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Record Group/Collection:	George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin:	Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series:	Baker, James A., III, Files
Subseries:	Public Correspondence Files

OA/ID Number:	93019
Folder ID Number:	93019-003

Folder Title:
[Public Correspondence, Dec 1992 & Jan 1993] [1]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	0	0	0	0

C, Giles

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR FAMILIES OF KAL 007 VICTIMS
P.O.Box 8189 - New York, N.Y., 10116-4650 - (201) 825-1124
Fax: (201) 652-4436

December 18, 1992

Dear Mr. Secretary:

We wish you, and your family all the best for the New Year 1993, good health, and peace.

At the same time we extend to you our appreciation, and thanks for the great interest you have taken in our sad cause. We are grateful to you for your intervention on our behalf, first with the Soviet, then with the Russian Leadership, which led, in October to our visit to Moscow, and the beginning of a direct negotiating process.

While we are thankful to you personally, we also would like to extend this appreciation to your staffs both at the Department of State and at The White House.

Again, with our best wishes, we remain,

Sincerely,

Hans Ephraimson-Abt
Chairman.

The Honorable James A. Baker 3rd
Chief of Staff
The White House
Washington, D.C.

James C. Oberwetter
Vice President
Governmental and
Public Affairs

January 6, 1993

HUNT OIL COMPANY
Fountain Place
1445 Ross at Field
Dallas, Texas 75202-2785
(214) 978-8534
Fax: (214) 978-8888
Telex: 6829258

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

Dear Mr. Secretary:

As the days are now clicking off the calendar, I wanted to write to say to you how very much you are appreciated and to tell you that your service to the country, in the Bush Administration, the Reagan Administration and administrations before, has been appreciated. I have watched with wonder as you and your team have performed miracles through the seasons.

I hope that you know what many of us feel for you and that is that you have exercised your good offices to better our country and in many ways to the benefit of the entire world. There are not many people you can say that about in terms of American governance, but you were a master of the process.

Thank you for your remarkable work and for your very able assistance to the campaign. (Things worked so much better with you aboard.)

You know that Ray Hunt owns a ranch up in Wyoming, and it has been in the family for many years. I do not know how close your place is to his, but there may be an occasion when the two of you may end up at the same time in Wyoming, and I am sure he would be delighted if it works out you could get together either there or anywhere.

At any rate, thank you Mr. Secretary, and may the years ahead be fulfilling ones for you and Susan and all the Baker's.

Sincerely,

James C. Oberwetter

JCO/kt

109L/15

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 13, 1993

Dear Secretary Baker:

I have had the wonderful opportunity of serving the President over the last four years and serving you these last few months. I consider it a great honor to have had this privilege of working for you and would like to express my appreciation for all that you have done for this country, freedom-seeking people everywhere, and for me and my family personally.

Five years ago, in the early stages of the 1988 Presidential campaign, my father-in-law, Judge Paul Pressler, wrote a letter to you expressing my interest in working for then Vice President George Bush. You graciously forwarded my "Youth Campaign Strategy" proposal to the coalition staff and soon thereafter I received a call inviting me to participate. I am indebted to you for this gesture which afforded me the privilege of serving this great statesman over the last five years.

The years of your service as Secretary of State will recorded as one of the most remarkable periods of diplomacy and military initiative in American history. As the son of 1956 Hungarian refugees, the changes over the last four years in Eastern Europe have been particularly meaningful for me. My family and I - including my living grandparents in Hungary - are deeply grateful to both you and the President, specifically for your steady leadership, diplomatic skills, and devotion to freedom.

Again, thank you for all you have done for me and my family and for the cause of freedom and democracy around the world. My very best wishes to you and your family.

Respectfully,

Les Csorba

Les T. Csorba
Special Assistant to the President
and Associate Director of Presidential Personnel
for National Security Affairs

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

1/12 - regret,
1/13 regretted - per JAB
spoke w/ Mary in Chesley Pruett offc

All-American Wildcatters

"*My word is my bond*"

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS
P. O. Box 31
El Dorado, Arkansas 71731
(501) 863-7196

January 8, 1993

Mr. James A. Baker, III
Chief of Staff
2201 C St. NW
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Jim:

In 1993 I will be the Chairman of an organization known as the ALL-AMERICAN WILDCATTERS. This organization was founded in 1968 and is comprised of a distinguished group of gentlemen, approximately one hundred, that meet the criteria for becoming a member as set forth on the first page of the enclosed roster.

The ALL-AMERICAN WILDCATTERS hold a convention annually that includes a cocktail party and dinner on Friday evening, when new members are inducted into the group; and on Saturday morning we have a buffet breakfast followed by a business meeting. Saturday afternoon is open for other activities, such as golf and tennis, and on Saturday evening we hold a dinner dance for all the members and their guests.

Our 1993 annual meeting will be held March 12 and 13 at the Ritz Carlton Hotel in Manalapan, Florida. Mrs. Pruet and I, as well as the ALL-AMERICAN WILDCATTERS, would like to invite you and Susan to be our guests for the weekend. Also, we would be deeply honored if you would agree to be our guest speaker for the open portion of the business meeting on Saturday morning at 10:00 AM. You may choose any topic you desire and your speech should last 20 to 30 minutes.

Upon looking through the enclosed roster, I am sure you will know most of our distinguished members.

Our friend Bob Mosbacher was a charter member, but resigned when he became Secretary of Commerce in 1988. He is now fully reinstated and **will** attend this meeting.

If your schedule will not permit you to join us on Friday evening we would still be very honored to have you speak Saturday morning and join us for the remainder of the festivities. We will provide your transportation to and from the meeting and can have a plane pick you up at any time and place that is convenient for you.

I look forward to hearing from you soon and will hope for a favorable reply.

Yours very truly,

Chesley Pruet

Chesley Pruet

CP/mp

Enclosure

XC: Residence
2415 Foxhall Rd. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007

1/11 - LW on machine to call back
Don White - LW
of regret

SENATOR PHIL GRAMM
Washington, D.C.

January 7, 1993

The Honorable James A. Baker, III
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Jim:

Needless to say, I realize the incredible demands on your time, but I'm holding an event in Dallas on Saturday, February 20, 1993 which is very important to me. The event is my annual Founding Member Meeting. This year's theme is "Connecting Texas Through Strong Leadership." This conference will be attended by 75 of my longtime, major supporters. In short, this group is made up of people who actively promote a conservative philosophy and an abiding concern for America's future.

I would be honored if you would be the dinner speaker. The dinner will be at the Petroleum Club. Of course, I will pay for your expenses to and from Texas.

The gathering will be a major event of 1993 for me and your participation would ensure its success. Please let me know if you require any additional information, or have your staff call Ann Miller at (214)922-3366 to R.S.V.P.

Thanks for your consideration.

Yours respectfully,

Phil

PHIL GRAMM

1/12. Spoke w/ Rob Keck - regretted invite - he mentioned Gov's Turkey Hunt in S. Dakota & inviting Sec. Baker

National Wild Turkey Federation, Inc.

Wild Turkey Center, P.O. Box 530, Edgefield, South Carolina 29824 (1-803-637-3106)

December 20, 1992

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

Dear Mr. Baker:

It is with great honor and dignity that I extend to you an invitation to attend and address the 17th annual convention of the National Wild Turkey Federation, February 18-21, 1993, at the Commonwealth Convention Center in Louisville, Kentucky.

I'd like you to be our guest and to receive an honorary life membership at our Saturday evening awards banquet on February 20, 1993. If this time does not meet with your schedule, we would offer the flexibility of addressing one of our major functions Thursday through Sunday, February 18-21.

Your public commitment to turkey hunting and support of wise conservation has brought about this decision.

Sharing the love of the great outdoors and the thrill of the gobbler hunt, I think you would be right at home with the 15,000 wild turkey enthusiasts that attend our annual convention and trade show. The underlying theme of our conventions are God, country, family and conservation. I think this might be one of the most enjoyable conferences you may ever attend. As you might suspect, we talk turkey throughout.

Look for your favorable response.

Sincerely yours,

Rob Keck

Rob Keck
Executive Vice President

RK/pt

DEC 17 '92 14:30 TCB CONROE BOOKKEEPING P.1

NO Ph # left to contact + follow up

MRN

Heroes Memorial Foundation of the United States of America

"In support of our champions of the Red, White & Blue"

17 December 1992

The Honorable James A. Baker III,
Chief of Staff
United States Of America
The White House
Washington, D.C.
Fax 202-456-1121

Dear Mr. Baker,

As per our phone call on the 16th of December 1992;

We, the members of both The Heroes Memorial Foundation of The United States Of America and Of Texas, would like to request that You, Sir join our foundations, as the first of our International Advisors. In order to help promote Peace around Planet Earth, we often reach out to other nations that work with ours, in order to recognize them and to say THANK YOU, for their support of Our Country and Our Military.

We, NEED YOU to help us in our quest for Peace and Understanding among all. If You Sir, deside to join us, we would like also to request that anyone else that you know that would like to be part of our quest, please invite them to join with us towards these goals.

THANK YOU, FOR A JOB WELL DONE,

" MAY THE GOOD LORD BE WITH YOU, YOUR STAFF, ALL OF YOUR FAMILIES AND GOD BLESS THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA "

Respectifully Yours,

Jim McGee

Jim McGee, Founder & Vice-Chairman

819 S. 2nd. St. Conroe, Texas
77301-3720

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

22nd October, 1992

Dear Mr. McGee,

I am commanded by The Queen to thank you for your letter of 24th September and to say that Her Majesty thought it was kind of you to send her the information on the Heroes Memorial Foundation of Texas.

The Queen appreciated your greetings to herself and Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother and was grateful for the assurance of your prayers.

Yours sincerely,

Robin Janvrin

(ROBIN JANVRIN)

Mr. J. McGee.

Washington, D.C.
4 September, 1992

Dear Mr. McGee,

Thank you for your kind and supportive message to my husband, King Hussein.

Thank God, His Majesty is recovering very well from successful surgery.

We very much appreciate your concern and good wishes.

Noor Al Hussein

Forwarded on behalf of the Band of the Welsh Guards.

H. M. Mann

British
Consulate-General
Houston

Suite 2260, 1100 Milam Building
1100 Milam, Houston
Texas 77002-5506

Telephone: (713) 659-6270
Commercial Dept: (713) 659-6275
Telex: 762 307
Facsimile: (713) 659-7094

With Compliments

From: Lieutenant Colonel P HANNAM BEM - Director of Music Welsh Guards
Senior Director of Music Guards Division

BAND OF THE WELSH GUARDS
Chelsea Barracks London SW1W 8RF

Telephone London District Military } ext 4516
071-930 4466
Direct Line: 071 414 4516

Your reference

Our reference

Date 14 August 1991

Gentlemen!

HEROES MEMORIAL FOUNDATION OF TEXAS

The Director of Music, Band Sergeant Major and all Ranks of the Band of the Welsh Guards thank the "Heroes Memorial Foundation of Texas"

Founder	Jim McGee
President	Roy Stone
Military Affairs	Frank Moore
Veterans Affairs	Tom Provence

for the kind presentation of their friendship plaque which was delivered to Chelsea Barracks London during the week 5-11 August 1991.

Sincere good wishes to you all - your friendship is reciprocated.

Yours ever,

Peter Hannam

All engagements subject to the exigencies of the Service

W. Robert Gronewald, M.D.
103 W. Morris Blvd.
Morristown, Tennessee 37813-2233

January 5, 1993

James Baker, III
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Secretary Baker:

It has struck me that the American Political process has a short memory for the various challenges posed by the International Community.

To make a legacy of Peace in that milieu must take men of great character, political courage, skill, and foresight; and so, I believe, the people of many countries owe you a debt that is difficult to repay.

As one of those ordinary citizens, may I express the hope that a simple "Thank You, Mr. Secretary", could be eloquently appreciated.

Sincerely,

W. Robert Gronewald

W. Robert Gronewald, M.D.

NRN

Julie T. Kelleher
57 Simpson Avenue #1
Somerville, Massachusetts 02144-1805
(617) 623-6985

January 6, 1993

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

Dear Mr. Baker,

The recent appointment of a special counsel to investigate the actions of your colleagues is nothing less than outrageous, and I want to offer you, Miss Mullins, Miss Tutwiler, and the rest of your staff my fullest support.

I have never seen such untiring public servants treated so shabbily.

I would hope that you and your team would "circle the wagons" in the face of this unwarranted harassment. The threat of years of facing a taxpayer-funded juggernaut alone is unnerving. Now, more than ever, there is strength in numbers.

