

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):
2000-0715-F

FOIA Number:
2000-0715-F

FOIA MARKER

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

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

OA/ID Number: 93020
Folder ID Number: 93020-002

Folder Title:
[Public Correspondence, Dec 1992 & Jan 1993] [6]

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

W/W
OfficeMax®

FAX COVER SHEET

URGENT202-204:
456-2883please
Deliver Now!DATE: Jan 1, 1993TO: White House Chief of StaffFROM: Roberta HamlinNUMBER OF PAGES (INCLUDING COVER): 2

MESSAGE: This is enough to send
Geo Bush - C Bayden Gray to
Prison when linked with the
other situations - like Iran Arms, etc.
Please deliver this to someone in
Authority at once (F) Notify C. Bayden Gray.
I will fax the encl to Dateline
on Jan 4. Along with Dorcas Hardy's Response
to Bush, the Bush's Pres involvement in
abuses of Sac Sec - the zeroing White House
handpicking fed judge - & so on. This is
darn sure going to raise some questions!
If you all prefer to resolve this we can
do that - what we CAN'T do is keep status
quo! I won't!

Roberta Hamlin

IF YOU DO NOT RECEIVE ALL OF THE TRANSMISSION, PLEASE CALL

(803) 736-9600.

Roberta Hamlin
4477 Ft. Jackson Boulevard
Columbia, South Carolina 29209
January 1, 1993

Dateline, NBC Television
Attention: Stone Phillips

NRW

Persuant to our conversation of December 31, 1993 regarding George Bush's claim to "respecting" the law I am providing you a zerox copy of a "Court Order" handpicking Federal Judge H.F. Garcia to preside over a Civil Case in blatant violation of the Constitutionally established Separation of Powers. I have the original in a safety box in another state. (My home has been entered repeatedly and files searched and stolen so its no longer safe to keep them here.) The Presidential Seal is clearly visible. Executive Order #11649 signed May 26, 1976 forbids ANYONE external to the White House to use this paper. IT IS THE LAW! Also provided is Social Security. You will note the bogus letterhead on this item, as on the phony "Court" paper! There is NO Office of the Vice-President in Texas. That was the Bush for President Headquarters. George Bush also, personally, went to Social Security Commissioner Dorcas Hardy (it is documented and I have that documentation). I never signed a Privacy Act release for either of them. Nor have I ever met the supposed psychiatrist who gave them the bogus ruling that I have no physical problems, but am simply crazy after I was mutilated and left disabled at William Beaumont Army Medical Center. (That ruling was overturned by Judge Boltz of New Mexico and I do now receive SSI.) They could not deny my facts, so them tried to discredit me.

Rather than asking me about this I suggest you contact George Bush and C. Boyden Gray and let them explain their reasoning. You should also ask them why Federal Judge Emilio Garza ran back to Texas when he found out I'd be at the confirmation hearings with my files. Judge Thomas suddenly became "America's best qualified". Garza was hand picked to preside over the first hearing (its also documented He gave an erroneous ruling. No transcripts ever available so appeal was denied. The Government's conduct has been outrageous. The President, in all his law abiding pretenses has been directly involved. The man he appointed as Ethics Czar has manipulated and illegally directed the Court. They have resorted to blatant Obstruction of Justice. Contaminated the Federal Justice System and shown total disregard for the laws of our Nation. The Courts are our last bastion of freedom. The foundations have been eroded. This debacle is tantamount to a gang rape of Lady Liberty that ultimately harms everyone. They must have some Reason for such conduct. So must the Judges, United States Attorney General, the United States Attorneys in San Antonio, and the Clerks of Court who participated in this. The history of this case is like unto a hydra headed monster.

Because of the Mafia elements and the dangers this mess has posed to me and my family I've sought a quiet clean up and resolution of this. Apparently they feel they are so above the Law they have declined. I also believe a quiet clean-up is preferable because America's dirty linen being laundered doesn't enhance our economic stability or our international image! "Preferences" aren't "Requirements". Clean this up either publically or quietly is required!! Justice absolutely MUST be done in this case or it sets a precedence for on going ABUSES OF POWER by those to whom we entrust our Government and Courts.

I trust you will permit the individuals involved to explain for themselves. For sure that "Court Order" was NOT generated by the San Antonio Federal Court although the Clerk signed it. The Judge and United States Attorney allowed it, and illegally accomodated it. It came straight from the White House. They can tell you what, if anything, this has to do with arms and technology going to Iran-Iraq on a Mafia Boss's Arms Shipment Permit.

I am,

Roberta Hamlin
Roberta Hamlin

*I promised
to keep you informed +
so I am. I still believe
a quiet clean up is best
but one way or another it
is going to be cleaned up now.
R.H. 803-787-5784*



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
SUPERVISOR OF SHIPBUILDING, CONVERSION
AND REPAIR, U.S. NAVY
POST OFFICE BOX 7003
PASCAGOULA, MISSISSIPPI 39568-7003

1/6 per conversation
w/ Captain WR Harlow
US Navy
Bakers do not need
to fill out forms

4650
Ser 181.1A/619
24 Nov 92

Mr. James A. Baker, III
2415 Foxhall Road NW
Washington, DC 20007

Dear Mr. Baker:

We are providing you with invitational travel orders and travel voucher (subvoucher) forms, enclosures (1) and (2) respectively. You are to use these when you file your claim for reimbursement. We have partially completed the claim form to assist you in filing. Other portions of the form which you are required to complete are marked with red. The Privacy Act Statement is provided as enclosure (3).

When you file your claim for reimbursement, you will need to submit the original and two copies of the invitational travel orders. You will also need to submit the completed travel voucher (subvoucher) form accompanied by the original receipts for your airline, motel, and any other reimbursable expenses. Your travel claim should be submitted to this office in the self-addressed envelope provided as enclosure (4).

If we can be of any assistance, please do not hesitate to call me at (601) 769-4253.

We look forward to seeing you at the christening of PORT ROYAL (CG 73).

Sincerely,

JERRY A. WALTERS
Acting Administrative Officer
By direction of the Supervisor
of Shipbuilding

Encl:

- (1) Invitational Travel Order
- (2) Travel Voucher or Subvoucher Form
- (3) Privacy Act Statement
- (4) Self-addressed Envelope

Blind copy to:
Code 181.1A
Code 181.1J
Code 440A1

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01a. Form	NAVSO 4650/10 for James A. Baker (1 pp.)	12/03/92	(b)(2)	

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] [6]

Date Closed:	3/10/2003	OA/ID Number:	93020-002
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:	

RESTRICTION CODES

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

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
(b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
(b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
(b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
(b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
(b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
(b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT

FOR

DD FORM 1351-2 - "TRAVEL VOUCHER OR SUBVOUCHER"

This statement is provided in compliance with the provisions of the Privacy Act of 1974 (PL 93-579) which requires that federal agencies must inform individuals who are required to furnish information about themselves as to the following facts concerning the information requested.

1. AUTHORITY: 5 USC 5701-5742, 37 USC 404-427, and Executive Order No. 9397
2. PRINCIPAL PURPOSE(S): The information is used for reviewing, approving, accounting and reimbursing expenses incident to travel for official government business purposes. Disclosure of your Social Security Account Number is necessary to maintain numerical identification system for individual travel claims.
3. ROUTINE USE(S): Such information is routinely used to substantiate claims for the reimbursement of official Government business travel and may be disclosed to any federal agency responsible for making such determinations or reviewing such claims.
4. MANDATORY OR VOLUNTARY DISCLOSURE: Completion of DD Form 1351-2 is voluntary. Failure on your part to furnish all or part of the information requested may result in total or partial denial of claimed travel expense reimbursement.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01b. Form	DD 1351-2 for James A. Baker (6 pp.)	11/20/92	(b)(2)	

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] [6]

Date Closed: 3/10/2003	OA/ID Number: 93020-002
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:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
(b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
(b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
(b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
(b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
(b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
(b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
SUPERVISOR OF SHIPBUILDING, CONVERSION
AND REPAIR, U.S. NAVY
POST OFFICE BOX 7003
PASCAGOULA, MISSISSIPPI 39568-7003

4650
Ser 181.1A/624
24 Nov 92

Miss Mary Bonner Baker
2415 Foxhall Road NW
Washington, DC 20007

Dear Miss Baker:

We are providing you with invitational travel orders and travel voucher (subvoucher) forms, enclosures (1) and (2) respectively. You are to use these when you file your claim for reimbursement. We have partially completed the claim form to assist you in filing. Other portions of the form which you are required to complete are marked with red. The Privacy Act Statement is provided as enclosure (3).

When you file your claim for reimbursement, you will need to submit the original and two copies of the invitational travel orders. You will also need to submit the completed travel voucher (subvoucher) form accompanied by the original receipts for your airline, motel, and any other reimbursable expenses. Your travel claim should be submitted to this office in the self-addressed envelope provided as enclosure (4).

If we can be of any assistance, please do not hesitate to call me at (601) 769-4253.

We look forward to seeing you at the christening of PORT ROYAL (CG 73).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. Walters", is written over the typed name.

JERRY A. WALTERS
Acting Administrative Officer
By direction of the Supervisor
of Shipbuilding

Encl:

- (1) Invitational Travel Order
- (2) Travel Voucher or Subvoucher Form
- (3) Privacy Act Statement
- (4) Self-addressed Envelope

Blind copy to:

Code 181.1A

Code 181.1J

Code 440A1

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01c. Form	NAVSO 4650/10 for Mary Bonner Baker (1 pp.)	12/03/92	(b)(2)	

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] [6]

Date Closed: 3/10/2003	OA/ID Number: 93020-002
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:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01d. Form	DD 1351-2 for Mary Bonner Baker (6 pp.)	11/24/92	(b)(2)	

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] [6]

Date Closed: 3/10/2003	OA/ID Number: 93020-002
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2000-0715-F	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
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AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
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RESTRICTION CODES

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AND REPAIR, U.S. NAVY
POST OFFICE BOX 7003
PASCAGOULA, MISSISSIPPI 39568-7003

4650
Ser 181.1A/620
24 Nov 92

Mrs. James A. Baker, III
2415 Foxhall Road NW
Washington, DC 20007

Dear Mrs. Baker:

We are providing you with invitational travel orders and travel voucher (subvoucher) forms, enclosures (1) and (2) respectively. You are to use these when you file your claim for reimbursement. We have partially completed the claim form to assist you in filing. Other portions of the form which you are required to complete are marked with red. The Privacy Act Statement is provided as enclosure (3).

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If we can be of any assistance, please do not hesitate to call me at (601) 769-4253.

