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Page 1 of 1

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

February 11, 1992

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AND PRIME MINISTER DEMIREL UPON DEPARTURE

The South Grounds

1:30 P.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Prime Minister, it's been a great pleasure to meet with a man whose career embodies a devotion to democracy and human rights. And seven times the people of Turkey have sent you to serve as Prime Minister -- an office that you've served often with daring, always with dignity. And you've been a great European statesman. And you remain a spokesman for change.

No wonder you said when we met last summer, "I'm going to be Prime Minister." And your devotion to your people has been returned by their confidence in you. And for me, it was a pleasure to welcome you back to the Oval Office that you first visited 37 --

PRIME MINISTER DEMIREL: -- years ago.

PRESIDENT BUSH: Thirty-seven or --

PRIME MINISTER DEMIREL: Yes, 37.

PRESIDENT BUSH: Thirty-seven years ago when President Eisenhower was in that very special office.

Barbara and I will never forget our trip to Turkey last year. And I recall especially the magic of Istanbul, the minarets of the Blue Mosque, the splendor of the beautiful palace, the boats that graced the Straits of the Bosphorus, the lights that lit up the Asian and European parts of the city -- their skyline a lovely silhouette against the night.

And I marveled at this country which spans two continents, just as the friendship between our countries spans two centuries. Today, as the Prime Minister and I mapped our path toward the future, we spoke of friendship and how it nurtures the ties between our peoples. Perhaps Kemal Ataturk said it best: "Nations are bound more by sentiments than by treaties."

Turkey is indeed a friend, a partner of the United States. And it's also a model to others -- especially those newly-independent republics of Central Asia. In a region of changing tides, it endures as a beacon of stability. And so I repeat what I told the Prime Minister: The United States will support its friend -- in its territorial integrity, its sovereignty and stability, particularly in its war against terrorism.

And we're going to work together to fortify the enhanced partnership which both links and lifts our nations. The pillars included: trade, diplomacy, NATO and CSCE membership, and a shared commitment to justice and human rights. And last year in the Gulf, in the Persian Gulf, we joined to face aggression and then faced aggression down.

We're going to continue to work through the United Nations to see that all Iraqi citizens get the food and medicine they

MORE

need -- and the peace and liberty they deserve in an Iraq free of Saddam's tyranny.

Today, we spoke of a world reborn through the Cold War's death -- of the plight of the new republics emerging from the old Soviet Union. Already, Turkey and the United States have joined hands to feed mouths -- rushing goods through Project Hope to needy friends in the Caucasus and Central Asia.

I wish to announce that our governments will expand that cooperation in these new republics. We will seek new ways to help our new friends secure their independence -- and move quickly and peacefully to establish ties with the West.

Mr. Prime Minister, you once said, "Every question will be answered -- discussion will be open and free." And in that spirit, we spoke of Turkey's importance to Europe, and I applauded your government's commitment to improve relations with Greece. The Prime Minister and I did talk about the Cyprus problem. We share the objective of early negotiated settlement which will be both just and lasting. And we agreed to give full support to the Good Offices Mission of the United Nation's Secretary General and to work with the other parties toward an agreement.

In closing, we've agreed to stay in touch -- personally and officially -- at many levels of our governments. And we leave with the faith that our talks have covered much ground, charted new horizons.

The road toward progress may at times be difficult. It need not be lonely. An old Turkish proverb reminds us, "A long journey is shortened by good companions." So Mr. Prime Minister, let us make that journey together, as we have before, and as we will again. And may God bless the peoples of Turkiye, and the United States of America. Welcome, sir.

PRIME MINISTER DEMIREL: Thank you, Mr. President.

We had substantive and constructive talks on a wide range of issues of mutual interests. Turkey and the United States of America share universal aspirations and values, such as democracy, respect for human rights and the rule of law, tolerance, economic liberty, and protection of the environment.

I am very much pleased, having had cordial talks with a man who has proven his determination in this respect. His able leadership and diplomatic skills contributed to the making of a new world, and I'm sure will continue to do so. Our longtime ally and friend, the United States, takes its real power from its dedication to democratic values and ideals, and that makes it a great nation and a great country. From the Korean War to the Gulf crisis, Turkey and the United States have been together in standing tall against international aggression and adventurism. Ours was a voluntary cooperation based on shared concerns for freedom and legitimacy. That's why it has proven to be solid, lasting and fruitful.

Today, we are happy to witness the birth of an international solidarity based on these values. Turkey and the United States of America have stood together in a divided world in defense of high values. In a united world, this partnership will continue to be as crucial.

I discussed with President Bush the new dimensions that Turkish-American relations will take in the making of a new world. In an era of sweeping changes and uncertainties, when the ideas of regional cooperation and solidarity based on democracy and the free market are key to peace and prosperity, we are aware of our common responsibilities. The coexistence of risks and opportunities is a

challenge to be met collectively in an ever more rapidly shrinking world.

In our part of the world, women and men, old and young, are paying a high price for freedom. Turkey and the United States have helped them and will continue to do so. After providing comfort to the Kurds, Arabs -- fleeing Saddam's forces, we are now providing hope for the newly-emerging independent nations in the former Soviet Union.

For these two tremendous relief operations, cooperation between all countries and the spirit of common survival and international solidarity were indispensable. Turkey and the United States have a proud record of extending a helping hand to those fleeing persecution. Let us remember the Jews expelled from Spain 500 years ago and fleeing Europe during the Second World War, the Northern Iraqis and many others who have come to Turkey and found relief.

We will continue to resist any form of totalitarianism, fundamentalism and racist nationalism. Democracy and freedom are universal values that no widely embraced -- or region denies. Turkey as a secular, pluralized democracy stands as an island of stability in the midst of the troubled Middle East and the emerging family of free and independent nations in the Balkans and the former Soviet Union.

Being a European, Balkan, Black Sea, West Asian, Middle Eastern and Mediterranean country all at once, we can easily communicate with the peoples of these regions. It's an historical chance that Turkey, with a democratic, secular and market-oriented structure that happens to be situated in the very center of this regional conglomerate -- we are aware of this challenge. We are aware of the difficulties and responsibilities attached to it. And we know we are not alone to face it.

I would like to emphasize that Turkey's primary objective is to pursue a consistent and far-sighted foreign policy that will encourage friendly relations with all. The peaceful embrace of universal values will continue to dominate our foreign policy. We firmly believe that all differences can be resolved through sincere dialogue.

We have also reviewed the situation concerning the Cyprus problem, where we have reaffirmed our shared commitment to the goal of negotiated settlement through the Good Offices Mission of the Secretary General of the United Nations, and pledged our continued support for a just and lasting political solution to meet the legitimate interests of the two communities on the island.

We are ready with an enhanced partnership for multidimensional and diversified cooperation in every field with the United States. Our close cooperation in forums such as CSCE and NATO are strengthening the Euro-Atlantic link and contributing to the making of a united Europe. We sincerely believe that the values we share and defend will help us to have a sound, fruitful and mutually beneficial partnership that will contribute to regional and global peace and stability. Remember that Turks are friends for all seasons.

I would like to conclude by thanking Mr. President and Mrs. Bush for the exceptional hospitality shown to us during this visit and by expressing my satisfaction with our comprehensive discussions. Mr. President, we will go that journey together. Thank you.

END

1:33 P.M. EST

**THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON**

February 5, 1992

NOTE FOR JENNIFER GROSSMAN:

Attached is just so you don't think I'm totally off my rocker. You can call the Turkish tourist office here or the Embassy for further info on the name change.

FYI, if you ever want a really good Turkish meal, I'd recommend Kazan out in McLean. Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday night they have Döner Kebab. \$15.95, but worth it.

Thanks.



John S. Gardner

agers sound one note of caution: they fear the officials in Kiev will not be able to keep them supplied with the raw materials they are accustomed to receiving through the Moscow ministries.

Surveys suggest that 45-50% of the 11.3m Russians living in the Ukraine support independence for the republic. Unlike their brethren in the Baltic republics, they are not new arrivals but have deep historic roots in the Ukraine and many feel a territorial loyalty. They may also be reassured by the relative ease of switching from Russian to Ukrainian and the Ukrainian government's soft-peddalling on the language issue. The only significant area of Russian resistance is in the Crimea, which became part of the Ukraine only in 1954.

On the other hand, the Ukraine's regional diversity and relatively weak national consciousness mean that the republic would find it hard to resist a determined onslaught by the Kremlin with the tenacity of little (but united) Lithuania or Armenia. That is why Ukrainians regularly mouth reassuring phrases in Moscow while carefully building a state of their own in Kiev.

Turkey

The other Kurdish problem

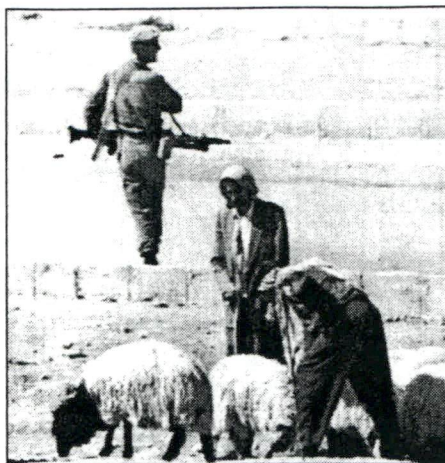
FROM OUR TURKEY CORRESPONDENT

DIYARBAKIR

ACCORDING to the authorities, the funeral in Diyarbakir in eastern Turkey of a murdered Kurdish politician became a demonstration to whip up hostility against the state. If so, the brutal police response was enough to confirm the protesters' worst prejudices. A doctor in Diyarbakir state hospital, instead of doing the rounds, was himself admitted with wounds of baton blows on his back. In nearby beds were MPs of the small People's Labour Party (HEP) who had led the cortège.

The funeral on July 10th was of Vedat Aydin, the provincial head of the HEP in Diyarbakir, who left his house in the middle of the night on July 5th accompanied by four men whom he told his wife he recognised as being from the political section of the police. A few days later Mr Aydin's badly beaten body was discovered on a roadside outside the city. The police deny that they were involved in the abduction.

The official reaction to the violence at his funeral is that the security forces resisted great provocation after segments of the crowd started chanting slogans in support of the outlawed guerrilla group, the Kurdish Workers' Party (PKK), and reacted only when stones were thrown at police stations and concealed gunmen opened fire. The new prime minister, Mesut Yilmaz, has also



Disquiet on the eastern front

given little quarter to local feeling. Those separatists responsible for incitement, he said, would be called to account.

In taking this tough stance, the authorities are scarcely making themselves more credible. Police at the demonstration virtually destroyed the campaign bus belonging to the HEP. They also lashed out at journalists. The area is alive with rumour. The authorities report that three demonstrators died. The HEP's headquarters in Diyarbakir puts the number at five. A lorry driver delivering watermelons a few hundred miles

away said that 50 people died. The strongest rumour points to the existence of a state-sponsored organisation that is picking off its enemies. With Mr Aydin, the argument goes, the organisation went too far.

"When people think that the police can come in the middle of the night, or even believe that the state can commit murder, then the law is finished," said Yucel Saydar, the deputy head of the Istanbul Bar Association. Turkish jurists are now particularly worried by an "anti-terror law" which some claim is both vague in its definition of terror and also makes it difficult to bring charges against police suspected of violence.

In the west of Turkey, however, even those who fear for Turkey's human-rights record are worried about the rise of Kurdish nationalism. Kurdish activists do not now speak of Kurdish autonomy but of defending basic freedoms and the right not to be treated like second-class citizens. Others suspect that the Kurds' demands are incremental: basic rights today, independence tomorrow. One columnist who confessed shame at Amnesty International's report on Turkey wrote in a subsequent editorial that the HEP by its conduct was clearly anti-state, and called upon the state prosecutor to examine whether there was not a case to have it shut down.

Talking Türkiye

FROM OUR TURKEY CORRESPONDENT

"THAT country is properly called now Turkey and none other," wrote the chaplain to Sir Richard Gylforde in an account of their travels published in 1506. His remarks have gone unheeded by advertisements on CNN for Turkish beaches and state-owned banks. Airline and tourist posters, too, have started proclaiming the merits of a place called Türkiye. This is how Turks speaking Turkish decided to refer to their homeland when they established a republic in 1923. It is a Turkish rendering of the Italian.

The campaign to promote Türkiye as the English name too is the result of complaints from rich Turks in America. Some of them believe that the difficulty they have in defending their country's good name may be the name itself. Not only is it homophonous with the Thanksgiving bird, Turkey is also American slang for a useless oaf.

But not everyone favours a name change. For, although the suggested change is less drastic than calling Burma Myanmar or turning Upper Volta into Burkina Faso, and although it is preferable to Turkland—already roundly re-



jected—the message it gives is the same: not of a nation confident of its past but of a tin-pot country trying to swagger. "Foreigners can't pronounce Türkiye properly," reports a group of Istanbul business notables lobbying against the change. "Why don't they change the name of the bird instead?"

The Washington Post

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1992

Turkey Woos Its Ex-Communist Neighbors

By Jonathan C. Randal
Washington Post Foreign Service

ISTANBUL, Feb. 3—President Turgut Ozal welcomed Russia and seven other former Communist neighbors as partners in a new Black Sea economic cooperation accord today in the latest of Turkey's recent foreign policy initiatives stretching from the Balkans to China.

Foreign ministers at a ceremony here initialed a loose framework for business and economic relations ranging from agriculture and environment to tourism and transportation that represented the region's changed circumstances.

For many of the foreign participants, whose great-grandparents' generation condescendingly regarded Ottoman Turkey as the "sick man of Europe," their presence was dictated largely by their own deepening economic plight caused by the collapse of communism and the Soviet empire.

"With all our hungry people, and our poor countries in economic and political crisis, we are looking for help from any corner of the world, and I think Turkey feels strong regionally," said an East European diplomat.

Ozal told his guests from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Moldova, Romania, Russia and Ukraine that 11 years ago his government began the economic liberalization credited by many as responsible for Turkey's relative prosperity.

Only two years ago, the newly self-confident Turkey gave signs of going through an identity crisis itself, as the Cold War ended and questions arose about its future as the southern flank of NATO.

Now, it has projected its diplomacy into the historically volatile Caucasus and Balkans as well as into the six former Soviet Muslim republics, most of which share linguistic ties with Turkey.

Older Turks are torn between a sense of pride and fears that these bold initiatives violate the bedrock of the secular republic that Kemal Ataturk founded on the Muslim Ottoman Empire's ruins in 1924.

With an eight-year-old civil war in the southeast against Kurdish separatists and an economy hobbled by more than 70 percent inflation, Turkey, whose per capita income is \$1,400 a year, looks strong mostly in comparison to its neighbors.

"For the first time in 400 years," former cabinet member Kamran Inan said in an interview, "Turkey is no longer under military threat from Moscow. The Turkish nation is now full of self-confidence and no longer has to accept whatever we are offered." He added, "We can look in all directions."



BY DAVE COOK—THE WASHINGTON POST

Turkish diplomacy seems confident in its ability to further its interests in Central Asia, the Caucasus and the Balkans without losing sight of its more immediate strategic challenges.

To the south, Syria, and especially Iraq, are suffering economically but have poor relations with Ankara largely because of disputes about sharing the waters of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, which rise in Turkey.

To the east, Iran is in competition with Turkey over influence among Central Asia's Muslims. To the west, traditionally strained relations with Greece remain clouded because of lingering problems over Cyprus and the Aegean Sea.

Nonetheless "secular, Muslim Turks are immensely flattered to be looked up to after being the poorest member of NATO, the caboose when it comes to human rights violations," a Western diplomat said in explaining the popularity of Turkey's foreign policy initiatives in Central Asia and the Balkans.

"Everyone dumps on the Turks as second-class citizens all over Europe," he said, referring to the European Community's sidetracking of Turkey's application for full membership, which remains Ankara's priority foreign policy aim. "This diplomacy is a bit of insurance in case the European Community really does slam the door on them when their application comes up for consideration again next year."

Mumtaz Soysal, a leading foreign affairs columnist, echoing similar widely held fears, said ambitious Turkish plans for Central Asia provide a nostalgic "illusion of grandeur" and morale-building "sublimation" for Europe's rejection and a way to show the West "we are not so dependent on you."

"Suddenly people are looking up to the Turks as a model for all the right reasons," a diplomat said, "because Turkey is secular, democratic and modern. That's wonderful for self-esteem."

With plans to take in 1,000 university students from each of the six former Soviet Central Asian republics, and train their bankers, diplomats and even some army officers, Turkey is reaching back to shared but distant linguistic and historical roots.

Nowhere is the demand for Ankara's secular model greater than in Azerbaijan, the nearest of the Muslim republics, which alone so far has followed Turkey's lead in adopting the Latin alphabet despite its shared border and Shiite Islamic roots with Iran.

Turkish officials seem aware of their limitations in promoting their secular model of society as a bridge to the West in the face of Iranian and Saudi Arabian competition.

"We have promised Azerbaijan 10,000 [Roman-script] typewriters and printing presses, even Korans printed in [Roman script]," said Ambassador Bilal Simsir, the official in charge of Turkey's new diplomatic initiative.

"But we have the capacity to help only in a limited way," he said in an interview, "Not like the U.S. after World War II with its Marshall Plan for rebuilding Europe."

In contrast with its secular attraction in Central Asia, Turkish involvement in the Balkans is linked to minorities there who consider themselves Turks, Muslims or both—more than a hundred thousand in Greece, many inhabitants of the Yugoslav republic of Macedonia, and Albanians both in Albania and in Yugoslavia's Kosovo region.

"I think Turkey wants to get its

foot back in the Balkans," an Eastern European diplomat said in recalling that the region, long known as the "powder keg of Europe," witnessed the final Ottoman collapse and the proximate cause of World War I.

Ilber Ortayli, an Ottoman specialist at Ankara University, noted that the Balkans were the oldest part of the empire and said, "Of course, we still are part of the Balkans, both positively and negatively."

"In the Balkans," he said, "you always have to worry."

TURKLANG

--Demirel: "Every question will be answered. Information and discussion will be open and free."

--As we travel toward the next century, we travel together, secure in the knowledge, as the Turkish proverb says, "A long journey is shortened by good companions."

--But this is only half the solution. A Turkish proverb says, "The bird with one wing cannot fly."

--ANKARA ARRIVAL STATEMENT: "Thirty-(three) years ago, when President Eisenhower visited Turkey, he was greeted by a roaring crowd. Thousands hailed him in the streets -- cheering not merely America but our shared values and ideals. One sign in particular touched him. It read: "welcome to your second home.""

"Turkish-American friendship reaches back as far as the late 18th century. We have forged close ties through trade and investment, military cooperation, and above all, a vision expressed by Kemal Attaturk -- that "the voice of the government must speak the words of its people."

--Feb. 11, 1780, Edmund Burke: "The people are the masters."