Both Miss Mullins and Miss Tutwiler have served you unselfishly for many years; they deserve your loyalty, as you have merited theirs.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Julie T. Kelleher

Julie T. Kelleher

57 Simpson Ave. #1
Somerville, Ma. 02144-1895

BOSTON MA 021 5
PM
07 JAN
1993

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

Central Files

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 12, 1993

Dear Zalman:

Last night's dinner was very special and Susan and I cannot thank you and Kena enough for your gracious hospitality. It was wonderful to have gathered together so many of those who are deeply committed to the cause of peace and to the enduring ties that bind the United States and Israel.

I was touched by your generous comments, Zalman, and hope that our paths will continue to cross in the years ahead.

Susan joins me in sending our warm regards to you and Kena,

Sincerely,

Jim

James A. Baker, III
Chief of Staff and
Senior Counselor to the President

His Excellency Zalman Shoval
Ambassador of Israel
3514 International Drive, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008

all the best for the future, Zalman.

central files

for the file

FORUM CLUB
OF THE PALM BEACHES, INC.

P.O. BOX 9755
RIVIERA BEACH, FLORIDA 33419

TEL. (407) 845-0563
FAX (407) 842-6548

R.H. KIRKPATRICK
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

GAYLE PALLESEN
ASST. DIRECTOR

Dec. 10, 1992

Hon. James A. Baker
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, D.C. 20500
Attention Bridget Montagne

Dear Mr. Baker,

Thank you for the prompt and courteous reply to the speaking invitation from the FORUM CLUB of the PALM BEACHES.

Even though you were unable to accept this invitation, the club hopes that a later successful arrangement might be forthcoming, regardless of what endeavor may draw your attention upon completion of your present White House responsibilities.

Good luck in whatever career course may be forthcoming.

Cordially,

Bob Kirkpatrick

R.H. KIRKPATRICK

New

Mr. James Baker
The White House
Washington, DC

16 December 1992

Dear Mr. Baker,

Several days ago the New York Times carried a story about the planned trip by senior government officials to China. I believe that the quoted price tag for this boondoggle was about $500,000. It is inconceivable that there could be any possible merit in this trip for officials that soon be out of office. This type of outrageous expenditure of money should stop.

During the campaign many people in the street and in the polling booth expressed their dissatisfaction with the way things worked or didn't work in Washington. I think that this trip exemplifies much of what voters were upset about.

I encourage you to use your power as Chief of Staff to borrow a page from Mrs. Reagan and "just say no". President Bush doesn't need yet another blemish on his record.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Eric Greenfeldt

Eric Greenfeldt
35 Markham Road
Princeton NJ 08540

GREENFELDT
35 MARKHAM RD.
PRINCETON, NJ 08540

TRENTON, NJ 086
PM
17 DEC
1992

Splash
into an Ocean
of Fun!
Collect Stam

WASH. D.C. GMF DCRF 12/18/92 02:25

Mr James Baker
The White House
Washington, D.C.

35689 N. Helendale Rd.
Ingleside, IL 60041

INGLESIDE, IL
DEC 15
PM
1992

PRAY
FOR
PEAC

Mr. James Baker
FORMER Secretary of State
c/o The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave. NW
Washington, DC 20500

PERSONAL

JAB-C9

MLN

JESUS ERNESTO SANCHEZ-CHAVEZ
3929 E. White Aster
Phoenix, AZ
85044

December 15. 1992

THE HONORABLE JAMES BAKER
Chief of Staff
THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington, D.C.
Presente.-

Distinguido Señor Baker:

While spending my Christmas Holidays in your beloved country, I'm taking this opportunity to express you my admiration to your impecable and successful political career, making you one of my favorite North-Americans in the government of this great nation.

Mr. Baker, with the utmost respect, I'd also like to wish you a MERRY CHRISTMAS, filled with family warmth and - surrounded by your loved ones, and a NEW YEAR 1993, loaded with new challenges and new aspirations, that would most - likely provide your political career, new perspectives of success. But definitely most important Mr. Baker, I wish - you and your distinguish family: THE BEST OF HEALTH!

Having expressed my modest sentiments, I ask you - Mr. Baker, please accept the considerations of my friendship, admiration and respect.

§§§ FELIZ NAVIDAD Y PROSPERO AÑO NUEVO §§§

With "mexican" cordiality,

J. Ernesto SANCHEZ-CHAVEZ

¡VAYA CON DIOS!

U.S. POSTAGE

.29

THE HONORABLE JAMES A. BAKER
Chief of Staff
THE WHITE HOUSE
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

- DID NOT SHOW.
JAB - because he is recused re: Enron & Ken Lay.
- cj called his office to say JAB couldn't get involved due to recusal

ENRON CORP

Kenneth L. Lay
Chairman and
Chief Executive Officer

P. O. Box 1188
Houston, Texas 77251-1188
(713) 853-6773

December 15, 1992

The Honorable James A. Baker, III
Chief of Staff
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Jim:

Upon my return from Washington yesterday, the attached letter was on my desk. I believe the letter is self-explanatory.

As you probably know, Reverend Bill Lawson is one of our community's most prominent citizens and black leaders. What you probably do not know is that Bill Lawson led a small delegation of African Americans to my office shortly after I became chairman of the Host Committee for the Republican National Convention to offer their help in fully integrating the black community into all the activities and efforts of Houston to make the convention a great success for our community.

I give you this as way of background to say that Bill Lawson is a very serious man and undertakes missions such as the one described in the attached only after careful thought and prayer. For that reason, I am certain there is a great deal of merit in attempting to assist Ayo Martins with his immigration problem.

If there is anything your office would be willing to do to assist in this matter, I am sure Reverend Lawson, Congressman Washington and many others would be much in your debt. I appreciate you taking the time to consider this matter.

I enjoyed our visit yesterday and look forward to following up some of the matters we discussed.

Sincerely,

Ken

rtf112
Attachment

PHOTOCOPY
MISC. HANDWRITING

WHEELER AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH

3826 Wheeler Avenue
Houston, Texas 77004
(713) 748-5840

WILLIAM A. LAWSON
Pastor

December 10, 1992

Mr. Robert Wallis,
Director of U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Services
509 North Belt
Houston, Texas 77028

Dear Mr. Wallis:

This might seem to be just another appeal for an alien who wants to stay in the U. S., but please read on.

On your files somewhere is the name Ayo Martins, a native of Nigeria. He was found guilty of dealing in drugs seven or eight years ago, was convicted, and sentenced to five years in the Federal Penitentiary at Big Spring. That, of course, made him immediately deportable.

He served for five years (1985-1990), during which time he stopped all contact with drugs and drug users, became a Christian, and was a model prisoner. When he was released, the Hilton School of Hotel and Restaurant Management at the University of Houston, impressed with his rehabilitation, allowed him to attend school there. Martins was so impressive at the Hilton School that he was put in charge of reservations at the UH Hilton. He joined our church, and we have watched his character for the year and a half he has been among us -- he is also a model citizen, as he was a model prisoner. He has now graduated from the Hilton School, and is highly praised by the administrators and faculty there. Director of Operations Jeff Graves and Director of Sales Patsy Piner both wanted Ayo to remain with the UH Hilton after graduation. The Holiday Inn Crowne Plaza offered him a management position; as did MacDonald's. He accepted MacDonald's, and is now a manager there. He has proven himself an asset rather than a liability to his host nation.

During the two years since his release from prison, he has consistently attempted to reverse his deportability. He and his wife Anita have two sons, and on his behalf Congressman Craig Washington has introduced a bill in the Congress that will floor in January, allowing deportable immigrants to apply with your agency for a year's deferment.

But that bill may not be in time.

Martins has exhausted his appeals to INS, and, short of going to the U. S. Supreme Court, has no more. So he has been re-arrested and taken to Export Plaza preliminary to deportation. He is currently in detention there. Unless some act of mercy is performed on his behalf, he joins the thousands of unproductive and burdensome immigrants expelled from the U. S.

You may be the only individual who can allow Martins to remain in the U. S., and to continue the extremely productive life he has begun with his family in Houston. He has been the only source of income in his house, and this detention may cost him the job he currently holds with MacDonald's. That is the basis of the urgency of his case. Our church will do whatever INS recommends to guarantee that he is not a burden to the nation.

Would you ask your staff to pull his files and allow you to examine his case to see if he is worthy of salvaging?

Please call on any of us who can help to provide information about him since his release in 1990:

Dr. Jeff Graves, Director of Operations
College of Hotel & Restaurant Management
University of Houston
Houston, Texas 77204-3902

Ms. Patsy Piner, Director of Sales
UH Hilton
University of Houston
Houston, Texas 77204-3902

Congressman Craig Washington
1919 Smith St. # 820
Houston, Texas 77002

Attorney Peter Williamson
1111 Fannin St. Suite # 1360
Houston, Texas 77002
. . . or me, at the above address.

Thank you for taking the time to read this.

Very sincerely yours,

Bill Lawson

William A. Lawson

cc: Dr. Jeff Graves
Ms. Patsy Piper
Congressman Craig Washington
Attorney Peter Williamson

NRN

Seaquest
FINANCIAL GROUP
David Busby
9916 Durant Drive
Beverly Hills, CA 90212
310 ~~(213)~~ 277-8286
Fax: (213) 277-0737

Seaquest
FINANCIAL GROUP
9916 Durant Drive
Beverly Hills, CA 90212
(213) 277-8286

12 December 1992

Mr. James Baker
Chief of Staff
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Baker:

I would like to enlist your assistance in a most intriguing venture. I have been given the responsibility of redeeming a great number of German Gold Bearer Bonds that are owned by an American Trust. The Trust has also agreed to donate over $1 Bilion to The C.A.R.E. Foundation (a California non-profit) to purchase all of the multi-family assets of the FDIC and the RTC, so that C.A.R.E. can convert these properties to quality affordable housing units for seniors and low-income families. These Bonds were originally issued in the 1920's and 1930's by the German government, but were not redeemable after Hitler came into power. After WWII however, international treaties were agreed to and the German government accepted responsibility for repayment. One of the stipulations of one of the treaties was that Germany would make repayment on these Bonds after the reunification of East and West Germany. Now that the reunification of Germany has taken place, Germany must make good on their agreements.

The trustee and the attorney for this Trust have represented that they hold over 200,000 of these Bonds. The validity of these Bonds has been verified by; J.P. Morgan & Company, Morgan Stanley, Deloitte Touche, and an agency within the Republic of Germany. The attorney for the Trust and I have been authorized to invest approximately 90% of the proceeds from the redemption of the Bonds. This would enable us to possibly make the single largest private investment into American businesses.

The only real way to realize the full benefits that these Bonds present is to deal directly with the top German government officials. I ask that you treat this matter in the strictest confidence. Your knowledge in handling sensitive matters of this nature and your ability to get "impossible" missions accomplished is what brings me to you. I understand that recently you were made aware of these Bonds and that you showed some interest in such an opportunity. Enclosed is some historical data and a brief outline of what I believe could be accomplished with the monies from the Bonds. I would like to have the opportunity to meet with you soon and bring you additional information as well as present you with samples of each type of Bond. I look forward to your response and I look forward to a long a mutually prosperous relationship.

Yours truly,

David Busby

FEDERAL EXPRESS

[redacted]

QUESTIONS? CALL 800-238-5355 TOLL FREE.

AIRBILL
PACKAGE
TRACKING NUMBER

3048607752

3048607752

RECIPIENT'S COPY

1 [redacted] Date 12-14-92

From (Your Name) Please Print: DAVID BUSBY

Your Phone Number (Very Important): (310 277-9286

Company: SEAQUEST FINANCIAL GROUP

Department/Floor No.

Street Address: 9916 DURANT DR

City: Beverly Hills State: CA ZIP Required: 90212

2 To (Recipient's Name) Please Print: MR. JAMES BAKER

Recipient's Phone Number (Very Important): (202) 456-1414

Company: XX Chief of STAFF

Department/Floor No.

Exact Street Address (We Cannot Deliver to P.O. Boxes or P.O. Zip Codes.): THE WHITE HOUSE

City: WASHINGTON D.C. State ZIP Required: 20500

X-RAYED

YOUR INTERNAL BILLING REFERENCE INFORMATION (First 24 characters will appear on invoice.)