We look forward to seeing you at the christening of PORT ROYAL (CG 73).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "J. Walters", is written above the typed name.

JERRY A. WALTERS
Acting Administrative Officer
By direction of the Supervisor
of Shipbuilding

Encl:

- (1) Invitational Travel Order
- (2) Travel Voucher or Subvoucher Form
- (3) Privacy Act Statement
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Blind copy to:

Code 181.1A

Code 181.1J

Code 440A1

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01e. Form	NAVSO 4650/10 for Susan Baker (1 pp.)	12/03/92	(b)(2)	

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] [6]

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01f. Form	DD 1351-2 for Susan Baker (6 pp.)	12/07/92	(b)(2)	

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] [6]

Date Closed: 3/10/2003	OA/ID Number: 93020-002
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2000-0715-F	Appeal Case #:
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RESTRICTION CODES

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PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT

FOR

DD FORM 1351-2 - "TRAVEL VOUCHER OR SUBVOUCHER"

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3. ROUTINE USE(S): Such information is routinely used to substantiate claims for the reimbursement of official Government business travel and may be disclosed to any federal agency responsible for making such determinations or reviewing such claims.
4. MANDATORY OR VOLUNTARY DISCLOSURE: Completion of DD Form 1351-2 is voluntary. Failure on your part to furnish all or part of the information requested may result in total or partial denial of claimed travel expense reimbursement.

Enclosure (3)

DAVIES MEDICAL CENTER

NRN

VIA FEDERAL EXPRESS

January 5, 1993

Mr. James Baker
Chief of Staff
THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. Baker:

I am hoping that President George Bush will ask for air time to talk about his visit to Somali, Moscow, Paris, etc. and how he and Yeltsin gave the world one of the best New Year's gift ever, plus what he has done on his watch.

Including 3 months of successive up swings in the economy verify what he said during the campaign. Further, in addition to term limits for all elected official in the U.S.A., the presidential term be expanded to 6 years and a President can only serve one term.

As you know, President Bush was in the political campaign after the early Presidential primaries. Democrats were taking him on as well as a couple of Republicans.

A President elected for 4 years, begins campaigning for his re-election on day one and then his last year is wasted defending himself.

A one term of 6 years--lets the President do his job from day one to his last day of his watch.

The other Republican candidate and Democratic candidate take each other on during the Presidential primaries and general election and the one term President finishes the job he was elected to do.

I hope you and he agree with a single 6 year term for President and I hope he proposes it.

Best regards and continued success in all your future endeavors.

Cordially yours,


GEORGE D. MONARDO
Vice Chairman



Castro & Duboce, San Francisco, California 94114

Mr. James Baker
Chief of Staff
THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington, DC 20500



QUESTIONS? CALL 800-238-5355 TOLL FREE.

AIRBILL
PACKAGE
TRACKING NUMBER

5195452231

2237M

5195452231

X-RAYED
RECIPIENT'S COPY

From (Your Name) Please Print Mr. George D. Monardo		Your Phone Number (Very Important) (415) 565-6003		To (Recipient's Name) Please Print Mr. James Baker		Recipient's Phone Number (Very Important) (202) 456-1414	
Company DAVIES MEDICAL CENTER		Department/Floor No. 1-5-93		Company THE WHITE HOUSE		Department/Floor No.	
Street Address CASTRO & DUBOC STS		City SAN FRANCISCO		State CA		ZIP Required 94114	
City SAN FRANCISCO		State CA		City Washington,		State DC	
City SAN FRANCISCO		State CA		City Washington,		State DC	
City SAN FRANCISCO		State CA		City Washington,		State DC	

YOUR INTERNAL BILLING REFERENCE INFORMATION (optional) (First 24 characters will appear on invoice.) NDBA 217				IF HOLD FOR PICK-UP, Print FEDEX Address Here Street Address City State ZIP Required			
PAYMENT 1 ☒ Bill Sender 2 ☐ Bill Recipient's FedEx Acct. No. 3 ☐ Bill 3rd Party FedEx Acct. No. 4 ☐ Bill Credit Card				City State ZIP Required			
5 ☐ Cash/Check				City State ZIP Required			

4 SERVICES (Check only one box)		5 DELIVERY AND SPECIAL HANDLING (Check services required)		6 PACKAGES WEIGHT In Pounds Only YOUR DECLARED VALUE		Emp. No. Date Federal Express Use			
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. No Saturday delivery) 51 ☐ YOUR PACKAGING 56 ☐ FEDEX LETTER 52 ☐ FEDEX PAK 53 ☐ FEDEX BOX 54 ☐ FEDEX TUBE		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 ☐ 12 ☐ HOLIDAY DELIVERY (If offered) (Extra charge)		Total Total Total L x W x H 1 ☐ Regular Stop 3 ☐ Drop Box 4 ☐ B.S.C. 5 ☐ Station		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	
Economy Two-Day (Delivery by second business day) 30 ☐ ECONOMY		Government Overnight (Restricted for authorized users only) 46 ☐ GOVT LETTER 41 ☐ GOVT PACKAGE				REVISION DATE 2/92 PART #137204 FXEM 8/92 FORMAT #126 126 © 1991-92 FEDEX PRINTED IN U.S.A.			
Freight Service (for packages over 150 lbs.) 70 ☐ OVERNIGHT FREIGHT (Confirmed reservation required) 80 ☐ TWO-DAY FREIGHT (Declared Value Limit \$500. *Call for delivery schedule.						Release Signature:			

MULTIPLE PACKAGE SERVICE

**IF YOU ARE
MAKING AN MPS
SHIPMENT, APPLY
THE SELF ADHESIVE
MPS COPY HERE**

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

DEFINITIONS

On this Airbill, we, our and us refer to Federal Express Corporation, its employees and agents. You and your refer to the sender, its employees and agents.

AGREEMENT TO TERMS

By giving us your package to deliver, you agree to all the terms on this Airbill and in our current Service Guide, which is available on request. If there is a conflict between the current Service Guide and this Airbill, the Service Guide will control. No one is authorized to alter or modify the terms of our Agreement.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR PACKAGING AND COMPLETING AIRBILL

You are responsible for adequately packaging your goods and for properly filling out this Airbill. Omission of the number of packages and weight per package from this Airbill will result in a billing based on our best estimate of the number of packages received from you and an estimated "default" weight per package, as determined and periodically adjusted by us.

AIR TRANSPORTATION TAX INCLUDED

Our basic rate includes a federal tax required by Internal Revenue Code Section 4271 on the air transportation portion of this service.

LIMITATIONS ON OUR LIABILITY AND LIABILITIES NOT ASSUMED

Our liability for loss or damage to your package is limited to your actual damages or \$100, whichever is less, unless you pay for and declare a higher authorized value. We do not provide cargo liability insurance, but you may pay an additional charge for each additional \$100 of declared value. If you declare a higher value and pay the additional charge, our liability will be the lesser of your declared value or the actual value of your package.

In any event we will not be liable for any damages, whether direct, incidental, special or consequential in excess of the declared value of a shipment, whether or not Federal Express had knowledge that such damages might be incurred including, but not limited to, loss of income or profits.

We won't be liable for your acts or omissions, including but not limited to improper or insufficient packing, securing, marking or addressing, or for the acts or omissions of the recipient or anyone else with an interest in the package. Also, we won't be liable, if you or the recipient violates any of the terms of our agreement. We won't be liable for loss of or damage to shipments of prohibited items.

We won't be liable for loss, damage or delay caused by events we cannot control, including but not limited to acts of God, perils of the air, weather conditions, acts of public enemies, war, strikes, civil commotions, or acts or omissions of public authorities (including customs and quarantine officials) with actual or apparent authority.

DECLARED VALUE LIMITS

The highest declared value we allow for FedEx Letter and FedEx Pak shipments is \$500. For other shipments, the highest declared value we allow is \$25,000 unless your package contains items of "extraordinary value," in which case the highest declared value we allow is \$500. Items of "extraordinary value" include artwork,

jewelry, furs, precious metals, negotiable instruments, and other items listed in our current Service Guide.

If you send more than one package on this Airbill, you may fill in the total declared value for all packages, not to exceed the \$100, \$500 or \$25,000 per package limit described above. (Example: 5 packages can have a total declared value of up to \$125,000.)

If more than one package is shipped on this Airbill, our liability for loss or damage will be limited to the actual value of the package(s) lost or damaged (not to exceed the lesser of the total declared value or the per package limits described above). You have the responsibility of proving the actual loss or damage.

FILING A CLAIM

ALL CLAIMS MUST BE MADE BY YOU IN WRITING. You must notify us of your claim within strict time limits. See current Service Guide.

We'll consider your claim filed if you call and notify our Customer Service Department at 800-238-5355 and notify us in writing as soon as possible.

Within 90 days after you notify us of your claim, you must send us all relevant information about it. We are not obligated to act on any claim until you have paid all transportation charges, and you may not deduct the amount of your claim from those charges.

If the recipient accepts your package without noting any damage on the delivery record, we will assume that the package was delivered in good condition. In order for us to process your claim, you must, to the extent possible, make the original shipping cartons and packing available for inspection.

RIGHT TO INSPECT

We may, at our option, open and inspect your packages prior to or after you give them to us to deliver.

NO C.O.D. SERVICES

NO C.O.D. SERVICES ON THIS AIRBILL. If C.O.D. Service is required, please use a Federal Express C.O.D. Airbill for this purpose.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR PAYMENT

Even if you give us different payment instructions, you will always be primarily responsible for all delivery costs, as well as any cost we may incur in either returning your package to you or warehousing it pending disposition.

RIGHT OF REJECTION

We reserve the right to reject a shipment at any time, when such shipment would be likely to cause damage or delay to other shipments, equipment or personnel, or if the transportation of which is prohibited by law or is in violation of any rules contained in this Airbill or our current Service Guide.

MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE

In the event of untimely delivery, Federal Express will at your request and with some limitations, refund or credit all transportation charges. See current Service Guide for further information.

Q
C-file

11/7/93 ci called - she's
going to meet
w/Dan Kurtzer eState
(possibly Bill Burns or

1 Gus Siko Road
Poughkeepsie, N.Y. 12601
December 29, 1992

Aaron
Miller, for)

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

Dear Mr. Baker:

I am presently a senior at Wesleyan University in Connecticut majoring in international relations with a focus on U.S. foreign policy and the Middle East. I have spoken at length with Mr. Alfred Moses, President of the American Jewish Committee, concerning my senior thesis on the use of economic aid as a method for political influence within the U.S.-Israeli relationship. He has suggested that your views would be very helpful to me in analyzing several specific questions concerning last year's decisions to conditionally withhold and then grant housing loan guarantees to the State of Israel.

