected Forty-first President of the United States of America.

**GEORGE BUSH BIOGRAPHY**

**ADDENDUM**

**FORMER ASSOCIATIONS**

**BUSINESS AFFILIEATIONS:**

**Director of:**

First International Bank, Houston, TX  
First International Bankshares Corporation, Dallas, TX  
First International Bankshares, Ltd., London  
Camco, Inc., Houston, TX  
Acustron, Houston, TX  
Eli Lilly, Indianapolis, IN  
Purolator Corporation, Piscataway, NJ  
Texasgulf, Inc., Stamford, CT

**TRADE AFFILIATIONS:**

Texas Midcontinent Oil and Gas Association  
Independent Producers Association of America  
American Association of Oil Well Drilling Contractors

**TRUSTEE:**

Trinity University, San Antonio, TX  
Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, TX  
Phillips Academy, Andover, MA  
Hedecroft Hospital  
Holly Hall (retirement home)  
Hitchcock Hospital, Houston, TX

The Vice President has been awarded 37 honorary degrees.

**OTHER MEMBERSHIPS:**

Council on Foreign Relations (6-7 years)  
Trilateral Commission (one year)  
Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity (Yale)

The Vice President has retained his membership in the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Legion.

Vice President George Bush retains membership in only the Episcopal Church Foundation and St. Martin's Episcopal Church, Houston.

# Familiar Quotations

*A collection of passages, phrases and  
proverbs traced to their sources in  
ancient and modern literature*

FIFTEENTH AND 125TH ANNIVERSARY EDITION  
REVISED AND ENLARGED

## John Bartlett

*Edited by EMILY MORISON BECK  
and the editorial staff of Little, Brown and Company*



LITTLE, BROWN AND COMPANY • BOSTON • TORONTO • LONDON

- 1 Joy is the sweet voice, joy the luminous  
cloud—  
We in ourselves rejoice!  
And thence flows all that charms or ear or  
sight,  
All melodies the echoes of that voice,  
All colors a suffusion from that light.  
*Ib. st. 5*
- 2 How seldom, friend! a good great man inher-  
its  
Honor or wealth, with all his worth and  
pains!  
It sounds like stories from the land of spirits  
If any man obtain that which he merits,  
Or any merit that which he obtains.  
*The Good Great Man [1802]*
- 3 Trochee trips from long to short;  
From long to long in solemn sort  
Slow Spondee stalks.  
*Metrical Feet [1806]*
- 4 The knight's bones are dust,  
And his good sword rust;  
His soul is with the saints, I trust.  
*The Knight's Tomb [c. 1817]*
- 5 With Donne, whose muse on dromedary  
trots,  
Wreathe iron pokers into true-love knots.  
*On Donne's Poetry [c. 1818]*
- 6 The Eighth Commandment was not made for  
bards. *The Reproof and Reply [1823]*
- 7 Nought cared this body for wind or weather,  
When youth and I lived in 't together.  
*Youth and Age [1823-1832], st. 1*
- 8 Flowers are lovely; love is flower-like;  
Friendship is a sheltering tree.  
*Ib. st. 2*
- 9 All Nature seems at work. Slugs leave their  
lair—  
The bees are stirring—birds are on the  
wing—  
And Winter slumbering in the open air,  
Wears on his smiling face a dream of Spring!  
And I the while, the sole unbusy thing,  
Nor honey make, nor pair, nor build, nor  
sing.  
*Work Without Hope [February 21,  
1825], l. 1*
- 10 Work without Hope draws nectar in a sieve,  
And Hope without an object cannot live.  
*Ib. l. 13*
- 11 In many ways doth the full heart reveal  
The presence of the love it would conceal.  
*Poems Written in Later Life  
[1826], motto*
- 12 I counted two and seventy stenchs,  
All well defined, and several stinks.  
*Cologne [1828]*
- 13 The river Rhine, it is well known,  
Doth wash your city of Cologne;  
But tell me, nymphs! what power divine  
Shall henceforth wash the river Rhine?  
*Ib.*
- 14 Poetry is not the proper antithesis to prose,  
but to science. Poetry is opposed to science,  
and prose to metre. The proper and immedi-  
ate object of science is the acquirement, or  
communication, of truth; the proper and im-  
mediate object of poetry is the communica-  
tion of immediate pleasure.  
*Definitions of Poetry [1811]*
- 15 Reviewers are usually people who would  
have been poets, historians, biographers, etc.,  
if they could; they have tried their talents at  
one or at the other, and have failed; therefore  
they turn critics.<sup>1</sup>  
*Lectures on Shakespeare and  
Milton [1811-1812]*
- 16 The last speech [Iago's soliloquy], the mo-  
tive-hunting of a motiveless malignity—how  
awful! *Notes on Shakespeare [c. 1812]*
- 17 Taste is the intermediate faculty which  
connects the active with the passive powers  
of our nature, the intellect with the senses;  
and its appointed function is to elevate the  
*images* of the latter, while it realizes the  
*ideas* of the former.  
*On the Principles of Genial  
Criticism [1814]*
- 18 The most general definition of beauty . . .  
Multeity in Unity. *Ib.*
- 19 The Good consists in the congruity of a  
thing with the laws of the reason and the  
nature of the will, and in its fitness to deter-  
mine the latter to actualize the former: and  
it is always discursive. The Beautiful arises  
from the perceived harmony of an object,  
whether sight or sound, with the inborn and  
constitutive rules of the judgment and imagi-  
nation: and it is always intuitive. *Ib.*
- 20 The imagination . . . that reconciling and  
mediatory power, which incorporating the  
reason in images of the sense and organizing  
(as it were) the flux of the senses by the per-  
manence and self-circling energies of the rea-  
son, gives birth to a system of symbols, har-
- <sup>1</sup> Reviewers, with some rare exceptions, are a most stu-  
pid and malignant race. As a bankrupt thief turns thief-  
taker in despair, so an unsuccessful author turns critic.  
—SHELLEY, *Fragments of Adonais* [1821]  
See Disraeli, 502:12; Lowell, 567:19; and Flaubert,  
583:8.

