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**JUNE**

Received 6/8/92

## WASHINGTON IN BRIEF

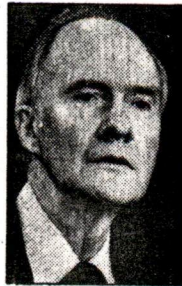
### Shultz, Weinberger 'subjects' of probe

By Ernie Freda  
STAFF WRITER

Iran-contra prosecutors have been questioning former Secretary of State **George Shultz** and former Defense Secretary **Carl Weinberger**, who told Congress four years ago that they knew little about the Reagan administration's secret arms sales to Iran while they were in the Cabinet. The Associated Press said knowledgeable sources told it that prosecutors want to know if the two men lied. Mr. Shultz told the AP that prosecutors told him he is a subject of their probe.

Being a "subject" means one's conduct is within the scope of a grand jury investigation. It is less serious than being a "target," a person the prosecutor can link to a crime with substantial evidence. The nearly 5½-year-old look into the Reagan administration's worst scandal is approaching a critical point. The federal grand jury hearing evidence is scheduled to go out of business May 15.

#### THE THOUGHT'S ENOUGH, THANK YOU: White House



**Brent Scowcroft**

national security adviser **Brent Scowcroft** will accept the honor — but not the money. He's the winner of the first Eisenhower Leadership Prize, awarded by Gettysburg (Pa.) College and its affiliate, the Eisenhower World Affairs Institute. The award, but without the \$25,000 that goes with it, will be presented at a black-tie dinner for 1,000 guests June 5 at the Washington Hilton. Mr. Scowcroft, who has served five presidents, has asked the institutions to use it to further their leadership development programs. "He probably could have accepted it, but as a **Dwight Eisenhower** clone, he wanted no misperception of impropriety whatsoever," said **Jane Kratovil**, executive director of the institute.

# THE FEDERAL PAGE

June 17, 1992

## FINANCIAL DISCLOSURES: A SAMPLING

WHITE HOUSE STAFF



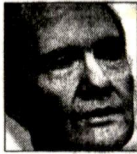
**Samuel K. Skinner**, White House chief of staff.

**Gifts:**

- \$3,200 Christmas party at Morton's of Chicago restaurant in Georgetown.
- \$2,732 exercise machine from Life Fitness Inc. of Franklin Park, Ill.
- \$250 "Big Bertha" golf driver from Ely Callaway, Carlsbad, Calif.
- \$150 Comiskey Park chair, from Jerry Reinsdorf, president of Chicago White Sox baseball team.

machine from Life Fitness Inc. of Franklin Park, Ill.

SOURCE: Financial disclosure statements



**Brent Scowcroft**, national security adviser.

**Gifts:**

- \$135 gold-and-silver letter opener from Queen Elizabeth II of England.
- \$150 six lead crystal wine glasses, from Vaclav Havel of Czechoslovakia.
- \$180 brown leather briefcase from President Turgut Ozal of Turkey.



**C. Boyden Gray**, White House Counsel.

**Holdings:**

- Three trusts worth more than \$1 million each.
- Two rental houses in Maine; one in North Carolina.

■ Undeveloped land in Warrenton, Va., and commercial rental properties in Washington.



**Clayton Yeutter**, domestic policy adviser.

**Salary and fees:**

- \$150,000 as chairman of the Republican National Committee.
- \$50,000 consultant to the National Bank for Cooperatives.
- \$18,966 in director fees from FMC Corp.
- \$16,700 in director fees from Caterpillar Inc.
- \$3,775 in director fees from Oppenheimer Funds.

THE WASHINGTON POST

## Skinner Pays for \$6,000 in Gifts, Quits Club Board

By Charles R. Babcock  
Washington Post Staff Writer

White House Chief of Staff Samuel K. Skinner accepted nearly \$11,000 in gifts last year and recently paid for two others worth almost \$6,000 "to eliminate any questions that might arise based upon his new, broader duties," according to a note on his financial disclosure statement.

Skinner recently resigned his position on the board of governors of the Robert Trent Jones Golf Club in Manassas—which he joined last year without having to pay a \$50,000 initiation fee or the \$3,600 annual dues. He will now pay the dues, the statement added.

Skinner said in a brief interview yesterday that he decided this year, after leaving his post as secretary of transportation for White House chief of staff in December, to accept no gifts and to resign from all his outside positions. "I just feel I have so much to do here that if I go the extra mile I avoid any possible questions. It's the smart thing to do. The job is so broad I don't know where a question can come from."

Skinner's lifestyle as a Cabinet member has been under scrutiny for several months. CBS's "60 Minutes" reported May 1 on his extensive use of expensive government aircraft for travel while secretary of transportation. The Washington Post reported May 14 that Skinner reimbursed the government \$3,275 just before the television report aired, after White House lawyers told him some of the travel could be viewed as more personal than official.

An aide said yesterday that Skinner wrote one check on May 13 for \$3,200 to Morton's of Chicago to pay for a Christmas reception, and another the same day for

\$2,732.02 to pay for an exercise machine he received a year earlier from its maker, Life Fitness Inc. of Franklin Park, Ill. He made the payments two days before he had to file his annual financial disclosure statement.