(Smith/Grossman)
February 3, 1992
Draft One
DEMIREL

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DEMIREL DEPARTURE STATEMENT
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1992

Mr. Prime Minister, it has been a great pleasure and privilege to meet with you -- a man whose career stands like a monument to democracy and human rights -- Suleiman Demirel. Seven times the people of Turkey have sent you to serve as Prime Minister -- an office you have served \ often with daring \ always with dignity. Your devotion to the Turkish people has been returned ⁱⁿ ~~as~~ their confidence in you. No wonder you said, when we met last summer in Istanbul, "I'm going to be Prime Minister." Once more, your countrymen have proven you right.

The tradition of friendship between our two countries spans the years of two centuries. Today, as the Prime Minister and I mapped out our path toward the next century, we spoke of stronger ties between our countries and our people -- reminding me of the Turkish proverb: "A long journey is shortened by good companions."

But Turkey not only serves as a friend to our country --

Turkey is a model to others. In a region of shifting sands & changing tides, Turkey ~~stands~~ ^{endures} as a beacon of strength & stability. The United States stands ready to support its friend -- in its tensest hours, its good & bad, & partner in its war waged & ~~against~~ terrorism.

efforts pursuant to Resolution 687; and (3) the remainder would be used for the food, medicine and other items for essential civilian needs, which would be provided under strict U.N. supervision to ensure their equitable distribution in Iraq. We are currently working with the Secretary-General and other Security Council members to implement this resolution as soon as possible.

As I stated in my previous reports, the United States remains concerned about the situation of the Kurds and other internal population groups that have been the object of repressive measures by the Government of Iraq. We have informed the Government of Iraq that we will continue to monitor carefully the treatment of its citizens, and that we remain prepared to take appropriate steps if the situation requires. To this end, an appropriate level of forces will be maintained in the region for as long as required by the situation in Iraq.

I remain grateful for the support of Congress for these efforts, and I look forward to continued cooperation toward achieving our mutual objectives.

Sincerely,

George Bush

Note: Identical letters were sent to Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Robert C. Byrd, President pro tempore of the Senate. These letters were released by the Office of the Press Secretary on September 17.

Remarks Following Discussions With President Alberto Fujimori of Peru September 17, 1991

President Bush. Mr. President, it has been a great pleasure and a privilege to meet with you today and exchange views on the important issues that our two countries must overcome together. You, sir, you, Mr. President, are Peru's hope for the future. We have spoken openly, discussing the tough challenges Peru faces, from economic hardship to renegade insurgencies, from the war against drugs to the battle to preserve human rights. Much has been

done on all these fronts, but much more waits to be achieved.

Mr. President, since taking office, you have cut government spending, eliminated price controls, knocked down barriers to trade and investment. Those reforms have begun paying off. They've begun paying dividends. Inflation has eased; net international reserves have risen. Peruvians feel confident in themselves, their economy, and their nation. We want to be a full partner in your efforts to restore Peru's economy because your people deserve the fruits of economic growth after so many years of suffering.

We also discussed narcotics trafficking and production, a scourge that blocks Peru's path to a peaceful and prosperous future, drains its resources, drives insurgency, and dampens its hope for a better tomorrow. Under your leadership, sir, Peru has moved to combat this deadly threat. You've both strengthened policy and military operations against the drug industry and stressed the need for alternative crop production. The U.S. and other nations have joined to support Peru's efforts with training, resources, and equipment. And in this spirit, I was pleased to reaffirm last May's accords in which we agreed to cooperate closely in combating drug trafficking.

To support these efforts, my administration wants to send \$94 million in economic and military assistance to fight drugs. Unfortunately, Congress has placed a hold on disbursement of these funds, chiefly because of stated human rights concerns. We share these concerns, and so do you, Mr. President. But you have made progress on human rights, and let's also then see progress on releasing these funds.

Without this needed aid, cocaine traffic will continue unabated and violence and abuses will increase unredressed. So, I urge Congress to help Peru and the Andean nations create economic alternatives to coca production by passing my Andean Trade Preference Initiative.

Mr. President, you've combined strong leadership with swift action. You've replaced police officers suspected of corruption and abuse, begun to open up detention centers to prosecutors, and pledged to strengthen your military code.

Your reforms have begun to help improve the human rights record of the security forces, and your deeds echo the words of your country's constitution, "That all men, equal in dignity, have rights of universal validity." Rights abuses have fallen sharply since you took office last year. And Mr. President, your leadership and your nation deserve our support, and you have it.

Our Government is pleased to cochair with Japan an international group to help Peru with its debt problems and hasten its reintegration into the international financial community. A number of other countries, including several in Latin America, have joined this process which is so important for Peru's future. We hope the democratic community will rally generously to support your people.

Mr. President, you are confronting the challenge of change with courage and vision. And you're building a new Peru with a sound economy, respect for law, and a new sense of social justice and national reconciliation. You're steering your country steadily toward a place of renewed leadership in the community of democratic nations which Peruvian patriot Juan Pablo Viscardo y Guzman once called "the great family of brothers."

And so, once again, sir, it has been an honor to welcome you and, yes, your family to the White House and your excellent team that you brought with you. We welcome you once again, and let me just say may God bless you and the people of Peru.

President Fujimori. Mr. President, as President of Peru, I would like to express my appreciation and that of the Peruvian people for all your hospitality during our trip and for the considerable assistance that your Government has provided to my country through your leadership of the refinancing group. Thanks to your support, Peru will be able to resume normalized relations with the international financial community.

As we have discussed together, Peru and the United States have joined in a terrible intimacy in the war against drugs. Our country can play a significant role in the effort to wipe out drug trafficking. Peru produces 60 percent of the world's coca leaf, while the United States consumes 80 percent of the world's cocaine. The efforts on the part of both our countries to fight

this scourge, within the framework of the antidrug agreement which we have signed and with the support of the coca-growing farmers of Peru, are critical. And we all recognize that each victory in this fight will benefit the youth of the entire world. In order to replace the coca leaf with other crops in Peru, it will be necessary to change our systems and create the conditions for a true market economy. It is only in this manner that the coca-growing farmer can switch to alternative and profitable crops.

We are making progress in this difficult war. We have achieved a national consensus which includes all of the coca-growing farm organizations for a move to legal crops and alternative development. Through intelligent efforts based on the shared vision between our two countries, we can consolidate a relationship which will vanquish drug trafficking.

As I informed you, we have established a new policy in Peru for the protection of human rights which will complement our fight against drug-trafficking and terrorists and will guarantee the full respect of those rights.

We are committed to ending the problems in Peru without abandoning the rule of law and democracy. Our plan for fighting drugs in Peru calls for identifying the coca-growing farmers. By identifying the coca farmers, we will also be able to identify the drug traffickers. I wish to assure you that our efforts to put an end to the activities of drug-trafficking will be implacable.

I am certain that with the cooperation of the United States of America, with its friendship and fraternity, together we will be able to free humanity of the terrible scourge of drug-trafficking.

Mr. President, again, my sincere thanks. Your support and concern for the reconstruction of my country will long be remembered by myself and the people of Peru. Many thanks.

Note: President Bush spoke at 1:22 p.m. in the East Room at the White House. Prior to their remarks, the two Presidents met privately in the Oval Office, met with U.S. and Peruvian officials in the Cabinet Room, and attended a luncheon in the Old Family Dining Room.

(Smith/Grossman)
July 10, 1991
91 JUL 10 P2 Draft Four
TURKEY.TS

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ARRIVAL STATEMENT
ANKARA, TURKEY
SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1991

Mr. President, your excellencies, my friends. Barbara and I are grateful for this gracious reception, and for the chance to be here in Turkey. // Having heard all our lives about Turkish hospitality, I can say that reports of its warmth have not been exaggerated. //

Thirty-two years ago, when President Eisenhower visited Turkey, he was greeted by a roaring crowd. Thousands hailed him in the streets -- cheering not merely America but our shared values and ideals. // One sign in particular touched him. It read: "Welcome to your second home." / Today, I feel as President Eisenhower did -- that Turkey is a second home. I say that not merely because of your hospitality -- but because of the common ideals and interests we share.

Turkish-American friendship reaches back as far as the late 18th century. We have forged close ties through trade and investment / military cooperation / and above all, a vision expressed by Kemal Attaturk -- that "the voice of the government must speak the words of its people." //

Recently, Mr. President, your people proved that friendship anew -- or as a Turkish proverb says, "good friends become apparent on black days." (IYI DOST KARA GUNDE BELLİ OLUR). When

one of your neighbors cast an "evil eye" on a smaller country, Turkey acted to ensure that brutality in Kuwait would not stand. //

First, Turkey shut down the Iraqi oil pipeline. Then, it banned cross border trade. When force became unavoidable, you permitted allied military strikes from your bases. This decision proved crucial to the success of Operation Desert Storm. / Furthermore, when you redeployed more than 100,000 troops to the Iraqi border. That move occupied more than ten Iraqi divisions and helped deter further Iraqi adventurism. // Because we were resolute against naked aggression, our Nations stand together at the dawning of a new world order. //

For forty years, Turkey has been an integral part of the European community. Most recently, you have helped the Iron Curtain fall from Eastern Europe -- spurring democracy abroad just as you have worked hard to build it at home. // Increasingly, our strategic relationship has ensured self-determination for nations; for societies, pluralism; for individuals, choice. It is not only a military relationship -- but also economic and political, cultural and spiritual. //

Over the next two days, Mr. President, I look forward to discussing how this relationship can further strengthen the bonds which link our Nations. // We will explore ways to help other countries do what Turkey has done: Eliminate illicit opium production. / We will also talk of human rights / regional disputes / environmental challenges / and of Turkey's economic

reforms -- reforms that have helped you build the basis for prosperity and take advantage of the abilities, diligence and ingenuity of the Turkish people. You have shown that you can do great things, when you have the freedom to do them. //

We will focus on maintaining the strong alliance that has helped move the West from a Cold War to a warm peace. We will talk about ways in which our shared notions of democracy and free enterprise can help us make progress in Cyprus and on the Aegean Sea./

Let us build on liberty's triumphs of the past several years -- and give Turkey its due as a productive and important member of the community of free Nations. //

A Turkish proverb reads, "A shared cup of coffee results in forty years of memories." // Mr. President, our shared conversations can result in deeds and dreams that will inspire future generations. /

Over the next two days, let us have no fear, as Attaturk said, "of speaking the truth." Instead, let us use the truth to attain the stable peace and greater prosperity this nation, this region, and our world deserve. //

Thank you for the warmth of this reception. God bless Turkey and the United States of America.

#

Next Target for Bush: Accord on Cyprus

By MAUREEN DOWD
Special to The New York Times

ATHENS, July 18 — As the United States Administration works on the problems in the Middle East, President Bush took on another unyielding area today: Cyprus.

"In the new world I have discussed, none of us should accept the status quo in Cyprus," Mr. Bush said in a speech to the Greek Parliament. "And today I pledge that the United States will do whatever it can to help Greece, Turkey

and the Cypriots settle the Cyprus problem, and do so this year."

"Today, with new leaders of vision, your nations enjoy a unique opportunity to overcome the misunderstandings of the past," Mr. Bush said. "You can begin to heal the deep wound that scars Cyprus, that divides families and friends on that island."

At a news conference after a two-hour meeting with Prime Minister Constantine Mitsotakis of Greece, Mr. Bush said: "I don't want to suggest

that the United States can wave a wand, a magic wand, and solve a problem that has plagued this part of the world for a long time. But we are going to try."

Security at Its Tightest

In Athens security precautions were even tighter than usual today, because of a series of terrorist bombings that have shaken Greece recently. Armored vehicles rolled onto the airport runway as the President and his staff landed. And officials advised members of the traveling White House press corps not to exhibit their American nationality openly, either by jogging or openly wearing their press passes on the street.

According to Reuters, the Greek Government has "imposed the most Draconian security system seen in Athens in peacetime."

More than 3,000 police officers, army troops and a special anti-terrorist squad were on full alert for the President's visit. Police officers told the Athens News that 1,000 American security agents had been sent to Greece.

About 2,000 demonstrators, mostly students, crowded into a city square downtown, protesting about Cyprus and calling for American aid in expelling the Turks from the island. The police used tear gas to control the crowd.

"A Historic Opportunity"

Tonight, a bank with an American Express office was firebombed and several protesters were arrested.

On Tuesday, the Turkish chargé d'affaires and two other Turkish employees were wounded as terrorists set off a bomb near their car in downtown Athens.

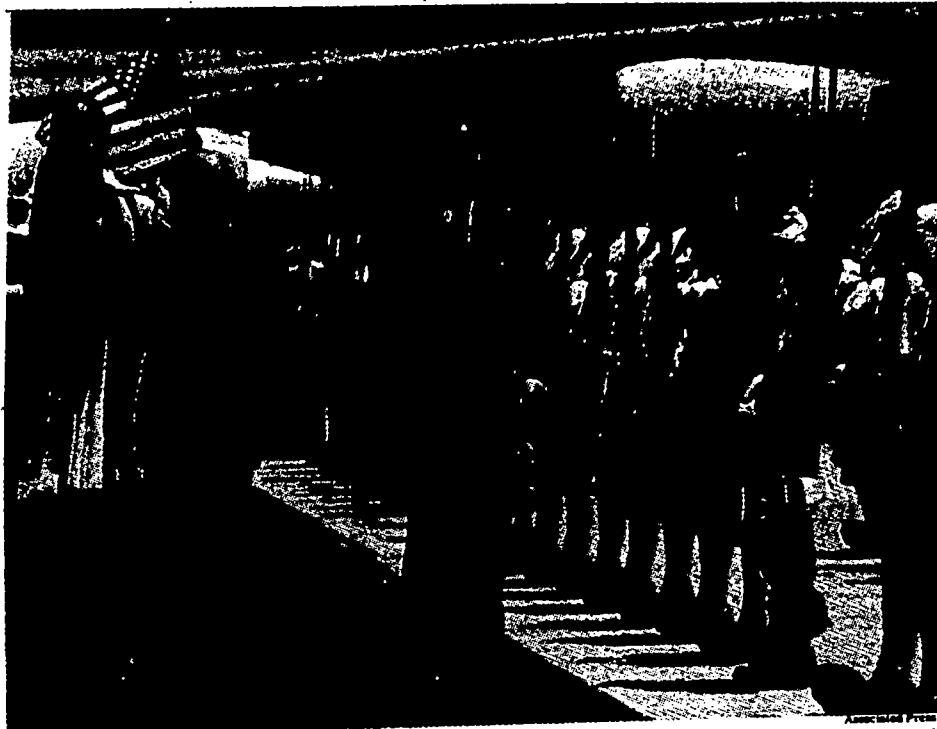
[In Istanbul, Turkey, where Mr. Bush is to arrive on Saturday, bombs went off Thursday night and damaged five banks despite heavy security measures. The Associated Press reported.]

Regarding Cyprus, Mr. Bush said that it was not his role to "spell out steps and procedures" but that he felt he could spur the process at a time the Prime Minister called "a turning point."

"I told him that if we could be a catalyst who could help solve the problem of Cyprus, we would willingly fulfill that role," Mr. Bush said.

He said he believed that "a historic opportunity" exists now, because both sides seem to be more optimistic about a possible settlement through the United Nations.

The Greeks have compared the Cyprus problem to the invasion of Kuwait, and Mr. Bush seemed taken aback when he was asked by a Greek reporter why he did not "liberate" Cyprus from



President Bush pledged that the United States would work to help Greece, Turkey and the Cypriots settle the problems in Cyprus stemming from

Turkey's invasion of the island in 1974. He reviewed an honor guard with President Constantine Caramanlis of Greece after arriving yesterday in Athens.

The Conflict Over Cyprus: A Long, Defiant History

By MARLISE SIMONS
Special to The New York Times

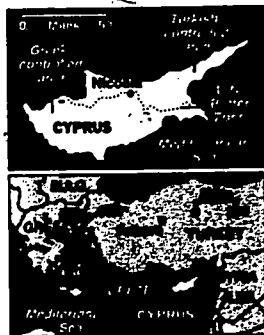
ATHENS, July 18 — The Cyprus issue, into which President Bush has now been drawn as the latest mediator, has defied negotiators for years as they have tried to insure peaceful coexistence between the Greek Cypriot majority and the minority Turkish Cypriots.

Behind the two groups lie age-old resentments: Greece has never forgiven Turkey for the four centuries it was occupied by the Ottoman Empire.

The beautiful island, just 44 miles off the Turkish coast, has been overrun by almost everyone who has had power in the Eastern Mediterranean. Greeks, Egyptians, Persians and Romans held it. So did Venetians and Ottoman Turks.

But friction between the two peoples — who speak different languages and have different religions — started in earnest as the island gained independence in 1960, after almost a century of British rule. The conflict became so violent that the United Nations sent a peacekeeping force in 1964 that is still there today.

But despite its presence, the Athens military junta incited pro-junta Cypriots to overthrow the Cyprus Government of Archbishop Makarios in 1974. Turkey responded by sending two successive invasion forces, declaring that they were needed to protect the Turkish Cypriots, who make up 18 percent of the population, from the 80 percent of Greek Cypriots.



A line of U.N. forces still separates the two sides in Cyprus.

Today some 29,000 Turkish troops still occupy about 40 percent of the island in the north. A "green line" of United Nations forces separates the two camps.

The feud has defied many United Nations missions seeking to normalize the situation, as well as a succession of special United States emissaries, including George Ball, Cyrus R. Vance and Clark M. Clifford.

In 1983, the Turkish Cypriots declared the independence of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, but only Turkey recognizes it. Recent talks between Athens and Ankara and between the two Cypriot communities have raised hopes that the climate for a settlement may now exist.

the Turkish troops, as he "liberated" Kuwait.

Administration officials had previously been reluctant to allow Mr. Bush to be drawn into another intractable political argument, trying to settle the long-running feud in the Eastern flank of NATO.

But in an interview this week, Prime Minister Mitsotakis said that Mr. Bush had acceded to his request to get involved in the Cyprus problem.

Turkey invaded Cyprus in 1974, fearing that the Greeks were trying to take over the island. It remains riven by a border enforced by the United Nations, leaving 40 percent occupied by 29,000 Turkish troops.

Turkish Role in Gulf War

But Prime Minister Mitsotakis said that he pressed Mr. Bush in two conversations because he believed that the unrest in the Balkans, including the Yugoslav civil conflict, had intensified the need to bring stability to Cyprus.

Mr. Bush arrived in Athens on a steamy 90-degree morning. He had left

a rainy London at dawn after the end of the Group of Seven's economic summit meeting, where he reached an arms control agreement with President Mikhail S. Gorbachev and scheduled a Moscow summit meeting for the end of the month.

The President's two-day visit to Greece is part of a sensitive balancing act before a two-day visit to Turkey, where he wants to express solidarity with President Turgut Ozal of Turkey.

Mr. Bush wants to thank President Ozal for taking the risky step of acceding to his request to shut down the Iraqi oil pipeline that runs through Turkey and allowing allied planes to make bombing runs from Turkey's NATO bases. The closing of the pipeline, which cost Turkey \$2.5 billion, insured

the early success of the coalition against Saddam Hussein.

The Greeks contributed a frigate to the Persian Gulf effort, but now they fear that a Turkey favored by Washington could use its new postwar clout to the detriment of Greece. Mr. Bush does not want to offend either the Greek Prime Minister or the many Greek-American voters in America.