I am exploring the following issues: What were the factors, perceptions and motivations influencing the policy-makers involved in the loan guarantee debate? What was the role of the State Department in the policy formation process? Were U.S. foreign policy goals achieved? Was the loan guarantee dispute similar to or different from past U.S. attempts at aid leverage? Did the end of the Cold War and its ramifications for the Middle East balance of power play a role in the decision-making process? Has the U.S.-Israeli relationship changed as a result of these decisions?

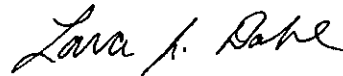
Because these events occurred so recently, insightful information is scarce. Therefore, I am eager to meet with people involved in the decision-making process. I understand that you must have a very busy schedule, however, would it be possible to speak with you briefly sometime at your convenience? I would greatly appreciate the opportunity to meet with you to explore your views about the loan guarantee decisions and their implications. Newspapers and academic journals are often opaque, unclear or misinformed. It would be so helpful to get a more accurate picture of the loan guarantee dispute from a vital participant in the decision-making process.

I would be most happy to come down to Washington to meet with you during the month of January or at any other time at your convenience. I can be reached at (914) 471-7808 or the address above until January 18. After that date, I can be contacted at (203) 638-4503 or Box 4225 Wesleyan Station, Middletown, CT 06459.

Thank you in advance for your willingness to share your time and thoughts with me. I am looking forward to hearing from you.

My best wishes for a happy and healthy New Year.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Lara J. Dahl".

Lara J. Dahl

Lara Dahl
Pussiko Rd.
Poughkeepsie, N.Y. 12601



MLDER #02



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





December 21, 1992

To The Honorable James Baker

As Chairman of the International Negotiation Network (INN) Council, I invite you to join me and approximately 200 dignitaries from inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations, private voluntary organizations, and academic institutions for the second annual consultation of the INN February 17-19, 1993 at The Carter Center in Atlanta, Georgia. Our goal at this consultation is to identify ways that inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations can work together more effectively in resolving intra-national conflicts. Former United Nations Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar and I will serve as co-conveners of this consultation.

The INN is a flexible, informal network of world leaders, international organizations, individuals, universities, foundations, religious and civic organizations and others. By coordinating third party assistance, expert analysis and advice, media attention, and other appropriate means, the INN seeks to facilitate the avoidance and resolution of armed intra-national conflicts. The INN is headed by a Council of some of the world's pre-eminent individuals dedicated to the peaceful settlement of disputes and the alleviation of human suffering. This consultation will provide an opportunity for representatives from inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations to learn from one another's experiences and to identify ways that non-governmental organizations can help to strengthen the conflict resolution initiatives of inter-governmental organizations.

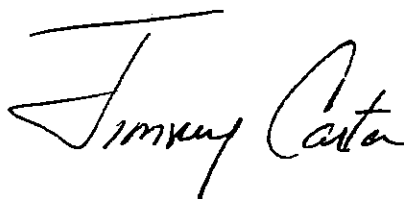
By limiting the size of the gathering, we hope to maximize opportunities for exchange among all the participants. The consultation is intended as an action-oriented meeting that assumes an ability and willingness on the part of participants to engage one another and jointly create an agenda which all are committed to fulfilling.

Sessions will include addresses by the Secretaries-General of several inter-governmental organizations, responding commentary by members of the INN Council, and smaller "break-out" sessions that will focus on specific conflicts and themes (see enclosed descriptions) in which our goal is to elicit action agenda from participants that inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations can use to advance their work in conflict resolution.

1/7 177
spoiler w/
Charlotte
Simpson to
regret

I look forward to your participation in this meeting. Please return the enclosed registration form. While The Carter Center is unable to provide for the costs of transportation or hotel, we do hope that you will be able to join us for the consultation in Atlanta this February.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in dark ink and is centered on the page.

PHOTOCOPY
MISC. HANDWRITING

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

Enclosures

**INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATION NETWORK
CONSULTATION
February 17-19, 1993**

**Resolving Intra-National Conflicts:
A Strengthened Role for Inter-Governmental Organizations**

Transportation

All major carriers have service to Atlanta; however, Delta Airlines has its headquarters in Atlanta and offers the greatest variety of routes. *Delta has agreed to extend the discounted weekend fare (which usually requires a Saturday night stay-over) to all consultation participants.* If you should choose to fly Delta, you or your travel agent should contact the meetings desk at 1-800-241-6760 and use the identification code S-1861. In doing so, you will not only save money, but you will also assist the Carter Center in earning flight coupons for future travel needs.

Baron Travel Agency is also familiar with the meeting and would be happy to assist you with your travel arrangements. Telephone: (404) 266-2557 Fax: (404) 266-1564

You will be responsible for your transportation between the hotel and the airport. We suggest the following alternatives.

- **Taxi** - A taxi from the airport to the hotel should cost approximately \$20 and take about 25 - 30 minutes.
- **Subway** - The MARTA subway system offers connecting service between the airport and Atlanta for \$1.25 per ride. Take the train to the Art Center Station and the Sheraton Colony Square is located 1 block east.
- **Shuttle** - The Atlanta Airport Shuttle provides service between the airport and the hotel for \$8.00 one way.

Accommodations

The Sheraton Colony Square is the official hotel of the consultation and is located in "Midtown" Atlanta at 188 14th St., NE. The discounted room rate is \$80.00 per night plus tax and *reservations should be made directly with the hotel by calling (404) 892-6000 or by fax (404) 876-3276.* When making your reservations, be sure to identify yourself as part of the "International Negotiation Network" or "INN/Carter Center" meeting.

Our staff will also be coordinating roommate assignments for anyone interested. The rate for a double room is \$45.00 per person. Please indicate your interest in having a roommate on the registration form. You will be contacted as soon as a roommate has been identified and at that time you should contact the hotel directly for your reservation. Although we will make every effort to accommodate all those who request a roommate, we cannot guarantee this option.

(over)

About the Format

The consultation will open with a general session, however, the majority of the meeting will be spent in small "break-out" groups that will focus on specific conflicts and cross-cutting themes related to intra-national conflict. The conflicts are Burma/Myanmar, the Caucasus, Haiti, Macedonia/Kosovo, and Zaire. The two topic sessions will examine early warnings of conflict, and small arms transfer. The goal of these sessions will be to produce action plans for conflict resolution that individuals, non-governmental and inter-governmental organizations can work together to implement.

On the enclosed registration form it is requested that you indicate your first and second choice of the five conflicts that will be addressed and that you also indicate your preference of the two topics.

Task Forces

One goal of the consultation is to encourage the formation of "task forces" in each of the seven topics that will be discussed at the meeting. Please indicate on the registration form the area in which you feel you are experienced and in which you would like further involvement. By doing so, you are in no way obligated to serve on a task force, but we will include this information on all participants' name tags to facilitate networking among individuals with mutual interests.

Staff

If you have any questions regarding the consultation, please feel free to contact Dr. Joyce Neu, Associate Director (404) 420-5174 or Nancy Berry, Consultation Coordinator (404) 420-5176.

**INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATION NETWORK
CONSULTATION
February 17-19, 1993**

Registration Form

Personal Information

_____ Yes, I will attend the Consultation

Prefix (i.e. Dr., Ms., etc.) First Name Middle Initial Surname

Title: _____
Organization: _____
Address: _____

Sex (M/F): _____
Nationality: _____

Phone: _____
Fax: _____
E-Mail: _____
Home Phone: _____

Consultation Information

CONFLICTS Choose two:
(Indicate preference)

_____ Burma/Myanmar
_____ The Caucasus
_____ Haiti
_____ Zaire
_____ Macedonia/Kosova

TOPIC Choose one:

_____ Early warnings of conflict
_____ Small arms transfer

TASK FORCE PREFERENCE
Choose one:

_____ Burma/Myanmar
_____ The Caucasus
_____ Haiti
_____ Zaire
_____ Macedonia/Kosova
_____ Early warnings of conflict
_____ Small arms transfer

Note: By indicating a preference, you are in *no* way committing yourself to involvement in a task force activity.

Logistical Information

Do you desire a roommate: (Y/N) _____ Smoking: (Y/N) _____

Expected date/time of arrival: _____

Special dietary restrictions: _____

Please return this form before January 31, 1993 to:
Conflict Resolution Program, The Carter Center, One Copenhill, Atlanta, GA 30307
Fax: (404) 420-5196

Conflict Resolution Program

INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATION NETWORK CONSULTATION

February 17-19, 1993

Resolving Intra-National Conflicts
A Strengthened Role for Inter-Governmental Organizations

AGENDA

- | | | |
|-------------------------|----------|--|
| Wed. Feb 17th: | 3:00 pm | Opening Session - Jimmy Carter and Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, co-chairmen

President Jimmy Carter welcome address
Panel of Secretaries-General and representatives from ASEAN, CSCE, OAS, OAU, and the UN:
<i>The Role of Inter-Governmental Organizations in Intra-National Conflict</i>
Question and Answer Session |
| | 6:00 pm | End of day's meetings |
| Thurs. Feb 18th: | 9:00 am | Council member and eminent person panel:
<i>Regional Perspectives on Conflict</i>
Question and Answer session |
| | 12:15 pm | LUNCH |
| | 1:45 pm | Break-out sessions on 5 conflicts
<i>Burma • Caucasus • Haiti • Macedonia/Kosovo • Zaire</i> |
| | 4:45 pm | General Session - Reports from break-out groups |
| | 6:00 pm | Reception for all participants |
| | 7:00 pm | End of day's meetings |
| Fri. Feb 19th: | 9:00 am | Break-out sessions on 2 conflict resolution themes
<i>Early warnings of conflict • Small arms transfer</i> |
| | 11:45 am | General Session - Reports from break-out sessions and closing remarks |
| | 1:00 pm | END OF CONSULTATION |

George Bush Presidential Library Transfer Sheet

COLLECTION:

Bush Presidential Records
Office of the Chief of Staff

ACCESSION NUMBER:

1993.0001

FOIA/SYSTEMATIC
PROCESSING CASE
NUMBER (if app.):

☐ Transferred During Accessioning

☒ Transferred During Processing

2000-0715-F

The following material was transferred to:

☐ Audiovisual Collection

☒ Book Collection

☐ Museum Collection

☐ Other

Other (Specify):

DESCRIPTION:

"Atrocities and Violation of Human Rights in Kashmir" by the Jammu and Kashmir Action Committee.

When transferring
material to the
museum
collection,
complete the
following.