Skinner accepted Morton's receptions as gifts in 1989 and 1990, listing their value at \$5,000. He received gifts from the fitness company, a former client, when he was a private lawyer, the aide said.

The aide, who asked not to be identified, said part of the reason for Skinner's actions was Washington's increased sensitivity to such issues.

Skinner's predecessor, John H. Sununu, resigned last December, in part, because of the controversy caused by press accounts of his mixing personal, political and official travel on expensive military jets.

Skinner reported accepting reimbursements and gifts from 29 individuals and organizations worth more than \$27,000 last year, much of it in travel and lodging on political trips. He also listed \$1,988 worth of transportation, food and expenses for himself and his wife paid by Secretary of Treasury Nicholas F. Brady during a trip to the Kentucky Derby, memberships in the Georgetown and Capitol Hill clubs, the \$3,600 in membership dues from the Robert Trent Jones Golf Club, and presents from friends such as golf equipment.

The financial disclosure statement noted that Skinner was one of about 30 individuals invited to become charter members of the Manassas golf club. Charter members were not required to pay the \$50,000 initiation fee established for regular members and didn't have to pay monthly dues for three years, the statement said.

The Department of Transportation's general counsel approved Skinner's acceptance of the memberships. The aide said Skinner listed the \$3,600 in waived dues as a

gift, but was uncertain how to value the membership because charter members have no equity in the club or rights to transfer the membership.

Skinner resigned as a member of the board of governors in March and changed his status to that of "playing member," which means he pays dues, but doesn't have to pay the \$50,000 fee. The "gift" was in effect "returned" when he changed his status, the statement said.

The disclosure statements of other senior White House officials were also released late Tuesday. Sununu's termination report showed that he received several gifts and reimbursements of travel expenses, including some he made after inquiries about his use of government jets.

He also reported accepting \$896 in airfare from Mary Kay Cosmetics in February for a trip to Dallas "incident to employment discussions." Sununu's gifts included \$253 of Baltimore Orioles baseball tickets from owner Eli Jacobs and \$210 worth of golf clubs from professional golfer Ray Floyd.

National security adviser Brent Scowcroft reported receiving 15 gifts from foreign officials, ranging from German wine and Czech wine glasses to two dozen red roses from the ambassador of Bahrain and his wife.

Scowcroft also reported receiving \$41,331 in military retirement pay. His largest holding was an investment valued between \$500,000 and \$1 million he made in a mutual fund called Investment Co. of America early last year. He bought between \$250,000 and \$500,000 of New Perspective Fund, and smaller amounts of two other funds the same day.

Clayton Yeutter, the president's domestic policy adviser, reported earning \$150,000 as chairman of the Republican National Committee, \$50,000 for consulting with the National Bank for Cooperatives in Denver and board of director fees in 1991 from FMC Corp., Caterpillar Inc. and Oppenheimer Funds. He reported no gifts.

White House counsel C. Boyden Gray listed no gifts. He did report having three trust funds worth at least \$1 million each, as well as several pieces of rental and investment property in Maine, Virginia and North Carolina.

## Quayle Family Values Include Summer Jobs

### Sons Find Work on Capitol Hill

Vice President Quayle's two sons have been spending some of their summers in a place their father has been condemning as yet another bloated federal bureaucracy: Capitol Hill.

Roll Call reported yesterday that Tucker Quayle, 17, worked as a summer mail carrier in 1990 and 1991 for the Senate Post Office, earning nearly \$4,000. The vice president's younger son, Benjamin, 14, earned \$842 during one month as a Senate page last year and now is completing another two-week tour as a page.

Quayle, who has served in the House and Senate, frequently has criticized the size of congressional staffs. He declared Friday in a speech to the Federalist Society that "reducing congressional staff is about as likely as my taking a guest spot on 'Murphy Brown.'" The vice president was referring to the television comedy series featuring Candice Bergen as an unwed mother whom Quayle described as a poor role model.

David Beckwith, a Quayle spokesman, could not be reached for comment yesterday. He was quoted by Roll Call as saying that the Quayle boys got their jobs through the office of Howard O. Greene Jr., secretary for the Senate minority. "They grew up in a Senate family and they knew all about these jobs," Beckwith told Roll Call.

The newspaper reported that Quayle is not the only Republican who has been critical of the congressional bureaucracy but whose children had secured summer jobs on Capitol Hill. Amelia Thomas, the daughter of Rep. William M. Thomas (R-Calif.), earned \$3,598 as a temporary worker in the House Post Office in 1989 and 1990, Roll Call reported.

DJ Berinstein, a spokeswoman for Thomas, acknowledged yesterday Amelia Thomas had worked on the Hill but defended the postal job. "It was not a patronage position. She went down and applied for it. Those are really hard, physical jobs," Berinstein said.

—Bill McAllister



Marilyn Quayle in 1991, with Tucker and daughter Corinne

## WHICH 4-OZ. CAN OF BEAN SOUP WOULD YOU EAT?

PERCENT OF DAILY VALUE (DV)		AMOUNT		DAILY VALUE (DV) †	
Fat (3g)	4	LOW 3 g	75 g or less		
Saturated fat (1g)	8	MEDIUM 2 g	25 g or less		

## WORLD NEWS

# New U.S. Sanctions Imposed on Serbia

## Baker Reports Talks on Breaching Blockade

By Don Oberdorfer  
Washington Post Staff Writer

Secretary of State James A. Baker III, declaring the killing of defenseless civilians in Bosnia to be "an absolute outrage," announced new U.S. sanctions against Serbia yesterday and said international consultations are underway about military steps to end the blockade of humanitarian assistance.