The Greek armed forces have a long shopping list to buy jet fighters, war ships, tanks and other equipment. Mr. Bush said it is "our intention to do what we can to strengthen the Greek armed forces."

The visit by Mr. and Mrs. Bush to Greece, was the first by an American President since Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1959.

BUSH PLEDGES AID TO GREEK MILITARY

Tanks, Planes and Weapons
Are Intended to Reinforce
Relations With Athens

By MAUREEN DOWD

Special to The New York Times

ATHENS, July 19 — With concern heightened over security for President Bush and his entourage as they travel through Greece and Turkey, Mr. Bush toured the Acropolis today and announced some initiatives to strengthen the Greek military.

"Basic Parthenon shot?" the President asked the photographers who wanted to capture him standing in front of the ruins.

After he and Barbara Bush finished learning about Ionic, Doric and Corinthian columns, the President was asked by reporters if he had talked to Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d about his mission to Syria.

"I must say, it's very encouraging," he said. "What I've heard from the Secretary is all positive so far. So we'll see where we go. Secretary Baker is really working hard on this. He's over there plowing away."

Hope for Cyprus 'Catalyst'

The President, who promised on Thursday to be a "catalyst" to settle the long feud between Greeks and Turks over Cyprus, was asked at the Acropolis whether he would carry any specific proposals from Prime Minister Constantine Mitsotakis of Greece to President Turgut Ozal of Turkey.

His advisers say he has no new concrete proposals, and Mr. Bush said it was more a matter of bringing the sides closer together.

"We'll see what happens when I go and talk to my friend Mr. Ozal," he said. "We've got two strong leaders in Greece and in Turkey. And they feel it, and I feel there's an opportunity."

In the afternoon, Mr. Bush flew to the island of Crete to speak to American and Greek armed forces at Suda Bay Naval Facility. The President wanted to thank the forces at Suda Bay, which was used as a supply base during the Persian Gulf war.

He announced his intention to lease to Greece two Knox-class frigates for the Greek Navy and to speed up the delivery of 10 F4-E aircraft to Greece this summer, with an additional 18 to follow in the fall.

Giving Tanks and Artillery

Mr. Bush said the United States would also transfer to Greece from existing NATO stocks a large number of tanks and artillery that "will measurably increase Greece's defensive capabilities."

"Each of these steps reaffirms our close and critical defense relationship



President Bush, Prime Minister Constantine Mitsotakis of Greece, left, and Barbara Bush during their tour of the ruins of the Acropolis yesterday in Athens. They paused in front of the Parthenon.

A bid to reassure the Greeks on the way to Turkey.

with our valued NATO ally, Greece," Mr. Bush said, clearly trying to reassure this nation on the eve of his trip to Turkey to see Mr. Ozal, with whom he forged close ties during the gulf war.

Mr. Bush was asked at the Acropolis if he had seen any of the fiery anti-American protests in downtown Athens on Thursday night, which occurred as he was attending a state dinner in his honor at the presidential palace.

"No, didn't see a thing," he replied. "It was a tranquil and very, very pleasant evening."

"Let me say this: Any place that an American President goes, whether it's in Chicago, Dallas, San Francisco, New York or Athens, we're bound to stir up a little interest. But that's some of what democracy is about. It doesn't concern me one bit. I mean, this goes with the territory, as we say."

Police officers in riot gear used tear

gas to quell about 2,000 demonstrating university students and self-styled "anarchists" who had gathered in front of Athens University in the hopes of marching two miles to the Parliament building and the presidential palace. Students set fire to police vehicles and trash cans. At least 22 people were reported hurt and 36 arrested.

The State Department said it had information that terrorists would try to attack American interests in Greece and Turkey during the President's visit, and a firebomb was thrown into an American Express office in Athens on Thursday night.

Bombs exploded at five different banks in Istanbul Thursday night and in five other Istanbul banks tonight, causing damage, but no injuries, the Associated Press reported, citing the semi-official Anatolia news agency.

Reuters reported today that Turkey's "deadliest" urban guerrilla group, Dev-Sol, threatened on Thursday to attack Mr. Bush during his visit to Ankara and Istanbul this weekend.

The agency said the Turkish police had killed 10 militants from the extreme left-wing group, captured 12 in raids a week ago, and killed two more in an Ankara shootout on Sunday.

U.S. B

By KEITH B

Special to The New

WASHINGTON, July 19 — The Bush administration said today it should join the major trade preferences for the organization that oversees the policy shift.

The policy shift comes sometimes strenuous debate, and despite China's move would be "acceptable," leading to some that China is against United States.

But Harry Harding and China specialists at the Institution in Washington said China's protests are mostly because Taiwan's General Agreement on Trade as a "customs as a sovereign nation."

China and Taiwan are increasingly willing to compromise on eighty issues in recent years, the same institution said. Taiwan increased its capital, and in international forums. Taiwan competes in the Olympics, and Chinese bankers serve at the International Bank as officials in China.

Wooling Anti-Comm

Mr. Harding said there is evidence of a deal between Beijing, but that the United States would give each capital what they wanted. China's access to the United States market would enter into the Taiwan would enter into the

The Administration was made public today that President Bush to a letter to Senator Democrat of Montana, the Senate Subcommittee on International Trade, who he change, along with the controversial concession their support for an renewal. The President addressed the other for general terms.

In terms of domestic Bush letter not only related attempt to work senators who support provides political or cratic farm-state support party lines to support. Constituents of have been concerned cut off American agricultural if Congress revoked status or renewed it was

Almost all the United partners, including have most-favored which allows imports tries to enter the United lower of two tariff rate of product. Revoking favored-nation status would affect on average about 6

surgeons, one infected and one not, he'd pick the one who wasn't infected.

The expert would prefer to keep his emotions at bay. But surely this is a case where gut-level feelings deserve respect. Patients are right to believe there is some risk in undergoing invasive surgery by an infected doctor or dentist. And they have a right to be protected from that risk. The only real issue is how best to protect them.

The degree of risk is difficult to measure but almost certainly very small. Thus far only one infected health practitioner — a Florida dentist — has been found to pass the AIDS virus to his patients through medical procedures, and even that case is less than certain. In all the other highly publicized cases of infected practitioners, not a single patient has yet been found harmed.

The Centers for Disease Control, using a disputed mathematical model, estimated that 13 to 128 patients may have been infected with AIDS during surgical or dental procedures between 1981 and 1990. But the numbers could rise as AIDS spreads more deeply into the medical profession. By one estimate, there may be 2,000 or more infected surgeons and dental workers now practicing in the country.

However small the risk, it can and should be made even smaller. Sensible new guidelines issued this week by the Centers for Disease Control would

who perform "exposure-prone" medical procedures should learn whether they are infected with the AIDS virus, presumably by having themselves tested. If infected, they should stop doing such procedures, unless they get permission and guidance from special review committees, and then tell patients they are infected.

Appropriately strict, these guidelines put the burden where it belongs — on practitioners and their peers to justify what procedures can be performed by an infected health care worker. And they leave the final say with the patient.

The guidelines are certain to be enforced. Medical institutions and insurers are sure to insist they be followed to avoid malpractice claims. And the Senate has passed legislation that would require states to adopt them and to discipline health workers who fail to comply, on penalty of forfeiting Federal health financing.

Patient protection is rightly favored in the guidelines over the careers of infected doctors. But Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina would go destructively further. He pushed a bill through the Senate that would impose criminal penalties up to \$10,000 and 10 or more years in jail on health workers who know they are infected and fail to tell patients before performing invasive procedures.

That approach would be recklessly divisive, triggering anger and resentment in the medical profession without accomplishing much beyond the strict guidelines already being put into effect.

Torture in Turkey

President Bush has ample reason to praise his Turkish hosts as he arrives in Ankara today. When Saddam Hussein grabbed Kuwait last August, Turkey cut Iraq's oil pipeline and gave allied forces full use of Turkish bases. In the war's wake, Turkey collaborated in creating a safe haven for Iraqi Kurds, now within the protective reach of an allied mobile force in Turkey, whose value may be tested if reported skirmishes in northern Iraq develop into something more serious.

For this, applause is in order for Turkey and its risk-taking President, Turgut Ozal. Yet American recognition of Turkey's importance as an ally does not lessen the need for candor about a shameful human rights record. It does no favor to Turkish democracy to ignore torture and denial of rights to Turkey's own Kurdish minority.

There have been important gains over the past decade as rule by generals has yielded to elective civilian government. An outspoken Turkish press and courageous human rights groups have publicized police abuses. Officials have ceased pretending that Kurds are simply "mountain Turks," and it

is no longer a criminal offense for Kurds to speak their own language on the street. Some harsh penal laws have been repealed.

But a sweeping antiterrorist measure has been enacted, human rights monitors are harassed, and newspapers and books in the Kurdish language are forbidden. Political prisoners die in custody or are executed after summary proceedings.

Widespread use of torture is amply documented by Amnesty International, Helsinki Watch and other monitoring groups. The Human Rights Foundation of Turkey lists 200 torture incidents since January, an increase it ascribes to protection given police under the new antiterror law.

Granted, Turkey is beset by political violence mounted by Kurdish separatists and other extremists. But that scarcely justifies brutal measures that magnify grievances. Nor can excesses be excused as growing pains of a democratic system begun 69 years ago. Turkish democracy will never come of age if dissident voices are stifled in torture cells. Saying as much, at least in private, is Mr. Bush's minimum obligation.

Social Seismology

First came the alarming news that New Jersey was taking over the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company. The man understood that the takeover was in the public interest and that he wouldn't lose any money. Still, he was shaken.

This was no fly-by-night, high-rolling outfit. His parents had gone out of their way, years ago, to find a solid company in which to start him on his first life insurance policy. How could such a big, stable company get into so much trouble?

mainline institutions in his life were exposed as heavy losers, incapable of investing wisely? How far would this crack reach?

He snapped back from fanciful fears, recognizing that the news in both cases was in fact about protective steps. But if he was troubled, even briefly, what about his aging mother or others like her? Abruptly, he began to understand anxieties he used to dismiss as unsophisticated.

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BUSH, IN TURKEY, MUTES WAR TALK

He Does Not Expect to Send
Rapid Deployment Force
to Bolster Iraqi Kurds

By MAUREEN DOWD

Special to The New York Times

ANKARA, Turkey, July 20 — President Bush expressed concern today about reports of fighting in Iraqi Kurdistan, but said he did not anticipate using the American-led rapid deployment force being set up in Turkey in the current fighting.

Arriving in Turkey for a two-day visit, Mr. Bush sought to play down the reports of hostilities, adding that he thought President Saddam Hussein of Iraq would not do anything that would bring the allied intervention that followed Iraqi reprisals against rebellious Kurds in northern Iraq.

"Anytime there's a conflagration of that nature, it's a matter of concern to us," Mr. Bush said at a news conference after meeting with President Turgut Ozal. "I understand that the matter is, hopefully, getting resolved."

Hope for Lessons Learned

"Let me say that the rapid deployment force is to guard against a repeat of horribly brutal events in the North," Mr. Bush said. "And we are not anticipating that that force will be used. We are thinking that Saddam Hussein, having learned his lesson once, will hopefully not embark on the kind of carnage that resulted in our having to do what we did in the past with Turkish cooperation."

Mr. Bush also discussed American aid to Turkey that was given to the Ozal Government in recognition of its support for the American-led coalition that ousted Iraqi forces from Kuwait. He and Mr. Ozal also presumably spoke of Cyprus. Turkey is the final stop on the President's trip, which began with a stop at the summit meeting of leaders of industrial nations in London and went to Greece.

Fitzwater's Assessment

Marlin Fitzwater, the White House spokesman, said that the Kurdish situation did not appear to be of "imminent concern."

"We hope it won't continue," he said.

One Administration official in Turkey who is tracking the reports from Iraq said that matters there remained "tense" but that there seemed to be a "de-facto truce" at the moment.

"We're keeping an eye on it," the official said. "But it's Iraqi territory."

Mr. Bush sent troops to northern Iraq last spring after the Kurds fled their homes when their uprising against the Hussein Government was crushed during the aftermath of the Persian Gulf war. The last of those 7,000 American troops pulled out of northern Iraq on July 14.

The new force, to be made up of mostly American, British and French troops, is being set up to protect the Kurds against reprisals by Government forces.

Protecting Turkish Borders

President Ozal, standing beside Mr. Bush, said the force would also "be used to protect the Turkish borders."



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Protecting Turkish Borders

President Ozal, standing beside Mr. Bush, said the force would also "be used to protect the Turkish borders" from the kind of "big inflow of refugees" Turkey got last April.

Turkish officials felt the rest of the world unfairly focused on Kurds huddling in filthy camps on the Turkish border, rather than on the Turkish aid brought to the refugees' remote mountain havens and on the burden imposed by the influx of Iraqi refugees into the country's poorest region.

On Cyprus, Mr. Bush supported the Turkish position of a four-part negotiation about the divided island that would include the leaders of Greece and Turkey, as well as representatives of the Greek and Turkish Cypriots. He made his remarks today on the 17th anniversary of the Turkish invasion of Cyprus.

Greece has firmly objected to such an important role in the talks for the Turkish Cypriots. Turkey is the only country that recognizes the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. Turkey has 16,000 troops on Cyprus, occupying the northern third of the island.

Military Aid Pledged

As in Greece, Mr. Bush promised military aid for Turkey's help in the Persian Gulf war.

The President pledged his support for Turkey's military modernization program, including its 160-plane F-16 development program to modernize its Air Force. Mr. Bush said he and Mr. Ozal "agreed to build a new strategic relationship based on closer political, security and, yes, economic links."

Mr. Ozal, thanking the United States and other nations for the \$3 billion they had given Turkey for its war-related expenses, said that while "it doesn't meet our requirements" the sum was considerable.

Administration officials said that, although Congress has said that for every \$10 in aid that Turkey gets, Greece must get \$7, that they plan to try to "break" that rule. They said they would seek \$700 million in aid for Turkey and \$350 million for Greece.

Security for Mr. Bush was tight here as it was in Greece. Police in riot gear surrounded the Prime Minister's residence. The United States Ambassador's residence, where the Bushes are staying, is across the street from the Prime Minister's residence, and there were no demonstrators as the Bushes arrived in Ankara.

'A Little Bit Tired'

At the news conference, Mr. Bush, who recently suffered heart fibrillation caused by a thyroid condition, was asked about his health and how he has maintained his usual frenetic schedule.

"I'll confess to being a little bit tired — a lot of evening action out there coupled with getting up pretty early," he said. "So I'm 67 still, and I have to confess that from time to time I get tired."

But the President is not one to dwell on weakness for long. "Generally speaking, I feel good," he concluded. "I feel up for all of this."



The S
AMERI

When you want the moon, the sun and the stars all in

Lit by the brilliance of the yellow-lined stole.

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RED ROSE SERVICE, our world of beautiful fashion, is only a phone

If it is so simple, the reporters persisted, why not give just a simple answer?

"What do you attend a conference to do?" the King retorted. "To mime? To make faces at each other, or to discuss and try to resolve the problem? I have

the Israelis. He preferred to call it "reasoning and taking this — what I keep calling a new credibility for the United States in the Middle East — and using that to encourage what is a very reasonable and important step to peace."

"We are ready to attend a peace conference," said King Hussein of Jordan, "and we are very happy indeed it is going to be a comprehensive one." Secre-

tary of State James A. Baker 3d, left, and the King talked to reporters at a news conference after their talks yesterday in Amman, Jordan. Reuters

Reporter's Notebook

If Those Are Whirling Dervishes, Then This Stop Must Be Istanbul

By MAUREEN DOWD

Special to The New York Times

ISTANBUL, Turkey, July 21 — It was fitting, of course, that George Bush, described by some as America's most famous whirling dervish, should get a chance to see the real thing.

Playing anything-but-accidental tourists today, President Bush and his wife, Barbara, went to Topkapi Sarayı, the great palace of the Ottoman Sultans, their harems and their judicial councils, and watched five dervishes whirl.

"A whirling dervish?" Mr. Bush delightedly asked his host, President Turgut Ozal of Turkey. "Wonderful."

Dervishes are Sufis, members of a Muslim fraternity of mystics who dance in their flowing white costumes in a trance-like state, spinning on the right foot to the accompaniment of musical instruments.

The local band was fine on the Turkish music, but their repertoire of American tunes to play as the Bushes arrived was sparse. There was no "Hail to the Chief" or "Star Spangled Banner" here: At the welcoming ceremony, the band struck up "I'm a Yankee Doodle Dandy" and "The Mexican Hat Dance."

Wish List Fulfilled

The Bushes and President Ozal and his wife, Semra, whirled about Istanbul today, visiting the magnificent Blue Mosque, which featured police snipers in the minarets; taking a boat ride on the Bosphorus, and checking out the weeping column and wishing hole at Hagia So-

phia, which was the cathedral of Constantinople for a thousand years of the Byzantine Empire.

"Turgut, want to make a wish?" Mr. Bush asked Mr. Ozal, as he poked his finger into a well-worn hole where tourists make wishes at Hagia Sophia.

Mr. Ozal did not. Indeed, Mr. Bush may already have granted all his wishes, by being effusively praising "my friend, Turgut," by promising lots of F-16's and \$625 million in military aid next year, and by omitting any reference to Turkey's human-rights record, although Amnesty International and other groups had asked him to raise the issue.

Footwear of Many Colors

Mrs. Bush won the day's award for oddest fashion statement. When she bounded up the plank of the Sarayburnu, a converted steamship that was to carry the party up the Bosphorus toward the Black Sea, the First Lady was wearing one red and one blue sneaker with her white-and-black polka dot dress.

Asked for an explanation of the First Footwear, Anna Perez, Mrs. Bush's press secretary, said that the President had given the First Lady 20 pairs of Keds for her birthday June 8 "and this way she gets to wear them all."

The Diplomatic Marathon

At the news conference in Ankara on Saturday, the President was asked how he and his staff were holding up under his dizzying tour of four countries.

Mr. Bush made a rare concession, saying he felt a bit tired, and added that he was still tak-

ing medication and getting his thyroid checked every day by the doctors traveling with him.

But the 67-year-old President insisted that he would not slow down because "I'm very blessed with, you know, the ability to keep charging."

Mr. Bush also said proudly that he had converted his old friend and former campaign manager, Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d, to the Bush style of traveling.

Mr. Baker is on a tour of the Middle East for peace talks, after the economic summit meeting in London last weekend and before a scheduled meeting with Southeast Asian leaders in Malaysia on Monday. Both Mr. Baker and Mr. Bush will also go to Moscow in a week.

Sounding like a successful fitness trainer, a proselytizing Jack LaLanne, the President said: "Jim Baker used to get tired when he drove across town in Washington, D.C. — literally. He'd call me up and tell me how tired he was, campaigning and all of that. Now he's going all around the world all the time, dedicated to trying to help solve this problem."

Who Looks at the Polls?

Mr. Bush made two firsts on this trip. He admitted that he sometimes gets tired. And he admitted that he pays attention to polls — something he had always denied.