Donor:

Donor Org.:

Address:

Telephone:

Book Location:

Row: Section: Shelf: Position:

Map Case Location:**Series:**

James Baker Files

Box Number:**Folder Title:**

[Public Correspondence, Dec 1992 & Jan 1993]

OA/ID Number:

11320

Transferred by: Deborah Wheeler

Date of Transfer: 3/12/2003

Received by: Debbie Carter

Date Received: 3/12/2003

Go to Database
Navigator

Go to Accession
Register

Go to Withdrawal Sheet

Print Record



Jammu & Kashmir Action Committee

Off No. 43, 3rd Floor, Pakistan Handicrafts
Chambers, Abdullah Haroon Road, Saddar
Karachi, (Pakistan). Ph : 5685890

NRN

December 3, 1992

Dear Mr. *JAMES BAKER III*

We are pleased to enclose herewith a brochure published by Jammu & Kashmir Action Committee, Karachi on the occasion of the Seminar on "Atrocities & Violation of Human Rights in Jammu & Kashmir" which covers

- a) Historical Human and Moral Dimensions of the Kashmir Issue.
- b) Kashmir at the United Nations and Bilateral Agreements.
- c) Atrocities in Kashmir and Violation of Human Rights
(As reported by Foreign Journalists, Indian Human Rights Organisations and Indian Journalists, Dignatories, Amnesty International and others).
- d) World Opinion

(Congressional Human Rights Caucus)

- OIC
- House of Representatives, U.S.A
- European Parliament
- Retired Judges of India
- Foreign Newspapers
- U.K Parliament's Human Rights Committee
- Others

Additional copies of this brochure are available on request.

Yours sincerely,

KHAWAJA AHSAN MEHMOOD
GENERAL SECRETARY

Encl : Copy of brochure

George Bush Presidential Library Transfer Sheet

COLLECTION:

Bush Presidential Records
Office of the Chief of Staff

ACCESSION NUMBER:

1993.0001

☐ Transferred During Accessioning

☒ Transferred During Processing

FOIA/SYSTEMATIC
PROCESSING CASE
NUMBER (if app.):

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Other (Specify):

DESCRIPTION:

"Atrocities and Violation of Human Rights in Kashmir" by the Jammu * Kashmir Action Committee.

When transferring
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museum
collection,
complete the
following.

Donor: _____

Donor Org.: _____

Address: _____

Telephone: _____

Book Location:

Row: Section: Shelf: Position:

Map Case Location:

Series:

James Baker Files

Box Number:

Folder Title:

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Go to Database
Navigator

Go to Accession
Register

Go to Withdrawal
Sheet

Print Record

PENOBSCOT BUILDING
DETROIT • MICHIGAN 48226
OFFICE 313 961-1340
FAX 313 961-1363

To: Barbara Henckel

From: Barry Puckett

Date: September 17, 1992

Subject: Photo of James A. Baker III

I am requesting a black-and-white 8 X 10 photo of James A. Baker III for inclusion in the upcoming issue of Biography Today, a biographical quarterly for the young reader (expected publication date December 7, 1992). The photo can be mailed to the above address and would need to be received by October 12, 1992 at all possible.

As is your policy, the photo will be returned as well as being properly credited. Please send all materials to the attention of Laurie Harris, editor of Biography Today.

Thank you very much.

Photo Copy Preservation

#1
WRN
never
heard
back

Boots and Dale Parker Box 246 Dock Hill Boone, N.C. 28607 • 704-264-1052
and P.O. Box 1441 Titusville, Florida 32780

The Honorable James Baker
Chief of Staff
White House
Washington, D.C. 20550
FAX: 202-456-2883

Dear Sir,

I spoke with one of your assistants this evening and she suggested I FAX my problem directly to you.

I am a Life member of the Presidential Task Force. I am retired and not wealthy but I have done what I could. About 5 weeks ago, I received a letter from the Presidential Task Force requesting \$60. and a request to allow them to take \$5 from my bank account, monthly, which I approved. For this they were to send a 'Legion of Honor' pin etc. Having sent the questions that I prepared for the Presidential debates, to Ms. Emily Stenger at the Task Force Office this summer and at the direction of Senator Gramm, I called her after two failed efforts to get these pins. She switched me to the second floor where I received word things would be mailed Friday October 15, 1992. This is the following Thursday and I haven't received a thing. Neither do I understand the denial of cuff links since they are paid for by the PARTY and top officials at the White House get so many a month to give their friends. I have a tie clasp from former Vice President Rockefeller and one from former President Reagan. I wanted a set of cuff links to go with these and tried for over a year. Even Senator Phil Gramm was unsuccessful. I contacted a Special Assistant to Mr. Skinner as well as Mrs. Bush. I received a phone call from her secretary's office asking that I direct my letter to President Bush. I did this and received a letter of denial just about two weeks ago. I must say that I feel my loyalty accounts for nothing. While writing this letter I phoned Ms. Rose Zamaria, whom I had spoke with several months ago. She called the Presidential Task Force and phoned me to call Dan Spicer there immediately. I did and was informed by Dan that my Legion of Honor pin etc. would be sent from there either tomorrow or Monday. Ms. Zamaria asked me to let her know what happens.

At a time when one may expect great efficiency at both the Task Force Office and the White House; I find, what appears to be, mass confusion. I hope you can understand my frustration.

Sincerely,

Dale Parker

Dr. W. Dale Parker
October 23, 1992

FAX COVER SHEET **W/W**

FAX NO. : 202-456-2461 DATE Jan. 1, 1993
TO : The Chief Of Staff James A. Baker
ATTENTION : Mr. Baker
SUBJECT : Domestic Terrorism, and civil
actions and no Law enforcement
Abuse to Senior Citizens
SENDER : Apostle William E. Batch

APOSTLE WILLIAM E. BATCH

NUMBER OF PAGES : 5 COVER SHEET + 4 = 5 PAGES

IF ALL PAGES NOT RECEIVED, PH. or FAX 216- 332- 8454

NRW

Apostle William E. Batch 62 J10.
326½ W. Wilson Street
A Victim Of Religious Persecution
in America
Salem, Ohio 44460

January 1, 1993

The White House
Chief Of Staff James A. Baker
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, D.C. 205+

Dear Mr. Chief Of Staff Baker :

I Am addressing the issue of the Domestic Terrorism In The F.B.I.
Please send a copy of this letter to The Director of the F.B.I. Mr.
Sessions and give a copy to the President of The U.S. George Bush.

I am demanding your forces identify this evil people doing acts of
barbarism here in Salem Ohio on me and are conducting domestic terror-
ism and pornography day and night (24 hours a day) for years. And
remove these traitors from this town in the Name of Jesus Christ, be-
fore the Prophecy in said and hence forth to deliver a storm on this
Country, that history will talk about for one hundred years and some-
one will have to build a City; and the disgrace too, and remember these
traitors caused the hurricane in Miami Florida and the volocano in the
Hawaii Islands and more, by their vibrations of evil demons. That is
THUS SAITH THY LORD ! In Jesus Name I have THE Power of God and speak
The Will OF The Father whoth commandth this letter.

These humans are damn TRAITORS and a disgrace to the war dead and
in THE U.S. Supreme Court case # 82-6962 there is evidence and proof
that has been ignored and put on the shelf for many years because of
fear.

On July 21, 1983 the U.S. Dept. of Justice, signed the F.B.I. rights
over to me, for said Agency did committ criminal fraud against the U.S.
Constitution. Two of your F.B.I. agents Mickey Roberts and Dennis
Muehlstedt both of the Austintown Ohio office at the time.

Who are these spies ? What are they doing here and why ? Who sent them and why ? Who pays these demons ? What do they want from me ? There are many questions that must be answered as to Law. In reference to the F.B.I. job in America. as to : 71 N.W. 400 ; 9 N.W. 2d 914, 919 and the violation of Title 18 and violation of Title 28 of the Federal Statutes.

If you have any doubts see the evidence in The U.S. Supreme Court and remember the said Agents on page one (1) are covering up the overthrown government in segments of our Country, as a result in intentional deception; to wit;

Keers and Company v. American Steel and Pump Corp.
F.S. 234 201 2 (3)

and FRAUD; To Wit;

Hazel - Atlas Glass Co. v. Hartford

Empire Co. W. & M.F.P. & P. 2870

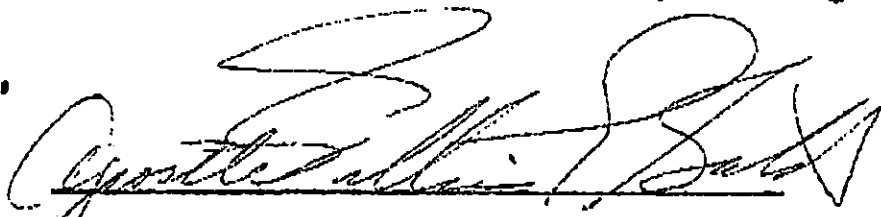
Rule 60 ch. 8 247, 248, 249, 250,

251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, and 257.

Enclosed for your convenience is a copy of the waiver of rights as to the F.B.I. in my jurisdiction. Charges are pending.

Some time ago I sent The Attorney General of the U.S. William Barr the need for a complete investigation of the victim but no investigation of the TRUTH as to date.. The signature of authority is being ignored

Sincerely,



Apostle William E. Batch

An American, a Veteran, an Apostle of Jesus Christ and

THE DEFENDER OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

web/web

cc: on/file

President Elect Bill Clinton

- 2 *

WAIVER

RECEIVED

JUL 21 1983

OFFICE OF THE CLERK
SUPREME COURT, U.S.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER TERM, 1983

WILLIAM E. BATCH, PETITIONER

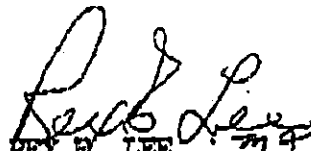
vs.

No. 82-6962

JUDGE WARREN BETTIS, ET AL., RESPONDENTS

WAIVER

The Government hereby waives its right to file a response
to the petition in this case, unless requested to do so by
the Court.


REX E. LEE

Solicitor General

JULY 21, 1983

CC: [SEE ATTACHED SERVICE LIST]

*Sign of authority as to Law.**As list:**F.R.C.P. 28. Code Title 28 505*(Formerly G-56) FORM OSC-13
DOJ 12-7-76*Page 374**A-1*

F.R.C.P. U.S. Code Title 28

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§ 501. Executive department

The Department of Justice is an executive department of the United States at the seat of Government.

(Added Pub.L. 89-554, § 4(c), Sept. 6, 1966, 80 Stat. 611.)

§ 502. Seal

The Attorney General shall have a seal for the Department of Justice. The design of the seal is subject to the approval of the President.