The new sanctions, which are largely symbolic, are extensions of U.S. diplomatic steps that were announced by Baker May 22 and appear to have had little effect on the fighting and atrocities in the former Yugoslavia. Baker suggested that more forceful action may be coming, telling the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that "as this nightmare drags on, the willingness of nations around the world to tolerate it is going to diminish and diminish and diminish."

"It's hard to believe really in this day and age that armed forces will fire artillery and mortar indiscriminately into the heart of a city, flushing defenseless men, women and children out in the street and then shooting them," Baker declared.

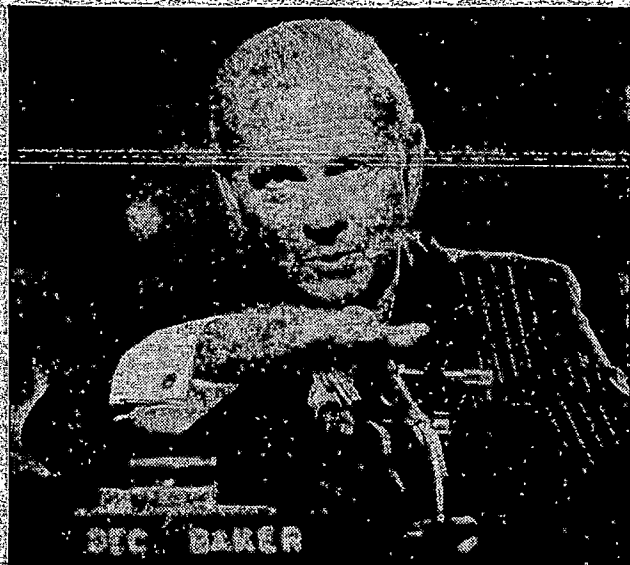
Administration officials said that if the fighting continues unabated, the commander of the U.N. peace-

keeping force in Sarajevo, Maj. Gen. Lewis MacKenzie, may soon report to the world body that his mission has failed, thus precipitating another round of decision-making by the U.N. Security Council that could center on the use of military force to open Sarajevo airport and food distribution channels for humanitarian assistance.

Baker said the administration has ruled out unilateral use of U.S. force to achieve a political settlement in Yugoslavia, but it has not ruled out participating in a multilateral operation to provide humanitarian assistance.

Presidential national security adviser Brent Scowcroft hinted in a speech Monday that the administration may be leaning toward possible military intervention on a humanitarian mission, saying the continued fighting risks "impinging on the interests of the Euro-Atlantic community." U.S. officials said there has been extensive contingency planning between the Joint Staff in Washington and the U.S. European Command staff in Stuttgart, Germany, about what action would be taken if U.S. forces were ordered to make a forcible entry into Sarajevo.

No such order is currently anticipated at the Pentagon. A White House official said there have been



BY RAY LUSTIG—THE WASHINGTON POST

Secretary Baker said administration has ruled out unilateral use of U.S. force.

no recent meetings of the National Security Council or its deputies committee on the Yugoslav fighting, suggesting that a new military decision is not imminent.

Baker, declaring that "the time has come for us to do more," announced that the United States will no longer accept an ambassador from the Belgrade government, which Washington holds responsible for inspiring the Serbian militias that are perpetrating much of the violence. Officials said Ambassador Drevad Mujezinovic, who is a native Bosnian and described as "an honest messenger," may be relieved of his accreditation but may not be expelled.

Baker also announced the administration is closing the Yugoslav consulate in Chicago, which was left open on May 22 when other consulates were ordered closed. Additionally, he said the United States will undertake a more active drive to suspend Serbia and its small ally, Montenegro, from the United Nations and other international organizations, where they typically occupy the former Yugoslav seat.

Staff writer Barton Gellman in Washington and special correspondent Trevor Rowe at the United Nations contributed to this report.

# Baker Hints at the Use of American Forces to Supply Sarajevo

By THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 23 — Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d signaled today that the Bush Administration had become more willing to consider committing American forces to a United Nations effort to get relief supplies into Sarajevo, the besieged capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Speaking before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. Baker said that American military planners were holding "intensive consultations" with other members of the Security Council at the United Nations over how to get food and medicine into Sarajevo, which is ringed by Serbian forces.

Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr., a Delaware Democrat, told Mr. Baker that to continue waiting for the United Nations to negotiate a cease-fire that would allow easy access to Sarajevo could mean waiting forever. To get humanitarian supplies to the city will require a force sufficient to insist that it be delivered, Mr. Biden said.

Mr. Baker responded, "Well, I don't disagree with that, and more and more that's looking like it is absolutely true."

Mr. Baker emphasized that the Bush Administration had no intention of acting alone or becoming involved in anything beyond providing humanitarian relief, like committing troops, for

peacemaking between the warring factions.