H IF HOLD FOR PICK-UP, Print FEDEX Address Here
Street Address
City State ZIP Required

3 PAYMENT 1 [✓] Bill Sender 2 [ ] Bill Recipient's FedEx Acct. No. 3 [ ] Bill 3rd Party FedEx Acct. No. 4 [ ] Bill Credit Card
5 [ ] Cash/Check [redacted]

4 SERVICES (Check only one box)

Priority Overnight (Delivery by next business morning†)
11 [ ] YOUR PACKAGING
16 [ ] FEDEX LETTER *
12 [ ] FEDEX PAK *
13 [ ] FEDEX BOX
14 [ ] FEDEX TUBE

Standard Overnight (Delivery by next business afternoon†)
51 [ ] YOUR PACKAGING
56 [✓] FEDEX LETTER *
52 [ ] FEDEX PAK *
53 [ ] FEDEX BOX
54 [ ] FEDEX TUBE

Economy Two-Day (Delivery by second business day†)
30 [•] ECONOMY

Government Overnight (Restricted for authorized users only)
46 [ ] GOV'T LETTER
41 [ ] GOV'T PACKAGE

Freight Service (for Extra Large or any package over 150 lbs.)
70 [ ] OVERNIGHT FREIGHT ** (Confirmed reservation required)
80 [ ] TWO-DAY FREIGHT **

† Delivery commitment may be later in some areas.
*Declared Value Limit $100.
**Call for delivery schedule.

5 DELIVERY AND SPECIAL HANDLING (Check services required)
1 [ ] HOLD FOR PICK-UP (Fill in Box H)
2 [✓] DELIVER WEEKDAY
3 DELIVER SATURDAY (Extra charge) (Not available to all locations) [ ]
4 [ ] DANGEROUS GOODS (Extra charge)
5 [ ]
6 [ ] DRY ICE ______ Lbs.
7 [ ] OTHER SPECIAL SERVICE ______
8 [ ]
9 [ ] SATURDAY PICK-UP (Extra charge)
10 [ ]
11 [ ] DESCRIPTION
12 [ ] HOLIDAY DELIVERY (If offered) (Extra charge)

6 PACKAGES | WEIGHT In Pounds Only [redacted]
Total Total

DIM SHIPMENT (Chargeable Weight)
[ ] ______ lbs.
L x W x H =

Received At
1 [ ] Regular Stop 3 [ ] Drop Box
4 [✓] B.S.C.
2 [ ] On-Call Stop 5 [ ] Station

Emp. No. Date
[ ] Cash Received
[ ] Return Shipment
[ ] Third Party [ ] Chg. To Del. [ ] Chg. To Hold
Street Address
City State Zip
Received By:
X
Date/Time Received FedEx Employee Number

7 Release Signature:

FedEx Emp. No. 1214 Date/Time

Federal Express Use
Base Charges
Declared Value Charge
Other 1
Other 2
Total Charges

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082

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Part #137204/137205
Rev. 4/91

"GERMAN GOLD BEARER BONDS"

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

I have been charged with the task of finding qualified buyers for certain specified debt instruments. My associate, who has the exclusive power of attorney over these instruments, has had the responsibility of reviewing, examining, and evaluating these specified debt instruments that shall be referred to as "German Gold Bearer Bonds" or more simply "Bonds". These Bonds which are presently owned or in custody of an undisclosed Trust.

Currently there are many different groups of brokers from around the country claiming that they have Bonds to sell. Most of these brokers have received copies of Bonds by facsimile and have never seen an actual Bond. These unauthorized brokers have flooded the marketplace with a flurry of fraudulent Bonds and bogus documents. This has created an even greater amount of skepticism about the value and credibility of Bonds. I feel that the only real way to deal effectively with the Bonds is to utilize diplomatic channels and deal directly with the German government.

Our opinion as to the their value and collectability, or redeemability, shall be derived from a consideration of the following general, topical categories to be discussed herein: History and Chronology; Authentication and Validation; Redemption, and Conclusionary remarks.

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

At the conclusion of WWI, Germany agreed to be responsible and pay for all of the war reparations necessary to restore other nations who participated in the war against Germany. The agreement to provide such reparations was incorporated into the "TREATY OF VERSAILLES", and enacted into force in 1919. However, in order to pay for the required reparations, it was necessary for Germany (formerly known as "Prussia") to raise monies to comply with the provisions of the Treaty, and thus, it had to reach out to foreign jurisdictions and borrow the necessary funds.

In a borrowing document referred to as the "DAWES TREATY", Germany arranged to borrow a total of $110,000,000 from various investors in the United States. This debt was evidenced by the issuance of Bonds, which contained Gold Clauses to the effect that the obligation was to be repaid in gold coin of the United States, of its equivalency in weight and fineness. These initial series of instruments were issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, and were set to mature on October 15, 1949. Interest at 7% was paid on a semi-annual basis by the redemption of coupons which were attached to the individual Bonds. Additionally, the instruments provide that the interest was to be paid at the offices of J.P. Morgan & Company in New York.

Between the years 1924 and 1933, Germany deemed it necessary to a total of eighty nine (89) different species of Bonds containing the Gold Clauses to raise additional monies for reparations and the rebuilding of its industries. All of the Bonds that were issued in foreign countries were referred to as "EXTERNAL DEBT", in comparison to those instruments which were issued within Germany, and which have been afforded different treatment and value. The external debt was represented by Bonds wherein the various obligators included various Municipalities; government owned corporations; utility companies, and other series of Federal Bonds.

Germany's financial difficulties continued throughout the 20's, and in 1928, a committee was formed to prepare proposals for a comprehensive and final settlement of the reparations problem. The plan devised by the Committee was called the "YOUNG PLAN", after the Chairman of the Committee, and was to include the issue of a mixture of Bonds to the international markets to an effective value of $300,000,000 Gold U.S. Dollars. Bonds issued under this plan were referred to as "YOUNG BONDS", or the "GERMAN GOVERNMENT INTERNATIONAL 5 1/2% Loan of 1930.

An attempt was made in 1933-1934 by Germany to denounce all of their external debt and obligations. However, external Bonds were held by investors in foreign countries, and a sinking fund had been established to liquidate the principle obligations, or at the least, pay for the interest due on the obligations through foreign redemption agents. The interest coupons continued to be honored until the period 1941-1945, after which the interest payments ceased. It has been alleged by the various redeeming agents that the sinking funds had been depleted, or for some strange reason, had disappeared.

In an effort to further handle the questions and insure repayment of these external obligations, the Bank for International Settlements ("BIS") was created in 1930 and was headquartered in Basal, Switzerland. The BIS accepted various forms of collateral from Germany to in turn collateralize the obligations represented by the Bonds.

Following the conclusion of WWII, Germany found itself once again in a position whereby it had to reaffirm all of it's external debt and obligations. Discussions ensued between the various nations holding these instruments representing the outstanding obligations of Germany. The understanding between the nations was finally memorialized in an agreement known as "THE AGREEMENT ON GERMAN EXTERNAL DEBTS". This document was finally executed on February 27, 1953, this treatise was commonly known as the "LONDON ACCORD".

This Accord struck between nations, among other things, provided for a restructuring of the interest to be paid on the various obligations, while at the same time, reaffirmed Germany's obligation to pay as specified in the original loan documents and instruments. At the time when the Agreement became effective, Germany did not have sufficient funds nor reserves to pay off or service the outstanding obligations, as most of the Bonds that had been issued had matured and become due. Germany further agreed that if a reunification of East Germany and West Germany ever took place, additional payments would be made to Bondholders. The London Accord effectively extended the maturity dates out another 20 years, and set new periods of time that they would become due between 1969 and 1980. For example; with regard to the Young Loan, Germany agreed to make an offer which would provide interest at five percent (5%) on the American issue and an extension of the maturity date to 1980.

Additionally, the Agreement made reference to two basic categories of Bondholders; Assenting and Non-Assenting. Those who acquiesced to the proposals and repayment plans contained in the London Accord were deemed to be "Assenting Bondholders", while those who did not consent nor desire to accept the lesser amounts of repayment were called "Non-Assenting Bondholders". Holders of Bonds in this latter category who did not accept the proposal typically had to seek settlement from Germany on a private individual basis.

For the years following the execution of the London Accord, Germany has attempted to modify and alter the original terms and requirements by which the obligations had to be reconciled and settled, and these new requirements of these modifications have been considered by others to be obstacles put forth by Germany in an effort to deter holders of the Bonds from freely redeeming them. These modifications have been unilateral requirements imposed by Germany, and their enforceability is questionable due to the fact that any settlements must be accomplished in compliance with the terms of the London Accord, together with Annexes, which was really just a proposal to settle these debts. Legally, only bilateral Agreements are effective to alter or modify the rights and the obligations of the parties, and the Bondholders did not have an opportunity to enter into nor negotiate the terms of the settlement as proposed in the Agreement.

The primary requirement imposed upon the Bondholders in the London Accord appears to be a declaration to the effect that the Bonds to be redeemed were domiciled in the United States and outside Germany prior to January 1, 1945. An Affidavit to this effect would then seem to shift the burden of proof to Germany to prove that they were not in fact in the United States at period stated, if Germany follows up on its usual attempt to suggest that Bonds were previously submitted for redemption and were in their possession at that period of time.

The specific Bonds that we reviewed are part of a large holding belonging to a Trust, and which have been domiciled here in the United States since issuance and purchase. We have examined documentation which leads us to conclude that these particular instruments have at all times been domiciled in the United States, and that they have never been redeemed by the Holders. The coupons, of course, have been redeemed from their date of issuance until the period between 1941 and 1945. We have not come across any documentation nor information which suggests that the instruments were outside of the United States prior to 1945.

AUTHENTICATION AND VALIDATION

After a thorough review of the Agreements, documents, Treaties, and sampling of original Bond instruments, it appears that there are two primary issues which have to be addressed to determine whether the Bonds have any current value. These two issues involve authenticity, or validity, as genuine, original documents, and their acceptance, or probability of being redeemed or collected upon. Ancillary to these considerations is their probable value once their authenticity and acceptability have been determined.

In an effort to attest to the dating of the instruments, and negate any suggestions that they are forged documents, the following has been accomplished:

- Small segments of the upper left hand corner of some of the instruments have been torn off and tested to insure the validity of the paper on which the documents have been printed. This has been accomplished on a sampling of the instruments in belonging to the Trust, and the paper used was found to be of the same age which appears on the documents. The paper stock used for the printing of the Bonds is a heavy stock which has not been used nor generally available for many years.

- Upon holding the instruments up to proper lighting, there is sufficient evidence of original water marks to confirm that the paper and printed material thereon is genuine and original.

- The condition of the documents shows considerable handling and some discoloration suggesting further that they are not of recent origin, but have been stored and/or handled for many years. Some of the documents are partially taped and paper-clipped as a result of some abuse over many years.

- Original instruments representing a sampling of the entire lot have been held and examined by J.P. Morgan & Company; Morgan Stanley; Deloitte Touche; and several legal firms, in addition to several European resources, including an agency within the Republic of Germany. All of the sources which have examined these specific original documents have responded that they are "real" and authentic documents, and nothing has been indicated by any of these sources that the documents have been forged or altered in any way.

Authentication And Validation (Continued)

As a result of conferring with these various sources that have examined the Bonds, we have found nothing to suggest that they are other than valid, genuine instruments, and that upon further testing will prove to be acceptable for presentment. The specific language and statements on the Bonds contain the terms and conditions of payment, and the methods by which they are to be collected. The various series held in our possession contain language stating that they are "payable in gold coin of the United States, or its equivalency in weight and fineness", commonly referred to as "Gold Clauses". Additionally, the 1924 Dawes series of Bonds and the 1930 International series of Bonds contain the loan and treaty agreements on their reverse sides.

REDEMPTION

As provided in the instruments, the various redeeming agents are designated as follows:

German External Loan Of 1924 (Dawes)	J.P. Morgan & Company
City Of Frankfort On Main 1928	E.H. Rollin & Son
Brandenburg Electric Power Company	Equitable Trust Company
German Government International 5 1/2% Loan Of 1930	J.P. Morgan & Company

The various instruments provided for a twenty-five (25) sinking fund from which to pay interest and principle amounts due at maturity. The term "Sinking Fund" seems to be somewhat different than the same term as stated in the London Accord Agreement, in that in the latter Agreement, this term applies to the reduction of principle of the outstanding balances due after 1958. Aside from this, however, it is apparent that whatever sinking funds were established to liquidate the original obligations were not available after 1945, as holders of the Bonds were not able to redeem interest coupons at the respective redemption agencies as shown above.

Inquiries made to J.P. Morgan & Company have not been productive, inasmuch as employees contacted have been somewhat vague and ambiguous regarding the disposition of the sinking fund, and their obligation to pay on the Bonds. Persons are generally referred to the Deutches Bundesbank or the Federal Debt Ministry in Germany for processing the collection of the Bonds. When either of theses two agencies are approached, however, they will typically require that the holder of such instruments register the instruments with them, and provide proof of a chronological chain of ownership and execution of an affidavit attesting to the Bond's location prior to 1945. This information is generally required to dispel any allegation that any Bonds have been stolen or have been previously redeemed in Germany. The Bonds which are the subject of this letter have in fact been domiciled in the United States since issuance, and they have never been previously redeemed. This has been attested to by the Trustee of the Trust owning the instruments.

