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January 15, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR MARY KATE GRANT

FROM: CAROL BLYMIRE
SUBJECT: PRAYER BREAKFAST

Enclosed please find the proclomation for a National Day of Prayer. Below, I have typed the President's prayer from his inaugural address:

"Heavenly Father, we bow our heads and thank You for Your love. Accept our thanks for the peace that yields this day and the shared faith that makes its continuance likely. Make us strong to do Your work, willing to heed and hear Your will, and write on our hearts these words: 'Use power to help people.' For we are given power not to advance our own purposes, nor to make a great show in the world, nor a name. There is but one use of power, and it is to serve people. Help us remember, Lord. Amen."

I am scouring the Bible for meaningful passages, and will get them to you as soon as I find some good ones.

January 15, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR MARY KATE GRANT

FROM: CAROL BLYMIRE

SUBJECT: NATIONAL PRAYER BREAKFAST

Below, I have listed numerous passages in the Bible, prayers, and excerpts from the Intro (or the Cliff Notes section, as I call it).

From Ephesians 6:10-20...

"Finally, be strong in the Lord and in the strength of his might. Put on the whole armor of God, that you may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil. For we are not contending against flesh and blood, but against the principalities, against the powers, against the world rulers of this present darkness, against the spiritual hosts of wickedness in the heavenly places. Therefore take the whole armor of God, that you may be able to withstand in the evil day and having done all, to stand. Stand therefore, having girded your loins with truth, and having put on the breastplate of righteousness, and having shod your feet with you think the President might be interested. Thank you for taking the time to read this. As an alumna of the group, I appreciate it, and I thank you wholeheartedly from the group, as well. ALENTINE'S DAY MESSAGE

I am a ret thy way may be known upon the earth, thy saving power among all nations. Let the peoples praise thee, O God; let all the peoples praise thee. Let the nations be glad and sing for joy for thou dost judge the peoples with equity and guide the nations upon earth."

From Psalms 18:1-3...

"I love thee, O Lord, my strength. The Lord is my rock, and my fortress, and my deliverer, my God, my rock, in whom I take refuge, my shield, and the horn of my salvation, my stronghold. I call upon the Lord, who is worthy to be praised, and I am saved from my enemies.

The Lord's Prayer...

"Our Father who art in Heaven, hallowed be thy name. Thy Kingdom come, thy will be done on Earth as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread and forgive us our sins, as we

10: Kathy Rust

Fm: CAROL C / Doug COE

STATE

CABINET ROOM - 7:00 THURSDAY JAN. 31

<u>NAME</u>	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>COUNTRY</u>
Geoffrey Henry	Prime Minister	Cook Island
Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara	Prime Minister	Fiji
Arpad Goncz	President	Hungary

CABINET ROOM - 7:15 THURSDAY JAN. 31

<u>NAME</u>	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>COUNTRY</u>
Antonio Cabreira	Minister of Agriculture	Brazil
German Serrano Pinto	Vice President	Costa Rica
Antonio Samaras	Foreign Minister	Greece
His Excel. Andreas Zaimas	Sec. Gen. for Greeks abroad	Greece
George Brizan	Deputy Prime Minister	Grenada
Moshe Yair	Chief Judge	Israel
Cecilia "Mama" Kazamira	Official Hostess/President	Malawi
Basan-Hu Zhantsan	Interpreter/Guide	Mongolia
Slimane Slimani	CEO Construction	Morocco
Keshar Bhaadar Bista	Gen. Sec./National Dem. Party	Nepal
Carlos Garcia	Vice President	Peru
Guillermo Yoshikowa	Ambassador	Peru
Sen. Joey Lina	Senator	Philippines
Maj. Gen Bantu Holomisa	Chief/Military Council	South Africa
Hassib Sabbagh	CEO Construction	Saudi Arabia
Osmane Aidi	CEO Businessman	Syria
Fedor Burlatsky	Member of Supreme Soviet	U.S.S.R.
Blanca Rodriguez De Perez	Wife of President	Venezuela

mark - please call me -
I don't think any of this will help.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, MY REMARKS WILL BE BRIEF,

WE ARE HERE THIS EVENING TO RECEIVE IN THE NAME OF OUR COUNTRY THE REMAINS OF AN AMERICAN SERVICEMAN WHO DIED IN THE SERVICE OF HIS COUNTRY. ROBERT DEAN STETHEM WAS KILLED BY CRIMINALS WHO SINGLED HIM OUT FOR DEATH BECAUSE HE CARRIED WITH PRIDE AMONG HIS PAPERS THE INFORMATION THAT HE WAS A MEMBER OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Patty

ROBERT DEAN STETHEM OF THE U.S. NAVY WAS ONLY 23 YEARS OLD, BUT HE LOVED HIS COUNTRY WITH A YOUNG MAN'S LOVE, AND HE SERVED IT WITH VIGOR AND FAITH. TO YOU, MR. AND MRS. RICHARD STETHEM, MAY I SAY THAT I KNOW NO WORDS CAN CONSOLE. BUT WE THANK YOU FOR YOUR SON. WE THANK YOU FOR THAT FINE YOUNG MAN. WE THANK YOU FOR HIS COURAGE.

WE WILL NOT FORGET HIM. AND WE WILL NOT FORGET THOSE WHO TOOK HIM FROM US. ROBERT DEAN STETHEM WAS AN INNOCENT VICTIM OF A CRUELTY THAT KNOWS NO BOUNDARIES AND A BARBARISM THAT SELECTS THE BLAMELESS FOR PUNISHMENT. WE CANNOT AND WILL NOT TOLERATE THIS EVIL.

MAY GOD BLESS YOU, MR. AND MRS. STETHEM, IN YOUR TIME OF PAIN; AND MAY HE EMBLEAD HIM TO HIS REST.

ML:

- ① Patty would like you to call her
- ② Do you need anything else? I have a whole file on religious quotations.

-JAG

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

91 JAN 30 AM 8:25

January 29, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON
FROM: MARY KATE GRANT *MKG*
SUBJECT: NATIONAL PRAYER BREAKFAST

I. SUMMARY

Attached for your review are brief remarks for the 39th Annual National Prayer Breakfast, to be held on Thursday, January 31st at 8:00 a.m. at the Washington Hilton. You will be introduced by Congressman Charles Stenholm of Texas, this year's Chairman.

II. DISCUSSION

Approximately 3,000 people will attend this event, including 149 Congressmen, about 100 Ambassadors, assorted Cabinet and Administration officials, and three heads of state.

At Doug Coe's suggestion, your remarks emphasize unity and reconciliation. You close with a prayer for the troops.

*Ps. 142:3
Jas. 5: 16b
I Thess. 5: 16-18*

Grant/Blymire
January 29, 1991
A:PRAYER

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: NATIONAL PRAYER BREAKFAST
THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1991
WASHINGTON HILTON HOTEL
8:00 A.M.

Good morning. ((Acknowledgements -- Administration officials, religious leaders, etc. And I want to salute our guests from so many nations, who have joined us to pray for peace and guidance ...))

Also, my heartfelt thanks to ^{all} my friend, Doug Coe, for his thirty-nine years of commitment to organizing this fellowship ^{his family} breakfast. ///

As I look around the room, I am heartened to see men and women of every color and creed -- citizens from over 140 nations -- gathered together for a quiet moment of meditation in this tempest of history. This morning we have among us followers of every major world religion -- Jew and Christian, Moslem and Buddhist alike -- from all corners of the Earth.

But no matter what our individual beliefs may be, all of us have journeyed here -- some of us from just down the street, others from the plains of Africa and the street corners of Moscow -- with one thing in common. **We have all come to pray.** ~~Allow me to share with you the words of Psalm 67:~~

~~"May God be gracious to us and bless us and make His face to shine upon us, that Thy way may be known upon the earth, Thy saving power among all nations."~~

2,
This isn't
about prayer.

This morning, we gather in the spirit of the Lord. Together, we have come to ask His guidance and strength, to rededicate ourselves to Him, and to reaffirm our faith. For we are united in Him: ^{as the Bible tells us,} He is our refuge and our strength.

And as the nations of the world rose to oppose a tyrannical aggressor who threatens world peace, we looked to God for guidance. For months, we heard many voices, around the world and in our own country, in a ringing clash of debate. Yet we also heard a deeper, stronger note resound. It was the steadfast unity of a world seeking peace -- as diverse a union as the people in this room, and as wide an alliance as ever was. For through it all -- as events unfolded, as nations allied and as diplomats worked around the clock -- through it all, **we prayed.**

We prayed for peace, in every church and synagogue, every mosque and temple in the world. We prayed from ^{the depths of} our hearts ~~and~~ ~~souls~~, for we knew the struggle and suffering which lay ahead. And as the nations of the world now stand together against the aggressor in a just and moral war, so their peoples stand together joined in prayer. ~~Indeed, "Blest be the tie that binds."~~

And it is because of our unity that we shall prevail. Fifty years ago on this very day, Winston Churchill spoke to his nation as it faced a similar evil: "We shall come through ... None of us has any doubt whatever, nor is there much doubt among lovers of freedom in other countries throughout the world, that we shall come through with triumph."

