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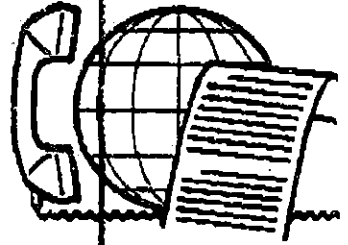
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November 29, 1992

URGENT. PLEASE DON'T DELAY.

TO: THE WHITE HOUSE 1600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, D.C. 20500
ATTN: Hon. James Baker, Chief of Staff FOR: President George H. W. Bush

FR: Emilia V. Rogers 1045 Ermanda Drive, Florissant, MO 63033

RE: Notice of the intent to collect from the U.S. National treasury, payments to damages to cover judicial and legal neglect in the resolution to the case Negligence & Conspiracy against Ernst & Young, which is construed by above plaintiff and complainant, Emilia V. Rogers, that such damaging action by the firm has been condoned and covered, to imply-in-fact contract between the state and federal governments, and the firm for this damaging action to carry on to accomplish the goal of information agenting and soliciting, even against the will of the above complainant.

Other notification of the intent to collect includes, unrewarded deed that could have compensated professionals if matters were pursued. I believe that I have advocated and pursued the following as a responsible parent and citizen in Missouri, in school and church meetings: Parents as teachers; school discipline and respect to teachers. My computer was hacked such that my instructions in war (in the form of diary) were used and made U.S. and the multi-forces triumphant in the Persian Gulf War. My name is not known anywhere for such deed.

While it felt good to have done something worthwhile to America, it is also unfortunate to say that instead of being recognized for a good deed, I, including every member of my family was fixed for unpleasant experience; this time, my husband has been laid off and until now, has not been able to find a job. I believe that there has been an under-the-table (implied-in-fact) contract between Ernst & Young and the U.S. government that such thing happened. I would like that payment to damages done to me and my family, must be made. I would also like to demand that in addition to rewards and awards for the unpublished and unrecognized deed, I would like to be granted all privileges that will make me happy as a citizen, at this time, such as follows:

a) reactivation and approval of my brother's entry to the U.S., pursuant to the questionable death of my mother who is the petitioner.

b) to approve my foster parent's (Maximina V. Allagonez, aunt) petition to Juan D. Vendiola (beknown father, and uncle by blood relation, and also father of the adoptive children in Missouri, Llermo, Juel and Alda. My father (he raised me since I was 8 months old) left them in a desperate state thinking that it was for the best interest and welfare of the 3 children. My father in an unstable mental and emotional state could not take the heart to leave his children and so extended his visitor's visa and did what he could to stay close to them, but he was deported in the process. I love my father. I believe that his INS problem was also research by Ernst & Young and not only used it against me but also against the children. Ernst & Young painted a bad picture about us as parents, and Juel and Alda demoralized themselves, according to our family moral standard. Llermo was fixed to be failed in the University of Missouri-Columbia.

I did something worthwhile to America. I would like to be compensated, supported fully and given all rights and privileges that will make her deed rewarding. Please forgive my father.

THANK YOU. It will be very difficult for me to do something worthwhile again after suffering the consequences of doing so, unless employed by the government to do so without being a threat to any employee. Please order the proper departments to release what are due me.

LETTERS SENT TO NT & WH.



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Jim

NEW

Just couldn't
let the holidays go by
without sending
warmest wishes
for a very merry Christmas
and a happy new year.

Merry Christmas
Bill Lawler



Chief of Staff
Mr. James Baker III
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

484 School House Road
Jamesburg, N.J. 08831

NRN



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Dr & Mrs Fredrick J. Chien WASH
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS WAF
NO. 2, CHIEH-SHOU ROAD
TAIPEI, TAIWAN
REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Season's Greetings
and best wishes for the New Year

Fredrick & Julie Chien



戊辰年坤山

梅子祥



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from an original painted with the mouth by **Kun-Shan Hsieh**

原畫由口足畫家謝坤山以口所繪

Published for the Association of Mouth and Foot Painting Artists ©

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WMO

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Lafayette, Calif.
94549

Dear Secretary Baker,

I suspect that this enclosure
is typical of what the
pro Israeli Jews are
doing to your character,
they did it to Carter and
now you.

Yet your Bush appointed
many of these dual loyalists
and traitors to your staffs.
Now that Bush gave them the
70 Billion loan guarantees the
Jews again show their true
colors
Respectfully,
Stan Lorencki

'Mr. Misinformation' is at it again

Baker wants appointment as Mideast special envoy

Having inundated journalists with misinformation for more than a decade, James Baker and his amazing leakage machine are down to their last piteous squirt: that the cause of Middle East peace would best be served by appointing Baker and his "strongly-condemn-Israel" crowd as special envoys.

He even sounded out the Israelis to see if they would object.

Don't worry; it won't happen.

Nor will former President Jimmy Carter, the second choice of American Arabists, get the assignment.

The perfect choice for Clinton administration Special Middle East Envoy, Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary: nobody.

That's because this is the moment to discover whether direct negotiation between Arabs and Jews has a future.

Syria especially wants an active American mediator, both as a barrier and a source of pressure; Israel prefers to deal directly with its neighbors until an agreement is in sight, at which time an American secretary of state ought to be able to walk and chew the gum of closure at the same time.

Here is where matters stand in the middle of Round Seven:

Israel's new prime minister, Yitzhak Rabin, stunned the world with two pre-emptive concessions — a political settlements freeze, a step toward statehood long demanded by Bush and the Palestinians, and an offer of territorial compromise on the Golan Heights, the strategic spot that was so often used to attack Israelis below.

And in payment to the Bush campaign



WILLIAM SAFIRE

New York Times columnist

for helping the Rabin campaign against Shamir, Rabin did not object to the arming of Saudi Arabia with our latest F-15s.

What have these concessions produced in return?

From the Americans, something: a loan guarantee to help settle refugees, and more access to U.S. technology.

But from the Arab leaders, Rabin's demarches have evoked little progress.

He has won the privilege of talking face to face in public with Arabs willing to use the word "peace," with a recording of the sessions played for Assad himself.

But the Syrian has offered no restraint on Hezbollah terror, nor have the Saudis ended the economic boycott in response to a settlement freeze.

In anticipation of a Bush victory, the Arabs played a waiting game; one can imagine the ferocity with which Baker would have pounded on Israel had he returned to Foggy Bottom.

But without an administration in Washington determined to force Israel out of the disputed territories, Arab leaders who have been demanding "every inch" are now faced with the need to negotiate.

They know that Rabin is already overextended; last month, an uproar at home required him to tell the Knesset: "I emphasize: We are speaking of withdrawal on the Golan Heights, not from the Golan Heights."

Sensing this, and perhaps seized with in-

timations of his own mortality, Jordan's King Hussein belatedly berated Iraq's Saddam Hussein and expressed interest in an Egyptian-style peace treaty with Israel.

But Jordan's king is not the key player; the man who could break the generational logjam is Hafez Assad, dictator of Syria.

Nobody expects Assad, having absorbed Lebanon into a Greater Syria, financed by expansionist Iran and armed with Chinese missiles, to pull a Sadat.

But Rabin is entitled to at least the assurance of atmospherics: Assad toning down the hate propaganda in his media, and inviting the Israeli media to Damascus for an interview.

Rabin knows the Syrian's double game does not include signing a treaty, opening borders or building a hangar for El Al planes; that's why total transfer of the Golan is not in the cards.

Same with the Palestinians: if they insist on all or nothing on sovereignty, nothing is what they'll get.

Arabs fail to grasp Rabin's democratic vulnerability. If his pre-emptive concession strategy fails, Rabin, 70, will be challenged by the new Likud.

Republicans in the U.S. could learn from Likudniks who made their coalition more inclusive and are swinging behind Benjamin Netanyahu, 43, a shorter, more handsome, hard-line version of Bill Clinton.

Rabin's chief negotiator, Itamar Rabinovich, is ready for the eighth round in December, before becoming Israel's ambassador in Washington.

But the Arabs delay — they cannot see their golden moment passing.

Assad lost his negotiating edge with the passing from power of Bush and Baker; he'll never get back on the Golan if he loses Rabin.

STANLEY F. LORENCKI, D.D.S.

~~895 MORRIS ROAD~~
LAFAYETTE, CALIFORNIA 94549

1070 Via Baja



REBUILD AMERICA,
NOT ISRAEL!

The Honorable James Baker
Secretary of State
40 White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Nov 30, 1992

Fred,

You asked about how the President-elect received the news on the agriculture breakthrough & the Round. Since you've been away, I've enclosed 2 pieces from the WSJ that may interest you.

Let me sum it up by suggesting that the commitment to open world trade & the Round may need a tick up in verbal support!

Seriously, if the sounds from the transition are too reluctant, it will prove harder to press others to move on their market access offers for goods & services. In my view, it would be a shame to lose the momentum.

Best regards
E. J. Clark

C. Fred Bergsten
Institute for International Economics
11 Dupont Circle - Sixth Floor
Washington, D.C. 20036

One Down

Tough Trade Issues Remain as EC, U.S. Agree on Agriculture

New GATT Agenda Focuses On Telecommunications And Financial Services

Lame-Duck Role Helps Bush

By BOB DAVIS

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WASHINGTON — The U.S. and Europe have averted a trade war, but it isn't yet time to break out the white wine.

The agricultural accord announced Friday between the European Community and the U.S. merely unblocks world trade talks that have languished for much of six years. Negotiations of unprecedented complexity remain — assuming that irate French farmers don't provoke their government to torpedo the latest agreement. In the next rounds of talks, all 108 member nations of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade will play a role.

Two areas that are likely to come to the fore are telecommunications — in which the U.S. wants other countries to dismantle

Closer to GATT Ideal

U.S. officials say that Friday's agreement with the EC brings them an important step closer to the GATT vision. The core of the Friday accord involves an eventual 21% drop in the volume of subsidized farm exports — less than the U.S. wanted, but more than Europe had initially offered.

In a little-noted development, the U.S. and EC also agreed to work together to press Japan, India, South Korea and other nations in Asia to open their tightly restricted markets to U.S. banks, insurance companies and securities firms. If the U.S. and EC don't see sufficient progress, they may work out a separate financial-services pact for themselves and others that agree to liberalization. "We've agreed to do this on an eye-to-eye basis" with the EC, says an administration official.

In addition, the U.S. and other large telecommunications markets are close to agreeing to set up negotiations to open markets for basic telephone service worldwide, the U.S. official says. Currently, the U.S. is one of the few nations with phone service that isn't dominated by a government-owned monopoly. U.S. officials say the talks, tied to the GATT negotiations, would begin early next year. Later on, the U.S. would improve access to U.S. markets for telecommunications and, possibly, other services, for those countries that agree to dismantle their monopolies.

U.S. Farmers Would Benefit

The compromise over farm subsidies between the U.S. and European Community is a modest boost for American agriculture. Meanwhile, Japanese officials express concern on the accord. Articles on pages A6 and A10.

their phone monopolies — and financial services — in which Western banks, insurance companies and securities firms want greater freedom to expand abroad. Both are expected to be contentious, emotional issues.

For all their snags and delays, the GATT talks represent a bold view of how the U.S. and other countries can use trade to prosper in the 21st century. Developing countries — and rich but protectionist ones like Japan — are being asked to open their markets to Western banks, accounting firms, computer-services businesses and high-tech companies. In exchange, the industrialized world would help developing countries by agreeing to slash quotas and subsidies on agriculture and textiles. If it works out, some estimates say, world trade could soar as much as \$200 billion a year beyond its current \$7 trillion level.

A Victory for Bush

The agricultural accord represents a big victory for the Bush administration, which, oddly enough, was aided in this controversy by Mr. Bush's election loss. His lame-duck status freed trade negotiators to make steeper concessions than U.S. farm lobbies wanted. Mr. Bush also provided a sense of urgency a few weeks ago, when he threatened to impose huge punitive duties on some European imports, including white wine, if the EC didn't budge on the farm subsidy question.

The prospect of a new president taking office on Jan. 20 made EC negotiators realize that if the farm feud wasn't settled, Mr. Clinton might simply walk away from world negotiations and concentrate on regional trade accords, such as the North American Free Trade Agreement.

That possibility was hammered home by Senate Finance Committee Chairman Lloyd Bentsen, a Texas Democrat sometimes mentioned as a candidate for a top job in the Clinton administration. He recently toured Europe and told EC officials he couldn't guarantee that Congress would give a President Clinton additional time to negotiate a trade deal once special authorization runs out this spring, say U.S. farm specialists. Simply put, it might be now or never for the Europeans to reach an accord.

Certainly, the first comments out of the Clinton camp didn't signal active support. "If [the Friday deal] is in our interests and it protects our agriculture in the way it must, then it would be positive," said George Stephanopoulos, a Clinton spokesman. "We just haven't seen all the details yet." A Clinton adviser spelled out a clearer message, saying: "If Clinton says

Please Turn to Page A6, Column 1

One Down: EC-U.S. Pact on Farm Subsidies Gives GATT a Nice Boost but Leaves Many Tough Issues

Continued From First Page

he'll buy into anything, Bush may cut corners and not get us a good deal."

Some industry lobby groups in the U.S. say they are alarmed at the pace of the planned negotiations, which already started by telephone this weekend and are supposed to be wrapped up by Christmas. Harry Freeman, spokesman for the Multilateral Trade Negotiations Coalition, a group of big firms pushing liberalized trade, says his members worry that the U.S. will make too many concessions in a rush to complete talks. Jack Valenti, president of the Motion Picture Association of America, which wants the U.S. to push the EC — especially France — to dismantle quotas on U.S. films and TV programs, adds: "We're afraid we're going to be sold out."

But some economists argue that, if anything, it's more striking how slowly GATT moves. "Now that you've climbed this mountain, you can see the problems ahead," says Gary Hufbauer, a trade economist at the Institute for International Economics, a Washington think tank. "It's like they've been frozen in a glacier" while the EC and U.S. battled over how deeply to cut farm subsidies.

With the U.S.-EC farm feud apparently out of the way, negotiators will return to the somber halls of the GATT in Geneva and the hotels nearby. There, they will confer in small sessions, then report back to the lobbyists that swarm around the talks, trading rumors and assessing offers.

The talks are labyrinthine. Countries stake out positions — say, cutting tariffs on farm tractors to zero — and then try to find allies. Under a GATT principle that's confusingly called Most Favored Nation, once the U.S. agrees, for example, to cut tractor tariffs to zero for one country, it must do so for every other country in GATT as well — even if some others agree only to cut tractor tariffs to 20%.

This could make for some wild negotiating, with India, say, offering to open up its insurance market to the U.S. in return for the U.S. opening its computer services market to India. In the end, each country must judge whether it has enough allies to make a trade concession worthwhile.