6/27/89 Conversation w/ Don Rhodes

Feb. '72 G.B. visited Zaïre

Chad  
Nigeria

~~Foot over in '65~~

Nov. '82 met Mobutu in Zaïre

Nancy Bird Dyke  
5694

How  
to  
be  
done

(Smith/Blessey)  
June 23, 1989  
Draft Two  
MOBUTO

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: MOBUTO DEPARTURE  
WASHINGTON, D.C.  
THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1989

NSC draft

Zaire is among America's oldest friends -- and its President is one of our closest friends -- on the continent of Africa. So I was honored to invite President Mobuto to be the first African head of state to come to the United States for an official visit during my Presidency. [PAUSE FOR TRANSLATION]

E.B. Chronology

I first met the President in 1981. <sup>While I was Ambassador to the U.A.R.</sup> And as Vice-President, first visited his Nation in 1982. Four years later, President Mobuto visited the United States. And always, I have been impressed by his insight and vision -- qualities again evidenced in this trip to America. [PAUSE FOR TRANSLATION]

NSC Draft

In our talks, the President and I have had the opportunity to review and renew the excellent bilateral relationship between our countries. And we have noted -- to our mutual pleasure -- that those ties continue to be beneficial and productive. [PAUSE FOR TRANSLATION]

NSC draft

One of Africa's most experienced statesmen, President Mobuto has worked with six U.S. Presidents. Together, they -- and we -- have sought to bring to Zaire and to all of Africa real economic and social progress. And to pursue Africa's true independence, security, and stability as the basis for that development. [PAUSE FOR TRANSLATION]

*Nsc draft*  
Over the years, President Mobuto has helped international councils from the UN to the OAU to the Non-Aligned movement address these issues sensibly, and effectively. And invariably, he has urged the peaceful resolution of conflicts, most notably in Burundi and Chad. [PAUSE FOR TRANSLATION]

*Nsc draft*  
Just last week, he brought together, for the first time, the leadership of Angola's warring factions, setting the stage for national reconciliation. [PAUSE FOR TRANSLATION] Thanks to President Mobuto, we are nearer the goal long sought yet long elusive: peace and opportunity in southwestern Africa.