David Frost interview re prayer

I'd like to close with a verse of Scripture and a prayer for those fighting for peace. The verse of Scripture is: "Be of one mind, live at peace. And the God of Love and peace will be with you." \\ \\ My prayer is: **Almighty Lord, we ask Your blessing upon the brave servicemen and women who serve the cause of freedom in the Persian Gulf and we ask, Lord, that You keep watch over their loved ones. Please comfort the sick and wounded, as well as those brave pilots who have been taken as prisoners of war. And may God grant eternal happiness and rest to those who have given their lives; may we never forget the full measure of their devotion and sacrifice. * With all glory and honor to You, and in Your name, Amen.**

Thank you very much and God bless every one of you.

#

→ *Stethem remarks*

** May that which we speak and that which we have in our hearts be acceptable to ~~the~~ You, O Lord.*

185 - *STETHEM TWA Hijack*
(Indiana AFB speech)

*Book of Common prayer -
 3 sentences*

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

Internal Transcript

December 17, 1990

INTERVIEW OF THE PRESIDENT
BY DAVID FROST

The Residence

9:36 A.M. EST

(In progress.)

Q -- point of the administration, what would be your report card on the Bush administration so far?

THE PRESIDENT: Done a lot and a lot's left to do. I think that we've made some big strides -- passed the most historic clean air bill in history. We've established national education goals. We're waging a national battle against narcotics. And then on the international scene, why, we're in a complicated but extraordinarily important leadership role, standing up to aggression. We see our own hemisphere here totally democratic except for one visible exception, Cuba.

It's an exciting time to be President and yet we've got lots left to do.

Q In terms of the report card, when I had my report card, there was always a section that said "could do better." What would come in that section?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think fulfilling some of these goals. We started on education, but there's lots left to do. We've got a national drug strategy and the wonderful thing is drug use, cocaine use is starting down. But we haven't completed it. I sent a crime bill up to the Congress and we got part of it, but not all of it. So we are halfway home or halfway towards the completion of this four-year term, and I think we've made a good start on a lot of things -- failed to do one or two things, but it's going all right. It's going all right.

We're in a slowdown economically in this country, if not recession. In some areas we're clearly in recession. And this concerns me because people are hurting. And that means we've got to see this economy turn around. It's not something government can do, but it will turn around. And then there will be a renewed sense of optimism all across the country.

Q Well, we'll come back to all of those things on our agenda. Last time we talked up at Kennebunkport, you said --

THE PRESIDENT: A more relaxed atmosphere without the formality of George Washington looking over our shoulder.

Q This is just as beautiful, but slightly different. You mentioned then, modestly you said at that point, that you hadn't been tested by real fire. Now, you really are being tested by real fire. And you could be forgiven for preferring it the other way around. But do you feel tested by real fire at this moment?

THE PRESIDENT: I feel testing because I have taken a very clear position regarding the Gulf crisis -- strong international

MORE

support for this position. Because of the role of the United States in the world, we have a disproportionate responsibility for the succeeding in the objectives outlined by the United Nations. But I think you could say it's a test. I don't feel in a handwringing state and I don't go out there asking for understanding, because we've got extraordinarily able people working the problem in this country and we have a wonderful relationship with the leaders in the United Kingdom, France and other countries with whom we're working in coalition. Certainly the Arab leaders that we're with are strong in support.

So I think there's -- but I think it's a test to the world. What's at stake is world order. And there's a tremendous opportunity, but that opportunity will be lost if we don't succeed in implementing these U.N. resolutions without concession, implementing them to a tee. And that's my objective, and we are going to prevail.

Q As you analyze the man, the adversary at the other end, do you see Saddam Hussein as a survivalist? Someone who in the end will make a pragmatic decision, i.e., smart, crazy only like a fox? Or do you see him as a potential martyr, a madman? When you make your calculations how do you see him?

THE PRESIDENT: It's very hard to analyze because we get all kinds of reports from people that know him. Some point out that he did a 180 degree turn on Iran and did exactly what he said he would never do -- pulled out. Others will argue he did that because he didn't want to have a strong fight on both fronts, Iran and then to the south in Kuwait. His rhetoric is appalling, but one can't make determinations based on rhetoric.

I'll tell you, David, it is my view that, one, he doesn't know what he's up against; and two, he doesn't believe the willpower of the United States, or the United Kingdom, or France, or Egypt, or the Saudi Arabians to use that power against him. I think on both fronts he is still unconvinced. And so we click right on down to a deadline set by the United Nations.

Q Of January the 15th. And why did you decide we couldn't wait for sanctions?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I haven't decided we can't wait for sanctions. Indeed, I've been waiting for the sanctions to have effect, and I think they're having some effect. But the more I look at the problem and the question, either both in terms of history and in terms of what's happening now, I am not convinced that sanctions alone will bring this man to his senses and we'll have international law respected. Because every time we talk about anything, we hear out of Iraq these outrageous claims that Kuwait is a province, Province 19 of Iraq. And that, of course, is unacceptable to the entire world, including large majorities in the Arab world.

Q How much of Kuwait is there left to save?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, you hit me at an interesting time because I've, just this day, coming down from Camp David to the White House, read almost in its entirety the Amnesty International report. And it should be compulsory reading for all of those that think we have all the time in the world or all of those who say, that's somebody else's problem, that's halfway around the world. The brutality, the rape, the pillage, the plunder with case histories to back it up is appalling.

And so to answer your question, I don't think we know. There are no papers left there. There are no outside observers permitted there. There is no inspection of the jails there. The records have been depleted. The goods and services are nil. They've taken the gold and the TV sets, everything. And taken them to Baghdad and selling them or using them by these brutal officers and men that have literally raped this country.

So I'll tell you something. I may be the only person in the world that cares, but I care deeply about this. And I don't think I am the only person because as people look at what's happened and listened to the hostages that have come home or interviewed some of the Kuwaiti families, as I did, David, across the hall here -- we've got to care. We've got to care. And the U.S. has an obligation to lead. Human rights -- take a look at this one and see what's happened.

Q And that was what really put him beyond the pale as far as you were concerned?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think so. I think, of course, the aggression itself, where you go in, take over a weaker country, bully it, brutalize it and then claim it as a province. You remember early in the stages of this, in the early stages, he said he was setting up a government there. That would be Kuwait being governed by a puppet regime from Baghdad, but that lasted about 10 days until he then says this is Province 19. The world's not going to accept that. The world shouldn't accept it. And if we don't do something about it today, we're going to live to pay a much greater price tomorrow. And I am absolutely firm in that.

Q A bigger price tomorrow when he has developed chemical and biological weapons and nuclear weapons?

THE PRESIDENT: Nuclear, chemical, biological. And if he succeeds in one inch of Kuwaiti territory, what does that mean after we take our troops out of there and the Brits come home, and the French come home -- what does it mean to the stability and security of the Gulf? What does it mean to Saudi Arabia?

You know, we moved forces early. And we did it because when Saddam Hussein said, we are withdrawing from Kuwait, and he had one poor looking little guy in a truck waving good-by as the truck went north and at the very same time armor, personnel carriers, tanks moving down against the Saudi border. And now there's a few countries that are trying to have us accept a revisionistic view of history, saying Saudi Arabia wasn't threatened. It was threatened. And unless the United Nations had come together and all of us had moved forces down there, I am convinced that he would have tried to take over Dhahran and the oil fields in Saudi Arabia.

Q He would have done that?

THE PRESIDENT: I'm convinced of it. And we had the photography to demonstrate it. We showed it to some who questioned it in the Middle East. What are these tanks doing going south, when the man says he's withdrawing from Kuwait? The man is not to be trusted on his word, unfortunately.

Q So if, between now and January the 15th, he was to say that he would withdraw or start to withdraw from Kuwait --

THE PRESIDENT: It's not good enough.

Q -- but he was going to keep an island or keep part of an oilfield, that's not acceptable?

THE PRESIDENT: May I say to you -- certainly it's not acceptable to have some condition -- and secondly, the United Nations resolution says out by January 15th. It refers back to the earlier resolutions, and it is clear. That's what international law now says. So halfway withdrawals or, "well, I'll do it tomorrow" excuses, that is not good enough to comply.

Q Or I'll do it if you forgive a bit of my loans, that's not acceptable either?

THE PRESIDENT: None of that is acceptable.

Q It's all.

THE PRESIDENT: Indeed, the United Nations talks about -- I don't know they use the word reparations -- but clearly they talk about his having to make good on what he's done in the pillaging of Kuwait.

Q They talk about reparations, which you would be in favor of?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, clearly. I mean, we have our objectives that I've set out over and over again, and one of them is the security and stability of the Gulf. And the other one is total fulfillment of the United Nations resolutions. So he has to make good on these things.