"No one is talking about us trying to solve the Yugoslav civil war," a senior Administration official said after Mr. Baker's appearance today. "The United States' objective here is humanitarian relief."

But the official said that Mr. Baker's remarks indicated a growing awareness within the Administration that it might not be possible to provide that relief under a United Nations cease-fire, even though that remains the preference, and that American and other foreign forces might have to provide an airlift in the midst of a shooting war in Bosnia.

Within the Administration, Mr. Baker and President Bush's national security adviser, Brent Scowcroft, have been the most willing to consider American involvement in such an operation, if there is no other choice, while Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney and Gen. Colin L. Powell, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, have been less enthusiastic.

## A Signal to Belgrade

Mr. Baker declared that the United States would no longer accept the Belgrade Government's Ambassador in Washington, that Washington would close the only remaining Yugoslav consulate in the United States, in Chicago,

## A signal to Belgrade that it cannot count on U.S. inaction.

and that the Administration would intensify its push for the suspension of Yugoslavia from international organizations and institutions.

Administration officials said that in his remarks Mr. Baker was trying to send a signal to Belgrade that if it did not begin cooperating with the United Nations relief operation, it might no longer be able to count on American inaction. They said that another of Mr. Baker's objects was to begin conditioning the American public and Congress to the idea of American forces taking part in United Nations relief operations in Bosnia.

Many Senators on the committee, particularly prominent Democrats like the chairman, Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island, Mr. Biden and Paul Simon of Illinois, supported American involvement in a military relief operation. Mr. Simon told Mr. Baker, "I would support helicopter landings of food and medical supplies supported by fighters."

The Secretary responded that the Administration had "not ruled out" we haven't ruled it in but we have not ruled out — participating in some multilateral operation, if that should become necessary, to get relief supplies to Sarajevo.

## The Preferred Route

For the moment, the Administration's clear preference is only to contribute airlift and logistical support to any United Nations aid operation. But if American planes and soldiers are involved they are going to need protection if fired upon, which would seem to require some sort of combat element.

Administration officials said that unless the United States took the lead in organizing a real international coalition, backed by military muscle, to restrain the Serbs and get aid to Bosnia, little would happen. But they also noted that the Administration did not have enough interests at stake in Yugoslavia to risk becoming embroiled in a war there, particularly in an election year.

As Mr. Scowcroft noted in a speech before the Atlantic Council on Monday, "On the one hand, there is the temptation of involvement in the stickiest kind of conflict possible. On the other, there is the painful vision of slaughter going on while we all stand aside and watch."

don't really know what the answer is here.

Special to The New York Times

UNITED NATIONS, June 23 — In another effort to end the fighting in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Lord Carrington, a European Community mediator, is to convene talks on Thursday with Serbian, Croatian and Muslim leaders from the area.

The president of the Serbian republic, Slobodan Milosevic, is expected to attend the talks, to be held in Strasbourg, France. So is President Franjo Tudjman of Croatia. The Bosnian President, Alija Izetbegovic, is pinned down in Sarajevo.

If the talks can produce a cease-fire in and around Sarajevo, diplomats say, the United Nations Secretary General, Boutros Boutros-Ghali, will order a battalion of Canadian peacekeeping troops to move from Croatia to secure and reopen Sarajevo airport, which has been under heavy fire from irregular forces occupying the nearby hills.

This in turn would allow the United States and other aid donors to start flying in food, medicine and other humanitarian supplies.

If the Strasbourg meeting produces no cease-fire, many diplomats say, the Security Council will be forced to consider sending a more heavily armed force to try to enforce peace.

Washington Post 26 June 96

# Billionaire's Foreign Aid

## *White House Arranged Panama Loan*

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By Ann Devroy and John Mintz  
Washington Post Staff Writers

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The White House confirmed yesterday that national security adviser Brent Scowcroft arranged in 1990 for Texas billionaire Ross Perot to pay \$5 million to help rebuild Panama after the U.S. military action there, an offer the president later lavishly praised in a personal letter.

Ultimately, when Congress provided funds for Panama, Perot's contribution was deemed unnecessary and the money was never paid. Last night, the White House confirmed that Scowcroft and Perot discussed the \$5 million for Panama but Deputy Press Secretary Judy Smith said

Perot offered the money without being asked.

Perot, the undeclared independent presidential candidate, said during a CNN interview Wednesday night that the White House asked him for funds to help rebuild Panama. Perot was attempting to make the point that the president and his aides, who now portray him as bizarre and scary, once lavishly praised him and sought his help.

First Lady Barbara Bush added to that portrayal in an interview to be televised this evening in which she suggests that Perot may have turned on her husband because he once refused a Perot job offer. "Maybe

See BUSH, A19, Col. 1

# White House Arranged for Perot's Aid to Pan

BUSH, From A1

people don't say no to Ross Perot and maybe that's why he feels this way," Barbara Bush said in the interview to be broadcast on the program "20/20." ABC released the transcript of the Monday interview at the White House.

A Perot attempt to hire Bush before he was president had not previously been revealed and the White House refused to provide any further information. The suggestion from Barbara Bush came in a segment on Perot in which she expresses the view that that Perot was acting "a little strange" and "bizarre."

