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FOIA MARKER

This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the George Bush Presidential Library Staff.

Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Scowcroft, Brent, Collection
Series: Administrative Files
Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 85039
Folder ID Number: 85039-001

Folder Title:
Press, 1989-1992 [1]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
V	0	0	0	0

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
(George Bush Library)

Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
01. Draft Statement	Re: [Conversation with President Gorbachev] (1 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	
02. List	Re: [List of Participants] [Personal Information Redacted] (1 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Scowcroft, Brent, Collection
Series: Administrative Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Press, 1989 - 1992 [1]

Pinksheet Number: cap2281
OA/ID Number: 85039-001
Date Closed: 10/7/2010
FOIA/Sys Case #: 2009-0275-S[2]
Re-review Case #:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

QUESTIONS FOR PRESS CONFERENCE WITH FOREIGN JOURNALISTS
July 2, 1992

1. Do you expect GATT to be discussed in Munich, and are you confident that the Uruguay Round will be completed successfully?

2. Are you optimistic on reaching agreement with the Europeans on agricultural subsidies?

3. One of your key objectives in Munich is global economic growth. What will the U.S.'s contribution be toward stimulating world economic growth?

4. Are you confident that the Polish Government will adhere to their economic reform policies?

5. Will you be making suggestions to European leaders concerning converting the zloty stabilization fund?

6. Is it difficult for you to be in Munich discussing Russian assistance when your own Congress fails to pass the Freedom Support Act?

7. Do you support admitting Russia to the G-7, making it a G-8?

8. Yeltsin will be in Munich meeting with the G-7 leaders, and no Eastern European leaders have been invited. What kind of signal does this send to Eastern Europe?

9. What role do you see CSCE playing in the new world order?

10. How hard are you going to be pushing the idea of NATO being CSCE's military component?

11. Do you envision CSCE becoming an international organization with a large bureaucracy? How would its role differ from that of the U.N.?

12. There have been reports that two US military transport planes will now be used to take supplies to Sarejevo. What other US military forces are you planning on using?

13. Does U.S. military action in Sarajevo set the precedent for U.S. involvement in other regional conflicts such as Moldova, Nagorno-Karabakh and Georgia?

14. Will you press Yeltsin on resolving the Northern Territories question?

15. Do you favor Japanese membership in CSCE and the U.N. Security Council?

16. Are you expecting full Japanese support for the CIS package even though reportedly you did not confer with Tokyo prior to the announcement?

17. What will you be telling President Mitterrand and Chancellor Kohl on the issue of the Franco-German Corps and how it relates to NATO?

18. With the security situation in Europe rapidly changing, why do you insist on having NATO as a core institution?

19. What is your policy towards European integration in the aftermath of the Danish vote?

20. Do you view the NAFTA agreement as the beginning of regional trading blocks?

21. Why does the U.S. need to keep so many troops in Europe when the money could be better spent at home?

22. Do you think the new Rabin administration in Israel will bring about a peace settlement as well as improving U.S.-Israeli relations?

Macedonia

-- US strongly supports early resolution of the recognition impasse.

-- EC statement of June 29 offers path to prompt recognition which we would support if the parties can agree.

-- US stands ready to do what it can to support EC efforts and help the parties solve this problem and get on with a normal relationship.

-- The long-standing strong relationship between the United States and Greece is not even in question here.

July 2, 1992

General:

Subject: Macedonia

At the State press briefing today, Margaret Tutwiler read verbatim the statement State issued two days ago on this subject highlighting that the EC had decided not to recognize Macedonia by that name, that President Gligorov strongly rejected the EC decision and that the United States strongly supported President Gligorov in his efforts to hold his country together and maintain national unity. Margaret also reiterated US strong relations with Greece but apparently the main thrust again focussed on Macedonia. We have already heard in Athens from official sources asking about this second issuance. Foreign journalists will be at the President's briefing at 2:15 pm and this subject could come up.

-- US strongly supports early resolution of the recognition impasse.

-- EC statement of June 29 offers path to prompt recognition which we would support if the parties can agree.

-- US stands ready to do what it can to support EC efforts and help the parties solve this problem and get on with a normal relationship.

-- The long-standing strong relationship between the United States and Greece is not even in question here.

Jane Holl

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

02-Jul-1992 10:52 EDT

UNCLASSIFIED

MEMORANDUM FOR: SEE BELOW

FROM: Bruce O. Riedel
(RIEDEL)

SUBJECT: Guidance on Iraqi coup reports

Please pass the following to Brent for use in the pre-brief before the President's meeting with foreign journalists today at 2:30.

The Iraqi opposition has told the press a coup plot was foiled by Saddam this week. We suggest using following points with press:

- We are not surprised at reports of unrest in Baghdad. While we will not discuss our intelligence on Iraq, the reports of a coup attempt underscore the depth of dissatisfaction in Iraq with Saddam's dictatorship. We would not be surprised to see further attempts.

- As we have said before, the United States will keep sanctions on Iraq until there is a change of leadership in Baghdad. We are ready to work with a new government in Iraq that accepts the United Nations resolutions and lives at peace with Iraq's neighbors and the Iraqi people.

Distribution:

FOR: Florence E. Gantt	(GANTT)
FOR: Wilma G. Hall	(HALL)
FOR: Kristen K. Cicio	(CICIO)
FOR: Mary C. Emery	(EMERY)
CC: Records	(RECORDS)
CC: Douglas A. Davidson	(DAVIDSON)
CC: Walter H. Kansteiner	(KANSTEINER)
CC: Paul Clarke	(CLARKE)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 1, 1992

PRE-BRIEF FOR PRESS CONFERENCE
WITH FOREIGN JOURNALISTS

DATE: Thursday, July 2, 1992
TIME: 1:30 p.m.
LOCATION: The Oval Office

FROM: Marlin Fitzwater

I. PURPOSE/BACKGROUND

To review possible questions that may be raised in your press conference with foreign journalists prior to your trip to Warsaw, Munich and Helsinki.

II. PARTICIPANTS

The President
Secretary Skinner
General Scowcroft
Marlin Fitzwater
Walter Kansteiner

III. PRESS PLAN

White House Photographer only.

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

A list of questions will be distributed and possible answers will be reviewed.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 1, 1992

PRESS CONFERENCE WITH FOREIGN JOURNALISTS

DATE: Thursday, July 2, 1992
TIME: 2:15 p.m.
LOCATION: Room 450, OEOB

FROM: Marlin Fitzwater

I. PURPOSE/BACKGROUND

To brief European and Japanese journalists on your forthcoming trip to Warsaw, Munich and Helsinki.

II. PARTICIPANTS

The President
Approximately 120 journalists from the G-7 countries, Poland, Finland and Russia
White House Travel Pool

III. PRESS PLAN

Open coverage.

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

You will make an opening statement and then take questions. (The White House Travel Pool will be seated in the front row.)

PRESS CONFERENCE \ ROOM 450
THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1992 \ 2:30 P.M.

BEFORE I LEAVE FOR EUROPE, I WANT TO SAY A FEW WORDS ABOUT WHY I BELIEVE IT IS SO IMPORTANT TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE THAT I MAKE THIS TRIP.

THANKS TO THE COURAGE AND SACRIFICE OF MILLIONS OF AMERICANS, WE HAVE WON THE COLD WAR. OUR TASK NOW IS TO SECURE THE PEACE -- TO BUILD AN EXPANDING WORLD ECONOMY: ONE THAT OPENS NEW MARKETS ABROAD AND CREATES NEW JOBS HERE AT HOME.

OUR TASK WILL NOT BE COMPLETED ON ONE FIVE-DAY TRIP. BUT WE CAN, AT THESE MEETINGS, ADVANCE THE WELL-BEING OF EVERY AMERICAN. IN THE NEW GLOBAL ECONOMY NOW EMERGING, AMERICA'S ECONOMIC INTERESTS DON'T STOP AT THE WATER'S EDGE. WE WILL NOT PROSPER IN A WORLD STIFLED BY TRADING BLOCS AND TARIFF BARRIERS. 70% OF OUR ECONOMIC GROWTH IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS HAS COME FROM EXPORTS. I WILL CONTINUE TO FIGHT FOR MORE ECONOMIC GROWTH -- AND THAT MEANS FREE TRADE.

OUR PROGRESS SO FAR HAS BEEN SUBSTANTIAL. ALREADY, THE NEW DEMOCRACIES OF THE EAST ARE BECOMING ATTRACTIVE SITES FOR U.S. INVESTMENT -- NEARLY $2 BILLION DOLLARS COMMITTED THIS YEAR ALONE. AND THOSE INVESTMENTS WILL HELP OUR NEW ALLIES SECURE DEMOCRACY'S GREAT GAINS AND CREATE NEW JOBS FOR AMERICAN WORKERS.

THAT IS MY MISSION -- TO SECURE THESE BENEFITS FOR AMERICA AND THE WORLD.

IN WARSAW, BIRTHPLACE OF THE REVOLUTION OF '89, I WILL STAND WITH THE POLISH PEOPLE -- SHOW OUR SUPPORT FOR THEIR EFFORTS TO CONSOLIDATE THEIR HARD-WON FREEDOM.

IN MUNICH, I WILL WORK WITH LEADERS OF THE WORLD'S GREAT INDUSTRIALIZED DEMOCRACIES TO BUILD A NEW WORLD ECONOMY.

I WILL ALSO MEET WITH PRESIDENT YELTSIN -- TO BUILD ON THE HISTORIC STEPS WE TOOK HERE AT THE WHITE HOUSE, AND TO UNDERSCORE OUR STRONG SUPPORT FOR RUSSIA'S REFORMS. AND ON THIS ONE THERE CAN BE NO DOUBT: AN INVESTMENT IN RUSSIAN DEMOCRACY IS AN INVESTMENT IN WORLD PEACE.

FINALLY, IN HELSINKI I WILL MEET FOR THE FIRST TIME WITH THE MEMBERS OF A CSCE NOT DIVIDED EAST FROM WEST -- BUT UNITED IN A DEMOCRATIC COMMUNITY OF MORE THAN FIFTY NATIONS.

LET ME ADD ONE POINT, ON THE EVE OF THE FOURTH OF JULY: WE MUST NEVER FORGET THAT IN EUROPE TODAY REST 20 AMERICAN MILITARY CEMETERIES. AND WE MUST ENSURE THAT THERE WILL NEVER BE A 21ST.

LOOK AT HOW FAR WE'VE ALREADY COME. WHEN I TOOK OFFICE THREE YEARS AGO, ADVERSARIES FACED US ACROSS A DIVIDED EUROPE. TODAY, THE NEW DEMOCRACIES OF CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE ARE OUR PARTNERS. THE THREAT OF NUCLEAR WAR IS MORE DISTANT NOW THAN AT ANY TIME SINCE THE ADVENT OF THE NUCLEAR AGE. AND THINK OF WHAT THAT MEANS -- NOT FOR PRESIDENTS OR PRIME MINISTERS, NOT FOR HISTORIANS OR HEADS OF STATE -- BUT FOR PARENTS, AND THEIR CHILDREN: IT MEANS A FUTURE FREE FROM FEAR.

FOR MUCH OF THIS CENTURY IT HAS BEEN AMERICA'S DESTINY TO STAND FOR LIBERTY AND AGAINST INTOLERANCE; TO FIGHT FOR FREEDOM AND AGAINST OPPRESSION. NOW, AT LONG LAST, THE MOMENT HAS COME FOR THE LOVERS OF FREEDOM AROUND THE WORLD TO REAP THE REWARDS OF OUR VIGILANCE.

THE OPPORTUNITY WE FACE IS HISTORIC -- THE FIRST CHANCE IN MORE THAN A HALF-CENTURY TO BUILD DEMOCRATIC PEACE AND PROSPERITY FOR AMERICA AND THE WORLD. THIS TRIP WILL BRING US ANOTHER STEP CLOSER TO OUR GOAL.

# # #

UNCLASSIFIED
NSC/S PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9203991
RECEIVED: 22 MAY 92 11

TO: SCOWCROFT

FROM: BEEDHAM, BRIAN

DOC DATE: 08 MAY 92
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: MEDIA ANSA

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: REQUEST SCOWCROFT MEET W/ BEEDHAM / ECONOMIST / WEEK BEGINING 8 JUN

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR SCOWCROFT DUE DATE: 26 MAY 92 STATUS: S

STAFF OFFICER: KANSTEINER LOGREF:

FILES: WH NSCP: CODES:

D O C U M E N T D I S T R I B U T I O N

FOR ACTION	FOR CONCURRENCE	FOR INFO
KANSTEINER		GANTT
		PROCTOR
		ROSTOW
		SITTMANN

COMMENTS:

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OPENED BY: NSJWD CLOSED BY: DOC 1 OF 1

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3991

The Economist

25 ST JAMES'S STREET, LONDON SW1A 1HG
TELEPHONE: 071 839 7000
TELEX: 24344
FAX: 071 839 2968

Mr Brent Scowcroft
National Security Advisor
The White House Office
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
WASHINGTON DC 20500
U S A

May 8, 1992

Dear Brent

May I ask for your assistance? I shall be in Washington for the week starting Monday, June 8th, to begin work on a series of special articles for The Economist, about the defence of the democratic countries in the 21st century; and it would help me to get my ideas in order if I could talk to you.

The Economist wants me to start with a tabula rasa, as if I were a sympathetic defence specialist from Mars who knew nothing of past earthly defence arrangements - had never heard of a Soviet Union, for instance - but found himself in America and Europe in mid-1992 with instructions to describe the most sensible way in which those sections of the globe could provide themselves with military protection.

This involves trying to foresee, so far as is possible, the main places and issues around the world that might generate military problems for the democracies in the coming years; examining the stock of military instruments that will be available to them; and trying to deduce what sort of armed forces - and, not least, what sort of military structures, national and international - will best deal with the matter.

Avril Walker, of our Washington office, will be getting in touch to see if you can spare a little time to talk about the subject. I shall be most grateful if you can.

Yours sincerely

Brian

Brian Beedham
Associate editor

7/1

POSSIBLE QUESTIONS FOR SECRETARY BAKER'S NEWS CONFERENCE

Friday, December 13, 1991

1. Does the United States recognize the Commonwealth?

2. What assurances do you have about nuclear weapons?

3. When/where will this conference be held? What level will the attendees be?

4. Will the President open/attend the conference?

5. Will this be a donor's conference?

6. Why isn't the U.S. announcing any new money for the Soviet Union?

7. Has Yeltsin won? And, are we now ready to deal with him rather than with Gorbachev?

8. Do you think you supported Gorbachev too long?

9. Who is in control of the Soviet nuclear weapons now?

10. Has the President spoken with Gorbachev or Yeltsin today? If not, why hasn't he called them?

11. Who will you meet with in Moscow?

12. Will you meet with any leaders of the non-Slavic Republics?

13. What are the chances of a coup?

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

November 14

General Scowcroft

- Would appreciate the your clearance on the attached press statement for the Ter-Petrosian meeting.
- All points were covered by the President in the meeting.

Nick Burns

Done 11/14

Call Natalie w/OK —

PRESS STATEMENT ON MEETING WITH PRESIDENT TER-PETROSIAN

The President met in the Oval Office today for ~~one half hour~~ 45 minutes with Armenian President Levon Ter-Petrosian. The President congratulated President Ter-Petrosian for his recent victory in Armenia's first free and fair elections. He expressed U.S. support for the Armenian government's political and economic reforms.

The President also said the U.S. intended to build a strong relationship with Armenia. The two leaders discussed possible U.S. assistance to improve food distribution within Armenia, to provide medical assistance, and to increase trade and investment through OPIC and the Export-Import Bank. In addition, the President told Ter-Petrosian the U.S. ~~hoped~~ planned to open a Consulate General in Yerevan in 1992 and would also like to begin a Peace Corps program in Armenia.

UNCLASSIFIED
NSC/S PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9102209
RECEIVED: 26 MAR 91 11

TO: SCOWCROFT

FROM: RIPLEY, TIM

DOC DATE: 12 MAR 91
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: MEDIA ANSA

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: RIPLEY OF OXFORD UNIV REQUEST INTERVIEW W/ SCOWCROFT 15 - 29 APR

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR SCOWCROFT DUE DATE: 29 MAR 91 STATUS: S

STAFF OFFICER: POPADIUK LOGREF:

FILES: WH NSCP: CODES:

D O C U M E N T D I S T R I B U T I O N

FOR ACTION	FOR CONCURRENCE	FOR INFO
POPADIUK		GANTT
		PROCTOR
		SITTMANN

COMMENTS: _____

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OPENED BY: NSJWD CLOSED BY: DOC 1 OF 1

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2209

1 Butler Close
Leckford Road
Oxford
United Kingdom
Tel 0865 54708
FAX 0865 273607
12th March 1991

General Brent Scowcroft
National Security Adviser to the President
National Security Council
Executive Buildings
The White House
Washington, DC.

Dear General Scowcroft,
I am writing to seek your assistance with my research into the recent Gulf Conflict.

The material I am collecting is intended to be used in a military history of the conflict being published by George Philip Publishing of London.(see attached letter)

I am a military research fellow at Oxford University. I have contributed a number of George Philip's previous publications and regularly write articles on military affairs for British military journals, including Jane's Defence Weekly, Jane's Soviet Intelligence Review, Air International and The Independent newspaper.

To ensure my book is as accurate as possible I am seeking to interview key US Government officers responsible for planning and conducting the successful allied military effort.

I am planning to visit the United States for a two week period from April 15th and would appreciate it if you could spare some time in your busy calender during that period to talk to me. If necessary I am prepared to conduct the interview on an unattributed basis.

Thank you for your help in this matter.

Yours

Tim Ripley

GEORGE PHILIP LIMITED
59 GROSVENOR STREET
LONDON W1X 9DA

GEORGE PHILIP

TELEPHONE 071 493 5841
FAX 071 491 3803
TELEX 27278

GEORGE PHILIP OSPREY

14 March 1991

To Whom It May Concern

TIM RIPLEY

This is to confirm that Mr Tim Ripley is researching a number of projects for our company concerning the recent Gulf Conflict. We would appreciate any assistance you are able to make available to him in his endeavours.

Yours sincerely

Lee Johnson
Military Editor

UNCLASSIFIED
NSC/S PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9102210
RECEIVED: 26 MAR 91 11

TO: SCOWCROFT

FROM: CARETTO, ENNIO

DOC DATE: 21 MAR 91
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: MEDIA ANSA
AP

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: GRP OF EUROPEAN JOURNALIST REQUEST INTERVIEW W/ SCOWCROFT & POSSIBLE MTG W/ PRES / NO DATE GIVEN

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR SCOWCROFT DUE DATE: 29 MAR 91 STATUS: S

STAFF OFFICER: POPADIUK LOGREF:

FILES: WH NSCP: CODES:

D O C U M E N T D I S T R I B U T I O N

FOR ACTION	FOR CONCURRENCE	FOR INFO
POPADIUK		EMERY
		GANTT
		HILLIARD
		NEIL
		PROCTOR
		SITTMANN

COMMENTS: _____

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2210

la Repubblica
DAILY NEWSPAPER, ROME, ITALY

Washington Bureau
622 National Press Bldg.
Washington, DC 20045
(202) 737-6447
FAX (202) 737-0848

March 21, 1991

Mr. Brent Scowcroft
Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Scowcroft:

Perhaps you may remember me from the times you joined us European correspondents for lunch. Also, recently I had the pleasure of seeing you again in Bermuda; I quoted a line to you from a Verdi opera, saying that the president will "prevail over the centuries"!

Speaking for the group of European journalists, I would certainly appreciate and enjoy your joining us again soon for lunch. Or, if you prefer, would you grant an interview with a smaller number of us? Or, do you think it would be possible to meet with President Bush?

Thank you for your time and consideration in this matter, and I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,

Ennio Caretto

Ennio Caretto
Bureau Chief

POSSIBLE QUESTIONS FOR THE 2/5/91 PRESS CONFERENCE

February 5, 1991

FOREIGN

1) What's your response to Perez de Cuellar saying it's unacceptable to target trucks carrying oil to Jordan?

2) Are you worried that CNN's pictures of dying babies in Baghdad will have an adverse effect on public support for the war?

3) Will you categorically rule out the use of chemical or nuclear weapons by U.S. troops in this conflict?

4) Have you changed your objectives to include eliminating Saddam?

5) Aren't you worried that even if Saddam withdraws from Kuwait but stays in power, he will become a hero in the Arab world and be able to claim victory?

6) Do you have plans for post-war arrangements in the Persian Gulf?