Japan, the nation that has benefited most from a liberal world trading order, will almost surely be among the first to throw up a roadblock — over rice imports. Under the agricultural proposal being considered at GATT, all nations would have to end prohibitions and open their markets to imports equal to at least 3% of their markets, which would grow to 5%. Over the weekend, Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa reaffirmed Japan's commitment to banning rice imports — a position that would surely cause a confrontation in the U.S. and Europe, which have run enormous trade deficits with Japan.

David Graves, president of the Rice Millers' Association, the U.S. industry's trade group, says the GATT proposal "amounts to terribly little adjustment on the part of the Japanese," and he wants the U.S. to push Japan to accept twice that amount. Jagdish Bhagwati, a Columbia University economist who advises GATT, thinks the Japanese will be forced to accept imports, because they are "particularly vulnerable" to pressure from the U.S. on autos and other issues.

Other problems abound, including other countries' aversion to being muscled by the U.S. "Just because the U.S. and the [European] Community have blown a whistle overnight in Washington doesn't mean that everyone will troop in the next day and sign an agreement," says B.K. Zutshi, India's ambassador to GATT.

The broad GATT proposal being considered, which was drafted last December by GATT Director-General Arthur Dunkel, would weaken U.S. antidumping laws, something that infuriates the steel industry. It promises added patent protection, but not enough to suit drug makers, which complain that India will have until 2003 to continue counterfeiting Western drugs. Even poorer countries like Bangladesh would get another decade — and may apply for extensions beyond that. (India acknowledges its pharmaceutical companies knock off U.S. drugs, but says they must do so to keep drug prices low.)

In addition, the U.S. wants to press countries to lift tariffs altogether on construction equipment, scientific instruments, wood, paper, electronics and liquor. The U.S. semiconductor industry had been hoping for an end to Europe's 14% tariffs on microchips and lesser tariffs on semiconductor manufacturing equipment. But Michael Maibach, director of governmental affairs at Intel Corp., worries that with so much negotiating to be done in so little time, the U.S. won't want to take on the Europeans, who see the tariffs as protecting a cornerstone industry.

U.S. negotiators say they won't sell out industry to make a quick deal. Given the truculence of the nations involved, the clout of their lobbies and the specter of a new president reversing U.S. policy, it may be more likely that the GATT talks will, once again, stall. Some U.S. industries will do their best to help that happen.

Take the apparel industry, which would lose valuable quotas on imports that protect U.S. businesses, albeit at a substantial cost to consumers through higher prices. Seth Bodner, director of the National Knitwear and Sportswear Association, already has started depicting GATT as trade-style Reaganomics that a Clinton administration shouldn't support. Gains for service businesses and patent protection would be paid for by "lower tariffs on manufacturing jobs," he says. "Clinton will be losing more jobs than he creates if we give [apparel manufacturing] jobs to Indians and Pakistanis" through quota phase-outs.

This argument — never a winner under President Bush, who figured job gains from GATT would far outweigh losses — may get a more sympathetic hearing in a Clinton White House. Unions representing apparel workers were among Mr. Clinton's most fervid backers.

A look at the agricultural pact announced Friday between the U.S. and EC shows that the Bush administration

made more concessions than business wanted, but not so many as some executives now fear. Concerning EC subsidies of soybeans and other oilseeds, for instance, the U.S. had been insisting on a cap on subsidized production of roughly nine million tons. On Friday, the U.S. dropped that demand and agreed instead to accept the EC's proposal that it would idle 15% of the land used to produce subsidized oilseeds in the first year, and then 10% in future years. Agriculture Secretary Edward Madigan calculated that would result in production of between 8.5 million and 9.7 million tons a year — but there isn't any guarantee it will.

The U.S. also accepted a 21% reduction in the volume of subsidized agricultural exports over six years. The U.S. had been insisting on a 24% cut.

But at the same time, the U.S. wrung concessions out of the EC that the Europeans had resisted for years. On oilseeds, the EC agreed to reduce acreage devoted to subsidized production permanently — not just for one year. That's a particularly tough concession because eastern Germany, the newest addition to the EC through a unified Germany, is a big oilseed producer. And on the export subsidy question, the EC had been holding out for an 18% cut and additional benefits, which it didn't get.

In total, says Paul Drazek, a trade specialist at the American Farm Bureau, the big farm lobby, the latest accord "avoids a trade war, which would have hurt farmers." It also means that U.S. producers of wheat, soybeans, beef, pork and corn should have greater export markets.

To get the EC to make even those concessions took formidable arm-twisting by the U.S. and Britain, which currently holds the EC's rotating presidency. Tactically, the most important move was the U.S. announcement that it would impose 200% tariffs on \$300 million of European white wine and other agricultural products on Dec. 5 as partial compensation for EC oilseed subsidies. If the EC retaliated, the U.S. warned, it was ready to slap tariffs on another \$700 million of European goods.

About half the value of the goods

involved in the initial tariff were French-making plain whom the U.S. blamed for the impasse. But the second round of tariffs threatened industrial products from Germany and beer from the Netherlands — a warning to those countries not to back a French plan to retaliate.

Behind the scenes, British Prime Minister John Major began pushing for a truce. He invited EC President Jacques Delors to 10 Downing Street and "gave him a good dressing-down," says a U.S. diplomat, because Mr. Delors was seen as favoring his native France. Then he intervened to get Ray MacSharry, the EC agriculture minister, back into the talks; he had quit when he felt he was being undercut by Mr. Delors. Diplomats say they still don't know whether Mr. MacSharry's resignation was part of a calculated plan to pressure the EC to negotiate or whether the Irishman just acted out of pique. In any event, the tactic helped push negotiations forward.

Completion of the accord still requires approval of individual European countries, which isn't automatic. This weekend, French farmers attacked that symbol of U.S. agribusiness, McDonald's restaurants. Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist mayor of Paris, ripped the deal as "an agricultural Munich" appeasing the U.S. and urged the government to veto it. But Prime Minister Pierre Berégovoy was more ambiguous. After first describing the accord as "unacceptable," he added that France's tough stand "had some positive effects" on the accord.

EC diplomats say member states won't vote on the pact until a final GATT deal is finished — whenever that is. And among U.S. negotiators, the bet is that France will ultimately relent.

Recently, the U.S. team's hunches have been pretty good. On the day the U.S. announced wine tariffs, when French officials publicly threatened retaliation, administration officials say Julius Katz, the U.S. chief trade negotiator, was offering \$100 bets the EC would back off. He won.

—Asra Q. Nomani in Washington and Peter Gumbel in Paris contributed to this article.

The Outlook

Smoke-Filled Rooms Could Choke Clinton

WASHINGTON

President-elect Bill Clinton may call himself a free trader, but many of those surrounding him are less comfortable with that phrase, which has tumbled from its apple-pie perch since the last time Democrats held the White House. "I reject any label like that," bristled one Clinton adviser when told last week that this newspaper intended to describe him as a free trader. "I'm pragmatic. Realistic."

Then there's Laura D'Andrea Tyson, a professor of economics at the University of California at Berkeley who was named last week to the Clinton transition team and will likely be offered a post in a Clinton administration. Ms. Tyson's new book, "Who's Bashing Whom; Trade Conflict in High-Technology Industries," starts with the notion that "free trade is not necessarily and automatically the best policy."

The book argues that subsidies to key export industries, selective trade retaliation against foreign countries and government negotiations to achieve an increased share of foreign markets — so-called managed trade — can all improve economic well-being, if used smartly. Ms. Tyson says she is neither a "free trader" nor a "managed trader," but a "cautious activist."

Ms. Tyson is one of the bright lights of academia, and her book is well-reasoned. The world has changed since David Ricardo laid out the theory of comparative advantage two centuries ago, arguing that free trade allows nations to specialize in what they naturally do best. There is now abundant evidence that nations can create their own comparative advantage, and that it often pays for them to do so. Favoring certain industries can carry important spillover effects for the nation as a whole, helping to disseminate technology, for instance, or raise the skill level of the work force.

While such notions make sense in the clear air of academia, they quickly become obscured in the smoke-filled rooms of Washington. Ms. Tyson carefully distinguishes between good trade activism and bad trade activism; but she doesn't provide much guidance on how to get government to do the same. Decisions in this city aren't based on her principles; they are based on power. Unless the Clinton administration finds a way to insulate trade decisions from power politics, trade activism will likely go awry. Instead of nurturing the most worthy industries, it will protect the most powerful.

That problem permeates the Clinton economic plan, which calls for increased government intervention in the economy on numerous fronts. Mr. Clinton wants to launch a vast infrastructure program, spending \$20 billion a year, not just on roads and bridges, but on fiber-optic communications and environmental technology. And he calls for billions of dollars of new government investment in civilian technology.

All this has been thoroughly vetted by the best minds in academia. Just last week, investment banker Roger Altman and World Bank economist Lawrence Summers — advisers to the president-elect — held a series of meetings with top-flight economic thinkers, including Nobel-prize winners Robert Solow, Paul Samuelson and James Tobin and Brookings Institution economists Alice Rivlin and Charles Schultze, to discuss the new administration's economic program.

But far less attention has been paid by the Clinton team to making these ideas hold up in practice. How do you ensure the massive new infrastructure program is allocated the way that Mr. Clinton and his 10 Nobel prize-winning economists want, rather than becoming a feeding trough for members of the appropriations committees? And how do you ensure research dollars go to the most deserving projects, rather than the ones backed by the best organized, most powerful industries?

"We don't have any systematic and sensible way right now of deciding whether we need a water treatment plant in Texas or a bridge in Utah," concedes Alicia Munnell, research director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston and one of those who argue that infrastructure spending can spur private economic growth. Steven Kelman, a professor of public policy at the Kennedy School at Harvard, agrees. "It would be very foolish to blindly assume that the system will automatically produce decisions based on the merits," he says.

Has the Clinton team addressed the challenge of changing government so it makes these economic decisions based on merit rather than raw political power? Clinton insiders say yes, and argue their plan will organize economic decision making in a more rational way so that it is less subject to political pressures.

But there is plenty of reason to be concerned. The economic transition team appointed last week is prodigious in academic talent, but surprisingly light in knowing the workings of Washington. Moreover, few of Mr. Clinton's remarks suggest he has given this problem the attention it deserves.

It is clear the Clinton administration will be more active in managing the economy; that, after all, is what many Americans voted for. It's also clear that the president-elect's economic ideas, in theory, make sense. But the real challenge for Mr. Clinton is to make Washington work the way his advisers want. If he fails, an administration that began with a call for clean government and high ethical standards will end with a proliferation of sordid stories about powerful legislators and lobbyists who turned Mr. Clinton's new economics into old-fashioned pork and protectionism.

—ALAN MURRAY

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

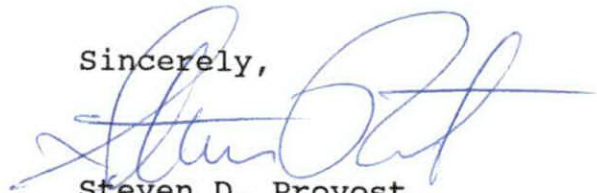
November 17, 1992

Dear Secretary Baker:

It has been a privilege to work with you and your team these past few months. I learned a great deal about politics and issues. I wish we could run the campaign over again, but I believe we put in a solid effort in a difficult year, when the public was tired of the status quo. I hope I was able to contribute something to our effort.

You did an incredible job as Secretary of State. As a parent, I thank you for helping make the world safer for my two little girls. You set a standard of world leadership which will be difficult to match.

Sincerely,



Steven D. Provost
Assistant to the President
and Chief Speechwriter

The Honorable James A. Baker III
Chief of Staff
The White House
Washington, DC 20500



Steven D. Provost
Vice President
Worldwide Public Affairs

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CHARLES PERCY

& ASSOCIATES, INC.

International Relations & Trade Consultants

Charles H. Percy
President

November 20, 1992

The Honorable James A. Baker III
Chief of Staff to the President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Jim:

I can well understand that this must be a very difficult time for you, however, I do want to express appreciation for all that you have done for your country and for George Bush through the years. I particularly commend you for what you have accomplished in the Middle East, which will have a lasting and beneficial impact on the peace process in the Middle East.

I can assure you that there is life not only after the U.S. Senate, but after the State Department and White House as well. Going back to your remarkable comments at the President's Prayer Breakfast, I can only bring to you and Susan those remarkable words from the book of Proverbs, "Trust in the Lord with all thine heart, and lean not unto thine own understanding; In all thy ways acknowledge Him, and He shall direct thy paths."

Warmest personal regards always,



Charles H. Percy

CHP:kaw

RANDALL M. FORT

November 23, 1992

The Honorable James A. Baker III
Chief of Staff
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Baker:

I very much appreciated your letter of thanks from August as you left the State Department. I wanted to respond in kind, but I knew how busy things would be for you then, so I decided to wait for quieter times to express my own thanks to you.

I want you to know how profoundly grateful I am to you for giving me the opportunity to serve you, two historic presidencies, and our country in two of the best jobs I could ever hope to have at the Treasury and State Departments. These past several years have sped by at a dizzying pace as I have watched and participated in the remaking of our world. Truly, these have been wondrous times. For the rest of my life, if I am ever questioned or challenged as to what I have done with myself, I will be one of the very fortunate few who will be able to say, "I worked for Secretary Baker at the State Department as we won the Cold War."

As you make your transition out of government and decide your future, if I can ever be of service to you in any way, I hope you will call on me.

I hope our paths cross again soon.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Randall M. Fort". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.



J. Wilson
Libreville State Dept.
Washington, D.C.
20521-2270

Joseph Charles Wilson, IV
Ambassador of the United States of America

11.7.92

Dear Mr. Secretary,

If I were President elect Clinton, I would ask you to stay on as Special envoy to the Middle East Peace Talks. I cannot imagine a better choice to continue the efforts to make the world a more peaceful place.

I truly thought and hoped that you were going to pull the election out of the hat. I will sincerely miss you at the helm of State. It has been an honor

to work for you and to have been
a small part of what we have
accomplished the past few years.

I can never thank you enough
for your concern for my safety and for
my wife's welfare when I was in
Baghdad and she was in France worried
about my long term survivability!

I look forward to the next time
we meet. Warmest personal regards,
Joe

Central
Files

James Baker III friend November 1992
Chief of Staff (again as in 1988)
White House
Washington, D. C.

NRW

Dear Jim -
you have not heard from me lately
because you were too busy in
the Middle East. But I prayed for
you at our St. Paul's Episcopal Parish.
Please tell the President that I
am sorry he lost his mother.
On January 1st I shall be 90, but
am still very active.
I shall miss hearing from you.
And still wish I'd been made the
Swedish Ambassador in 1981!
All my Ambassadors, Diplomatic,
Bankers, Nobel Family and many
of royal title were sorry I
was not selected in place
of Mr. Forsberg of New York. They went
over with no household goods!
The Baroness von Bernadot, my best
friend in Stockholm, took silver, rugs,

draperies, dishes, furniture, etc. for
living area and arranged banquet
so Garsbergs could have a reception
for other diplomats! The young
couple who replaced them in 1987
were much better and very well
liked by the Diplomatic Corps.