[PAUSE FOR TRANSLATION]

*Nsc draft*  
We discussed that goal in our talks here. And President Mobuto and I also examined other important aspects of regional conflicts -- especially the southern third of the African continent. [PAUSE FOR TRANSLATION]

*Nsc draft*  
There, we share goals of a rapid, peaceful end to apartheid, the full implementation of Security Council Resolution 435 -- leading to independence for Namibia -- and the total withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. [PAUSE FOR TRANSLATION] Zaire's stake in these results is as enormous as its influence. My advisors and I found President Mobuto's analyses valuable. And we support him as he strives to peacefully resolve problems.

[PAUSE FOR TRANSLATION]

*Nsc draft*  
In addition to foreign affairs and regional matters, much of our discussion focused on Zaire's efforts to reform its economy. [PAUSE FOR TRANSLATION] I want to note that Zaire

*NSC draft* recently took the constructive step of signing an economic policy reform agreement with the International Monetary Fund. Because we believe that strict adherence to its terms can produce a healthy economy for Zaire, we intend to support that effort.

[PAUSE FOR TRANSLATION]

*VSC draft* And during the President's visit, we also exchanged the instruments of ratification of a bilateral investment treaty. We hope this treaty will encourage greater American investment in Zaire, leading, in turn, to greater economic development. [PAUSE

FOR TRANSLATION]

*NSC draft* In conclusion, I want to reaffirm the strong ties of friendship and interest which bind Zaire and the United States. We thank President Mobutu for coming to the U.S. at this critical time, and for his leadership in central Africa. And we look forward to continued cooperation between our countries. [PAUSE

FOR TRANSLATION]

*Southwell's p. 436* A writer once observed, "Friendship is a sheltering tree." Because of ties which endure and prosper, both Zaire and the United States are better for the shade. [PAUSE FOR TRANSLATION]

Mr. President, we are proud and pleased to have you with us today. [PAUSE FOR TRANSLATION]

# # # #

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

JUNE 27, 1989

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON (W)  
FROM: CURT SMITH (CS)  
SUBJECT: JUNE 29 MOBUTU DEPARTURE

I. SUMMARY

On Thursday, June 29, at 2 p.m., you will deliver a departure statement regarding President Mobutu of Zaire. You will be flanked by the President in the Diplomatic Entrance to the White House.

II. DISCUSSION

The enclosed remarks discuss your talks with President Mobutu. They focus on the President's efforts to bring stability and security to the African continent — most notably, in Angola. Also referenced is Zaire's desire to strengthen its economy.

(Smith/Blessey)  
June 27, 1989  
Draft Three  
MOBUTU

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: MOBUTU DEPARTURE  
WASHINGTON, D.C.  
THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1989

Zaire is among America's oldest friends -- and its President is one of our most valued friends -- on the continent of Africa. So I was honored to invite President Mobutu to be the first African head of state to come to the United States for an official visit during my Presidency. [PAUSE FOR TRANSLATION]

I first met the President when I was our Ambassador to the United Nations. And in that capacity, first visited Zaire in 1972. And always, I have been impressed by his insight and vision. [PAUSE FOR TRANSLATION]

In our talks, the President and I have had the opportunity to review and renew the excellent bilateral relationship between our countries. And we have noted -- to our mutual pleasure -- that those ties continue to be beneficial and productive. [PAUSE FOR TRANSLATION]

One of Africa's most experienced statesmen, President Mobutu has worked with six U.S. Presidents. Together, they -- and we -- have sought to bring to Zaire and to all of Africa real economic and social progress. And to pursue Africa's true independence, security, and stability as the basis for that development. [PAUSE FOR TRANSLATION]

Over the years, President Mobutu has helped international councils from the UN to the OAU to the Non-Aligned movement address these issues sensibly, and effectively. And invariably, he has personally worked to bring about the peaceful resolution of conflicts. [PAUSE FOR TRANSLATION]

Just last week, he brought together, for the first time, in the presence of 18 African Chiefs of State, the leadership of Angola's warring factions, setting the stage for national reconciliation in that country. [PAUSE FOR TRANSLATION] Thanks to President Mobutu, we are nearer the goal long sought yet long elusive: peace and opportunity in southwestern Africa.