7) Are you willing to accept Iran as a mediator in this dispute? Are you willing to take up Rafsanjani's offer for talks?

8) Were the pipebombs discovered in Norfolk the first example of Iraqi terrorism brought to our shores?

9) What did Shamir say in the letter he reportedly sent to you yesterday?

10) Did Jim Baker make a deal to go soft on the Soviets in the Baltics in exchange for their continued support for Desert Storm?

11) News reports state that only 10 percent of Iraq's equipment has been destroyed by the bombing. Do you regard this a failure?

12) What are you doing about the oil slick?

DOMESTIC

13) Do you foresee the need for a war tax if the war goes beyond March?

14) Why doesn't your budget contain any recession fighting proposals?

15) What is fair about cutting Medicare benefits, student loans and farm support payments? Do you expect these proposals to pass Congress?

16) How can you justify cutting thousands of military personnel while spending billions on SDI and the B-2?

17) Despite last year's budget agreement, the deficit is at an all time high. Will we ever get the deficit down?

18) How can anyone expect Alan Greenspan to be objective on capital gains given his recent statements against such taxes?

19) Was this budget designed to combat the image that your administration favors the rich?

20) Will your $15 billion new federalism package make it through Congress?

21) Why did you include $100 million in this year's budget for Boston Harbor?

22) Why is your administration proposing to take regulatory control away from Bill Seidman and the FDIC?

23) When will negotiations start?

24) How will the trilateral FTA affect the U.S.-Canada FTA?

25) What happens if a trilateral agreement cannot be reached?

26) What happens when the overall fast-track authority expires?

U.S.-MEXICO-CANADA FTA

Q: When will negotiations start?

A: Formal negotiations cannot begin until we have fast-track authority from Congress which we expect by early June.

Q: When will negotiations end?

A: We hope to complete negotiations by the end of this year.

Q: How will the trilateral FTA affect the U.S.-Canada FTA?

A: We will not renegotiate the U.S.-Canada FTA, but we are open to the possibility of improving upon it.

Q: What happens if a trilateral agreement cannot be reached?

A: There is an understanding that if one party wishes to withdraw from the trilateral negotiations, the other two parties are free to continue bilateral negotiations.

Q: What are we seeking under the trilateral FTA?

A: We seek the maximum possible liberalization to expand trade in goods and services among our three countries.

Q: What happens when the overall fast-track authority expires?

A: It is our intention to seek an extension of this authority by March 1. Ambassador Hills is consulting with the relevant committees on the Hill.

U.S.-MEXICO-CANADA FTA

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0872

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

February 5, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR PHILLIP D. BRADY

FROM: WILLIAM F. SITTMANN

SUBJECT: Press Statement

Attached at Tab A is a proposed press statement and joint communique for release on February 5 announcing the trilateral free trade agreement with Mexico and Canada.

Attachment
Tab A Proposed Press Statement

cc: Marlin Fitzwater
Roman Popadiuk

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

Today, the leaders of the United States, Mexico and Canada are announcing their intention to pursue a trilateral free trade agreement that would link their economies in bold and far-reaching ways -- to increase prosperity, and help all three countries meet the economic challenges of the future. Such an agreement would progressively eliminate obstacles to the flow of goods and services and to investment, provide for the protection of intellectual property rights, and establish a fair and expeditious dispute settlement mechanism.

The President has written to the Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, Senator Lloyd Bentsen, and the Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, Representative Dan Rostenkowski, informing them of this decision, and notifying them of our intent to use of the "fast track" procedure for this North American Free Trade Area.

In preparing this step, the President has consulted closely with the leaders of our two closest neighbors, President Carlos Salinas de Gortari of Mexico and Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada. The free trade agreement was a major topic during the President's State Visit to Monterrey, Mexico in November of last year.

Furthermore, the United States Trade Representative, Ambassador Carla Hills, has held extensive consultations with her Mexican and Canadian counterparts to determine that a trilateral free trade agreement is feasible, and that there is the will to proceed with the complex and difficult negotiations that will inevitably be required. The Economic Policy Council has reported to the President that a trilateral agreement is both feasible and desirable.

A free trade area encompassing all three countries would create a North American market with annual production of more than $6 trillion and with some 360 million people. Successful conclusion of the agreement would be a dramatic first step toward the realization of the President's vision of a hemispheric free trade area, stretching from Point Barrow, Alaska in the north to the Straits of Magellan in the south.

In cooperation with Mexico and Canada, we will work actively to conclude these negotiations expeditiously.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE

[redacted]sident of the United States, George Bush; the Presid[redacted] the United Mexican States, Carlos Salinas de Gortari; and the Prime Minister of Canada, Brian Mulroney, announced today their intention to pursue a North American free trade agreement creating one of the world's largest liberalized markets.

Following consultations among their ministers responsible for international trade, the three leaders concluded that a North American free trade agreement would foster sustained economic growth through expanded trade and investment in a market comprising over 360 million people and $6 trillion in output. In so doing, the agreement would help all three countries meet the economic challenges they will face over the next decade.

Accordingly, the three leaders have agreed that their trade ministers should proceed as soon as possible, in accordance with each country's domestic procedures, with trilateral negotiations aimed at a comprehensive North American free trade agreement. The goal would be to progressively eliminate obstacles to the flow of goods and services and to investment, provide for the protection of intellectual property rights, and establish a fair and expe[redacted]tious dispute settlement mechanism.

February 5, 1991

RG.

BS:ce

POSSIBLE QUESTIONS UPON DEPARTURE FOR CAMP DAVID

January 4, 1991

1) Would you support a trip by Secretary Baker to Baghdad following his meeting with Aziz in Geneva?

2) What are you going to say in your letter to Saddam?

3) Why wouldn't you agree to Baker meeting with Saddam on the 12th when you accept a meeting with Aziz just three days before that?

4) Is it true that the U.S. has urged the EC not to send an envoy to Baghdad and not to meet with Aziz in Europe? Why are you opposed to their diplomatic efforts?

5) Would you guarantee not to attack Iraq if they pull out of Kuwait?

6) What is your reaction to the new peace plan proposed by the French in Luxembourg today?

7) Any reaction to Mitterrand's call for a UNSC meeting before January 15th if Iraq doesn't pull out of Kuwait and war appears inevitable?

8) Will you ask Secretary General Perez de Cuellar to undertake another mission to Baghdad? If not, why not?

9) How will you respond if Iraq offers a partial pullout?

10) If talks fail, do you intend to seek a resolution from Congress authorizing use of force?

11) What is your reaction to the letter from Senator Kennedy, signed by over 100 legal experts, which says that Constitutionally you must seek Congressional authorization before using force in the Gulf?

12) Where is Baker going? Is he going to be asking for more money from our allies?

13) Will Baker go to Syria?

14) Would you be willing to continue talking with the Iraqis after January 15th?

15) If Aziz brings up issues in Geneva such as the Palestinian situation, what will Baker say?

16) Is it true that the Iraqis told the French they would withdraw from Kuwait with a guarantee of no attack?

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 8, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR BRENT SCOWCROFT

FROM: ROMAN POPADIUK RP

SUBJECT: Czech Press Secretary

You are scheduled to meet with Michael Zantovsky, who is Czech President Havel's Press Secretary. Mr. Zantovsky is in town this week to study U.S. press relations and will be meeting with Marlin today and tomorrow to get a perspective on how the White House Press Office operates. USIA is his sponsor and they requested this brief meeting with you because Mr. Zantovsky allegedly has a message from President Havel for the President. You should regard this more as a courtesy call rather than a policy meeting. Bob Hutchings and I will attend. The meeting should go no more than 10 minutes.

MICHAEL ZANTOVSKY
PRESS SECRETARY TO
VACLAV HAVEL
PRESIDENT OF THE CZECH AND SLOVAK FEDERAL REPUBLIC

Mr. Zantovsky was born on January 3, 1949 in Prague.

He graduated from Prague's Charles University in 1972 with a degree in clinical and social psychology. He then spent a year at Canada's McGill University.

From 1973 to 1980 he worked as a Psychologist at the Czech Psychiatric Research Institute.

In 1980 he became a full-time, free-lance translator. He began publishing translations in 1970 and has translated novels, plays, poems, and short-stories by major contemporary American and British authors. He has also published his own song lyrics, librettos, and poems.

In 1988 he became a correspondent for Reuters. He left that job to assume his present position this year.

Mr. Zantovsky speaks, reads, and comprehends English well. In addition to his studies in Canada, he visited Great Britain in 1986 on a British Council scholarship and the United States in February of this year when he accompanied President Havel.

UNCLASSIFIED
NSC/S PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9009968
RECEIVED: 21 DEC 90 15

TO: WILKENSON, H

FROM: POPADIUK

DOC DATE: 02 JAN 91
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: MEDIA
ANSA

GREAT BRITAIN

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: BRITISH BROADCASTING CORP / BBC REQUEST INTERVIEW W/ SCOWCROFT

ACTION: POPADIUK SGD LTR DUE DATE: 25 DEC 90 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: POPADIUK LOGREF:

FILES: WH NSCP: CODES:

D O C U M E N T D I S T R I B U T I O N

FOR ACTION	FOR CONCURRENCE	FOR INFO
		GANTT
		PROCTOR

COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSJWD CLOSED BY: NSMEM DOC 2 OF 2

UNCLASSIFIED

Secretariat close-out

9968

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 3, 1991

Dear Ms. Wilkinson:

Thank you for your letter of December 16 requesting an interview with General Scowcroft.

Unfortunately, it will not be possible to comply with your request. Once again, thank you for your interest.

Sincerely,

R. Popadiuk

Roman Popadiuk
Deputy Press Secretary
for Foreign Affairs

Ms. Helen Wilkinson
Assistant Producer, Assignment
British Broadcasting Corporation
Lime Grove Studios
London W12 7RJ
England

bcc: Florence Gantt



FROM ASSIGNMENT

BBC
NEWS & CURRENT AFFAIRS

Staff
9968

BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION
ROOM [illegible]
LIME GROVE STUDIOS
LONDON W12 7RJ
TELEPHONE 081 743 8000
FAX 081 743 0349
TELEX 9413171 TV NEWS G

Tel: 44 81 576 1927

Fax: 44 81 743 0349

16 December 1990

Dear General Brent Scowcroft,

I am writing on behalf of News and Current Affairs to request an interview with you for the BBC's prestigious flagship foreign affairs programme, "Assignment" launched this Autumn.

"Assignment" is a prime time programme providing analysis of some of the major international issues of the day. In recent weeks we have done programmes on democratisation in Africa (which has recently been nominated for a TV award), the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia, a profile of the Presidential elections in Poland and most recently a major international debate on the Gulf crisis in the light of the recent UN Security Council resolution.

I am working on a 45 minute programme on Syria to be broadcast in late February. The aim of the programme is to examine the role that Syria is playing in terms of the politics of the Middle East and on the international scene. We also aim to profile the leadership of President Al-Asad. An important component of the programme will be to discuss in some detail the changing nature of the US/Syrian relationship, which has of course altered markedly since the onset of the Gulf crisis.

We are keen, indeed we consider it vital, to conduct an interview which would give us an up to date analysis of relations between the two countries. And naturally we welcome the opportunity to conduct an interview with a statesman such as yourself who has been a main player as it were throughout the entire Gulf crisis.

I hope that you are willing to consider the possibility of an interview. I appreciate that your schedule must be very tight and we will naturally make every effort to fit round this. We hope to be filming in the US from the 28th January I wonder whether that date woud be suitable? For the record, Keith Graves is the BBC's Middle East correspondent and he will be reporting on the

programme. He would be accompanied by Giselle Portenier, the producer of the programme.

I understand that our request will take some time to be processed but I hope that you are willing to agree to an interview.

Best Wishes

Yours sincerely

Helen Wilkinson

Helen Wilkinson
Assistant Producer
Assignment

ASSIGNMENT

BBC TV CURRENT AFFAIRS, LIME GROVE, LONDON, W12 7RJ

TEL: 081 576 7236 FAX: 081 743 0349

DATE 16.12.90.

TO General Brent Scowcroft

National Security Council

FAX NO 0101 202 395 5221

FROM Helen Wilkinson

MESSAGE

UNCLASSIFIED

(CLASSIFICATION)

CIRCLE ONE BELOW:

(IMMEDIATE)
PRIORITY
ROUTINE

MODE:

SECURE FAX # _____
(ADMIN FAX #) 83

PAGES 03
DTG 162020Z DEC 90
RELEASER _____

FROM / LOCATION: HELEN WILKINSON / BBC LONDON

ACTION / LOCATION:

1. BRENT SCOWCROFT
2. SITTMANN
3. HILL
4. _____
5. _____

162022Z
(TIME OF RECEIPT)

INFORMATION / LOCATION:

1. _____
2. _____

REMARKS: _____

UNCLASSIFIED

(CLASSIFICATION)

UNCLASSIFIED
NSC/S PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9009968
RECEIVED: 21 DEC 90 15

TO: SCOWCROFT

FROM: WILKINSON, HELEN

DOC DATE: 16 DEC 90
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: MEDIA
ANSA

GREAT BRITAIN

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: BBC NEWS & CURRENT AFFAIRS REQUEST AN INTERVIEW W/ SCOWCROFT 28 JAN

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR SCOWCROFT DUE DATE: 25 DEC 90 STATUS: S

STAFF OFFICER: POPADIUK LOGREF:

FILES: WH NSCP: CODES:

D O C U M E N T D I S T R I B U T I O N

FOR ACTION	FOR CONCURRENCE	FOR INFO
POPADIUK	ZELIKOW	GANTT
		PROCTOR
		RICE
		ROSTOW
		SITTMANN

COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSJWD CLOSED BY: DOC 1 OF 1

UNCLASSIFIED



FROM ASSIGNMENT

BBC
NEWS & CURRENT AFFAIRS

Staff
9968

BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION
ROOM 211A
LIME GROVE STUDIOS
LONDON W12 7RJ
TELEPHONE 081 743 8000
FAX 081 743 0349
TELEX 8413171 TV NEWS G

Tel: 44 81 576 1927

Fax: 44 81 743 0349

16 December 1990

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Best Wishes

Yours sincerely

Helen Wilkinson

Helen Wilkinson
Assistant Producer
Assignment

ASSIGNMENT

BBC TV CURRENT AFFAIRS, LIME GROVE, LONDON, W12 7RJ

TEL: 081 576 7236 FAX: 081 743 0349

PAGE ONE OF__

DATE 16.12.90.

TO General Brent Scowcroft

National Security Council

FAX NO 0101 202 395 5221.

FROM Helen Wilkinson

MESSAGE

UNCLASSIFIED

(CLASSIFICATION)

CIRCLE ONE BELOW:

(IMMEDIATE)
PRIORITY
ROUTINE

MODE:

SECURE FAX # _____
(ADMIN FAX #) 83

PAGES 03
DTG 162020Z DEC 90
RELEASER _____

FROM / LOCATION: HELEN WILKINSON / BBC LONDON

ACTION / LOCATION:

1. BRENT SCOWCROFT
2. SITTMANN
3. HILL
4. _____
5. _____

162022Z
(TIME OF RECEIPT)

INFORMATION / LOCATION:

1. _____
2. _____

REMARKS: _____

UNCLASSIFIED

(CLASSIFICATION)

UNCLASSIFIED
NSC/S PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9009830
RECEIVED: 17 DEC 90 14

TO: SCOWCROFT

FROM: KUMAMURA, TAKEYUKI

DOC DATE: 11 DEC 90
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: MEDIA
ECONOMICS
JAPAN
ANSA

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: KUMAMURA WASHINGTON BUREAU CHIEF FOR JAPAN ECONOMIC JOURNAL REQUEST AN INTERVIEW W/ SCOWCROFT / MID JAN

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR SCOWCROFT DUE DATE: 20 DEC 90 STATUS: S

STAFF OFFICER: POPADIUK LOGREF:

FILES: WH NSCP: CODES:

D O C U M E N T D I S T R I B U T I O N

FOR ACTION	FOR CONCURRENCE	FOR INFO
POPADIUK	JACKSON	GANTT
		LUNDSAGER
		PROCTOR
		SITTMANN

COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSJWD CLOSED BY: DOC 1 OF 1

UNCLASSIFIED

9830

Tel: (202) 393-1388 - 84
FAX: (202) 737-0170

THE NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN
(JAPAN ECONOMIC JOURNAL)
EDITORIAL HEADQUARTERS FOR U.S., CANADA AND LATIN AMERICA
ROOM 636
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
14TH & F STREETS, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20045

Scowcroft
Rommel

December 11, 1990

The Hon. Brent Scowcroft
Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs
The National Security Council
Old Executive Office Building
17th St. & Penna Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20506

Dear Mr. Scowcroft:

My name is Takeyuki Kumamura. I am Washington Bureau Chief for The Japan Economic Journal (Nihon Keizai Shimbun). I am writing to request an exclusive interview with you. The interview would focus on your role as National Security Advisor to President Bush and the role played by the National Security Council in the presidential decision making process. If possible, I would like to meet with you in mid-January, 1991.

Here are some of the questions I would like to cover during the proposed interview?

1. What is your perspective on the best way to facilitate President Bush's often-stated U.S. policy objective of achieving stability and security in the Persian Gulf?

2. Given asian nations' acute sensitivities with regard to Japan's increasing economic and military power, why does the Bush administration want Japan to deploy its military forces (i.e. Japanese naval forces) into the Middle East theater?

3. Do you concur with Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's recent assertion that there must be no linkage between a settlement of the Palestinian question and a settlement to the Kuwait question?

4. Doesn't the Soviet Union's refusal to send a token or symbolic contingent of Soviet troops to Saudi Arabia amount to a setback for President Bush's goal of establishing a "New World Order."

SEE PAGE 2

NIKKEI

THE NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN
(JAPAN ECONOMIC JOURNAL)

5. What role did the National Security Council play in the President's decision to open up contacts with Iraqi government officials?

If you can accept my request for an interview, would you please call me, Takeyuki Kumamura, TEL: (202) 393-1388.

I have enclosed some information about our newspaper for your review. I sincerely hope that you can find some opening in your busy schedule for this proposed interview. Thank you very much.

With best regards,

Kumamura

Takeyuki Kumamura
Bureau Chief
Nihon Keizai Shimbun
(Japan Economic Journal)

ROOM 636, NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING, 14TH & F STS, N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20045
TEL: (202) 393-1388
TELEFAX: (202) 737-0170

1. Founded in 1876, *The Nihon Keizai Shimbun* has grown to become the world's largest economic newspaper, with a daily circulation exceeding 2.9 million copies. Japan's foremost source of business news and financial data, it is also printed in Europe, the U.S.A. and Asia (Autumn 1990), and boasts the largest overseas circulation of any Japanese daily (32,000 copies as of February 1990). The readership profile, including income, education level and business status, is substantially higher than competing newspapers.

2. In 1972, NIKKEI became the world's first newspaper publisher to adopt large-scale computerized newspaper production, forerunner of the computerized typesetting technology in common use today. Other breakthrough NIKKEI innovations include the Voice Twin proofreading system and a computerized automatic translation system. Last year NIKKEI launched Paper Less Editing System (PLES), complete with online news writing and editing.

3. One of the world's largest economic databanks, NEEDS is a massive on-line library of articles and data from around the globe. NEEDS' constant file of five million items of economic data can be easily accessed via personal computer terminals. To provide the broadest range of information, NIKKEI has worked out cooperative arrangements for sharing information with newspapers and databases in Japan and overseas.

4. In 1963, NIKKEI launched Japan's first English-language economic newspaper, *The Japan Economic Journal*. A vital source of Japanese business news and commentary, the JEJ is simultaneously printed in Tokyo, Europe and the U.S.A. NIKKEI TELECOM Japan News & Retrieval was started in 1986. It is an electronic media service that simultaneously transmits English-language information to major cities around the world. NIKKEI is planning wide range of English-language services, from newpapers to CATV programs.

5. The Nikkei Group is a broad-based affiliation of more than 50 companies and research organizations. Publishing accounts for 31 magazines, 16 newsletters and 5 newspapers. Among electronic media, NIKKEI TELECOM comes in nine packages and QUICK provides a variety of market data services. NIKKEI owns five TV stations, sponsors over 20 industrial and art exhibitions each year, and works with various new media. NIKKEI uses these media and services to deliver the very best in 24-hour news and data.

6. Total 1989 sales of Nihon Keizai Shimbun, Inc. climbed to 217,531 million yen. As in previous years, *The Nihon Keizai Shimbun* ran more advertising linage than any other major Japanese newspaper. Total sales have grown extremely fast, for an increase approximately 2.7 times those of 10 years ago. Total recorded sales for the Nikkei Group in 1989 amounted to 500,000 million yen. There were 10,000 employees.