The personal relationship between Bush and Perot over the years has become an object of considerable contention in the past week, following reports in The Washington Post recounting Perot's long-standing interest in events that might reflect badly on Bush or on his family and associates and Bush's angry reaction to those reports. In a Wednesday news conference, Perot charged that the stories were part of a Republican conspiracy to discredit him.

On the Panama solicitation issue, Perot said Scowcroft had called him in December 1989 after the invasion to oust Manuel Antonio Noriega and asked if he would contribute the \$5 million because an aid request before Congress was not moving fast enough. The funds were to be used for immediate relief of Panamanians who lost homes and other possessions in the military action, but Congress then moved on the funding and the Perot aid was unneeded.

Smith defended the practice of the government accepting private funds for some of its projects. She said this had been a "long-standing government practice," and cited efforts now by the Bush administration to get private individuals and firms to finance antidrug and school reform programs. Both of those projects, however, were publicly announced. The Panama effort was not.

Perot produced a handwritten letter from Bush dated Jan. 4, 1990, thanking him for the offer of money and "for caring so much." Acknowledging Perot's agreement to fund an effort to rebuild housing in Panama, Bush notes in the letter, "Once again, you have shown the Perot spirit of unselfishness when there is trouble or when Americans' lives are at stake. Most sincerely and gratefully, George."

"You don't want to know how many stories like that there are over the years," Perot said in a recent interview with The Post. "It's always the same pattern: someone [from government] comes, I say, 'Make sure this is approved at the highest levels.' Is there a pattern of that in my life? Yes. That's the government calling me. That's been going on since 1969."

That was when officials of the Nixon White House asked Perot to create some publicity to draw attention to the plight of U.S. servicemen held as prisoners by the North Vietnamese. Perot loaded two planes with food, medicine and reporters and flew all over Southeast Asia trying to confront North Vietnamese officials to demand a visit with the POWs. He did not get to visit them, but the publicity prompted the communists to improve the POWs' living conditions.

During the Reagan administration in the mid-1980s, in response to requests from Marine Lt. Col. Oliver L. North, Perot made available about \$2 million in separate efforts to win freedom for American hostages—one was Brig. Gen. James Dozier, kidnapped by Red Brigades terrorists in Italy; others were Americans kidnapped by terrorists in Lebanon.

In 1986, Bush called Perot and asked him to put up \$4.2 million to purchase an alleged videotape showing U.S. servicemen still held by communists in Laos, working as slaves in a timber and mining camp, former administration officials said. Perot did put up the money, but the tape was never purchased, and government officials later concluded it was a hoax.

In the interview with Barbara Walters, Barbara Bush said she felt "slightly stronger" than her husband about inquiries into Bush's business dealings and her children. "I am not sure if I feel outraged, or violated," she said, "I feel slightly violated. But in any case, I think it's bizarre . . . particularly for someone who did come and spend a day with us.

And for someone who at one time, not too long ago, offered George a big job. Seems a little strange."

Asked what the job was, Barbara Bush said her husband had not considered accepting it. "I think [it was] to head his oil company or something," she said. Perot has owned oil companies in the past—among them Petrus Oil Co.—but spokesmen for Bush and the First Lady declined to explain what she was talking about. Perot aides declined to return phone calls.

No evidence has been reported that Perot investigated the Bush children. In 1986, The Post reported Sunday, an individual gave Perot unsolicited information suggesting that two Bush sons were engaged in questionable activities.

Perot passed it (thanked him for it

One administration he believes the job "about 1972 or when Bush was elected to the United Nations of the Republican ticket. After the Vietnam resulted in the former president Richard then-President (asked Bush in 1980 RNC. Bush's mention of him could have a private job offer in Panama, Perot, in interview yesterday about the late 1960s, but Perot said he had been trying to hire



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## **EVANS & NOVAK**

**AIR TIMES:** Saturday, June 27, 1992; 12:30 p.m. ET  
Sunday, June 28, 1992; 12:30 a.m. & 7:30 a.m. ET

**ORIGINATION:** Washington, D.C.

**GUEST:** BRENT SCOWCROFT  
National security adviser

**INTERVIEWED BY:** Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

**EXECUTIVE PRODUCER:** Elissa Free

**SEGMENT PRODUCERS:** Kelly Wallace  
Susan Reichley

**V.P./EXEC. PRODUCER  
WEEKEND INTERVIEW  
PROGRAMS/"CROSSFIRE":** Richard Davis

**CONDITION OF USE:** Credit "Evans & Novak" (CNN)

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**ROBERT NOVAK:** I'm Robert Novak. Rowland Evans and I will question President Bush's national security advisor.

**ROWLAND EVANS:** He is General Brent Scowcroft.

President Bush, falling in the polls, swung his party's biggest gun into position and fired a salvo last weekend.

**PRESIDENT BUSH (on tape):** History will record this. American leadership changed the world. Eastern Europe is free. Germany is united. Imperial communism is dead and buried.

**MR. EVANS:** The president also strengthened his foreign policy clout when this week's Israeli election threw out the hard-line party that had been blocking his Middle East peace plan.

General, with General Rabin about to become prime minister, with his calendar of nine months for autonomy, is it probable that Israel, that the Palestinians will have autonomy within nine months?