Q Why were we in the West so slow to sense the danger of Saddam Hussein, the tilt towards Iraq and all those --

THE PRESIDENT: We were slow here.

Q Pardon me?

THE PRESIDENT: We were slow, David, because I think some of us felt maybe it's worth trying through renewed contacts and diplomacy and trade to bring him into the family of peaceful nations. A lot of us felt that maybe we could -- it was worth an extra effort. And we had congressmen that went over and came back and talked to me. And they said, wait a minute, maybe we ought to try a little harder that route. And the next thing you do, having tried, you wake up and see this brutal aggression without any rationale except some historic claim that he's making. And we can't -- then that brought everybody to the one point that we can't condone this. We simply condemn it and we are not going to permit it to stand.

Q And what happens after January 15th? You have the choice, obviously, of taking action, consulting Congress for a declaration of war or an authorization. What will you do after the 15th? What is your inclination?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I haven't made a determination. And I suppose if I had, I wouldn't advertise it because we've got a lot of lives at stake. We've got an overwhelming force there, overwhelming force. And we've got some of the best -- well, they're all the best from our Armed Forces. And I went and talked to some from the U.K., the Desert Rats. I didn't get to see the French troops, but I did get to see some of the Saudis and some of the Kuwaitis that are there. And these are strong, motivated young men and women.

But I don't know. I wouldn't telegraph a punch. But the U.N. resolution speaks for itself. And we will see where we go if he has not fully complied. But all options are open. And I've made this clear to the Congress in my consultations -- which have been extensive, incidentally -- and made it clear, I hope, to the world.

Q But you don't need an authorization from Congress?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, this is kind of an internal debate in the United States. We've used military force 200 times in history, and I think there have been five declarations of war. Having said that, I want the support of the Congress. I want Congress on board. We have, as you and I talk, strong support from the American people and a recognition that if he doesn't get out military force might have to be used.

So I would leave it somewhat hypothetical. But how, in the final analysis, I deal with the Congress on this I think is far

less important than I want their support. I want their support for the United Nations of every single resolution including the last one. And I can't complain so far. We've had good consultations, and they have not moved against me. The only resolutions that have been passed have been quite supported by the Congress itself.

Q In the event, in the relatively unlikely event, that Saddam Hussein withdraws in the way that you have demanded and the U.N. had demanded and so on, back into Iraq, can there ever be stability in the region as long as Saddam Hussein is in power in Iraq with a chemical, biological, possibly atomic capability? In other words, is the status quo ante enough?

THE PRESIDENT: No, it is not. And we have said that, and there will have to be some international order established to guarantee against future adventurism by him to see that he does what the U.N. says in terms of these -- reparation in making whole those that he has brutalized. And thirdly, there will have to be some safeguards that this quest for a nuclear weapon and the further development of chemical weapons, which he has already used against his people, and biological will stop in its tracks. I think the world will be united in that. So the status quo ante, I've said this before and I'll repeat it here, is unacceptable.

Q Yes. Because some people have implied it might be acceptable, but it's not?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, it's acceptable in the sense that he would not be subject to immediate military action against him.

Q What about being subject to something that Margaret Thatcher said to me in an interview -- a trial at the court of international justice in terms of what you've been talking about in Kuwait, a Nuremberg trial?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think history would have to make that determination, but I would urge your viewers to read the Amnesty International report. Get a copy of it. Look at it chapter and verse. This brutality is -- I don't remember in modern times anything as concentrated, as deliberate. And clearly, people who have violated these fundamental norms of any kind of behavior -- war behavior, peace behavior, aggression behavior, invasion behavior -- must be brought to some kind of justice.

But I think that is something that follows on. And it is so outrageous that the world, when they get into Kuwait and when they start interviewing these people, will see that it is unprecedented in modern times.

Q When it comes to the question of war, obviously everybody is concerned about the loss of life, of course. But recently William Safire had a column headed The Final Sanction, pointing out that, in fact, before there is the danger of the loss of life via ground forces and so on that you do have a very powerful air option as well. In other words, if people are worried about the loss of life, as everybody is, the air option is a very powerful option for you because Saddam Hussein says air power has never settled a war. But it could settle this one, couldn't it?

THE PRESIDENT: Saddam Hussein did not fight against Iran without air cover. He had air cover. Without trying to sound bellicose, he would not have air cover of any kind should there be some conflagration. None. None at all. And so I'm not a tactician or a stratagist. All I know is that I want to -- if we ever had to use force, I would want it to be done so that the life of every single American kid and every Desert Rat that is out there and every French soldier and every Saudi and every Moroccan and every Egyptian and every Syrian would have his or her life guaranteed as best as possible.

So we have awesome air power there -- and I say "we" collectively. And we have awesome ground power there, and moving -- still moving, still moving. And that is because all of us collectively feel that if force has to be used, we want to minimize the loss of life. And so we're going to keep on doing this and I think -- I still hope that Saddam Hussein will get the message.

Incidentally, I say Saddam Hussein all the time. Our fight is not with the Iraqi people. I expect that if something happened, they would be thrilled to be free of this kind of brutality. So ours is not with the Iraqi people. He tries to make it Iraq versus -- the Arab world versus the United States. We have far more Arab support on the coalition than he can muster.

Q What is your understanding of his position, actually -- Saddam Hussein's? Is it shaky? Does he execute rivals? Does he change generals because he's panicking? I mean, what is your understanding of his position?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, my understanding is --

Q You've got at least two years and maybe six. But how long has he got?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think he rules by the sword. I think he governs by fear and intimidation. And this is well-documented. So one has to contemplate this consideration when one listens to the rhetoric coming out of Iraq. But he's not a beloved figure. I don't believe he's a beloved figure in his own country, certainly. But I can tell you that, internationally, not only people that have joined in these U.N. resolutions, but others, particularly in the area, see him as brutal and a bully and one that has to be checked.

So I don't know -- I don't think any of us know enough about the internals -- has minister a, b, or c got the courage to stand up against this dangerous path that he is taking them down or not. We keep hearing, David, that people are reluctant to bring him bad tidings. The old adage about shooting the messenger. Maybe we need a little more of that in the Oval Office because I get them all the time. (Laughter.)

But I really believe that. And I believe it because I've done extensive work on it and we get all the intelligence we can muster. I've talked to other world leaders about it, and I think they believe it. Nobody wants to bring the man the bad news.

Q And the deadline is January 15th and people are watching this on January 2nd and around the world on January 3rd. He said a few weeks ago in an interview he thought the chance of war or military action was 50-50. What do you want to prepare the American people for tonight?

THE PRESIDENT: I would simply say to the American people what I've been saying. I want a peaceful resolution to this question. And I will keep working to achieve a peaceful resolution to this question. However, it cannot be done with compromise to him. It cannot be done by looking the other way in the face of this terror and brutality.

I would also say to him, out of all this, however our success is determined -- and it will be determined; we will prevail, there's no question about that -- however that works out, there is a great promise of a new world order. Because of the revitalization of the peacekeeping function of the United Nations, and because nations -- disparate nations -- came together and were successful against this outrageous 1990 brutality and rape -- international rape -- we have a chance to live in a more peaceful world. So that would be my message over these holidays.

Q That is the basis -- when you talk about the new world order, that's the basis of what you mean?

THE PRESIDENT: It is the fact that you have seen major changes in Eastern Europe. We've seen relations with the Soviet Union totally change. It is a joy to be working with the Soviets on this Middle East problem. Can you imagine what it would be like if we were back 20 years ago and this aggression had come up and the Saudis and the Soviets had taken a different view in this Middle East question? It would have been extraordinarily complicated. It's complicated enough as it is.

But the new world order I'm talking about comes because the two so-called superpowers are working more closely together, democracy is on the march, totalitarianism is waning. And the United Nations has been reinvigorated. And I'm proud that the United States has had a role in that. I'm very proud that our other colleagues of the Permanent Five have had such key roles in it. And I just think that we have an enormous opportunity for a more peaceful world.

But it won't happen -- it won't happen if we give one single inch to placate the aggressor, the dictator, the rapist of Kuwait. It won't happen if we compromise when you have such a clear case of good versus evil. We have such a clear moral case. The world sees it as a clear moral case, have come together, taken collective action at the United Nations, and we cannot stop one inch short of successful resolution.

Q And today's people who still remain to be convinced and say, why are we making the world safe for feudalism or, you know, Kuwait is not a democracy, Saudi Arabia is not a democracy -- would you be more comfortable if they were democracies?

THE PRESIDENT: The U.S. commitment to democracy I guess is as well-known as any other principle around the world. But when you look at that part of the world, including Iraq, we are not looking at democracies now. So you have to put the case for what the case is about. And the case is about aggression. It is about stability and security in an area that is vital to the rest of the world.

I'll tell you what brought it home to me, David. I talked to Vaclav Havel, and he says this is costing his small country \$1.5 billion. Here's a playwright, here's an erudite intellectual who is steadfast in support of what we all are doing. And he says to me, "We've been there. We've seen what unchecked aggression can do."