ROOM 636, NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING, 14TH & F STS, N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20045
TEL: (202) 393-1388 TELEFAX: (202) 737-0170

December 10, 1990

General --

Roman has asked about the John Major visit to Camp David and whether you want to have a press availability before he departs on Saturday.

No press availability ✓

Let's plan for a press availability _____

Florence

unless Brits want it
- then General will respond the question.

Passed to Roman
F.
12-10-90

OBE

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

03-Dec-1990 09:13 EDT

MEMORANDUM FOR: Wilma G. Hall (HALL)

FROM: William Harlow
(HARLOW)

SUBJECT: RE: Tom Friedman, NYT

WILMA:

FRIEDMAN WAS WRITING A STORY WHICH APPEARED ON SUNDAY. THEREFORE THIS HAS BEEN OVERTAKEN BY EVENTS. WE DON'T NEED TO TROUBLE THE GENERAL WITH CALLING TOM THIS WEEK.

THANKS

BILL

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 30, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR BRENT SCOWCROFT

FROM: ROMAN POPADIUK RP

SUBJECT: Tom Friedman

You are scheduled to meet with Tom Friedman, of the New York Times, at 3:15 this afternoon. He is doing a weekend piece on how the United States developed and carried out the strategy for getting UNSC 678 passed. There obviously will be a heavy emphasis on the role of Secretary Baker but he wants to balance the piece by getting the White House perspective and specifically the role that the President and the NSC may have played during the course of these events.

c/o Roman Popadiuk Fax 451 7705

The Sunday Telegraph
OF LONDON

SCOWCROFT

TELEPHONES: 202-628-4823
202-393-6195
FAX: 202-393-1395

SUITE 512
1331 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004

September 17, 1990

Dear General Scowcroft

I wonder if there's a chance I might be able to see you? If by any chance there's a message the administration would like to get over to the British people, my newspaper would be as good a vehicle as any.

yours sincerely

Xan Smiley

Xan Smiley
Bureau Chief

P.S. I have put in a similar request to Secretary of State Baker.

Accept ___ Regret ___

Roman wasn't sure if you knew this person

I don't think I do.

10/5/90 ~
Showed to Roman ~ he said he will take care of it

POSSIBLE QUESTIONS FOR REGIONAL NEWSPAPER EDITORS BRIEFING

October 3, 1990

FOREIGN

1) Do you have a deadline after which you'll consider the sanctions to have failed and the need to use military force?

2) Is the U.S. drafting another Security Council resolution on the use of military force?

3) How do you feel about Saddam's offer to give up chemical and nuclear weapons if Israel does?

4) Are you now in favor of an international conference to settle all the Middle East's problems -- including the Arab-Israeli dispute -- at the same time?

5) Do you really think Germany and Japan are doing enough to support our effort in the Gulf given their large economic power?

6) What are the chances of a diplomatic solution to the Gulf crisis?

DOMESTIC

7) Republicans suggest your budget speech came too late to avoid the split in your party, why did you wait so long to address the public?

8) How can you continue to call this budget agreement fair when Congressional studies show poorer Americans will be taxed heavier than the rich?

9) Will you continue to push for a cap gains cut?

10) Do you think the growth incentives for small businesses will create loopholes?

11) Will the FED reduce interest rates if this budget is passed?

12) Can you assure the public that this budget will stop a recession?

13) How can American farmers remain competitive without the $13 billion in subsidies taken away from them in this budget?

14) Why are you opposed to protecting children from excessive commercial advertising on television?

15) Is it fair to ask elderly people to pay more for Medicare?

16) Hundreds of commercial banks are on the verge of failing just like the S&Ls, what are you doing to stabilize the banking system?

17) Why should taxpayers in Iowa have to bail out S&Ls in Texas, and why has your administration so consistently underestimated the cost of the bailout?

Defense wants to release this — Is it okay by you? Is it okay w/ Arnie?

DRAFT

Passed to Gordon

Gordon says this is OK

No. 475-90
(202) 697-5131 (info)
(202) 697-3189 (copies)
(202) 697-5737 (public/industry)

IMMEDIATE RELEASE September 24, 1990

US TO REMOVE 40,000 TROOPS FROM EUROPE

Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney has directed the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to reduce the number of US forces in Europe by 40,000 during fiscal year 1991.

Cheney's action, taken in consultation with the NATO allies, anticipates successful conclusion of a an agreement by the end of this year on conventional forces in Europe.

"We have to begin the drawndown now to respond in an orderly way to changing security requirements and declining defense budgets," Cheney said.

Over the coming year, the US Army will reduce its presence in Europe by 30,000 and the US Air Force by 10,000. Although the personnel drawdown will begin in October, no units will be deactivated before January 1, 1991, to allow the affected units planning time and to avoid placing excessive strain on the logistics system.

Military units normally require three to four months to close down, once a deactivation order is given. By taking these anticipatory steps now, the reductions can be spread throughout the entire 1991 fiscal year, instead of waiting for an agreement to be signed and compressing the reductions into a fraction of a year.

Details on specific units and timetables for withdrawal will be announced by the headquarters of US Army Europe and US Air Force Europe.

- end -

Rowan is
requesting this
9/14/90

Document Originally
Attached to
Following Page

TO: Roman Popaduik - Deputy Assistant to the President
Deputy Press Secretary for Foreign Affairs

FROM: Dean Paynter - Senior Producer, Kutv News
NBC affiliate -Salt Lake City, Utah

Dear Mr. Popaduik,

Requesting an interview with General Scowcroft on Sunday, September 16th. The interview would climax a documentary presentation of nuclear testing in Nevada and Kazakstan Province in the Soviet Union. As you know, Utahns have long been embroiled in the issue of compensation for victims of fallout from open testing in Nevada during the 1950's. Earlier this year we followed a group of Utahns to the nuclear testing grounds in the Soviet Union. The Utahns witnessed a grass roots movement there to publicize and protest the past abuses of nuclear testing upon the residents of the area. The similarity of interests between the two groups living a half a world away has created a unique bond.

The bulk of our one hour documentary will deal with the trip to The Soviet Union and it's relevance to Utahns impacted by similar circumstances.. As a Utahn, and a man deeply involved in national security issues, we invite General Scowcroft to join us during the last 15 minutes of the program to discuss the issue of nuclear testing. We would interview him side by side with Admiral Eugene Carroll from The Center For Defense Information. Admiral Carroll advocates banning nuclear testing.

We would request General Scowcroft come to our Conus bureau in Washington at 8:00pm Sunday. We would be finished by 9:00pm. Of course the interview would be uplinked via satellite to Salt Lake City.

We understand how occupied the General is at this time with the Gulf crisis and all, but we would deeply appreciate his participation.

Thank you for your consideration,

Dean Paynter

801-973-3081
or 3030

Just The Fax From

KUTV 2 TOGETHER

2185 South 3600 West
Salt Lake City, Utah
84119
(801) 973-3000
Fax No. (801) 973-3260

Date: 9/13/90

To: Roman Popadiuk

Fax No: 202-456-2705

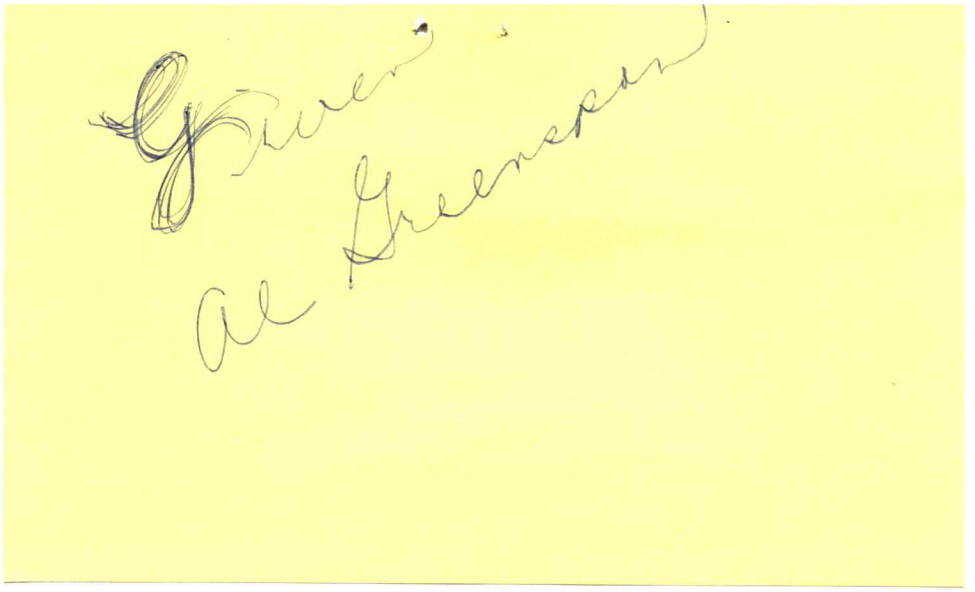
From: Dean Hayter

Number of pages 2, including this cover sheet

Please call Dean at (801) 973-3081-(3030)

if there are any problems receiving document.

Note:



Document Originally
Attached to
Following Page

OK per BS
Too late -
Article
appeared
8/17 AM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

15-Aug-1990 18:32 EDT

UNCLASSIFIED

MEMORANDUM FOR:
Florence E. Gantt (GANTT)

FROM: William Harlow
(HARLOW)

SUBJECT: ANDY ROSENTHAL QUOTE

FLO:

ANDY ROSENTHAL ASKED THAT WE ASK THE GENERAL TO RESPOND TO THE FOLLOWING QUESTION:

Q. DO YOU FIND IT SUPRISING THAT GEN POWELL, THE MAN WHO WAS BROUGHT IN TO PRESIDE OVER THE DOWNSIZING OF THE MILITARY HAS FOUND HIMSELF IN CHARGE OF ABOUT SIX MAJOR MILITARY OPERATIONS IN HIS BRIEF TENURE?

I OFFER THE FOLLOWING PROPOSAL:

"THE PRESIDENT HAS SAID THAT 'THE ENEMY' TODAY IS UNCERTAINTY. I THINK THAT ONE REASON THE PRESIDENT NAMED COLIN POWELL CHAIRMAN IS HIS ABILITY TO MASTER THAT UNCERTAINTY."

"WHETHER HIS MISSION IS TO MANAGE THE DOWNSIZING OF THE ARMED FORCES ...OR TO COORDINATE THE MOST COMPLEX MILITARY DEPLOYMENT SINCE WORLD WAR TWO...COLIN HAS THE ABILITY TO LOOK AHEAD...TO ANTICIPATE THE UNEXPECTED...AND TO MAKE PLANS THAT TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE MANY MILITARY, DIPLOMATIC AND GEOPOLITCAL CHALLENGES THAT WE FACE."

PLEASE LET ME KNOW IF THE GENERAL HAS A CHANCE TO APPROVE OR MODIFY THIS ANSWER.

ROSENTHAL SAYS, IF HE IS TO USE THE GENERAL'S RESPONSE, HE NEEDS IT BY TOMORROW.

THANKS

BILL

8/16
Thursday

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

18-Jul-1990 13:42 EDT

I think I spoke with him. No

UNCLASSIFIED

MEMORANDUM FOR: Florence E. Gantt (GANTT)

FROM: William Harlow
(HARLOW)

SUBJECT: INTERVIEW REQUEST - TIME MAGAZINE

FLO:

DAVID AIKMAN OF TIME MAGAZINE HAS JUST COMPLETED A LENGTHY INTERVIEW WITH BORIS YELTSIN AND IS NOW REQUESTING A BACKGROUNDER WITH GEN SCOWCROFT ON THE ADMINISTRATION'S VIEW OF YELTSIN.

AIKMAN WOULD LIKE TO DO THE INTERVIEW SOMETIME NEXT WEEK.

THIS LOOKS LIKE A GOOD ONE TO REGRET. WOULD YOU CHECK WITH THE GENERAL FOR ME AND LET ME KNOW IF HE WANTS TO DO IT?

THANKS

BILL

CC: Roman Popadiuk (POPADIUK)
CC: William Harlow (HARLOW)
CC: Elaine M. Mitsler (MITSLER)
CC: Douglas A. Davidson (DAVIDSON)

Roman regretted

Gene —
Shall we regret?
Yes ✓ Other ____

7/28 passed to Elaine

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

27-Jul-1990 13:44 EDT

UNCLASSIFIED

MEMORANDUM FOR: Florence E. Gantt (GANTT)

FROM: Elaine M. Mitsler
(MITSLER)

SUBJECT: Prof. Tony Bennett

Roman recommended to the General in a July 13 (non-log) memo that the General decline Britain Charterhouse School Professor Anthony Bennett's request for an interview with the General. Bennett's in town and asking if the General's had an opportunity to consider his request. Roman asked me to check with you on the status. Thanks.

CC: Wilma G. Hall (HALL)
CC: Dona F. Proctor (PROCTOR)
CC: Diane L. Edwards (EDWARDS)
CC: Douglas A. Davidson (DAVIDSON)

accept ——

Regret ✓

National Press Club Speech

Roman working on this - he will get back to me 7/13

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

10-May-1990 18:21 EDT

UNCLASSIFIED

MEMORANDUM FOR: Florence E. Gantt (GANTT)

FROM: Elaine M. Mitsler (MITSLER)

SUBJECT: Natl Press Club

Find Something to talk to about

The following note is for Florence from Roman:

The National Press Club suggests the following dates in June for a possible speech and Q&A session by General Scowcroft: 7, 13, 21, 27, 28, or 29. The whole event will take approximately 2 hours, between 12-2 p.m.

CC: Wilma G. Hall (HALL)
CC: Dona F. Proctor (PROCTOR)
CC: Diane L. Edwards (EDWARDS)

you will just have re'e from NATO/Economic Summit - 13 Dep Travel -7-11

General -

Nothing looks good until Thursday, July 12. Is this okay with you?

Okay _____ Other _____

Brian Beedham,
Economist Rep
to see you
Monday
6/18 2:30

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

12-Jun-1990 16:12 EDT

UNCLASSIFIED

MEMORANDUM FOR: Florence E. Gantt (GANTT)

FROM: Elaine M. Mitsler
(MITSLER)

SUBJECT: Brian Beedham

The following note is for General Scowcroft from Roman.

Brian Beedham, Editorial Consultant for the Economist, would like to meet with you on a story he is doing on "Europe, the U.S., NATO and Defense". He is available the 18th, 21st, or 22nd of June. We had arranged an appointment for him previously but the date and time was not mutually convenient. Now that he is back in town, I would like to see if we can schedule this for 15 minutes.

Approve ✓ Disapprove_____

CC: Diane L. Edwards (EDWARDS)
CC: Wilma G. Hall (HALL)
CC: Dona F. Proctor (PROCTOR)

UNCLASSIFIED
NSC/S PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9002716
RECEIVED: 09 APR 90 08

TO: SCOWCROFT

FROM: POPADIUK

DOC DATE: 12 APR 90
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: BROADCASTING
USSR
ANSA
EUROPE
JAPAN

PERSONS: RIDDELL, PETER

SUBJECT: BBC INTERVIEW REQUEST

ACTION: SCOWCROFT APPROVED RECOM DUE DATE: 12 APR 90 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: POPADIUK LOGREF:

FILES: WH NSCP: CODES:

D O C U M E N T D I S T R I B U T I O N

FOR ACTION	FOR CONCURRENCE	FOR INFO
		GANTT
		POPADIUK

COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSDAI CLOSED BY: NSBTM DOC 2 OF 2

UNCLASSIFIED

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

2716

April 12, 1990

Natl Sec Advisor has seen

MEMORANDUM FOR BRENT SCOWCROFT

FROM: ROMAN POPADIUK RP

SUBJECT: BBC

The BBC Radio 4 Program "Talking Politics" is requesting a 10 minute interview concerning the changing role of the United States in the current international arena. They are requesting the interview during the May 17-23 time frame. Given the busy schedule you undoubtedly will have, and the fact that we will be arranging a press plan which undoubtedly will involve Presidential interviews, I would recommend that you decline this request.

RECOMMENDATION:

That I regret upon your behalf.

Approve ✓ Disapprove_____

2716

BBC
NEWS & CURRENT AFFAIRS

BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION
SPECIAL CURRENT AFFAIRS PROGRAMMES, RADIO
ROOM 4066
BROADCASTING HOUSE
LONDON W1A 1AA
TELEPHONE: 01-927 4916
FAX: 01-580 5780

Steps
R. Popadiuk
cc: Gloucester Gant

The Hon. Brent Scowcroft,
Assistant to the President for
National Security Affairs,
The White House,
Washington DC.
20500

27th March 1990
Direct line: 01 927 4916

Dear Mr. Scowcroft,

I am writing to ask if you would consider giving a short interview of about 10 minutes for a BBC Radio 4 programme "Talking Politics" about the changing role in the world of the United States.

The interviews will be conducted by the programme presenter, Peter Riddell, the Financial Times' Head of Bureau in Washington. Talking Politics is a programme with a distinguished track record over many years and has an influential Saturday morning audience among politicians, journalists and opinion formers in Britain. It lasts for half an hour and is serious in intent, but conversational in style. We will hope to explore for a British audience the changes taking place in Washington's influence as the world moves from super-power hegemony to global partnership, and to chart shifts in America's relationships with Europe, the Soviet Union and Japan.

I shall be in Washington from Thursday May 17th to Wednesday May 23rd and would like to do all the interviews during that time. Because of London deadlines for the Financial Times we would prefer afternoon appointments if at all possible. We will of course come to you and take no more than 20 minutes of your time.

I realise that your schedule is under enormous pressure but if you could spare time to contribute to the programme Peter Riddell and I would be very grateful.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,

Anne Sloman

(Anne Sloman)
Editor, Special Current Affairs Programmes
BBc Radio 4

861-
4010

Hugh Sidey wants to use two quotes from you yesterday.

Speaking about President Bush, you said,

"He has a propensity for physical communication."

"The President's use of the phone opens up a lot of flexibility."

Is it okay?

OK -
left word
w/ Sidey

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

15-Mar-1990 18:30 EDT

UNCLASSIFIED

MEMORANDUM FOR: Wilma G. Hall (HALL)

FROM: Elaine M. Mitsler
(MITSLER)

SUBJECT: Winston Salem Journal

The following note is for General Scowcroft from Roman.

John Hoeffel, of the Winston Salem Journal, is doing a profile of Graham Martin, former Ambassador to Vietnam. He would like to speak with the General during the week of March 19 regarding Martin. I see no reason for the General to get involved unless he has a personal relationship. Please let me know the General's view. Thank you.

CC: Florence E. Gantt (GANTT)
CC: Dona F. Proctor (PROCTOR)
CC: Diane L. Edwards (EDWARDS)

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

22-Mar-1990 13:51 EDT

UNCLASSIFIED

MEMORANDUM FOR: Florence E. Gantt (GANTT)

FROM: Elaine M. Mitsler
(MITSLER)

SUBJECT: Leslie Stahl

The following note is from Roman for General Scowcroft.

Leslie Stahl wants you to be on her Sunday Show. I see no reason for this. Can I tell her no? Thanks. Roman

CC: Wilma G. Hall (HALL)
CC: Diane L. Edwards (EDWARDS)
CC: Dona F. Proctor (PROCTOR)

UNCLASSIFIED
NSC/S PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9002350
RECEIVED: 26 MAR 90 20

TO: SCOWCROFT

FROM: POPADIUK

DOC DATE: 13 MAR 90
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: MEDIA ANSA

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: REQUEST FM AMERICAN FOCUS TO INTERVIEW SCOWCROFT

ACTION: SCOWCROFT APPROVED RECOM DUE DATE: 29 MAR 90 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: POPADIUK LOGREF:

FILES: WH NSCP: CODES:

D O C U M E N T D I S T R I B U T I O N

FOR ACTION	FOR CONCURRENCE	FOR INFO
		GANTT
		POPADIUK

COMMENTS: POPADIUK RECOM IS TO DECLINE

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSRLG CLOSED BY: NSRLG DOC 2 OF 2

UNCLASSIFIED

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 13, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR BRENT SCOWCROFT

FROM: ROMAN POPADIUK

Natl Sec Advisor has seen

SUBJECT: American Focus

American Focus, which is a nationally syndicated public affairs interview radio series produced by Princeton University undergraduates, is inviting you to be a featured guest. They would like to videotape a 45 minute segment with you that would not only be broadcast on radio but also air on the Financial News Network. Attached is some correspondence I have received from the organization. As you can see, the show has had a number of celebrity guests.