Reporters asked President Ozal about a recent poll in Turkey that showed that most Turks feel that the United States, through the coalition against Iraq, has been interfering in Turkey's internal affairs.

Mr. Ozal said he didn't see it. But when Mr. Bush was asked if he reads polls, he finally fessed up.

"My wings would drop off if I told an untruth," he said. "So put it this way: from time to time, I look at them."

Burnishing the Image

It's nice to know that even the highest officials of the land engage in a little résumé enhancement now and again.

Consider the biography for the White House Chief of Staff, John H. Sununu, printed in the official United States Information Service media guide for the President's visit to Greece.

"Part of the job of the Chief of Staff is to mediate the many competing requests of Cabinet members and others seeking the President's time and attention. At the same time, he must insure that the President's policy is presented effectively to Congress and the public. Mr. Sununu's experience in an elective office ensures his effectiveness in both venues.

"He is considered an able, meticulous and experienced administrator whose political toughness helps shape the Bush Administration's approach to bureaucracy."

Mr. Baker's biography is equally flattering. It says of Mr. Baker, who says he is more interested in returning to his ranch than running for President: "Many in the political arena see James Baker as having a very bright future in politics and feel, as a political insider has put it, 'that he will be a major force on the political scene for the next 10 or 15 years.'"

By the time the Presidential party got to Turkey, the biographies had been yanked from the official media guide.

JUL 22 1991

Bush Tells Greece U.S. Will Try To Help Resolve Cyprus Issue

By John E. Yang
Washington Post Staff Writer

ATHENS, July 18—President Bush began a two-day visit to Greece today by vowing to help Greek and Turkish leaders settle by the end of the year the dispute that has left the island of Cyprus divided for nearly two decades.

"Today, with new leaders of vision, your nations enjoy a unique opportunity to overcome the misunderstandings of the past," Bush told the Greek Parliament, recalled from a summer recess for the event. "You can begin to heal the deep wound that scars Cyprus, that divides families and friends on that island. . . . The United States will do whatever it can do to help . . . settle the Cyprus problem, and do so this year."

The speech was coolly received and Bush was interrupted only once by applause, when he invited Greek President Constantine Karamanlis to visit Washington next year.

Bush's visit here, the first by an American president since Dwight Eisenhower's global tour in 1959, is designed to bolster the sagging popularity of conservative Greek Prime Minister Constantine Mitsotakis and to reassure the Greeks that the United States' close alliance with

Turkey, Greece's ancient rival, in the Persian Gulf War is not a threat to them. He will also spend two days in Turkey beginning Saturday.

The president brought no new proposals to resolve the Cyprus question, which Mitsotakis called "our great national issue," but he said he wants to give impetus to U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar's call for a conference on the issue involving Greeks, Turks, Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots.

"It is not my role to spell out the steps, nor it is my role to spell out the procedures," Bush told a news conference after meeting with Mitsotakis. "It is my role to use whatever authority the United States may have . . . to further support for the United Nations secretary general's proposals in any way I can."

Turkey invaded Cyprus in 1974 after a Greek-aided coup attempt on the island. Cyprus has been cut in two ever since, with Turkish troops controlling the north, the Greek Cypriot government controlling the south and U.N. peace-keeping forces keeping them apart.

During their meeting, which lasted nearly two hours, Mitsotakis and Bush also discussed Mitsotakis's efforts to get the Greek economy under control, the unrest

in neighboring Yugoslavia and the broader issue of friction between Greece and Turkey.

U.S.-Greek relations are becoming smoother after years of difficulty that began in 1967 when Greek army colonels seized power and imposed a dictatorship. The strain worsened during the eight-year rule of Socialist leader Andreas Papandreu, which ended in 1989. Last year, Mitsotakis's New Democracy Party secured a two-seat majority in the 300-seat Parliament.

Mitsotakis warmly welcomed Bush today, calling his visit "a political event of particular significance. It reinforces the efforts of our government to develop Greek-American relations."

Mitsotakis's popularity has suffered, though, as he has tried to pare the government payroll, sell state industries and get tough on tax evaders in order to improve the beleaguered Greek economy. His party currently trails Papandreu's Panhellenic Socialist Movement, or Pasok, in popularity polls.

To help boost the Greek economy, Bush announced today that he would send Commerce Secretary Robert Mosbacher here this fall on a trade and investment mission.

Much of Pasok's restored popularity comes from Papandreu's



Presidents Bush and Karamanlis, flanked by costumed guards, shake hands at entrance to Greece's presidential palace.

contention that the United States is tilting toward rival Turkey because of the support it gave the allied effort in the Persian Gulf War. Bush will acknowledge Greece's war effort on Friday when he flies to Souda Bay on Crete to visit the Greek naval frigate Limnos, one of two that served in the war.

"You stood squarely with the international coalition that liberated

Kuwait from Saddam Hussein," Bush told the Greek lawmakers today. "In the Persian Gulf, as in Korea and the two world wars, Greece sided with the forces of freedom."

Security for the trip is tight after a series of car bombings in Athens to protest the visit. Crowds along Bush's motorcade route today were sparse and showed little reaction other than curiosity.

After Bush's speech to Parliament, several thousand students tried to march on the U.S. Embassy but were dispersed by riot police who fired tear gas.

In Istanbul, bombs went off tonight at five banks despite heavy security measures taken before Bush's visit, Turkey's semi-official Anatolia news agency said. The bombs caused no injuries.



U.N. Nuclear Agency Cites Iraq for Violations

IRAQ, From A1

something, he replied, "I'm sure they must have."

Officials at the State Department and the Pentagon also reiterated statements that Iraq is continuing to withhold information about its

whether or not more equipment or material remain to be turned over" to the agency. "Only further inspections can establish the extent of the activities with regard to enrichment," because of a lack of confidence in Iraq's claims, the state-

allied forces during the Persian Gulf War, but he declined to provide details. U.S. and diplomatic sources have said further U.N. inspection of nuclear sites in Iraq is expected next week.

The Iraqi violations highlighted

tion of transformers, but Blix said scientists there were able to produce a pound of uranium enriched to the rate of 4 percent.

This is a relatively low level of enrichment since a rate exceeding 90 percent is required to make a

The Washington Post

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

Talking to Turkey About Rights

IT NEVER seems to be the right time to talk to Turkey about human rights. Either some international crisis, like the gulf war, has come along that demonstrates Turkey's strategic value to its fellow members of NATO and Europe ... or the Turks can point to some domestic distraction, like attacks by Armenian terrorists or Kurdish separatists, to show that they are an imperfect but struggling democracy unfairly accused and living in a neighborhood harsh beyond their critics' ken. Turkish officials are practiced in discounting the constant deep stream of complaints emanating from Amnesty International, Helsinki Watch and other authoritative European and international human rights bodies.

The fact remains that Turkey, a democracy and a member of the world's leading alliance of democracies, has an appalling human rights record. Its performance consistently puts it in the company of some of the grossest violators in the Third World and Communist places where violations are a more expected part of the political landscape. How gross? Last year, says Amnesty, "there were thousands of political prisoners, scores of whom were prisoners of conscience. Hundreds of political prisoners were sentenced

to imprisonment and some to death after legal proceedings that did not meet international standards for fair trial. The use of torture continued to be widespread and systematic, in some cases resulting in death." Ancient history? Helsinki Watch conveys new reports of extrajudicial killings by police in Istanbul and Ankara on July 5, July 12 and July 14.

We raise the matter because President Bush, fresh from a London summit that saluted the way human rights and democracy in the world are going forward, is about to drop by Turkey, where recent official violence against individuals and new laws on freedom of expression and association suggest that the country may actually be going backward. Mr. Bush is a friend of Turkey and particularly of its president, Turgut Ozal, with whom he spoke on the phone some 50 times during the gulf war. What will they talk about tomorrow? Iraq, no doubt. The Soviet Union. Cyprus. Anything else? Unless Mr. Bush cares to avoid conveying the dispiriting message that enemies will be held to account for repression and torture but that with friends anything goes, he will have to find a way to tell Mr. Ozal that, to Americans, human rights in Turkey matter.

The Senate Tries Free Speech

IN FOLLOWING the House and renouncing honoraria in return for a pay raise, the Senate did the right thing. The responsibilities of the office are worth the \$125,100 that senators will now receive, and instead of some of the money coming in the form of ostensible speaking fees from the interest groups with business before

try as has sometimes been done in the past to give itself the raise without a record vote. The leadership did try to provide a little shelter, though that was more comic than real; the bill was brought up without advance notice and after the evening news. Majorities of both parties (though not most members up for reelection next year) still had to put

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Greek Leader Prods U.S. To Focus on Cyprus Issue

Turkish Presence in North Termed 'Unjust'

By John E. Yang
Washington Post Staff Writer

SOUDA BAY, Greece, July 19—Greek Prime Minister Constantine Mitsotakis told President Bush today that Turkey's control of northern Cyprus is the same as Iraq's invasion of Kuwait—unjust and in violation of international law.

The conservative leader also pointedly sought to remind Bush of the strong cultural and social ties that bind their two countries. Mitsotakis is trying to repair U.S.-Greek relations, strained during eight years of Socialist rule in Greece, and to counter the close alliance the United States developed with Turkey, Greece's ancient rival, during the Persian Gulf War.

Mitsotakis and Bush spoke to Greek and American sailors at a U.S. naval base here on the Greek island of Crete, Bush's first postwar visit to a U.S. military installation that played a direct role in the war.

"These men of the Greek navy also went to the gulf in the belief that by opposing Iraq's aggression against Kuwait, they would help raise the consciousness of the world to the continued occupation of northern Cyprus," Mitsotakis said. "It, too, is patently unjust and in defiance of the international rules of conduct that the gulf war was fought to defend."

The United States views the two situations as "entirely different," a senior White House official said.

Bush and Mitsotakis briefly discussed the Cyprus question today during an early-morning walk around the Acropolis in Athens. The matter will be on the agenda when Bush meets with Turkish President Turgut Ozal in Ankara on Saturday, the 17th anniversary of the Turkish invasion of Cyprus.

Turkish troops invaded northern Cyprus to protect the Turkish Cypriot community five days after a military coup that was backed by the junta then ruling in Greece.

Bush has pledged to help Greece and Turkey resolve their differences over Cyprus, which is divided between Greek Cypriots in the south and Turkish Cypriots in the north, but said he has no new solutions to offer. He told reporters today that he wants to be a "catalyst. . . . The United States cannot dictate terms but we can express a keen interest in being helpful."

Mitsotakis told Cable News Net-

work today that he would be willing to settle the issue if Turkey gave up some of the land its troops control for the self-proclaimed Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. The ethnic Turks of Cyprus form less than 20 percent of the island's population but hold about 40 percent of its territory.

"The most important point is the territorial aspect of the problem," Mitsotakis said. "If the problem of Cyprus is solved," he said, "we will support" admitting Turkey into the European Community.

Mitsotakis also used his speech on Crete to highlight the cultural links between the United States and Greece, saying that the ideals that shaped America were Greek ideals. "While the United States is now the symbol of democracy in the world, Greece, where it was born, remains its soul," he said. "That creates a special bond between us."

In his remarks, Bush thanked Greek sailors for their role in the allied war effort. "Greece stood with us from the very first moments of Desert Shield to the final victory in Desert Storm," he said.

He also announced that the United States would send Greece surplus tanks and artillery, speed up delivery of 28 F-4E fighter jets and lease two frigates to the Greek navy.

The two men spoke in the brilliant sunshine before the Greek naval frigate Limnos, which patrolled the Red Sea during the war, and the USS DeWitt, a guided missile frigate that arrived in the Mediterranean theater just last May and so saw no action in the war.

The ships were moored stern-to-stern, bedecked with brightly colored signal flags. A Greek destroyer anchored in the bay boomed a 21-gun salute as Bush and Mitsotakis arrived.

Bush, a former Navy lieutenant junior grade, quickly shed his navy-blue Air Force windbreaker and blue tie decorated with U.S. Navy eagles. "Warm up here," he said.

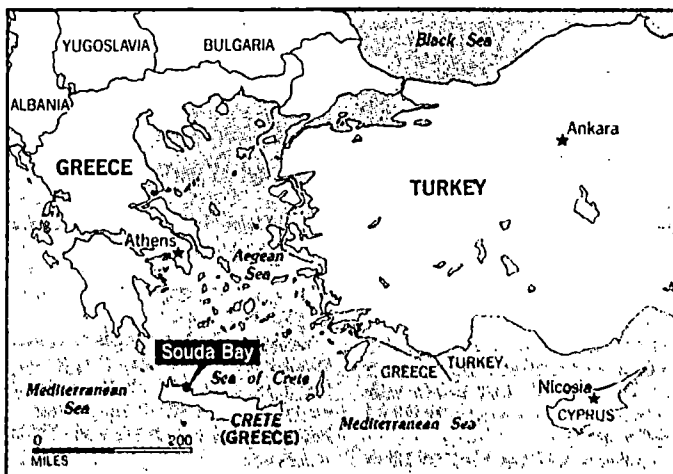
The president revealed that the U.S. naval facility served as a busy refueling station in the gulf war, tending to 97 ships, handling about 13,000 tons of cargo and pumping 500,000 pounds of jet fuel. The base's role in the war had not been widely known in Greece.

Earlier, in Athens, Bush said he was not bothered by demonstrators protesting his visit who clashed with police Thursday night. "Anyplace that an American president goes, whether it's Chicago, Dallas,



AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE

President and Barbara Bush tour Acropolis with Mitsotakis and his daughter.



BY DAVID WYKE—THE WASHINGTON POST

San Francisco, New York or Athens, we're bound to stir up a little interest," he told reporters. "But that's some of what democracy is about. We don't worry about all that."

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LD NEWS

Allied Strike in Iraq Not Likely, Bush Says

President Pledges Closer Ties With Turkey

By John E. Yang
Washington Post Staff Writer

ANKARA, Turkey, July 20—President Bush said today that he is concerned about recent fighting between Kurdish rebels and government troops in northern Iraq but does not expect the situation to require intervention by an allied rapid-response force stationed in Turkey.

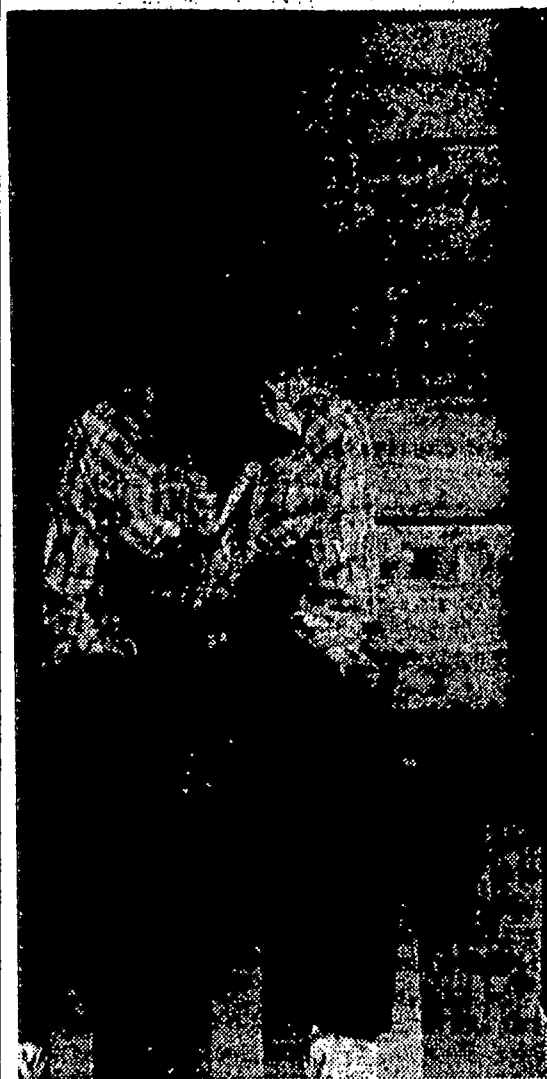
At a joint news conference with President Turgut Ozal, Bush also thanked the Turkish leader for his key support in the Persian Gulf War and pledged to work with him to "build a new strategic relationship based on closer political, security and, yes, economic ties."

In private talks in the presidential residence, according to senior White House officials, Bush ex-

pressed concern over reports of the Turkish government's repression of political opponents, which, according to one human rights group, includes police killings of minority Kurds and alleged terrorists.

In public, though, Bush warmly embraced Ozal. "The international coalition could not have achieved the liberation of Kuwait without Turkey's pivotal contributions," Bush said as he stood with Ozal at welcoming ceremonies. Bush answered questions on various subjects during the press conference, including those about Iraq, where fighting between Kurdish rebels and government troops broke out in two northern Iraqi cities last week after the final withdrawal of allied troops.

See BUSH, A26, Col. 5



BY LINDE RIVERA FOR THE WASHINGTON POST

... were driven into exile under Sandinista rule.

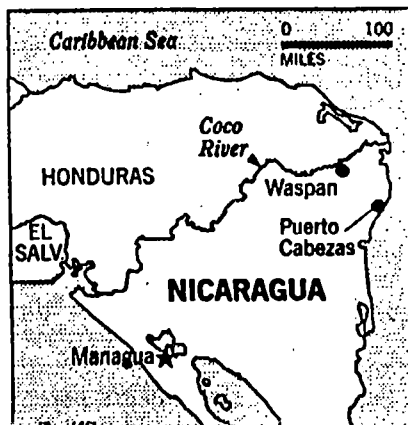
Zulu Chief Plays Down Covert Funding for Party

Unaware of Pretoria's Support, He Says

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Foreign Service

ULUNDI, South Africa, July 20—Zulu Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, reacting to disclosures Friday that the white-minority government secretly funneled money to his

An internal police memorandum published by the Weekly Mail of Johannesburg details how the security police funneled nearly \$100,000 into an Inkatha bank account to help organize a November 1989 rally and another in March 1990, shortly after the release from prison of ANC Pres-



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Boycott

everyone [in the Arab world] on board."

Arab boycott was imposed at the end of Israel in 1948 in an effort to strangle its economy. It is administered by the Arab League, which has an office in Damascus that maintains a blacklist of companies. The boycott is kept secret, but news reports indicate it is larger than the U.S. arms.

Illegal for American firms to do business with the boycott.

Arab countries, notably Saudi Arabia, have reported privately that the boycott is, for practical purposes, weakening, and that companies on the blacklist have gained ground in the Arab world. But these countries have not renounced the boycott.

During his talks with Lebanon's President Elias Hrawi today, Baker reportedly discussed the issue of six U.S. hostages held in Lebanon. After returning to Beirut from his talks with Hrawi, Baker told reporters that Lebanon's refusal to free the hostages, and the continued plight "reflects a lack of concern on Lebanon on more than one level." Bouez said Baker urged Lebanon to increase efforts to free the hostages, and to accept foreign aid for Lebanon, emerging from 16 years of

Gandhi Suspect Dead

■ MADRAS, India—A key sus-

pected member of the Indian National Congress and guerrilla groups allied against it.