Recently I went down to South America. I talked to President Collor in Brazil. He estimates the cost to his fragile economy \$5 billion because of what this madman had done halfway around the world. A small country like Uruguay -- President Lacalle telling me it is -- I forget the word he used, but very, very oppressive what has happened to him. Chile, whose economy is a little ahead of others, being driven, hurt badly by this aggression.

So you have not only the moral question of aggression and fundamental violation of human rights, but you also have an economic consideration.

Q As well as that. Some people say that cost is very high, that this coalition -- in the course of this coalition Syria has taken over Lebanon, Libya dominates Chad, \$7 billion debt forgiven to Egypt, Saudi making a profit on oil every year, suspended Jackson-Vanik, legitimize the government of Syria by meeting with him, ended the human rights isolation of China and so on -- and that that list is too expensive.

THE PRESIDENT: That list -- some of that list is totally unrelated to the aggression of Saddam Hussein against Kuwait. But let me just put it in theoretical terms for you. Standing up against

President's long-term
international vision
parallels his long-term
domestic vision.

this aggression, no price is too heavy to pay for it because we have the promise now of a much more peaceful world and we have the threat if this aggression is rewarded of a worse price to pay tomorrow. It is that clear in my mind. It is that clear -- that if we don't check this aggression and if the United Nations fails and all of us, therefore, it would follow, fail in our responsibilities, the price tag tomorrow will be far greater than the price tag today. And the reward tomorrow of a chance for a lasting peace and for stability and security in the Gulf and a new world order will have been foregone.

It's that big. It's that important. Nothing like this since World War II. Nothing of this moral importance since World War II has faced the rest of the world.

Q That moral importance is very important in the equation, as far as you're concerned?

THE PRESIDENT: It is to me. It is a question of good and evil. It's a question of morality versus immorality. And I think most nations see it that clearly. And it's also a question of do you allow the precedent? Do you permit one neighbor, whatever his excuse, to wipe out a fellow member of the United Nations or a fellow member of the Arab League in this instance? You don't do it.

Q People said about -- the think we discussed earlier about tilting towards Iraq in the war with Iran, that we made the classic mistake of the old Arab saying about the enemy of my enemy is my friend and so on. Is there a danger that we're doing that with President Assad now?

THE PRESIDENT: I don't think so. I have big differences with him and so do other countries have differences. But in this case, we agree with him. In this case, we agree with him that Saddam Hussein's aggression must not stand. He is looking at this question of the invasion of a neighboring state the same way we are. So when you have that common ground, you pull together. And out of that pulling together, let's hope we'll have a new base from which we can talk and eliminate our differences.

I met him over in Geneva. And it was the right thing to do. And I had a good talk with him. But during that talk, I bring up the differences that we have had, and still have, with Syria. But then we have some common ground to talk about. And that common ground related to the failure of Saddam Hussein, that fact that he must fail.

Q So he must fail -- we will prevail, you've said. We must prevail because the new world order you've said. If it takes military action, would you hope that it will all be over in less than a month?

THE PRESIDENT: I would hope it would be over in a few days. But what happens realistically is hard to tell. And one -- when one does planning of alternatives and working with one's allies, one considers the downside. So I'm not predicting one way or another. But I'll say this to those, particularly in my country, who are concerned, this will not be another Vietnam. If force is used, the generals' hands will not be tied behind them. This concept of well, you can do only so much but not more -- that, as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States, is unacceptable to me. It will be done in a way to minimize the risk to our own troops -- the best-trained, most highly motivated, all-volunteer force that's ever been assembled. A very big difference, incidentally, between and the Vietnam analogy. So we will pursue this should force be required in a way that accomplishes the goal as quickly as possible.

And, you know, I took a little hit -- not too big a one -- from moving substantial force, additional force, to the Gulf. I would much rather err on the side of saving life than I would of

saving a little money -- not a lot of money -- and risking life. I owe it to every parent. I owe it to every husband or wife, to every child whose dad might be there to minimize the risk to that soldier, sailor, Marine or airman. And we're doing exactly that.

Q And assuming this crisis is resolved, how long have you got to budget in your plans for our having some troops, some presence there, some "Gulf-O" to replace NATO or to go alongside NATO? How long are you budgeting that you may need to have some troops around there?

THE PRESIDENT: I'm not budgeting for that at all. And I think particularly in this area, it is essential that we bring every single soldier, airmen and Marine out of there as quickly as possible. Now, you notice I didn't say sailor because the United States has had a naval presence there. It has been a stabilizing presence. It has guaranteed, along with other countries, it has guaranteed free passage through the Straits of Hormuz. And I visualize that we will continue to have a naval presence. But I want every single foot soldier and airman out as soon as possible -- for a lot of reasons, including cultural reasons in the area.

And it's -- I'm glad we raised this because I think some countries, Iran perhaps, or other countries in the area, might worry that this will lead to a continued U.S. presence. And as far as I'm concerned, it will not. I can't give you a time frame because I don't know what the situation will be. But I want them all home as soon as possible. And then if that means a UNIFIL-type peacekeeping force, the United States would be very pleased to support such a force.

Q Terrific. We won't stop the tape, Mr. President, but if you want to take a sip of water or keep the tape rolling, but just --

THE PRESIDENT: I'll have another little shot of water, Bruce. Thanks.

I hear the dog barking out there.

Q That was tremendous, wasn't it?

* * * * *

THE PRESIDENT: (In progress) -- the torturing of a handicapped child; the shooting of a young boy in front of his parents. The rape of women dragged out of the home and repeatedly raped and then brought into the hospitals as basket cases. The tying of those that are being tortured to ceiling fans so they turn and turn. The killing of a Kuwaiti and leaving him hanging -- this was the picture of this one -- leaving him hanging from a crane and so others will see him. Electric shocks to the private parts of men and women. Broken glass inserted in -- jabbed into people. I mean, it is primeval. It is almost impossible to rationalize this behavior with the fact that this is 1990. And I'm afraid I'd get very emotional if I described more of it. The hitting on -- they call it flog or -- something like -- hitting on the bottom of the feet so a 15-year-old kid can't walk. The passing out of leaflets and then for that you're tortured so you can't even talk or move. It is outrageous what happens.

Q It's sort of -- it's genocide in a way, isn't it?

THE PRESIDENT: Well it is. It's a deliberate wiping them out. They ask -- in this report, they ask Saddam Hussein about it, and he just brushes this off as, well, did you personally see it? And here's this report documented by eyewitness account after eyewitness account of a brutality that is close to unprecedented in history. Pulling out the fingernails and putting a device on the

MORE

fingers to squeeze so the pain is just so intense it can't be stood. This is minor compared to what they're doing. And that's in there. That's all in this report. And it is -- we have to stand against it. We have to do something about this. And you asked me about justice and Nuremburg. When the world sees this, there will be an outcry against those individuals or those leaders that unleash this kind of fury on a battered, neighboring country.

Q Marvelous. Switching now --

THE PRESIDENT: Something a little less traumatic?

Q Yes, a little less. Margaret Thatcher said that she thought that the worst was over for Mr. Gorbachev. Other people say that his problems get greater all the time. Where do you put yourself in that analysis?

THE PRESIDENT: I'm inclined to be -- if I had to choose between one camp or the other, I'd probably say there is still a deterioration. As you know, we have a very good relationship with the Soviet Union. And that means with its President, President Gorbachev. But as these republics assert more and more removal from the center -- independence, you might say -- and as the economic conditions get worse, I think his problems are getting more complicated.

Ironically, there's a marvelous new relationship in which we can talk very frankly. I can talk to President Gorbachev very frankly about this. And so I'm not sure the worst has passed. And I'm worried about this winter and the deprivation that goes with a tough winter on the people -- the people inside the Soviet Union. So we're trying in a modest way to help. And others are trying to help on a humane basis. It doesn't have anything to do with how this whole system -- the changes of perestroika and glasnost will resolve themselves. But we should stand up to help. And we're trying to.

Q And in terms of -- people talk of the 10,000 or 12,000 nuclear warheads -- if the Soviet Union wants to disintegrate, is that, per se, dangerous?

THE PRESIDENT: I think the Soviets are concerned about that. I think that they have pretty good and effective safeguards now to protect the nuclear weapons. But it's -- I don't know enough about that to say yes or no. If you made the case that some madman would emerge and control the nuclear arsenal, of course, you would argue that that would be terribly dangerous for the whole world. I don't believe that I would predict that kind of fate.

I think they all are so concerned now -- Chernobyl had a big effect on the people in the Soviet Union. Gorbachev is trying to be reasonable in terms of the arms control packages -- both conventional forces, and now, as you know, we're finalizing the START treaty. So I see -- and I've talked to the military, both their Defense Minister and now their Chief of Staff, and all of them are very reasonable in terms of the need to have reduction of nuclear weapons and certainly safeguarding of nuclear weapons. So I don't want to leave the wrong impression with my earlier answer.