[PAUSE FOR TRANSLATION]

We discussed that goal in our talks here. And President Mobutu and I also examined other important aspects of regional conflicts -- especially the southern third of the African continent. [PAUSE FOR TRANSLATION]

There, we share goals of a rapid, peaceful end to apartheid, the full implementation of Security Council Resolution 435 leading to independence for Namibia, and the total withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. [PAUSE FOR TRANSLATION] Zaire's stake in these results is as enormous as its influence. My advisors and I found President Mobutu's analyses valuable. And we support him as he strives to peacefully resolve problems. [PAUSE FOR TRANSLATION]

In addition to foreign affairs and regional matters, much of our discussion focused on Zaire's efforts to strengthen its

recently took the constructive step of signing an economic policy reform agreement with the International Monetary Fund. Because we believe that strict adherence to its terms can produce a healthy economy for Zaire, we intend to support that effort.

[PAUSE FOR TRANSLATION]

During the President's visit, we also exchanged the instruments of ratification of a bilateral investment treaty. We hope this treaty will encourage greater American investment in Zaire, leading, in turn, to greater economic development. [PAUSE FOR TRANSLATION]

In conclusion, we thank President Mobutu for coming to the U.S. at this critical time, and for his leadership in central Africa. And we look forward to continued cooperation between our countries. [PAUSE FOR TRANSLATION]

Mr. President, the strong ties of friendship between Zaire and the United States endure and prosper. We are proud and pleased to have you with us today. [PAUSE FOR TRANSLATION]

# # # #

(Smith/Blessey)  
June 23, 1989  
Draft Two  
TOAST

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: MOBUTO TOAST  
STATE DINING ROOM  
THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1989

*NSC draft*  
o Let me welcome to this country the President of the Republic of Zaire, Marshall Mobuto <sup>56</sup> ~~Seko~~. I greet you, Mr.

President, as both a head of state and a good friend.

*NSC draft*  
o Barbara and I recall fondly the several times we have broken bread with you. And we are delighted to have you and Mrs. Mobuto with us again.

*NSC draft*  
o President Mobuto, you have worked with six different U.S. Presidents -- and I'm pleased to be your latest partner. For common interests link our Nations.

*NSC draft*  
o One such interest is the desire of America and Zaire to advance Africa's independence, security, and stability. Here, you have played a special role.

*NSC draft*  
o You have worked with the UN, OAU, and Non-Aligned movement to reduce regional conflicts. And last week, you brought together the two warring factions in Angola, locked in Civil War. This feat set the stage for negotiations that can lead to peace. I salute your magnificent achievement.

*NSC draft*  
o In a personal sense, Mr. President, you have led your people with courage and dignity, and forged a strong sense of national identity. More recently, you have begun the economic renewal that can fulfill Angola's potential.

*human rights*

*NSC draft*  
 o This growth and development is our second common interest. For all people share the rights to good health, homes, jobs, and social progress. Thus, as Zaire's reforms continue, we will support your goal of greater economic self-sufficiency.

*NSC draft*  
 o Finally, we also have a shared interest in peacefully ending apartheid and shaping true democracy in South Africa. Already, your positive steps have led the way -- in particular, your engagement of South Africa President Botha. In coming months, I know you will contribute even more.

*NSC draft*  
 o Mr. President, the U.S. wishes you, and Zaire, great success as you mold the future. And as Zaire prepares to celebrate its twenty-ninth anniversary of independence, I offer my personal congratulations and those of the American people.

o It is our fond hope that Zaire will continue to enjoy good relations with all Nations, including that from which it received its independence. And that you will live on a secure and prosperous continent that benefits the cause of peace.

o In that spirit, Mr. President, I ask that all present rise and join me in toasting you -- and a lasting friendship between the United States and Zaire.

# # # #

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

JUNE 27, 1989

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON *W*  
FROM: CURT SMITH *CS*  
SUBJECT: JUNE 29 MOBUTU TOAST

I. SUMMARY

On Thursday, June 29, at 12:30 p.m., you will deliver a toast to President Mobutu in the Old Family Dining Room. Eighteen people will attend, including Zaire officials and Vice-President Quayle, the Secretaries of State and Defense, and NSC Advisor Scowcroft.

II. DISCUSSION

The enclosed remarks focus on the friendship between America and Zaire, and you and President Mobutu. In particular, the text discusses Mobutu's achievements in Zaire, and on behalf of "Africa's independence, security, and stability."