**BRENT SCOWCROFT (national security advisor):** Well, I wouldn't want to say that, Rowley. We have a long way to go there. But I think if you look at Rabin's platform versus that of Shamir and the Likud, there is every reason to expect that progress will be easier than it has been over the past.

**MR. EVANS:** Do we support General Rabin's policy that he wants nonstop talks with the Palestinians, to get that thing moving?

**MR. SCOWCROFT:** Well, I think that would be useful. We are certainly interested in pushing forward on the peace process to the extent that the parties can sustain useful dialogue.

**MR. EVANS:** Now General, do you worry in the White House about reaction against Rabin's plans for autonomy and for peace in the area by militant settlers? And I quote Professor Sprinzak (phonetic) of Hebrew University: "This are going to organize and prepare for extraparliamentary activities, civil disobedience, and they're going to do it led by General Sharon." What do you say to that, sir?

**MR. SCOWCROFT:** Well, the problems still exist. I mean, there haven't been any problems solved just because there's a difference in approach between Labor and Likud. And the same forces are still there. It seems to me the election shows that those forces are somewhat different than Likud had anticipated, and that may give us some cause for optimism, but there are still very, very hard problems there.

**MR. EVANS:** But does that possibility disturb President Bush, that there might be inter-Jewish fighting, inter-Israeli fighting between the settlers and in effect, the government?

**MR. SCOWCROFT:** Of course he's prefer not to have anything like that but I think it's apparent that the settlers and have for some time have felt very strongly on this issue.

**MR. NOVAK:** Do you think this election has ended the crisis in U.S.-Israeli relations?

MR. SCOWCROFT: I think it's premature to talk about that. Mr. Rabin has not even been asked to form a government, hasn't formed one. He does not have the party strength to form a government on his own so it will have to be a coalition and I think we have to wait and see.

MR. NOVAK: Sounds like you're not all that happy about the results of the election.

MR. SCOWCROFT: No, no.

MR. NOVAK: I thought you were popping champagne corks at the White House.

MR. SCOWCROFT: No, I don't mean that at all, Bob, but what I'm saying is there's a very ticklish, sensitive period ahead when the prime minister has to put together a government, and I think the best, the prudent thing to do is for us to wait and see.

MR. NOVAK: General Scowcroft, now on Friday at the White House you and the other principal advisors to the president met on the subject of Yugoslavia and the fraternal fighting going on there. Was there discussed the possibility of U.S. military forces helping out in a multilateral effort?

MR. SCOWCROFT: Well first of all, Yugoslavia wasn't the only subject for discussion. But the problem of Yugoslavia of course was discussed and the agony of what's going on there, the attempt to provide some humanitarian assistance to the besieged citizens of Sarajevo.

MR. NOVAK: What are you going to do?

MR. SCOWCROFT: And so far the absence of the ability to do so.

MR. NOVAK: What are you going to do?

MR. SCOWCROFT: Well, we discussed a number of things we might be able to do to help the situation.

MR. NOVAK: You're not ready to say what they are?

MR. SCOWCROFT: No, we are not ready to say.

MR. NOVAK: I think the American people, though, General, would really like to know are we going to get into a position where there's a possibility of American combat forces being deployed in Yugoslavia?

MR. SCOWCROFT: I think the look at the overall political situation there, it is a very, very difficult situation. And that's been recognized not only by the United States, by the EC, by the U.N., and I think to talk about walking in there and dealing with a problem that is as intractable probably as that which has been going on in Northern Ireland and Beirut, is a dangerous thing.

MR. NOVAK: Is that a no, then, that we're not going to have--are you saying no, that there's no chance of American military--

MR. SCOWCROFT: I told you I didn't want to answer that question. We reviewed a number of options.

MR. EVANS: On combat forces, that sounds as though my partner was referring to ground forces. I want to refine that a little bit. Would you also rule out air attacks on the mortars and artillery guns that are firing into populated civilian squares. That's a little bit different from what the public would generally understand as massed armed forces?

MR. SCOWCROFT: Well, I'm not going to rule things in or out at this point.

MR. EVANS: General, the American people are also extremely concerned and I think a little provoked about disclosures in the issue of missing in action and prisoners of war, possibly and probably apparently left in Vietnam after we pulled out in '73. And while I believe, sir, you were in the White House under President Nixon, a statement was made by the Pentagon, certainly not by you, to the effect that there were no--there are no live Americans left in Vietnam. Senator John Kerry of Massachusetts--his subcommittee is now investigating this--said the other day that that statement--I quote him--was "false." Is that correct, sir?

MR. SCOWCROFT: Well, you know, I don't remember whether anybody in fact made that statement. There are a lot of people in the government and a lot of statements were made. But at the time the POW's were released from Vietnam, there were a number of cases that I believe were called discrepancy cases, where there was indication that people or troops had been seen after, for example, an aircraft crash or something that indicated that they were on the ground alive and that there was no follow-up.

Some of those discrepancy cases are still open and still being discussed with the Vietnamese and that is all I know about the possibility that anyone was remaining. There are a lot of question marks.

MR. EVANS: Let me try to pin you down, sir. Do you think Senator Kerry made an accurate statement when he said that Pentagon statement, and he had the statement, was false?

MR. SCOWCROFT: I don't know.

MR. EVANS: You don't?