Q And as you say, you can talk to President Gorbachev in a way that would have been inconceivable years ago.

THE PRESIDENT: You want an example? You want an example of that? This one kills me. We go to Paris. He comes to the embassy, and I say let's go up -- a little den up there. There's Barbara all lined up to get the handshake and the picture with a lot of her friends there they were visiting with Ambassador Curley's wife. And I'm not sure if President Gorbachev knew what we were going to get into, but we sat on the couch. I had a guy on my side, he had another and a couple of interpreters. And we had the most productive and pleasant and relaxed meeting that I've ever had with

him.

And the next day, it comes out "chilly reception between Bush and Gorbachev," all over the world. The reason was that Gorbachev at that juncture was not prepared to say publicly that he was able to support this last United Nations resolution. And so the -- it was all written with this great sense of controversy that the countries were coming apart. And, of course, it worked just the opposite. And I took a little heat by saying, look, believe me, the meeting was cordial. And then a few days later, the Soviets were able to announce that they would be supportive or that we are all together on this U.N. resolution. But it was a good lesson to me because I was there. I know it was a warm meeting. And there was jokes and humor as well as a lot of substance. But it wasn't a chilly meeting. Wonderful, wonderful.

P.S. All you listeners, don't believe everything you read -- not everything.

Q Not everything you read in the papers. Only what you see on television where you actually see the person saying it. (Laughter.)

You mentioned earlier on that we have -- in this country we have a downturn in some areas and a recession in others and so on. What are you going to do about it?

THE PRESIDENT: Well what I'm going to do about it is to propose next year certain broad -- a broad approach to economic matters that will, I think, enhance growth. But I believe that the last thing we ought to do about it is have a lot of spending programs aimed to -- quote -- "put American back to work" -- unquote. These short-range government spending answers have historically proved counterproductive, and I will not embrace them. And if they send them down from Capitol Hill, a lot of big new spending programs, I will veto them because we don't need that. I happen to believe, and I think most economists believe that the recession will be mild and that the whole country will come out of it in not too many months from now. But I have no plans to spend a lot of new federal dollars in order to accelerate recovery.

Q The trouble is, of course, these predictions, like the predictions about budget deficits, these economic predictions are notoriously unreliable, aren't they?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, they are, but I see no evidence of a deep recession. The fact as we talk I see evidences of some pockets of our economy that are extraordinarily strong. The New England area is not. Texas, ironically, which went through something of this nature several years ago, is bouncing back, and a lot of the Southwest with it -- California and the West Coast, there's mixed reviews here. But I am confident about the underlying strength of the American economy and about the underlying ability of the United States to come out of this with flags flying and with vibrant economic growth.

Q As you've got one arm sort of behind your back in a way -- the traditional way out of a recession is increasing government spending, which were the spending caps and so on you reject. Or you reduce interest rates. But I mean the interest rates have to stay up to attract money to pay for the deficit and so on. So you've got one arm less than usual, haven't you?

THE PRESIDENT: No, because I do think as you see the interest rates starting down, that will be the best antidote to recession. And they are starting down. And the budget agreement, which was quite controversial, says this to the world markets -- whether you like the agreement or not -- some in my party gave me some grief on it and some on the Democratic side --

Q Just a bit.

THE PRESIDENT: -- rebelled against it.

Q Teeny weeny bit.

THE PRESIDENT: But I would this -- this here's the underlying point to the international markets. The United States will be borrowing \$492 billion less in the international markets because of the budget agreement. And it is enforceable. So I think that the -- I still believe it was the right thing to do. God knows I've taken some political grief from it. But that's unimportant if we've contributed to the soundness of the U.S. economy. And I think we have with that agreement.

Q Do you think what was variously called the budget debacle or fiasco was partially self-inflicted as you look back?

THE PRESIDENT: Probably, because I was really, I'd say, forced to accept a tax increase which I, like a kid taking castor oil for me -- I don't like that. But Ronald Reagan went through the same thing in '81. The economy recovered and everybody lived happily ever after.

(End of Side One.)

Q Isn't there between two, Mr. President, of the most passionate phrases you believe in, a real dialectical conflict -- that between a "kinder, gentler America" and "no more taxes," aren't the two mutually contradictory?

THE PRESIDENT: No. It's only mutually contradictory if you think government is the be all and end all. If we could really get control of government spending, which is taking a significant percentage of our GNP, the kindest and gentlest answer would be an economy so vigorous that everybody, instead of having to reach out for a welfare check, would have a job in the private sector with the attendant dignity, the dignity that would go with that. So I don't see a conflict in that regard.

If you believe, however, as some of the political left in this country does -- and I think it's been a little bit of a thesis of the Democratic Party -- that we need to spend more in order to enhance the lives of American people, then you might say that there's a conflict.

Q Don't you sometimes want to spend more on education?

THE PRESIDENT: Sure.

Q On the environment?

THE PRESIDENT: Not so much on education. The environment, we've just enacted a very comprehensive clean air bill, the most significant environmental legislation ever enacted with a large price tag on the private sector. I hope it's not so large that it slows the private sector down. I don't think it will. I think we've found the balance between economic growth and sound environment here. But if you said to me, there's some clinics over there that need more money for drug rehabilitation and they could use another \$100,000, would you like to be able to spend it? Certainly.

Q How can you find it?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think you find it by having the most vigorous economy possible so that the revenues that are coming in exceed entitlements and other expenditures that are already on the book. That's the way you do it. That's the philosophical way you do it. We're not taxing the American people too little, we continue to spend too much on some categories. But if we can get the growth

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restored and hold the line so we don't just go spend, spend, spend on some new wonderful idea of a program, then I think you will have additional funds that you can put into these really worthwhile programs.

Q What do you think when you think about the deficit? Because one hears so much about the deficit, of course, everywhere in the United States, but if you go to Italy or Belgium, they'll say, well the American deficit as a proportion of our Gross National Product is less and so on, and the Americans are making too much fuss about the deficit. Do you feel that?

THE PRESIDENT: No, because the danger is the attraction of capital to finance the deficit. I think in terms of your broad economics, that that's a valid point -- what percentage of GNP is your deficit -- and we're not doing as bad as some would think in that regard. But our problem is the cumulative nature of this horrendous deficit that draws money not only from this country and, thus, from growth and investment and entrepreneurship, but from abroad. So I worry that the deficit must be checked, and that's why this budget agreement, over which there was quite a bit of controversy, makes sense to me. Because we will be borrowing \$492 billion less over five years. That's a pretty good piece of change, David, even in this day and age.

Q And so despite the fragility of the banks, despite the burden of the interest on the deficit, despite the extra expenses in the Gulf and all of those things, you're still confident that this recession will be all over in six to nine months?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, that's what -- the projections of most of the blue chip projectors seem to indicate six months. But I don't want to get pinned down on that. All I want to say is that I believe the recession or the decline, whatever you want to call it -- yet I'm being a little careful because we have not been decreed in a recession, national recession. But whatever it is --

Q No in terms of the two-three --

THE PRESIDENT: Two quarters of --

Q -- but if you're running a small business whether it's called a downturn or a recession, you've got problems.

THE PRESIDENT: That's right. And the guy next door might be doing fairly well. So we've got to keep remembering that at this juncture, some are doing well, some are doing very badly. I'm worried about it, because I want to see us come out of it. But I would say short-lived and maybe the time frame that you mentioned there will prove to be accurate. I hope it is. I hope it does.

Q In terms of the no more taxes, in terms of I'd like to have more money to do more things and so on, isn't there only one obvious solution which is a peace dividend, I mean, to really attack defense spending?

THE PRESIDENT: A dividend is when you take earnings and spread it around. That's what I used to think of as a dividend. I'm not an economist, but I studied economics at Yale University and I was in business. When I thought of a dividend I thought, hey, you made a profit and, therefore, you ought to pay that out to your shareholders. We are in a big deficit. We are not in a dividend-paying mode if you use the traditional definition of dividend.

Q But if you can save some money on defense --

THE PRESIDENT: We have saved a tremendous amount on defense.

Q Well, can't we save a lot more?

THE PRESIDENT: No.

Q We're now dealing with regional threats, the new world order, no world threats of the same scale. Can't we save more?

THE PRESIDENT: The deficit reduction plan reduced the defense budget by billions of dollars. And I think we have an obligation, perhaps a disproportionate obligation, to keep a credible defense. And if anyone needs a reference as to why I think that, please look halfway around the world at the Persian Gulf, at the Gulf crisis. It was our ability to move fast that stopped this aggressor, this dictator, from taking over Saudi Arabia.

And then our critics in international markets and in countries around the world and in our own country, had that happened, would be saying why didn't we do something about it? And I would have said, well, if we had listened to your cuts in defense we wouldn't have the rapid deployment force. We wouldn't have the transport. We couldn't have mobilized our forces through 600 trains in Europe and then have that transport waiting to take them on their way and pay for it. So we have this responsibility which we can fulfill with far less defense numbers than we've been used to. But we must keep a credible defense. And I am determined to do that. And that is a fundamental responsibility, as I see my job, of any president.