I see no reason for you to do the show unless you have an affinity for the university.

RECOMMENDATION:

That I regret upon your request.

Approve____ Disapprove_____

Attachment
Incoming

AMERICAN FOCUS
Radio's #1
Interview Series

70 Washington Road
P.O. Box 3035
Princeton, New Jersey 08543
(609) 258-1160

VIA TELEFAX
February 28, 1990

Mr. Roman Popadiuk
Assistant Press Secretary
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Popadiuk,

American Focus is a nationally syndicated public affairs interview radio series which is produced entirely by Princeton University undergraduates. Our weekly show features individuals prominent in American society. Caspar Weinberger, Frank Carlucci as well as Manuel Lujan and many other political leaders have joined our small panel of Princeton University undergraduates to appear on our program.

I am writing to invite Brent Scowcroft to be the featured guest, not only on our national radio program, but also on a television version of the show which will be aired on Financial News Network (FNN). The format of the interview, which could be taped in just forty-five minutes at a location convenient to Mr. Scowcroft, would provide a natural and effective platform for a discussion of the dynamic turn of events across the world.

I look forward to speaking with you in the near future and hope to see you again at upcoming TWiG events.

Дуже дякую.

Dora Chomiak

Dora Chomiak
President



SAMPLING OF PAST GUESTS

Jimmy Carter
Milton Friedman
Mary Tyler Moore
Ayn Rand
Mike Wallace
Averell Harriman
Jesse Jackson
Pete Rozelle
Mel Brooks
Tom Wolfe
Robert MacNeil
Joseph Califano
Ed Koch
Geraldo Rivera
Hugh Hefner
Dudley Moore
Sam Donaldson
Hubert Humphrey
Jack Anderson
Bella Abzug
Edwin Newman
Robert Dole
Julia Child
James Reston
Tony Randall
Harold Brown
Leon Jaworski
Diane Von Furstenburg
Edward Asner
Ruth Westheimer
Martin Mull
F. Lee Bailey
Ed McMahon
Walter Matthau
Charles Kuralt
Raymond Donovan
Christopher Reeve
Angela Lansbury
Dan Rather
Leonard Nimoy
B.F. Skinner
Strom Thurmond
Joyce Brothers
Lowell Weicker
Robert Duvall
William Simon
Mickey Rooney
Jerry Brown
Aaron Copland
Bob Hope
Bill Bradley
Bryant Gumbel

Walter Cronkite
Norman Mailer
Ralph Nader
George Bush
Alger Hiss
Eric Sevareid
Douglas Fraser
Phyllis Schlafly
Itzhak Perlman
Alan Alda
Bob Woodward
Lane Kirkland
Betty Friedan
Rex Reed
Ted Koppel
Harry Reasoner
Arthur O. Sulzberger
Zbigniew Brzezinski
Sally Field
Shirley Temple Black
Bert Lance
John Dean
Harry Belafonte
Benjamin Bradlee
Malcolm Forbes
Paul Laxalt
Stansfield Turner
William Webster
David Hartman
Alan Greenspan
Malcolm Baldrige
Henry Winkler
Sally Struthers
Diahann Carroll
John Tower
William Brock
Sylvester Stallone
Jack Kemp
Sam Nunn
Morris Udall
Benjamin Hooks
Jack Klugman
John Rhodes
Lucille Ball
Louis Gossett, Jr.
Henry Steele Commager
Sid Caesar
Claude Pepper
Richard Dreyfuss
Pete Rose
Henry Fonda
Billie Jean King

Jimmy Stewart
Phil Donahue
Edward Albee
Tom Brokaw
Jason Robards
Henry Jackson
Ted Turner
Hodding Carter III
Frank Reynolds
Tom Wicker
McGeorge Bundy
Charlton Heston
Kirk Douglas
Edward Kennedy
Katharine Graham
George McGovern
James J. Kilpatrick
George Meany
Isaac Asimov
William Shatner
Jody Powell
Arthur Laffer
Joseph Papp
Howard K. Smith
Carol Burnett
Theodore Sorenson
James Schlesinger
Abba Eban
Michael Landon
Grant Tinker
Cheryl Ladd
George Ball
Orrin Hatch
Theodore White
Ron Howard
Mark Hatfield
Samuel Pierce, Jr.
Steve Allen
David Letterman
Daniel Schorr
William Ruckelshaus
William Colby
Donald Rumsfeld
Natalie Wood
Peter Jennings
Bob Newhart
Norman Lear
Richard Simmons
Joan Rivers
Beverly Sills
David Rockefeller
Alexander Haig

John Kenneth Galbraith
Arthur Schlesinger, Jr.
Caspar Weinberger
Rosalynn Carter
George Wallace
Paul Samuelson
John Anderson
George F. Will
Eugene McCarthy
Marlo Thomas
Morley Safer
G. Gordon Liddy
Barry Goldwater
Nelson Rockefeller
William F. Buckley, Jr.
Dick Cavett
Phil Gramm
Kate Jackson
Howard Cosell
Howard Baker
Art Buchwald
Bill Murray
R. Buckminster Fuller
Jacob Javits
Eldridge Cleaver
Vernon Jordan
Lee Strasberg
Gary Hart
Chevy Chase
George Gallup
Ann Landers
Jack Lemmon
Carroll O'Connor
Hal Linden
Lawrence Welk
John Glenn
William Proxmire
Richard Schweiker
Clarence Kelley
James Wright
Ramsey Clark
Daniel Patrick Moynihan
Jonas Salk
Dick Clark
Jerry Falwell
Milton Berle
Charles Schulz
Jim Henson
Carl Sagan
Gloria Steinem
Barbara Walters
John Houseman

A History

Organized and operated entirely by Princeton University students, Focus On Youth Radio produces radio's number one syndicated public affairs program, AMERICAN FOCUS. The weekly half-hour show features interviews with leaders from all walks of life. Our unique perspective allows us to produce lively, entertaining discussions that highlight personalities and probe issues of national importance.

Originally called "Focus On Youth," AMERICAN FOCUS, the brainchild of a high school student named Garth Ancier, premiered on a Trenton, New Jersey radio station in 1974. Impressed with the program's professional sound and excellent interviews, four of the nation's foremost commercial radio stations -- WNBC in New York, WBAL in Baltimore, KIRO in Seattle, and WRC in Washington, DC -- added "Focus" to their schedules in 1975.

Over the years, financial support in the form of advertising from such corporations as the Shell Oil Company, Prudential Life, Union Carbide, and Johnson & Johnson has enabled the program to expand to over 120 top commercial stations and an audience estimated at approximately one million loyal listeners.

By 1980 "Focus On Youth" had expanded far beyond "youth" issues, and it began to rival more established radio and television interview programs in depth of research and quality of questioning. To reflect its wider scope, the show was renamed AMERICAN FOCUS in 1981.

In addition to providing an insightful service to its listeners, AMERICAN FOCUS has served as a training ground for leaders in the world of business, particularly broadcasting. Ancier is now Vice President for Network Television at Walt Disney. Other Focus graduates have included executives at UBU Productions, Turner Broadcasting, Hambrecht & Quist, The New York Times, Merrill Lynch, and NBC News. In addition, three Focus alumni have won Rhodes Scholarships.



WHAT OUR GUESTS SAY ABOUT US

"You're the best!"	BARBARA WALTERS
"Thank you for your courtesy and your perceptive questions."	GEORGE BUSH
"An excellent, tough interview."	DAN RATHER
"You've got my respect."	RODNEY DANGERFIELD
"You asked questions that the Sunday 'Professionals' aren't smart enough to ask."	GLORIA STEINEM
"Congratulations on a super series of questions - relevant, timely, and provocative. Keep it up!"	WILLIAM PROXMIRE
"Thanks for the memory."	BOB HOPE
"Thanks for being gentle with this aging reporter."	MIKE WALLACE
"Bon Appetit to AMERICAN FOCUS."	JULIA CHILD
"To AMERICAN FOCUS with my congratulations and best wishes for the growing public import your program is having."	JIM McCLURE
"I always enjoy a good interview, but especially when someone else does it."	TED KOPPEL
"You all certainly ask questions that have a point and purpose - more so than the answers."	MALCOLM FORBES
"A very professional job."	CASPAR WEINBERGER
"An excellent interview and a valuable public service."	WALTER CRONKITE
"Everything I said was a lie."	ART BUCHWALD

~~Confidential~~
CLASSIFICATION

Wrgent

CIRCLE ONE BELOW

~~IMMEDIATE~~

PRIORITY

ROUTINE

MODE

SECURE FAX # 88

ADMIN FAX #_____

PAGES 4

DTG 022053Z MAR 90

RELEASER J Doyle

FROM - LOCATION:

1. Wilma Hall

TO - LOCATION - TIME OF RECEIPT:

1. Florence Gantt /CA
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

INFORMATION ADDEES - LOCATION - TIME OF RECEIPT:

1. _____
2. _____

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS - REMARKS:

Please Deliver 3 Copies to Florence Gantt at Planeside on arrival in Los Angeles!

~~Confidential~~
CLASSIFICATION

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL OF CLASSIFIED ATTACHMENTS

CAP 10/7/10

March 2, 1990

FOR: FLORENCE GANTT
(with General Scowcroft - SAM Aircraft #682)

FROM: WILMA HALL

PLEASE DELIVER TWO (3) COPIES TO FLORENCE GANTT AT PLANESIDE ON ARRIVAL IN LOS ANGELES.

DATE: 2 March 1990

TO: Wilma Hall

ADDRESS: West Wing, WHITE HOUSE

TELEPHONE NUMBER: 456-2256

FAX NUMBER: 456-2413

FROM: Fritz W. Ermarth, C/NIC

TELEPHONE NUMBER: 482-6724

FAX NUMBER: 482-6790

NUMBER OF PAGES, INCLUDING COVER SHEET: 3

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

Wilma,

This is our suggested press guidance as requested by Brent. We have still not heard from DoD, whose chop is apparently hung up somewhere in OSD. Shall report DoD position as soon as available.

Fritz

SUGGESTED PRESS GUIDANCE, 2 MARCH 1990

Contrary to press stories, the Administration is not divided on interpreting the challenge posed by Soviet military power.

There is no doubt that Soviet military power is becoming less menacing and prospects are that this will continue. How much and how fast remain to be seen.

Political changes in East Europe and in the armed forces of those countries make it most unlikely that the USSR could rely on them to execute its longstanding plans for theater-wide offensive operations against NATO.

Yet large Soviet forces -- roughly half a million troops -- continue to exist in this very turbulent part of the world. They could pose a danger to the West until their disposition is settled by negotiation and the consolidation of democratic gains in East Europe is complete. Soviet strategic nuclear forces continue to be modernized at impressive rates of which we must take account.

The USSR faces profound economic troubles along with other internal challenges. The Gorbachev leadership knows, and any likely alternative leadership would know, that the social and economic viability of the country requires major shifts of resources from immediate military power to consumer welfare and civilian economic development. This means that, for years to come, the USSR will most probably be unable to replicate the kind of massive military buildup we saw from the 1950s to the 1980s.

Nevertheless, should Gorbachev succeed in stabilizing the Soviet economy, it will remain capable of supporting a respectable rate of military modernization even at lower levels of spending and smaller force sizes. We should expect that the USSR will be capable of being a formidable military power in the decades ahead. Whether it chooses to be one and whether its power will appear friendly or threatening to the rest of the world depends most of all on the development of democracy and parliamentary institutions in the USSR.

The continuation of political reform in the USSR depends importantly on the endurance of the Gorbachev leadership. But his reforms have unleashed democratic

forces that are becoming increasingly powerful. Even a reversion to hardline rule from the Kremlin would be unlikely to quell these democratic forces permanently or completely.

These conditions call for just the kinds of policies the Bush Administration is following:

Energetic efforts to build cooperation with the Soviets, especially in arms control, and to encourage the reform process.

Careful measures to preserve and adapt collective security, especially NATO, to the new conditions.

Deliberate and orderly adjustments of our military forces and budgets to the extant military threat.

THE WHITE HOUSE 1610

WASHINGTON

March 1, 1990

Dear Mr. Naito:

On behalf of General Scowcroft, let me thank you for your letter of February 26, requesting an interview with the General. Unfortunately, due to the General's pressing schedule, it will not be possible to grant your request.

Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely,

R. Popadiuk

Roman Popadiuk
Deputy Press Secretary
for Foreign Affairs

Mr. Yoriyoshi Naito, Bureau Chief
Asahi Shimbun
1022 National Press Building
Washington, D.C.

✓bcc: Florence Gantt

1610

Stad - Fomow
cc: Bon Scowcroft
J. GANTT

Asahi Shimbun

AMERICAN GENERAL BUREAU
1022 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20045
TEL: (202) 783-1000
FAX: (202) 783-0039

FEB 2 [illegible]

February 26, 1990

Mr. Brent Scowcroft
Assistant to the President for
National Security Affairs
Executive Office of the President
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. Scowcroft,

I am writing again, on behalf of the Asahi Shimbun, to request a personal interview with you at any time before or after the upcoming US-Japan summit. The purpose of the interview would be to discuss this meeting, which promises to be one of the most significant bilateral events in recent years. Our readers in Japan are anxious to know how continued trade tensions and dramatic international change will affect the US-Japan relationship in the 1990s. As you know, the Asahi Shimbun is Japan's most influential newspaper, with eight million readers and a higher proportion of opinion leaders in various fields than any other newspaper in Japan.

We very much hope that you will be able to grant us an interview. We would, of course, be glad to send questions in advance and to adapt to your schedule and requirements in every way. I apologize for bothering you at such a busy time, and thank you for taking the time to review this request.

Yours sincerely

Yoriyoshi Naito
Bureau Chief

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 28, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR BRENT SCOWCROFT

FROM: ROMAN POPADIUK RP

SUBJECT: Palm Springs Dinner

Owen Ullmann, White House correspondent for Knight-Ridder, has put together a dinner group for Saturday, March 3, at 7:30 p.m. in Palm Springs. He is inviting you to join them.

Participants at the dinner would also include Frank Sesno, of CNN, Michelle McQueen, of the Wall Street Journal, Jim Gerstenzang, of the Los Angeles Times, and Ann McDaniel, of Newsweek. Owen has not yet selected the restaurant.

If you have nothing pressing to do that evening, I suggest that you join them. I have already told him that if you do accept, the evening would be on background with you being identified as a "Senior Administration Official." Please let me know whether you are interested in doing this.

Please accept on my behalf_____

Please regret ✓

The President initiated a phone call to President Gorbachev this morning. They spoke approximately one-half hour. They discussed matters connected with ~~the elections in~~ Nicaragua and matters related to ~~and a number of issues concerning~~ Eastern Europe.

Condi says
"~~Central and~~"

Roman needs your okay —

They discussed matters related to Nicaragua & Eastern Europe.

WHITE HOUSE PRESS RELEASE ON DRUG CERTIFICATION REPORT

The President has decided today to certify by Presidential Determination that the following major drug producing and/or major transit countries have fully cooperated with the United States or taken adequate measures of their own to combat drug production, trafficking and money laundering.

These countries are the following:

The Bahamas, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Hong Kong, India, Jamaica, Laos Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Thailand.

The certification of Lebanon has been determined by the President to be of vital national interest to the United States.
The President has decided not to certify Afghanistan, Burma, Iran and Syria.

In addition to sending a clear message to countries which are not committed in any way to fighting drugs, decertification precludes the receipt of assistance, except for anti-drug programs, from the United States.

The President's decision is based on the State Department's Annual International Narcotics Control Strategy Report (INCSR) which is presented to the Congress on March 1 of each year.

States // in active determination

Take out vitae

FAX'ed to Bob - Sec Baker starts testifying at 2:00. These are for Martin's use - they know it doesn't have your clearance as yet.

PRESS QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. WHAT DOES THE PRESIDENTIAL CERTIFICATION MEAN?

A. It means that the country concerned has been fully cooperative with the U.S. or has taken adequate steps on its own, to prevent narcotics production, trafficking and money laundering. It also means that the country concerned can receive U.S. assistance in accordance with the foreign assistance act of 1961 as amended.

Q. WHAT ARE THE CONSEQUENCES OF DECERTIFICATION ?

A. Decertification precludes the provision of US Aid... with the exception of anti-drug assistance to the countries concerned.

Q. DOES CERTIFICATION MEAN THAT THESE COUNTRIES ARE 100% COOPERATIVE.

A. Not necessarily 100% cooperative since this is virtually impossible; but, in the main, certification means that the countries concerned are cooperating to a very significant degree. The Department of State has taken note by issuing certifications with explanation of cases where cooperation exists but more can and should be done. This year eight countries fell into that category. (If asked they are The Bahamas, Bolivia, Laos, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Thailand) Copies of those statements are available through the State Department.

Q. WHAT IS A NATIONAL INTEREST CERTIFICATION AND WHY DOES LEBANON MERIT ONE ?

A. A national interest certification means that the country concerned has not been fully cooperative, nor taken adequate steps on its own but that it is in <u>our</u> national interest to certify. Lebanon is a good example since it is crucial to peace and stability in the Middle east. It is in our national interest to do whatever possible to assist in the restoration of peace and unity there, while also being able to respond flexibly to Lebanon's economic development, and refugee assistance needs.

Q. SOME SKEPTICS BELIEVE THAT THE CERTIFICATION PROCESS IS NOTHING MORE THAN A TOOL TO PUNISH COUNTRIES NOT IN LINE WITH U.S. POLICIES, IS THERE ANY TRUTH TO THESE CLAIMS ?

A. Certification is not a tool to punish countries who fail to line up politically with the U.S. nor to reward those who do share U.S. ideology. it is simply an effort to assess as fairly as possible, the anti-drug performance of major producer and transit countries.

Q. WHAT COUNTRIES, IF ANY, HAVE MOVED FROM THE DECERTIFIED LIST TO CERTIFIED AND VICE VERSA ?

A. Laos was decertified last year and has been certified this year. An explanation for this action can be found in the State Department's International Narcotics Certification Report (INCSR). Overall, we are encouraged by developments there on anti-drug measures.

Q. WHY DOES THE U.S. FEEL THAT IT IS THE SOLE COUNTRY QUALIFIED TO PASS JUDGEMENT ON THE COMMITMENT OF OTHER COUNTRIES TO THE DRUG PROBLEM ?

A. The U.S. has assumed a leadership role as a major consumer country which suffers serious social consequences and as one of the countries with a long history of drug abuse. We therefore feel that we are in a position to lead the way and do whatever we can to provide assistance to countries who wish to join the war on drugs. In order to do that, we need some way of measuring progress and commitment.

Q. DO YOU THINK THAT CONGRESS WILL AGREE WITH THE PRESIDENT'S DECISIONS ON CERTIFICATION AND DECERTIFICATION ?

A. We hope so. The Department of State has worked exceptionally hard on this document, and we believe it reflects accurately conditions in and levels of cooperation with each concerned country.

Q. HOW CAN WE CERTIFY COUNTRIES LIKE MEXICO, PERU, BOLIVIA, LAOS AND THAILAND WITH ALL THAT WE HEAR AND READ ABOUT DRUGS COMING FROM THEIR COUNTRIES IN RECORD QUANTITIES AND DRUG CROP CULTIVATION AT THE HIGHEST LEVELS EVER ?

A. While it is true that drug cultivation and production have increased worldwide, there are countries which we believe have made substantial efforts to work with us and have made progress with us in their anti-narcotics activities. The details of these efforts are explained in the State Department's International Narcotics Control Strategy Report (INCSR).

Oval Office Pool
May 9, 1989

The Oval Office pool was called in for eight minutes starting at 3:15 p.m. to allow the President to speak on Panama. Seven reporters stood to the side of his desk while others — including Scowcroft, Fitzwater, Demarest — watched. The President opened by reading from three 4x6 cards on which was his statement. (You will be getting a full transcript of his remarks, so we will only touch on them here.) He then took questions.

He called on Noriega "to respect the voice of the people." He applauded foreign leaders like Peru's Garcia and the archbishop of Panama for their statements. Asked if a military option was under consideration, he said, "I'm not going to discuss the options." He noted that the election results were not yet in and he would wait for them. Asked when Noriega had to respond by, he said, "I don't believe in deadlines." Asked if he was putting the U.S. in a box, he said, "I don't think the U.S. is ever in a box." He said also that "General Noriega knows my position."

Asked a quick question about the NATO dispute, he said there is "a lot of smoke out there" and predicted "a smooth summit" despite the current problems. Asked if that means a compromise, he said, "It might mean people are willing to do it our way."