MR. SCOWCROFT: I don't know.

MR. EVANS: Let me ask you this. He said that 244 listed prisoners of war were on the list in 1973 when we pulled out and that the Pentagon said 127 only of those had died as of now, leaving the balance unaccounted for. Would you take issue with that suggestion by Kerry as to why he thinks there are Americans in Vietnam or Russia?

MR. SCOWCROFT: No, I have to be frank with you, Rowley. I don't remember the list of

POW's and how many of those did not come back and were not confirmed dead. So I can't really answer the question. That's a detail I just don't remember right now.

MR. NOVAK: Do you think there was an effort by the Nixon administration, by past administrations not to cover it up but kind of to forget about it and to move on to other business--they didn't want to go too deep into this area?

MR. SCOWCROFT: No.

MR. NOVAK: You don't believe that?

MR. SCOWCROFT: No, I don't believe that. I don't believe that. I believe there was in the Pentagon the natural pre-disposition to resolve the issue and after a certain period of time when efforts had been exhausted to determine the status of missing in action--as I recall there were proposals to declare all those who hadn't been found as being killed in action. But I think you know, that's a bureaucratic bent towards tidiness and I think there was no attempt. No. I don't--I can't think of an issue on which this government, whether beginning with the Nixon administration through Ford and Carter and Reagan that had been more dedicated to finding out what has happened.

MR. NOVAK: Just one more follow-up on that subject, general. When President Yeltsin of Russia was here recently, he shocked a lot of people by suggesting that there might still be missing in action in Russia. We have sent people over there. They have found nothing. Do you think he was talking through his hat?

MR. SCOWCROFT: Well, I don't know. I don't know. He made that statement. He repeated it several times. And so far nothing has turned up. There were indications at the one camp that Ambassador Toon took his people to and they found no indication of Americans either there or having been there, but I wouldn't rule anything out. There are a lot of archives over there that have not been opened up.

MR. NOVAK: General Scowcroft, Ross Perot has shown a letter that was given to him by President Bush in which he commended Perot for what he called--said, you've shown the Perot spirit of unselfishness in offering to help on giving aid to Panama after the military intervention there.

You were the intermediate on that so you ought to know exactly what was going on. There is a real dispute going on. Did Ross Perot make that offer or was he asked to help by your government?

MR. SCOWCROFT: He made the offer.

MR. NOVAK: There was no--he says that you people solicited the offer.

MR. SCOWCROFT: No. Just to reinforce my memory, I went back and checked the phone logs and--

MR. NOVAK: And he made the--

MR. SCOWCROFT: He made the phone call.

MR. NOVAK: He definitely made the--

MR. SCOWCROFT: Yes.

MR. NOVAK: One other thing. As you know, the president has been very unhappy with Ross Perot. Isn't that kind of an odd thing to say about somebody that he has a low opinion of--you've shown the Perot spirit of unselfishness. That seems rather a lavish praise.

MR. SCOWCROFT: I think Mr. Perot on this occasion and several others has shown his patriotism and unselfishness in wanting, for example, to do something about POW's, about hostages and in this case, to help on defraying expenses--

MR. NOVAK: So you would say he did it out of a patriotic spirit?

MR. SCOWCROFT: I have no reason not to think so.

MR. EVANS: Would you say on balance, General Scowcroft, that all these interventions by Ross Perot and I'm not trying to get you into a political fight here with Mr. Perot--on POW's in Vietnam, on releasing his own people or trying to help release his own people in Tehran--are indicative of a worthy spirit of a person who is seriously interested in helping his country or do you think it was basically in his own self-interest?

MR. SCOWCROFT: Well, you know, I don't know if I'm in a position to make a judgment like that. You know, Ross Perot is a graduate of the Naval Academy and I have no reason to think that he's not imbued with the true spirit of patriotism.

MR. EVANS: Let me just ask you this, sir. Do you think from what you know about Mr. Perot and that he is an academy graduate in four years in the Navy, that he could handle the foreign policy agenda that this country faces?

MR. SCOWCROFT: Oh, I don't think I want to comment on that.

MR. EVANS: Let me go to South Africa. I was hoping you would comment on it, General, but we'll go to--

MR. SCOWCROFT: I'll bet.

MR. EVANS: --South Africa, as far away as we can get.

Do we have evidence through out intelligence, CIA, NSA, et cetera, that the white government police force and security apparatus has or have not been part of the attacks on ANC people, blacks, in the townships?

MR. SCOWCROFT: You mean this recent--

MR. EVANS: This, and that charge has been made right along for the last few years.

MR. SCOWCROFT: As far as I know we don't have any confirmed. We have reports. But nothing confirmed, no.

MR. EVANS: Do you--are you concerned that the White House today in the way South Africa is going, and that President de Klerk's great aspirations maybe dashed?

MR. SCOWCROFT: I think that's too pessimistic. This is a set back. But I believe that de Klerk's attitude, and also the ANC's demands on the government are not such as to preclude a return to the negotiating process.

So it's serious, but I'm not all that--

MR. EVANS: Is it serious enough sir that if it continued we might think about reimposing sanctions?

MR. SCOWCROFT: Oh, I don't think we're at anything like that kind of a situation.