From news services and staff reports

Bush Says Allied Intervention In New Iraqi Fighting Unlikely

BUSH, From A25

"It's a matter of concern to us ... but we are not anticipating that force will be used," he said, referring to the rapid-response force stationed near Silopi, Turkey, about 1,000 miles from Ankara. "We are thinking that [Iraqi President] Saddam Hussein, having learned his lesson once, will hopefully not embark on the kind of carnage that resulted in our having to do what we did in the past."

[Iran denied Iraqi charges that it instigated clashes between the Iraqi army and Kurds in northern Iraq during the past week, Reuter reported from Nicosia, Cyprus. Kurdish rebels and U.N. officials have said hundreds of people were killed or wounded.]

[Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman Morteza Sarmadi was quoted by Iran's national news agency as saying the Iraqi claims "are in line with previous Iraqi policies of diverting public opinion from the internal situation in that country."]

[Kurdish leaders meanwhile banned protests in the border town of Zakhu in an effort to prevent further clashes with the Iraqi army.]

Bush and many U.S. lawmakers are eager to reward Turkey for its assistance in the gulf war. Ozal bucked domestic opposition by giving crucial support for the economic em-

bargo against Iraq and allowing U.S. jets headed for Iraq to use Turkey's Incirlik Air Base.

The administration has asked Congress for \$700 million in economic and military aid for Turkey in the coming fiscal year, more than a quarter more than it requested last year. Some of the money would go to help Turkey buy 80 F-16 fighter jets from the United States.

And after Turkey incurred as a result of the war an estimated \$7 billion in war-related costs, including lost oil transit fees and loss of tourism, the Bush administration and Congress responded by boosting Turkey's textile import quotas and sending more foreign aid for the current spending year.

As Bush and Ozal forge a close relationship—Ozal and his wife, Semra, were overnight guests at Camp David in March—the administration remains concerned about allegations of political repression in Turkey. Beyond raising the matter during today's meetings, "there's really not much else we can do," a senior White House official said.

Helsinki Watch, a human rights watchdog group, recently wrote Ozal to complain about alleged police killings of political opponents, including minority Kurds. In one 10-day period earlier this month, 18 people were killed, according to Helsinki Watch.

Hectic Pace Tiring, Bush Admits

ANKARA, Turkey, July 20—As he heads toward the home stretch of a nine-day, four-nation tour, President Bush allowed today that the hectic pace has had an effect on him but said he still feels in good health.

"I'm 67 still, and I have to confess that from time to time I get tired," he told a news conference here at the Turkish presidential palace.

Bush's trip has included early-morning meetings and official dinners that have stretched late into the night.

The health and endurance of the peripatetic president, who returns home Monday, a week before heading to a summit meeting in Moscow, has been of concern since he was diagnosed in May as having an overactive thyroid gland. He takes daily medication to regulate his heartbeat, help prevent blood clots and to replace the thyroid hormone lost after doctors recommended that the gland be gradually destroyed with radiation treatments.

"Generally speaking, I feel good," Bush said. "I feel up for all of this."

— John E. Yang

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g for Party

led to provide the money allies to bolster Buthelezi's image in the country just after Mandela's release. ents by Vlok, de Klerk and ional Affairs Minister Ger here today all left unclear the government is continuing to provide covert funds. to Vlok said financial support o-Inkatha United Workers South Africa had ended ot state clearly that the d ended for Inkatha itself. rk said in his statement s not government policy to irect or indirect aid to any arty or organization "ex- nment aid made available ifying political parties on asis."

said the money provided to was "really insignificant" to the "vast sums" donated governments to the ANC.

Bush Winds Up Visit to Turkey With Sightseeing

By John E. Yang
Washington Post Staff Writer

ISTANBUL, July 21—President Bush toured old Istanbul today and took a boat ride along the strait that divides the continents of Europe and Asia, ending visits to ancient rivals Greece and Turkey in which he thanked one for crucial support in the Persian Gulf War and sought to reassure the other that ties are still strong.

Bush's delicate balancing act—spending an equal number of days in each country—appears to have strengthened U.S. ties with both nations. He made little apparent progress, however, on his other goal of the trip, bringing Greece and Turkey together to settle a three-decades-old dispute over Cyprus.

The primary focus of the trip was to thank Turkish President Turgut Ozal for providing key aid during the war in spite of political opposition at home. When Bush arrived in Ankara on Saturday, he quoted the Turkish proverb: "Good friends become apparent on black days."

To reassure conservative Greek Prime Minister Constantine Mitsotakis that close U.S. ties with Turkey are not a threat to him, Bush went to Greece bearing gifts. He announced his intention to lease Greece two frigates and to accelerate the delivery of 28 F-4E jets. By contrast, he had nothing new to offer Turkey.

Bush arrived in Greece declaring that he wanted to help resolve "this year" differences with Turkey that have left Cyprus divided for nearly two decades—although he had no

proposed solution of his own. The deadline was not in Bush's prepared text, and some top officials said they were not sure where it came from.

Bush leaves Turkey with little apparent progress. He backed Turkish President Turgut Ozal's idea of talks among Greeks, Turks, Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots, but Mitsotakis opposes it, saying it would give legitimacy to Turkey's control over part of the island. "The Cyprus question is not an easy question to be solved," Ozal said Saturday.

Those problems receded today, though, as Bush became an American tourist in a bright blue polo shirt.

"This is going to be wonderful," he told reporters on his flight from Ankara. "Never been here before."

That is something Bush can say about fewer and fewer places: This nine-day, four-nation tour that ends Monday is the 16th foreign trip of his presidency and Turkey is the 31st country he has visited.

Accompanied by First Lady Barbara Bush, Ozal and Ozal's wife, Semra, Bush toured the Mosque of Sultan Ahmed, commonly known as the Blue Mosque because of its 260 blue-tinted windows and the blue-tiled interior, and Hagia Sofia, a 4th-century Christian church that is now a museum. At Topkapi Sarayi, the palace of Ottoman sultans from the 15th to the 19th centuries, the couples watched five dervishes whirl their ancient ritual.

After a two-hour boat ride along the Bosphorus, where Europe meets the Orient, Bush attended an official dinner at the Dolmabache Palace.

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FEBRUARY 10 — MONDAY

41st Day — Remaining, 325

"ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT": ANNIVERSARY. Feb 10. The familiar slogan "All the News That's Fit to Print," has appeared on page one of *The New York Times* since Feb 10, 1897. Although in October, 1896, *The New York Times*, offered a prize of \$100 to anyone who could come up with a better slogan of 10 words or less, none was found.

CIVILIAN AUTO PRODUCTION HALTED: 50TH ANNIVERSARY. Feb 10. The production of civilian automobiles was halted Feb 10, 1942. Auto plants were used exclusively to build tanks, jeeps and aircraft until 1945. Contracts were determined on a cost-plus basis under the direction of the War Production Board.



DURANTE, JIMMY: BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. Feb 10. American comedian, actor, composer and author, born Feb 10, 1893, at New York, NY. Durante appeared in many Broadway musicals and motion pictures and had radio and television shows. Subject of a biography entitled *Schnozzola* by Gene Fowler. The song "Inka Dinka Doo" was one of his trademarks. Died at Santa Monica, CA, on Jan 29, 1980, after more than 60 years in show business. His most remembered line was the sign-off he used on his television show: "Good night, Mrs Calabash, wherever you are."

FIRST ACTOR TO PERFORM IN TWO CITIES ON THE SAME DAY: ANNIVERSARY. Feb 10. On Feb 10, 1887, Nathaniel Carr Goodwin performed at an 11:30 AM matinee of *Turned Up* in Boston, MA. Following the closing curtain, he returned to New York City on the 1:00 PM train and that evening performed in *The Mascot* at the Bijou Theatre at 8:00 PM.

FIRST WORLD WAR II MEDAL OF HONOR: 50TH ANNIVERSARY. Feb 10. Second Lieut Alexander Ramsey ("Sandy") Nininger, Jr, was posthumously awarded World War II's first Medal of Honor on February 10, 1942, for heroism at the Battle of Bataan. He had graduated from West Point in 1941 and was on his first assignment after being commissioned.

GTE SUNCOAST CLASSIC. Feb 10-16. Cheval Polo and Golf Club, Tampa, FL. The Pro-Am is a two-day event which features teams of four amateurs and one professional player. The tee times are selected by a blind draw at a pairings party. Trophies and prizes are awarded to the ten lowest teams. Sponsor: General Telephone and Electronics Suncoast Classic, 15310 Amberly Dr, Ste 360, Tampa, FL 33647. Phone: (813) 971-1726.

LAMB, CHARLES: BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. Feb 10. Literary critic, poet and essayist, born at London, England, on Feb 10, 1775. "The greatest pleasure I know," he wrote in 1834, "is to do a good action by stealth, and to have it found out by accident." Died at Edmonton, England, Dec 27, 1834.

MALTA: FEAST OF ST. PAUL'S SHIPWRECK. Feb 10. Valletta. Holy day of obligation. Commemorates shipwreck of St. Paul on the north coast of Malta in AD 60.

PASTERNAK, BORIS LEONIDOVICH: BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. Feb 10. Russian poet and novelist, born at Moscow, USSR, Feb 10, 1890. Best-known work: *Doctor Zhivago*. Died at Moscow, May 30, 1960.

PLIMSOLL DAY. Feb 10. A day to remember Samuel Plimsoll, "The Sailor's Friend," a coal merchant turned reformer and politician, who was elected to Parliament in 1868. He attacked the practice of overloading heavily insured ships, calling them "coffin ships." His persistence brought about amendment of Britain's Merchant Shipping Act. The Plimsoll Line, named for him, is a line on the side of ships marking maximum load allowed by law. Born at Bristol, England, Feb 10, 1824. Died at Folkestone, England, June 3, 1898.

TREATY OF PARIS SIGNED. Feb 10. Following the conclusion of the Spanish American War, in 1898, American and Spanish ambassadors met in Paris, France, to negotiate a treaty. Under the terms of this treaty Spain granted the US the Philippine Islands, the islands of Guam and Puerto Rico, in addition to withdrawal from Cuba. Senatorial debate over the treaty centered on the US's move towards imperialism by acquiring the Philippines. A vote was taken on Feb 6 and the treaty passed by a one-vote margin. President William McKinley signed the treaty on Feb 10, 1899, completing ratification.

TWENTY-FIFTH AMENDMENT TO US CONSTITUTION (PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION, DISABILITY): RATIFICATION ANNIVERSARY. Feb 10. Procedures for presidential succession were further clarified by the 25th Amendment, along with provisions for continuity of power in the event of a disability or illness of the president. The 25th Amendment was ratified on Feb 10, 1967.

WHITE, WILLIAM ALLEN: BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. Feb 10. American newspaperman, owner and editor of the *Emporia Gazette*. Coined the phrase "tinhorn politician" and, in one obituary, wrote of the deceased that he had "the talent of a meat-packer, the morals of a money changer and the manners of an undertaker." Born at Emporia, KS, Feb 10, 1868. Died there Jan 29, 1944.

BIRTHDAYS TODAY

Donovan (Donovan P. Leitch), 46, singer, songwriter, born at Glasgow, Scotland, Feb 10, 1946.

Lenny (Leonard Kyle) Dykstra, 29, professional baseball player, born at Santa Ana, CA, Feb 10, 1963.

Roberta Flack, 53, singer, born at Black Mountain, NC, Feb 10, 1939.

Dennis Louis Gentry, 33, professional football player, born at Lubbock, TX, Feb 10, 1959.

Frances Moore Lappe, 48, author, born at Pendleton, OR, Feb 10, 1944.

Greg Norman, 37, golfer, born at Melbourne, Australia, Feb 10, 1955.

Leontyne Price, 65, opera singer, born at Laurel, MS, Feb 10, 1927.

Mark Spitz, 42, swimmer, born at Modesto, CA, Feb 10, 1950.

Robert Wagner, 62, actor, born at Detroit, MI, Feb 10, 1930.

FEBRUARY 11 — TUESDAY

42nd Day — Remaining, 324

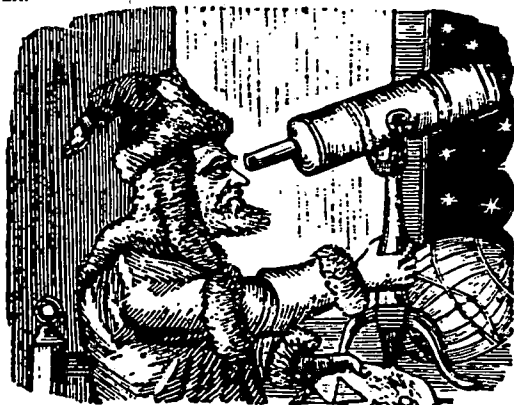
CAMEROON: YOUTH DAY. Feb 11. Public holiday.

CHILD, LYDIA MARIA: BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. Feb 11. Lydia Maria Child was born on Feb 11, 1802, at Medford, MA. As a writer her works included *Hobomok*, about early Salem and Plymouth life, and *The Rebels*, which described pre-Revolutionary Boston. In addition she produced several practical works including *The Frugal Housewife*, which enjoyed 21 editions, and *The Mother's Book*. In 1833, she and her husband, David Lee Child, published the controversial abolitionist document "An Appeal in Favor of That Class of Americans Called Africans," which called for educating the slaves. Their work for abolition continued with the weekly newspaper *The National Anti-Slavery Standard*, which they published in New York City from 1840 to 1844. The Childs settled on a farm in Massachusetts in 1852 from where Lydia wrote on such topics as feminism, religion and capital punishment. She died Oct 20, 1880, at Wayland, MA.

EDISON, THOMAS ALVA: 145TH BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. Feb 11. American inventive genius and holder of more than 1,200 patents (including the incandescent electric lamp, phonograph, electric dynamo and key parts of many now familiar devices such as the movie camera, telephone transmitter, etc.). Edison said, "Genius is 1 percent inspiration and 99 percent perspiration." His birthday is now widely observed as Inventor's Day. Born at Milan, OH, Feb 11, 1847. Died at Menlo Park, NJ, Oct 18, 1931.

FULLER, MELVILLE WESTON: BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. Feb 11. Eighth chief justice of the US Supreme Court. Born at Augusta, ME, Feb 11, 1833. Died at Sorrento, ME, July 4, 1910.

IRAN: NATIONAL DAY. Feb 11. National holiday observed in Iran.



JAPAN: NATIONAL FOUNDATION DAY. Feb 11. Marks the founding of the Japanese nation. In 1872 the government officially set Feb 11, 660 BC, as the date of accession to the throne of the Emperor Jimmu (said to be Japan's first emperor) and designated the day a national holiday by the name of Empire Day. The holiday was abolished after World War II, but was revived as National Foundation Day in 1966. Ceremonies are held with Their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress, the Prime Minister and other dignitaries attending. National holiday.

MANDELA, NELSON: PRISON RELEASE ANNIVERSARY. Feb 11. At 4:14 PM (locally), Feb 11, 1990, after serving more than 27½ years of a life sentence (convicted, with eight others, of sabotage and conspiracy to overthrow the government), South Africa's Nelson Mandela, 71 years old, walked away from the Victor Verster prison farm at Paarl, South Africa, a free man. He had survived the cruelty accorded to Blacks by a governmental system of Apartheid, the legally enforced separation and oppression of non-white persons. Mandela greeted a cheering throng of well-wishers, along with hundreds of millions of television viewers worldwide, with demands for an intensification of the struggle for equality for Blacks, who make up nearly 75% of South Africa's population.

MOON PHASE: FIRST QUARTER. Feb 11. Moon enters First Quarter phase at 11:15 AM, EST.

ST. LOUIS BOAT AND SPORTS SHOW. Feb 11-16. Cervantes Convention Center, St. Louis, MO. Sponsor: Natl Marine Manufacturers Assn. Info from: Mike Adams, 1139 Olivette Executive Pkwy, St. Louis, MO 63132. Phone: (314) 567-0020.

SIMMS PROFESSIONAL SNOWBOARD RACE. Feb 11. Angel Fire, NM. Info from: Angel Fire Chamber of Commerce, PO Box 547, Angel Fire, NM 87710. Phone: (800) 446-8117.

**February
1992**

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SPACE MILESTONE: FIRST SOVIET COMMERCIAL SATELLITE MISSION. Feb 11. Anatoly Solovoyov and Aleksandr Balandin departed the Baikonur launching site, Feb 11, 1990, on the Soviet Union's first satellite mission designed for profit—by producing industrial crystals in the weightlessness of space. The craft arrived at the Mir orbital space station on Feb 13. Launching of the Soyuz TM-9 capsule was witnessed by four American astronauts and televised live. The mission was hailed as initiating a new level of openness of information about Soviet space projects.

SPACE MILESTONE: OSUMI (JAPAN). Feb 11. First Japanese satellite and Japan became fourth nation to send satellite into space, Feb 11, 1970.

VATICAN CITY: INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY. Feb 11. The Lateran Treaty, signed by Pietro Cardinal Gasparri and Benito Mussolini on Feb 11, 1929, guaranteed the independence of the State of Vatican City and recognized the sovereignty of the Holy See over it. Area is about 109 acres.

WATER CLOSET INCIDENT: ANNIVERSARY. Feb 11. Jack Paar then host of "Tonight," walked out of his late-night TV show on Feb 11, 1960. The incident was prompted by NBC's censoring of a slightly off-color "water closet" joke the previous night. After a meeting with network officials, Paar agreed to return to the show on Mar 7.

WHITE SHIRT DAY. Feb 11. Anniversary of UAW-GM agreement following 44-day sit-down strike at General Motors' Flint, MI, factories in 1937. "Blue-collar" workers traditionally wear white shirts to work on this day, symbolic of workingman's dignity won. Has been observed by proclamation in Flint, MI.

BIRTHDAYS TODAY

Lloyd Bentsen, 71, US Senator (D, Texas), born at Mission, TX, Feb 11, 1921.
Paul Bocuse, 66, chef, born at Collonges-au-Mont-d'Or, France, Feb 11, 1926.
Eva Gabor, 71, actress, born at Budapest, Hungary, Feb 11, 1921.
Virginia Johnson, 67, psychologist, born at Springfield, MO, Feb 11, 1925.
Tina Louise, 58, actress, born at New York, NY, Feb 11, 1934.
Sergio Mendes, 51, musician, band leader, born at Niteroi, Brazil, Feb 11, 1941.
Leslie Nielsen, 70, actor, born at Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada, Feb 11, 1922.
Burt Reynolds, 56, actor, born at Waycross, GA, Feb 11, 1936.
Sidney Sheldon, 75, author, born at Chicago, IL, Feb 11, 1917.

FEBRUARY 12 — WEDNESDAY

43rd Day — Remaining, 323

ADAMS, LOUISA CATHERINE JOHNSON: BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. Feb 12. Wife of John Quincy Adams, sixth president of the US. Born at London, England, Feb 12, 1775. Died May 14, 1852.