You have been a loyal friend
to George Bush. And he was a
fine President. Clinton did not
get a majority. I used to write
articles (as volunteer P.R.) for Sen.
Henry Cabot Lodge about his Bill to
change Electoral System. He
too, was a fine man.

I shall be in Washington for my
granddaughter's wedding on Dec. 12.
I arrive on 10th and stay with all
out of town guests at Sheraton-Washington
A 17 year old distant cousin from
Sweden is in school in Syracuse so
I shall show him Washington.

Have a fine holiday with your family.
And don't forget your loyal

Wala C. McConnell



The Hon. James Baker III
Chief of Staff
The White House
Washington, D.C.,

Personal

EG

Mrs. H G McConnell

825 Summit Ave Apt 1105

Minneapolis MN 55403-3187



Viola C. McConnell

Control
File

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
DIET OF JAPAN**

1-7-1, NAGATA-CHO,
CHIYODA-KU, TOKYO

November 20, 1992

Mr. James A. Baker III
Chief of Staff to the President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington D.C. 20500

Dear Jim:

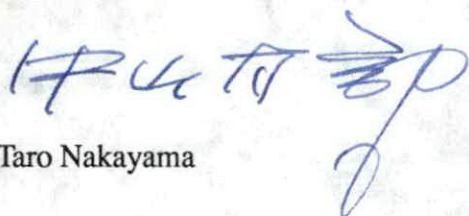
It was truly with great disappointment that I watched the results of the Presidential election there in the States on November 3rd. Your efforts as Chief of Presidents Bush's re-election campaign and as Secretary of State in President Bush's Cabinet were greatly appreciated and will not be forgotten.

I here in Japan am look forward to hearing about your post-election work and have the highest expectations for you in your next post. As your counterpart as Foreign Minister, and as your friend I have the utmost respect for your abilities and thank you deeply for your efforts which have lead towards and brought about a more peaceful world during your current tenure.

Sending best wishes to you, your wife and family,

Sincerely yours,

Taro Nakayama





VIA AIR MAIL

EXPRESS

Mr. James A. Baker III
Chief of Staff to the President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington D.C. 20500
USA

INSPECTED BY
USSS
X-RAY

EXPRESS

AIR MAIL

Office of Taro Nakayama
Suite 1104 TBR Building
2-10-2 Nagata-Cho, Chiyoda-Ku
Tokyo, Japan 100



EXPRESS



AMBASSADOR OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OTTAWA, CANADA

*Contel
files*

November 24, 1992

Dear Jim:

I want to thank you and Susan for the lovely note concerning the passing of my mother. It meant a lot to me and Valerie that you would think of her.

I am sure I will be seeing you over the holiday season.

With best wishes,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Pete".

Peter B. Teeley

The Honorable
James A. Baker, III,
Chief of Staff and Senior Counsellor
to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D.C. 20500.

November 23, 1992

Mr. James A. Baker
Chief of Staff to the President
The White House Office
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Baker:

I have never before written to anyone elected or appointed to high office, but I feel compelled to express my feelings on a subject of critical importance to our nation. That subject is the current state of our foreign policy and the direction it will travel over the next four years.

I believe we have made tremendous strides toward world peace over the past four years, but that progress is very fragile and at a critical juncture. As I watch world events unfold, I am left with the distinct impression that most world leaders have adopted a wait and see attitude, in spite of President-Elect Clinton's declaration that America's presidents change, but not its interests. Your absence at the helm of the State Department has been keenly felt. There are many opportunities that will be lost if our nation does not send a strong, unmistakable message to the world that America's foreign policy has not and will not change course on January 20, 1993.

I can see only one way to send such a definitive message. The answer I propose is that President Bush immediately reappoint you to the office of Secretary of State, and for President-Elect Clinton to ask you to remain as Secretary of State in his new administration. I have written concurrently to both President Bush and President-Elect Clinton to urge this course of action.

I realize that you may have political aspirations that could be impacted should this occur, but I ask you sincerely to put the nation's interests first. I believe history would judge your actions very positively, especially if you have more time to resolve many of the foreign policy challenges that currently appear to be stalemated or, worse yet, deteriorating.

Please carefully consider this, should the opportunity arise. I realize I am hopelessly naive to expect that any of you will actually read, let alone act on my suggestions. My only real hope is that the three of you will reach the same conclusion independently, and act in the best interests of the country.

Regardless of the outcome, let me close by expressing my deepest admiration and respect for all that you have done for our nation. Please accept my best wishes for your continued success in the future.

With Best Regards,

W. Thomas Gallier
W. Thomas Gallier
2818 Pipestone Drive
Fort Collins, Colorado 80526

cc: President Bush
President-Elect Clinton

November 20, 1992

The President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

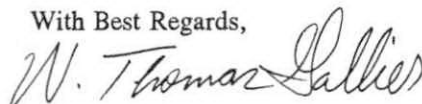
Dear Mr. President:

I have never before written to an elected official, but I feel compelled to express my feelings on a subject of critical importance to our nation. That subject is the current state of our foreign policy, and the direction it will travel over the next four years.

Although I did not vote for you, I have been extremely pleased and proud of your handling of foreign affairs over the past four years. There have been some mistakes, to be sure, but overall I believe your administration has done an outstanding job. I believe history will support my conclusion. This success is due, in my estimation, to your sound leadership and vision, and to the outstanding performance of Secretary of State James Baker.

This brings me to the reason I have written. President-Elect Clinton has stated that America's presidents change, but not its interests. In spite of this declaration, it appears to me that the world's leaders are beginning to adopt a wait and see attitude toward the future administration's foreign policy direction. I am sure you would agree that this is damaging if not dangerous to our nation's long term interests, given that many of the world's trouble spots are at a critical juncture. Great progress toward world peace has been made during your administration, but it could all unravel if our efforts are not strong, decisive, consistent and continuous. I can see only one way to send a definitive message to our friends and enemies that America's foreign policy remains unchanged and on course. The answer I propose, Mr. President, is that you reappoint Mr. Baker immediately to the position of Secretary of State, and for President-Elect Clinton to invite Mr. Baker to continue as Secretary of State in the Clinton administration. With Mr. Clinton's support, I have little doubt that Senate confirmation would quickly follow. As I see it, you are the one person who can bring this about. I ask you, therefore, to use your good offices to encourage both Mr. Baker and President-Elect Clinton to agree to this course of action. I can think of no better tribute to the foreign policy foundation you have laid than to ensure its successful conclusion. Thank you for your time, and your efforts on behalf of our nation.

With Best Regards,



W. Thomas Gallier
2818 Pipestone Drive
Fort Collins, Colorado 80526

cc: President-Elect Clinton
James A. Baker

November 23, 1992

President-Elect Bill Clinton
The Governor's Mansion
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

Dear President-Elect Clinton:

I have never before written to an elected official, but I feel compelled to express my feelings on a subject that is of critical importance to our nation. That subject is the current state of our foreign policy, and the direction it will travel over the next four years.

Although I was happy to cast my vote for you earlier this month, I was and remain satisfied with our nation's overall foreign policy. We seem poised to achieve substantial progress toward world peace, but it could all unravel.

It appears to me that you have recognized this with your statement that presidents change, but not America's interests. This was a very important message to send, but I do not believe it is sufficient. As I watch world events unfold, I am left with the distinct impression that most world leaders are beginning to adopt a wait and see attitude toward your future administration's foreign policy direction. I am sure you would agree that this is damaging if not dangerous to our nation's long term interests, given that so many of the world's trouble spots appear to be at a critical juncture. I believe it is imperative that our nation exert a strong, decisive, consistent and continuous effort toward resolving these problems. I can see only one way to send a definitive message to our friends and enemies that America's foreign policy remains unchanged and on-track. The answer I propose, is that President Bush immediately reappoint Mr. James Baker as Secretary of State, and that you announce your intent to retain Mr. Baker as Secretary of State in your administration.

I have written concurrently to President Bush to urge him to use his good offices to try to convince both you and Mr. Baker to support this course of action. Mr. Baker's firm hand on our nation's foreign policy will help your administration ensure that recent progress becomes solidified into permanent foreign policy achievement.

I realize this is a lot to ask, but I believe strongly that the nation would be best served by this course of action. Thank you for your time. Please accept my best wishes for your success over the next four years.

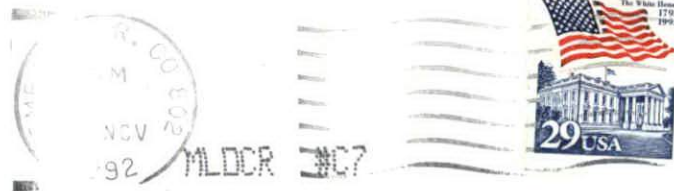
With Best Regards,

W. Thomas Gallier

W. Thomas Gallier
2818 Pipestone Drive
Fort Collins, Colorado 80526

cc: Mr. James Baker

W. Thomas Gallier
2818 Pipestone Drive
Fort Collins, Colorado 80526



Mr. James A. Baker
Chief of Staff to the President
The White House Office
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500



NRN

November 25, 1992

The Honorable James A. Baker III
Chief of Staff to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Chief of Staff:

I thought the enclosed copies of
Bill Hearst's columns for our Sunday
papers might interest you.

With best wishes.

Respectfully,

Joseph Kingsbury-Smith

Joseph Kingsbury-Smith

JKS/amr
Enclosure

FROM

Kingsbury Smith

800 WORDS

FOR SUNDAY PAPERS, NOV. 22, 1992<

(WRH Suggested Head) TRANSITION SPIRIT OF COOPERATION

EDITOR'S REPORT

By William Randolph Hearst, Jr.
Editor-in-Chief, The Hearst Newspapers=

NORTH SALEM, N.Y. -- A newspaper picture last week reminded me again of why our American system of government is the envy of the world. The photo showed President Bush with outstretched hand welcoming President-elect Clinton to the White House where they spent almost two hours together.

That picture symbolized the spirit of cooperation that we can hope will govern the relationship between the outgoing administration and the incoming team. This spirit bodes well for an energetic start of the Clinton administration. And it will provide a fitting final memory of the administration of George Bush, whose personal characteristics of generosity and dedication to his country have been unquestioned.

It also symbolizes the smooth handoff of the reins of government of the world's oldest democracy at a time when violence, civil wars, coups d'etat and political assassinations determine governmental succession in some other countries around the world.

This spirit also means that the newcomers will have the benefit of the experience and insight of those who have directed our national affairs for the last 12 years, particularly in the area of foreign relations. Gov. Clinton has a strong reputation for his mastery of the details of domestic issues and he campaigned as the candidate who could fix some of our problems at home.

He succeeds a president whose name will go down in history for his mastery of international affairs and who leaves office with the United States the unchallenged leader of this planet.

Indeed, foreign affairs dominated their conversation. Clinton said the two men had talked about "a couple of domestic issues" and about "more than a dozen actual and potential trouble spots in the world," including the former Soviet Union, the former Yugoslavia, Somalia and the North American Free Trade Agreement. The man from Arkansas said the meeting was "terrific" and that President Bush "was very helpful."

This upbeat transition also symbolizes the end of a long and bitter political campaign. It wasn't very long ago that Bush referred to Clinton as a "bozo" and joked that Millie, the White House dog, knew more about foreign policy than Clinton did. The president even questioned Clinton's loyalty to the United States in the Vietnam War era.

For his part, Clinton had accused Bush of having "no core convictions" and of saying anything to get re-elected.

This harsh campaign rhetoric has been overcome by the new spirit of the transition between the two men. If this continues, the bitterness of the campaign will soon fade and our nation will again unite.

There is reason to hope that the outstanding start of the Bush-Clinton transition will continue.

Stephen Hess, the distinguished scholar at the nonpartisan Brookings Institution and an expert on presidential transitions, predicts the Clinton transition will be successful. Hess notes that Clinton and his team made very little preparation before the election to take power because they were concerned about appearing too cocky. In that respect, the Clinton transition is lagging behind the 1980 takeover by Ronald Reagan, who had made careful plans about the early months of his administration even before he won the election.

But according to Hess, Clinton is ahead of Jimmy Carter's succession in 1976. The Carter transition was slowed by political infighting between key advisers and because "the Carter people were uniquely suspicious of the so-called establishment and, as a result, they didn't make much use of the talent here," Hess said. "The Clinton people don't have that kind of suspicion."

Hess says Clinton shares a positive attribute with Ronald Reagan.

"What Reagan had going for him was a strong ideology -- everyone who was off doing things knew instinctively what was the 'right' thing to do," Mr. Hess says. "While Gov. Clinton doesn't have a strong ideology, he has spelled out details of a very considerable program. By the standards of campaign rhetoric, he has put forth a large package of specifics -- and this gives his people a lot more to work with."

As we look confidently toward the new administration in the new year, President Bush should also be in our thoughts. This dedicated servant of his nation, deeply feeling the pangs of his loss of office, lost his mother last week. Dorothy Walker Bush, by all accounts, helped instill the values of duty, hard work and loyalty in her five children, including the 41st president of the United States.

As we approach the wonderful American holiday of Thanksgiving, we should celebrate our way of selecting our leaders and arranging for the transfer of power. And we should be thankful that our system can produce two leaders of the quality and character of George Bush and Bill Clinton.

^-----<

(ENDsm)

697 words

FOR SUNDAY PAPERS, NOV. 29, 1992

(WRH Suggested Head) TAX IDEAS WE CAN DO WITHOUT

EDITOR'S REPORT

By William Randolph Hearst, Jr.
Editor-in-Chief, The Hearst Newspapers=

NORTH SALEM, N.Y. -- In recent years, it's become the fashion among homegrown critics of our governmental system to assert how much better the countries of Western Europe handle problems like health care, social security and taxes.

This certainly marks a big change from the days after the Second World War when Europe was busily taking lessons from us.

It may well be true the Europeans are ahead of us in dealing with some things, although a glance at the news stories that have been coming from there lately doesn't suggest to me they're doing all that much better on unemployment, social decay and racial friction than we are. In a few respects, they may not be doing as well.

Now, President-elect Bill Clinton and the new Congress are being urged from some quarters to adopt the European model on taxes.

The argument goes that if we would only copy the Europeans' so-called value-added tax and also put a really hefty levy on gasoline, we could clear up the federal deficit practically overnight and have money left over to improve education and ease the health care crisis.

Well, I'm no expert; so I asked the Hearst Newspapers' foreign affairs specialist, Bernard D. Kaplan, who has lived in Europe for three decades, whether all of this is really true -- or whether it might be too good to be true.

Here's what he reported to me last week:

Judging by Europe's experience, a U.S. value-added tax would raise a lot of cash. On the other hand, some of Europe's biggest economic handicaps -- notably, high production costs and persistent inflation -- are partially traceable to the cumulative impact of value-added tax over many years.