MR. NOVAK: General Scowcroft, during the Reagan administration and a lot of stages, you were a member of what was called the Tower board to investigate the Iran-contra affair. Did you interview the secretary of defense, Caspar Weinberger as part of those duties?

MR. SCOWCROFT: Yes.

MR. NOVAK: He has now been indicted by the independent counsel, Judge Walsh, and on the basis of notes that he made being not in accordance with what he testified to, did you ever, did you know about those notes? Did he tell you about those notes?

MR. SCOWCROFT: I don't remember whether he told about the notes or not.

MR. NOVAK: Do you have any feeling as to whether this is a justifiable indictment from what you know? I don't know anybody that knows more about Iran-contra than you do outside of the lawyers dealing with it.

MR. SCOWCROFT: Well, we found nothing to indicate that Secretary Weinberger was not truthful and honest in everything he told us about his involvement in his description of what he knew about the affair.

MR. NOVAK: Do you have any emotional reaction to his indictment?

MR. SCOWCROFT: Yes, I do. He is a--one of the most upstanding Americans that I've ever met. And so of course I have an emotional reaction.

MR. EVANS: Would you have an opinion on setting up a new independent council to

investigate the so-called Iraq-gate charge that the administration sent money to Iraq which Saddam Hussein used for the purchase of nuclear equipment?

MR. SCOWCROFT: Well, I think it's a waste of money.

MR. EVANS: You think it's a waste of money. So you'd be doubly opposed to setting up a--

MR. SCOWCROFT: As I say, I think it's a waste of money. There is absolutely nothing in the Iraqi situation which would warrant the appointment of an independent council.

MR. NOVAK: Do you have regrets about the policy of aid to Saddam Hussein?

MR. SCOWCROFT: No, no I don't.

MR. NOVAK: No regrets at all?

MR. SCOWCROFT: No, I don't, and for this reason. You know, during the long Iran-Iraq war there is established a very modest pattern of dealing with the Iraqi government. And it was an eyes open kind of an arrangement. Everybody knew what kind of a person this was. But if it was possible to make this man a reasonably responsible member of the international community, then it was worth trying.

It didn't work. But if we had started right out driving him into the corner, the same people that are screaming Iraq-gate would have said, you forced him to go to war, you didn't give him an out. So no, I think it was definitely worth trying, and we found out sincerely what you could and could not do with this man.

MR. NOVAK: We're going to have to take a break, and when we're back, we'll have the big question for General Brent Scowcroft.

(Announcements.)

MR. NOVAK: The Big Question for National Security Adviser Brent Scowcroft. Congressman Lantos of California said it's a good bet now that George Bush will be out of office before Saddam Hussein. Do you agree?

MR. SCOWCROFT: No.

MR. NOVAK: Why? Because, you think--

MR. SCOWCROFT: Because I think President Bush will be re-elected, and I think Saddam Hussein--I can't put a finger on it. I think he will be gone before President Bush is.

MR. NOVAK: How long?

MR. SCOWCROFT: I can't say that.

MR. NOVAK: What about the people who believe that he is stronger today than he was when his troops surrendered to the coalition in 1991?

MR. SCOWCROFT: Well, you know, those kinds of predictions--I can't say they're not right, but those kinds of predictions remind me about why happened to Ceaucescu as the rest of Eastern Europe, the dictators were falling, and the reports were the only one who's really stronger than ever before is Ceaucescu. And this is about a week before he collapsed. These things are inherently hard to predict. But I think there are elements in his situation that indicate seriously weakness.

MR. EVANS: General, we only have fifteen seconds. The Kuwaiti government has attacked the U.S. ambassador in Kuwait in such a way that Assistant Secretary of State Djerejian called that attack intolerable and outrageous, unquote. We spent our treasure rescuing Kuwait. How does it make you guys feel in the White House to have this happen to our ambassador.

MR. SCOWCROFT: Well, that wasn't the Kuwaiti government. That was one individual who was subsequently repudiated.

MR. EVANS: And you don't agree?

MR. SCOWCROFT: No. It doesn't represent the Kuwaiti government.

MR. EVANS: General Brent Scowcroft, thanks for being with us. We must take a break now, but when we come back after these messages my partner and I will have a comment.

(Announcements.)

MR. EVANS: Bob, the general put his finger on a very serious problem looming in Israel, and that is a possible--not an uprising, but a possible reaction by militant settlers who don't like what Rabin's policy--the new prime minister Rabin--is going to be. But I thought he low-balled the real reaction of the administration on that election: they loved it, because they love General Rabin.

MR. NOVAK: General Scowcroft said he consulted his notes, and indeed Ross Perot volunteered to help in Panama. He was not asked to help. But on the other hand, Scowcroft, I felt, was very friendly to Perot. He thought he was a patriot. He didn't joint the mudslinging brigade against him.

MR. EVANS: You got the general's reaction to my question about a possible Iraq-gate special prosecutor--a waste of money, the general said. Lot of people in this town would agree with him.

MR. NOVAK: You know, General Scowcroft didn't even remember the Nixon administration--he was a high official--about no Americans alive in Vietnam. I'm afraid that's the kind of information Americans have been getting on the MIA issue for about 20 years. I'm Robert Novak.

MR. EVANS: I'm Rowland Evans.