Redemption (Continued)

In 1930 the Bank of International Settlements (BIS) was created in Basal, Switzerland for the purpose of acting as the International Trustee for all of Germany's external debt. To ensure repayment of the various obligations, and equitable settlements between obligor, Germany, and the holders of the Bonds, Germany provided certain collateral and made certain monetary payments to the BIS to pay interest as required. After contact with the BIS, it is apparent that various conflicting explanations are given relative to the process and place of redeemability of said Bonds. Typically, persons are referred to the Deutches Bundesbank or Federal Debt Ministry, in spite of the fact that the BIS is still in existence to handle such matters. It still seems, however, that the BIS is the preferable forum to commence discussions regarding a private settlement of instruments in one's possession.

Caution must be exercised when attempting to present any instruments for collection. We have been advised that some instruments have been confiscated in the presentment process, and that the presenters of the Bonds have been told that their particular instruments are not genuine, when in fact they were. It is advisable to make such presentment for collection through a neutral intermediary, who has the necessary expertise to negotiate a favorable, private settlement of the Bonds. The settlement attained will be predicated on the number of Bonds being presented for settlement, and their type or species.

Specific procedures for the collection and redemption of external Bonds is contained in the "2nd Announcement Concerning Payment of Arrears of Interest on External Debts of the German Reich under the terms of the London Agreement".

VALUATION OF BONDS

There are three factors to be considered when attempting to determine the redemptive value of the Bonds, and which are as follows:

1. Valuation as provided within the document itself.
2. Valuation as specified in the London Accord Agreement of 1953.
3. Value as determined by private settlement with the Federal Republic of Germany.

VALUATION AS DETERMINED BY INSTRUMENT

All of the Bonds which are the subject of this Memorandum have an underlying principle face value of $1,000.00 (with the exception of the 1924 Bonds, which also have values in denominations of $100.00), and a stated interest rate . The interest rates on the various Bonds are as follows:

1.	German External Loan Of 1924 (Dawes Bond)	7%
2.	City Of Frankfort On Main	6 1/2%
3.	Brandenburg Electric Power Company	6%
4.	German Government International Loan Of 1930 (Young Bonds)	5 1/2%

As stated in the copy of each instrument, each of these series of Bonds contain "Gold Clauses" whereby it is provided that "principle and interest shall be payable in gold coin of the United States, or its equivalent in weight and fineness". On March 14, 1900, the dollar was defined by the U.S. Congress as containing twenty-five and eight-tenths (25.8) grains of gold nine tenths 9/10's fine. The dollar continued to be defined under the 1900 Act at the date of issuance of all German Bonds. There are 480 grains in a troy ounce, the standard unit of measure for precious metals. Therefore each $1,000.00 Bond represents 25,800 grains of gold for the principle or 53.75 ounces of gold for the face value of each Bond.

Valuation Of Bonds (Continued)

The gold clause provides that the bearer is entitled to payment based upon the gold content of the dollar at June 1, 1930 (with regard to the Young Bond). Further, Germany would, by the terms of the Young Bond, be required to pay interest at 5 1/2% from June of 1945 to the time of encashment. Interest has now accrued for a total of 94 semi-annual compounding periods which at the stated interest rate on the Bonds equates to additional grains of gold. These 94 semi-annual compounding periods does not take into consideration the additional interest due on the interest coupons that were due prior to June of 1945 and that remain on most of the Bonds.

The use of Compounding has been upheld by the United States Uniform Commercial Code. Since there has been no expressed prohibition against the use of compounding interest in the event of a default by the German government on either the Young or Dawes Bonds and since both the United States Uniform Commercial Code and the United States Internal Revenue Code permit the use of compounding. Any Bondholder making a claim for payment of these Bonds would understandably seek a judgement based on the use of compounding.

There is a significant amount of case law that exists to support the use of compounding, but the most prevalent use is by the United States Internal Revenue Service on delinquent tax balances. The use of the "Gold Clause" and compounding of defaulted obligations has also been upheld in both the highest domestic and international courts. Therefore, according to the loan agreement contained on the face of each document, compounding the interest from January 1, 1945, and projecting the price of gold to be $350.00 per troy ounce, the following valuations can be derived:

German External Loan of 1924 (Dawes Bonds) @ 7%

Principle	$ 1,000.00
Interest @ 7% 1945 to 1993	24,728.91
Total Principle and Interest	$ 25,728.91

If you apply the "Gold Clause" at 53.75 troy oz. of gold per $1,000.00, and apply a value of $350.00 per troy oz., each Bond would be worth 25.72891 X 53.75 = 1,382.93 oz. of gold X $350.00 = $465,125.50

If You apply the "Gold Clause" only until the original maturity date, with no further interest, each Bond would be worth 1.402 X 53.35 = 75.3575 oz. of gold X $350.00 = $ 26,375.13

Valuation Of Bonds (Continued)

City Of Frankfort On Main 1928 Bond @ 6 1/2%

Principle	$ 1,000.00
Interest @ 6 1/2% from 1945 to 1993	19,548.55
Total Principle and Interest	$ 20,548.55

If you apply the "Gold Clause" at 53.75 troy oz. of gold per $1,000.00 and apply a value of $350.00 per troy oz., each Bond would be worth 20.54855 X 53.75 = 1,104.4846 oz. of gold X $350.00 = $386,569.61

If you apply the "Gold Clause" only until the original maturity date, with no further interest, each Bond would be worth 1.52 X 53.75 = 81.7 oz. of gold X $350.00 = $28,595.00

Brandenburg Electric Power Company 1929 Bond @ 6%

Principle	$ 1,000.00
Interest @ 6% from 1945 to 1993	16,393.87
Total Principle and Interest	$ 17,393.87

If you apply the "Gold Clause" at 53.75 troy oz. of gold per $1,000.00 and apply a value of $350.00 per troy oz., each Bond would be worth 17.39387 X 53.75 = 934.92 oz. of gold X $350.00 = $327,222.18

If you apply the "Gold Clause" only until the original maturity date, with no further interest, each Bond would be worth 1.46 X 53.75 = 78.46 oz. of gold X $350.00 = $27,46.251

Valuation Of Bonds (Continued)

German Government Loan Of 1930 (Young Bond) @ 5 1/2%

Principle	$ 1,000.00
Interest @ 5 1/2% from 1945 to 1993	13,541.96
Total Principle and Interest	$ 14,541.96

If you apply the "Gold Clause" at 53.75 troy oz. of gold per $1,000.00 and apply a value of $350.00 per troy oz., each Bond would be worth 14.54196 X 53.75 = 781.63 oz. of gold X $350.00 = $273,570.62

If you apply the "Gold Clause" only until the original maturity date with no further interest, each Bond would be worth 1.44 X 53.75 = 77.4 oz. of gold X $350.00 = $27,090.00

Please note that these figures do not take into consideration the fact that most of the Bonds contain non-redeemed interest coupons.

VALUATION AS DETERMINED BY THE LONDON ACCORD

The agreement on the German External Debts (London Accord 27 February, 1953) was drafted to accommodate holders of the Bonds, and to give guidance relative to proposed settlements of the various outstanding debts. Extracted from this Agreement are pertinent provisions which relate to proposed settlements with Bondholders, and relevant calculations of the subject Bonds.

Article 12(a) states that "the amount to be paid on a debt which... is payable in U.S. Dollars on a gold basis or gold clause, shall be determined without regard to such gold clause". However, in contradiction to this, the instruments state that the Bonds shall be redeemable in Gold Coin of U.S., or its equivalency in weight and fineness. Further, the London Accord reaffirms the original intent of the debtors by stating "in all respects other than those indicated above, the terms of the original loan contracts shall be maintained".

Valuation Of Bonds (Continued)

Annex I provides for "Agreed Recommendations for the Settlement of Reich debts and debts of other public authorities" as follows:

A. DEBTS OF THE REICH

1. 1924 Dawes Loan
   - After March 31, 1953, interest payable @ 5 1/2%.
   - Maturity dates extended to 1969.
   - Arrears of interest recalculated at 5% simple interest.
   - The terms of the original Loan Contracts shall be maintained.

Therefore, from these recommendations, it would appear that Germany is offering the following amounts:

Arrearage from 1945 to 1953 @ 5% simple interest ($1,400.00), and from 1953 to 1969 @ 5 1/2% simple interest ($880.00), which would total $2,280.00, and with the application of the Gold Clause = 122.55 oz.of gold X $350.00 = $42,892.50. Since this maturity date was not met by the German government, add arrearage from 1969 to 1992 of 5 1/2% simple interest to the 122.55 oz. of gold for a total redemption amount of $97,151.51 (277.57575 oz. of gold).

2. 1930 Young Loan
   - After March 31, 1953, interest payable @ 5%.
   - Maturity dates extended to 1980.
   - Arrears of interest recalculated at 5% simple interest.
   - The terms of the original Loan Contracts shall be maintained.

Therefore, from these recommendations, it would appear that Germany is offering the following amounts:

Arrearage from 1945 to 1953 @ 5% simple interest ($1,400.00), and from 1953 to 1980 @ 5% simple interest ($1,350.00), which would total $3,750.00, and with the application of the Gold Clause = 147.8125 oz. of gold X $350.00 = $51,734.38. Since this maturity date was not met by the German government, add arrearage from 1980 to 1992 of 5% simple interest to the 147.8125 oz. of gold for a total redemption amount of $82,775.00 (236.5 oz. of gold).

B. EXTERNAL BONDS ISSUED BY MUNICIPALITIES
and other similar entities within the
Territory of the Federal Republic Of Germany.

- 1953 to 1973 interest at 75% of the original interest, with a minimum interest rate of 4%.
- Maturity dates extended for 20 years, or until 1973.
- The terms of the original Loan Contracts shall be maintained.

Brandenburg Electric Power Company Bonds

Arrearage from 1953 to 1973 @ 4 1/2% simple interest ($1,900.00), and with the application of the Gold Clause = 102.125 oz. of gold X $350.00 = $35,743.75. Since this maturity date was not met by the German government, add arrearage from 1973 to 1992 of 4 1/2% simple interest to the 102.125 oz. of gold for a total redemption amount of $66,304.66 (189.441875 oz. of gold).

City Of Frankfort On Main Bonds

Arrearage from 1953 to 1973 @ 4.875% simple interest ($1,975.00), and with the application of the Gold Clauses = 106.15625 oz. of gold X $350.00 = $37,154.69. Since this maturity date was not met by the German government, add arrearage from 1973 to 1992 of 4.875% simple interest to the 106.15625 oz. of gold for a total redemption amount of $71,569.22 (204.4824 oz. of gold).

Annex III provides further and subsequent settlement proposals, in that it states:

1. Interest in arrearage shall be paid on the basis of 2/3rds of the stated interest of the stated interest up to 1953.

2. Future interest from 1953 forward to be paid at 75% of rate existing on Loan Contract.

3. Currencies with Gold Clauses:
   - Due in the currency of the issuing country (USA).
   - Equivalent to rate of exchange existing in 1952 (but no guidance to application of Gold Clauses).

Valuation of Bonds (Continued)

REDEMPTION BY PRIVATE SETTLEMENT

The various attempts to propose settlement guidelines as provided above and in the London Accord are somewhat confusing and contradictory. This is why all of the agencies that are designated to handle the redemption of these instruments such as; BIS, Deutches Bundesbank, and the Federal Debt Ministry, seem to pass on the responsibility to another group. Therefore, it seems that to redeem these instruments properly one must go through high level diplomatic channels to apply pressure and cut through all of the smoke screens that the German government and their counterparts throw in our way. However, at this time the German government is establishing a new government agency that will be responsible with the redemption of these Bonds. On August 30, 1991 the "German Federal Bank" issued a press release that indicated that the compensation payable due to the reunification of the two Germany's would begin no sooner than September 16, 1991.

CONCLUSIONARY REMARKS

After a review of all of the related documentation, international agreements, discussions with knowledgeable persons, and inspection of the actual Bond documents, we are of the opinion that the Bonds we have inspected, some of which we have in our possession, are and have been:

1. Validly issued in this Country under the terms of the appropriate External Loan Agreements.

2. That the instruments are genuine and authentic.

3. That the instruments have been domiciled in this Country since their issue, and that they have not been previously redeemed nor canceled.