Q They say that the savings and loan bailout could end up costing roughly \$2,000 per person. If you had to go -- and this would take a bit of time -- if you had to go around and actually hand over the bills and collect the \$2,000 from the person who was paying up, how would you explain it?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, what I would say is the federal government role is to fulfill its obligations under the insured deposits. And that essentially is what the federal government is responsible to do and we are doing that. And if the savings and loan goes bust because of excesses in the past, we've got to see that those excesses can't repeat themselves, but we've got to keep our obligation to the depositor.

Q Now, you're going to run again obviously for a second term.

THE PRESIDENT: Now, David, what would lead an intelligent interviewer like you to reach that conclusion?

Q Well, I guess -- I don't know, I guess just a crazy, wild theory of mine.

THE PRESIDENT: I'll say this, it seems to be the pattern. But I -- in all likelihood, I probably will. But there is no Rubicon crossed on that one. But I would expect so. But who knows, who knows?

Q What could interfere with it? Nothing.

THE PRESIDENT: You hit me down there and this doesn't jump up, for example. My health, my health. But my determination has never been at a higher point. My health is strong and good. But I'd look at this at the appropriate time and say, do I have a right to ask the American people for a four more year mandate? And I expect I will feel that way. But I can't tell you that I've made that determination.

And I'm not some kind of hypochondriac either. I've never felt better, but I must say that if something occurred that made me think I wouldn't have the energy to go the extra mile, to be walking in that door at 7:00 a.m. in the morning and not leave until

maybe one of the last in this building, then I wouldn't want to do it. Because I know what I've got to do to do the job right. Others can do it differently. But I know what I have to do is be able to give them 100 percent, whether I'm right or wrong on an issue. And that would be a determining factor that might make me argue the other way -- the other side of it.

Q And if and when you make that decision, would you definitely say that you would choose Dan Quayle as your Vice President?

THE PRESIDENT: I've already said that, yes. And I think he's doing an outstanding job.

Q And you still say that?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

Q And would you expect there to be -- would you budget for a possible conservative challenge to your nomination?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, this is a marvelously open system here and people are free to do anything they would want. But I would expect if I concluded I would want to run again, that I would get the nomination and I expect I'd win. I say that without arrogance, but I just feel that that's the way it would be. And I'll tell you, if I make that determination, I'll go all out like I'm in the fight of my life, which I probably would be.

Q The Democrats say their strongest team would be Nunn-Cuomo. Which would be stronger Cuomo-Nunn or Nunn-Cuomo?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I don't know. I'd leave that to them. The last thing I need to do is start jumping off into a possible Democratic primary process. Let them slug it out. Let them walk through the snows of Iowa and New Hampshire and try to figure it out. They don't need me fine-tuning. It's the last thing that would be constructive. As I look at it as one who loves politics and obviously has a little bit of a stake in what happens, I'm not sure that the field has been narrowed to any formulation of that nature.

So what I mean is I'm dodging your question.

Q Exactly, exactly. But elegantly.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, I thought I did it very well.

Q And eloquently.

THE PRESIDENT: That's the first time anyone has accused me of being eloquent. Other things -- hard working maybe, but not eloquent.

Q Prudent.

THE PRESIDENT: Prudent, yes. I like that. I like it as I deal with the economy. I like it as I deal with the Middle East. I owe prudence to the parents -- I don't want to keep coming back to this -- I owe prudence to the families of these kids over there in the Gulf.

Q One last question. So far in your presidency what -- in terms of restoring or destroying your faith in human nature, what have been the outstanding experiences? I mean, I was thinking you must have been depressed by David Duke getting 44 percent in a campaign that was somewhat racist and so on. But then there must be something else that's inspired you. I just wondered what are the human nature lessons you've learned so far?

THE PRESIDENT: Oh, boy. Do you mind if I think about it

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for a minute? You can cut out the thinking time. I guess I'm thinking about the fundamental generosity of the American people, the will of our country. I obviously am preoccupied about the Middle East now. But I am convinced that the dedication and the motivation of the troops and of their parents is really at an all-time high in our history. I think it's -- I'd call it patriotic, but I'd call it principally-motivated. So that one is a current lesson.

I worry about the inequities in our system. A lot of people hurting. And this is the down side. This is what troubles me that when people can't make ends meet or they can't buy homes and you have people out on the streets. I see an unfulfilled agenda about this kinder and gentler nation of ours. I am lifted up by this concept that they used to kid about, but I feel so strongly about this points of light concept. I call it a thousand points of light. The propensity of one American to help another. It is inspiring. Barbara's off and doing a marvelous job on helping others through emphasizing volunteerism. And you can't help but be inspired by the thousand points of light multiplied by another thousand across this country.

De Toqueville found it unique, one American's willingness to help another. And that's alive, and it's strong and it's inspiring.

*set
de Toqueville
quote?*

I worry about the disintegration of family. I worry about a kid that doesn't grow up in a home and have the love of a father and a mother. I worry about it because I -- maybe it's because I've been so privileged and so blessed, but I think a stable home -- a mother that will read to the kid at night or a dad that will take him to a ball game or do the same on reading. I think that's a good, stabilizing thing for our great country. I think it's a fundamental value -- family, faith. And I worry about a slight erosion around the edges on some of this. Not so much around the edges on family, incidentally.

I am grateful that we still remain one nation under God, and I'm not worried that our faith -- all kinds of different denominations -- is being diminished, because I think that is still a great strength.

And I guess I'd end on a high -- I've never been more confident about America, about our people, or about the need for America to fulfill a disproportionate role of leadership in the world. For democracy, for freedom, for right against wrong. We are unique. We are uniquely positioned to do more than anyone else to help others achieve these objectives.

Q Mr. President, thank you very much.

END

10:38 A.M. EST

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 23, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISS WINSTON
CHRISTINA MARTIN
MARY KATE GRANT

FROM: CAROL BLYMIRE *CB*
SUBJECT: NATIONAL PRAYER BREAKFAST

This morning, I went on the walk-through for the National Prayer Breakfast. The following is a summary of the event:

Date: January 31, 1991

Time: 8:00 a.m., see attached for POTUS participation

Location: Washington Hilton and Towers, International Ballroom

Press scenario: WH Pool coverage

Attendees: 2,980

(of that, there are 149 congressmen, 23 UN Ambassadors, 82 D.C.-based Ambassadors, assorted Cabinet, OAS, and JCS members, and various Heads of State)

Length of address: 5-7 minutes

Prompter suggestion: No

Introducing POTUS: Congressman Stenholm

Proposed Schedule: see attached

REPRESENTATIVES

CHARLES W. STENHOLM, CHAIRMAN

JIM BUNNING
BILL EMERSON
STEVE GUNDERSON
CLAUDE HARRIS
H. MARTIN LANCASTER
SONNY MONTGOMERY
JOHN MYERS
LIZ PATTERSON
RALPH REGULA
IKE SKELTON
BOB STUMP

National Prayer Breakfast

Congressional Executive Committee

POST OFFICE Box 76440
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002-6440
(202) 225-2841

SENATORS

DANIEL K. AKAKA
DAVID L. BOREN
ROBERT C. BYRD
DAN COATS
PETE DOMENICI
ALBERT GORE, JR.
CHARLES E. GRASSLEY
MARK HATFIELD
HOWELL HEFLIN
RICHARD LUGAR
SAM NUNN
PAUL SIMON
ALAN SIMPSON

MAIN CONTACTS:

Mimi Austin
(202) 546-1731 office
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(202) 544-0113 FAX
Coordinator

Jerry Franz
(202) 387-6767 office/residence
Hotel Arrangements

Steve Raimer
(703) 247-3877 or 2878
(202)
Advance Coordinator
- Hotel line to be installed

Lois Auer
(202) 225-6605 office
Congressional Contact

Denise Crenwelge
(202) 225-6605 office
Press Contactt

National Prayer Breakfast

JANUARY 31ST, 1991, 8:00 a.m.