(Smith/Blessey)  
June 27, 1989  
Draft Two  
TOAST

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: MOBUTU TOAST  
OLD FAMILY DINING ROOM  
THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1989

Let me welcome to this country the President of the Republic of Zaire, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko. I greet you, Mr. President, as both a head of state and a good friend.

Barbara and I recall fondly the several times we have met with you before, both in Washington and Kennebunkport. And we are delighted to have you and Mrs. Mobutu with us again.

President Mobutu, you have worked with six different American Presidents -- and I'm pleased to be the latest. For common interests link our Nations.

One such interest is the desire of America and Zaire to advance Africa's independence, security, and stability. Here, you have played a special role.

You have worked with the UN, OAU, and Non-Aligned movement to reduce regional conflicts. And last week, you brought together the two warring factions in Angola, locked in civil war. This magnificent feat has set the stage for negotiations that can lead to peace.

Mr. President, you have led your people with courage and dignity, and forged a strong sense of national identity. More recently, you have begun the economic renewal that can fulfill Zaire's potential.

This growth and development is our second common interest. For all people share the rights to good health, homes, jobs, and social progress. Thus, as Zaire's reforms continue, we will support your goal of greater economic self-sufficiency.

Finally, we also have a shared interest in peacefully ending apartheid and shaping true democracy in South Africa. Already, your positive steps have led the way -- in particular, your engagement of South Africa President Botha. In coming months, I know you will contribute even more.

Mr. President, the United States wishes you, and Zaire, great success as you mold the future. And as Zaire prepares to celebrate its twenty-ninth anniversary of independence, I offer my personal congratulations and those of the American people.

It is our fond hope that Zaire will continue to enjoy good relations with all Nations, including that from which it received its independence. And that you will live on a secure and peaceful continent working to benefit all of Africa's people.

In that spirit, Mr. President, I ask that all present rise and join me in toasting you -- and a lasting friendship between the United States and Zaire.

# # # #



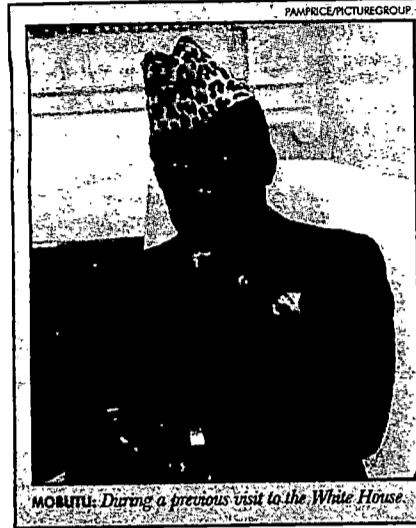
# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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VOL. 81, NO. 149

**FOREIGN POLICY**

## Success, Controversy Follow Mobutu to US



MOBUTU. During a previous visit to the White House.



SHIRLEY HORN - STAFF

## Zaire's President Hopes for Rewards After Angola Cease-Fire

**By Linda Feldmann**

Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON

**L**AST week Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko pulled a diplomatic rabbit out of a hat, brokering in one day a cease-fire in neighboring Angola's 14-year civil war. This week he expects his reward when he comes to see his friends in Washington.

Zaire's ambassador here says his impoverished country deserves more aid. Bush administration officials say there is not much they can do for the flamboyant central African potentate. Translation: Zaire has already gotten all the help available, given the limited foreign aid budget and opposition from Congress fueled by reported Zairian corruption and human rights abuses. For fiscal year 1989, Zaire is slated to receive \$60 million worth of development assistance (most of it in-kind aid) and \$3 million in military aid.

But President Mobutu is about to get something money cannot buy: the honor of being the first African head of state to make an official visit to Washington during George Bush's presidency. News coverage will also likely focus largely on how he accomplished the Angola cease-fire, rather than the usual questions about his allegedly fantastic personal wealth.

Mobutu's visit may not be big news in the US, but it is back

home. News photos of him shaking hands with President Bush will be front-page stuff in Zaire, helping to reinforce his already solid position as absolute ruler with friends in high places, says Michael Schatzberg, an assistant professor of African studies at Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies.