4. That the owner of the Bonds is legally entitled to them, and has the authority and right to dispose of them by legal documentation.

On October 3, 1990 East Germany and West Germany were reunified requiring that the provisions of the 1953 London Debt Agreement be implemented and additional payments be made to the Bondholders. We feel that these Bonds are collectable from the German government, the Bank of International Settlements, the American trustees including J.P.Morgan & Company, Equitable Trust Company, and the United States government. The "London Debt Agreement" and the "Validation Laws" do not bar the collection of these debts. Suit can be brought against the responsible parties in both U.S. courts and the international courts. Under the terms of the Sovereign Immunities Act, the German government has no immunity from suit in the United States courts. It is important to note that if we were to file suit against the responsible parties, the statute of limitations probably would not begin until 1994.

The following is a list of potential options to raise capital with the use of the Bonds:

A. Have the United States government (it is in their best interest see "B" below) deal directly with the German government at the highest diplomatic levels and convince them that it is in their best interest to redeem these Bonds on the original terms as printed on the documents.

Conclusionary Remarks (Continued)

B. If the United States government is unable to convince the German government to settle with the Trust, and the German government defaults on the repayment of these Bonds, then the United States government would be obligated for repayment of these Bonds. These Bonds could then be considered quasi-government securities and as much would be admissible assets for use by insurance companies, banks, public companies and as assets to collateralize loans.

C. File suit against the Bank for International Settlements (BIS). As the "foreign" trustee for these Bonds, the BIS is unconditionally liable for payment.

D. At this time we could rent these Bonds to insurance companies. "Insurance companies are allowed to "rent" assets in most states by swapping so-called surplus notes (which are backed by an insurance company's expected future surplus capital) for government securities or government backed notes. The swap adds assets to the insurer's books, allowing it to write more policies." WALL STREET JOURNAL - OCTOBER 9, 1991 - PAGE C1

E. International banks will soon have an incentive to use these Bonds. This is due to the fact that "New international bank rules are set to take effect in early 1993. The new rules deal directly with how much money banks will need to back up their various activities. The new rules were drafted by the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) and agreed to by bank regulators in the world's eleven (11) major industrial countries. Other rules weigh assets according to their perceived riskiness. Loans to private companies carry a maximum risk-weighing of 100%. By contrast, no capital is required if a bank buys U.S., German, or British government Bonds." WALL STREET JOURNAL - 1990 - PAGE C1
By: Michael R. Sesit.

INVESTMENT OF PROCEEDS

It is our intent to first try and deal directly with the German government, so that we may retain as much of the proceeds as possible for the benefit of the United States. The Trust has agreed to allow us to invest approximately ninety percent (90%) of the proceeds into a wide range of investments. The investments from this investment portfolio will be set up as loans. We envision investing into the following types of American owned ventures:

1. Quality affordable housing for low income, unemployed military, and senior families.

2. Quality health care facilities.

3. Quality day care facilities on joint ventures with American corporations.

4. Develop and produce high quality upbeat, educational television programing and CDI products for children.

5. Purchasing and restructuring some of the American shipyards that have been closed down in the past few years.

6. The development and manufacturing of a new corporate aircraft.

7. The development of privately run prisons that would enable states to mandate new tough laws on violent crimes and keep criminals in jail with no early parole and no parole for murderers.

8. The development of small business's in urban areas such as; a construction company that would use a large percentage of its work force from the surrounding community to build the new apartments and homes in their own neighborhood.

9. A think tank made up of young and old inventors, scientists, and computer geniuses that contribute solely to American corporations.

Investments into any and all businesses will include the Job Training Program Act (JTPA) to improve the job skills of the immediate work force, health care for all employees, and further education opportunities for those who employees who would like it.

(NRN)

951E 820N
Provo Utah 84606
Dec. 9, 1992

The Chief of Staff : Mr. James A. Baker III
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave. N.W.
Washington DC, 20500

Dear Sir :

Enclosed you will find a paper on the third world debt, a problem which you had dealt with extensively, both as the treasury secretary and as the secretary of state, in previous and current administrations.

The possibility of employing the debt-equity swap and the debt-equity regeneration schemes for the acquisitions of major shares of government corporations and control of executive government departments of debtor nations abound in Africa and Latin America.

If this view is accepted and adopted as either a private sector or a government policy, I believe that an international payment and balancing system, more elaborate and sophisticated than the current one will be needed. Such a system will neccessarily be computer automated and will be potentially employed in monitoring the following :

(i) Agreements between the debtor nations, their creditors and the new acquiring institutions.
(ii) Equities, liabilities and oustanding obligations
(iii) Any misuse (and there are several of them, some of which are potentially catastrophic in a global financial sense) of the debt strategies.
(iv) Market performances of individual adopted strategy(s) per specific situation(s).

As an information management systems consultant, I do have a technology interest in these matters. I hope to hear from you either in office or as a private citizen on these issues, should you decide to pursue them and to involve me further in such pursuits. Thank you and merry christmas.

Sincerely :
Douglas C. Ohabor
Douglas C. Ohabor

THIRD WORLD DEBT AS MEANS OF EQUITY CREATION

The title 'third world debt' suits the current circumstances. This situation will not be so for too long as much of Eastern Europe and the nations of the ex-Soviet Union will sooner or later acquire huge sums of debt. Sooner, if the willingness to advance loans to them exists among the major lending institutions of the world, and if the giveaway will be as generous and carefree as was the case to Latin American countries in particular during the oil boom era of the late seventies and early eighties. Later, if their internal struggles towards market economies encounter great difficulties and as such are perceived to be problem prone by the lenders. Whichever way one looks at it, the easterners will acquire an impressive portfolio of debt sometime. The West from both a historical and strategic standpoint cannot continue to sponsor the progress of Latin American, Asian, Middle Eastern and African economies, while neglecting Eastern Europe and Soviet territories. That is a prescription for trouble on a global scale, for very little in current geopolitics stands in the way of the invasion and occupation of rich Arabian oil fields by sub-nuclear armed forces of the muslim states of the ex-Soviet Union. Removing them will not be as easy as kicking Saddam Hussein out of Kuwait. The deteriorating position of muslims in ex-Yugoslavia, at the heart of christain Europe does not help this situation either.

So there will be debt; in Latin America, in Africa, in Eastern Europe, in Asia and in the ex-Soviet republics. There will also be internal debt usually referred to as deficit in the western democracies particularly in the United States. Deficit is not the concern of this paper as fiscal responsibility is the major if not the only known cure for it. It needs no further prescriptions. The task it does seem, is to device multiple means of dealing with the debt problem, each one applicable to the right debt situation or set of circumstances. This will not be easy because analytical solutions don't neccessarily translate into successful real applications in a political world. Where debt is structural as is the case in most third world countries, this problem is compounded. Governments of these nations and their various institutions are much to blame for the structural nature of most third nations' debt. This is largely due to the inherent instabilities of these regimes and the poor management of their vital institutions. The disproportionate fractions of their individual GNPs devoted to military expenditures and the maintenance of oppressive security forces accounts for much of their budgetary inbalances. Added to these are the various degrees of large scale corruption at the top oftentimes resulting in the disgusting enrichment of hapless family members and cronies.

There usually exists pitifully few productive factors in most developing world economies. Those that do exist are usually leftovers from previous colonial administrations. New additions, mostly by individual entrepreneurs are usually in the service sector, in economies that are seriously lacking in the supply of agricultural and food needs, thinkless of basic manufactures. Government economic planning is mostly dominated by fancy western style economic thinking that in most occasions has very little relevance to the nature of the underlying backward societies. For example : "Nigeria wishes 'to go industrial', so the government economists put together a plan for a steel 'complex' ... note: always a complex, never a steel plant. The government approves an initial one billion naira ($1.5b) for the project, of course with allowance for the usual ten percent cut to the controlling tribal interest groups and their allies. However in the middle of the project, more than fifty percent of the initial outlay disappears with less than five percent of the complex completed!" The story recounted above displays some of the undesirable features of the underlying backward society. The economists meanwhile have made their projections, drawn their graphs and possibly assisted in the preparation of a business plan. But nobody dares speak about the fifty percent that is sure to disappear.

Western and lately eastern contractors and contract firms have in most cases cashed in on this bonanza. 'What matters most in this country is who you know, not what you produce' says a western businessman in a flight from Paris to Lagos, Nigeria; and he was educating a nigerian native on this rather unfortunate aspect of his country. Sadly enough his principle applies in very many other societies and cultures. This is the nature of structural debt. The debt is already in the internals of the governmental and social systems before the money arrives. Only a change of controlling ownership or essential management of the institutions of the system with its usual accompaniments of staff and structural reorganizations can remove or at the minimum lessen the impact of this internalized debt. Forerunners of this controlling ownership change suggestion have been tested with impressive results in the various applications of the debt-equity swap strategies of the debt reduction plans of former and current US treasury secretaries, Mr. James Baker III and Mr. Nicholas Brady.

There is also transplanted debt; that is debt which arises in third world nations as a result of deficiencies in the lender countries of the West and Japan. In countless cases, busybody officials of western governments with interests in the debtor nation(s) or region(s) exercise negative influence and pressures on their counterparts in the developing world. These pressures peak when the investments or projected interests of their national banks and corporations are at risk or perceived to be so. The argument for the various structural adjustment programs, sound as they might appear do not take full account of the socially destructive tendencies of these humanly excruciating programs. There is no reason in my opinion to continue to lend to a man or an entity that has not paid and cannot pay prior debts. This situation is usually the case for bad credit and often disqualifies individuals from further loan considerations. But strangely enough, the same condition has qualified and does continue to qualify debtor governments for new loan guaraantees, new debt forgiveness and interest rate reduction schemes but always the infusion of more money and the perpetuation of the debt condition. It is probably easier for debt-ridden Mexico to obtain more credit than it will be for the well managed but little heard of islands of Seychelles and Madagascar. Such is the nature of international finance.

The policy prevailent in most lender nation governments and banks that perpetuates the condition of debt at the expense of societies rather than terminating such a malaise at the expense of governments and their institutions is the virus that plagues the financial world. Permanent conditions of debt in developing nations are ultimately supported by the taxpayers and consumers of the advanced lender nations through debt reduction fiscal and monetary policies. Debt relief policies they are often called, but their impact is usually more in the nature of debt sustaining ... i.e. the maintenance of interest on debt payments. The premium is oftentimes although not always ignored.

The above narrative does in no way dismiss the validity nor challenge the good intentions of debt reduction strategies. These schemes usually range from interest rate reductions or total elimination to entire debt forgiveness. In between these extremes are more sophisticated strategies most of which are based upon the different methods of debt to equity conversion. It is needless to spend the effort here describing the involvements of the various debt-equity swap measures so far advanced. These are explained better in government papers and publications from the treasury department among other US agencies. What will be suggested here is a possible debt to equity regeneration scheme whose techniques borrow from debt securitization and subsequent application of resulting securities in both the financial and investment markets. This writer firmly believes that it is possible to convert debt through securitization into risk-free capital instruments applicable in the marketplace. Collateraled security notes, be there sourced from debt or assets can be liquified in either the speculatory or the regular market and thus used to obtain ready capital for investments. The value of the security note at any point will very much depend on the prevailing interest rate as well as the country and region of the world where it is liquified. In most developing nations and I believe gradually in some sectors of the more advanced economies, fluctuating currency values will impact the potential values of liquifiable securities.

It will be more feasible to take advantage of differing commodity prices in different areas and sectors of the advanced economies to realize a higher value for one's securities than will be the case in the currency markets. In the developing world however, immediate gain can be made by direct liquification in the financial markets. Whichever is the case, the possibility for large scale applications of debt to equity regeneration schemes do look bright in my opinion. The need will exist and probably grow for adequate financial intermediaries in this type of operation. Institutions such as investment banks and companies will be most suitable to play such intermediary roles as commercial banks and S&Ls do shy away from aggressive asset acquisition and management. The smaller but well managed such investment companies are in the developing world, the better for the overall economy as access to the small entrepreneur is thus guaraanteed.

In all new equity creation measures, be they through debt-equity swap strategies or debt-equity regeneration schemes, some principles should guide the new acquisitions and / or investments. I will suggest some of these principles which I personally do consider important without going into any detailed discussions about their validity as guiding instruments or their relative importance. Intuitively, there are grounds for their adequacy.