It needs to be emphasized that a value-added tax isn't some sort of super sales tax. It's much more that, impinging on almost all economic activity. Its pervasiveness and inescapability make it the tax collector's dream levy. This alone should make Americans wary.

VAT was invented by the French in the 1950s as an easy and fool-proof way to raise money at a time when tax evasion was rampant. Since then, it's been adopted by the remaining 11 members of the European Community as well as some other countries.

In theory, VAT is applied at each stage of manufacture from raw materials to the finished product and then on to the final across-the-counter sale. In practice, it's levied on nearly all transactions: A European plumber who repairs a leaky faucet tacks a VAT onto his bill, as do lawyers.

The rate of VAT varies, but the average EC rate is 15 per cent. It is, of course, just about the least progressive tax imaginable, hitting everyone the same.

According to French economist Alain Waldburg, an expert on VAT, the effect of piling "tax upon tax" on products on their way to market has been "insidiously inflationary."

American visitors to Europe never tire of expressing amazement at the incredibly high prices compared with prices at home. One explanation, says Waldburg, is VAT.

"In every country where it has been introduced, it gradually has created a climate favorable to freely rising prices," he explains.

292
How much of the final price of most products is made up of value-added tax isn't readily discernible to customers. So manufacturers and retailers are often tempted to fatten their profit margin, blaming the boost on the cut the government takes as VAT.

Like Europe's steep taxes on gasoline, which have raised transportation costs to more than twice the U.S. level (according to the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development), VAT imposes a severe handicap on European companies trying to compete in world markets.

Economists like Waldburg say high costs stemming from VAT and expensive gasoline are among the reasons why the United States, burdened by neither, now enjoys a regular trade surplus with Europe.

America would do well to weigh all this carefully before pinning its hopes to either of these revenue-raising schemes.

^---<

(ENDsm)

Bertelsmann Stiftung

**Der Geschäftsführer
Horst Teltschik**

**The Honorable
James Baker jr.
The White House**

Washington, D.C.
USA

November 20, 1992

Dear Jim,

After the disappointing outcome of the presidential election it is a real concern to me to thank you once more in writing for the great friendship and support you have always given to Germany and the Federal Government under Chancellor Helmut Kohl during the twelve years of your office term in Washington. I have always esteemed you as a politician and partner who has never hesitated to actively tackle also most difficult problems and who has always tried to search for solutions together. I am very proud that I had the chance of cooperating with you. This partnership has been characterized by deep confidence, sympathy and friendship. For that I would like to cordially thank you.

Together with the President you have successfully shaped international politics and you have not only influenced your country's history but that of Germany and Europe, too. I wish you and your family still many years of fulfilment and happiness and hope that we will have the chance of meeting again in the future.

For my part, I will assume new responsibilities in January 1993 as I have been appointed to the board of management of BMW Corporation in Munich. If you once come to Germany or Munich, I would be delighted to welcome you as my guest.

With cordial regards and all good wishes,

David Altschul

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the situation.

Bertelsmann Stiftung
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Telefon: (0 52 41) 74 06-21 · Telefax: (0 52 41) 7 38 82

CENTRAL FILES



Bertelsmann Stiftung
Der Geschäftsführer
Horst Teltschik

Postfach 55 55
4830 Gütersloh 100

Bertelsmann Stiftung



The Honorable
James Baker jr.
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500
USA





THE AMBASSADOR

EMBASSY OF THE REPUBLIC OF EL SALVADOR
WASHINGTON, D. C.

November 30, 1992

The Honorable James A. Baker, III
Chief of Staff
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Baker:

I wish to extend to you my sincere regret over the outcome of the November 3rd election. Rest assured, however, that the people of El Salvador will long remember the Bush Administration for helping to bring peace to our troubled land.

You can leave office proud, Mr. Baker, of having fostered over the last four years an atmosphere of greater justice, democracy, and freedom not only in El Salvador and Central America but elsewhere around the globe, as well. Due largely to your efforts and those of other devoted officials working under you at the Department of State, such as Assistant Secretary Aronson, all the nations of Central America are today governed by democratically elected leaders for the first time in history, and we stand at the threshold of entering into an era of unprecedented stability and economic, social, and democratic progress.

On behalf of President Cristiani, I wish you all the best for the future. I understand that you will be staying in the Washington area and perhaps working for a law firm after the transition in January. I hope that you find these new endeavors rewarding and that El Salvador can always count on your friendship.

Sincerely,



Miguel A. Salaverria
Miguel A. Salaverria



American Task Force for Lebanon

2550 M Street, N.W., Suite 305 • Washington, D.C. 20037 • 202-223-9333 • Fax: 202-223-1399

Hon. Thomas A. Nassif, *Chairman*

Tanya Rahall, *Executive Director*

10/13 → Phone regretted Honorary Chair to Tanya
Rahall
→ "SPUN" invite for Dec. 2nd. bmm

11/17: Phone regretted to Tanya
in Tom Nassif's Ofc.
bmm

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*Executive Committee

September 25, 1992

Hon. James A. Baker III
Chief of Staff & Counsellor to the President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Attn: Ms. Bridget Montagne
Special Assistant to the Chief of Staff

Dear Mr. Baker:

As you know, I was member of a group of Lebanese Americans, who, along with John Cardinal O'Connor, met with President Bush on September 16 at the White House to discuss a range of issues affecting Lebanon. While in the meeting, I mentioned to the President that the American Task Force for Lebanon, the organization that I chair, would be hosting a National Anniversary Celebration in honor of all former Americans hostages held in Lebanon on the evening of December 2, 1992. The President expressed an interest in attending. We would be most honored if you and Mrs. Baker could participate in this important ceremony and would also appreciate your serving as honorary chairpersons.

Although we are a Lebanese-American organization, we intend this as a national tribute to the ordeal that the American hostages underwent and to demonstrate that the hostages harbor no ill will toward Lebanon. We are anticipating an attendance of over 1000. Thus far, we have received acceptances from former U.N. Assistant General Secretary Giandomenico Picco, who negotiated the final resolution of the American hostage issue, and former hostages Terry Anderson, David Dodge, Jeremy Levin, Robert Polhill, Dr. Thomas Sutherland, Dr. Jesse Turner, and Rev. Benjamin Weir. We have received contingent acceptances from Father Lawrence Martin Jenco and Alann Steen.

We will provide you with hotel and program information within the next few weeks.

Respectfully,

Thomas A. Nassif

Hon. Thomas A. Nassif
Chairman and former U.S. Ambassador to Morocco

Members of the American Task Force for Lebanon

Mr. A. Robert Abboud TX
 Hon. Charles G. Abdelnour CA
 Mr. Ziad K. Abdelnour NY
 Mr. Joseph T. Abdo CA **
 Ralph Abercra, Esq. TX
 Mr. J. R. AbiNader MD
 Mr. Anthony R. Abraham FL *
 Mr. Nicholas Abraham MA
 Mr. John Adel, Sr. TX *
 Lane Amcen, M.D. CT
 Ms. Marti Farha Ammar KS
 Mr. Anthony Asher OH *
 Mr. Ronald Assaf FL
 Mr. Charles Assaly DC
 Mr. Joseph W. Asseily DC *
 Mr. Georges E. Atallah NY
 Hon. Victor Atiyeh OR *
 Mr. George Barbar FL *
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01. Letter	From: Rafael Angel Calderon F. to James Baker Re: Managua Meeting [SENT FOR AGENCY REFERRAL] (2 pp.)	08/24/92	(b)(1)	

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JAB-09

NRN



Peace

11 26. 1992

Secretary James Baker.
of the
United States of America,

We never have forgotten you &
your Dearest Wife, & Dearest
Family, in our

Prayer, & thought.

Hear, God. give me time that
I could write little By little these
few lines, these words.
Secretary James Baker & your wife
as long as I live,

and
Our President George Bush and
his Dearest Wife Barbara Bush
and their Dearest Family
Brother & Sister

Ama Maria Granda

Our President Don Quispe
& his Dearest Wife
Marglen
& Dearest Family -



DANIEL A. LORD, S.J.

W. H. LITHO CO. NEW YORK, N.Y.

Nihil Obstat, John M. Fearn, S.T.D.
Imprimatur ✠ Francis Cardinal Spellman
Archbishop, New York

FIRST DAY:

"Who shall find a valiant woman?"

This was the cry of Solomon long before the time of the noble women who watched for Christ's coming to earth.

The valiant woman . . . strong in her stainless virtue.

The valiant woman . . . keeping the laws and traditions of her people.

The valiant woman . . . fighting the quiet battle of purity and decency.

The valiant woman . . . protecting her home, the strength of her husband, the future of her children.

The valiant woman . . . whom God loves and whom the powers of evil dread as their relentless enemy.

The valiant woman . . . like glorious Saint Anne, mother of Mary.

To Saint Anne the Catholic world has looked in admiration, has reached out in confidence; from her have come protection and generous love. To the grandmother of Christ we pray:

The Prayer of Saint Anne

O God, who didst vouchsafe to endow blessed Anne with such grace that she was found worthy to be the mother of her who brought forth thine only-begotten Son, grant in thy mercy that we who keep her festival may be aided by her intercession with thee. Through Our Lord Jesus Christ, thy Son, who livest and reignest with thee in the unity of the Holy Ghost, God, world without end. Amen.

NINTH DAY:

All her life Anne lived in the obscure town of Nazareth.

All her days were spent in a tiny house, a home of common people.

Her ancestors might have lived in the royal palaces of David and of his descendants. It was Anne's destiny to know no palaces, to be content with a cottage that was made beautiful chiefly by the love that filled it. But Anne was great.

A thousand, thousand churches are built to her name.

A thousand schools and hospitals are erected under her patronage.

Pilgrims by the millions pour every year into her shrines, kneeling before her altars and begging her to remember them to God.

Unknown in her own day, she is now known across the world.

Having lived during her lifetime in a little cottage, she is now honored by great buildings of the world.

From her mansion in heaven she looks down to see once more how the buildings that bear her name shelter the Son of God, house the shrines of Mary His Mother, and serve for the peace and strength of God's sons and daughters of every generation.

To her who was honored on earth and is enthroned in heaven we pray:

The Prayer of Saint Anne
(recite the prayer on page 2)

EIGHTH DAY:

Next to Mary, Anne is the favorite name for all the world.

It is the symbol of her motherly virtues. It is so intimately associated with Mary and with Jesus that it commands our affection.

Thousands of girl babies each year are named for the mother of Mary.

Time was when the highest honor that could be conferred upon a baby girl was to call her Mary Anne, linking in a double name the virtue and intercession of the world's two most powerful women.

Today that name remains the symbol of strength and power.

We call upon Anne, knowing that the Savior will listen to the prayers of His devoted grandmother.

In her name we ask favors and blessings, sure that the God who chose her daughter to be His Mother will be generous to the woman who shaped His Mother to her high career.

Fortunate the women whose name is Anne.

Blessed the millions across the world who pray to the great Saint Anne, knowing that her name is dear to God and that prayer to her is prayer that the Savior, her Grandson, will willingly heed.

To her whose name and fame we love, we pray:

The Prayer of Saint Anne
(recite the prayer on page 2)

SECOND DAY:

It was in the peaceful little house of Anne and Joachim that Mary, the Mother of God, spent her girlhood.

There Mary knew the example of a woman who lived the simple ways of wife and mother.

Unknown save in the limited circle of Nazareth, Anne prepared the meals for her family, made and mended their plain garments, and filled the house with the perfume of her devoted service. She was a model of a wife's diligence and a mother's solicitude.

The young Mary watched this model of the simple domestic virtues.

This obedient daughter saw perfection in her mother, the perfection of small tasks done out of love for God and devotion to family.

Each day had a time for prayer.

Each day was filled with deeds of neighborliness and acts of charity quietly and happily performed.

Mary saw in her mother how a woman can be simple yet great, how the deeds that God asks of us—however unnoticed or unimportant these may be—are the deeds that win His gratitude and make us saints before Him and benefactors before the world.

To this model of the simple domestic virtues we pray:

The Prayer of Saint Anne
(recite the prayer on page 2)

THIRD DAY:

Like all Jewish women of her day Anne dreamed of the promised Savior. Surely the Messiah was sorely needed in her day when the plight of her people was so unhappy.

Never for a moment did she think that such an honor would come to her—but perhaps from her line, the noble line of David, there would come a woman worthy to be the Mother of the Messiah.

To Anne was not given the beautiful privilege of motherhood.

She prayed that God would send her and Joachim a son or a daughter.

Neighbors pitied her, as the Jews always pitied a childless woman. Around her grew up a flock of nieces and nephews. But no child of her own came to rest in her arms.

She prayed for a child, and in the same breath she added: "... if it be thy will, my Father."

No impatience with God. No envy of more fortunate relatives. No self-pity. But a hope that never faded. And faith in God, who would do for her what was for His honor and her happiness.

No wonder that to Anne there was born at length in her old age the beautiful little girl who was Mary, fairest flower of womankind.

To this model of hope we pray:

The Prayer of Saint Anne
(recite the prayer on page 2)

SEVENTH DAY:

Was Anne still alive when Mary became the Mother of the Savior?

Was it ever Anne's grandmotherly privilege to hold the Infant king in her arms?

We do not know. The silence of the Scriptures leads us to think that perhaps she had already gone home to God, that she had left her daughter to the gracious care of Joseph, that she was never to see her divine Grandson until as liberator He entered limbo.

But whether she lived or not to see that happy day, the spirit of her devotedness, her calm serenity, her patience, her kindness lived on in the life of Mary.

It was from Anne that Mary learned the art of motherhood.

What Anne had done for her, Mary did for her little Son.

Food like the food she had eaten at her mother's table Mary prepared for her growing Boy.

The prayers, the lovely story of the Jewish people, the strong words of the law and the prophet's hope-bearing words that she had learned from Anne, her mother, Mary passed on to her Son as He grew in age and wisdom and grace.

The imprint of Anne's training could be seen on the Son of God Himself through Mary, His Blessed Mother.

To this model of motherhood we pray:

The Prayer of Saint Anne
(recite the prayer on page 2)

SIXTH DAY:

Who can describe the joy that came to the house of Anne and Joachim with the coming of Mary?

Never had a sweeter baby smiled into a mother's face.

Never had a more obedient child grown up to bring happiness to a household.

Her first spoken words were music in their ears.

Her first conscious kiss was a blessing and the sweet mark of her gratitude to her parents.

She listened avidly to Anne's telling of the story of God's dealings with His people. From Anne she heard for the first time about the Savior who was to be born.

From Anne she learned the gentle arts that she was later to use as Mother of the Son of God. It was from Anne she learned the dignity of a woman's work.

Now there was laughter in the house, the gay young laughter of a sinless child. The hearts of Anne and Joachim echoed to that laughter in delight and with a sense of gracious fulfillment.