BRADLEY, OMAR NELSON: BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. Feb 12. Omar Bradley commanded the US 2nd Corps in North Africa and the invasion of Sicily during World War II. From there he moved to England and took command of the US 1st Army and participated in the planning of D-Day until he took command of the 12th Army Group. This command saw him lead 1.2 million combat troops, the single largest command ever under one American general. In 1948, he succeeded Dwight Eisenhower as chief of staff of the Army. In 1949, he became the first permanent chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, serving four years in that capacity. He published a volume of memoirs, entitled *Soldier's Story* after his retirement in 1951. Omar Bradley was born on Feb 12, 1893, at Clark, MO, and died at New York City, on Apr 8, 1981.

The bird with one wing cannot fly.

a long journey is shortened by good companions

a single friend is equal to 1000 enemies

people with wolves for neighbors
don't eat well.

if you travel much you will learn
much

a golden cage is still imprisonment

--your successes are demonstrating to the Peruvian people, to Latin America, to the world, that the Shining Path leads nowhere -- only to the dark abyss of violence and disorder. The false seductions of the Sendero Luminoso -- promising light where there is only darkness, promising a path where there is only a dead end.

--the integrity of human life, the dignity of the individual

--the next century, a world changing at a dizzying pace

--we stand committed that Peru will not be left behind

--steering your country with a steady hand toward a solid and welcome standing in the community of nations

--Your slogan of "Honesty, Technology, and Work."

--your democratization reforms...knowing, as did one of the forefathers of my county, that the people "are the only sure reliance for the preservation of our liberty."

--that stability and prosperity are not a matter of chance, they are a matter of choice; that Peru cannot wait for its future to happen, but rather Peru's future waits to be realized

--joke on Commies in Peruvian parliament? By the way, I'm aware that Peru still has some Communists in its parliament, it's nice to know there's still some real old-fashioned folks in the world. Of course people have a right to march to the beat of a dead/deceased drummer.

--Narcotics: not a question of fault or of fealty, it is a question of Peru's future.

--drugs, driving insurgency, draining resources, and drowning Peru's hopes for a better future.

--Fujimori: a man of pride, pragmatism, and purpose

--policies resolute and resourceful

--human rights, light at the end of the tunnel, pressing the passage towards a better day for all Peruvians..factors complicating progress...those who see only a glass half empty, we see rather a struggle half won...Peru needs our aid, we cannot help Peru by ignoring her..we keep our hands fastidiously clean while we fail to extend them to a country in need of help. (Yale commencement: "We want to promote positive change in the world through the force of our example, not simply professorial purity. We want to advance the cause of freedom, not just snub nations that aren't yet wholly free...Some argue that a nation as moral and as

just as ours should not taint itself by dealing ewith nations less moral, less just. But this cousel offers up self-righteousness draped in a false morality. You do not reform a world by ignoring it."

--NWO from SOU: "...a new world order, where diverse nations are drawn together in common cause to achieve the universal aspirations of mankind -- peace and security, freedom, and the rule of law. Such is a world worthy of our struggle and worthy of our children's future."

--Shakespeare's Henry V on St. Crispin's day: "All things are ready if our minds be so." Paraphrase?

--the struggle (against ____) has been/proven far from easy, and farther from over.

--unscrupulous marauders

--narcotics: traffickers in death and destruction

UNCLASSIFIEDUNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OFFICE OF SOUTHERN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

FACSIMILE NUMBER (202) 647-5087OFFICE NUMBERS (202) 647-6112/13/14ROOMS 5509, 5511AGENCY & OFFICE: WHITE HOUSE
NAME JENNIFER GROSSMAN
TELEPHONE # 456 7750 FAX # 456-6218 ROOM # Message Description: DRAFT - ROSE GARDEN
DEPARTURE STATEMENT (Demirel Visit)FROM George StaplesREMARKS: UNCLEARED - SHOULD HAVE CLEARANCES
by TOMORROW COB.Page 1 of 2 pages (including cover sheet)**UNCLASSIFIED**

ROSE GARDEN STATEMENT

Today I am honored to welcome to Washington a man who embodies a devotion to democracy and human rights -- Suleiman Demirel. He has been Prime Minister seven times, but came to the most recent elections in Turkey not just with the clear vision of a great European statesman, but with the enthusiasm of a youthful and vigorous spokesman for change and improvement. I was struck by this combination this summer, when we met in Istanbul, and he looked forward confidently to the up-coming elections: "I'm going to be Prime Minister," he said, and he was right.

Turkey has of course been a close friend and ally of the United States for many decades, and as Mr Demirel and I discussed the future today, we foresaw an enhanced partnership for our two countries. In the new international order, Turkey can be a model as well as a strong friend in a region which is undergoing swift change.

In pursuing this new role, Turkey will have firm US support for its territorial integrity, its sovereignty and its stability, particularly in its fight against terrorism. However, the partnership will build on many other elements as well: trade, cooperative diplomacy, NATO and CSCE membership, a commitment to justice and progress and freedom when fundamentalism threatens to turn back the clock.

I want to emphasize on behalf of all Americans who are working for a better Iraq that I expressed the strongest admiration for the decision of Mr Demirel's government to extend the international military force which prevents Saddam from attacking, once again, citizens of his own country, perhaps se-starting another massive flight abroad for safety. We are committed to working through the UN to see all Iraqi citizens get the food, the medicine, the new freedom they deserve.

We spoke a great deal, also, of the challenges facing the new republics emerging from the Soviet Union. Turkey and the US are already cooperating closely in rushing goods through Project Hope to needy friends in the Caucasus and Central Asia. We want to announce today that we will expand this cooperation in these new republics, and look for ways to work together to define new infrastructure projects, new cultural and trade ties, new ways that US and Turkish experts can help to help these republics pass new laws, set up new institutions, and move in a peaceful and orderly transition to establish ties with the West.

We spoke, also, of the importance of Turkey to Europe, of the Turkish government's plans to improve its relations with Greece, and of our common commitment to see convened as soon as possible, and certainly in the first half of this year, an interational meeting which will approve a UN draft agreement on Cyprus. The UN plan, we agreed, is the basis for the security and prosperity of both communities on the island, and for a new distribution of powers and settling of old and painful grievances.

We also agreed to stay in the closest touch in coming year: at many levels in our governments and personally as well. I look forward warmly to those continuing exchanges.

Date: 2/3/92**FACSIMILE COVER PAGE****TO**Name: Jennifer Grossman

Location: _____

Telephone Number: () 456-7750 FAX Equipment Number: () 456-6218**FROM**Name: Chris MurphyLocation: Library of CongressTelephone Number: () 707-5421 FAX Equipment Number: () _____

IF THERE ARE PROBLEMS IN TRANSMISSION:

Please Call: Chris Murphy Telephone Number: () 707 5421

Messages (if any): _____

1 of 2 pages

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

TO : Jennifer Grossman

DATE: February 3, 1992

FROM : Christopher Murphy 

SUBJECT: Recent statements by Suleyman Demirel.

Below I have translated three recent statements by Prime Minister Demirel. They all concern themselves with freedom of expression and openness in governmental administration. These topics are currently very important issues in Turkey.

"Every question asked will be answered. Information and discussion will be open and free."

"Public opinion will be considered in every question that comes before the government. A completely open administration is our goal."

"We stand for the full rights of youth and women, the right to form organizations and to freely express ideas."

8 July 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR TONY SNOW

FROM: JENNIFER GROSSMAN

SUBJECTS: ATATURK QUOTES

The following quotes are by Kemal Ataturk (lit. "father of the Turks). The highly revered, almost legendary Ataturk founded the republic of Turkey in 1923 after the collapse of the 600-year-old Ottoman Empire. POTUS quoting Ataturk would impact similarly to Ozal quoting Jefferson, or Lincoln. Let's do it.

NOTE: The quotes have been translated from Ottoman Turkish. Our Library of Congress expert, Chris Murphy has encouraged us to edit them as we see fit, then check with him to make sure we've preserved the original's integrity. I've included some suggestion.

- 1) "Institutions founded on slavery of nations are bound to be eradicated everywhere." (1924)

OR: Governments which must enslave to survive are destined to die away.

- 2) "The opinion of the government must represent the opinion of the nation." (1930)

OR: The voice of the government must speak the words of its people.

- 3) "Do not fear of speaking the truth." (1926)

OR: Spit it out, for chrissakes!!!!1

"All men are members of a soc organism, & hence are bound to each other."

Nations are bound

*more by sentiments than
by treaties."*

*"Mutual sec & Safety should B the
principl for hap des by all nats of the wrld"*

NATION

Bush promises assistance in ending Cyprus dispute

By Frank J. Murray
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

ATHENS, Greece — Flushed with the week's diplomatic successes, President Bush yesterday reversed his position and pledged to help resolve the long-running dispute over Cyprus "and do so this year."

"In the new world that I have discussed, none of us should accept the status quo in Cyprus," Mr. Bush said in a 19-minute speech to the Greek parliament.

The so-called Green Line, manned by United Nations troops, now divides Cyprus, with 170,000 Turkish Cypriots on its north side and 650,000 Greek Cypriots to the south.

Later in the day, anti-American rioting led police to close off streets in downtown Athens and a firebombing at the American Express Bank caused serious damage.

Mr. Bush seemed to take his cue from Prime Minister Constantine Mitsotakis, who twice has asked the United States to intervene in the Cyprus dispute.

"Today, I pledge that the United States will do whatever it can to help Greece, Turkey and the Cypriots settle the Cyprus problem, and do so this year," he said in his speech, adding a deadline that was not in advance texts.

Mr. Bush, who arrived here yesterday from London, is the first American president to visit Greece since Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1959. As always in U.S.-Greek relations, a corresponding trip will be made to Turkey, beginning tomorrow.

Riot police used tear gas grenades last night on about 1,000 Cypriot protesters who tried to march to the area where Mr. Bush was attending a state dinner.

"We want the U.S. to do what it did in Kuwait, political not military," said a man carrying one end of the main banner urging political sanctions to force Turkey out of Cyprus. "Bush, he's on the other side," said the man, who identified himself only as Costas, 24, a Cypriot student.

After an hourlong confrontation with police at Stadiou and Kolokotroni streets, the mob backed away one block and chanted "Bush no, Bush no" in Greek as they threw egg-sized rocks at phalanxes of officers, most



Greek leader Constantine Karamanlis greets President Bush at the presidential palace in Athens yesterday.

of whom had no helmets or shields.

Three bloodied men who appeared to be among the leaders were dragged away by plainclothes officers who repeatedly beat and kicked their prisoners as they took them to a van one block away.

The marchers were stopped about five blocks from their destination, the presidential palace, where Mr. Bush was attending a state dinner.

The guest list at the dinner included former Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu — as well as the chief justice of the Supreme Court that is currently trying him for corruption, the head of the Greek Communist Party, the archbishop of Greece and the ambassador from Kuwait.

There are also some indications terrorists may try to hit more U.S. interests in Greece and Turkey during the visit.

Mr. Bush goes on a walking tour

of the Acropolis and the Parthenon this morning, then flies to Crete to visit U.S. and Greek military personnel from Operation Desert Storm.

Mr. Bush's unexpected promise to resolve the Cyprus standoff within months brought no applause, though parliamentarians applauded his invitation to President Constantine Karamanlis to make a state visit next year and applauded louder when he praised Mr. Mitsotakis.

In a pre-trip interview with Greek television, Mr. Bush had warned Greeks not to expect much. "I don't think that the U.S. can wave a magic wand and solve the Cyprus problem," he said.

All that was forgotten yesterday.

"We are going to try," Mr. Bush said in an outdoor news conference.

Mr. Mitsotakis reportedly told Mr. Bush of information that led him to predict a settlement by this fall, which apparently loosened Mr.

Bush's resistance against offering too much hope.

In an interview with The New York Times, published yesterday, Mr. Mitsotakis portrayed Mr. Bush as his main hope.

"The problem is now ripe to be solved. The role of the United States can be determining and Mr. Bush can be the catalyst," he said, using the same word Mr. Bush has taken up.

Turkey invaded Cyprus on July 20, 1974, three days after the United States moved to intervene in Greece's bloody coup ousting President Makarios after 15 years of independence.

After years of back and forth pressure and negotiations, the United States now supports U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar's call for establishment of a "bicomunal and bi-zonal federative government."

Gaffe leaves Bush sneaking Russian

to cooperate with these [voluntary Centers for Disease Control] guidelines," he said. "They'll want to

guidelines but, going a step further, also approved the imposition of prison sentences and fines on HIV-

positive and, therefore, you won't be criminally liable if you ... engage in medical procedures that the CDC

there is a much, much greater chance of a patient infecting physician than it is of a phys-

Turkish sights delight Bushes

By Frank J. Murray
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

ISTANBUL, Turkey — Like any other worn-out American tourist, George Bush ended an eight-day European jaunt yesterday shoeless on a half-acre of rugs in the Blue Mosque's sacred splendor.

He also marveled at whirling dervishes spinning frantically to Turkish music at Topkapi Palace and asked "how they do that without getting dizzy."

"Magnificent ... amazing," he exclaimed in wonder at the massive six-minaret domed mosque that became a tomb in 1622 for its builder, Sultan Ahmet I. It is one of 400 mosques in this city that claims to be the only one in the world on two continents.

The president and Barbara Bush, after removing their shoes in deference to Islamic custom, walked under the mosque's massive dome on carpets vacuumed moments before by Ismail, a muezzin who keeps things neat in between calling the faithful to prayer five times a day.

Then, at a former church with frescoes of Jesus Christ on its walls, the president stuck his finger in a wishing hole, but wouldn't let on what he wished for.

"One of the things you do when you make a wish here is you never tell what it is," Mr. Bush said at the Hagia Sophia, now a museum, before going boating on the Bosphorus.

The president did discuss his wishes for a settlement in the long-standing Cyprus dispute. Despite the optimism he voiced earlier in the week in Greece for a settlement, Mr. Bush conceded here last night that the Greek government hasn't accepted Turkey's call for four-way talks.

Mr. Bush supports Turkish President Turgut Ozal's call for representatives of Greece, Turkey, Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots to hold talks in New York in September, according to a report in Cumhuriyet, a leading Turkish newspaper.

"This sad chapter of ill will must end," Mr. Bush said, referring to the dispute between Turkey and Greece over the Mediterranean island. "No two nations who cherish democracy should regard each other as enemies."

The first U.S. president ever to visit Istanbul — formerly called Byzantium and Constantinople — stressed the Cyprus theme at a lavish state dinner in the newly renovated 19th-century Dolmabahce Palace, where the founder of mod-



George and Barbara Bush examined the inside of Istanbul's Blue Mosque, which they visited yesterday with Turkish President Turgut Ozal (right).

ern Turkey, Kemal Ataturk, died in 1938.

In Athens on Thursday, Mr. Bush had said, "Today I pledge that the United States will do whatever it can to help Greece, Turkey and the Cypriots settle the Cyprus problem, and do so this year." His remarks were not scheduled and came as a surprise to some observers.

Throughout the weekend, White House officials backpedaled from that time pledge "because you all seized on it."

Asked why Mr. Bush ad-libbed it into his prepared text, the official, who refused to be identified, said, "We don't know where it came from in the first place."

Mr. Bush also was optimistic about his latest attempt to bring Israelis and Arabs together at the bargaining table, as Secretary of State James A. Baker III headed into separate meetings with Palestinians and Israelis.

"I'm confident — I hope it's not misplaced confidence — that [Israel will] realize that time for peace is at hand," Mr. Bush told reporters.

He also announced that Richard C. Barkley, 58, a career diplomat and the nation's last ambassador to East Germany, was his choice to be the new ambassador to Turkey.

Yesterday was a brilliant day in this historic city as the Bushes

ended their journey the way it began at the Tower of London last Monday night, playing tourist.

While Mr. Bush held talks the day before, America's first lady met the Mother-Goddess at the Anatolian Civilizations Museum that traces 10,000 years of Turkish history. After seeing a figurine of a nursing Mother-Goddess, she saw another 5,500-year-old version of the goddess with Asian features that her guide said was the first documentation of migration from Central Asia.

She later toured a Turkish orphanage that is home to 723 children.

After a round of dawn-to-midnight days across seven time zones, Mr. Bush conceded to feeling tired at one of the week's six news conferences. But he also said he'd exercise as soon as he was finished with reporters, who had been baiting him about whether he was up to the pace.

"I'll confess to being a little bit tired — a lot of evening action out there coupled with getting up pretty early. So I'm 67, still, and I have to confess from time to time I get tired," he said.

The president is due back at the White House this afternoon for a few days of rest and homework. He leaves next Monday for the Soviet Union to sign the strategic arms reduction treaty in Moscow and do some sightseeing in Kiev.

Soviet treaty

By Rowan Scarborough
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

The Soviet Union next plans to steer its first supercarrier out of the Black Sea for assignment to the Northern Fleet, a voyage with implications for naval arms control as well as Moscow's ability to project power at sea.

The Soviets have informed the United States that the aircraft carrier Kuznetsov will depart in August, according to U.S. officials.

Its sea trials completed, the 900-foot long flat-top will sail through the Turkish Straits and the Mediterranean Sea on its way to Murmansk on the Barents Sea, officials said.

A State Department spokesman, however, said she could not confirm the report.

The Kuznetsov's passage to the Black Sea would put the Soviets in violation of the 1936 Montreux Convention, one of the longest-standing arms control agreements. The treaty bans large warships, such as aircraft carriers, from passing through the straits, according to naval experts.

Yet, the Kuznetsov's trip comes at a time Moscow is prodding the United States to enter talks on naval arms control.

U.S. naval analysts, while acknowledging the convention is outdated, say the Kuznetsov's debut in the open seas will make the Soviet arms control pitch appear inconsistent.

"This dispute will probably complicate Soviet attempts to engage the United States and the West in negotiating naval arms control," said Ronald O'Rourke, a naval expert on the Congressional Research Service.

"It's still in place, and the Soviet Union ought to adhere to the treaty, at least ask the signatories to provide a waiver that would be necessary," said John Lehman, secretary of the Navy in the Reagan administration, who vehemently opposes Soviet offers to bargain over naval power.

Mr. Lehman, however, questioned the Kuznetsov's impact on world opinion.

"Technically, yes, it is a violation," he said. "But in reality the Montreux Convention is kind of irrelevant to the present time. I don't consider it a major issue. It's certainly something that needs to be addressed, but not as major subterfuge. The carriers are not going to be used to take control of the straits."

Prominent U.S. government officials have argued that Moscow, which signed the Montreux Convention, violated the treaty repeatedly in the 1970s and 1980s by sailing huge Kiev-class warships through the Turkish Straits — the Bosphorus.

Holidays and
Anniversaries of
the World.