CHAIRMAN: THE HONORABLE CHARLES W. STENHOLM
U.S. Representative, Texas

Program

PRE-BREAKFAST

PRAYER.....ANTONIA C. NOVELLO M.D., M.P.H.
Surgeon General, U.S. Public Health Service

OPENING SONG.....MOREHOUSE COLLEGE GLEE CLUB

OPENING PRAYER.....THE HONORABLE BILL GRAY
U.S. Representative, Pennsylvania

Breakfast

WELCOME.....THE HONORABLE CHARLES W. STENHOLM

MESSAGE.....DR. BILLY GRAHAM

OLD TESTAMENT READING.....VICE PRESIDENT QUAYLE

REMARKS-U.S. HOUSE
OF REPRESENTATIVES.....THE HONORABLE MARCY KAPTUR
U.S. Representative, Ohio

"THE COWBOY'S PRAYER".....MR. RED STEAGALL
Fort Worth, Texas

NEW TESTAMENT READING.....DR. I. KING JORDAN
President, Gallaudet University

REMARKS-
U.S. SENATE.....THE HONORABLE PETE V. DOMENICI
U.S. Senator, New Mexico

PRAYER FOR PEACE.....ADMIRAL HUNTINGTON HARDISTY
Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Command

MESSAGE.....MR. JOE GIBBS
Head Coach, The Washington Redskins

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

GROUP SONG.....THE HONORABLE DANIEL K. AKAKA
U.S. Senator, Hawaii

CLOSING PRAYER.....MR. GEORGE GALLUP

CLOSING SONG.....MOREHOUSE COLLEGE GLEE CLUB

Audience, please remain in place until
The President and Mrs. Bush have departed

NATIONAL PRAYER BREAKFAST SCHEDULE

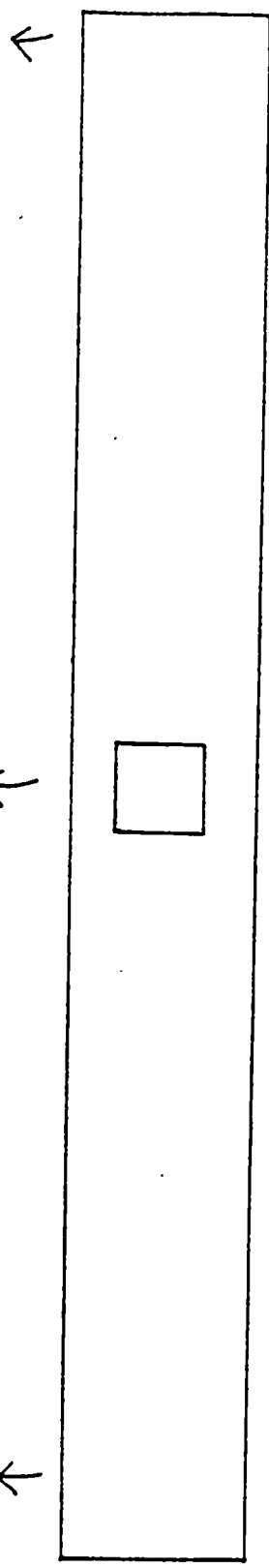
7:00-7:45 Guests arrive - Organ Prelude by John Haugen
7:45 Call to Order by Cong. Stenholm
7:46-7:48 Opening Pre-Breakfast Prayer by Antonia C. Novello
M.D., M.P.H., Surgeon General of the Public Health
Service
7:48-7:52 Organ Music (during which Morehouse Glee Club
assembles)
7:52-7:58 Morehouse Glee Club
7:58 Head Table files in and remains standing
7:59 White House announces the President & Mrs. Bush
(Cong. Stenholm asks guests to be seated)
8:00-8:04 Morehouse Glee Club
8:04-8:08 Opening Prayer by Cong. Bill Gray of Pa.

BREAKFAST

8:23 Welcome by Cong. Stenholm (introduce guests at
head table; introduce foreign heads of state)
8:28 Brief message by Dr. Billy Graham
8:34-8:37 Old Testament Reading by Vice President Quayle
8:37-8:40 Remarks-U.S. House of Representatives by Cong.
Marcy Kaptur
8:40-8:44 "The Cowboy's Prayer" by Red Steagall, Texas
8:44-8:47 New Testament Reading by Dr. I. King Jordan,
President
of Gallaudet University
8:47-8:50 Remarks - by Senator Pete V. Domenici
8:50-8:53 Prayer for Peace by Admiral Huntington Hardisty,
Commander in Chief U. S. Pacific Command
8:53-9:08 Message by Joe Gibbs
→ 9:08-9:17 The President of the United States
9:17-9:21 Group Song - lead by Senator Daniel K. Akaka
9:21-9:24 Closing Prayer - lead by George Gallup
9:24-9:30 Closing Song - Morehouse Glee Club

Suggested 1991

1991 NPB HEAD TABLE

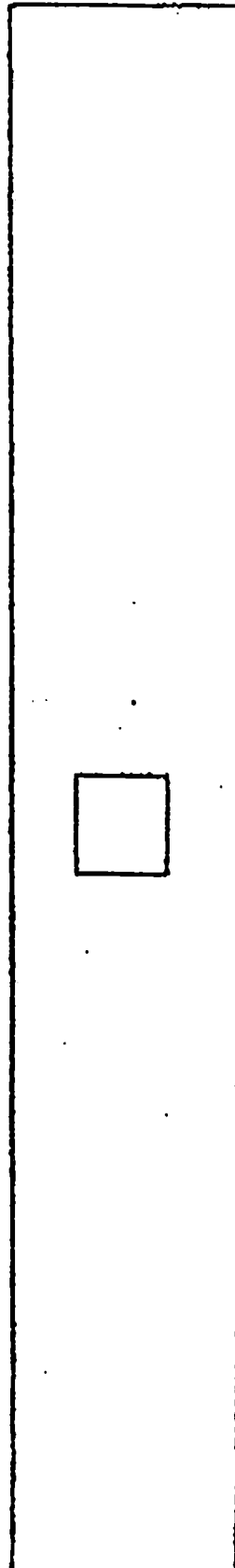


- MR. NOVELLO
- ANTONIA NOVELLO, M.D., M.P.H.
- MRS. GIBBS
- MR. JOE GIBBS
- MRS. AKAKA
- SENATOR DANIEL AKAKA
- MRS. JORDAN
- DR. I. KING JORDAN
- MRS. STENHOLM
- MRS. BUSH
- PRESIDENT BUSH
- CONGRESSMAN CHARLES STENHOLM

- CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM H. GRAY, III
- VICE PRESIDENT QUAYLE
- MRS. QUAYLE
- CONGRESSWOMAN MARCY KAPTUR
- DR. BILLY GRAHAM
- MRS. GRAHAM
- SENATOR PETE DOMENICI
- MRS. DOMENICI
- ADMIRAL HUNTINGTON HARDISTY
- MRS. HARDISTY
- MR. GEORGE GALLUP
- MRS. GALLUP

Actual 1990

HEAD TABLE 1990 NPB



- Mr. Dick Capen
- Mrs. Capen
- Mrs. Ardyth Shapiro
- Mr. Patterson
- Hon. Liz Patterson
- Miss Debbye Turner
- Mrs. Baker
- Sec. James Baker
- Mrs. Grassley
- Mrs. Bush
- President Bush
- Hon. Charles Grassley
- Hon. Sam Nunn
- Vice-President Quayle
- Mrs. Quayle
- Mrs. Nunn
- Rev. Billy Graham
- Mrs. Graham
- Hon. Ike Skelton
- Mrs. Skelton
- Mr. George B. Shea
- Mrs. Shea
- Gov. John Ashcroft
- Mrs. Gray

REPRESENTATIVES

CHARLES W. STENHOLM, CHAIRMAN

JIM BUNNING
BILL EMERSON
STEVE GUNDERSON
CLAUDE HARRIS
H. MARTIN LANCASTER
SONNY MONTGOMERY
JOHN MYERS
LIZ PATTERSON
RALPH REGULA
IKE SKELTON
BOB STUMP

National Prayer Breakfast

Congressional Executive Committee

POST OFFICE Box 76440
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002-6440
(202) 225-2841

SENATORS

DANIEL K. AKAKA
DAVID L. BOREN
ROBERT C. BYRD
DAN COATS
PETE DOMENICI
ALBERT GORE, JR.
CHARLES E. GRASSLEY
MARK HATFIELD
HOWELL HEFLIN
RICHARD LUGAR
SAM NUNN
PAUL SIMON
ALAN SIMPSON

PRELIMINARY LISTING FOR SECURED AREA ACCESS

DOUG COE	Fellowship Contact
MARGE ROBERTS	Coe's Assistant
CAROL CORYELL	Coe's Scheduler
JERRY FRANZ	Hotel Arrangements
KEN WAGNER	Asst. Hotel Coordinator
WES ANDERSON	Internat'l Guests
MIMI AUSTIN	Breakfast Coordinator
DENISE CRENWELGE	Press Coordinator
DON WRIGLEY	Audio/Video Coordinator
- - - -	Audio/Video Technician
Rick Potter	Breakfast Photographer
- - - -	B. Graham's Photographer
Susan Fox	"Signer" for Breakfast
John Mark Ennis	Dr. Jordan's "signer"
John Haugen	Piano Prelude
Jacqueline Heyn	Head Table "Usher"

ALSO:

Advance Staff for Heads of State and Press
Certain Ushers in roped-off area
Morehouse College Glee Club

1/23/91

I shall not attempt to add anything to the Report or comment on it in any way. It sets a very high standard, but we have to set a very high standard for the House of Commons, and we have to try to live up to that standard. The fault of my hon. Friend may have been serious. The penalty is most severe. It is at least the interruption of a career of high Parliamentary promise. It causes pain to all. I am sure that the House has been quite exceptionally distressed by this affair and all that is connected with it; and especially it is a source of great pain to me because, over a good many years, my hon. Friend, as he has reminded the House, has been one of my personal friends, often a supporter at lonely and difficult moments, and I have always entertained a warm personal regard for him. If it is painful to us, it is also a loss to all. It is a loss to His Majesty's Government, who lose a highly competent and industrious Minister, one of the few of that generation who has attained advancement and who has discharged his tasks with admitted and recognised distinction. It is also a loss to the House. We are none too fertile in talents of the order that have just been displayed to us. Altogether it is a heartbreaking business. The popularity of my hon. Friend, his abilities, and the manner in which during his short tenure of office he conducted himself, all add to the poignancy of our feelings, but I do not think they can influence our course of action. There we must leave this matter. We should accept the Report of the Committee, and that is all we have to do. As for my hon. Friend, one can only say that there are paths of service open in war time which are not open in times of peace; and some of these paths may be paths to honour.