(Added Pub.L. 89-554, § 4(c), Sept. 6, 1966, 80 Stat. 611.)

§ 503. Attorney General

The President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, an Attorney General of the United States. The Attorney General is the head of the Department of Justice.

(Added Pub.L. 89-554, § 4(c), Sept. 6, 1966, 80 Stat. 612.)

§ 504. Deputy Attorney General

The President may appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a Deputy Attorney General.

(Added Pub.L. 89-554, § 4(c), Sept. 6, 1966, 80 Stat. 612.)

§ 504a. Associate Attorney General

The President may appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, an Associate Attorney General.

(Added Pub.L. 95-139, § 1(a), Oct. 19, 1977, 91 Stat. 1171.)

§ 505. Solicitor General

The President shall appoint in the Department of Justice, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a Solicitor General, learned in the law, to assist the Attorney General in the performance of his duties.

(Added Pub.L. 89-554, § 4(c), Sept. 6, 1966, 80 Stat. 612.)

§ 506. Assistant Attorneys General

The President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, ten Assistant Attorneys General, who shall assist the Attorney General in the performance of his duties.

(Added Pub.L. 89-554, § 4(c), Sept. 6, 1966, 80 Stat. 612, and amended Pub.L. 95-593, Title II, § 218, Nov. 6, 1978, 92 Stat. 2662.)

§ 507. Assistant Attorney General for Administration

(a) The Attorney General shall appoint, with the approval of the President, an Assistant Attorney General for Administration, who shall perform such duties as the Attorney General may prescribe.

(b) The position of Assistant Attorney General for Administration is in the competitive service.

(Added Pub.L. 89-554, § 4(c), Sept. 6, 1966, 80 Stat. 612.)

NRW

HENK VISSER, VALKHOPPLEIN 69, 6825 GN ARNHEM, THE NETHERLANDS.

Am/hv. Arnhem, the Netherlands,
January 4th., 1993

Chief of Staff of the
Office of the President of
the United States of America,
James Baker, Esq.
THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, D.C.
USA.

CONSTITUTIONAL OVERSIGHT.

Mr. Baker:

IN RE: GEORGE BUSH MUR 3707.

As Secretary of State I made contact with you, that I made discovery, that the United States altered and falsified Government-and United States Court records in violation of 18 USC 1001, 18 USC 1506, and concealing others fraudulently in violation of 18 USC 2071, trying to conceal that the United States and the Kingdom of the Netherlands entered into a criminal conspiracy against me, 18 USC 241, a conspiracy that still Obstructs Justice as in 18 USC 1958.

Sofar no response from your end. That now discovery is made that the United States is violating with the Kingdom Treaties that they among themselves signed, and Treaties the United States signed at the United Nations. Sofar, bringing this to the attention of the President, Mr. Bush, I received communication from his counsel, Brent O. Hatch, that this case is a "civil case", and that the President would not intervene.

It appears that the case is not a civil case, it's a Dutch criminal case, that came to the United States under Diplomatic and/or the criminal justice system, the Contrating Party was the United States Attorney General, who then joined with the Dutch Minister of Justice and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and this became what I call, a judicial-slam-bam-thank-you-mam, Treaty corruption case. In a case it now appears the President of the United States, allowed fraudulent jurisdiction to be taken by the State of California and the President bribed judges and Counsel as in 18 USC 201. The conspiracy of the President now with bribed judges, and counsel, taking fraudulent jurisdiction, tampered with juries, tampered with jury verdicts, and even tampered with my plea of not guilty and falsified that to guilty.

It appears that the President without the proper due process, issued by Executive Order, (how would he otherwise secure a determination on or about 1968 under process of 19 USC 1337(a)), that my goods were being impounded by the department of the Treasury, the division of Customs of the United States in all entering Ports of the United States, being an Importer.

As you might know, I have charged the President with his Republican Party to have rigged the 1992 Elections, In re: George Bush, MUR 3707. In putting the Office of the President and his Staff, and the President in criminal Oversight, as in 18 USC 3, violating his Oath to Office, and to violate the United States Constitution, and refer to Article II of the Constitution, section 1, paragraph 7, and demand the removal of the President pursuant the United States Constitution, section 1, of Article II of such Constitution, paragraph 5,

January 4th, 1993

citing you. . . (In case of the Removal of the President from Office, in his Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of his Office, going over now to the XXVth Amendment of the United States Constitution, the President to be in a conspiracy with his Vice-President, section 1 of the XXVth Amendment is not applicable; now the President has refused as it appears by the Federal Election Commission to set into force the XXVth Amendment section 3, transmitting himself that he is indeed in Oversight, and cannot any longer discharge of his Duties and Powers (effectively the date that the Federal Election Commission ruled that the President was in Oversight and issue a MUR number 3707), to the President pro tempore of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Acting President.

Upon the refusal again by the President upon findings of the Federal Election Commission, and transmitting his self-impachment, under article Amendment of the Constitution XXV, section 3, under the United States Constitution the XXV Amendment section 4, you as Chief of Staff as a majority of either the principal Officers of the Executive Departments, (and you as Chief of Staff shall have that duty), now transmit to the President pro tempore of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President of the United States, George Bush is unable to discharge the Powers, and the Duties of his Office.

That if the President, George Bush would transmit within 4 days to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives that he is still able to charges of his Duties, the President shall be indicted for all the Oversight that Office is involved in as in 18 USC 3. You see to it, Mr. Baker that the Constitution is complied with.

The President shall announce his resignation tomorrow, January 6th, at noon, your local time in the Capitol.

I'm certain that you are up to the further process of the XXVth Amendment of the United States Constitution, at the day of the MUR issuance of the Federal Election Commission, Congress not to be in session.

After my set day, date and hour, that the President shall inform the People of the United States that he will resign from Office, and that the President thinks that he can carry over an Oversight-Office on to the next President, that shall be stopped with whatever means I have, and measures the United States Constitution provides by Law.

Faxed to Chairman of
Federal Election Commission,
Scott Thomas + 202- 2193880
and House Committee on Elections
Al Swift. + 202-225-4461

Respectfully submitted


Henk Visser

Copies to: -2-
The President of the Senate
pro tempore;
Speaker of the House of
Representatives;
President-Elect Bill Clinton.

* This instruction is faxed to the Commission of the
Federal Election, Counsel and Chairman, this day December 5,
1992 11:30 am Amsterdam Holland time 6 hours earlier than DC.

George Bush Presidential Library Transfer Sheet

COLLECTION:

Bush Presidential Records
Office of the Chief of Staff

ACCESSION NUMBER:

1993.0001

FOIA/SYSTEMATIC
PROCESSING CASE
NUMBER (if app.):

☐ Transferred During Accessioning

☒ Transferred During Processing

2000-0715-F

The following material was transferred to:

☐ Audiovisual Collection

☒ Book Collection

☐ Museum Collection

☐ Other

Other (Specify):

DESCRIPTION:

"The Colonization of Palestine" A>M>E>U> Public Affairs Series #33, Americans for Middle East Understanding, Inc.

When transferring
material to the
museum
collection,
complete the
following.

Donor:

Donor Org.:

Address:

Telephone:

Book Location:

Row:

Section:

Shelf:

Position:

Map Case Location:**Series:**

James Baker Files

Box Number:**Folder Title:**

[Public Correspondence, Dec 1992 & Jan 1993] [6]

OA/ID Number:

11320

Transferred by:

Deborah Wheeler

Date of Transfer:

3/12/2003

Received by:

Debbie Carter

Date Received:

3/12/2003

Go to Database
Navigator

Go to Accession
Register

Go to Withdrawal Sheet

Print Record

NRN

Jamil A. Fayez, M.D., FACOG, FACS

4315 Woodbourne Drive
Clemmons, North Carolina 27012
(919) 766-7144

December 29, 1992

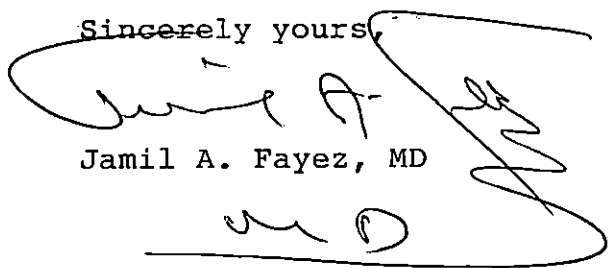
Mr. James Baker, White House Chief of Staff
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Baker:

It is an honor to present to you the enclosed booklet,
Lest the Civilized World Forget: The Colonization of Palestine.
The first thirteen pages clearly point out the main cause of
the Palestinian-Israeli problem and offer a solution to the
conflict if peace is ever to be achieved in the Holy Land.
I hope you can spare ten minutes from your busy schedule to
read these thirteen pages and then you can judge for yourself.

I wish you and your family a happy and prosperous 1993.
Best regards.

Sincerely yours,


Jamil A. Fayez, MD

George Bush Presidential Library Transfer Sheet

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Bush Presidential Records
Office of the Chief of Staff

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Map Case Location:**Series:**

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Date Received:

3/12/2003

Go to Database
Navigator

Go to Accession
Register

Go to Withdrawal
Sheet

Print Record

December 30, 1992

N12N

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

Dear Mr. Baker,

I am performing a study of current & former cabinet officers on their perceptions of the Presidential Succession Law. I ask for your participation in this endeavor. This series of letters represents a second mailing related to this issue. The first set, which I sent out in 1978, was directed only to the former Presidents, Vice Presidents, and Speakers of the House. I am very proud to say that the hand-written response I received from John McCormack is framed and on my office wall. I hold a Bachelor of Arts in Political Science and a Masters degree in Public Administration, both from the University of New Hampshire. I am seeking some personal insights into the thinking behind the law, and how it might be used, from the perspective of those who might have been called upon to serve as President.

For the sake of this exercise, please assume that a catastrophic tragedy had occurred which resulted in the death or incapacity of the other individuals in the line of succession to serve out the term of office. You, the Secretary of State, the 4th person in the line to the presidency (5th when you were Secretary of the Treasury), had become President. You would have been the leader of the free world. Please indulge me with your personal thoughts on the following questions.

1. During your term of office, did you ever considered such a grizzly scenario?
2. Did the drafters of the law ever really consider this circumstance or do you think they included your position as a formality?
3. What kind of mandate do you think you would have had under such a scenario?
4. How do you think the American people and military would have reacted to statements issued by you that you have assumed control of the US government under the terms of the Succession Law?
5. What might our foreign enemies have done to take advantage of such a situation?
6. What would be the first 5 things you would have done?
7. Can you think of anything else which would be helpful to my study?
8. How do you feel about no longer being in line as Chief of Staff?