God had been slow to answer their prayers; His answer had come in measure far beyond their fondest hopes. In God's Providence did they put their trust and their trust was not in vain.

To this model set before the child Mary we pray:

The Prayer of Saint Anne
(recite the prayer on page 2)

FOURTH DAY:

Hope is a beautiful virtue.

Hope without prayer is a wasted thing. It is groundless optimism without root in faith.

We hope because we know that God in His love will do what is best for us. We pray so that He may know our desires and that if they are for our good He may fulfill them.

In the long days of patient waiting before the coming of Mary, Anne prayed from a humble and a loving heart.

Her life was a long simple prayer committing her to God's Holy will.

Of a Sabbath she and her husband, Joachim, went together to the synagogue to pray with the other faithful Jews, who cried aloud for the long-delayed Savior.

At daybreak she offered to God in heaven everything that she would do throughout the day.

Before and after meals she thanked the creator of the universe for the gifts of His Fatherly goodness.

At night she looked back upon the day and presented it as a gift to God.

And always underlying her prayer was the hope that the Savior would soon be born and that God would send her a child—perhaps the child who would be nurse to the Messias.

To this model of prayer we pray:

The Prayer of Saint Anne
(recite the prayer on page 2)

FIFTH DAY:

Joachim and Anne were coming into late middle age. The hope that they would have children seemed almost past. Longingly had they prayed for a child. Now they hardly dared hope any longer.

And then the wonder. Anne conceived, and the happy pair knew that they would be parents.

If there had been peace in the house before, now there was deepest joy. God had answered their petitions. God had blessed them with parenthood.

If Anne had hitherto done gladly the simple work of her household, she now did it with new purpose and high happiness. The house must be even more spotless for the coming child. Little dresses must be made, quilts and pillows sewed.

Each Sabbath in the synagogue Anne upon her knees thanked God, who had blessed her.

Each morning and each night she prayed the Father in heaven to bless with the fullness of grace and the richness of a life devoted to His service the child she was to bear.

And Mary, the loveliest infant that the world had ever seen until that day, was born. Anne smiled into the happy eyes of Joachim. Together they loved the little Mary, their gift from God.

To the happy mother of Mary we pray:

The Prayer of Saint Anne

(recite the prayer on page 2)



NATIONAL

Inauguration ad upsetting union leaders

NEW YORK (AP) — An advertisement seeking "clean-cut, all-American" performers to work for free at President Reagan's inaugural celebration has union leaders threatening legal action and calling the plan insulting and arrogant.

"The ad is so incredibly insulting that when I first saw it, I thought it was a hoax," Actors Equity Executive Secretary Alan Eisenberg said Monday of the advertisement in the current issue of Backstage.

An audition call in the weekly trade newspaper uses italics to stress the committee is seeking only non-union singers and dancers to appear Jan. 18-21 at inaugural functions.

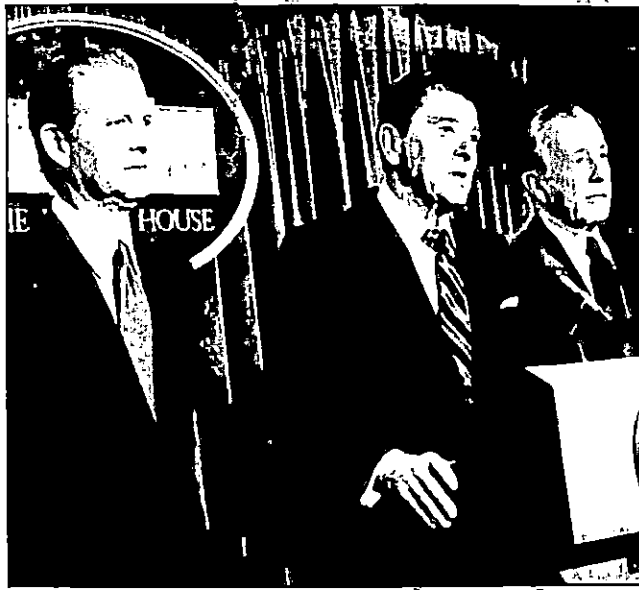
The advertisement, published under the seal of the 50th American Presidential Inaugural, also uses italics to specify only "clean-cut, all-American types" should apply for the 200 positions.

At the White House, presidential spokesman Larry Speakes said, "The president certainly supports (the) union and was not aware of the ad."

But he added Reagan would support the hiring of both union and non-union performers, "whoever's appropriate."

"There will be more union performers involved in the '85 Inaugural paid union scale or better than any previous inaugural," Speakes said. He also said the advertisement was seeking non-professional performers to help out during the performances of hundreds of volunteers from around the country who will be taking part in various inaugural ceremonies.

The ad "may have been phrased infelicitously," John Buckley, spokesman for the Presidential Inaugural Committee, said in Washington.



Flanked by Treasury Secretary Regan, James Baker III, President Reagan announces the job switch Tuesday.

Baker, Regan swap administration jobs

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Reagan, in a surprise move that completes a sweep of his White House high command, announced Tuesday his chief of staff, James A. Baker III, and his Treasury secretary, Donald T. Regan, will trade jobs for Reagan's second term.

With Baker on his right, grinning broadly, and Regan on his left, Reagan announced the switch at a hastily called, nationally televised meeting of White House reporters.

The job change, which must await Senate confirmation of Baker's nomination to the Treasury post, would involve expanded responsibilities for both men, giving Cabinet rank and membership on the top-secret National Security Council to each.

Baker, a wealthy Houston lawyer, also would become the administration's chief economic spokesman, supplanting the chairman of the President's Council on Economic Advisers, a post which has been vacant since the departure of Martin Feldstein.

Regan, a 66-year-old former Wall Street broker, would retain his seat at the Cabinet table, a privilege rarely accorded White House staff members.

The switch means that none of the "Big Three" aides who guided White House operations and policy for most of the president's first term will be staying on in their present positions.



Deaver



Meese

Only a week ago Baker, once the top outsider in the president's inner circle, appeared to have emerged as the senior assistant closest to Reagan following the announcement that deputy chief of staff and longtime Reagan aide Michael K. Deaver plans to leave government, probably to take a high-paying public relations job.

The other member of the triumvirate, presidential counselor Edwin Meese III, has been renominated for attorney general to succeed William French Smith, another old friend of Reagan's who wants to return to private life in California.

White House spokesman Larry Speakes said Regan first approached Baker with the idea, but the president, who first heard of it Monday, said

both men, whom he described as "extraordinarily talented individuals," were anxious for a change.

"Each has indicated that while willing to serve in whatever capacity I would wish, each would welcome an opportunity to assume new responsibilities and new challenges," Reagan said. "After four grueling years in their current positions, their desire for change is completely understandable."

Regan brushed aside questions, saying he will answer them tonight when he is scheduled to hold his first prime-time news conference in six months.

The switch was engineered by Regan, who came to Baker "several days ago" and proposed they change jobs, said Speakes.

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November 30, 1992

Mr. James Baker
c/o The White House
Washington, DC

Dear Mr. Baker;

During the past ten years, the Republican Party in Hernando County, Florida has been growing in leaps and bounds. In fact, we are now within 160 voters of becoming the majority party in the county, a county which has been a Democrat strong-hold for decades.

This year we will be holding a celebrity auction in order to begin raising much needed funds for the next election.

We would greatly appreciate any items you can donate to this auction. The more we raise, the more we will have to help elect good Republican candidates to office.

Please mail your donated items to:

Carl Cestaro
9350 Swiss Rd
Spring Hill, FL 34606

Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,

CARL CESTARO
County Chairman-Elect

CC/ro

*Office of the Archbishop*

November 30, 1992

President George Bush
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

On November 13, the State of Oregon submitted a revision to its Medicaid Demonstration Project waiver application. I write to advise you of the Oregon and United States Catholic Conferences' continuing opposition to the federal government's granting Oregon the waivers requested. I request that your administration again deny the state's application or in the alternative, decline to act and defer the question to be decided after January 20, 1993.

Last November, Bernard Cardinal Law and I met with Governor Sununu at the White House. We discussed the Conferences' opposition to Oregon's request, and we had the opportunity to visit with you briefly.

Enclosed please find a copy of the testimony delivered by the Oregon Catholic Conference at the Congressional hearing on the Oregon Medicaid Rationing Experiment. This testimony outlines the Conference's reasons for its opposition to Oregon's application for Medicaid waivers.

In addition to the rationale offered in the Conference's prepared testimony, the State of Oregon's fiscal position has become even more precarious than when the Conference testified in September 1991. The state's failure to address its Ballot Measure 5 fiscal problems (1.5 percent property tax limitation) in 1991-92 and bleak prospects for a solution to Oregon's revenue problems in 1993 do not inspire confidence in the state's ability to provide a basic comprehensive health-care benefits package during the life of the experiment. When mental health and chemical dependency services are added to the list as of October 1, 1993 and when the legislature considers adding aged, blind and disabled populations to the plan, costs of this experiment are sure to increase significantly without adequate funding clearly available. What will happen to the list of provided services at that point? Without secure funding, the list of provided services can only be further reduced.

The design of this plan fails to take into account the health care needs of the individual whose circumstances require a service which falls below the cutoff line. Individuals are not easily reduced to formula approaches in the delivery of health care and their particular needs.

Mr. President, in view of the dangerous precedent which Oregon's plan would establish and Oregon's difficult fiscal problems, I urge your administration to deny Oregon's request for waivers, or in the alternative to defer any decision beyond January 20, 1993. Thank you for your attention and consideration of our position on this important policy decision.

Sincerely yours,

Most Reverend William J. Levada
Archbishop of Portland

WJL:cmn

cc: Vice-President J. Danforth Quayle
Secretary Louis W. Sullivan
The Honorable James A. Baker

enc.

**OREGON
CATHOLIC
CONFERENCE**

2838 East Burnside Street
Portland, Oregon 97214
(503) 233-8387
FAX: (503) 234-2545



Representing the Archdiocese of Portland
and the Diocese of Baker on issues of
public policy.

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE
U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT
ON THE
OREGON MEDICAID RATIONING EXPERIMENT
BY
ROBERT J. CASTAGNA
GENERAL COUNSEL AND EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
OREGON CATHOLIC CONFERENCE
SEPTEMBER 16, 1991

Robert J. Castagna
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Very Reverend Gregory Moys
Secretary-Treasurer

Mister Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee:

I am Robert J. Castagna, General Counsel and Executive Director of the Oregon Catholic Conference. The Oregon Catholic Conference represents the Archdiocese of Portland and the Diocese of Baker on issues of public policy in service to Oregon's 300,000 Catholics.

On behalf of the Oregon Catholic Conference, I want to thank you for this opportunity to present testimony to this subcommittee. The Conference appears here today to testify in opposition to the State of Oregon's request that the Federal Government grant Oregon the necessary waivers to implement an experimental Medicaid rationing program.

Our opposition today is consistent with the Oregon Catholic Conference's previously expressed position during the 1989 and 1991 legislative sessions and during the deliberations of the Oregon Health Services Commission. We welcome the support and collaboration of the United States Catholic Conference in opposing Oregon's request for a waiver from the current Medicaid program.

The Oregon Catholic Conference enthusiastically supports the intention to expand access to health care and applauds Oregon's efforts to raise to national attention the plight of those who are denied access to health care. The Conference however, finds itself unable to support Oregon's Medicaid rationing experiment and must oppose the request for a federal waiver.

In 1981, the National Conference of Catholic Bishops issued the statement "Health and Health Care" in which the bishops declared that "...the church considers health care to be a basic human right which flows from the sanctity of human life." (#2)

In articulating principles for public policy in their statement, the bishops were particularly mindful of the health needs of the poor: "Special attention should be given to meeting the basic health needs of the poor. With increasingly limited resources in the economy, it is the basic rights of the poor that are frequently threatened first. The Church should work with the government to avoid this danger." (#57)

The Oregon Catholic Conference suggests that the Oregon Medicaid Rationing Experiment does threaten the basic rights of the poor and is a dangerous precedent in health care policy.

We suggest this for the following six reasons:

- (1.) The rationing of health care services initially is focused on poor women and children.
- (2.) There is no guaranteed health-care benefit level for Medicaid participants under this experiment.
- (3.) The uncertain fiscal climate in the State of Oregon threatens the state's ability to maintain basic health care which is comprehensive in scope.
- (4.) There are inequities in the proposed plan creating an imbalance in favor of providers to the detriment of participants.

- (5.) We object to the emphasis on "quality of life" and "quality of well-being" in Oregon's proposal at the expense of the dignity and sanctity of human life.
- (6.) We object to the increased number of state financed abortions which would occur under the plan. We further object to the Oregon Legislature's refusal to adopt a conscience-clause protecting employers and employees who, on the basis of religious beliefs or moral convictions, object to paying for abortion.

1. The rationing of health care services initially is focused on poor women and children.

Under this experiment the proposed July 1, 1992 rationing of health care will be applied to the services received by Medicaid participants, primarily poor women and their children. The poor are the primary beneficiaries of Medicaid who will be asked to accept less in order to expand health care access to more people. When society as a whole is not being asked to accept rationing of health care, the Oregon Catholic Conference objects to the rationing aspects of the experiment being focused on the poor.

Not until 15 months into the experiment (October 1, 1993) are other groups proposed to be included in the plan, namely, the aged, blind, disabled and foster care categories. The employer mandate for small businesses may or may not go into effect in 1995. Whether or not these other groups become subject to the rationing plan depends on the political circumstances and fortunes of

powerful interest groups.

There are intervening regularly scheduled Oregon legislative sessions in 1993 and 1995. Additional waivers would be needed from the Federal Government to include these other populations. If sufficient numbers of employees (more than 150,000) have been added to the health insurance plans of small business employers, the employer mandate may never go into effect under the provisions of Senate Bill 935.

If the necessary Medicaid waivers are granted to the State of Oregon now, the people who will be forced to participate in this experiment are the primary beneficiaries of Medicaid: poor women and children.

2. There is no guaranteed health-care benefit level for Medicaid participants under this experiment.

The benefit level for Medicaid participants depends on the Oregon Legislature's appropriation for the program. The 1991 Oregon Legislature set the benefit level at line 587 (out of 709 line items providing diagnosis/treatment pairs). At least 59 treatment services deemed essential (8) or very important (51) by the Oregon Health Services Commission will not be funded.

The health care services for the Medicaid participants will fluctuate each biennium according to the state's fiscal climate. Political funding decisions increasingly have been made more difficult by the voters' adoption last November of Oregon's one and one-half percent property tax limitation measure, Ballot Measure

5.

3. The uncertain fiscal climate in the State of Oregon threatens the state's ability to maintain basic health care which is comprehensive in scope.