Primary among these principles is the desire for long term relationship between the lender nation (& institutions) and the debtor country. This will imply among other things the application of debt reduction strategies towards the acquisition of controlling or at the minimum consultative share portions of the critical sectors of the economy. In most developing nations, synonymous with debtor nations for the most part, these critical sectors are usually under state ownership and control. This situation will probably continue to be so for the foreseeable future. There is nothing unusual for a foreign lender government to be represented in the ministries and government corporations of the debtor nation through its responsible institutions and personnel as such acquisitions take place. Most post colonial world governments were instituted by trading companies chatered by european crowns in the first place. The more the acquisitions are directed towards the determinate factors of such critical sectors of the economy, the better for the potential overall management.

Market development should also play important roles in equity creation strategies. This goal will increasingly grow in importance as the rate of growth of new markets for goods diminishes in the advanced economies. This diminishing rate will be accelerated as the already fierce competetion between the major industrial powers and the newly industralized (& industralizing) nations intensifies. From considerations of economic and political power projections usually desired by foreign policy strategists of the major powers, regional security goals will assume a no-less important status in debt reduction and equity creation measures. The need could grow for regional cooperation among lender and debtor nations alike in military, political as well as economic issues. Such a desire could be handled through inter-regional trading blocks such as the commonwealth.

Among the third world countries, ex-colonies are the overwhelming majority. Thus any debt-equity conversion initiatives must take note of this fact. Power transfer from the colonial power to the indigenous elements occurred largely through constitutional means as opposed to armed rebellion. And it occurred mainly in the administrative arena. No essential power was actually relinquished in the security and economic areas, as security forces of the new nations are still under surrogate control of the colonial powers. The economic entities instituted by the ex-masters still function uninterrupted and continue to yield reasonable returns to the original investors. To what degree the more resourceful and illustrous members of the indigenous population are removed from the administration of the affairs of the nation and its decision making in this sphere determines the level of the deterioration of the national institutions and government. Military regimes accelerate this retrogression.

A new investor seeking to build equity in these areas will be best adviced to align his resources with the operating interests of the former colonial power(s). He could enter into economic alliance with their existing representative corporations or he could employ the debt-equity creation strategies discussed above to gain access to the administration of the country. Even in the latter case, he still will need the counsel and guidance of the previous colonial power(s). Acquisition of administrative authority in key governmental areas seems to me the wisest investment of capital recovered through the debt to equity conversion schemes. It will represent a long term view for eventually, one had rather be on the inside of things in order to best protect his interests. It is also a gradual process towards the development of real power sharing arrangements with the ex-colonial owner. At a minimum however, it will position the new investor in a manner that gives him enough reliable information to effect good business decisions. Good criteria for the selection of priority areas for the institution of debt to equity conversion programs will therefore encompass the major points of the above discussion.

nrn

ray k. rogers, Creative Ventures

Reply To:
2000 W. Illinois Ave
#504
Aurora, Il. 60506
708.892.7763

December 8, 1992

TO THE PERSONAL ATTENTION OF:

The Honorable James Baker III
c/o The White House
1600 Penn Ave.
Washington, DC 20000

Dear Mr. Baker,

Surely you recall the many copies sent to you re: Lease/Gift. You were then Chief of Staff to R. Reagan and subsequently Secretary of the Treasury. Altho it was not accepted at that time, circumstances have indeed changed. I doubt that R. Reagan, C. Weinberger and others ever comprehended what a problem that debt would become...now a killer to the ecomony as well as present day budgets. Now a $200B expense to our annual budget. While L/G is still not cheap, it does in fact payoff the debt in just 8-10 years at a rate of $400 - $500B each year. Our lease-back rate has also been reduced to 9% from the high interest rates of the early 1980's.

Mr. Bush seems content to leave the problem to Mr. Clinton. And perhaps he's the one to take hold of that issue. Now with the end of the Bush role in its last days, some of the electorate plan to meet this problem.

I write to offer to you a significant position in Lease Gift or in its concomitant role as venture capitalist to provide the funds needed to revitalize our economy thru providing the means to rebuild those jobs by eager young businessmen who have the ideas to make the USA great again. This will result in more taxpayers as well as the buisness people who also pay taxes.

Let me know your interest as well as questions.

Very truly yours,
RAY K. ROGERS, CREATIVE VENTURES

Ray K. Rogers

RKR;dr

cc; Our Attorneys

ray k. rogers, **Creative Ventures**

2000 W. Illinois Ave. #504
Aurora, Il. 60506

address correction requested

FOX VALLEY, IL 60599
PM
09 DEC
1992

The White House 1792 1992
29 USA

TO THE PERSONAL ATTENTION OF:

The Honorable James Baker III
c/o The White House
1600 Penn Ave.
Washington, DC 20000

Ambassador

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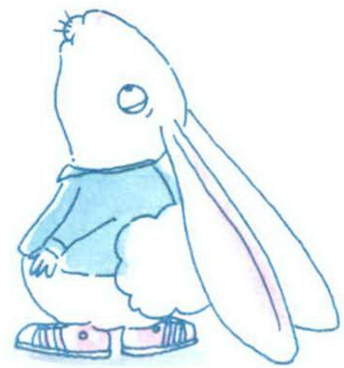


December 9, 1992

Dear Secretary Baker,

I would like to take this time to express my sincere appreciation to you for serving our Nation honorably these past twelve years. I realize that you have performed many duties for our nations government. Whether as Secretary of the Treasury, State or Chief of Staff to the President, you have turned everything into gold.

As Secretary of the Treasury under former President Reagan, you helped craft and finalize the Tax Reform Act of 1986, which was a total success.

In 1988, you left federal service to run President Bush's campaign and this wass a success. I believe that your talent, skill and know-how helped this victory become a reality.

In 1989, President Bush, made you Secretary of State. The moment he appointed you to this position I knew America was in great hands, because of your fantastic diplomatic skills. These skills were noticed by the world during Operation Desert Shield and Storm. I would like to also say Thank You, for being a great friend and long time ally of our Greatest President George Herbert Walker Bush.

Thank You

[signature]

"Thanks" is such
a little word--
No bigger than
a minute,
But there's a world
of meaning
And appreciation in it.

Happy Holidays

[signature]

MARK N HARMON
P O BOX 486
REVERE MA 02151

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

12/22: bmm phone regretted to Matthew Tully's father. 516-222-7148 (JAB out-of-town)

Republican Club
Nassau Community College
College Union, Room 100
Garden City, New York 11530-6793

December 17, 1992

Chief of Staff Baker
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20050

RECEIVED
DEC 2_ REC'D
SCHEDULING OFFICE

Dear Mr. Baker:

On behalf of the Executive Board of the Long Island College Republicans, I would like to arrange a meeting (or at the very least a photo opportunity) with you. The six College Republican leaders from Long Island will be in Washington D.C. from 7p.m. on January 1, 1993 till about 12noon on January 5, 1993.

Your response by December 29, 1992 would be greatly appreciated, I can be contacted at home (516) 541 - 0203, by beeper (516) 582 - 0587, at school (516) 222 - 7073, or by FAX (516) 222 - 2962.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Mat

Mathew B. Tully
Long Island College Republican
Chairman and Nassau C.C.
Chairman

Republican Club
Nassau Community College
College Union, Room 100
Garden City, New York 11530-6793

LONG ISLAND NY 115
PM
18 DEC
1992

GARDEN CITY N.Y.
DEC 19 '92
U.S. POSTAGE

Chief of Staff Baker
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20050

ATTN: Scheduling Office

THE WHITE HOUSE

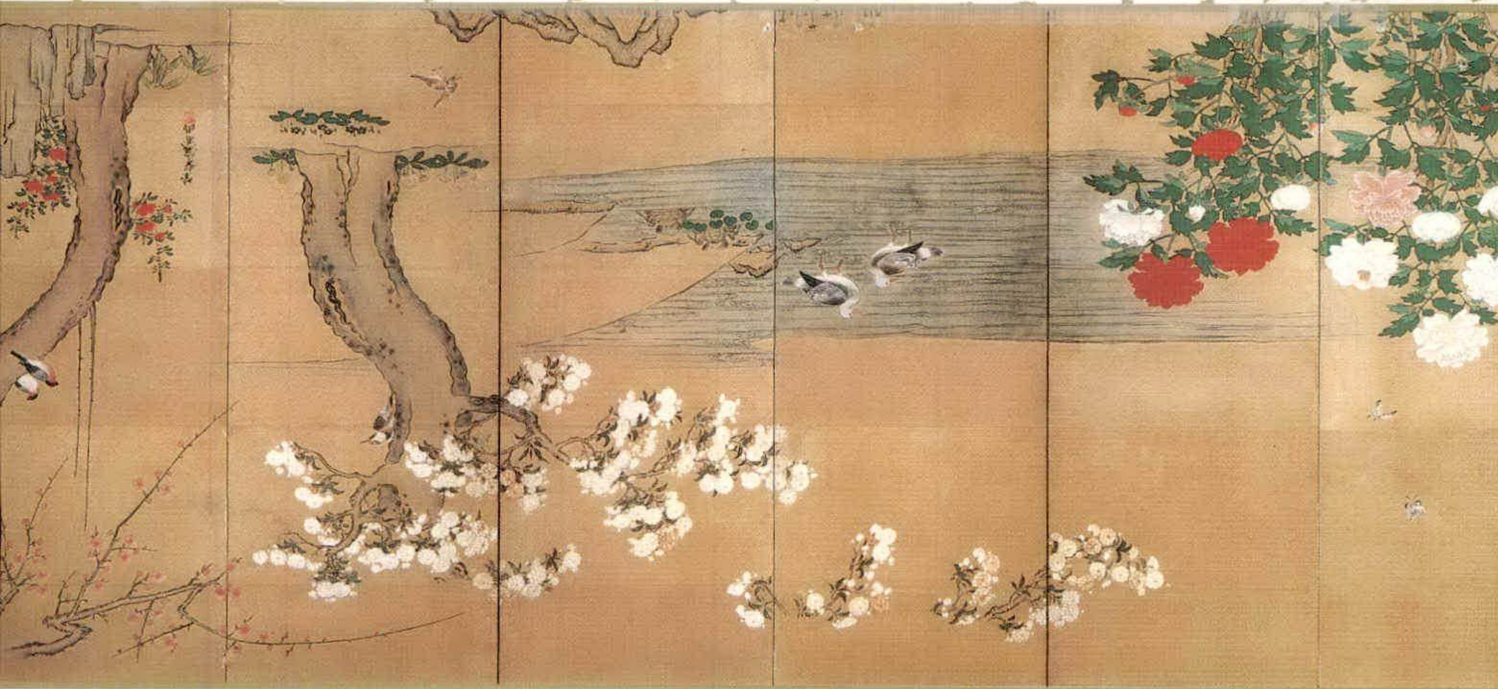
WASHINGTON

12/22

Bridget,

This was sent to our office by mistake.

Thanks
Jona



TOKYO JAPAN
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JJY20-30

Central Files

Season's Greetings and Best Wishes

for

The New Year

Koji
Koji Yamazaki
Deputy Chairman of the Board of Counselors
The Japan Research Institute, Limited

3-12, Kioi-cho, Chiyoda-ku,
Tokyo, Japan 102

Tel : 81 (Japan) - 3 - 3288 - 4600
: 81 (Japan) - 3 - 3288 - 4729 (Direct)
Fax : 81 (Japan) - 3 - 3288 - 4688

The Japan Research Institute, Limited

3-12, Kioicho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan
Telephone: 03-3288-4729 Telefax: 03-3288-4688

KOJI YAMAZAKI
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF COUNSELORS

December 9 , 1992

Dear Secretary and Susan Baker,

The time has come round again for me to send my warmest wishes of the Christmas tide to you and your family in this happy season of the year.

In retrospect it proved to be a hectic yet very rewarding year for me for which I feel thankful.
1992 was a year of "change" for Governor Clinton, and so it was for me, too!

In August I assumed the post of the Deputy Chairman of the Board of Counselors of the Japan Research Institute, Ltd., moving from Senior Executive Director of the Export-Import Bank of Japan, with the full blessing of its distinguished Governor Yamaguchi, after having witnessed the most successful single year in the recent history of the Bank.

In October I moved to a new house. Most fortunate for me, it has an exceptionally good view, by Tokyo standards, of a large neighbors' house, although the view is mostly of rooves, and rooves only!

In November, blessed with the approval of the United States Congress, the ninth Quota Increase of the IMF finally became effective. Japan became No.2 in the IMF Quota together with Germany. It is indeed a long, long way that we have come.
Nearly all of my energy had been devoted to attaining this very goal when I was in the Fund, so I was more than delighted to hear this good news.
At the same time, I felt struck with deep feelings of gratitude to those dear friends who made this possible; the leadership of the United States, the U.K. and Europe, Asia, and, indeed, all countries represented at the Fund's Board, and, needles to say, Michel Camdessus, Managing Director, and also many good friends of staff and E.D.'s offices of the IMF. Indeed they are the ones who made it possible for this day to come.

