

So all I'm saying is it's a very hard problem to solve, wave a wand and solve it. But we are concerned, and we're working hard to get this humanitarian aid in there and to also have access to these camps.

Q. You said you're continuing to seek substance for a resolution. Is there a particular hangup with our allies over the wording of a resolution?

The President. Well, I think there have been some differences that we were asked about earlier. But I'm satisfied that they will be resolved. Then of course, when you go into a U.N. resolution, it's not just the United States. If we are correct, and I think we are, that we should use the United Nations in this area, we have other countries. It's not simply the permanent members of the Security Council, although they obviously have a large say. If they're not to-

gether, all five countries, why, nothing's going to happen in the Security Council.

So there have been some nuances of differences. But there's no differences in terms of the purpose, in terms of the need to do what we need to do to fulfill this humanitarian mission. So there have been some, I think it's fair to say. Wouldn't you, Alex? Ambassador Watson filled us in on some of the detail. I just don't think it would be helpful to publicly go into these differences when we're trying to come to a satisfactory conclusion on a resolution.

Thank you all very much. Thank you.

Note: The President's 138th news conference began at 4:35 p.m. at his home on Walker's Point. In his remarks, he referred to Mary Matalin, deputy campaign manager for political operations, Bush-Quayle '92.

Remarks on the Arrival of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel in Kennebunkport

August 10, 1992

Q. Mr. Bush, will the Prime Minister get his loan guarantees?

The President. This is what we call a photo opportunity, and we're not going to take any questions now, but we'll have plenty of opportunity after we have discussions.

The only thing I want to say is that the welcome mat is out for Prime Minister Rabin. He has many friends in the United States, including the man he's standing next to, and we are looking forward to strengthening a relationship that is strong and will be even stronger. So that's all I care to say.

But welcome, Prime Minister. We're so pleased you're here.

The Prime Minister. Mr. President, first I would like to thank you for your kind invitation at this chapter of the life of Israel and no doubt of my own life as the new Prime Minister. My purpose, as it was stated before the elections, after the elections in Israel, that we would like on the one hand to give a chance, a real chance to the peace negotiations within the frame-

work of the Madrid conference. We would like to change the order of our national priorities. We believe that the real problems are in the domestic field. In addition, to make a real effort to negotiate these seriously without endangering Israel's security, vital interests. And no doubt, we would like to make sure that there is a better and more intimate relationship between our two countries, our two peoples, and our two Governments. Let's hope that this visit will give a chance to at least make clear where we stand, what we can do together to achieve these goals.

The President. It's a good objective, and I agree with him. Anyway, welcome, once again. We're very pleased you came. Look forward to our meeting.

Well, we're off to have some meetings right now, as a matter of fact.

Q. By candlelight? We understand your power's out, Mr. Bush.

The President. Well, it's so beautiful outdoors, we might just meet outside.

Note: The President spoke at 10:23 a.m. at his home on Walker's Point.

Statement on the Middle East Peace Talks

August 10, 1992

We are pleased to announce that we have received positive responses from all the parties to the bilateral negotiations in the Arab-Israeli peace process to attend the sixth round of talks which will commence in Washington on August 24.

The United States and Russia, as cospon-

sors, welcome this opportunity for the parties to engage in substantive negotiations and to make real progress during this round.

The United States is prepared to continue to play its role as a driving force, catalyst, and honest broker to promote progress in these negotiations.

Nomination of Harry J. Gilmore To Be United States Ambassador to Armenia

August 10, 1992

The President today announced his intention to nominate Harry J. Gilmore, of Virginia, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador of the United States to the Republic of Armenia.

Mr. Gilmore currently serves as Deputy Commandant for International Affairs at the U.S. Army War College. Prior to this, he served in several positions at the Department of State including principal officer at the U.S. Embassy Office in Berlin, 1990–91; U.S. Minister and Deputy Commandant at the U.S. Mission in Berlin, 1987–90; Deputy in the Office of Central European

Affairs at the State Department; Deputy Chief of Mission at the American Embassy in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, 1981–85; Deputy Director for Eastern European and Yugoslav Affairs at the State Department; political officer and deputy principal officer at the American consulate general in Munich, 1975–78; and country officer for Yugoslavia at the Bureau of European Affairs at the Department of State, 1973–75.

Mr. Gilmore graduated from the University of Pittsburgh (B.A., 1960). He was born November 16, 1937, in McKeesport, PA. He is married, has three children, and resides in Carlisle, PA.

The President's News Conference With Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel in Kennebunkport

August 11, 1992

The President. Well, I've just spent the best part of the past 24 hours with Prime Minister Rabin, and it has been a true pleasure for Barbara and me to spend this time with the Prime Minister and Mrs. Rabin.

We've known them for many years. As a matter of fact, we're charter members of the former ambassadors club, and we could not be happier than to have them visit us here at Kennebunkport, this very special