The passage of Ballot Measure 5 has created an air of uncertainty regarding state finance. Under Ballot Measure 5 the state has a constitutional obligation until 1995-96 to replace school revenues lost as a result of the property tax limitation. Oregon's Legislative Revenue Office estimates the 1991-93 impact to the state General Fund at \$554 million; the 1993-95 impact at \$1.6 billion; and the 1995-97 impact at \$2.9 billion.

These constitutional state financial obligations to fund basic education will place severe constraints on the funding of all other state programs, including the state share of Medicaid funding. In the absence of Oregon's adopting any replacement revenues so far, an experiment such as this one will have a difficult time maintaining even the current level of proposed benefits in the next two biennial budgets. We suggest that in the current Oregon tax climate this proposal may be at a high water mark in its level of services.

4. There are inequities in the proposed plan creating an imbalance in favor of providers to the detriment of participants.

The Oregon Catholic Conference objects to the inequities contained in the structure of the Oregon Medicaid rationing experiment, particularly if insufficient resources are available.

Under the proposal, if insufficient resources are available during a contract period, the reimbursement rate for providers is not reduced. Instead health services are reduced by eliminating services for the eligible population. Equity demands that there be a balance between the reduction of services for participants and a just reduction in the reimbursement rates providers receive.

The inequity is magnified by the blanket immunity clause protecting health care providers or plans. If a health care provider or plan does not provide a service which the legislature has not funded or has eliminated from funding, the provider or plan is fully immune from criminal prosecution, civil liability or professional disciplinary action. Justice may be blind; but its face must certainly be red with embarrassment by the legislative overreaching which included a blanket immunity clause in favor of providers and insurers at the expense of Medicaid participants.

5. We object to the emphasis on "quality of life "and "quality of well-being" in Oregon's proposal at the expense of the dignity and sanctity of human life.

In this experiment, we find a clear and pervasive emphasis on the subjective value of "quality of life" or "quality of well-being," an emphasis which can jeopardize the rights of individuals. This "quality of life" value system shifts the focus from the dignity of the individual patient and that patient's individual needs to a formula-approach. The "quality of life" approach is arbitrary and capricious when measured against the existing

standard of "all medically necessary care and services" which Medicaid participants currently receive.

In 1981, the U.S. bishops declared in their statement on "Health and Health Care": "Every person has a basic right to adequate health care. This right flows from the sanctity of human life and the dignity that belongs to all human persons, who are made in the image of God." (#57) Society should never lose from its focus the central value of the dignity and sanctity of human life.

6. We object to the increased number of state-financed abortions which would occur under the plan. We further object to the Oregon Legislature's refusal to adopt a conscience-clause protecting employers and employees who, on the basis of religious beliefs or moral convictions, object to paying for abortion.

The Oregon Catholic Conference has objections of the most serious kind for the increased number of state-financed abortions which would occur under the plan. The Conference objects to the State of Oregon requesting the Federal Government to ratify an increase in the number of state-financed abortions and the state's categorization of abortion as an "essential" health care service (Line 323, Category 6).

During the recently concluded 1991 Oregon Legislature in hearings before the Senate and House committees on Senate Bill 1076 (SB 1076), the Oregon Catholic Conference sought and was denied a conscience clause protecting employers and employees who, on the

basis of religious beliefs or moral convictions, object to paying for abortion. Under SB 1076 small business employers are required to provide a basic health care plan that is "substantially similar to the Medicaid reform program" under the Oregon experiment.

In SB 1076, the words "substantially similar" are undefined. A confusing legislative history was developed with contrary statements in floor debate and committee testimony as to what the words "substantially similar" mean. Regarding abortion, one statement was made to the effect that no employer should have the right to refuse an abortion to an employee. No mention was made of the employer's being compelled to pay for an employee's abortion in violation of the employer's conscience.

Contrary testimony was offered to another committee suggesting that the status quo would be maintained regarding abortion. In the light of the conflicting legislative intent on the critically undefined words "substantially similar," it may well be left to the courts to determine whether the consciences of employers and employees will be respected on this issue.

In 1981, the U.S. bishops called for a national health insurance program. The Oregon Catholic Conference continues to support universal access to health care as a basic human right. Unfortunately, the Oregon Medicaid proposal falls short of that goal in its experimental rationing of health care for the poor. The Oregon Catholic Conference, then, respectfully requests the Federal Government to deny Oregon's application for waivers from the current Medicaid program.

per JAB request,
12/2- CJ called to say JAB
appreciated interest, but
not in a position to accept
the invitation

Christopher Anglim
Special Collections
Librarian
South Texas College of
Law
1303 San Jacinto St.
Houston, TX 7002-7000

713/659-8040

November 11, 1992

Hon. James A. Baker III
Secretary of State
Office of the Secretary
Department of the State
Building
2201 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20520-9997

The Hon. Secretary Baker:

You have distinguished yourself in the practice of law in Houston, in national politics, and as Secretary of State. You began your life of national service by serving with the US Marine Corps from 1952-1954 during the Korean Conflict. Your legal career was spent as an Associate with the firm of Andrews, Kurth, Campbell & Jones, in Houston, from 1957-1981. Your legal affiliations include those with the American Bar Association, the Texas Bar Association, and the Houston Bar Association. You were Undersecretary in the Department of Commerce, under President Ford, between 1975-76. You then served with President Ford's campaign for election in 1976. Three years later, you served as Mr. George Bush's campaign chairman from 1979-80 during the Republican presidential primaries. Upon the nomination of Messrs. Reagan and Bush as the Republican nominees, you then served as a senior advisor with the Reagan-Bush campaign committee in 1980. When Mr. Reagan was elected president, you served as a member of the Reagan transition team between 1980-81. Your first position within the new administration was as White House Chief of staff from 1981-1985. You joined President Reagan's cabinet in 1985, serving as Secretary of the Treasury. You then served as President Bush's campaign chairman in 1988 for his successful presidential quest. During the President Bush's administration, you served as Secretary of State (from 1989 to the present)

2

during a time of amazing change and historic opportunity for American foreign policy. This country has greatly benefitted from your services in all of the roles which you've played.

I am the Special Collections librarian here at South Texas College of Law. One of my duties is to maintain the college archives. In my role as an archivist, I would like to express an interest in placing a formal proposal for us to be considered as the depository for your papers from your career in government, law and politics. The depository seeks to meet or exceed all archival standards, pursuant to our policies which are being published as a model plan by Hein Publishers of Buffalo, NY. We would be most appreciative of any advice you can provide in this matter. It is our hope that you continue your career of national service in some capacity.

Thanking you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Christopher Anglim
Special Collections
Librarian

641-6816 / 1865

CARPENTRY

DRYWALL

MILLWORK

NRN

Cam

12/2 Spoke Richard - explained
Ra report had fact
see us slide

11/17/92



DEAR MR. BAKER,

MY NAME IS RICHARD RAPAPORT, I AM
THE ARTIST THAT HAS SUCCESSFULLY DEVELOPED A
COMPREHENSIVE CULTURAL ARTS PROJECT CALLED
"LET FREEDOM BLOW" THAT HONORS AMERICA,

I SENT MANY ART SLIDES OF MY WORK TO
YOU WHEN YOU WERE SECRETARY OF STATE IN
THE HOPE THAT YOU WOULD BUY ONE FOR YOUR
OFFICE OR ORDER MY ART IN ART POSTER
FORM FOR THE STATE DEPARTMENT FOR YOUR
OFFICES ALL OVER THE WORLD, I REGRET
I DID EVER RECEIVE A REPLY.

I WOULD BE GRATEFUL IF YOU COULD
HAVE AN ASSISTANT FIND THEM AND SEND
THEM TO ME, THEY COST ME A LOT OF MONEY
TO MAKE AND I NEEDED THEM TO SUBMIT TO THE
NATIONAL ENDOWMENT OF THE ARTS AND OTHER
NATIONAL ART CONTESTS.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND ATTENTION AND
HELP.

Sincerely,

Richard A. Rapoport

SCORE CARPENTRY

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620 Fifth Avenue, Pelham, New York 10803 (914) 738-5400
260 Salem Street, Medford, Massachusetts 02155 (617) 396-4320



COMPONENT ASSEMBLY SYSTEMS, INC.
620 Fifth Ave., Pelham, New York 10803

WESTCHESTER, NY 10551
MR. JAMES BAKER III
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506



NRN

5200 Willow Grv Conn Rd
Longview WA 98632-9423
November 16, 1992

MR JAMES BAKER, SECRETARY OF STATE
C/O WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON DC 20000

Dear Mr. Baker:

I am currently a senior at R. A. Long High School in Longview, Washington. One of our requirements to graduate is to write a senior research paper. We are able to choose a topic on which to write on that deals with history; current, or past. I have decided to write on the Middle East Peace Talks.

I am curious if you could please send me any information you are able too dealing with this subject matter. I have read much information on this topic, but for my paper to be written well, I need more information that I can not at this time find. I have put a lot of time into this paper, and to make my teachers believe that I have put forth the time and effort, I still need additional information.

I would greatly appreciate your response even if you are unable to send me any information on the Middle East Peace Talks. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely yours,



Miss Yvonne Raye Brockway
High School Student



Longview Public Schools

R. A. LONG HIGH SCHOOL
2903 NICHOLS BLVD. LONGVIEW, WA 98632

YVONNE BROCKWAY

5200 WILLOW GROVE CONN RD
LONGVIEW WA 98632-9423



MR JAMES BAKER, SECRETARY OF STATE
C/O WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON DC 20000

"In Pursuit of Excellence"



NRN

Nov. 21, 1992

Dear Secretary of State,

I have been
compelled to write to this
Department in order to express
my pain and anguish over
the plight of our dear
bishops and priests being held
and tortured FOR ABSOLUTELY
NO REASON, in Communist
Chinese prisons.

I am asking you
most seriously to pressure
the Chinese Government to

immediately release ALL
Catholic bishops and priests
from this evil.

I can't stand
even knowing this. Please
persistently and resourcefully
and unrelentingly pressure
this evil government to release
all Roman Catholic bishops
and priests, I am asking in
the Most Holy Name of Jesus,
forever.

Enclosed in this letter is
information, for book pp, for your
sake, from John Davies. The
time is now! HELP! Respectfully,
Christine Appleby

* * * * * FREE THE FATHERS * * * * *
1120 Applewood Circle, Signal Mountain, TN 37377

URGENT MEMORANDUM

FROM: John M. Davies, President

Need your help. FAST. Lives at stake. Hundreds of Catholic priests jailed in China. Treated horribly, tortured, to force them to renounce their allegiance to Rome, to the Holy Father.

China broke off Vatican ties in 1957, refusing to recognize Pope. Government continues to carry out systematic, BRUTAL program of religious persecution.

Priests hunted down, arrested. Bishops snatched away in the middle of the night. Beaten, tortured, deprived of medical care.

Like Bishop Joseph Fan of Baoding. Jailed for 35 YEARS. Just died AT AGE 84, following BRUTAL BEATING.

All for the "CRIME" of ORDAINING YOUNG MEN to the Roman Catholic Priesthood!

Situation so desperate and dangerous Pope John Paul II hid for 12 years his elevation of Bishop Ignatius Kung of Shanghai to Cardinal! Not until he was released from prison and safe in U.S. was Bishop Kung's elevation to Cardinal made official and public.

Even then it touched off a firestorm of protest from China's communist leaders!

Cardinal Kung spent 30 years in jail for refusing to deny the authority of the Holy Father. Health was so poor when he was released, his recovery and attendance at official elevation ceremony in the Vatican was miraculous.

Unless we act quickly, more lives will be lost, destroyed -- ALONG WITH THE HOPE AND FUTURE OF CATHOLICISM AND OF ALL CHRISTIANITY IN THAT ATHEISTIC COMMUNIST-CONTROLLED LAND.

More than 200 other Catholic priests and bishops in Chinese jails today for similar "crimes" -- among them Father Pei Ronggui, parish priest from village of Youtong.

Father Pei arrested during raid by over 5,000 armed troops on his

peaceful farming village. Casualties horrendous, hundreds dead and wounded.

Making example of Father Pei. Locked in tiny rat and roach-infested cell in Luancheng County Prison, denied medical care.

If we don't get Father Pei out, certain to suffer same fate as Bishop Fan! MUST get him out! AND WE CAN!

Pressure from Free the Fathers helped free Cardinal Kung. 500,000 postcards sent. Now need even more pressure to free Father Pei and other jailed priests.

Were too late for Bishop Fan, must not be too late for Father Pei and others.

Desperately hoping -- praying -- you'll join us in this effort. Need your prayers and financial help.

Need you to sign enclosed postcard to Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping and mail it as soon as possible.

Second, but JUST AS IMPORTANT, PLEASE send most generous donation possible to Free the Fathers, in envelope provided.

Postcards vitally important, but need to do more. Must wake up Americans to these atrocities -- fellow citizens AND elected officials. Must mobilize them to save these holy men.

Need ads in Catholic press and also in large-circulation papers political leaders read and depend on. BUT, successful effort to free Bishop Kung -- and unsuccessful effort to free Bishop Fan -- wrecked our meager budget.

PLEASE send contribution TODAY -- whether it's \$10 or \$100 -- to help us free these brave, holy men, BEFORE IT'S TOO LATE!

If your donation is \$25 or more, will send copy of If the Grain of Wheat Dies, inspirational biography of martyred Father Francis Chu. But even if you can only send \$5, PLEASE send it TODAY. THANKS!

Christine Appleby
125 St. Paul St. Apt. 113D
Rochester, New York
14604



ALWAYS USE
ZIP CODE



ROCHESTER NY 146 18 22 11/23/92 #4

Secretary of State or Present Secretary
James Baker of State
2415 FOXHALL ROAD
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20007



CHRISTINE APPLEBY
APT 1130
125 SAINT PAUL ST BLDG B
ROCHESTER NY 14604-1201



CHRISTINE APPLEBY
APT 1130
125 SAINT PAUL ST BLDG B
ROCHESTER NY 14604-1201



BILLY D BURNS
4560 S HYDRAULIC APT D14
WICHITA, KS 67216

11-13-92

NRN

Dear Sir,

I served with 2ND BN 7TH CAV.
1ST CAVALRY Division 65-66. The P.O.W.'s
are very important to me. If we
lift the Embargo they will be KILLED!

If Bush lifts the Embargo before
a full accounting for P.O.W.'s, I and
the P.O.W. groups across the U.S.,
will hold you responsible for that
act in the future when you run for
any Politic. We will Picket you,
and follow you across the country. You
will be known as the man who
sold out the P.O.W.'s

Billy Burns

11/24: bmom
requested

HP/De Tijd, p.o. box 886, 1000 AW AMSTERDAM, Holland, tel. 020-5209222

TELEFAX MESSAGE

To: Mrs. Bridget Monkaghe
Attn.:
From: frits baltesen
Concerning: interview James Baker
Date: 11-20-1990

I'll call you next Monday-morning.

frits baltesen

○ For your information

○ Please reply to telefax 20-5209215 or telephone 20-5209222

This message contains 2 pages (including this coversheet).