During the course of the year, I visited the United States thrice, in January-February, April-May, and the Annual Meetings of the Fund and the Bank in September-October. As the time passed, I, even I, could feel the change of mood and perception of the U.S. general public towards politics, which must have led to the result of the Presidential election of November 3.

Having observed the Washington scene for almost five years from the ED's office in the IMF, I naturally am quite interested in learning how the new administration will be formed, who will be appointed as Secretaries and senior staff, what combination of policies will be adopted, in what time frame, and how the balance of the objectives will be maintained.

To see these developments in person, I now plan to visit the United States in the new year sometime in late January-early February, June-July (when I have to be an international external auditor of the IMF), and, possibly, September-October.

Concerning other parts of the world, last July I participated in a grand study tour of Japanese corporate executives and former Government senior officials, and went and saw Russia, Latvia and Kenya.

However, concerning our dear old Scotland and England, which I always remember with an affection, I lost the chance of visiting these countries. That's why I could not write any funny stories this year! One cannot write about what one does not see!

In December the Japan Research Institute, Ltd. is publishing a book on Clinton Administration, before it's formed! I helped our staff by teaching them the difference between the rules of the election and of the Super Bowl!

In a more serious tone, I told them of the CSIS Report on U.S. Competitiveness, co-chaired by Senator Sam Nunn and Senator Pete Domenici. I thought it was a real high-light of the whole discussions on U.S. Competitiveness, and the resurgence of the U.S. economy in the longer term.

As the year gets close to its end, and the new year comes with all its hope and promise, I cannot help feeling a strong sense of expectation that, come what may, no matter what difficulties or obstacles are in our path, we, together overcoming these, should move forward to the furtherance of mutual understanding and the strengthening of friendship between the peoples of Japan and the United States, England, Scotland, Europe as well as Asia, and, indeed, all parts of the world.

With that aspiration in mind, I write to wish you and your family most sincerely every happiness, prosperity, and good health, and blessing from above, in the coming new year of "Hope".

Yours sincerely,

Koji

Kōji Yamazaki

In an added grace, in February 1992, a Larger Group was formed, in addition to our Small Group formed in September 1991. The then Finance Minister Mr. Hata joined us in Aug, and we had the honor of participating in the Senate Breakfast Group in September. We all wish and pray that you will have a most happy and prosperous New Year.

Botschaft
der Bundesrepublik Deutschland
Embassy
of the Federal Republic of Germany
Fritjof von Nordenskjöld
Minister

Washington, December 22, 1992
GP/bw

Central Files

The Honorable
James A. Baker III
Chief of Staff to the President
The White House
Room 1/WW
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. Baker:

In the absence of Ambassador Stabreit I have the honor to transmit to you the enclosed letter from Mr. Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Sincerely yours,

Fritjof Nordenskjöld

Fritjof von Nordenskjöld

Address:
4645 Reservoir Road, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20007 - 1998
USA

Phone:
(202)298-4208

Fax:
(202)298-4249

Telex:
197685
Answerback:
AAWN UT

HANS-DIETRICH GENSCHER

15.12.1992

Dear Jim

Close to the end of this eventful year I would like to send you these few lines with heartfelt Christmas greetings and many good wishes for the New Year.

I greatly enjoyed our November meeting at the White House which was full of nostalgia and future plans and I hope that the new year will bring us one or the other opportunity to meet again as friends.

With warmest regards from Barbara and me to you and Susan

Yrs

Hans-Dietrich Genscher

Mr. James H. Baker III
Chief of Staff
The White House

Washington

PHOTOCOPY
MISC. HANDWRITING

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Letter	From: Clyde L. Flynn, Jr. to James Baker [Redaction of personal information] (1 pp.)	12/19/92	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff to the President, Office of the
Series: Baker, James A. III
Subseries: Public Correspondence Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: [Public Correspondence, Dec 1992 & Jan 1993] [1]

Date Closed: 3/7/2003	**OA/ID Number:** 93019-003
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2000-0715-F	**Appeal Case #:**
Re-review Case #:	**Appeal Disposition:**
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	**Disposition Date:**
AR Case #:	**MR Case #:**
AR Disposition:	**MR Disposition:**
AR Disposition Date:	**MR Disposition Date:**

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P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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

Central Files

Dec 19 - 92

CLYDE L. FLYNN, JR.
Box 68
Elizabethtown, Il 62931

Dear Jim,

It's been some time since last we chatted, it was either when I was Minority Counsel of the Senate or practicing law with Tommy Corcoran. Both were purely delightful.

I read where Bro Clinton, former Governor of Arkansas, and his followers are griping about possible Reagan - Bush appointees obtaining Civil Service Coverage. This prompted Sen Pryor to begin to conduct a hearing on this "vile" act.

May I make a suggestion?

Dust off that LBJ Executive Order that blanketed in several thousand temporary postal employees under Civil Service. I know whereof I speak. [redacted]

Remember, "Vengeance is mine sayeth the Lord."

With good wishes for the holidays and 93, I

Remain,

Sincerely

Clyde

CARBONDALE, IL 62901
PM
19 DEC

WASH.,D.C. GMF DCR#F 12/22/92 01:04

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

Personal Please

CLYDE L. FLYNN, JR.
Box 68
Elizabethtown, Il 62931
Psalms 31:12

JAB-09

Holiday Greetings

9844 Lakepointe Dr.
Burke, VA 22015
Dec. 13, 1992

1014280

Dear Mr. Baker + family,

My wife and I want to take this opportunity to wish you and your family a very merry Christmas with best wishes for a joyful and prosperous new year. We also want to thank you for your service to our country and to our President. I for one hope that the name of James Baker III will find a prominent place in the Presidential race of 1996. I can think of no one who would add more respect, honor, and dignity to the ticket. Our thanks also to your wife for all that she has done for the cause of Christian liberty and for her support of the Christian family.

With all good wishes,

Alan + Jannie Edmondson

December 18, 1992

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Edmondson:

I wanted to write you a short note to thank you for your very thoughtful and encouraging letter. Messages like yours are a real boost to the spirit.

Again, thank you for your generous comments.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

James A. Baker, III
Chief of Staff and
Senior Counselor to the President

Mr. and Mrs. Alan Edmondson
9844 Lakepointe Drive
Burke, Virginia 22015

JAB/CSJ/MO/ckb (Corres.#: 1014280)
JAB-09 (Rev.1)
cc: Mike Ortega, 54-A OEOB
Caron Jackson, WW, w/incoming

Appreciation

C. files

AMERICAN TEXTILE MANUFACTURERS INSTITUTE

1801 K Street, N.W. Suite 900 Washington, D.C. 20006-1301 TEL 202 862-0500 FAX 202 862-0570

December 15, 1992

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

Dear Mr. Secretary:

It was very kind of you to take the time from your busy schedule to speak with Senator Thurmond, myself and my textile colleagues last week. We realize that we were able to do so only because of Senator Thurmond's request. The 15-year phaseout of the Multi-Fiber Arrangement (MFA) we view as a critical element to any textile agreement. Any help you can provide with regard to this issue in the Uruguay Round negotiations would be greatly appreciated. We hope that you can lead the various parties on a course that would be beneficial for everyone.

Please accept our sincere thanks in meeting with us. I hope you have a relaxing holiday with your family.

Sincerely,

M. L. Cates Jr.

M.L. Cates, Jr.
President

MLC/kma

D. H. Burney
Ambassador – Ambassadeur

December 18, 1992

The Honourable James A. Baker, III
Chief of Staff and
Senior Counselor to the President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Jim,

We too were sorry you were unable to join us last evening. I agree that we should take pride in what we were able to achieve together in the best interests of both countries. Now that we are both leaving government, we can, indeed, express such sentiments.

You should also take pride, Jim, for your considerable achievements as Secretary of State. As a witness in Washington, I know how ably you initiated an imaginative response to massive global change.

Your friendship is one of my happiest Washington memories and I do hope to stay in touch.

Joan joins me in wishing you and Susan a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Sincerely,

Derek

D.H. Burney

Canadian Embassy – Ambassade du Canada
501 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W. Washington, D. C. 20001

Embajador de México
Washington

December 14, 1992

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

Dear Jim:

I will soon be leaving my post as Ambassador of Mexico to the United States.

During the last four years, I had the opportunity to be directly involved in what has been one of the most exciting times in the history of the United States-Mexico bilateral relationship. I cannot think of a better time to have had the opportunity to serve my country in the position President Carlos Salinas honored me with.

The new understanding between our two countries and, most importantly, the new image of Mexico in the United States, has been made possible by people like you, Jim, who have always been there as a friend and a good neighbor.

I appreciate your friendship, indeed, and I hope we will have the opportunity to meet again.

Sincerely,

Gustavo Petricioli

CIGNA Corporation

Hartford, CT 06152
(203) 726-7538

Edward Guay
Chief Economist

December 16, 1992

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

Jim,

My very best wishes for the holidays, and for whatever you choose to do in the future.

It is unfortunate that you will not be able to complete all that you have set out to accomplish, but your record of accomplishments is already outstanding.

Sincerely,

Ed Guay

Central Files

INTERNATIONAL GREEN CROSS

A GLOBAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

The Honorable James A.Baker III
The White House
Washington, D.C.

November 25, 1992

Dear Jim:

It was good to talk to you on November 20. As I said on that occasion, I hope that we will be able to pursue in the future the personal relationship that we have developed over these years.

As a follow-up to our discussion of the International Green Cross I am sending to you the information regarding plans for its organization, including the list of persons whom we intend to invite to serve on the board of trustees.

I look forward to further discussion with you on this and other matters.

Sincerely,

Mikhail Gorbachev

PHOTOCOPY
MISC. HANDWRITING

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An Initiative of the Global Forum of Spiritual and Parliamentary Leaders on Human Survival

The International Green Cross

DRAFT CHARTER

Preamble

Recognizing that:

Life is sacred. All forms of life have their own intrinsic value and share our planetary home in an interdependent community. All parts of this community are essential to the functioning of the whole;

The beauty of the Earth and its life is food for the human spirit, inspiring human consciousness with wonder, joy and creativity;

Human beings are not outside or above the community of life. We have not woven the web of life: we are but a strand in it. We depend on the whole for our very existence;

For the first time in history, human beings have the capacity to damage, knowingly or unknowingly, the ecological balances on which all life depends. We therefore have a special responsibility to avoid destruction and waste for short-term utilitarian reasons and to preserve life in its integrity and diversity;

We have an obligation to maintain our planetary home as a healthy and secure abode for present generations and the generations yet to come;

We, the members of the Global Forum of Spiritual and Parliamentary Leaders on Human Survival, hereby create the International Green Cross – the establishment of which was unanimously endorsed by the participants at the Parliamentary Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro on June 5-7, 1992.

The Need

The International Green Cross responds to a clear and present need.

Human civilization is growing with the greatest speed in its history. The impact of human numbers and human activities have combined to alter quickly and radically the conditions for life on earth. The gains in human welfare during this century have been breathtaking, and the potential for future gains is even more promising. But the processes of development that have produced these gains are also provoking major unintended changes in the earth's atmosphere, biosphere and hydrosphere.

Earth's basic life-supporting systems of forests, species and and soils are being degraded and destroyed, as are its fresh waters and oceans, and even the ozone shield which protects all life from the sun's more deadly rays. And now we threaten ourselves with a rapid rise in global temperatures and sea-levels – greater, perhaps, in the next fifty years than in the ten thousand years since the last Ice Age.

During the part forty years, we have also witnessed a relentless decade-by-decade growth in the frequency, scale and impact of environmental catastrophes –from Bhopal to Chernobyl, from the Valdez oil spill to the Kuwait oil fires and the slow death of the Aral Sea. In addition, threats to the peace and security of nations stemming from environmental breakdown – and from the desire to gain or protect access to scarce resources such as water and oil – have been growing at a frightening pace. We can expect these dangerous trends to continue until societies prove capable of addressing their roots in human activities driven by certain current values and styles of life.

Fortunately, millions of people are now aware that much of what has been created, human beings are now destroying. The processes of decision-making and the public and private policies which now drive unsustainable forms of development can be reversed. But all too often our values and cultures, our political and economic concepts and institutions, and our notions of national sovereignty get in the way. They are out of step with the needs of our planetary home. They no longer provide an adequate basis for action to resolve world problems.

The International Green Cross is therefore brought into being to address this global crisis, through adoption of the following principles and means:

The Principles of The International Green Cross

SUSTAINABILITY

1. The International Green Cross exists to protect the natural environment and to ensure a sustainable future for all humanity and all living things.