State Department officials say they were surprised by the speed with which Mobutu organized the 18-nation summit of African leaders and the subsequent cease-fire. On the other hand, a US official says, if any African leader could pull it off, it was Mobutu. "He's practically a genius when it comes to politics," the official says. "We just wish he could manage his economy better."

The US helped pave the way for the Angola accord by brokering last December's regional agreement that provided for the independence of Namibia, which borders on Angola. But the US was on the sidelines for last week's agreement on Angola and will stay there during future negotiations to iron out the agreement, US officials say. For now, the US will continue to send arms to the guerrilla forces of Jonas Savimbi, who has been fighting Angola's Marxist government. The US has also made known its desire that Mr. Savimbi not be sent into exile.

If the Angolan rivals do succeed in permanently ending their civil war, the calculus of US-Zairian

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## Mobutu's Critics Charge Corruption

*Financing the 'presidency' Zairian-style has proved highly expensive*

**By Steve Askin**

Special to The

Christian Science Monitor  
WASHINGTON

**T**HE United States this week plays host to a leader who former US Secretary of State Cyrus Vance described as "a source of consistent if sometimes embarrassing political support" for US goals in Africa.

That man is President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, who comes to Washington today fresh from hosting a triumphant regional peace summit and negotiating a new economic reform deal with the International Monetary Fund.

The Zairian strong man is seeking new respectability as peacemaker and responsible manager of his country's vast and underdeveloped resources. But this may not be easy, as he has been dogged by allegations of corruption and human-rights abuses during his nearly 24-year presidency.

According to former CIA official John Stockwell, President Mobutu pocketed \$1.37 million in the mid-1970s from a Central Intelligence Agency fund for Angolan rebels. (Zaire provided logistical support and a base for the US-backed rebels.) Just last Friday, Mobutu successfully concluded a summit in Gbadolite, Zaire, that brought about an agreement to end Angola's 14-year civil war in Angola. As a tribute, President

Bush will host a luncheon tomorrow in honor of the Zairian leader.

Yet statistics pieced together from confidential documents and dozens of interviews in Belgium (Zaire's former colonial ruler), Washington, and Zaire, with international finance experts, World Bank and IMF insiders, Western diplomats and Zairian officials belie the new image. They lend credence to views of critics who see Mobutu as the last survivor — after Marcos, Somoza, and the Shah of Iran — of a generation of wealthy and corrupt third-world autocrats with close ties to Washington.

Critics estimate Mobutu's fortune at \$5 billion, and say he amassed his wealth largely by misappropriating the products of

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relations will change. Zaire has been widely reported to be the main conduit for US aid to Savimbi's force, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (a point Mobutu denies). With no war, Zaire will become less important to the US.

"For years, the US has had two competing sets of interests in Zaire: one, the East-West struggle, and two, the commitment to democracy and human rights," Dr. Schatzberg says. "As long as the Soviet threat was perceived as real, the US could say he was helping the fight, so human rights will have to be sacrificed. Now... if the perception of a Soviet threat is gone, the US will have to focus on the lamentable record on human rights." US officials accept the basic premise of that remark, though, one says that "we can lean on Mobutu to clean up his act, but it doesn't mean it will work."

Schatzberg agrees that the US does not have much leverage in Zaire. Over the years, Zaire has diversified its ties to other countries. Aside from its close (and some-

times volatile) relationship with its former colonial ruler Belgium, Zaire has developed ties with France, Israel, Italy, West Germany, and China, and eventually can be expected to establish relations with the Soviet Union, Schatzberg says. Still, the US can

**'He's practically a genius when it comes to politics. We just wish he could manage his economy better.'**

*- US official*

influence decisions on Zaire in the multilateral banks and has the overall carrot of continued close ties with a superpower, he says.

US officials acknowledge that Mobutu's open displays of wealth - frequent and luxurious travel, lavish gifts for friends, expensive homes around the world - are unseemly given his country's poverty. But they argue that compared with other African countries, Zaire

is not doing that much worse. They take issue with allegations, documented by Amnesty International and other human rights organizations, of systematic torture in Zaire.

"Human rights is always a part of the dialogue with Mobutu, and we will say something" in meetings with Bush and Secretary of State James Baker III, a State Department official says.

"But the problem is exaggerated in Zaire. Mobutu doesn't need to kill his enemies - he buys them off." A case in point is Nguza Karl I Bond, a former rival to Mobutu now Zaire's foreign minister.