HP / De Tijd BV
Postbus 886, 1000 AW Amsterdam
Herengracht 136, 1015 BV Amsterdam
Telefoon 020 - 5209 222 / 5209 231 / 66 58 732
Fax 020 - 5209 215

HP/DE TIJD

Het weekblad

Amsterdam, 11-20-1992

Dear mrs. Montagne,

In accordance with our telephone-call today I would ask if it is possible to speak to Secretary James Baker on the issue of the relations between the U.S. of A. and Europe. Key-questions are: how do the Secretary look at the changing of Europa (the GATT-problems, uncertainties in East-Europe, money-crisis, extreme-right-movements gaining support, the unity of the E.C. falling apart etc.).

In the first week of December I visit the U.S. on order to write an article for the Dutch weekly HP/The Times. I also plan to speak to senator Sam Nunn, one of the foreign-staff members of the Clinton-team, economist Robert Reich and Paul Bremer III, former ambassador in the Netherlands.

The best date for the (short) interview would be December 2nd or December 3rd, but another date is possible. I would be very thankful of speaking to Secretary Baker and I will thank you in advance for your mediation.

Yours sincerely,

Frits Raitesma

THES IDEESEN
editor HP/DETYO

11/24: bmm phone
regretted to
Marshall
Nichols
H.

NATIONAL PETROLEUM COUNCIL
1625 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006 (202) 393-6100

November 20, 1992

The Honorable
James A. Baker III
Chief of Staff to the President
The White House Office
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Baker:

On behalf of the officers and members of the National Petroleum Council, I would like to invite you to join us at an informal reception on Wednesday, December 16, 1992. The reception will be held in the Corcoran Ballroom of the Four Seasons Hotel, 2800 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., from 6:00 to 8:00 p.m.

The Council is hosting this reception in conjunction with its 100th meeting, which will be held the following morning at the Four Seasons Hotel. At that meeting, the Council will conclude the most comprehensive natural gas analysis in its 46-year history.

I hope that your schedule will permit you to be with us the evening of December 16. Please advise Marshall Nichols, Executive Director of the Council, of your attendance plans.

Sincerely,



Ray L. Hunt
Chairman

THE CARTER-MENIL
HUMAN RIGHTS
PRIZE



1992

The 1992 Carter-Menil Human Rights Prize

will be presented to

The Haitian Refugee Center

Miami, Florida

and

The Native American Rights Fund

Boulder, Colorado

regret - JAB out of town
11/24: phone regretted
The Honorable Jimmy Carter and Mrs. Carter *bm*

and

Mrs. Dominique de Menil

request the pleasure of your company

at the presentation of

the seventh annual

Carter-Menil Human Rights Prize

on Thursday, the tenth of December

nineteen hundred and ninety-two

at 11:30 in the morning

Caucus Room

Russell Senate Office Building

Washington, D.C.

Lunch will be served

R.S.V.P. by December 4

Tel. 800-766-8117

WALTER J. HICKEL
GOVERNOR



P.O. Box 110001
Juneau, Alaska 99811-0001
(907) 465-3500

STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

November 20, 1992

*Mr. James A. Baker
Chief of Staff
The White House
Washington, DC 20500*

Dear Jim,

Thank you for your assistance in changing the date of my meeting with the President. I have since been in contact with Kathy Super in the President's office and have rescheduled for 10:00 a.m. on Monday, December 7.

As I mentioned, I am not in the habit of cancelling such meetings, however, my place at the time was with the people of Alaska.

I look forward to seeing you in Washington.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in brown ink that reads "Wally".

Walter J. Hickel
Governor



Assembly California Legislature

BILL JONES

ASSEMBLYMAN, THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT

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2497 W. Shaw, Suite 106
Fresno, CA 93711
TELEPHONE: (209) 224-7833
FAX: (209) 224-7835
- FROM: Porterville, Dinuba, Exeter,
Three Rivers and Springville
ENTERPRISE: 18463

November 20, 1992

Mr. James Baker
Secretary of State
c/o Office of the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Baker:

Congratulations on an outstanding job as Secretary of State during both the Reagan and Bush Administrations.

It was a pleasure to meet with you and President Bush regarding HR 429. Although we did not agree on its outcome, I certainly appreciated your willingness to meet with Governor Wilson and myself.

Please feel free to contact me if my office can ever be of any future assistance to you.

Sincerely,


BILL JONES

BJ:sh

KF&CO

Klingenstein, Fields & Co., L.P.
787 Seventh Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019-6016

Central Files
TEL 212-492-7000
FAX 212-492-7007

November 17, 1992

The Honorable
James Baker
Chief of Staff
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Secretary Baker:

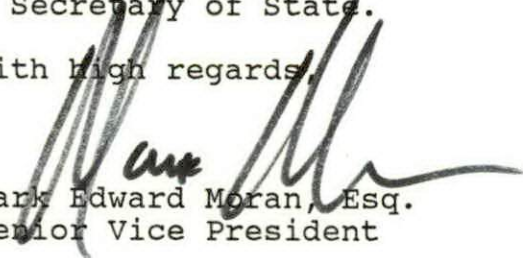
As a friend and colleague of your close friend George Gould, a former foreign policy advisor to the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and a concerned citizen, I wanted to bring to your attention my recent article that appeared in the Houston CHRONICLE, Dallas MORNING NEWS, and several other papers around the country, concerning the tragic situation in Somalia.

As many as 2000 persons, most of them children, are dying each day of starvation with relief almost within sight. The problem? UN forces already in-country do not have the transport equipment to carry out their relief responsibilities and deliver the food already present.

While I certainly do not want to diminish the importance of the problem in the former Yugoslavia, cannot America find a little time for the children of Somalia as well? Over the years that I have observed your work as Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of State, and listened to George speak so highly of you, I have always felt you are the kind of statesman who will stand up and speak for the endangered. I urge you to do so in this case.

I would also like to take this opportunity to commend and thank you for a superb job as Secretary of State.

With high regards,


Mark Edward Moran, Esq.
Senior Vice President

Houston Chronicle

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Houston Chronicle is a division of The Hearst Corporation.

Sunday, Nov. 8, 1992

Houston Chronicle

5F

Outlook

On the line in Somalia, human lives and our own humanity

By MARK EDWARD MORAN

ETCHED indelibly in my mind is the picture from a recent evening news-cast of an enfeebled man, aged far beyond his years, comforting his dying young daughter, lying emaciated from starvation on the dusty ground of a Somali refugee camp. She would be the fourth of his five children to die in his arms in recent weeks. In the background a reporter solemnly recounted that the scene before my eyes was being repeated 2,000 times each day in Somalia.

Watching with dismay the turmoil elsewhere — the terror and murder of innocent civilians in Yugoslavia, the violent suppression of Kurds and Shiites in Iraq, and the plight of refugees fleeing Haiti, it is hard enough to imagine this moment as the dawn of a "new world order." But no reasonable human being can watch the pictures night after night of thousands of children dying of starvation and disease in Somalia and not question whether the human race has learned anything at all from the suffering it has inflicted upon itself under the "old world order."

In Bosnia, a European nation where civilians confront a peril similar in kind though remote in scope from Somalia, the United Nations has acted boldly. Although efforts to halt the fighting have failed, thousands of U.N.-backed soldiers have been committed to the relief effort, keeping lifelines open for foreign supplies of food and medicine. Starvation thus far has been averted.

In Somalia, the tale is far different. Thousands of tons of food — enough to feed every Somali refugee for weeks — have been transported to Somalia, but lie in ports and warehouses awaiting distribution to those in need. Relief workers for international agencies from the Red Cross to Catholic Charities stand ready to dispense the aid, but little is reaching the camps. Relief is held hostage to preying bands of armed thugs roving streets and highways in search

Moran is an international investment manager in New York and former foreign policy adviser to U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Frank Church.

of food convoys. Gunfire from gangs reverberates throughout the port of Mogadishu, and hoodlums brazenly attack relief shipments as they are off-loaded from ships in the harbor.

In late August, the United Nations authorized the commitment of 3,500 multinational troops to secure the food shipments. To date, only 500 Pakistani troops have arrived, and even they have yet to deploy beyond their barracks. In the meantime, the toll of children and innocent civilians grows almost beyond imagination.

We are told that these forces cannot yet be committed because they lack the proper support, especially armored vehicles, but there appears no sense of urgency in arranging that support. When Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait, within days vast amounts of equipment capable of supporting hundreds of thousands of troops in heavy combat was flowing by air and sea to the Persian Gulf.

We justifiably expressed our horror and rage at the alleged death of dozens of babies in hospitals in Kuwait at the hands of Iraqi soldiers, yet more Somali children die each week than did Kuwaiti children in the entire Iraqi occupation of Kuwait. The overall death toll in Somalia each month probably exceeds the toll on all sides in the Persian Gulf War. But no stream of ships and aircraft carrying U.N. military forces and their equipment is flooding the Horn of Africa.

U.N. Secretary General Boutros-Ghali rightly chastised the Security Council and the Western powers recently for their failure to respond to the crisis in Somalia. We have to ask ourselves why the death of so many tens of thousands in Africa lacks the urgency afforded aid to refugees in Kuwait and Yugoslavia.

Some have charged that race is behind the

tardy U.N. response — that the world has become so accustomed to seeing African men, women and children dying of starvation that the pictures no longer strike a chord. An honest assessment inevitably leads to the conclusion that this is true, at least in part.

Others say that Africa is of little political significance, on the geographical and economic fringe. Certainly, Somalia lacks the energy importance of the Persian Gulf, and

instability there does not produce tens of thousands of refugees in Western Europe the way strife in Yugoslavia has.

Western governments continue to urge caution in the use of force and the commitment of U.N. troops to the Somali relief effort. After two months, these admonitions have become hollow excuses, not explanations, for inaction.

The peril to U.N. forces in Somalia is not

comparable to that in Yugoslavia, where heavily armed forces, backed by irridentist governments, engage in heated conventional combat using artillery, armor and advanced aircraft. In Somalia, the threat comes from disorganized, lightly armed, badly trained bandit gangs.

No one wants to see the loss of a single U.N. soldier if it can be prevented. But risk is a fact of military life, as any soldier will tell you. And for what purpose does the military — and especially a U.N. military force — exist if not to protect the lives of the innocent?

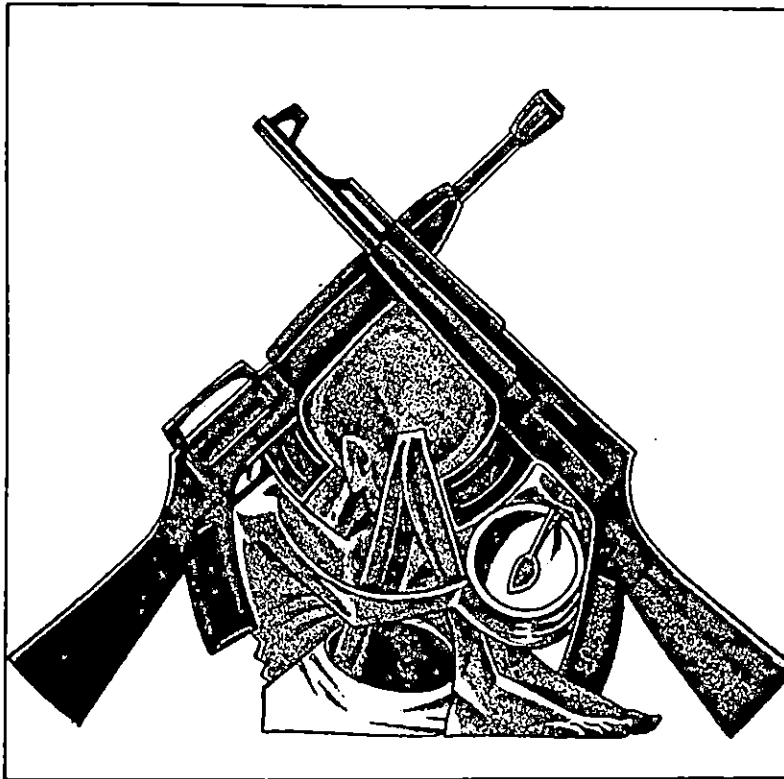
The resources that are needed to support the U.N. force in Somalia could be delivered within days by the United States, the Western Europeans and even Russia if the decision was taken. It is not the resources that are lacking, but the will.

With or without additional resources, the time has come to act decisively in Somalia. In the wake of the deaths of so many innocent men, women and children, taking the risk has become imperative. What the United Nations has done to open food corridors in Yugoslavia can be done in Somalia with far less peril and a much smaller commitment of international resources.

Twenty years ago, presidential aide and scholar Walt Rostow stated that no system could long endure if there existed a fundamental difference between what it professed to believe and what it actually did. If the community of nations truly seeks a new world order, then Somalia is the right place and this is the time to prove it. The cause is just. The tools are at hand. A small commitment of money and peacekeeping resources now can make an enormous difference in human lives.

We can demonstrate that this new world order works, that it also works south of the equator, and that it works for the poor and black as well as for the rich and white.

At this juncture, America's leaders must lead and the United Nations must act decisively. There may still be time to save that enfeebled man's last child.



To Central Files

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OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

November 19, 1992

Hon. James A. Baker, III
Chief of Staff
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Jim:

As we approach Thanksgiving, I am thinking about you and Susan and how much you have given in service to the Nation during the past 12 years. We are indeed appreciative for all your generous support and good works in behalf of the Center for the Study of the Presidency.

More importantly, we are appreciative for what you have contributed to the Nation in your roles as White House Chief of Staff, Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of State. Assuredly, your name will be remembered as one of the Nation's most distinguished Cabinet members.

On a personal note, I do hope that we will have an opportunity to keep in touch with you and Susan, and I would welcome, prior to January 20, 1993, our having a little visit. In this regard, I will call Caren Johnson, and I further hope we might have a photo opportunity with the President and yourself, which we would like to include in the Center's 1992-93 *Annual Report*.

Further, as a recipient of the Center's highest award, its Distinguished Public Service Medal, be assured that yours is a very specially revered place in the Center.

Happy Thanksgiving to you and Susan and your family.

Warm regards.

Sincerely yours,



R. Gordon Hoxie

RGH:mez

NRN

Diane

Dorothy E. Doehne
110 Anne Lewis
San Antonio, Texas 78216
210-342-6782

138 Sharon Drive
San Antonio 78216

mkn mailed
tickets

November 11, 1992

James Baker
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Jim:

What a tragedy! - words don't adequately express my sorrow and regret about the election results. I am very fearful about our future the next four years. Your contribution to our country is a legacy of which to be proud.

Since it will be a while before we have access to the White House again, I will be in Washington with my daughter and 9 year old granddaughter December 6, 7 & 8, departing Wednesday, December 9 at 11:00 a.m. When I was last in Washington, you were kind enough to arrange our seeing the Oval Office and West Wing - it was such a memorable experience. I would love to share that opportunity with my granddaughter Reagan (yes - named for the President!) Is there any way we could visit during our time in Washington, DC - it would be so good to see you again!