VALUE CHANGE

2. The International Green Cross fosters value change through all its activities, to engender a respectful relationship between people, and between people and the environment.

EDUCATION

3. The International Green Cross has a special commitment to education at all levels and to communications through news media and other public channels.

BOTH ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN NEEDS

4. The International Green Cross seek to reconcile the protection of the environment with the basic needs and the improvement quality of life of human beings

NON-GOVERNMENTAL

5. The International Green Cross is a not-for-profit, voluntary, non-governmental organization.

INDEPENDENT

6. The International Green Cross is independent, and is not sponsored or directed, either locally or globally, by any political, religious or environmental group or groups.

INDIVIDUALS

7. The International Green Cross is composed of people in their private and individual capacity.

COOPERATION

8. The International Green Cross serves and collaborates with existing groups in the environmental movement in a spirit of cooperation. It complements, supplements and utilizes the knowledge, networks and functions of others rather than duplicating or competing with them.

AN OPEN FORUM

9. The International Green Cross is an open forum where people with many different approaches to environmental issues may meet for dialogue, debate, and cooperation for action.

PEOPLE-BASED

10. The International Green Cross is people-based. Its programmes are based on the needs, capabilities, experience and perceptions of people living in their own habitats.

MULTI-SECTORAL

11. The International Green Cross is multi-sectoral. At both the local and global levels, its members are from the sectors of government, spiritual communities, science, business, the arts, education, journalism, and issue-focused activism – all participating on an equal basis.

LOCAL/GLOBAL

12. The International Green Cross is both local and global, since there is nothing more local and nothing more global than the environment.

It is local since it is constituted chiefly by its local Chapters in all parts of the world.

It is global through the activities of its international Board of Trustees and the Board's appointed and commissioned bodies.

INFORMATION

13. The International Green Cross is a source of responsible and current expertise and information on evironmental issues for its members and for those who may call on it for assistance.

COMMUNITY

14. The International Green Cross seeks to become a planetary community of people who respect the Earth.

The Means

The International Green Cross is composed of an international Board of Trustees and local Chapters organized at the sub-national level.

The International Green Cross will facilitate (1) responses to present and impending man-made environmental disasters and (2) the changes in the values, behaviors, processes of decision-making and policies which are needed to effect a transition to more sustainable forms of development.

The International Green Cross will promote awareness and understanding of the issues and, working through its Chapters, it will provide an open forum where people with different approaches to environmental issues may meet for dialogue, debate, and cooperation. It will organize hearings, provide expertise and information on the issues, and sponsor education and communications programs. Throughout all of its activities, it will foster needed changes in human values and behavior.

The International Green Cross will facilitate vigorous, timely and effective responses to man-made environmental disasters in a variety of ways. When alerted by a local Chapter or a cooperating organization of an impending crisis, it will dispatch a team of independent experts to inspect the evidence on site and provide a fair and unbiased evaluation and report. Where the evidence warrants, it will provide the appropriate authorities with an early warning and, where appropriate, alert the public.

When a disaster unfolds that is clearly beyond the capacity of the local community to address, it will assist in marshalling and dispatching suitable technical and expert resources to the scene and organize an appeal for financial resources to support the response effort. In close cooperation with the appropriate authorities and other bodies, it will help to coordinate the response, monitor the follow-up and report back to all who have acted to provide support.

Working through multidisciplinary teams of independent experts, the International Green Cross will seek to identify the primary sources of environmental degradation, depletion of basic ecological capital and impending or actual disasters and it will recommend changes needed to mitigate and prevent such disasters – including changes in policies, legislation and international agreements.

The activities of the International Green Cross will be funded through international agencies, governments, foundations, industry, individuals and special appeals.

Bylaws *(In process)*

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PARLIAMENTARY EARTH SUMMIT

5-7 June 1992, Palacio Tiradentes, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

"The Rio Consensus"

We, the three hundred parliamentarians and spiritual leaders, associating ourselves with scientists, business leaders, environmental activists, artists and journalists, have met at the Parliamentary Earth Summit conference, held under the auspices of the National Congress of Brazil and the Global Forum of Spiritual and Parliamentary Leaders on June 5-7, 1992.

Our purpose has been to discuss *value change* as it relates to the global environmental crisis.

We have reached an enthusiastic consensus on the following

ONE: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

We have heard powerful testimony from those on the front lines of the environmental crisis: those whose health has been damaged, whose homes have been destroyed, who see little future for themselves and their communities. We have listened to many impassioned statements of particular and local issues of great urgency. In these testimonies, three concerns have been held up over and over again by the majority of participants:

Children:

Throughout our meeting children themselves have been present and have offered their own statements. Children of the street have spoken in words such as these: "I am sixteen and I have lived in the street for eight years." "We are often beaten by the police." "Most of my friends have been killed, and I do not know if I myself will live another year." "To get out of this, I need support -- a home and a school." Children from more fortunate circumstances also have spoken with purity and eloquence of their hopes and visions for the future and their wish that nature be protected.

Our discussion can best be summed up in the words of one presenter who said, "*Any society which cannot care for its children cannot regard its development as in any sense sustainable.*" We therefore commit ourselves to action for the well-being of the world's children, knowing that only those things for which we have taken responsibility will come about.

We call upon the Global Forum and the newly established International Green Cross to mobilize their networks of different sectors to mount an effective campaign all levels to alleviate the plight of children in general and street children in particular --

through advocacy and information exchange, and in cooperation with UNICEF, non-governmental organizations, and our own governments.

Poverty

It was our unanimous opinion that the problems of poverty, population growth and environmental degradation are inextricably intertwined, and that these problems can only be solved through global action at the international and national levels, guided by principles of equity. For those who cannot meet the most basic needs of life, preservation of their environment becomes tragically difficult. Those from "developing" countries have called for a full appreciation by those in the "developed" world of their total reality, and to form their understanding and their policies accordingly. The immense contribution of women to economies in rural areas must be acknowledge and programmatically supported.

Freedom

Freedom and democratic government, as well as open public discourse, is a prerequisite for sustainable development. Women, and all ethnic and cultural minorities must have full participation in governing processes for sound environmental policy to be created.

For competition in business to foster a morally positive efficiency, the public must have free access to information about the operations and policies of business and industry.

TWO: VALUES

Values and Transformation

We affirm in a strong consensus -- parliamentarians no less than any others -- that *the environmental crisis has an inner, spiritual dimension.* The root causes of external problems are moral and psychological. Unless we address this aspect of the problem, there will be no long-term solution. "Sustainability" cannot be defined only in material terms.

We therefore call for the integration of values into public discourse and into policy-making processes where it is often absent, suppressed or ignored.

We also share a recognition of the need for our own transformation, individually and collectively. We have heard a note of repentance and a call for renewal of leadership. We acknowledge the need to question ourselves, and to re-investigate our existing value systems, personal and traditional.

The International Green Cross should be guided by spiritual values and work to prevent war, which causes extraordinary environmental damage, as for example, in Kuwait.

Spiritual values

We have heard an extraordinary common witness from spiritual leaders of diverse traditions who have expressed a shared vision, repeatedly referring to these same fundamental insights.

The world and all life within it is a gift or a divine creation. The presence of God is in all things. Compassion and love springs from experiencing this divine presence. This compassion and love for our fellow humans -- and for all living things, who are members of one family -- will empower us to act to heal ourselves and the Earth. Without this healing , nothing can be done.

We acknowledge the especially powerful affirmation by indigenous peoples of this understanding of all nature as a family or community of related beings, each of which is conscious. Indigenous peoples have preserved this vision and their environmental values against great odds, and now begin to be heard as a voice of conscience.

THREE: THE INTERNATIONAL GREEN CROSS

At our meeting we set the beginning of a historic process in motion by deciding to establish the International Green Cross as a people-based international non-governmental organization to promote programmes at the national and international levels, and to protect and preserve the natural environment from damage caused by human action.

We have invited Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, who originated this proposal at our meeting in Moscow in January 1990, to be the first President of the International Green Cross. He has commended our initiative in message to our meeting in the following words.

"I reaffirm my commitment to the goals of the international environmental movement. I support the initiative for creating the International Green Cross. Our foundation and I personally are ready to participate most actively in its work."

The conference Secretary General, Akio Matsumura, under the guidance of Honorary Chairman Javier Perez de Cuellar, has been empowered to form a preparatory group to work with Mikhail Gorbachev in drafting the charter, structure, and operational plan of the International Green Cross to be presented for approval at the Kyoto meeting of the Global Forum in April 1993.

FOUR: DIALOGUE AND GLOBAL COMMUNITY

In our dialogue we have been moved and impressed by a new openness to one another of members of the different sectors, with their widely differing approaches, of members of different religions, of those from nations of the South and of the North. We have asked each other for understanding and have received a generous response.

We have also found a ringing spontaneous affirmation of the validity of the Global Forum concept of dialogue and cooperation between the "two pillars" of parliamentary and spiritual leaders joined by scientists, journalists, artists and business leaders.

Here in Rio we have found ourselves in a new quest for solidarity and a universal ethic, as we have realized that we are indeed part of a global civilization. The process leading to this historic gathering encompassing the United Nations conference itself and all related activities, has made the world into a community in a new way. All over the world people are now joined by their concern about the environment.

And for these two weeks the city of Rio de Janeiro actually has become a "global village." We see in this an image which we hope may foretell the future.

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INTERNATIONAL GREEN CROSS

A GLOBAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

PRELIMINARY LIST OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES FOR THE INTERNATI ONAL GREEN CROSS

MEMBERS EX OFFICIO

1. President of the IGC - MIKHAIL S.GORBACHEV
2. Vice-president of the IGC - JAMES BA.KER
3. Honorary Chairman of the Global Forum - JA VIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR
4. Co-Chairman of the IGC - AKIO MATSUMURA
5. Co-Chairman of the Global Forum - DEAN MORTON
6. Designates of the Congress of local IGC Chapters

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4. ROTSHILD (France)
5. PETER GOLDMARK (USA)
6. OLZHAS SULEYMENOV (Kazakhstan)

President

M.GORBACHEV

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An Initiative of the Global Forum of Spiritual and Parliamentary Leaders on Human Survival

Statement on The Formation of The International Green Cross

At the conference on Environment and Development held in Moscow by the Global Forum of Spiritual and Parliamentary Leaders in January 1990, President Mikhail Gorbachev proposed the establishment of an "International Green Cross." Its purpose was to protect life and the natural environment which sustains it from the impact of environmental degradation.

In the succeeding two years, the Global Forum has held a series of consultations with concerned groups and individuals. As a result of those discussions, the Organizing Committee of this conference now presents the following statement to the Parliamentary Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro for consideration and endorsement.

The Global Forum and the Organizing Committee of this Parliamentary Earth Summit consider the International Green Cross as a new partner which will collaborate with other bodies already active in the worldwide environmental movement.

We believe that to bring about a sustainable relationship between people and the natural environment, wide and deep-rooted value change is essential. Therefore,

* The International Green Cross is being established as an international non-governmental organization. It will serve to promote programmes, at the national and international levels, to protect and preserve the natural environment of the planet from accidental or deliberate damage caused by human action.

* It will be based on national chapters whose activities will be supported and coordinated by an International Board of Trustees. Programme areas to be developed in the future will include education, information, communications, coalition-building, and advocacy and action on particular issues as determined by each chapter. Programmes carried out by national chapters will be part of a global network of activities facilitated by the international organization.

* Each national chapter of the International Green Cross will assist in bringing together in cooperation different groups from within a country. These will include parliamentarians, policy makers, spiritual leaders, environmental activists, scientists, artists, journalists and leaders in commerce and industry who share a concern for the environment.

* Each national chapter will serve as a mediating structure between the grassroots, existing environmental groups, and a country's nationwide structures, including its government.

* * * *

Mailed 12/21

FROM: Capt Gordon R. Bennett
6419 Copperhead Court
Waldorf, MD 20603-4338

14 Dec 92

SUBJ: Signature of Dollars

TO: Mr James A. Baker, III
White House Chief of Staff
Washington DC

Mr Baker,

For the past four years I have been assigned as a navigator in the 89th Airlift Wing at Andrews AFB, and even though we have flown several missions together, I have never had the opportunity to request that you sign dollar bills for each of my daughters.

With the change in administration, and my pending reassignment, I would like to request your signature now as I do not foresee my having a chance to fly with you again before my departure.

My daughters, Katie and Emily, along with myself appreciate your time. The dollars will be treasured by them for years to come.

Gordon R. Bennett

GORDON R. BENNETT

George Bush Presidential Library
Transfer Sheet

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