“WE SHALL COME THROUGH”

January 31, 1941

Portsmouth

On January 10, Churchill met Mr. Harry Hopkins (President Roosevelt's special envoy) for the first time. "His was a soul that flared out of a frail and wasting body," Churchill later wrote (The Grand Alliance, 23). A vehement supporter of Britain, Hopkins was closer than any other man to Roosevelt at the time. Churchill took him to see the Halifaxes off to America, and on visits to Glasgow, Tyneside, Dover and Portsmouth.

I have thought about you and your friends in Southampton a good deal when we knew how heavily you were being attacked, and I am glad to find an afternoon to come and see you to wish you good luck and offer you the thanks and congratulations of the Government for the manner in which you are standing up to these onslaughts of the enemy. We see that the enemy has been decisively defeated by the R.A.F. and he was not able last autumn to invade our country. We see that our friends across the ocean are taking a very warm interest in the struggle for freedom here. The great American democracy has pledged itself to give us its aid. We have here Mr.

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Hopkins, the envoy and friend of President Roosevelt, that great statesman and friend of freedom and democracy. One cannot help feeling enormously encouraged by the spirit of the ever-growing movement of aid to Britain which we see laying hold of the mighty masses of the United States.

Lastly, what has happened to Italy? She with her crafty and calculating chief thought she could win a very cheap and easy victory by stabbing France in the back. The tables have been turned in a most remarkable fashion by the brilliant operation of General Wavell and General Wilson and the splendid effort made by the Greeks in repelling invasion of their native land. These two events, one in Africa and the other in Europe, have together shown the rottenness and weakness of the Nazi-Fascist régime so far as Italy is concerned. Instead of marching on in triumph to Athens and Cairo they are now forced to bring in the Germans to rescue and rule them.

All this gives us encouragement to face the long and hard ordeals which lie before us but to which we shall not be found unequal. We shall come through. We cannot tell when, we cannot tell how, but we shall come through. We have none of us any doubt whatever, nor is there much doubt among lovers of freedom in other countries throughout the world that we shall come through with triumph. When we have done so, we shall have the right to say we live in an age which, in all the long history of Britain, was most filled with glorious achievement and most graced by duties done.

LORD LLOYD

February 6, 1941

House of Commons

*'It's special envoy)
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The House will have learned with sorrow of the loss that not only His Majesty's Government, but our country and the whole Empire, have sustained in the sudden and unexpected death of the Secretary of State for the Colonies and newly-chosen Leader of the House of Lords. To me the loss is particularly painful. Lord Lloyd and I have been friends for many years and close political associates during the last twelve years. We championed several causes together which did not command the applause of large majorities; but it is just in that kind of cause, where one is swimming against the stream, that one learns the worth and quality of a comrade and friend.

The late Lord Lloyd was a man of high ability. He had energy, he had industry; and these were spurred throughout his life by a consuming desire to serve the country and uphold the British name. He had travelled far and had acquired an immense mass of special knowledge, particularly knowledge of Egypt, East Africa, Arabia and India. He was deeply versed in the affairs of the unhappy countries in the South-East of Europe, which now lie under the shadow of approaching danger and misery. In all these spheres, his opinion and advice were of the highest value. Having served under Lawrence in the Desert War, he had acquired a great love for the Arab race, and he

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FACT-CHECK COPY

Staffed for 1/29 2pm

Grant/Blymire
January 28, 1991
A:PRAYER

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: NATIONAL PRAYER BREAKFAST
THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1991
WASHINGTON HILTON HOTEL
8:00 A.M.

→ Kathy Rust

Good morning. ((Acknowledgements -- Administration officials, religious leaders, etc. And I want to salute our guests from so many nations, who have joined us to pray for peace and guidance ...))

Also, my heartfelt thanks to my friend, Doug Coe, for his thirty-nine years of commitment to organizing this fellowship breakfast. ///

Mimi

As I look around the room, I am heartened to see men and women of every color and creed -- citizens from over 140 nations -- gathered together for a quiet moment of meditation in this tempest of history. This morning we have among us followers of every major world religion -- Jew and Christian, Moslem and Buddhist alike -- from all corners of the Earth.

But no matter what our individual beliefs may be, all of us have journeyed here -- some of us from just down the street, others from the plains of Africa and the street corners of Moscow -- with one thing in common. **We have all come to pray.** Allow me to share with you the words of Psalm 67:

Mimi

"May God be gracious to us and bless us and make His face to shine upon us, that Thy way may be known upon the earth, Thy saving power among all nations. Let the peoples praise Thee, O God; **let all the peoples praise Thee.**" !

Bible

This morning, we gather in the spirit of Christ. Together, we have come to ask the Lord's guidance and strength, to rededicate ourselves to Him, and to reaffirm our faith in Him -- for we are united in Him, just as the Bible tells us: He is our refuge and our strength.

And as mankind rose to wage war against an enemy of no conscience, we looked to God for guidance. For months we heard many voices, around the world and in our own country, in a ringing clash of debate. Yet we also heard a deeper, stronger note of unity resound. It was the steadfast unity of freedom and liberty -- as diverse a union as the people in this room, and as wide an alliance as ever was. For through it all -- as events unfolded, as nations allied and as diplomats worked around the clock -- through it all, we prayed.

We prayed for peace, in every church and synagogue and mosque in the world. We prayed from our hearts and souls, for we knew the struggle and suffering which lay ahead. And just as the nations of the world now stand united against the aggressor, their peoples stand united in prayer. Indeed, "Blest be the tie that binds."

And it is because of our unity that we shall prevail. Fifty years ago on this very day, Sir Winston Churchill spoke to his nation as it faced a similar evil: "We shall come through ... None of us any doubt whatever, nor is there much doubt among lovers of freedom in other countries throughout the world, that we shall come through with triumph."

*Churchill
Speech*

I'd like to close with a prayer for those fighting for peace: Almighty Lord, We ask Your blessing upon our brave servicemen and women who serve the cause of freedom in the Persian Gulf. We ask, Lord, that You keep watch over their loved ones here at home. Please comfort the sick and wounded, as well as those brave pilots who have been taken as prisoners of war. And may God grant eternal happiness to those who have given their lives; may we never forget the full measure of their devotion and sacrifice. With all glory and honor to You, Amen.

Thank you very much and God bless every one of you.

#



Executive and General Offices

1750 North Vine Street, Hollywood, California 90028-5274 (213) 462-6252

TELEFAX: (213) 962-6405

DATE: 1/13/90

TO: Carol Blymire

COMPANY: _____

FAX NUMBER: 202-456-6218 / 202-456-7750

FROM: VIDA Ali

DEPT: MEDIA & ARTIST RELATIONS

NUMBER OF PAGES, INCLUDING THIS ONE: 3

COMMENTS: Pray -

FLOOR: _____ EXT # _____

ACTIVITY NUMBER: _____

PRAY

That's word we pray! Pray, pray.
We got to pray just to make it today. I said
we pray, oh yea we pray. We got to pray just
to make it today.

All my life I wanted to make it to the top.
Some said I wouldn't they told me no but I didn't
stop.

Working hard making those moves everyday and
on my knees every night you know I prayed.

Chorus

I said we pray!
Pray, pray (ah-yea we pray)
We got to pray just to make it today.
I said we pray. Pray, pray. We go to pray just
to make it today.

Now I just think that you can do whatever you
want. I'm bustin these ryhmes making this money
as I walk. Forget my people or my town or my
ways? And on my knees every night I'm still
gone pray!

Chorus

Time and time and time and time again, I kept
on knocking but these people wouldn't let me
in. I tried and tried and tried and tried to
make a way, but nothing happened til that day
that I prayed.

Chorus

Children dying oh so fast from this or that
making that money, smoking that dope and doing
that crack. 10 years old stand outside don't
look out. Dead and gone never had a chance what's
it all about.

Chorus (twice)

On a mission start to doubt here we go. Kicking
back read these words we need to know. Living
high living good, living low, take a minute bust

a prayer you good to go.

Chorus

We're sending this one out to the Lord. We thank
you and we know we need to pray.