My daughter, Diane Rath, who served as Bexar County Chairman of Bush/Quayle '92, said she visited briefly with you when you arrived for the NAFTA signing. What a great event for San Antonio!

Jim, I realize how busy you are and the extensive demand on your time. You have no idea how much I appreciate your kindness in allowing us to visit again.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Dorothy
Dorothy Doehne

P.S.

If your staff needs any more information, they can contact my daughter Diane during the day at (210) 824-6545.

JAB-09

(New)

Thursday
Nov. 19, 1992

dear Secretary James Baker

We are senior citizens and life long Democrats. We say this to emphasize the thanks we send you and your family for your dedication and service to our country.

We hate to ask you one more favor. Please stay on either as Secretary of State or as the special and principal envoy to the Mid-East peace talks.

Certainly decency and common sense dictate that peace finally come to this area and soon.

And you are, in our judgment, the best qualified man for this task.

It's a lot to ask. But, we have written to President Bush and Governor Clinton urging them to retain you for this purpose.

Again, many thanks and

happy holidays to you and your
family

Sincerely yours

Lila & Patrick Amraut
490 Woodford St
Portland, Maine 04103
phone area code -207
774 9286



Lila & Patrick Amirault
490 Woodford Street
Portland, Maine 04103



Secretary of State James Baker
40 White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

DUMFRIES ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
300 CAMERON STREET
DUMFRIES, VIRGINIA 22026

NRN

Dear *Mr. Baker,*

We would like to offer you the opportunity to help a child.

In order to motivate leisure reading, our fifth graders are involved in a reading contest. For each book that a child completes, he/she will get a certain amount of play money deposited into their savings account. The more they read, the more their account will increase. In June, we will be having an auction. The children will use the money in their savings accounts to purchase items. This is where we would like your assistance.

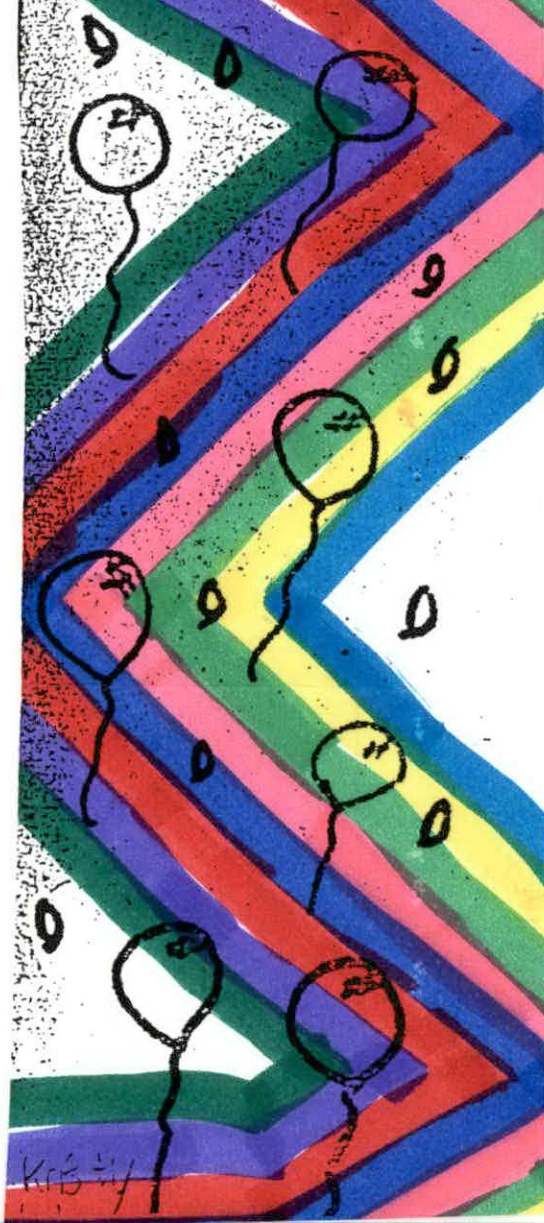
We have compiled a list of people and companies that we thought would be interested in furthering the education of these children.

Because we feel that you would be interested, we are asking you to contribute any memento that would encourage their continued interest in the project.

We are enclosing our class bookmark as a token of our appreciation for your participation in our contest.

A sincere thank you,
Fifth Grade Teachers
Jennifer Briggs
Jay McClain
Brenda Warren

USE ME
TO SAVE
YOUR FACE
READING
IS
FUN!



Kröbly

Canon

N2N

10401 North 63rd Avenue
Glendale, Arizona 85302
November 3, 1992

James A. Baker
Secretary of state
2201 C Street, NW
Washington DC 20520

Dear Mr. Baker:

I am Beth McClendon a fifth grade student at Sahuaro Ranch Elementary School in Glendale, Arizona. This year our school theme is "Heroes". We have a letter writing campaign in which we write letters to famous people to see who their heroes are. We are keeping a scrapbook of the letters recieved, and would very much like to include a letter from you in it. Will you help me by answering a few questions? Who is your hero, and why do you admire that person? I am really interested to find out and am looking forward to hearing from you! Please send your answer to:

Beth McClendon - c/o Mrs. Graham
10401 N. 63rd Avenue
Glendale, Arizona 85302

(over)

USM

Thank - you very much for your
time and help! your terrific!

Respectfully,
Beth McClelland

Beth McClendon
10401 N. 63rd Ave.
Glendale, AZ 85302



James A. Baker
Secretary of State
2201 C Street, NW
Washington DC 20520





Dave Reinig → 720.9233

Ag Republicans

11/24: bmm phone
requested.

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Dave Reinig
Vice President:
John Frydenlund
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Jeff Gabriel
Treasurer:
Margie Wilson
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Della Robinson
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Ann Chadwick
Cindy Langford

November 10, 1992

The Honorable James A Baker III
Chief of Staff
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. Baker:

As a famous and well-respected leader of our nation and the Republican party, it would be a distinct honor for the Ag Republicans if you could speak to our group at our November/December meeting.

The Ag Republicans consist of over 200 U.S. Department of Agriculture employees, former employees, and friends of agriculture. Our organization was started in the Ford Administration and is the oldest, largest, and most active Department group of its kind. We meet every month to converse and keep abreast of political and economic developments which are of concern to all of us.

In recent months our speakers have included Secretary Madigan, Senator Richard Lugar, Senator Conrad Burns, Senator Steve Symms, Congressman Robert Dornan, as well as the Honorable C. Boyden Gray, Constance Horner, Ron Kaufman, Fred McClure, Carol B. Hallett, John Block, and Dr. Lynne V. Cheney.

We all admire your work for the President and the Republican party. It would be particularly meaningful at this time to have you speak to our organization. I will be calling your office to see if it is possible for you to be with us.

Sincerely,

Dave Reinig

Dave Reinig
President

(703)751-1850

JOSEPH W. DARLING
1211 JANNEYS LANE
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA 22302

23 November 1992

NRN

The White House
Washington.D.C.

Dear Mr. Baker:

"Land for Peace", a realpolitic non starter .

"Compensation for peace",allows real haggles,
and real middle east protracted negotiations,with chance of
peace..

Sudetengebeit and Chamberlain's "peace in
our time",guaranteed WW 11.The strategic military containmment
of pre WW11 was broken,and Hitler immediately was able to
encircle Poland,with WW11 assured.

Musslins,Palestinians ,supported by all the
confrontations states,with money,and guerillas/terrorists,,
will continue another forty years,or longer as in Ireland,or
South Africa,until the 1.7 Palestinians are compensated
for their expropriated properties,acts-of-war,as Israel
promised the UN when admitted.

Shiites in South Lebanon,supported by Iran,
and Syria.Palestinians in refugee camps,in J rdan,all hot bed
for OSS type raids on their enemies,still at war with Israel.

OIL is controlled by Musslins,not Jews.

Real politic,requires our nationalinterest
to really facilitate "peace in the middle east.Free flow
of oil to Europe first,and ourselves next.

Nowhere in the UN resolution No. 242
striving for peace,is LAND for PEACE mentionned.Compromises,et
but not "LAND for Peace ".

Land for peace is a confrontation
states ploy to dismantle Israeli defences,just as Hitler's
Sudettengebiet was,to allow low cost overrun of Poland,and
WW11.

THE US-Israeli Alliance;Security
for Israel,what for the US?? Jewish foes for whom?? Continued
state-of-war in the middle east??Unrest of Pelstinians,so long
as uncompensated!! \$10 billions for Soviet Jews,!!

The US should give \$15 billions to
compensate displaced Palestinians,and make them responsible
equal citizens with all resident Jews.Equality,equality,
not apartheid as now.

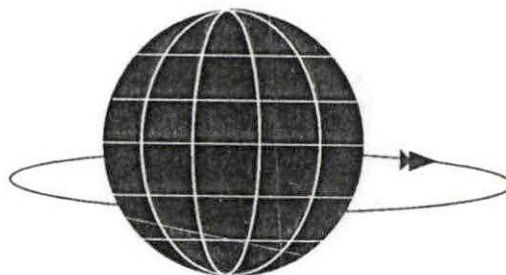
Most sincerely, *Joseph W. Darling*
Joseph W. Darling

jwd



The Globe

Fall 1992



Fall 1992

Federal Bar Association Se



Hon. Stanley J. Glod holding forth during a June 24, 1992 presentation on DDI at a reception hosted by the law firm of Shaw, Pittman, Potts and Trowbridge.

Is There Really a New Middle East?

By His Excellency Zalman Shoval, Ambassador of Israel at The Washington Foreign Law Society, May 25, 1992

45 yrs 6 day war 1967
The timing of this lecture is certainly propitious. Next week we shall mark the 25th anniversary of the 6 Day War and the events leading up to that war—when Israel faced the threat of aggression from all fronts. I think it should be fairly clear that Israelis will never agree to put themselves in such a situation again.

Peace Process
But let us perhaps first ask ourselves, notwithstanding the Arab-Israeli peace-process, which is making reasonably good progress, how certain are we that by now, more than a year after the Gulf War—there really is a new Middle East? And Saddam Hussein, as we are reminded daily, is also still around.

The peace process does indeed make a difference. But even here there must be an immediate rejoinder—"Yes, but after all, not all the Arab world participates in it—there's not only Iraq, but also Libya, Sudan, Algeria, not to mention Iran and terrorist organizations like the Hizbullah which oppose not only the peace process, but also Israel's very existence."

As to U.S.-Israel relations, there are theories which hold that after June 23, 1992 things will change in this respect. I am not in the prophesying business, but I caution ourselves not to assume that this will automatically be so, especially if the thesis was correct that the matter of the loan guarantees is not completely divorced from overall U.S. policy considerations related to the peace process and its overall objectives in the Middle East. *ANTHONY SECURITY*

Back to the peace process: We shall make further important, far-reaching proposals to the Palestinian Arabs in the territories, which would give them the opportunity to manage their own affairs in most walks of life—run their life, but not threaten our life.

One also often hears about the need for "reconciliation" in the Middle East. This is certainly so, but "reconciliation" may actually be somewhat of a misnomer, for it implies that some-

where, sometime, in the past, the Arabs and Israelis had actually lived in peace. Well, this unfortunately is not quite so; nor is it a question of "territories." After all, there was no peace prior to 1967, when Israel repelled Arab aggression and occupied the territories from which aggression was launched. Thus, the primary, fundamental prerequisite for peace between Israel and her neighbors is still for the Arab Moslem world to change its basic illegitimizing attitudes toward Israel and to the Jewish people.

I, for one, would like to be an optimist on the peace process, but I shall qualify my optimism with a dose of healthy caution. The jury is still out. In this context, permit me to make some remarks about Israel's long-standing, and I believe, still very valid security concerns. In the last two years there have been far-reaching changes in some of the aspects of Israel's strategic framework. The facts are known: the end of the Cold War, the dissolution of the Soviet Union, the changes in Eastern Europe, etc. Other developments, however, such as the march of democracy, which seems to be making considerable progress not only in Eastern Europe, but also in Latin America and Africa have not yet reached the Arab Moslem societies in the Middle East.

On top of Israel's need to maintain its qualitative edge in geography, topography, and strategic depth—or let's just say, territory—are still, and will continue to be, major factors in a country's ability to deter aggression, or to defend itself in case such deterrence has failed. It is, therefore, only natural that there exists a basic common denominator among most Israeli defense experts, whatever their political leanings, that Israel within her pre-1967 borders does not possess sufficient strategic depth in order to be able to defend itself. Therefore, it should be clear that in any political peace formula which may eventually be arrived at, Israel must insist on maintaining an effective military and infrastructural presence in Judea and Samaria, which some call the "West Bank." This, at least in the past, let me remind you, has also been the traditional position of the U.S. As you know, it was agreed by all sides that Security Council Resolution 242 is the basis for the current peace talks. You also know that 242 means different things to different people.

It is our view, a view which is born out and reinforced by statements of those who formulated the resolution, that 242 is certainly not synonymous with "land for peace"—that wording is nowhere even mentioned in the U.N. resolution. One point which is mentioned: security. Thus, any possible Israeli withdrawals from territories must surely be predicated on the security angle. *5/11/92 Shoval*

Now, conventional wisdom holds that with the Soviet Union out of the way, the American-Israeli strategic alliance has become irrelevant. I think this is taking a rather short-sighted view. It is true that the character of the potential adversary may have changed and the threat to the region may no longer come from the Soviet Union, but, for instance, the combination of Moslem fundamentalism and tyrannical, military-oriented nationalism in parts of the Moslem world, both being pathologically anti-Western, is at least as potentially troubling as the former Communist threat. All this—and Iran, too!

And back to the peace process: Israel, no less than the U.S., is determined not to let the peace process falter. We are hopeful about it, but we are also realistic about it. *CONCISE*

One thing, however, ought to be clear: whatever solution there will be must be based on compromise, and not on a demand for total renunciation by the parties involved of all their interests and aspirations. Of formulae of compromise there are more than one. Israel has not a priori ruled out any one of them. Hopefully, the Arab Palestinians also aren't going to repeat the mistake of rejecting out of hand what we propose to them. Only if they recognize that compromise must be a two-way street,

the future of Judea and Samaria, the "West Bank" as some prefer to call it, must be one of co-existence, not of mutual exclusion—will there be a real chance for a viable settlement.

So, I suppose, before we shall see a "new world order," we shall still see a great deal of world disorder; and as the representative of America's principle ally in our rather dangerous neighborhood let me say—America's role as the leader of the world now—may be more important than before—to the world and to itself.

C/S Hon. James A. Baker

The White House

1600 Pennsylvania Ave. N.W.

Washington, D.C.

20500

Joseph W. Darling
1211 Janneys Lane
Alexandria, Virginia 22302

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