I would like to thank you in advance for your cooperation in responding to these questions. I cannot imagine what I would do if such a tragedy put me in the situation I described as the context for your responses; but, while slim, this possibility is why a Law exists. I look forward to reading your thoughts.

Sincerely yours,

Raymond A. Foss
Raymond A. Foss
14 Green Street
East Rochester, NH 03868

home: (603) 335-2118 work: (603) 862-3466

Mr. Raymond Foss
14 Green St
Rochester NH 03868-5826



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



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 7 1993

NRN

THE ADMINISTRATOR

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

Dear Jim:

Today, with the participation of Secretary of Health and Human Services Louis W. Sullivan, I am announcing the release of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) final scientific report, "Respiratory Health Effects of Passive Smoking: Lung Cancer and Other Disorders." I am enclosing a copy of the scientific report's summary and conclusions, and a fact sheet and press release on the report.

Based on the total weight of evidence in the available scientific literature, the report concludes that environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) is a known human carcinogen (a Group A carcinogen under EPA's classification system). The report estimates that ETS is responsible for approximately 3,000 lung cancer deaths annually among non-smokers in the United States.

The report also concludes that, in children, there is a causal association between exposure to ETS and respiratory effects including increased risk of lower respiratory tract infections (bronchitis and pneumonia), increased symptoms of irritation (cough and wheeze), increased prevalence of fluid in the middle ear, increased episodes and increased severity of symptoms in children with asthma, and a small but significant reduction in lung function. It further concludes that ETS exposure is a risk factor for new cases of asthma in children who have not previously displayed symptoms.

The 525-page scientific report will be available on January 15, 1993, and I have asked that a copy be sent to you. Additional copies (order number EPA/600/6-90/006F) will be available from the EPA Center for Environmental Research Information (CERI), 26 West Martin Luther King Drive, Cincinnati, Ohio 45268 (telephone 513-569-7562).



Thank you for your interest in this project. If you have any questions, please contact Erich W. Bretthauer, Assistant Administrator for Research and Development, at (202) 260-7676.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Bill", written in dark ink.

William K. Reilly

Enclosures



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 7 1993

THE ADMINISTRATOR

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

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Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Bill", written in a cursive style.

William K. Reilly

Enclosures



Environmental News

FOR RELEASE: THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1993

EPA DESIGNATES PASSIVE SMOKING A "CLASS A" OR KNOWN HUMAN CARCINOGEN

Dave Ryan 202-260-2981
Lauren Milone Mical 202-260-4358

EPA Administrator William K. Reilly today announced the final conclusions of EPA's assessment on the respiratory health effects of passive smoking. The assessment concludes that Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS), also known as secondhand smoke, is a human lung carcinogen, responsible for approximately 3,000 lung cancer deaths annually among U.S. non-smokers. It also concludes that passive smoking results in serious respiratory problems for infants and young children.

Announcing the release of the study today in a joint Washington press conference with Dr. Louis Sullivan, Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Reilly said, "Today's risk assessment adds new peer-reviewed evidence to the growing scientific consensus that smoking is not just a health danger for smokers, but a significant risk for non-smokers, particularly children who are exposed to secondhand smoke. This report will be an invaluable scientific tool for policymakers and health professionals who are wrestling with the problem of exposure to passive smoke. EPA will work closely with the Department of Health and Human Services and other organizations to ensure that officials around the world are made aware of the findings of this important study."

Tobacco smoke has long been recognized as a major cause of death and disease, especially lung cancer and chronic respiratory disease in smokers. In recent years there has been concern that non-smokers may also be at increased risk as a result of their exposure to the smoke exhaled by smokers and given off by the

burning end of cigarettes, pipes or cigars. This smoke contains more than 4,000 substances, at least 43 of which cause cancer in humans or animals and many of which are strong eye or respiratory irritants.

The lung cancer findings in EPA's assessment are based on several important analytical findings: first, the chemical and physical similarity of ETS to that inhaled by smokers; second, the known lung carcinogenicity of tobacco smoke to smokers; third, the known exposure to ETS and uptake by the human body; and fourth, a thorough and comprehensive review of more than 30 studies in both the United States and abroad that examined the relationship between lung cancer and exposure to secondhand smoke in people who never smoked, usually the spouses of smokers. EPA concluded from the total "weight of evidence" of all the studies that ETS increases the risk of lung cancer in non-smokers.

The report also cites some of the specific effects of passive smoking on children. The report's conclusions on childhood respiratory health are based on more than 100 studies in children documenting the fact that secondhand smoke is a problem for young children and infants. Some of the effects cited:

- ETS exposure causes additional episodes and increased severity of symptoms in asthmatic children. The report estimates that 200,000 to 1 million asthmatics have their condition worsened by exposure to ETS.

- ETS exposure is a risk factor for new cases of asthma in children who have not previously displayed symptoms.

- ETS exposure causes an increased risk of lower respiratory tract infections such as bronchitis and pneumonia in infants and young children. The report estimates that exposure to parents' secondhand smoke will lead to 150,000 to 300,000 cases annually in children up to 18 months old.

- ETS exposure causes an increased prevalence of fluid in the middle ear, symptoms of upper respiratory tract irritation and a small yet significant reduction in lung function.

Following a second review in the summer of 1992, EPA's Science Advisory Board (SAB), fully endorsed the risk assessment, including the conclusions that ETS should be classified as a known human

carcinogen (officially called an EPA Group A carcinogen, the Agency's category of greatest scientific certainty for known or suspected carcinogens). The SAB also endorsed findings on other respiratory effects. The SAB suggested relatively minor revisions in its November 1992 letter to the Agency. Those revisions have been made. The SAB is EPA's independent panel of outside scientific advisors that routinely reviews draft EPA reports.

EPA also received and reviewed more than 100 comments from the public and integrated appropriate ones into the final risk assessment.

EPA has no authority to regulate any type of smoking, nor is EPA's report binding on the policy or regulatory program of any other federal, state or local government agency or any private organization. In cooperation with other government agencies, EPA will carry out an education and outreach program over the next two years to inform the public and policymakers about what they can do to reduce the health risks of ETS as well as other indoor air pollutants.

This 530-page report, which has been in development since 1988, has been through extensive review and revisions. It was prepared under authority of Title IV of Superfund (The Radon Gas and Indoor Air Quality Research Act of 1986), which directs EPA to conduct a research and information dissemination program on all aspects of indoor air quality.

Today's final report, prepared by the Office of Health and Environmental Assessment in EPA's Office of Research and Development, with major support from the Indoor Air Division of EPA's Office of Air and Radiation, was released in draft to the general public for review and comment in June 1990 and subsequently reviewed by EPA's SAB in December 1990.

Copies of the final report "Respiratory Health Effects of Passive Smoking: Lung Cancer and Other Disorders", (EPA/600/6-90/006F) will be available in about three weeks by writing CERI, U.S. EPA, 26 W. Martin Luther King Drive, Cincinnati, Ohio 45268; or phoning 513-569-7562 or faxing requests to 513-569-7566. The report will also be available through the EPA Indoor Air Quality Information Clearinghouse (IAQ INFO) at 1-800-438-4318. Copies will be available for inspection at EPA Headquarters and EPA Regional Office libraries and the Federal Depository Libraries.

January 1993



Respiratory Health Effects of Passive Smoking

Fact Sheet

Summary

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has published a major assessment of the respiratory health risks of passive smoking (*Respiratory Health Effects of Passive Smoking: Lung Cancer and Other Disorders; EPA/600/6-90/006F*). The report concludes that exposure to environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) -- commonly known as secondhand smoke -- is responsible for approximately 3,000 lung cancer deaths each year in nonsmoking adults and impairs the respiratory health of hundreds of thousands of children.

Background

EPA studies of human exposure to air pollutants indicate that indoor levels of many pollutants often are significantly higher than outdoor levels. These levels of indoor air pollutants are of particular concern because it is estimated that most people spend approximately 90 percent of their time indoors.

In recent years, comparative risk studies performed by EPA and its Science Advisory Board have consistently ranked indoor air pollution among the top five environmental risks to public health. EPA, in close cooperation with other federal agencies and the private sector, has begun a concerted effort to better understand indoor air pollution and to reduce peoples' exposure to air pollutants in offices, homes, schools and other indoor environments where people live, work and play.

Tobacco smoking has long been recognized as a major cause of death and disease, responsible for an estimated 434,000 deaths per year in the United States. Tobacco use is known to cause lung cancer in humans, and is a major risk factor for heart disease.

In recent years, there has been concern that non-smokers may also be at risk for some of these health effects as a result of their exposure ("passive smoking") to the smoke exhaled by smokers and smoke given off by the burning end of cigarettes.

As part of its effort to address all types of indoor air pollution, in 1988, EPA's Indoor Air Division requested that EPA's Office of Research and Development (ORD) undertake an assessment of the respiratory health effects of passive smoking. The report was prepared by ORD's Office of Health and Environmental Assessment.

The document has been prepared under the authority of Title IV of Superfund (The Radon Gas and Indoor Air Quality Research Act of 1986), which directs EPA to conduct research and disseminate information on all aspects of indoor air quality.

Public and Scientific Reviews

A draft of this assessment was released for public review in June 1990. In December 1990, EPA's Science Advisory Board, a committee of independent scientists, conducted a review of the draft report and submitted its comments to the EPA Administrator in April 1991. In its comments, the SAB's Indoor Air Quality/Total Human Exposure Committee concurred with the primary findings of the report, but made a number of recommendations for strengthening it.

Incorporating these recommendations, the Agency again transmitted a new draft to the SAB in May of 1992 for a second review. Following a July 1992 meeting, the SAB panel endorsed the major conclusions of the report, including its unanimous endorsement of the classification of environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) as a Group A (known human) carcinogen.

EPA also received and reviewed more than 100 comments from the public, and integrated appropriate revisions into the final risk assessment.

Major Conclusions

Based on the weight of the available scientific evidence, EPA has concluded that the widespread exposure to environmental tobacco smoke in the U.S. presents a serious and substantial public health risk.

In adults:

- ETS is a human lung carcinogen, responsible for approximately 3,000 lung cancer deaths annually in U.S. nonsmokers. ETS has been classified as a Group A carcinogen under EPA's carcinogen assessment guidelines. This classification is reserved for those compounds or mixtures which have been shown to cause cancer in humans, based on studies in human populations.

In children:

- ETS exposure increases the risk of lower respiratory tract infections such as bronchitis and pneumonia. EPA estimates that between 150,000 and 300,000 of these cases annually in infants and young children up to 18 months of age are attributable to exposure to ETS. Of these, between 7,500 and 15,000 will result in hospitalization.