February 11

Holidays

Cameroon	Youth Day Dedicated to children and young people of the nation.
Iran	National Day Commemorates fall of Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi.
Japan	Empire Day or National Foundation Day Commemorates founding of the nation in 660 B.C. by the first emperor, Jimmu Tenno.
Liberia	Armed Forces Day Public holiday honoring professional army, navy, and militia.
U.S.	National Inventors Day

Birthdates

1535	Pope Gregory XIV , pope 1590-91. [d. October 16, 1591]	1907	William Jaird Levitt , U.S. building executive; developer of Levittown, N.Y.
1800	William Talbot , British physicist; first to produce paper positives , a landmark discovery in photography , 1841. [d. September 17, 1877]	1909	Joseph Leo Mankiewicz , U.S. writer, film director; director of <i>Cleopatra</i> and <i>Sleuth</i> .
1812	Alexander Hamilton Stephens , U.S. political leader, lawyer; Vice-President of the Confederacy during U.S. Civil War., 1861-65. [d. March 4, 1883]	1912	Rudolf Firkusny , Czech-American pianist; a child prodigy, noted especially for his interpretation of Beethoven.
1833	Melville Weston Fuller , U.S. lawyer; eighth Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. [d. July 4, 1910]	1917	Sidney Sheldon , U.S. author; wrote <i>The Other Side of Midnight</i> , 1973 and <i>Rage of Angels</i> , 1980.
1839	Josiah Willard Gibbs , U.S. physicist; considered to be the greatest American theoretical scientist up to his time. [d. April 28, 1903]	1920	Faruk I (or Farouk) , King of Egypt, 1936-52; abdicated after a coup led by Gamal Abdel Nasser . [d. March 18, 1965]
1847	Thomas Alva Edison U.S. inventor; with over 1000 patents to his credit, including the electric light bulb, the phonograph, and an early version of the movie camera, he is the archetypical inventor. [d. October 18, 1931]	1921	Lloyd Millard Bentsen, Jr. , U.S. politician, businessman; U.S. Senator, 1971-; Vice Presidential candidate, 1988.
1863	John Fitzgerald (Honey Fitz) , U.S. newspaper publisher, banker, insurance broker. [d. October 2, 1950]		Eva Gabor , Hungarian actress; known for her starring role on television series, <i>Green Acres</i> , 1965-71.
1898	Leo Szilard , U.S. physicist; developed first method of separating isotopes of radioactive elements. [d. May 30, 1964]	1925	Kim Stanley (Patricia Kimberly Reid) , U.S. actress.
			Virginia E. Johnson , U.S. psychologist; wrote <i>Human Sexual Response</i> , with her husband, William Masters, 1966.
		1926	Paul Bocuse , French chef; wrote <i>Paul Bocuse's French Cooking</i> .
			Leslie Nielsen , U.S. actor.

U.S. (Michigan) White Shirt Day

Observed as a day of recognition of the dignity of work and the anniversary of the 1937 sit-down strike in Flint, Michigan.

Vatican City State**Anniversary of Lateranensi**

Commemorates the independence of the State of Vatican City and the recognition of the sovereignty of the Holy See, established by the Lateran Treaty, 1929.

Religious Calendar**The Saints**

St. Saturninus, priest, **St. Dativus**, senator, and other martyrs. [d. 304]

St. Lucius, Bishop of Adrianople and martyr. [d. 350]

St. Lazarus, Bishop of Milan. [d. c. 450]

St. Gobnet, virgin. [d. 5th cent.]

St. Severinus, abbot. [d. 507]

St. Caedmon, monk. *The Father of English Sacred Poetry*. [d. c. 680]

St. Benedict of Aniane, abbot. [d. 821]

St. Paschal I, Pope; elected Bishop of Rome 817. [d. 824]

Feast of the Appearing of Our Lady at Lourdes, celebrating the appearances of the Virgin to Bernadette Soubirous, her sister, and a friend at a grotto in Lourdes, France, 1858. Optional Memorial.

1936 **Burt Reynolds**, U.S. actor, director.

1937 **Tina Louise (Tina Blacker)**, U.S. actress; known for her role as Ginger on television series, *Gilligan's Island*, 1964-67.

1941 **Sergio Mendes**, Brazilian musician.

Historical Events

1573 **Sir Francis Drake** of England first views the Pacific Ocean.

1730 **Peter II** of Russia dies and is succeeded by Anna, daughter of Ivan V.

1755 **Severndroog** and other strongholds on the coast of India are taken by British forces, providing for the establishment of the British Empire in **India**.

1768 **Massachusetts Circular Letter** is sent to assemblies of 12 other American colonies denouncing the **Townshend Acts** of Great Britain.

1809 **Robert Fulton** receives a patent for his steamboat invention.

1810 **Napoleon** marries **Maria-Luisa** of Austria.

1826 **London University** is chartered.

1836 **Mount Holyoke Seminary**, the first U.S. college for women, is founded in South Hadley, Massachusetts.

1873 **King Amadeo I** of Spain abdicates and Spain is declared a republic.

1875 **Boston University** in Massachusetts, **National University** in Greece, and **Royal University** in Italy reach an agreement to form the first joint American-European study program.

1922 **Honduras** is declared an independent republic.

1929 **Lateran Treaty** between Italy and the Holy See is made, establishing Vatican City as a separate, independent Papal state.

1945 **Yalta Conference** ends (see February 4).

1963 The first black-controlled television station begins broadcasting in Washington, D.C.

1965 People's Republic of China and Algeria sign an agreement providing for Chinese military aid to **Algeria**.

1970 **Japan** launches its first satellite into orbit from Uchinoura.

1971 Representatives from 63 countries sign a pact banning **nuclear weapons testing** on the ocean floor.

1975 **Margaret Thatcher** becomes head of Great Britain's Conservative Party, the first woman to ever head a political party in Britain.

Col. Richard Ratsimandrava, President of

the **Malagasy Republic**, is assassinated in the capital city of Tananarive.

1976 **Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola** is recognized by the **Organization for African Unity**.

1979 **Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini** establishes an Islamic government in **Iran**.

1986 **Anatoly Shcharansky** and three other dissidents are allowed to leave the Soviet Union in exchange for five Eastern-bloc spies.

1988 Ethnic **Armenians**, advocating a reunification of the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region with the Armenian Republic, demonstrate in the Soviet city of **Stepanakert**. The event touches off two weeks of violence between Soviet troops, Armenian protesters, and the area's Moslem majority.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Paper	"Turkey: An Overview." (8 pp.)	n.d.	P-1, (b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File, Backup
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Prime Minister Demirel [Turkey] Departure 2/11/92

Date Closed: 11/19/2004
FOIA/SYS Case #:
Re-review Case #: 2004-2265-S
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

OA/ID Number: 07568

MR Case #:
MR Disposition:
Disposition Date:

Appeal Case #:
Appeal Disposition:
Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P-5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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

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(b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
(b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
(b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
(b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

Instant Almanac of Events

February

February

49

1898, Augsburg, Germany; singer Leontyne Price, Laurel, Miss.; actress Dame Judith Anderson, Adelaide, Australia.

Quotation of the day:

"The impersonal hand of government can never replace the helping hand of a neighbor."—Hubert H. Humphrey, February 10, 1965

—FEBRUARY 11—

National Science Youth Day—observed on birthday of Thomas A. Edison as part of National Electrical Week (see Variable Dates in February)

Zodiac sign for the day: Aquarius, the water boy.

Zodiac birthstone for the day: Garnet.

The day in history:

1812—Governor Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts devised redistricting with the state legislature to create artificial districts favoring his party; although practice was not new, it was given his name, as "gerrymander."

1861—President-elect Abraham Lincoln left Springfield, Ill. to go to Washington for his inauguration the following month.

1889—U.S. Department of Agriculture was raised to Cabinet status and first Secretary, Norman J. Coleman, took office.

1929—Roman Catholic Church and Italian government of Benito Mussolini signed Lateran Treaties which recognized Vatican City as independent state and ended status of Pope as "prisoner of the Vatican."

1968—New Madison Square Garden, third to bear the name, opened in New York.

The day's birthdays:

Inventor Thomas Alva Edison 1847, Milan, Ohio; boxer Max Baer 1909, Omaha, Neb.; writer Joseph Mankiewicz 1909, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; King Farouk of Egypt 1920, Cairo.

Quotation of the day:

"The people are the masters."—Edmund Burke, February 11, 1780

—FEBRUARY 12—

Lincoln's Birthday—Holiday in some states marks Abraham Lincoln's birth in 1809, in Hardin (Larue) county, Ky.

The Almanac of Dates

- Russia signed a peace treaty with Finland, Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria
 U.S. signed a peace treaty with Hungary, Bulgaria, and Rumania
 1954 U.S. farm surpluses decreed unsalable to Communist countries
 1960 Cardinal Stepinac, Primate of Yugoslavia, died
 1961 Niagara Falls hydroelectric project began producing power
 1962 Gary Powers, U-2 pilot and convicted spy, traded to U.S. by USSR for Rudolf Abel, their spy
 1964 Australian destroyer Voyager involved in a Pacific collision
 1971 Apollo 14 splashed back from the moon
 1973 An earthquake rocked Colima, Mexico
 1932, 1937, 2016, 2027, 2100 Ash Wednesday
 1948, 1959, 1970, 2032, 2043, 2054, 2065 Shrove Tuesday

February 11th

- Japanese Founding Day
 Feast of St. Cecilia, a sufferer in Africa during the persecution of Diocletian
 660 BC Jimmu became ruler of Japan
 731 AD Pope Gregory II died
 821 St. Benedict of Aniane died (Feast Day)
 824 St. Paschal I, Pope, died
 1115 Holy Roman Empire's army defeated at Welfesholz
 1252 Ottakar II, King of Bohemia, married Margaret, widow of King Henry VII of Germany
 1398 The English translation of De proprietatibus rerum encyclopedia completed
 1466 Elizabeth of York, wife and queen of Henry VII, King of England, born
 1503 Elizabeth of York, queen to Henry VII of England, died
 1531 English clergy henceforth to regard the ruler as the head of the church
 1554 Lady Jane Grey, claimant to the English throne, beheaded
 1628 Special tax levied in England for a fleet to defend against the French
 1802 Lydia Child, novelist-abolitionist, born
 1815 News of peace with England reached New York (War of 1812)
 1828 DeWitt Clinton, New York governor, died
 1847 Thomas A. Edison, inventor, born
 1858 Bernadette had her first vision of Our Lady of Lourdes

1879 Honoré Daumier, French artist, died
 1881 Phoenix, Arizona, incorporated as a city
 1887 The Epoch, a literary magazine, founded in New York
 1893 Naronic vanished having left Liverpool for New York
 1895 Georgetown became part of Washington, D.C.
 1901 Milan Obrenovic IV, deposed king of Serbia, died
 1907 Colorado River flow to Salton Sink again closed
 1908 Sir Vivian Fuchs, Antarctic explorer, born
 1909 Max Baer, boxer, born
 1916 Bandelier National Monument established
 1920 First business session of the League of Nations met (London)
 1922 Naval limits treaty signed by U.S., England, France, Italy, and Japan
 1927 Opening of Tutankhamen's mummy began
 1929 Vatican City, Rome, became a sovereign state
 1945 Yalta Conference ended
 1948 Meteorite landed near Norton, Kansas
 1965 Titan-3A rocket launched for testing
 1948, 1959, 1970, 2032, 2043, 2054, 2065 Ash Wednesday
 1902, 1964, 1975, 1986, 1997, 2059, 2070, 2081 Shrove Tuesday

February 12th

Feast of St. Julian the Hospitaller (patron of violinists, jugglers, clowns, shepherds, pilgrims, hotel-keepers, ferrymen, travelers needing lodging)

Feast of St. Marina, female monk
Feast of the Seven Founders

1111 AD Henry V, uncrowned Holy Roman Emperor, kidnapped the Pope
 1242 Henry VII, King of Germany, died
 1424 King James I of Scotland married Jane Beaufort
 1541 Santiago, Chile, founded
 1542 Catherine Howard, 5th wife of England's King Henry VIII, beheaded
 1736 Maria Theresa of Austria married Francis of Lorraine
 1742 Charles VII crowned Holy Roman Emperor
 1771 King Adolphus Frederick of Sweden died
 1775 Louisa Johnson Adams, wife of John Quincy, 6th President of the U.S., born
 1789 Ethan Allen, American patriot, died
Times and Patowmack Packet, first Washington, D.C. newspaper, founded
 1809 Charles Darwin, naturalist, born
 Abraham Lincoln, 16th President, born

1832 Ecuador
 1834 Bangor,
 1849 Chicago,
 1869 Start of
 1873 Gold dol
 1875 Meteorit
 1880 John L.
 1884 Alice Le
 1885 German F
 1904 Ted Mack
 1906 Island c
 1907 Larchmor
 1908 National
 1912 Republic
 1915 Corners
 1919 DePalma
 1929 Lily La
 1932 Princes
 1953 Earthqu
 1961 Venus p
Sputnik
 1971 James C
 1902, 1964, 1975
 1907, 1918, 1929

February 13th

Ides o
 1014 AD King S
 1476 French
 1566 St. Au
 1570 Ivan t
 1590 St. Ka
 1619 Peace
 1633 Galile
 1635 First
 1660 King C
 1668 Spain
 1683 Giovan

bers of the Greek Armed Forces, a key member of our coalition. Greece stood with us from the very first moments of Desert Shield to the final victory in Desert Storm. And we are very grateful to each and every one of you.

Flying in today, looking down as we came in over Souda Bay put me in mind of my own Navy days many, many years ago. But how things have changed dramatically and, I might add, for the better. I mentioned a moment ago my visit to *Limnos*. Let me speak to the crew—officers and crew of the U.S.S. *De Wert*. Daring, dauntless, defiant. That is your motto the proud legacy of *De Wert* carries with it wherever she sails. And it's a special pleasure to meet you all here, so far from home and hearth, to bring you on behalf of friends and family, on behalf of all Americans, a nation's heartfelt thanks.

A larger task unites the *De Wert* and the *Limnos* and the two nations they represent. And 2,000 years ago, Thucydides wrote: "Freedom, if we hold fast to it, will ultimately restore our losses. But submission will mean the permanent loss of all that we value. To you who call yourselves men of peace, I say you are not safe unless you have men of action at your side." And today, just as these two ships are moored stern to stern, so, too, the key to keeping our nations secure remains the Atlantic alliance.

I am pleased to announce today, during this visit, a series of initiatives designed to strengthen U.S.-Greek security and to help modernize the Greek Armed Forces. First, I have expressed to Prime Minister Mitsotakis our readiness to lease your country two Knox-class frigates for the Hellenic Navy. Secondly, we will accelerate the delivery of 10 F4-E aircraft to Greece this summer, with an additional 18 to follow in the autumn. And finally, we plan to transfer to Greece, from existing NATO stocks, a large number of tanks and artillery that will measurably increase Greece's defensive capabilities.

Each of these steps reaffirms our close and critical defense relationship with our valued NATO ally, Greece. Our support for Greek security will not waver.

Greece remains a valued ally, and our friendship with Greece remains part of our destiny. The United States remains commit-

ted to helping Greece maintain its ability to perform its vital NATO missions. Greece can be certain that U.S. support will remain steadfast and strong.

So, once again, may I thank you for your warm welcome, and for your service to the cause of peace. And, may I say, may God bless the U.S. Navy, the Greek Navy, those who serve aboard *Limnos* and *De Wert*. And now I would like to hand the Commanding Officer Nikitiadis of the *Limnos* a small token: it's the flag of the Commander in Chief of the United States Armed Forces. And I'm delighted to hand it to you, sir, in commemoration of this visit.

Thank you all very much. Thank you.

A Souda Bay crowd here. I wish I could stay a while.

Note: The President spoke at 12:25 p.m. at the Souda Bay naval facility. In his remarks, he referred to Prime Minister Constantinos Mitsotakis of Greece and Constantinos Nikitiadis, commanding officer of the Greek naval ship "Limnos." A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Nomination of Parker W. Borg To Be United States Ambassador to Burma July 19, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate Parker W. Borg, of Minnesota, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Union of Burma (Myanmar). He would succeed Burton Levin.

Since 1989 Mr. Borg has served as Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for the Bureau of International Narcotics Matters at the Department of State. Prior to this Mr. Borg served as Deputy and Acting Coordinator at the Bureau of International Communications and Information Policy at the Department of State, 1987-1989; as a senior fellow at the Center for Strategic and International Studies, 1986-1987; and Deputy to the Director of the Office for Counterterrorism, 1984-1986. From 1981 to 1984 he

served as the U.S. Ambassador to the Republic of Mali. He served in various positions at the State Department and in the Foreign Service, 1965-1981.

Mr. Borg graduated from Dartmouth College (A.B., 1961) and Cornell University (M.P.A., 1965). He was born May 25, 1939, in Minneapolis, MN. Mr. Borg is married, has three children, and resides in Washington, DC.

Nomination of James F. Dobbins To Be United States Representative to the European Community With the Rank of Ambassador July 19, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate James F. Dobbins, of New York, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, as Representative of the United States of America to the European Communities, with the rank and status of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. He would succeed Thomas Michael Tolliver Niles.

Currently Mr. Dobbins serves as Acting Assistant Secretary of State for European and Canadian Affairs at the Department of State in Washington, DC. Prior to this he served as Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for European and Canadian Affairs, 1989-1991; Minister and Deputy Chief of Mission in the U.S. Embassy in Bonn, Germany, 1985-1989; Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs, 1982-1985; and Director of the Office of Theater Military Policy in the Politico-Military Bureau at the Department of State, 1981-1982. Mr. Dobbins served in various capacities at the State Department and in the Foreign Service, 1967-1981.

Mr. Dobbins graduated from the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service (BSFS, 1963). He was born May 31, 1942, in New York, NY. Mr. Dobbins served in the U.S. Navy, 1963-1967. He is married, has two children, and resides in Washington, DC.

Remarks at the Arrival Ceremony in Ankara, Turkey July 20, 1991

President Özal and Prime Minister Yilmaz, Your Excellencies, my friends. Barbara and I are very grateful for this generous reception and for the chance to be here in Turkey. Having heard all our lives about Turkish hospitality, I can say just from this initial impression that reports of its warmth have not been exaggerated.

Thirty-two years ago when President Eisenhower visited Turkey, he was greeted by a roaring crowd and thousands hailed him in the streets, cheering not merely America but also our shared values and ideals. One sign in particular touched him. It read: "Welcome to your second home." And today I already feel as President Eisenhower did, that Turkey is a second home. And I say that not merely because of your famed hospitality but because of these common ideals and interests. Turkish-American friendship reaches back as far as the late 18th century. And we forged close ties through trade and commerce, military cooperation, and above all, a vision expressed by your great leader, Atatürk, that the voice of the government must speak the words of its people.

And recently, Mr. President, your people proved that friendship anew, or as the Turkish proverb says: Good friends become apparent on black days.

When Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait, Turkey acted courageously to ensure that aggression would not stand. And as the whole world knows, the international coalition could not have achieved the liberation of Kuwait without Turkey's pivotal contributions. Because we were resolute against naked aggression, our nations stand together now at the dawning of a new world order.

Over the next 2 days in Ankara and historic Istanbul, Mr. President, I would like to discuss our future with you, your Prime Minister and with the Turkish people. We'll talk of regional disputes, environmental challenges, and Turkey's economic reforms, reforms that have helped you build a foundation for lasting prosperity. And here let us strengthen our developing strategic rela-

tionship by agreeing to closer consultations on the vital political issues we face, building expanded security ties, and establishing a much more vigorous economic dialog.