Even with no war in Angola, Zaire would remain an important ally for the US in Africa. Of the sub-Saharan nations, it is second in land mass and population, and is strategically located. It has more nations on its border - nine - than any other African country. The Central Intelligence Agency is assumed to have a significant presence there, and with the political situation of southern Africa expected to a key global hot spot for years to come, Zaire will remain an important US listening post.

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Zaire's mines and lush farmland.

Mobutu puts the figure much lower. "I would estimate it to total less than \$50 million," he said last year when asked by US Rep. Merwyn Dymally (D) of California, one of his congressional defenders. "What is that after 22 years as head of state of such a big country?" Mobutu asked.

Repeated requests for a Zairian response to charges of profligacy and corruption have been to no avail. Mobutu initially agreed through a US official to be interviewed, but later withdrew the offer. "No one but the President himself," can respond to questions about alleged financial irregularities, a Zairian spokesman said.

In interviews elsewhere, however, Mobutu has angrily dismissed corruption charges. "Treating me as a thief is a grave, unacceptable, intolerable insult which stems from contempt and racist condescension," he told a Belgian publication this year.

Yet World Bank and IMF sources say that Zairian government officials, when questioned during the investigations preceding the latest IMF deal, were unable to account for \$300 million to \$400 million which disappeared last year from Zaire's foreign-exchange reserves. Most of this money came from the exports of Zaire's biggest business, the state mining company Gecamines.

Sources at the IMF, speaking on condition that they not be identified, allege that the US used its influence as the largest IMF shareholder to press for favorable treatment of Zaire despite the irregularities. A senior US State Department official, requesting anonymity, denies the charge.

IMF officials issued a brief press release on the new agreement June 9 but declined to comment further. Under the deal, Mobutu has agreed to tighten the money supply in a bid to hold down the 100 percent annual inflation rate. In February, under IMF and US pressure to roll back consumer subsidies, his government doubled the price of gasoline.

According to a World Bank study of Zaire's so-called underground economy, "some of the most powerful individuals in the country" have been involved in stealing and illegally exporting Zairian cobalt. The study, distributed at a World Bank seminar last July, also reports that well over half the country's gold and 30 percent to 60 percent of coffee production are smuggled out.

Confidential Zairian Central Bank figures, provided by an IMF official, show that the government spends more money on Mobutu's "presidency" than for schools, hospitals, road building, and all other social services combined.

The presidency is one of a group of government-funded "political institutions" controlled by Mobutu. Others include the Mama Mobutu Foundation and the Popular Revolutionary Movement, the ruling party.

The same Central Bank statistics reveal massive overspending by these political bodies. In 1986, the last year for which detailed figures could be obtained, the political institutions spent at least \$150 million - almost three times the money officially allocated to them and more than 20 times the government's education outlays.

Both the governor of the Central Bank, Pay Pay wa Syakassighe, and Zaire's Washington ambassa-

dor have not responded to repeated requests for interviews.

In short, alleges an IMF official who has examined these and other recent Zairian financial documents, "the budget and the mining revenues are really the private pool of funds for Mobutu and his friends." He says that "if Mobutu decides to load a plane with cobalt to sell in Europe, nobody knows about it."

Sources familiar with the IMF agreement say it includes provisions for a monthly monitoring of Zaire's finances in an effort to stem illegal outflow of money from the treasury. But tracking the money may not be easy. Some goes into lavish personal expenditures, like the fees for a Concorde Mobutu often leases from Air France for foreign trips.

He also spends extensively on gifts to friends and political allies.

At the suggestion of Representative Dymally, Mobutu gave \$250,000 to a charity run by one of the congressman's closest political associates, Los Angeles businessman Dick Griffey. Both men confirmed the gift, but insisted that it had no effect on Dymally's political actions, and praised the Zairian President for his generosity.

And in February, Mobutu gave 5 million French francs (\$789,000) to his long-time friend, King Hassan II of Morocco. The check, drawn on Mobutu's personal account at Bank Indosuez in Paris,

**CORRECTION**

An article in the May 25 Monitor incorrectly identified George C. Edwards as a professor at the University of Texas. He is a professor at Texas A&M University.