Asked his reaction to the North verdict, he said, "I wanted all along to see him exonerated. That matter is now under appeal and thus I will have nothing more to say while it is."
Is he innocent? "I I'm not going to argue with the courts...." He said there should not be "a lot of editorial comment from me."

Then Helen asked him if he believed in shredding documents. The President, who was at that point halfway to the door, looked back at his desk, and said, "No I believe in taking them with me." He then walked back to his desk and, to laughter, took the black-covered portfolio with the presidential seal that he had inadvertently left behind.

—Julia Malone, Cox
—George Condon, Copley

Roman,

The Christian Science Broadcast people would like to have me interview Brent for World Monitor, their premier show. It goes on from 7:30 pm. to 8:00pm. It is the Discovery Channel's version of McNeil-Lehrer, except that it is a half hour instead of a full hour. It is a very high quality venture that is winning much applause and awards and is journalistically very competitive with McNeil-Lehrer. Their ratings show something a bit more than a million viewers per night. Its focus is more global than McNeil-Lehrer, or more so than any other news show, for that matter.

They have asked me to do some moonlighting for them, and I have just interviewed Tom Foley (for about a half-hour).

Now, they would like me to interview Brent about European Security questions, including implications for what has been happening -- and may happen -- for NATO. We could also move from there into some of the strategic questions emerging from the discussions about the budget. We could do this for 15 minutes or longer, depending on what Brent would prefer, assuming he is willing to be interviewed. And we could do it wherever he would feel most comfortable doing it.

John Newhouse

General

Flo: you may want to show the General this. But I am telling Newhouse No.

RP,

~~P.S. I am sure he will ask for another week.~~

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 7, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR BRENT SCOWCROFT

FROM: ROMAN POPADIUK RP

SUBJECT: Rowland Evans

Rowland Evans is calling me to say he has invited you to be the guest speaker at the Evans-Novak Forum on March 28. As you know, the forum is comprised of private sector individuals who get together to listen to Administration officials speak about various domestic and foreign policy issues. They are charged a fee to attend the forum. Evans is requesting that you address the general question of national security. He claims that Sununu, Darman, Kemp, and Congressman Gephardt have been invited but have not yet confirmed their attendance.

You may recall that you received a similar invitation last year and I recommended that you not attend. You instructed me to tell Evans that you would not be attending. Evans claimed that you had accepted. I told him that there must have been some miscommunication and that you had never originally accepted. My recommendation remains the same as last year; that is, that I regret on your behalf. Evans is sure to complain and point out that previous National Security Advisors had attended his forum. Last year, at you request, I checked into this also and found that Carlucci had not attended and I know that Powell did not attend. My concern is the same as last year: that as a public official you would be appearing before a private organization whose invitees are being charged a fee for the explicit purpose of hearing you speak.

Nick Rostow concurs. RP for NR

RECOMMENDATION:

That I regret on you behalf.

Approve (BS) Disapprove_____

January 17, 1990

General --

Philip Zelikow wants to do Worldnet on Open Skies. Roman wants to know if you go along with this.

Florence

Roman -- General Scowcroft says this is premature before the meeting. However, you may want to check with State and get their reaction.

F

State doesn't mind per Roman
What say you? OK

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 12, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR BRENT SCOWCROFT

FROM: ROMAN POPADIUK RP

SUBJECT: Mutual Radio

Peter Maer, White House correspondent for the Mutual Broadcasting System, is requesting a radio interview for the system's "Weekend Headliner" program. It will be an 18 minute interview which can be taped in your office. The subject is foreign policy in general.

The President gave Peter an interview in November. We can easily excuse ourselves from this one.

RECOMMENDATION:

That I regret on your behalf.

Approve ____ Disapprove ____

Attachment
Incoming

MUTUAL BROADCASTING SYSTEM

1755 South Jefferson Davis Hwy.
Arlington, Virginia 22202
Telephone: (703) 685-2000

January 8, 1990

General Brent Scowcroft
National Security Advisor
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear General Scowcroft,

I would like to renew our longstanding request for you to join us as a guest on Mutual's "Weekend Headliner" program. After the momentous events that transpired during the President's first year in office, I would like our listeners to hear your thoughts on the world situation.

We would need only about 18 minutes of your time. The interview can be taped at a time and place convenient for you.

Thanks for your consideration of this matter. We look forward to having you as a guest on "Weekend Headliner."

Sincerely,

Peter Maer

Peter Maer
White House Correspondent

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 12, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR BRENT SCOWCROFT

FROM: ROMAN POPADIUK

SUBJECT: National Committee on American Foreign Policy

The National Committee on American Foreign Policy is co-producing a regularly scheduled Sunday foreign affairs program entitled, "The American National Interest". It will begin airing early this year. Rhoda Plotkin, the Acting Director of the Committee, would like to feature you on the half hour program. She is flexible and is willing to suit your schedule. I know that you have addressed the Committee in the past. However, I see no reason -- or message that needs to be conveyed -- for you to be at the cutting edge of this program.

RECOMMENDATION:

That I regret on your behalf, inviting Ms. Plotkin to revisit the issue sometime in the future.

Approve ✓ Disapprove_____

Attachment
Incoming

NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY

232 MADISON AVENUE ★ NEW YORK, N.Y. 10016 ★ (212) 685-3411

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*On leave serving as U.S. Ambassador

January 4, 1990

Lt. General Brent Scowcroft
National Security Adviser to
the President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear General Scowcroft:

The National Committee on American Foreign Policy in cooperation with WNYC AM & FM Radio is co-producing a regularly scheduled Sunday Foreign Affairs series entitled "The American National Interest" which will air in early 1990. We would be honored to feature you on our half hour interview program. Broadcast in primetime, the series will focus on the foreign policy challenges facing America inthe coming decade.

As I am sure you know, WNYC, an affiliate of National Public Radio is the premier public radio station in the United States. Its audience of more than one-half million regular listeners in the tri-state region is considered to be one of the most informed in the nation.

Because of the important role you have played over the years in the field of American foreign policy your views will contribute to greater public understanding of the issues and challenges facing America.

Arrangements can be made to interview you at your convenience. We will be in contact with your office within the next several days. Despite your heavy schedule and the horrendous demands on your time I hope for your participation.

In anticipation of hearing from you and with warmest regards.

Rhoda Plotkin
Rhoda
Acting Director

ISSN: 0738-3169

AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY NEWSLETTER

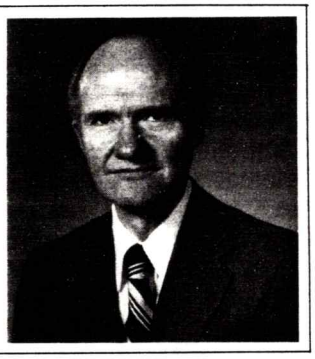
NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY, INC.
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Professor Hans J. Morgenthau
Founder

Professor George Schwab
Cofounder and Editor

Lieutenant General (retired) Brent Scowcroft addressed the National Committee on American Foreign Policy on October 18, 1988



Strategic Policy in the 1990s

Address by

Lieutenant General (retired) Brent Scowcroft

Before the National Committee on American Foreign Policy
New York City, October 18, 1988

Hans Morgenthau is my great hero, the intellectual father of international relations studies in the United

(Continued on page 10)

Gorbachev's Weltanschauung: Old Hat or Hope for the Future?

by

Ernst Kux

Gorbachev's "new thinking" seems to attract greater attention abroad than at home. The world is again willing to entertain hope for Gorbachev's perestroika, as it did for Khrushchev's program of de-Stalinization and Brezhnev's strategy of detente. The "new political thinking" is an essential part of Gorbachev's reform program, and the ideology of perestroika is a call for the renewal of the consciousness of the party and the people as well as an appeal to the outside world to accept and support Gorbachev's formula for "revolutionary change."[1] The reform of the party, the state, the economy, and society is perceived as "a factor of international significance" and "an inner force of positive influence in the world"[2] for internal affairs are understood as "our most influential foreign policy." According to Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze,

(Continued on page 2)

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE'S SPRING 1989 SEMINAR SERIES
will be held at THE LOTOS CLUB
5 East 66th Street, New York • 5:00 P.M.–6:30 P.M.
(unless otherwise specified)

FEBRUARY 14
Ambassador Li Luye, Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations
Topic: "China's Reform: An Opening to the Outside World and the Implications for Sino–U.S. Relations

MARCH 7 (4:30 P.M.–6:00 P.M.)
Admiral Stansfield Turner, Former Director of the Central Intelligence Agency
Topic: "Spies: Covert Action and the CIA"

MARCH 28
Ambassador Johanan Bein, Acting Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations
Topic: "Israel at Forty: Prospects for Peace"

MAY 16
The Honorable Christopher J. Hurford, Consul General of Australia
Topic: "The U.S.–Australian Relationship: Cooperation with Defense But Irritation with Trade"

JUNE 6
Ambassador Fereydoun Hoveyda, Former Permanent Representative of Iran to the United Nations
Topic: "Mythology, Religion, and Politics in the Middle East"

STRATEGIC POLICY IN THE 1990's
(Continued from page 1)

States. Without him, we would be in even worse shape than we are now. It is a broad subject, strategic policy in the 1990s, not easy to do in the time that we have, and indeed it takes a bit of faith to think that it can be done at all.

In our strategic policy, we are at something of a crossroads. There are many threads that run through it in crosscutting directions, and there are a number of different ways that it is possible for us to go. Current policy, to the extent we have a coherent one, much less future policy, can be understood only in terms of how we got to where we are. So, I'm going to skip around a little bit and talk about different parts of the puzzle that we have, and if I don't touch on those kinds of things in which you are interested, we can certainly do so in the question period.

For about forty years our fundamental strategy has been based on nuclear deterrence, on the threat of the use of nuclear weapons to keep the Soviets from doing things we think they would otherwise be tempted to do. Nuclear deterrence was actually based on economic considerations, that is, we looked at what it would take in Europe to build a force adequate to what the Soviet Union had there. In 1952 that was estimated at about ninety-six divisions, and we decided that rather than maintain a force of that size, we would base our defense on nuclear weapons. They are cheap; compared to building conventional forces, they are very cheap. And at that time and to a certain extent now, they emphasized technology, in which we thought we had an advantage over the Soviet Union. So, fundamentally, our policy has been to deter Soviet aggression and expansionism by the threat of the use of nuclear weapons. At the same time we have tried to build up our conventional strength so that in the event the Soviets tried something, we would not have to resort to nuclear weapons very early but would have at least sufficient strength to hold them back, make them think seriously about what they were going to do, and show our determination before we used nuclear weapons. So we have tried to build up conventional strength. We have never built up our conventional strength to the extent that we would have liked to see it done because of the expense of conventional forces as compared to nuclear forces.

We have gone through a number of strategic aspects of nuclear deterrence. The first aspect was massive retaliation—we would threaten to respond to the Soviet Union with nuclear weapons in the event of aggression anywhere in the world. Then, in the 1960s, we debated about a strategy of counterforce versus assured destruction, that is, should we build forces to go after their nuclear forces in traditional military fashion, or should we threaten them with the destruction of their society. Once again, we made our decision based on economics. If we build forces to destroy their nuclear forces, the size of our forces must be dependent on the size of their forces, and, therefore, there are no upper bounds to size. But if we say that a certain amount of destruction will destroy Soviet society and, therefore, that will deter them from war, there is an absolute ceiling to that destructive force, and in the sixties that is the route we chose. We debated whether that amount was 70 or 75 percent of industrial floor space and 20 or 25 percent of population and so on. Then we sort of combined them in the seventies in recognition of the fact that although we did not probably have the forces to destroy all their forces—or couldn't get at them—that just to threaten the destruction of their society was perhaps a not credible threat. What we have tried to do is to strengthen deterrence by adding different weapons systems by adding to the numbers within systems and to make it more credible so that the Soviets would think that we would in fact use those weapons if they did something for which the use of those weapons was appropriate. So, in general, the history of our nuclear policy has been to strengthen deterrence and to make it more credible. At present we may be reversing that, but I'll get back to that in just a moment.

With regard to the goals of arms control, which started in a sustained way in the early to mid-1960s, we have never been very clear. We wanted arms control. We still want arms control. But specifying what exactly it is supposed to accomplish for us has been much fuzzier. An early notion, say, in 1968 and 1969, was that we should try to stop the arms race, that we should freeze those weapons we knew how to verify, mostly ballistic missiles, and then we should work toward reducing them. We should also seek to prevent modernization in a way that would destabilize the balance. Along with that came the ABM treaty. Ballistic missile expenses were seen as a major source of instability in the arms competition with the Soviet Union and, as well, a sinkhole for money for weapons that clearly could not be very effective. So the goals of arms control were actually very modest. SALT I only froze the numbers of silos in the ground and the number of submarine missile tubes at sea. SALT II extended that to the bomber force, put some limits on the numbers of warheads per missile, and tried to put some limits on modernization. Each side was allowed to have only one new ballistic missile.

Well, about this point Ronald Reagan entered the scene, and he said all this has been wrong. First, he said that we had been negotiating with the Soviet Union at the same time we had been reducing our military forces. That is a terrible way to negotiate. The only proper way to negotiate with the Soviets is, first, to build up a strong military posture and, then, negotiate from a position of strength. Otherwise, we will not get real arms control. Now, what is real arms control? To the Reagan administration it is not just limiting arms buildup à la SALT I and SALT II. Real arms control means reductions. That *is* the definition of

arms control. In the Reagan administration there have been three fundamental developments. The first one was the summit at Reykjavik where the President revealed himself, and I think to put it in its starkest terms, as a nuclear pacifist. He was the first President to give the notion of the abolition of nuclear weapons some operational significance and actually to discuss it with the Soviet leadership. That idea went along with his notion for strategic defenses, for SDI.

SDI was the means by which ballistic missiles could be eliminated by putting up a defense that they cannot penetrate. Therefore, they would be useless, and, therefore, both sides would get rid of them. Reykjavik came to naught in this area, but it led almost directly to the two treaties, or the one-and-a-half treaties, that we have at the present time—the INF treaty and the START treaty. These are interesting treaties in that both follow the philosophy of the Reagan administration, and that is that arms control means reductions. But if one looks at these treaties as steps in an arms control process, which SALT I and SALT II sort of, in a weak way, were designed to be, it is not easy to see what the next step is. Where do these two treaties lead? If the focus is in fact reductions and if the goal is the Reykjavik goal of zero, then these treaties are way stations on the road to that goal. If that is not the goal, then it is not clear what steps follow logically from these two treaties. If 50 percent reductions in nuclear warheads are good, are 75 percent reductions better? 100 percent best? These questions have not really been dealt with, and that is why I say that we are at a watershed here on arms control.

Let's look at INF. INF reduced our reliance on nuclear weapons based in Europe. The whole notion of the deployment of those INF forces was as much (or more) psychological as it was military; that is, they were designed to recouple the United States and our strategic forces to the defense of Europe. DeGaulle had asserted a decoupling when he said that we would not trade Munich for Chicago. INF was to provide intermediate weapons, weapons on the ground in Europe that would have to be attacked in a war, and if they were, an American strategic nuclear response would have to be made. So INF was designed to resolidify the alliance both for the alliance's sake and as a message for the Soviet Union. Pulling those forces out reduced reliance on nuclear forces based in Europe. What do we do about it? Well, we have four options.

—We can increase our reliance on strategic forces—on the forces based in the United States. But at the same time the START treaty is placing an additional burden on those forces because we are cutting their numbers dramatically, much more than we have reduced the tasks they are expected to perform. So they are less able to pick up that burden.

We could modernize or add other nuclear weapons in Europe—a very difficult thing to do. We could add cruise missiles in the Atlantic Ocean, but that would not be the same as having them on the continent of Europe.

—We could add nuclear weapons to the fighter aircraft on alert. But those fighter aircraft would be badly needed in the event of a conventional struggle in Europe, and to have them frozen with nuclear weapons at the end of a runway in the event we may have to use them means they will not be available for the conventional battle. So that is a difficult issue.

—We could build up our conventional forces, improving the balance in Europe and thereby reducing the extent to which we may have to rely on nuclear weapons. At a time of severe budget pressure in the United States and in Europe that is almost certainly not a viable option.

—We can look to conventional arms control to try to rectify the balance by asking the Soviets to take sharply assymetrical cuts in their forces—the forces most needed for an assault on Western Europe—tanks, artillery, things like that. But it might take very sharp assymetries in order to make any significant difference. So that is an open question at the present time.

On the START treaty, there are still several big issues left, and I won't talk about them right now. I do think, however, that it is fair to say that the START treaty has raised a number of questions, especially in conservative circles, and ratification of the treaty, assuming it is concluded more or less on the current grounds, is not assured. I'm not saying it won't be, but there are a number of senators who let the INF treaty go by on the grounds that it wasn't nearly so important, and instead they would save their ammunition for a START treaty. But both treaties leave us with gaps. I described the INF gap. The START gap relates to the fact that unless we do something to our strategic forces, the START treaty will make us somewhat more vulnerable, both the ICBM forces and the sea-launched ballistic missile forces, not a great deal, but somewhat. And that, of course, leads back to the question about what the treaties have been designed to do. I would say about arms control what Florence Nightingale was reputed to have said about hospitals—Whatever else they should do, they should not spread disease. The implications of both of these treaties are additional costs for the United States—additional costs at a time when we have the most severe budget problems, at least in my memory. We are turning a defense budget around from a program that was based on the assumption of real increases of between 5 and 10 percent a year to a relatively flat

budget. It has been described as a crowded four-lane highway suddenly narrowing to two lanes.

Now let's look briefly toward the future, at the weapons modernization programs that are going on now. We are at an interesting juncture in our strategic forces because in all three legs of the triad, the ICBM leg, the submarine leg, and the bomber leg, there are technological developments that make them more than simply modernization of forces. In the ICBM forces, we are on the verge of being able to deploy survivable forces, that is, forces that the Soviet Union either cannot find or cannot successfully attack. On our sea-launched ballistic missiles, the new D5 missile will have accuracy comparable to that of an ICBM, again, more than simply modernization. And in our bomber forces, the new B2, the Stealth bomber, will be a major breakthrough in bomber technology.

So there are attractive things to develop. The problem is money. The problem is going from this four-lane highway down to the two-lane highway and deciding what we ought to do. The real question we have to answer is what are we after? What we really need, is a strategic concept for employment of all these forces, how they fit together, and how SDI, strategic defenses, fit into the offensive force structure. Such a strategic concept will help us make decisions and set priorities among all these forces and their relationship to conventional forces that they are designed to shore up. It's difficult enough just to look at the offensive forces. When you add strategic defense the problem becomes even more complex. President Reagan's SDI program is designed to be an ever-increasing wedge of the defense budget pie. If that pie is of a more or less fixed size, then that increasing wedge has to come out of other forces. The real question then is what forces and how do we decide whether SDI is more or less important than aircraft carriers, fighters, modern army divisions, much less than the MX, the Midget Man, the D5, and so on.

Take our fundamental task, and I'm not even talking now about the possible evolution of the Soviet Union. That task remains to maintain and try to strengthen deterrence. Now that doesn't necessarily mean more forces, but it is very important that however the Soviets calculate the balance, whatever they have in mind—and we really don't know—they can never be tempted by the character of our forces to believe that an attack would be advantageous or that a move into Europe would be anything but an excessive risk. In addition to that, I think that the future focus of our forces ought to be in the direction of stability, not in the direction of lower numbers. Numbers in and of themselves have relatively little relevance. Deployed nuclear forces are not that expensive to operate. We would not really reduce the damage in a nuclear war by cutting the numbers because we are still talking about numbers that are so high that if either side wants deliberately to produce damage, it would take such a small fraction of the forces we have that it can not be an important consideration. Indeed, as one reduces the numbers, one increases the possibilities of instability because it perhaps would make rational again a calculation for the Soviets that a successful attack might be possible, especially if they also possessed a strategic defense that might be able to ward off or intercept those weapons that their first strike did not destroy.

What do I mean by strategic stability? There are two kinds. There is crisis stability, which is to try to make our strategic forces of a character that in a diplomatic crisis would not offer a military incentive to turn to a military attack; that is, we need forces that are not vulnerable to a first strike, forces that do not have to be used before the enemy attacks or they will be destroyed. It is that kind of instability that provides in a diplomatic crisis an incentive to strike and greatly adds to the decision maker's tension if he has to worry about that kind of vulnerability. Ideally, the military forces should be such that there is no advantage to striking first. That would be perfect stability. It would not necessarily prevent nuclear war but it would prevent a nuclear war that neither side wants and that could arise from a crisis in which each side may be playing chicken to see who will back down first.