But let us not stop there. Let us broaden contacts between the Turkish and American people so that, in science and medicine, the environment and education, technology and trade, culture and human rights, we might understand each other better and strengthen the bonds that connect us.

And as I've just come from Greece, let's talk about ways of building a path to peace on Cyprus and making possible the reconciliation between Turkey and Greece.

For 40 years, Turkey's been an integral part of the West. And recently, you've helped the Iron Curtain fall from Eastern Europe, spurring democracy abroad, just as you've worked hard to build it at home. I firmly believe the years ahead will lead to even stronger and broader U.S.-Turkish ties, and we look forward to laying the foundations for the future by maintaining the alliance that has served us so well.

A Turkish proverb reads: A shared cup of coffee results in 40 years of memories. Well, Mr. President, our conversations can result in deeds and dreams that literally will inspire future generations. So, over the next 2 days in your great country, let's have no fear, as Ataturk said, of speaking the truth. Indeed, let's use the truth to attain the stable peace and greater prosperity that this nation, this region, and our world deserve.

And again, sir, to my friend, the President, let me thank you for this magnificent reception. To all the officials of the Turkish Government and the court and all the leaders here today, thank you, too. And may God bless your great country, and ours, the United States of America, as well. Thank you.

Note: President Bush spoke at 11:02 a.m. upon arrival at Esenboga Airport. In his remarks, he referred to President Turgut Özal and Prime Minister Mesut Yılmaz of Turkey; Kemal Ataturk, founder of the modern Turkish Republic; and President Saddam Hussein of Iraq. A tape was not available for verification of these remarks.

The President's News Conference With Turkish President Turgut Özal in Ankara, Turkey July 20, 1991

President Özal. Ladies and gentlemen, having just completed the main part of our talks which covered a wide range of issues, President Bush and I are now ready to face what might turn out to be the most delicate part of our program: taking on the press. [Laughter] I will now make a short introductory statement, which I believe will be followed by one of President Bush later. We will be glad to take your questions.

As your background briefs probably note, this is the second visit to Turkey by an American President, and the first one since 1959. This alone makes President Bush's presence an honor and historic occasion. On a personal basis, my wife and I are particularly happy to be able to reciprocate the warm hospitality that was accorded to us by President and Mrs. Bush during our visit to the United States.

You all know that during the recent months President Bush and myself consulted each other frequently, and on occasions, almost daily. Although these consultations dealt with the immediate concern of those days, they nevertheless underline the unity of course and parallelism of approach between our two countries. During my last visit to the United States, we had intense discussions in the relaxed atmosphere and seclusion of Camp David. There we came to recognize that our longstanding relations and cooperation have reached strategic dimensions which offered our nations real possibilities. We decided that we should work together and turn these possibilities into lasting benefits.

Today we went further on these issues. We noted that the friendship and cooperation that exists between our two countries not only serve our interest on the bilateral level but also constitute an essential element of the broader partnership between the United States and Europe as a whole. It's clear that Turkey's taking its rightful place in Europe in integration will have important implications on the stability of regions neighboring Turkey and, ultimately,

on the peace and stability of Europe and the world.

These call for a deepening of our political dialog. We agreed that while the recent developments in the European security environment allow for a more effective pursuit of dialog and cooperation as a means for enhancing security, an adequate defense posture is still an essential element in facing prevailing uncertainties and instabilities. Accordingly, the United States has a keen interest in the modernization of Turkish Armed Forces.

On the economic front, we both believe that free trade should be the driving force in our commercial ties and that there is a need for enhancing and diversifying our economic relations through increased and balanced trade and greater United States investments and joint ventures in Turkey.

Furthermore, we are convinced that the scope of our relations would be incomplete if cooperation areas such as education, science, health, technology, and culture are neglected. The strategic dimension that our relations have already reached and the agenda we have set for the future necessitate arrangements for an institutional framework which will enable us to monitor the progress that we hope to achieve.

This is why we have decided to set up a permanent mechanism for consultations which will bring together our high level officials on a regular basis. Different groups—each asked to deal with a different field of cooperation—will meet as needed, but at least once a year, and work to further our ties. A steering group cochaired by the under secretaries of the Turkish Foreign Ministry and the U.S. State Department will be created to monitor and report the progress achieved. This group will meet twice a year.

As you might expect, we also discussed the question of Cyprus. I confirmed that Turkey is fully committed to a negotiated settlement mutually acceptable to the Turkish Cypriot and the Greek Cypriot peoples of the island; and that political equality, bicommonality, bizonality, and the maintenance of Turkey's effective guarantee are essential to a just and viable peace there.

I emphasize that U.N. Security Council Resolution 649 provided the necessary framework for such a settlement. And that

quadrupartite meeting I suggested recently, to be held in accordance with the political equality of the two Cypriot parties, could provide the much-needed turning point.

In summary, ladies and gentlemen of the press, this has been a most fruitful visit. I hope and pray that what we, as the heads of state of our countries, have set out to accomplish today will be for the good of our nations and constitute a milestone in our longstanding ties.

Thank you.

President Bush. Thank you, Mr. President. And I'm in Turkey to pay my respects to this great nation with which my country has been so close for so many years.

President Özal and I have had excellent talks today. He is a courageous leader who has gained great credit and stature for Turkey in the world. And I was also pleased, if I might say so, to meet at his house, his residence, with Turkey's very impressive, new young Prime Minister Mesut Yılmaz, and I want to thank him over here for the time he gave me for fruitful talks as well.

We value Turkey's NATO partnership, its commitment to democracy, and its integral position in the Western community. And Turkey played a critical role, as we all know, in the international coalition that liberated Kuwait, valiantly serving our common interests in a lawful international order and a stable region.

President Özal and Mr. Prime Minister, thank you for today's work. Both of us agreed—all three of us agreed today to build a new strategic relationship based on closer political, security, and, yes, economic links.

In this spirit, the United States supports Turkey's military modernization, including its 160-plane F-16 development program. And we have pledged to expand our trade and investment—a point very important to both countries—and to develop new avenues of cooperation in a lot of fields: education, environment, science and technology, medicine, and others.

And finally, I believe that an opportunity may exist for progress on the Cyprus problem. And the United States is committed to support the efforts of the U.N. Secretary-General in whatever way we can. And I'm

July 9, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR TONY SNOW

FROM: JENNIFER GROSSMAN

SUBJECT: MORE BACKGROUND ON TURKISH-GREEK RELATIONS AND
TURKEY'S GEOSTRATEGIC PERSPECTIVE

The following are excerpts from a paper by Ali Karaosmanoglu, a member of the Foreign Policy Institute (Ankara) and the Social Studies Foundation (Istanbul).

"Turkey defines its security options within three interacting strategic environments: the global system, implying mainly Turkey's position as regards the Soviet Union and the United States; its bilateral relations with Greece, involving mainly Cyprus and the Aegean; and its position within the Middle East subsystem."

"After the Second World War, Turkey's freedom of choice was strictly limited by the Soviet threat and by the bipolar and heterogenous character of the international system."

"In those years there was a high degree of coincidence between American and Turkish security interests."

"The last two decades have drastically altered the framework within which Turkish policy operates."

"In the 1960s and 1970s the circumstances which had induced Turkey to link its security interests completely with those of the United States underwent significant changes. In this period, Turkey's ties with the United States were steadily reduced. A number of specific political irritants played a role. The first was President Johnson's blunt letter to Prime Minister Inonu in June 1964, warning that Turkey was not permitted to use U.S. military equipment in an operation against Cyprus."

"The most recent indication of improving relations between Washington and Ankara is the considerable increase in U.S. assistance to Turkey proposed last February by the Reagan Administration."

"The disputes between Greece and Turkey -- especially those over Cyprus and the Aegean, two critical strategic areas from Turkey's security standpoint -- constitute an important factor contributing to the erosion of NATO's southern flank."

"The first and probably most urgent problem concerns the

methods of settlement of the Cyprus conflict. For Turkey, intercommunal talks constitute the only valid procedure for reaching a mutually acceptable and lasting settlement in Cyprus. Greece does not seem to have adopted this approach. It rather favors the internationalization of the conflict, drawing in especially the nonaligned nations, the European Community, and both superpowers."

"Turkey believes that bilateral negotiations would be best for the Aegean as well. Because of the Special circumstances of that sea, an equitable solution to the existing problems can be found only through such negotiations. Greece again rejects this approach, and favors the automatic application of the equidistance principle as in the continental shelf case."

"It should be noted that this Greek dislike for negotiated settlement has been accentuated since Andreas Papandreou came to power. The present Greek government has asserted that Turkey is a security threat, and has demanded from NATO and the United States "guarantees" to protect Greece from its fellow Alliance member. NATO and the United States have not accepted the view that Turkey menaces Greece, and have refused the Greek demand for guarantees."

"The Turkish perception of Greek-Turkish problems is traditionally more moderate than the Greek one."

"The Republic of Turkey, founded on Kemalist principles, had to eliminate the theocratic remnants of the Ottoman Empire and to develop a secular political structure. Thus, despite its religious and historic affinity with the nations of the Middle East, modern Turkey preferred not to show much interest in the region and especially in the Arab world, although it tried to maintain friendly relations with all its neighbors."

"After the Second World War, options being strictly limited, Turkey approached the Arab world from the unidimensional perspective of East-West tension."

"Turkey's relations with its West European allies were much more intimate than its contacts with Middle Eastern countries--and Ankara's lack of interest in the Middle East was misinterpreted by the Arab nations as an unfriendly attitude."

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: MS. JENNIFER GROSSMAN;
FROM: DR. HEATH W. LOWRY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, INSTITUTE OF
TURKISH STUDIES, INC., WASHINGTON, D.C.;
REG.: POSSIBLE ANECDOTAL INPUT FOR PRESIDENT BUSH'S TURKEY
TRIP;
DATE: JULY 2, 1991.

PURSUANT TO OUR TELEPHONE CONVERSATION THE FOLLOWING IDEAS
COME TO MIND WHICH MAY BE OF SOME USE. HERE GOES:

A) TURKS ARE JUSTIFIABLY PROUD OF THEIR WELL-DESERVED
REPUTATION FOR HOSPITALITY. CONSEQUENTLY, ANY REFERENCES
THE PRESIDENT MIGHT MAKE IN THAT REGARD, E.G., "HAVING
HEARD ALL MY LIFE ABOUT THE GRACIOUSNESS OF TURKISH HOSPI-
TALITY, I AM NOW IN A POSITION TO STATE....."

B) LIKewise, TURKS ARE PROUD OF THEIR CUISINE. IN THIS
REGARD, THE PRESIDENT MIGHT SAY: "HAVING LONG HEARD THAT
THERE ARE THREE GREAT CUISINES IN THE WORLD: FENCH, CHINESE
AND TURKISH, I AM AT LONG LAST FULLY AWARE OF THE REASON
TURKISH CUISINE IS INCLUDED IN THIS LIST;"

C) TURKISH IS A LANGUAGE RICH IN PROVERBS. HERE ARE A
FEW RELATING TO HOSPITALITY AND THE TREATMENT OF GURSTS
WHICH MIGHT BE APPROPRIATE FOR INCLUSION IN AFTER-DINNER
TOASTS:

"A SHARED CUP OF COFFEE RESULTS IN FORTY YEARS OF
MEMORIES" THAT IS: HOSPITALITY IS REMEMBERED FOR A
LONG TIME;

Is there a
joke in
this?

D) ON PRESIDENT OZAL'S SUPPORT DURING THE GULF CRISIS
THERE IS A PARTICULARLY APPROPRIATE TURKISH SAYING WHICH
THE PRESIDENT MIGHT USE IN TURKISH (THIS ALWAYS WORKS PAR-
TICULARLY WELL WITH A TURKISH AUDIENCE:

"IYI DOST KARA GUNDE BELLİ OLUR" (PRONOUNCED AS WRITTEN):
"GOOD FRIENDS BECOME APPARENT ON BLACK DAYS"

★★

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

February 11, 1992

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AND PRIME MINISTER DEMIREL UPON DEPARTURE

The South Grounds

1:30 P.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Prime Minister, it's been a great pleasure to meet with a man whose career embodies a devotion to democracy and human rights. And seven times the people of Turkey have sent you to serve as Prime Minister -- an office that you've served often with daring, always with dignity. And you've been a great European statesman. And you remain a spokesman for change.

No wonder you said when we met last summer, "I'm going to be Prime Minister." And your devotion to your people has been returned by their confidence in you. And for me, it was a pleasure to welcome you back to the Oval Office that you first visited 37 --

PRIME MINISTER DEMIREL: -- years ago.

PRESIDENT BUSH: Thirty-seven or --

PRIME MINISTER DEMIREL: Yes, 37.

PRESIDENT BUSH: Thirty-seven years ago when President Eisenhower was in that very special office.

Barbara and I will never forget our trip to Turkey last year. And I recall especially the magic of Istanbul, the minarets of the Blue Mosque, the splendor of the beautiful palace, the boats that graced the Straits of the Bosphorus, the lights that lit up the Asian and European parts of the city -- their skyline a lovely silhouette against the night.

And I marveled at this country which spans two continents, just as the friendship between our countries spans two centuries. Today, as the Prime Minister and I mapped our path toward the future, we spoke of friendship and how it nurtures the ties between our peoples. Perhaps Kemal Ataturk said it best: "Nations are bound more by sentiments than by treaties."

Turkey is indeed a friend, a partner of the United States. And it's also a model to others -- especially those newly-independent republics of Central Asia. In a region of changing tides, it endures as a beacon of stability. And so I repeat what I told the Prime Minister: The United States will support its friend -- in its territorial integrity, its sovereignty and stability, particularly in its war against terrorism.

And we're going to work together to fortify the enhanced partnership which both links and lifts our nations. The pillars included: trade, diplomacy, NATO and CSCE membership, and a shared commitment to justice and human rights. And last year in the Gulf, in the Persian Gulf, we joined to face aggression and then faced aggression down.

We're going to continue to work through the United Nations to see that all Iraqi citizens get the food and medicine they

MORE

need -- and the peace and liberty they deserve in an Iraq free of Saddam's tyranny.

Today, we spoke of a world reborn through the Cold War's death -- of the plight of the new republics emerging from the old Soviet Union. Already, Turkey and the United States have joined hands to feed mouths -- rushing goods through Project Hope to needy friends in the Caucasus and Central Asia.

I wish to announce that our governments will expand that cooperation in these new republics. We will seek new ways to help our new friends secure their independence -- and move quickly and peacefully to establish ties with the West.

Mr. Prime Minister, you once said, "Every question will be answered -- discussion will be open and free." And in that spirit, we spoke of Turkey's importance to Europe, and I applauded your government's commitment to improve relations with Greece. The Prime Minister and I did talk about the Cyprus problem. We share the objective of early negotiated settlement which will be both just and lasting. And we agreed to give full support to the Good Offices Mission of the United Nation's Secretary General and to work with the other parties toward an agreement.

In closing, we've agreed to stay in touch -- personally and officially -- at many levels of our governments. And we leave with the faith that our talks have covered much ground, charted new horizons.

The road toward progress may at times be difficult. It need not be lonely. An old Turkish proverb reminds us, "A long journey is shortened by good companions." So Mr. Prime Minister, let us make that journey together, as we have before, and as we will again. And may God bless the peoples of Turkiye, and the United States of America. Welcome, sir.

PRIME MINISTER DEMIREL: Thank you, Mr. President.

We had substantive and constructive talks on a wide range of issues of mutual interests. Turkey and the United States of America share universal aspirations and values, such as democracy, respect for human rights and the rule of law, tolerance, economic liberty, and protection of the environment.

I am very much pleased, having had cordial talks with a man who has proven his determination in this respect. His able leadership and diplomatic skills contributed to the making of a new world, and I'm sure will continue to do so. Our longtime ally and friend, the United States, takes its real power from its dedication to democratic values and ideals, and that makes it a great nation and a great country. From the Korean War to the Gulf crisis, Turkey and the United States have been together in standing tall against international aggression and adventurism. Ours was a voluntary cooperation based on shared concerns for freedom and legitimacy. That's why it has proven to be solid, lasting and fruitful.

Today, we are happy to witness the birth of an international solidarity based on these values. Turkey and the United States of America have stood together in a divided world in defense of high values. In a united world, this partnership will continue to be as crucial.

I discussed with President Bush the new dimensions that Turkish-American relations will take in the making of a new world. In an era of sweeping changes and uncertainties, when the ideas of regional cooperation and solidarity based on democracy and the free market are key to peace and prosperity, we are aware of our common responsibilities. The coexistence of risks and opportunities is a

challenge to be met collectively in an ever more rapidly shrinking world.

In our part of the world, women and men, old and young, are paying a high price for freedom. Turkey and the United States have helped them and will continue to do so. After providing comfort to the Kurds, Arabs -- fleeing Saddam's forces, we are now providing hope for the newly-emerging independent nations in the former Soviet Union.

For these two tremendous relief operations, cooperation between all countries and the spirit of common survival and international solidarity were indispensable. Turkey and the United States have a proud record of extending a helping hand to those fleeing persecution. Let us remember the Jews expelled from Spain 500 years ago and fleeing Europe during the Second World War, the Northern Iraqis and many others who have come to Turkey and found relief.

We will continue to resist any form of totalitarianism, fundamentalism and racist nationalism. Democracy and freedom are universal values that no widely embraced -- or region denies. Turkey as a secular, pluralized democracy stands as an island of stability in the midst of the troubled Middle East and the emerging family of free and independent nations in the Balkans and the former Soviet Union.

Being a European, Balkan, Black Sea, West Asian, Middle Eastern and Mediterranean country all at once, we can easily communicate with the peoples of these regions. It's an historical chance that Turkey, with a democratic, secular and market-oriented structure that happens to be situated in the very center of this regional conglomerate -- we are aware of this challenge. We are aware of the difficulties and responsibilities attached to it. And we know we are not alone to face it.

I would like to emphasize that Turkey's primary objective is to pursue a consistent and far-sighted foreign policy that will encourage friendly relations with all. The peaceful embrace of universal values will continue to dominate our foreign policy. We firmly believe that all differences can be resolved through sincere dialogue.

We have also reviewed the situation concerning the Cyprus problem, where we have reaffirmed our shared commitment to the goal of negotiated settlement through the Good Offices Mission of the Secretary General of the United Nations, and pledged our continued support for a just and lasting political solution to meet the legitimate interests of the two communities on the island.

We are ready with an enhanced partnership for multidimensional and diversified cooperation in every field with the United States. Our close cooperation in forums such as CSCE and NATO are strengthening the Euro-Atlantic link and contributing to the making of a united Europe. We sincerely believe that the values we share and defend will help us to have a sound, fruitful and mutually beneficial partnership that will contribute to regional and global peace and stability. Remember that Turks are friends for all seasons.

I would like to conclude by thanking Mr. President and Mrs. Bush for the exceptional hospitality shown to us during this visit and by expressing my satisfaction with our comprehensive discussions. Mr. President, we will go that journey together. Thank you.

END

1:33 P.M. EST