- ETS exposure increases the prevalence of fluid in the middle ear, a sign of chronic middle ear disease.

- ETS exposure in children irritates the upper respiratory tract and is associated with a small but significant reduction in lung function.

- ETS exposure increases the frequency of episodes and severity of symptoms in asthmatic children. The report estimates

that 200,000 to 1,000,000 asthmatic children have their condition worsened by exposure to environmental tobacco smoke.

- ETS exposure is a risk factor for new cases of asthma in children who have not previously displayed symptoms.

Scope of the Report

In 1986, the National Research Council (NRC) and the U.S. Surgeon General independently assessed the health effects of exposure to ETS. Both of these reports concluded that ETS can cause lung cancer in adult non-smokers and that children of parents who smoke have increased frequency of respiratory symptoms and lower respiratory tract infections. The EPA scientific assessment builds on these reports and is based on a thorough review of all of the studies in the available literature.

Since 1986, the number of studies which examine these issues in human populations has more than doubled, resulting in a larger database with which to conduct a comprehensive assessment of the potential effects which passive smoking may have on the respiratory health of adults as well as children.

Because only a very small number of studies on the possible association between exposure to secondhand smoke and heart disease and other cancers existed in the scientific literature at the time this assessment was first undertaken, EPA has not conducted an assessment of the possible association of heart disease and passive smoking. EPA is considering whether such an assessment should be undertaken in the future, but has no plans to do so at this time.

Scientific Approach

EPA reached its conclusions concerning the potential for ETS to act as a human carcinogen based on an analysis of all of the available data, including more than 30 epidemiologic (human) studies looking specifically at passive smoking as well as information on active or direct smoking. In addition, EPA considered animal data, biological measurements of human uptake of tobacco smoke components and other available data. The conclusions were based on what is commonly known as the total "weight-of-evidence" rather than on any one study or type of study.

The finding that ETS should be classified as a Group A carcinogen is based on the conclusive evidence of the dose-related lung carcinogenicity of mainstream smoke in active smokers and the similarities of mainstream and sidestream smoke given off by the burning end of the cigarette. The finding is bolstered by the statistically significant exposure-related increase in lung cancer in nonsmoking spouses of smokers which is found in an analysis of more than 30 epidemiology studies that examined the association between secondhand smoke and lung cancer.

The weight-of-evidence analysis for the noncancer respiratory effects in children is based primarily on a review of more than 100 studies, including 50 recent epidemiology studies of children whose parents smoke.

Beyond the Risk Assessment

Although EPA does not have any regulatory authority for controlling ETS, the

Agency expects this report to be of value to other health professionals and policymakers in taking appropriate steps to minimize peoples' exposure to tobacco smoke in indoor environments.

In cooperation with other government agencies, EPA will carry out an education and outreach program over the next two years to inform the public and policy makers on what to do to reduce the health risks of ETS as well as other indoor air pollutants.

For Further Information

A limited number of copies of the complete report can be obtained free of charge from:

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Information (CERI)
U.S. EPA
26 W. Martin Luther King Drive
Cincinnati, OH 45268
Telephone: 513-569-7562
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Indoor Air Quality Information
Clearinghouse (IAQ INFO)
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Washington D.C. 20013-7133
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A number of government agencies can provide additional information addressing the health risks of environmental tobacco smoke. These include:

Office on Smoking and Health/Centers for
Disease Control
Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and
Health Promotion
Mail Stop K-50, 4770 Buford Highway
Atlanta, GA 30341

National Cancer Institute
Building 31, Room 10A24
Bethesda, MD 20892
1-800-4-CANCER

The National Heart, Lung, and Blood
Institute
Information Center
4733 Bethesda Avenue, Suite 530
Bethesda, MD 20814

National Institute for Occupational Safety
and Health
4676 Columbia Parkway
Cincinnati, Ohio 45226-1998
1-800-35-NIOSH

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**RESPIRATORY HEALTH EFFECTS
OF PASSIVE SMOKING:
LUNG CANCER AND OTHER DISORDERS**

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**Office of Health and Environmental Assessment
Office of Research and Development
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, D.C.**

1. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

1.1. MAJOR CONCLUSIONS

Based on the weight of the available scientific evidence, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has concluded that the widespread exposure to environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) in the United States presents a serious and substantial public health impact.

In adults:

- ETS is a human lung carcinogen, responsible for approximately 3,000 lung cancer deaths annually in U.S. nonsmokers.

In children:

- ETS exposure is causally associated with an increased risk of lower respiratory tract infections (LRIs) such as bronchitis and pneumonia. This report estimates that 150,000 to 300,000 cases annually in infants and young children up to 18 months of age are attributable to ETS.
- ETS exposure is causally associated with increased prevalence of fluid in the middle ear, symptoms of upper respiratory tract irritation, and a small but significant reduction in lung function.
- ETS exposure is causally associated with additional episodes and increased severity of symptoms in children with asthma. This report estimates that 200,000 to 1,000,000 asthmatic children have their condition worsened by exposure to ETS.
- ETS exposure is a risk factor for new cases of asthma in children who have not previously displayed symptoms.

1.2. BACKGROUND

Tobacco smoking has long been recognized (e.g., U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare [U.S. DHEW], 1964) as a major cause of mortality and morbidity, responsible for an estimated 434,000 deaths per year in the United States (Centers for Disease Control [CDC], 1991a). Tobacco use is known to cause cancer at various sites, in particular the lung (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services [U.S. DHHS], 1982; International Agency for Research on Cancer [IARC], 1986). Smoking can also cause respiratory diseases (U.S. DHHS, 1984, 1989) and is a major risk factor for heart disease (U.S. DHHS, 1983). In recent years, there has been concern that nonsmokers may also be at risk for some of these health effects as a result of their exposure ("passive smoking") to the tobacco smoke that occurs in various environments occupied by smokers. Although this ETS is dilute compared with the mainstream smoke (MS) inhaled by active smokers, it is chemically similar, containing many of the same carcinogenic and toxic agents.

In 1986, the National Research Council (NRC) and the Surgeon General of the U.S. Public Health Service independently assessed the health effects of exposure to ETS (NRC, 1986; U.S. DHHS, 1986). Both of the 1986 reports conclude that ETS can cause lung cancer in adult nonsmokers and that children of parents who smoke have increased frequency of respiratory symptoms and acute lower respiratory tract infections, as well as evidence of reduced lung function.

More recent epidemiologic studies of the potential associations between ETS and lung cancer in nonsmoking adults and between ETS and noncancer respiratory effects more than double the size of the database available for analysis from that of the 1986 reports. This EPA report critically reviews the current database on the respiratory health effects of passive smoking; these data are utilized to develop a hazard identification for ETS and to make quantitative estimates of the public health impacts of ETS for lung cancer and various other respiratory diseases.

The weight-of-evidence analysis for the lung cancer hazard identification is developed in accordance with U.S. EPA's *Guidelines for Carcinogen Risk Assessment* (U.S. EPA, 1986a) and established principles for evaluating epidemiologic studies. The analysis considers animal bioassays and genotoxicity studies, as well as biological measurements of human uptake of tobacco smoke components and epidemiologic data on active and passive smoking. The availability of abundant and consistent human data, especially human data at actual environmental levels of exposure to the specific agent (mixture) of concern, allows a hazard identification to be made with a high degree of certainty. The conclusive evidence of the dose-related lung carcinogenicity of

MS in active smokers (Chapter 4), coupled with information on the chemical similarities of MS and ETS and evidence of ETS uptake in nonsmokers (Chapter 3), is sufficient by itself to establish ETS as a known human lung carcinogen, or "Group A" carcinogen under U.S. EPA's carcinogen classification system. In addition, this document concludes that the overall results of 30 epidemiologic studies on lung cancer and passive smoking (Chapter 5), using spousal smoking as a surrogate of ETS exposure for female never-smokers, similarly justify a Group A classification.

The weight-of-evidence analyses for the noncancer respiratory effects are based primarily on a review of epidemiologic studies (Chapter 7). Most of the endpoints examined are respiratory disorders in children, where parental smoking is used as a surrogate of ETS exposure. For the noncancer respiratory effects in nonsmoking adults, most studies used spousal smoking as an exposure surrogate. A causal association was concluded to exist for a number of respiratory disorders where there was sufficient consistent evidence for a biologically plausible association with ETS that could not be explained by bias, confounding, or chance. The fact that the database consists of human evidence from actual environmental exposure levels gives a high degree of confidence in this conclusion. Where there was suggestive but inconclusive evidence of causality, as was the case for asthma induction in children, ETS was concluded to be a risk factor for that endpoint. Where data were inconsistent or inadequate for evaluation of an association, as for acute upper respiratory tract infections and acute middle ear infections in children, no conclusions were drawn.

This report also has attempted to provide estimates of the extent of the public health impact, where appropriate, in terms of numbers of ETS-attributable cases in nonsmoking subpopulations. Unlike for qualitative hazard identification assessments, where information from many sources adds to the confidence in a weight-of-evidence conclusion, for quantitative risk assessments, the usefulness of studies usually depends on how closely the study population resembles nonsmoking segments of the general population. For lung cancer estimates among U.S. nonsmokers, the substantial epidemiology database of ETS and lung cancer among U.S. female never-smokers was considered to provide the most appropriate information. From these U.S. epidemiology studies, a pooled relative risk estimate was calculated and used in the derivation of the population risk estimates. The large number of studies available, the generally consistent results, and the condition of actual environmental levels of exposure increase the confidence in these estimates. Even under these circumstances, however, uncertainties remain, such as in the use of questionnaires and current biomarker measurements to estimate past exposure, assumptions of exposure-response linearity, and extrapolation to male never-smokers and to ex-smokers. Still, given the strength of the evidence for the lung carcinogenicity of tobacco smoke and the extensive human database from actual environmental exposure levels, fewer assumptions are necessary than

is usual in EPA quantitative risk assessments, and confidence in these estimates is rated medium to high.

Population estimates of ETS health impacts are also made for certain noncancer respiratory endpoints in children, specifically lower respiratory tract infections (i.e., pneumonia, bronchitis, and bronchiolitis) and episodes and severity of attacks of asthma. Estimates of ETS-attributable cases of LRI in infants and young children are thought to have a high degree of confidence because of the consistent study findings and the appropriateness of parental smoking as a surrogate measure of exposure in very young children. Estimates of the number of asthmatic children whose condition is aggravated by exposure to ETS are less certain than those for LRIs because of different measures of outcome in various studies and because of increased extraparental exposure to ETS in older children. Estimates of the number of new cases of asthma in previously asymptomatic children also have less confidence because at this time the weight of evidence for asthma induction, while suggestive of a causal association, is not conclusive.