The other kind of stability is modernization stability. It used to be called arms race stability, but that is not an accurate description. That brand of stability involves trying to avoid strategic developments that in themselves tend to force a response by the other side. One of those was MIRV weapons because they resulted in an almost explosive increase of warheads. Another, potentially if its not used right, is Strategic Defenses because however strong or weak defenses are, they may be considered sufficient, coupled with a first offensive strike, to take care of whatever weapons are left. And it is that that is possibly the destabilizing aspect of strategic defenses that people worry about. If you could wave a wand and instantaneously create U.S. and Soviet forces that were very powerful defensively and very weak offensively, that would be very stable. But it is getting from where we are now—all offense and no defense—to that condition that could present destabilizing aspects.

How do we get to this strategic stability? I think we get it in two ways. First, with our weapons systems we try to move toward systems that in themselves are survivable. Now we are in pretty good shape on the bombers. We are in very good shape, at least for now, with the submarines; we are in bad shape with the ICBM force. We have struggled for more than a decade to deploy an ICBM in a mode that would make it survivable, and we still have not done it. Because of

budget constraints, this administration is proposing a mobile deployment that requires, six, eight, ten hours of warning before an attack to keep it from being extremely vulnerable. One of the things we have to decide is whether we want to go that route. It is cheaper than providing a system that is survivable under all conditions of attack, and that is a decision that is waiting to be made. This administration has already made it, but Congress has provided options for the next President to decide which way to go. Again, it costs money at a time of severe budget crunch. That is the chief decision we have before us in strategic nuclear weapons systems—that plus strategic defense.

I am not going to talk about strategic defense. I'll answer questions about it if you want. That is almost another subject to talk about—the parameters of strategic defense. But in arms control, as I think I suggested, the direction would not be toward reductions. We have been trying all this time to improve the credibility of deterrence. Now is not the right time to see how far we can reduce our forces and still have deterrence work. That seems to me to be a very high risk operation that would get us almost no returns given the minor role that numbers play. I believe the focus in our strategic forces should be on stabilization through arms control and force modernization, and that would be to attempt to reduce the MIRVs in our arsenals starting with the ICBM. They do constitute what in legal terms would be an attractive nuisance, that is, with one or at best two warheads you can destroy ten. That is an exchange ratio that is highly favorable and therefore it constitutes an instability. If, on the other hand, it takes one to two warheads to destroy just one warhead, then there is no military incentive to attack that target, and it seems to me that is the direction we ought to try to go.

It is not clear how we will go at this particular time either (a) in de-MIRVing or (b) in constituting survivable land-based missile force. Nor is it clear what will happen on strategic defense.

Those are all the questions. The answers in a sense are up to all of you. Thank you very much.

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CUMULATIVE INDEX (1988)
of the American Foreign Policy Newsletter

Book Brief, *Beyond American Hegemony: The Future of the Western Alliance* by David P. Calleo (David Roberts), vol. 11, no. 5.

Book Brief, *So Close to Greatness: A Biography of William C. Bullitt* by Will Brownell and Richard N. Billings (David Roberts), vol. 11, no. 6.

Brademas, John, *"The Role of Congress in Foreign Policy,"* June 1988, vol. 11, no. 3.

Drath, Viola, *"The Reemergence of the German Question,"* October 1988, vol. 11, no. 5.

Fasulo, Linda M., *"The Human Rights Factor in American Foreign Policy,"* August 1988, vol. 11, no. 4.

For the Record, *"Stability in the Middle East,"* February 1988, vol. 11, no. 1.

_____, *"For Bilateral Peace Negotiations Between Israel and Jordan and for Containing Soviet Influence in the Middle East"* (Telegram of March 7 to President Ronald Reagan, Secretary of State George P. Shultz, Deputy Secretary of State John C. Whitehead, Ambassador Vernon A. Walters, Senator Claiborne Pell, and Representative Dante Fascell) April 1988, vol. 11, no. 2; *"For a Clearcut U.S. Decision to Contain and Roll Back Soviet Influence in the Caribbean and in Central America"* (Telegram of March 19 to President Ronald Reagan, Secretary of State George P. Shultz, Ambassador Vernon A. Walters, Senator Robert Byrd, Representative Dante Fascell, Senator Claiborne Pell, and Representative Jim Wright) April 1988, vol. 11, no. 2.

_____, *"Superpower Cooperation and Competition,"* June 1988, vol. 11, no. 3.

_____, *"The National Committee and the Election of 1988,"* August 1988, vol. 11, no. 4.

_____, *"A Lesson to Learn,"* October 1988, vol. 11, no. 5.

_____, *"On the Palestine National Council, Arafat, and the United Nations,"* December 1988, vol. 11, no. 6.

Goldberg, Arthur J., *"Resolution 242 After Twenty Years,"* February 1988, vol. 11, no. 1.

Kux, Ernst, *"Gorbachev's Weltanschauung: Old Hat or Hope for the Future?"* December 1988, vol. 11, no. 6.

McCarthy, John P., Letter: *"A Reply to 'Democracies*

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

17-Jan-1990 15:53 EDT

UNCLASSIFIED

OK per Gerene

MEMORANDUM FOR: SEE BELOW

FROM: C. David Welch
(WELCH)

SUBJECT: Press Guidance on Rabin/Scowcroft Meeting

Florence:

Please run this by the General before Roman uses it:

Roman: Once Brent clears it, here's some guidance on his meeting with Rabin (1510-1535 today):

Begin Guidance: Israeli Defense Minister Rabin, in the United States on a private visit, met with NSC Adviser General Scowcroft for about one half hour this afternoon. In addition to the peace process, the two discussed the general regional situation, including the impact of developments in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. End guidance.

If the question of Dole and aid comes up, I would stick with the guidance already used, which in fact is basically what Brent said in the meeting.

Distribution:

FOR: Florence E. Gantt	(GANTT)
FOR: Elaine M. Mitsler	(MITSLER)
FOR: Roman Popadiuk	(POPADIUK)
FOR: William Harlow	(HARLOW)
FOR: Elaine M. Mitsler	(MITSLER)
CC: Kathy Leahy	(LEAHY)
CC: Linda Crowell	(CROWELL)
CC: Richard N. Haass	(HAASS)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 7, 1989

Hold for call to Scowcroft Friday

MEMORANDUM FOR BRENT SCOWCROFT

FROM; Marlin Fitzwater

SUBJECT: Reader's Digest

I have discussed this proposal by Melvin Laird with Dave Demarest and other members of the staff. It seems to us it's a dangerous precedent to have a news organization, or indeed any third party outside of government, be cast in a role of mediator between superpower leaders. It also is risky to have both leaders respond to the same questions because of differences in style, content, etc. In fact, the most likely outcome is that both sides would write such vague answers in order to protect themselves that the give and take would have little real meaning.

It would be a PR coup for Reader's Digest, but it does not seem in the best interest of the President to do it in this fashion. This article tries to manufacture a conversation where there isn't one. It's a gimmick.

Perhaps Melvin Laird could be interested in a different kind of project, such as a by-line article by the President on some aspect of foreign policy, i.e., NATO, CFE proposal, arms control negotiations, or something else.

I recommend regret.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

6/2

Florence:

Hold this. General has spoken to Laird about it. Said he will mention to President. He doesn't seem to thrilled about it.

Dona

6/5 Melvin Laird called BS — he needs to return call

223-1642

Reader's Digest
1730 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W., SUITE 212
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

MELVIN R. LAIRD
Senior Counsellor:
National and International Affairs

(202) 223-1642

June 2, 1989

PERSONAL

Dear Mr. President:

Welcome home and congratulations on your tremendously successful trip. Your handling of the NATO situation was masterful. The momentum you now have in the international arena persuades me even more that a dialogue with Gorbachev in Reader's Digest around the world would be a tour de force step for you to take at this time.

With best wishes and kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely,

Melvin R. Laird

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

P.S.: Attached is a copy of a letter to Brent regarding The Digest request.

cc: General Brent Scowcroft

Reader's Digest

1730 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W., SUITE 212
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

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cc: General Brent Scowcroft

Reader's Digest

1730 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W., SUITE 212
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

MELVIN R. LAIRD
Senior Counsellor:
National and International Affairs

(202) 223-1642

May 22, 1989

PERSONAL

Dear Brent:

As a follow-up to our discussion regarding a Bush-Gorbachev dialogue in Reader's Digest, allow me to offer a few points:

1) You can be assured that The Digest will undertake this project, as they did the Presidential debate (enclosure A), with the utmost sensitivity and skill. Editor-in-Chief Ken Gilmore, whom I have known for years, was, you will recall, the editor of Jerry Ford's book "A Time to Heal." He is a seasoned professional who has produced a number of outstanding high-level interviews -- among them: Sadat, Helmut Schmidt, Reagan, Ford, Carter and, most recently, Margaret Thatcher (enclosure B).

2) As with the interview for the presidential debate, Ken will be assisted by Ken Tomlinson, Digest Executive Editor and former Director of VOA, and Managing Editor Bill Schulz, the highly respected head of Reader's Digest's Washington Bureau. This team is backed by a group of editors in Pleasantville whose condensation and editing techniques are second to none. Indeed, when The Digest editing of the lengthy Q&A with Bush and Dukakis was done and reviewed by the staff of both candidates, they did not ask for a single item to be restored. When Ken, along with the British Digest Editor-in-Chief and Paul Johnson, interviewed Margaret Thatcher for an hour and a half, she left the condensing entirely in the hands of Ken and his colleagues.

3) The dialogue between Bush and Gorbachev would be published simultaneously in 26 editions of The Digest and would reach 100 million readers, in 15 languages. The Digest is far and away the world's most widely read magazine. In addition, The Digest would run the dialogue in full on two pages of the New York Times and in every edition of the Herald Tribune.

4) I am absolutely confident that Ken Gilmore and his Digest team would conduct a highly readable, responsible dialogue, hopefully for its September issue. This forum would provide President Bush with a rare opportunity to be on an equal footing with Gorbachev and in printed form, which would permit the President to get across his points in an effective fashion. Granted, this is a departure from normal diplomatic exchanges. But, engaging in a unique dialogue with Gorbachev would be seen as a bold and self-confident step by the President.

The basic plan would be to interview the President for an hour about July 15, then go right to Moscow for an hour with Gorbachev, asking him the same questions. Neither side, of course, would see the other's answers. Both parties would see the edited version of their answers and be allowed to restore excerpted material within reasonable limits.

To give you an idea of the kinds of questions that would be asked, most of them for both parties, we have drawn up some examples (enclosure C). You'll also see the format whereby, in a few instances, a question would be addressed directly to one person -- but always followed by a related question to the other party.

Your consideration of this matter is deeply appreciated. Ken and his colleagues would be pleased to discuss this project at any time with you or anyone else.

With best wishes and kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely,

Melvin R. Laird

General Brent Scrowcroft
Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Enclosure A

67TH YEAR

Reader's Digest

OCTOBER 1988

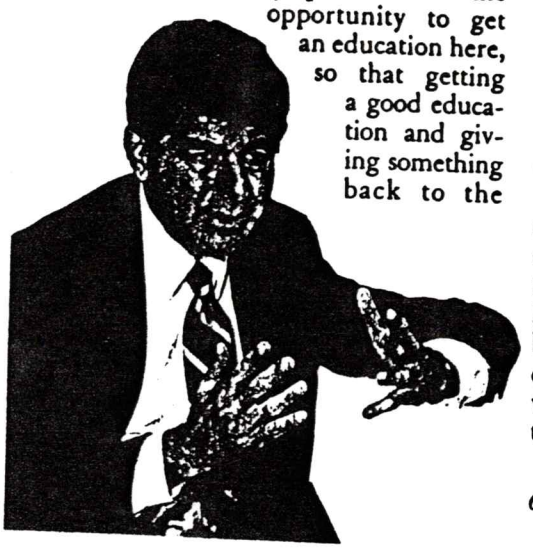
QUEST FOR THE

A Reader's Digest Exclusive

Recently, in separate interviews, Reader's Digest editors sat down with the two Presidential candidates: Republican nominee Vice President George Bush, and Democratic nominee Michael Dukakis, governor of Massachusetts. Each was asked the same questions. Through this debate-in-print, you will be able to compare their views on important personal and policy matters, and will be better able to make an informed choice at the polls on November 8.

Who has influenced you the most, personally and politically?

Dukakis: I think my parents had the greatest influence on me personally. I'm the son of two people who came to this country as immigrants. They loved this country. And both my parents had the opportunity to get an education here, so that getting a good education and giving something back to the country is something we were brought up with. I am in public life today because I grew up with that ethic, also with strong traditional values of family, of hard work.



Certainly John Kennedy was the most important figure in my life politically. He was, I think, for most of us coming out of the '50s. And because he was from Massachusetts, was born in the same community where I was born and lived, there's a very special kind of relationship there.

Bush: Certainly my mother and father in terms of my own life and character. We have a very strong family—about which I have not liked to talk very much. I'm getting better about it. Strength, in our case, meant Christian principles, values. My parents were unafraid to teach us right and wrong, kindness,

PAPER SCULPTURE OF PRESIDENTIAL SEAL: JONATHAN MILNE; PHOTO, LEFT: © TOM SOBOLIK/BLACK STAR

Enclosure B

REMARKABLE MARGARET THATCHER

She is the storekeeper's daughter who became head of government—but she is much more. Here an eminent historian probes the character of Britain's valiant prime minister

By Paul Johnson

A LEADER FOR OUR TIME



THE ascendancy of Margaret Thatcher isn't just a British phenomenon; it's a global one. Not since Winston Churchill has a British leader been so admired throughout the world. In at least one respect—the way other countries conduct their economic affairs—she has had greater impact even than Churchill.

From the time she took office, she was determined to cut the wasteful state down to size by "privatization"—returning inefficient, publicly run industries to private ownership. She did this for gas, phones, airlines, steel and oil—and has the same plans for water, electricity, coal and railways.

As a result, the transformed industries no longer cost the taxpayer a penny. British Steel, for instance, which as a state-owned concern ran up one of the largest corporate losses in history, now ranks among the world's lowest-cost producers and is returning handsome profits. Even more important, the number of ordinary people who have

Paul Johnson is the author of *Modern Times*, the landmark history of the world from the 1920s to the '80s. His latest book is *Intellectuals*.

PHOTO PAGE 70: © D.P.I. INC.; PHOTO PAGE 71: © JEAN GUICHARD/GAMMA-LIAISON

1. G&B -- Do you believe the chances of nuclear war have lessened in the last two years? If so, why, if not, why?

2. B&G -- In a number of nations -- from Poland to China, from Panama to the Soviet Union -- there has been an outcry for "democracy." How significant are these developments?

3. G -- Why does the Soviet Union seek untied low-interest long-term loans from Western banks?

4. B -- Do you approve untied low-interest long-term loans to the U.S.S.R.?

5. G&B -- How do you view the future of NATO? And the Warsaw Pact?

6. B&G -- What is your judgment concerning the development of an anti-missile defense like the Strategic Defense Initiative?



1730 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE, N.W.
SUITE 212
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

General Brent Scowcroft
Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

26-Dec-1989 14:04 EDT

UNCLASSIFIED

MEMORANDUM FOR:

	Florence E. Gantt	(GANTT)
	Wilma G. Hall	(HALL)

FROM: William Harlow
(HARLOW)

SUBJECT: INTERVIEW REQUESTS

FLO/WILMA

COULD YOU PLEASE CHECK WITH THE GENERAL ON TWO INTERVIEW REQUESTS?

1. CBS MORNING NEWS WANTS HIM FOR THEIR PROGRAM TOMORROW MORNING TO REVIEW THE LATEST FROM ROMANIA AND PANAMA.

I SEE NO REASON FOR HIM TO DO THIS. RECOMMEND I TURN DOWN CBS ON THE GENERAL'S BEHALF.

NO

2. MORT KONDRACKE CALLED WANTING THE GENERAL TO TAPE HIS PBS TELEVISION SHOW "AMERICAN INTERESTS" ON JAN 3 FOR BROADCAST THE FOLLOWING WEEKEND. MORT SAYS THE DISCUSSION WOULD COVER PANAMA AND ROMANIA BUT HE CAN'T GUARANTEE THAT CHINA MIGHT NOT COME UP ALSO.

I RECOMMEND "NO." THIS IS AN OBSCURE PROGRAM. IF THE GENERAL HAS ANYTHING HE WANTS TO GET OUT, THERE ARE BETTER FORUMS TO DO SO.

THANKS

NO

BILL

CC: William Harlow (HARLOW)

3:10 pm 12/26/89
"No" directly to Bill Harlow

Told Roman to take a raincheck

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

07-Dec-1989 15:28 EDT

UNCLASSIFIED

MEMORANDUM FOR: Florence E. Gantt (GANTT)

FROM: Elaine M. Mitsler
(MITSLER)

SUBJECT: MacNeil-Lehrer

The following note is for General Scowcroft from Roman.

MacNeil-Lehrer would like you to do a show tomorrow. Subject is post-Malta. You can either do it live or pre-tape. I prefer we take a raincheck especially in view of the Aquino comments and the comments on Gorbachev. No need to get into an embarrassing situation criticizing on-the-record your background comments.

CC: Wilma G. Hall (HALL)
CC: Dona F. Proctor (PROCTOR)
CC: Diane L. Edwards (EDWARDS)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 5, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR BRENT SCOWCROFT

FROM: ROMAN POPADIUK RP

SUBJECT: Knight-Ridder

You are scheduled to meet with the Knight-Ridder Newspaper chain editors today, Tuesday, December 5, at 10:00-10:20 a.m. in Conference Room 180 in the OEOB. The session will be on background. You will be identified as a "Senior Administration Official". Vice President Quayle will address the editors at 10:30-11:00 a.m. in his ceremonial office.

Attached is a list of attendees.

Attachment

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02. List	Re: [List of Participants] [Personal Information Redacted] (1 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Scowcroft, Brent, Collection
Series: Administrative Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Press, 1989 - 1992 [1]

Date Closed:	10/7/2010	**OA/ID Number:**	85039-001
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2009-0275-S[2]	**Appeal Case #:**	
Re-review Case #:		**Appeal Disposition:**	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		**Disposition Date:**	
AR Case #:		**MR Case #:**	
AR Disposition:		**MR Disposition:**	
AR Disposition Date:		**MR Disposition Date:**	

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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 advice 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.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
(b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
(b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
(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

Bennett, Susan Joan
(b)(6)

Besougloff, Neil Alan
(b)(6)

Bosley, John Scott
(b)(6)

Boyd, Robert Skinner
(b)(6)

Dauth, Frances K.
(b)(6)

Davies, Frank Dickson Jr.
(b)(6)

Grinde, Kevin R.
(b)(6)

Haggerty, Michael John
(b)(6)

Hannah, Kathy Anne Hagerman
(b)(6)

Hoyt, Clark Freeland
(b)(6)

Jacobs, Michael Joseph
(b)(6)

LeBlanc, Clifton Joseph
(b)(6)

McCartney, James Harold
(b)(6)

Mezger, Roger John
(b)(6)

Dornfeld, Steven R.
(b)(6)

Ellis, Paula Lynn
(b)(6)

Fought, Timothy Alan
(b)(6)

Friedlein, Kenneth Harper
(b)(6)

Futch, John Carnes
(b)(6)

Grimmer, Stephen Jerome
(b)(6)

Van Slambrouck, Paul A.
(b)(6)

Warren, Ellen Anne
(b)(6)

Williams, Larry Eugene
(b)(6)

Pressley, James Burrows
(b)(6)

Rosenthal, Robert Jon
(b)(6)

Thelen, Gilbert Carl Jr.
(b)(6)

Ullmann, Owen
(b)(6)

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Tues
12/5
4:30

November 9, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR BRENT SCOWCROFT

FROM: ROMAN POPADIUK RP

SUBJECT: Knight-Ridder

The Knight-Ridder Newspaper chain will have a conference of its editors in Washington on December 4 and 5. Approximately 30 editors will be attending. Clark Hoyt, the Washington Bureau Chief, is requesting an <u>on-the-record</u> session with you for the editors.

As you can see from the letter Knight-Ridder has a hefty circulation. It may be a good idea to spend a half hour with them since the dates they are available are immediately after the Malta meeting. It will provide an excellent opportunity to give the President's view of the meeting to a wide range of readers. Attached is Mr. Hoyt's letter.

<u>RECOMMENDATION</u>:

That I schedule a half hour <u>background</u> session with Knight-Ridder.

Approve ✓ Disapprove_____ See if Gates will do it_____

Attachment
Incoming

KNIGHT RIDDER

Washington Bureau
700 National Press Building
529 14th Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20045
(202) 383-6000

November 8, 1989

Mr. Roman Popadiuk,
Deputy Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Roman:

Following up conversations you've had with Owen Ullmann, I'd like to extend a formal invitation to White House National Security Adviser Brent Scowcroft to meet with national and foreign editors of Knight-Ridder newspapers on Monday, Dec. 4, or Tuesday morning, Dec. 5.

The editors will be attending a conference at the Knight-Ridder Washington bureau, and we believe a session with them represents a great opportunity for Gen. Scowcroft -- in the wake of the Malta summit -- to brief key decision-making editors for a national newspaper group that reaches millions of readers in every region of the country.

Knight-Ridder publishes 29 daily newspapers with a combined circulation of 4 million daily and 5 million on Sundays. The largest papers include The Philadelphia Inquirer, The Miami Herald, Detroit Free Press, San Jose Mercury News, The Charlotte Observer and Akron Beacon-Journal. Knight-Ridder also operates a supplementary news wire with about 250 newspaper subscribers with a combined circulation of about 23 million.

We recognize that Gen. Scowcroft's schedule will be very demanding in the days immediately following the summit. Our editors are expected to arrive Sunday evening and leave at mid-day on Tuesday. As we organize the conference agenda, we can be highly flexible about both time and place. Obviously, we would prefer that the session be on the record.

Although we do not have a final confirmation list, we expect about 30 editors and correspondents from the Knight-Ridder Washington bureau to attend the meeting.

I very much appreciate your early indications of interest in such a session and stand ready to work with you on arrangements. Please don't hesitate to call me at any time. My direct line at the office is 383-6011. You can reach me at home at 829-1032.

Sincerely,

Clark Hoyt
Washington Bureau Chief

FOR RELEASE AT ~~4:00 P.~~M. EDT SUNDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1989

Upon his return from Camp David, the President will meet in the Residence with the Vice President Secretary Baker, Secretary Cheney and National Security Adviser Scowcroft. In addition, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs General Powell, Commander-in-Chief U.S. Southern Command Maxwell Thurman and the Commandant U.S. Army South Major General Marc Cisneros will attend. The purpose of the meeting is to review the recent events in Panama. This will be a private meeting, so there will be no coverage or readout. General Thurman is in town to attend Admiral Crowe's dinner with the President on Monday night. The President is taking advantage of this opportunity to get a firsthand report from General Thurman.

# # #

Marlin will check with the General as to whether this will be released after the fact or not.

Dan Prowcroft did phone call
10/16 10:37 AM - 10:43 AM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

2-Oct-1989 13:48 EDT

UNCLASSIFIED

MEMORANDUM FOR: Wilma G. Hall (HALL)

FROM: Elaine M. Mitsler
(MITSLER)

SUBJECT: Elizabeth Drew

The following note is from Roman.

Wilma, Elizabeth Drew needs either a luncheon, a meeting, or a phone conversation with the General sometime next week for a piece she is doing on U.S. foreign policy to be published on October 17. My preference is none of the above but knowing the General's soft nature, a five minute phone conversation on background can be a workable compromise. Her secretary's name is Kathy Glover and the phone number is 265-4202. Wilma, please let me know what the General decides. Thank you. Roman

CC: Diane L. Edwards (EDWARDS)
CC: Dona F. Proctor (PROCTOR)

Phone call
OKAY to schedule lunch for appt
Regret; unable to do

Res: 342-7131

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 15, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR BRENT SCOWCROFT

FROM: ROMAN POPADIUK

SUBJECT: Press Interviews

1. John Wallach has just come back from 3 months in the Middle East where he spent time in Damascus, Cairo and Amman. He is writing a book on Arafat with whom he met approximately 5 times. John plans to cover the Baker-Shevardnadze meeting and would like to come in and get up to speed on what's been going on in U.S.-Soviet relations. He also has a few insights on the Middle East he would like to share with you. I believe this can be handled by Blackwill/Rice and Haass. There is no need to take a block of time from your schedule.

   RECOMMENDATION:

   That I try to arrange something for him with the NSC.

   Approve ✓ Disapprove_____

2. Strobe Talbott wants to come in for his regular run down on arms control policy that he is working on for his book. This is nothing pressing but I know that you are committed to helping him on this. Can I push this into October?

   Approve ✓ Disapprove_____

3. Joel Esteron, Chairman of the Israeli press group in Washington, is requesting an interview regarding U.S. peace efforts in the Middle East. There is no need for this interview since there is nothing we need to say about the peace process.

   Approve ✓ Disapprove_____

June 21, 1989
To: Roman Popadiuk, NSC, The White House (Telefax No. 202-456-7705)
From: Richard Kirkland, FORTUNE European Editor, London
Re: Quoting Gen. Scowcroft

I am writing a story for FORTUNE's next issue on the US-European Relationship in the 1990's. This piece was inspired, in part, by some of Gen. Scowcroft's remarks (delivered on background) during a recent TIME INC. news tour. I understand that you have been communicating with my colleague Ann Reilly Dowd and that you have told her that Gen. Scowcroft wishes to decline any interviews on this subject for the next few months. Knowing that, I have refrained from asking for an interview with him at this time.

However, with his permission, I would like to quote one fairly innocuous remark he made during the TIME news tour which neatly fits the theme of my story. He said (and I'm quoting from notes made by FORTUNE's editor Marshall Loeb): "US-European relations represent the most complicated foreign policy issue the US is likely to face over the next four years." (NOTE: Marshall wasn't sure whether he said the next 4 years or the 1990's.)

Can I attribute that quotation--or a similar sentiment rephrased however he would like--to Gen. Scowcroft? Please let me know by Monday, if possible. My telephone number is 011-441-322-1068 in London. My fax is 499-9377 (same area code). Many thanks for your help.

Richard Kirkland

Richard Kirkland asked that I relay to you that he works with Ann Dowd. Elaine

Flo: Please let me know if he wants this on the record. I don't think we want to do it. Since the NATO summit, things are going "very well" in Europe.

RP

XEROX TELECOPIER 295 : 22-22-22:22:22 CCITT G3 ➔ JUN.21 '89 16:29 P. 2/ 2 : # 2
DEPT. (TX): 0011

Gen. Scowcroft.

September 27, 1989

see me

NOTE TO MARLIN

FROM: NATALIE

RE: TELEPHONE CALL FROM GWYNNE THOMAS

Gwynne Thomas is an Associate Producer with Diane Sawyer at PRIMETIME LIVE. This Thursday they are devoting 1/2 of their show to Cambodia (10:00 - 10:30 pm).

Gwynne would like to get someone from the White House to discuss U.S. policy towards Cambodia and the issues facing both countries. This person would be the only person on the show. There would be no other guests. No debates. No representatives from any of the Cambodian factions, i.e., Khmer Rouge, etc. The interview would be with Diane, not Sam, plus one other person.

Gwynne is hoping to get the Asian specialist at the White House, Sununu or Scowcroft.

NO

PRIMETIME LIVE will go to wherever the person they would interview would be, i.e., Charlottesville. PRIMETIME LIVE would come to them so that the person would not have to go to any studio. They're desperate and will do anything we want.

Gwynne would like to know as soon as possible if we would even consider this request, and provide the person's name to her later. Or, should she forget about getting a White House official because it just won't happen?

She can be reached at (212) 580-6443.

Thanks.

9-27

Nominee to be Ass't Sec. of State for ...

General

Roman said "no" for you. In case you have a change of heart - we can let him know.

Dan

September 15, 1989

General --

Roman has received a request from Steve Heilbroner, Free Lance, who is working on a fluff piece for DOSSIER on top 50 Bush Administration Appointees. He has your bio but is asking the following:

Mrs. Scowcroft's occupation FORMER NURSE

Karen's age and her occupation 31 - LAWYER

Florence

Passed Roman 9/18

September 8, 1989

General --

John McLaughlin wanted you to do his show (not the one-on-one) on Monday, September 11 at 10:00 a.m. Roman has regretted due to press of schedule. FYI

OK

Florence

5:00 p.m. - Tuesday, September 5

Tom Friedman, NYT - Interview

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 5, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR BRENT SCOWCROFT

FROM: ROMAN POPADIUK RP

SUBJECT: NY Times

You have a background session scheduled for today at 5 p.m. with Tom Friedman, who is the State Department correspondent for the NY Times. You had agreed to this interview during our conversations in Kennebunkport.

Tom is doing a scene-setter for the forthcoming Baker-Shevardnadze meeting. The subject of his piece is how Soviet policy is made in this administration. His questions will touch on process and personalities but, more importantly, he is interested in seeing how -- if at all -- the administration's perception of the Soviet Union has evolved over the course of a year. You may recall that Tom did a favorable piece on Bob Gates a few months back.

From Roman
(file)

<ORIG> REUTER
<TOR> 890821085713

<TEXT>23
UU EUK
211256 POL DIP :AM-CZECHOSLOVAKIA-SCOWCROFT
SCOWCROFT ADVISES CZECHOSLOVAKS TO AVOID VIOLENCE
WASHINGTON, AUG 21, REUTER - U.S. NATIONAL SECURITY ADVISER BRENT SCOWCROFT HAS ADVISED CZECHOSLOVAKS TO AVOID VIOLENCE IN PRAGUE THIS WEEK ON THE 21ST ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOVIET INVASION.

IN A TELEVISION INTERVIEW AT THE WEEKEND, SCOWCROFT WAS ASKED IF THE ANNIVERSARY MIGHT SPARK VIOLENT DEMONSTRATIONS. HE SAID VIOLENCE COULD NOT BE RULED OUT, BUT HOPED THAT BOTH SIDES WOULD SHOW RESTRAINT.

"WE CERTAINLY HOPE THAT THAT WILL NOT BE THE CASE," HE SAID OF THE POTENTIAL FOR VIOLENCE.

"I THINK THE MOST OPTIMISTIC WAY FOR THE SYSTEMS IN EASTERN EUROPE TO MOVE IS AT A LEVEL WHICH DOES NOT PROVOKE VIOLENCE ON EITHER SIDE," HE SAID. "IN ... THE WAY THE POLES, THE WAY THE HUNGARIANS ARE MOVING."

HE SAID IT WAS IN "NOBODY'S INTEREST TO PROVOKE A REACTIONARY CRACKDOWN WHICH COULD SET THE WHOLE PROCESS OF EVOLUTION BACK BY QUITE SOME TIME."

HE CHARACTERISED THE CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT AS MORE CONSERVATIVE AND LESS AMENABLE TO CHANGE THAN THE GOVERNMENTS OF POLAND AND HUNGARY.

BUT HE SAID THAT THE CHANGES IN POLAND WOULD PUT PRESSURE ON THE CZECHOSLOVAKS BECAUSE IT SHOWS "THE SOVIETS ARE PREPARED TO TOLERATE MORE CHANGE THAN THEY HAVE HERETOFORE."
REUTER DL AB BW

NNNN

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

9/1 original sent to Roman via envelope

August 21, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR BRENT SCOWCROFT

FROM: ROMAN POPADIUK RP

SUBJECT: Dutch TV

The Dutch TV current affairs program "Diogenis" would like to do a profile/policy interview with you to be aired on September 24. Ideally, they would like to film you in various settings to illustrate the process of U.S. foreign policy and decision-making. On substance, the interview would focus on the Soviet Union and China. The request has come in through the USIS channel. The Post feels that the scenario is overly ambitious and has so informed "Diogenis". However, the Post does believe a segment on U.S. foreign policy making would be beneficial although it does not necessarily have to revolve around you.

RECOMMENDATION:

That I regret on your behalf and recommend that the State Department pursue this request if it is interested.

Approve BS Disapprove_____

USIA Television Service
Foreign Broadcast Support
860 National Press Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20045
TEL: (202) 724-0020

21 August 1989

Memo For: White House Public Affairs
Mr. Roman Papadiuk

From: TV/WSW - Joel Seidman
724-2691

Subject: Dutch Television request for interview with General Brent Scowcroft

TV/WSW is handling request from USIS The Hague for facilitative assistance in arranging a television interview with General Scowcroft. Attached is cable from post which contains background on the request.

Please keep TV/WSW apprised of interview status.

UNCLASSIFIED
UNITED STATES
INFORMATION AGENCY

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

14/1518Z

ACTION OFFICE PFW-01
INFO TCOC-01 DSO-02 PF-01 XWU-01 EU-03 TV-01 TVP-04 TVN-01
TSPM-06 TVV-01 TVS-05 /032 A5 26

R 141315Z AUG 89
FM AMEMBASSY THE HAGUE
TO USIA WASHDC 2384
BT
UNCLAS THE HAGUE 06353

USIA

USIA FOR P/FW, EU-DSPIKES

E.O. 12356: N/A
SUBJECT: DUTCH TELEVISION STATION VPRO REQUEST FOR FACILASSIST IN ARRANGING INTERVIEW WITH NSC ADVISOR BRENT SCOWCROFT

1. LEX RUNDERKAMP OF DUTCH TELEVISION STATION VPRO HAS ASKED FOR POST'S ASSISTANCE IN ARRANGING AN INTERVIEW WITH AND ADDITIONAL FILM COVERAGE OF NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL ADVISOR BRENT SCOWCROFT FOR INCLUSION IN THE SEPT. 24 EDITION OF THE STATION'S CURRENT AFFAIRS PROGRAM "DIOGENIS."

2. VPRO, WHOSE AUDIENCE IS LARGELY DRAWN FROM THE INTELLECTUAL ELITE, IS GENERALLY CONSIDERED TO REPRESENT THE AVANT GARDE OF DUTCH BROADCASTING. ITS SPECIALITIES ARE SOCIAL SATIRE AND SOCIAL COMMENTARY. THE CURRENT EVENTS SHOW DIOGENIS REPRESENTS VPRO'S MAIN EFFORT IN THE FIELD OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND IS HIGHLY REGARDED BY VIEWERS. THE SHOW USUALLY DEVOTES 15-25 MINUTES TO EACH OF THREE OR MORE TOPICS WHICH ARE LOOSELY RELATED. EACH SEGMENT IS TREATED AS AN INDEPENDENT TOPIC, AND IT IS LEFT TO THE VIEWER TO DRAW HIS OWN CONNECTIONS, A FEAT THAT SOMETIMES REQUIRES MORE THAN A MODICUM OF IMAGINATION.

3. IN THE PAST P/WF HAS PROVIDED DIOGENIS PRODUCTION TEAMS WITH FACILITATIVE ASSISTANCE IN THE FILMING OF MATERIAL ON WEST POINT, AND ON THE U.S. JUNGLE WARFARE SCHOOL IN PANAMA. AS IS DIOGENIS' USUAL PRACTICE, THE INTERVIEWS WERE PRESENTED OBJECTIVELY WITH ONLY EXPLANATORY COMMENTS FROM THE NARRATOR. THE RESULT WAS A VERY POSITIVE PICTURE OF THESE INSTITUTIONS.

--

4. RUNDERKAMP WOULD LIKE TO DO A PIECE WHICH WILL BE ILLUSTRATIVE OF HOW THE U.S. FOREIGN POLICY-MAKING AND DECISION-MAKING PROCESS FUNCTIONS. SINCE THE PROGRAM WOULD ONLY BE ABLE TO DEDICATE 20-25 MINS. TO THE SUBJECT, THE ORGANIZERS PROPOSE TO FOCUS ON ONE KEY OFFICIAL -- THE NSC ADVISOR. IDEALLY, DIOGENIS WOULD LIKE TO FILM SCOWCROFT IN VARIOUS SETTINGS IN THE COURSE OF THE DAY; E.G. GOING THROUGH THE MORNING PAPERS, AT HIS DESK, AT A MEETING WHERE NON-SENSITIVE MATERIAL IS DISCUSSED, AND IN A FORMAL INTERVIEW.

5. THE INTERVIEW WOULD COVER SUCH SUBJECTS AS SCOWCROFT'S VIEWS ON THE CURRENT CHANGES IN THE SOVIET UNION; HOW SOVIET POLICY HAS CHANGED SINCE THE 1950'S; HOW THE U.S. IS ADAPTING ITS POLICY TO CHANGES IN THE SOVIET UNION; HOW THE CHINESE LEADERSHIP OF TODAY COMPARES WITH THAT IN PLACE WHEN FORMER PRESIDENT NIXON FIRST WENT TO CHINA; AND HOW FOREIGN POLICY IS MADE IN THE U.S.

6. THE U.S. FOREIGN POLICY SEGMENT WOULD APPEAR IN A PROGRAM WHICH WOULD ALSO FEATURE SELF-CONTAINED REPORTS ON AFGHANISTAN AND KAMPUCHEA. ALTHOUGH THERE WOULD BE NO FORMAL LINK BETWEEN THE THREE DOCUMENTARY SEGMENTS, RUNDERKAMP INDICATED THAT HE MIGHT WANT TO ASK THE AMERICAN INTERVIEWEE ONE OR TWO QUESTIONS ON THESE SUBJECTS AS WELL.

7. POST REALIZES AND HAS MADE CLEAR TO RUNDERKAMP THAT HIS REQUEST IS OVERLY AMBITIOUS AND IS NOT LIKELY TO BE REALIZED AS ENVISIONED. HOWEVER, WE BELIEVE THAT IT WOULD BE EXTREMELY USEFUL TO HAVE DIOGENIS DO A SEGMENT ON U.S. FOREIGN POLICY-MAKING IN ORDER TO REINFORCE THE VERY POSITIVE PUBLIC PERCEPTION OF U.S. PERFORMANCE IN THIS SPHERE IN RECENT MONTHS.

--

8. POST WOULD THEREFORE WELCOME P/FW'S VIEWS ON REALISTIC FILMING AND INTERVIEW PROSPECTS WITH SCOWCROFT AND OTHERS, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT DIOGENIS' PREFERRED APPROACH. FOR EXAMPLE, WOULD IT BE POSSIBLE TO GET A BRIEF INTERVIEW WITH SCOWCROFT OR HIS DEPUTY TO USE IN A SEGMENT THAT MIGHT INCLUDE MORE EXTENSIVE FOOTAGE WITH A LOWER RANKING OFFICIAL; SHOULD WE ENCOURAGE VPRO TO ABANDON ITS "DAY-IN-THE-LIFE-OF" APPROACH ALTOGETHER, OFFERING INSTEAD A SERIES OF INTERVIEWS WITH MID-LEVEL OFFICIALS WHO WOULD ILLUMINATE VARIOUS ASPECTS OF THE FOREIGN POLICY-MAKING PROCESS, ETC.? IF THE LATTER, WHAT WOULD BE THE POSSIBILITIES OF DIOGENIS' GETTING SOME OF THE "ACTION FOOTAGE" (MEETINGS, DISCUSSIONS, ETC.) WHICH THEY CONSIDER THEIR HALLMARK?

9. ADVISE. LA SALLE
BT
06353

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY
TELEVISION and FILM SERVICE
WASHINGTON. D.C. 20547
Telephone: (202) 724-2691
SPECIAL EVENTS AND FOREIGN BROADCAST SUPPORT DIVISION
TV CO-OP UNIT

PHOTOFAX MESSAGE

THIS MESSAGE IS FOR: WHITE HOUSE - PRESS
ROMAN DAPADIUK
456-7705

Date: 21 AUG 89

FROM: TV/WSW - JOEL SEIDMAN

TRANSMITTING FAX NO.: (202) 724-0122

PLEASE DELIVER IT AS SOON AS POSSIBLE

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

10-Aug-1989 13:21 EDT

UNCLASSIFIED

MEMORANDUM FOR:
Florence E. Gantt (GANTT)

FROM: Robert Hall
(HALLR)

SUBJECT: 1) Talbott 2) Koppel

Passed to Bob Hall 8/18

Flo.

1. Strobe Talbott is writing a column which he claims we will like. The thrust is that the close personal friendship between President Bush's security advisors benefits his foreign policy process. As an example of the friendship he plans to cite Secs. Baker and Cheney's upcoming fishing trip. Talbott is looking for some similar way of demonstrating the friendship between the General and Baker and Cheney. Do they do anything social of this nature together? If not, Talbott asks if he can have a quote.

If we can think of an honest example - ski trip together or something, I'd like to give it to him. I don't think a special made-up quote is necessary. It is well known that they are friends and get along.

we used to go skiing when Ford was Pres.

~~Example~~

2. Ted Koppel has an upcoming special on TV and diplomacy, tentively to be called "The World is Watching". No date yet scheduled. They would like the General's participation. I recommend we decline.

Decline ✓ Accept in principle ____
(date to be worked out)

Passed to

CC: William Harlow (HARLOW)

33

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Dear
Georgia
cancel call
please

11 Aug 1230

August 10, 1989

General --

David Gergen of US News & World Report called to see if you wanted to talk about hostages. I told him I thought the answer would be no at this point but I would run it by you.

No, at this point _____ Okay _____

955-2343

Florence

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 20, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR BRENT SCOWCROFT

FROM: ROMAN POPADIUK RP

SUBJECT: South Africa Now

OK

Eric Nadler is doing a story for South Africa Now which is broadcast over the Public Broadcasting System. The story deals with how South Africa obtains oil. He is seeking an interview with you or your response to written questions since your financial disclosure forms indicate that you own stock in International Six, Ltd., a company which was founded in Panama by Omar Zawawi, who is a focus of Nadler's research.

Attached is Nadler's letter which contains greater details on the type of questions he wishes to address to you. I am prepared to respond as I have done in the past, namely, along the following lines: General Scowcroft has filed a financial disclosure form which is in the public domain. In doing so, he has fulfilled all legal and ethical obligations and he has nothing further to add.

I am giving Nick Rostow a copy of this correspondence for his review and advice.

Attachment
Tab A Incoming

July 19, 1989

Eric Nadler
Investigative Editor
SOUTH AFRICA NOW
361 West Broadway
New York, New York 10013

Dear General Scowcroft:

I am producing a story for **SOUTH AFRICA NOW**, a weekly newsmagazine program available over the Public Broadcasting System.

The topic is "How Does South Africa Obtain Its Oil Despite the Oil Embargo endorsed by the United States and the United Nations?".

Published reports indicate that Oman is a major supplier of oil to South Africa and has been for at least the last two decades.

One of the key figures in that nation's oil trade is Dr. Omar Zawawi, the brother of the former finance minister of Oman.

According to official records, you were Director, Vice President and Treasurer of International Six, Ltd, a company founded and registered in Panama by Omar Zawawi in 1977. The records indicate that you succeeded Zawawi as director of the firm in 1979.

According to your financial disclosure forms, you currently own stock in International Six.

I would like to interview you in person about your relationship with Zawawi and International Six. I am contacting your press staff about this . Failing a personal meeting, could you please answer the following questions in writing:

Do you personally know Dr. Zawawi?

If so, what is the nature of your relationship? How did you become acquainted?

According to published reports, you visited Oman in 1979 with former President Gerald Ford and were greeted at the airport by Dr. Zawawi? What was the purpose of that trip? Is that when your involvement with International Six began?

Are you aware that Dr. Zawawi has been involved in the sale of oil to South Africa? Are you still in contact with Dr. Zawawi?

Was International Six in any way involved in any business dealings--oil or otherwise--with South Africa?

As an officer of International Six, did you have any transactions with South Africa?

What business does International Six perform? Who have been the clients of International Six?

Have you put your holdings in International Six in a blind trust?

According to a March 7, 1989 memo to White House Counsel C. Boyden Gray, you said that you would seek waivers in decisions regarding entitites in which your interests "are not so substantial as to affect my actions in matters involving broad policy issues." Is International Six one of the companies for which you will seek a waiver?

Why did you fail to report on your financial disclosure forms the official positions that you held with International Six?

Could you please provide me with a current business address of International Six?

Deadlines loom. So your prompt consideration would be greatly appreciated in this matter. I am aware your schedule is quite hectic, but we are going to air this story in mid-August. Your responses must be received or an interview conducted by the end of business on July 28.

I can be reached at 212-941-0255. Enclosed is a press kit regarding our program.

Sincerely,

Eric Nadler

Eric Nadler

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 20, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR BRENT SCOWCROFT

FROM: ROMAN POPADIUK

SUBJECT: Media Requests

Mort Kondracke is writing a piece for Washingtonian magazine on the rising stars within the foreign policy establishment. He would like to include Condi Rice, Doug Paal, Richard Haass, and Arnie Kanter, with the possibility of other NSC staffers. The profile segments will focus on how the individuals obtained their current positions, their past accomplishments, and their relationship with the President. Mort is a good writer. I do not think that this will be a negative piece. I would like to pursue this with any interested NSC staff if you concur with the concept.

RECOMMENDATION:

That I arrange appointments for Kondracke to do a profile of NSC staffers.

Approve ✓ Disapprove_____

Belgium's leading Dutch language daily newspaper De Standaard is organizing a discussion program on U.S.-European issues for its readers and editors. The event will take place sometime in September or October. The Embassy endorses the concept and views it as a chance to articulate American policies and priorities for the Belgian people. The Embassy, therefore, is requesting a high profile Administration figure to participate in the discussion. The preference is for you to participate. Ambassador Glitman has offered his residence as a venue for the program. While the concept is admirable, I do not believe that this is worth the amount of time that will be necessary for travel and preparation for such an event. I would suggest that possibly Bob Blackwill would be interested in this.

RECOMMENDATION:

That I regret on your behalf and raise with Blackwill the possibility of his participation.

Approve ✓ Disapprove_____

December 27, 1990

General --

Howard Baker called this morning at 10:15. He is is Miami and said he was asked to do CNN this afternoon on the question of the President not requiring any further Congressional authority to intiate military action. He said he wanted to run it by you to see if it would be helpful to us for him to do the interview and gave me his FAX number if you thought he should do it so we can send him some information.

Please advise.

Done
Rostow to
FAX
War
Powers
info.

305-866-4441

FAX: 305-865-5657

Florence

4730

Gantt

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 6, 1989

Dear Mr. Sperling:

On behalf of General Scowcroft, thank you for your letter of June 14 inviting the General to a breakfast session. The General earlier in the year accepted, in principle, an invitation to attend one of your breakfasts. However, given his busy schedule, it has not been possible to schedule an opportunity in the near future.

I am sure that we will continue being in touch to arrange a mutually satisfactory date for the future.

Thank you for your continuing interest.

Sincerely,

R. Popadiuk

Roman Popadiuk
Deputy Press Secretary
for Foreign Affairs

Mr. Godfrey Sperling, Jr.
Senior Washington Columnist
Washington News Bureau
910 Sixteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

4730

Natl Sec Advisor
has seen

June 19, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR BRENT SCOWCROFT

FROM: ROMAN POPADIUK RP

SUBJECT: Sperling Breakfast

Attached is a request by Godfrey Sperling, Jr., to do one of his breakfasts. At the beginning of the Administration, we had accepted, in principle, that you would do a breakfast. Now may be the time. If you agree, I would like to do it prior to the European trip, so that you can use it as the focus of discussion. Reminder: the breakfasts are on-the-record.

RECOMMENDATION:

That I schedule a Sperling Breakfast.

Approve_____ Disapprove ✓

Attachment
Tab I Incoming

Later 6/29/89

Washington News Bureau

JUN 15 1989

4730

June 14, 1989

The Honorable Brent Scowcroft
National Security Adviser
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear General:

With Dr. Brzezinski in for breakfast this morning and Senator Lugar sitting in with us yesterday, I was reminded that I hadn't see one of my frequent guests for quite a while.

I know your life is much more complicated these days. But I do hope you will be able to fit us into your schedule in the near future.

Over the years since Henry Kissinger was a rather frequent guest, we have had a succession of National Security Advisers come in to talk to our group.

Please don't abandon us!

Sincerely,

Godfrey Sperling, Jr.

Godfrey Sperling, Jr.
Senior Washington Columnist

P.S. Defense Secretary Richard Cheney will meet with us on June 20 and Secretary of State James Baker told me, when I sat alongside him at the Press Club head-table last week, that he definitely was going to come to my breakfast in the near future. So, now if I can just persuade General Scowcroft...

910 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C., U.S.A. 20006, TELEPHONE (202) 785-4400, TELEX 892599

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 30, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR BRENT SCOWCROFT

FROM: ROMAN POPADIUK

SUBJECT: Standing Conference of Atlantic Organizations

Frank Roberts, Chairman of this year's Standing Conference of Atlantic Organizations, is inviting you to address the conference during the July 20-23 session. The conference will be held at the College of Europe in Bruges and this year's theme will be "The Role of Europe and the Atlantic Alliance: New Perceptions and Old Problems".

You are requested to present a 30 minute U.S. point of view on the subject "Defense and Detente: A New Look at the Harmel Report" which will be on the agenda on July 21. Mr. Harmel himself will not be present. An advance copy of his paper can be provided to you.

While this may be a worthy endeavor, I do not believe you have the time to undertake it, especially in view of the fact that we will just have returned from Europe. But, of course, you have the option of staying behind. My recommendation is that the State Department handle such a conference.

RECOMMENDATION:

That I regret on your behalf.

Approve_____ Disapprove_____

Attachment
Incoming

STANDING CONFERENCE OF ATLANTIC ORGANIZATIONS

1 Upper Wimpole Street,
London W1M 7TD
Tel. 01-935 9582

21 June 1989

Flo Gantt Ex Assistant Gen Scowcroft Press Secretary's Office NSC Fax 2024567705

Concerning Invitation for SCAO Conference. With Reference to Prof Goldstein's telephone conversation please find below SCAO invitation containing all relevant info. Please contact SCAO Vize President Prof Goldstein at his Albany residence Albany 518 439 22 40for followup

I am writing as Chairman of the Standing Conference of Atlantic Organisations (SCAO) to invite you to address our next annual conference to be held at the College of Europe in Bruges from 20 - 23 July, 1989. The theme will be "The Role of Europe in the Atlantic Alliance: New Perceptions and Old Problems". At our opening dinner on July 20th, the speaker will be either a Belgian Minister or a senior representative for NATO Headquarters Brussels.

Our theme will be discussed under the following headings in the first and second sessions respectively in the morning and afternoon of Friday July 21st and the third and fourth sessions on Saturday July 22nd, with a closing general discussion in the morning of Sunday July 23rd.

1. "Defence and Detente: A New Look at the Harmel Report"
2. "The Threat and the Response"
   Introduction: Gen Sir John Akehurst, Dep SACEUR
   Discussant: Professor Girardet (France)
3. "Central European Preoccupations"
   Introduction: Professor Michael Stuermer (Germany)
   Discussant: Professor Robert Jackson (Canada)
4. "The Future of the European Contribution"
   Introduction: Peter Corterier (Sec Gen of the North Atlantic Assembly)
   Discussant: Sir Michael Alexander (UK Permanent Representative on the North Atlantic Council)

For the first topic M. Harmel, who cannot be with us himself is preparing a paper and we should be happy if you could respond for the US point of view with a contribution up to 30 minutes. If, as I hope, you can do this, I shall send you a copy of M Harmel's paper. We should particularly value your views during what will clearly be an important year for the Atlantic Alliance at a time when hopefully a wide range of East-West negotations will be in progress but less hopefully, when the Alliance is under renewed strains, at least in the Federal Republic.

SCAO is well-known at NATO from whom it has received regular financial support for its annual conferences and which has always sent participants to them. SCAO was launched 16 years ago and has established its reputation as an effective coordinating centre and ginger group in the Atlantic Community. Our annual conferences bring together in different NATO countries (we have met three times - including 1988, at Wingspread in the US and once in Canada) the representatives of the SCAO member organisations with prominent speakers and discussants to develop and discuss matters of urgency to the Atlantic Community such as in recent years "Differences and Similarities between Europe and America"; "The US Political System and the Atlantic Alliance"; "Dealing with the Russians: The Northern Flank"; "NATO Defence: How to get Better Value for Money".

Our speakers, who have over the years included Gen Scowcroft, Mr Eagleburger and Mr Abshire, selected for their special qualifications, are drawn from the academic community, national administrations, Parliaments, NATO political and military experts, the media and from other fields of particular interest to the conference topic. The conference reports of the last three conferences have resulted in books published by Brassey's with NATO help and have been circulated particularly in academic circles in the US and the UK.

In addition to providing Parliamentarians, representatives of national governments involved in decision making, groups and bodies interested in international and Atlantic affairs and universities with stimulating material SCAO has made it one of its priorities to arrange for young people - graduate students, young politicians et al - to take part in conference discussions.

SCAO counts among its member organisations ATA, the North Atlantic Assembly, the European Atlantic Movement, the Trilateral Commission, as well as several national Atlantic Committees.

I was myself Ambassador in Bonn and in Moscow, UK Permanent Representative to NATO and have since been President of the Atlantic Treaty Association and of the British Atlantic Committee. I hope very much that we can look forward to having you with us in Bruges next July.

Yours Sincerely

signed: Frank K Roberts
Sir Frank Roberts, Chairman

[redacted]

[redacted]

From the desk of
George Bush

C. David
6-24

Marlin -

Yes but will you "handle" her -

Can you, will you.

Are you Loyal —

GB

bcc: Sununu/Scowcroft/Presock

[redacted]



THE WHITE HOUSE

6/23/89

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

Mr. President:

Trude has just written herself an 8 year pass to the Bush Administration.

Marlin

THE INDIANAPOLIS STAR
SUNDAY, JUNE 18, 1989

FOCUS

The father behind the president

By TRUDE B. FELDMAN

George Herbert Walker Bush is known the world over as the president of the United States and the leader of the free world.

His five children know him also as their loving, attentive father — a constant, guiding influence on their lives. In turn, they have proven themselves to be loving, attentive children who did their part to give Dad a lasting Father's Day gift — a place in history as the 41st president.

For more than two years the Bush children dedicated themselves to helping their father win the White House. And last August at the Republican National Convention they proudly cast their votes as delegates for their respective states: George W. Bush for Texas, Neil Bush for Colorado, Jeb Bush for Florida, Marvin Bush for Virginia and Dorothy Bush LeBlond for Maine.

Dorothy, the president's only daughter, and at 29 the youngest of his children, has been the apple of his eye and a continuing source of joy to him. She was born six years after her parents lost their daughter Robin to leukemia at age 3.

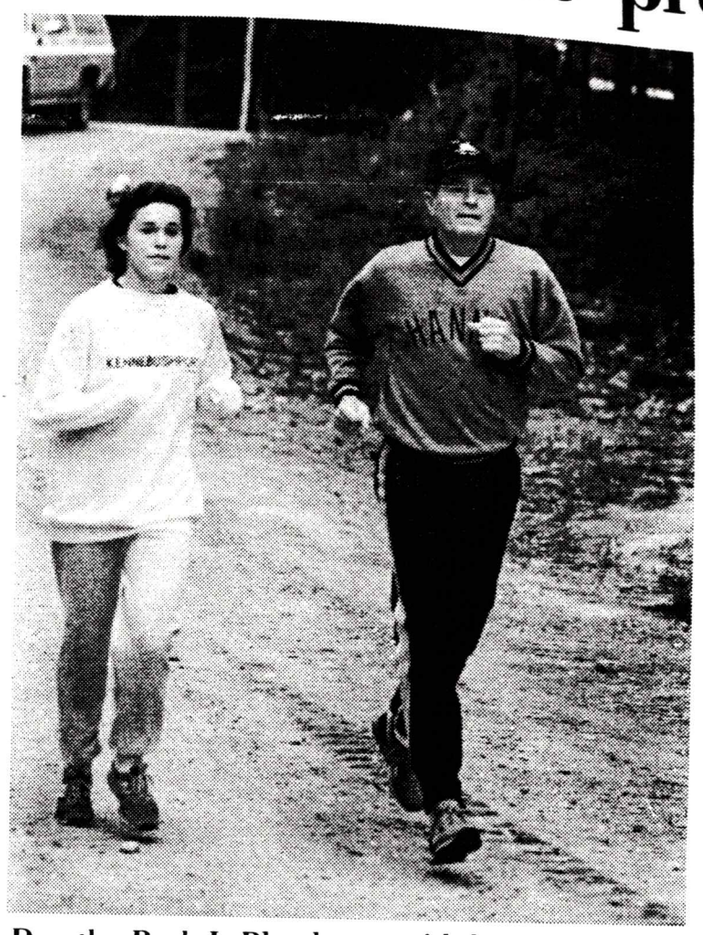
At the time of Dorothy's birth in Houston, her father was in the offshore oil drilling business. Since then, Bush has been a two-term congressman from Texas, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations; chairman of the Republican National Committee, chief of the U.S. Liaison Office in the People's Republic of China, director of the CIA and vice president of the United States.

RATHER THAN complain about the demands on her peripatetic father's time over the past 29 years, Dorothy expresses pride in his achievements and reflects on the positive factors in their relationship. She tells of how he enhances her life and gives her a strong sense of security.

Today is Bush's first Father's Day as president. But according to Dorothy — known as Doro to family and friends — he is not one to "make anything special" out of a day honoring him. "Dad has always directed the focus of attention to others," she said. "He is more comfortable that way. But being a father is an important part of his life. He has always been there when we needed him — to love us, to encourage us, even to discipline us."

While the world is becoming better acquainted with the "First Father" in the White House, Bush's daughter gives more intimate glimpses of the father behind the president.

Bright, poised and unpretentious, Dorothy — now a mother of two herself — exudes a wholesome persona as she shares her sentiments in tribute to Dad. She makes it clear that Bush has instilled in her the same respect for patriotism and ethical values that motivate him.



Dorothy Bush LeBlond runs with her famous dad

IN ADDITION to her father having taught her to live by the Golden Rule and the Ten Commandments, she explained that she also has learned by his example.

"Dad shows me that it is important how we treat others everyday — not what we do on special days like birthdays or Mother's Day or Father's Day. And my dad's kindness extends beyond his family."

Has the presidency changed Bush as a father?

"I don't think so," Dorothy said. "Dad still has his gentle, personal touch and continues to care about what's happening in my life. He still writes me notes, sometimes even from Air Force One . . . "

"His sense of humor and optimistic outlook on life are the same. There is no question that he works hard, but he still takes time for family, friends and small kindnesses, which can really mean so much."

Reminiscing about what she described as "our special father-daughter relationship," Dorothy added, "One highlight of my life and a time I'll never forget was when my father called me at (boarding) school in Connecticut and asked me to meet him in New York, where he was to give a speech at the Waldorf Astoria. After the speech he took me to the 21 Club. I was only 16 years old and it was really so exciting to stay at the Waldorf and go to the 21 Club — just my dad and me. I remember I was deep into my crepe suzettes when I could tell Dad was so very tired after a long evening. But he was patient and didn't spoil my fun.

"I'll never forget that time we had together. And there have been many other special times. I really cherish those memories more than any gift I could ever receive."

TODAY, DESPITE the monumental pressures of the Oval Office, Bush still is able to make his daughter feel loved and a part of his life. "If I need to talk to Dad, no matter how insignificant the reason may be, he calls me back the first opportunity he gets," she explained.

Dorothy, who is the "spitting image" of her father, was in first grade in Washington, D.C., when he was a freshman in Congress.

Those close to her agree that she embodies the sweet, compassionate and down-to-earth qualities required to build that "kinder, gentler" nation her father often espouses.

Energetic like him, she often runs with him. They also enjoy fishing and boating at the family compound in Kennebunkport, Maine.

For the last three months, Dorothy has been employed in the state of Maine's Division of Tourism as meetings and conference coordinator.

Coincidentally, in line with official duties last month her parents hosted French President and Mrs. Francois Mitterrand at their home in Maine. The Mitterrands were accompanied by an entourage of more than 150 people.

In honor of Mrs. Mitterrand, Dorothy helped arrange a festive luncheon and boat ride. Subsequently, she tossed out the idea to her father of a possible invitation to Maine for the Soviet Union's President Mikhail Gorbachev and his wife. "Dad assured me that he would soon begin to work on a Gorbachev visit to Maine," Dorothy added.

DOROTHY SAID she considered herself "lucky" to have traveled with her father during the final week of the presidential campaign. It was then, she recalled, that she was rewarded with a special compliment.

"A member of the senior staff told me that my dad is really so relaxed when I'm around him," she explained. "That comment meant a lot to me because in a funny way it showed me the love he has for me and the family — that in the heat of the most important days of his career he was able to unwind somewhat . . . and think about the importance of family as a priority in life . . . that he could maybe laugh a little rather than constantly worrying about every dreadful poll.

"And I think he has carried this balancing act with him into the White House."

Dorothy hadn't decided yet what to give him for this special day. In essence, however, George Bush's daughter already has given him the ideal Father's Day present — the satisfaction of knowing that he has her wholehearted affection, admiration and respect.

"By example," Dorothy concluded, "Dad also taught me that the gift of love is precious. And if you give love, you are often blessed with love in return.

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Transforming totalitarianism from with