Most of the ETS population impact estimates are presented in terms of ranges, which are thought to reflect reasonable assumptions about the estimates of parameters and variables required for the extrapolation models. The validity of the ranges is also dependent on the appropriateness of the extrapolation models themselves.

While this report focuses only on the respiratory health effects of passive smoking, there also may be other health effects of concern. Recent analyses of more than a dozen epidemiology and toxicology studies (e.g., Steenland, 1992; National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health [NIOSH], 1991) suggest that ETS exposure may be a risk factor for cardiovascular disease. In addition, a few studies in the literature link ETS exposure to cancers of other sites; at this time, that database appears inadequate for any conclusion. This report does not develop an analysis of either the nonrespiratory cancer or the heart disease data and takes no position on whether ETS is a risk factor for these diseases. If it is, the total public health impact from ETS will be greater than that discussed here.

1.3. PRIMARY FINDINGS

A. Lung Cancer in Nonsmoking Adults

1. **Passive smoking is causally associated with lung cancer in adults, and ETS, by the total weight of evidence, belongs in the category of compounds classified by EPA as Group A (known human) carcinogens.**
2. **Approximately 3,000 lung cancer deaths per year among nonsmokers (never-smokers and former smokers) of both sexes are estimated to be attributable to ETS in the United States. While there are statistical and modeling uncertainties**

in this estimate, and the true number may be higher or lower, the assumptions used in this analysis would tend to underestimate the actual population risk. The overall confidence in this estimate is medium to high.

B. Noncancer Respiratory Diseases and Disorders

1. Exposure of children to ETS from parental smoking is causally associated with:
 - a. increased prevalence of respiratory symptoms of irritation (cough, sputum, and wheeze),
 - b. increased prevalence of middle ear effusion (a sign of middle ear disease), and
 - c. a small but statistically significant reduction in lung function as tested by objective measures of lung capacity.
2. ETS exposure of young children and particularly infants from parental (and especially mother's) smoking is causally associated with an increased risk of LRIs (pneumonia, bronchitis, and bronchiolitis). This report estimates that exposure to ETS contributes 150,000 to 300,000 LRIs annually in infants and children less than 18 months of age, resulting in 7,500 to 15,000 hospitalizations. The confidence in the estimates of LRIs is high. Increased risks for LRIs continue, but are lower in magnitude, for children until about age 3; however, no estimates are derived for children over 18 months.
3.
 - a. Exposure to ETS is causally associated with additional episodes and increased severity of asthma in children who already have the disease. This report estimates that ETS exposure exacerbates symptoms in approximately 20% of this country's 2 million to 5 million asthmatic children and is a major aggravating factor in approximately 10%.
 - b. In addition, the epidemiologic evidence is suggestive but not conclusive that ETS exposure increases the number of new cases of asthma in children who have not previously exhibited symptoms. Based on this evidence and the known ETS effects on both the immune system and lungs (e.g., atopy and airway hyperresponsiveness), this report concludes that ETS is a risk factor for the induction of asthma in previously asymptomatic children. Data suggest that relatively high levels of exposure are required to induce new cases of asthma in children. This report calculates that previously asymptomatic children exposed to ETS from mothers who smoke at least 10 cigarettes per day will exhibit an estimated 8,000 to 26,000 new cases of

asthma annually. The confidence in this range is medium and is dependent on the conclusion that ETS is a risk factor for asthma induction.

4. Passive smoking has subtle but significant effects on the respiratory health of nonsmoking adults, including coughing, phlegm production, chest discomfort, and reduced lung function.

This report also has reviewed data on the relationship of maternal smoking and sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS), which is thought to involve some unknown respiratory pathogenesis. The report concludes that while there is strong evidence that infants whose mothers smoke are at an increased risk of dying from SIDS, available studies do not allow us to differentiate whether and to what extent this increase is related to in utero versus postnatal exposure to tobacco smoke products. Consequently, this report is unable to assert whether or not ETS exposure by itself is a risk factor for SIDS independent of smoking during pregnancy.

Regarding an association of parental smoking with either upper respiratory tract infections (colds and sore throats) or acute middle ear infections in children, this report finds the evidence inconclusive.

1.3.1. ETS and Lung Cancer

1.3.1.1. Hazard Identification

The Surgeon General (U.S. DHHS, 1989) estimated that smoking was responsible for more than one of every six deaths in the United States and that it accounted for about 90% of the lung cancer deaths in males and about 80% in females in 1985. Smokers, however, are not the only ones exposed to tobacco smoke. The sidestream smoke (SS) emitted from a smoldering cigarette between puffs (the main component of ETS) has been documented to contain virtually all of the same carcinogenic compounds (known and suspected human and animal carcinogens) that have been identified in the mainstream smoke (MS) inhaled by smokers (Chapter 3). Exposure concentrations of these carcinogens to passive smokers are variable but much lower than for active smokers. An excess cancer risk from passive smoking, however, is biologically plausible.

Based on the firmly established causal association of lung cancer with active smoking with a dose-response relationship down to low doses (Chapter 4), passive smoking is considered likely to affect the lung similarly. The widespread presence of ETS in both home and workplace and its absorption by nonsmokers in the general population have been well documented by air sampling and by body measurement of biomarkers such as nicotine and cotinine (Chapter 3). This raises the question of whether any direct evidence exists for the relationship between ETS exposure and lung cancer in the general population and what its implications may be for public health. This

report addresses that question by reviewing and analyzing the evidence from 30 epidemiologic studies of effects from normally occurring environmental levels of ETS (Chapter 5). Because there is widespread exposure and it is difficult to construct a truly unexposed subgroup of the general population, these studies attempt to compare individuals with higher ETS exposure to those with lower exposures. Typically, female never-smokers who are married to a smoker are compared with female never-smokers who are married to a nonsmoker. Some studies also consider ETS exposure of other subjects (i.e., male never-smokers and long-term former smokers of either sex) and from other sources (e.g., workplace and home exposure during childhood), but these studies are fewer and represent fewer cases, and they are generally excluded from the analysis presented here. Use of the female never-smoker studies provides the largest, most homogeneous database for analysis to determine whether an ETS effect on lung cancer is present. This report assumes that the results for female never-smokers are generalizable to all nonsmokers.

Given that ETS exposures are at actual environmental levels and that the comparison groups are both exposed to appreciable background (i.e., nonspousal) ETS, any excess risk for lung cancer from exposure to spousal smoke would be expected to be small. Furthermore, the risk of lung cancer is relatively low in nonsmokers, and most studies have a small sample size, resulting in a very low statistical power (probability of detecting a real effect if it exists). Besides small sample size and low incremental exposures, other problems inherent in several of the studies may also limit their ability to detect a possible effect. Therefore, this report examines the data in several different ways. After downward adjustment of the relative risks for smoker misclassification bias, the studies are individually assessed for strength of association, both for the overall data and for the highest exposure group when exposure-level data are available, and for exposure-response trend. Then the study results are pooled by country using statistical techniques for combining data, including both positive and nonpositive results, to increase the ability to determine whether or not there is an association between ETS and lung cancer. Finally, in addition to the previous statistical analyses that weight the studies only by size, regardless of design and conduct, the studies are qualitatively evaluated for potential confounding, bias, and likely utility to provide information about any lung carcinogenicity of ETS. Based on these qualitative considerations, the studies are categorized into one of four tiers and then statistically analyzed successively by tier.

Results from all of the analyses described above strongly support a causal association between lung cancer ETS exposure. The overall proportion (9/30) of individual studies found to show an association between lung cancer and spousal ETS exposure at all levels combined is unlikely to occur by chance ($p < 10^{-4}$). When the analysis focuses on higher levels of spousal exposure, every one of the 17 studies with exposure-level data shows increased risk in the highest

exposure group; 9 of these are significant at the $p < 0.05$ level, despite most having low power, another result highly unlikely to occur by chance ($p < 10^{-7}$). Similarly, the proportion (10/14; $p < 10^{-9}$) showing a statistically significant exposure-response trend is highly supportive of a causal association.

Combined results by country showed statistically significant associations for Greece (2 studies), Hong Kong (4 studies), Japan (5 studies), and the United States (11 studies), and in that order of strength of relative risk. Pooled results of the four Western European studies (three countries) actually showed a slightly stronger association than that of the United States, but it was not statistically significant, probably due to the smaller sample size. The combined results of the Chinese studies do not show an association between ETS and lung cancer; however, two of the four Chinese studies were designed mainly to determine the lung cancer effects of high levels of other indoor air pollutants indigenous to those areas, which would obscure a smaller ETS effect. These two Chinese studies do, however, provide very strong evidence on the lung carcinogenicity of these other indoor air pollutants, which contain many of the same components as ETS. When results are combined only for the other two Chinese studies, they demonstrate a statistically significant association for ETS and lung cancer.

The heterogeneity of observed relative risk estimates among countries could result from several factors. For example, the observed differences may reflect true differences in lung cancer rates for never-smokers, in ETS exposure levels from nonspousal sources, or in related lifestyle characteristics in different countries. For the time period in which ETS exposure was of interest for these studies, spousal smoking is considered to be a better surrogate for ETS exposure in more "traditional" societies, such as Japan and Greece, than in the United States. In the United States, other sources of ETS exposure (e.g., work and public places) are generally higher, which obscures the effects of spousal smoking and may explain the lower relative risks observed in the United States. Nevertheless, despite observed differences between countries, all showed evidence of increased risk.

Based on these analyses and following the U.S. EPA's *Guidelines for Carcinogen Risk Assessment* (U.S. EPA, 1986a), EPA concludes that environmental tobacco smoke is a Group A (known human) carcinogen. This conclusion is based on a total weight of evidence, principally:

- **Biological plausibility.** ETS is taken up by the lungs, and components are distributed throughout the body. The presence of the same carcinogens in ETS and MS, along with the established causal relationship between lung cancer and active smoking with the dose-response relationships exhibited down to low doses, establishes the plausibility that ETS is also a lung carcinogen.

- Supporting evidence from animal bioassays and genotoxicity experiments. The carcinogenicity of tobacco smoke has been demonstrated in lifetime inhalation studies in the hamster, intrapulmonary implantations in the rat, and skin painting in the mouse. There are no lifetime animal inhalation studies of ETS; however, the carcinogenicity of SS condensates has been shown in intrapulmonary implantations and skin painting experiments. Positive results of genotoxicity testing for both MS and ETS provide corroborative evidence for their carcinogenic potential.
- Consistency of response. All 4 of the cohort studies and 20 of the 26 case-control studies observed a higher risk of lung cancer among the female never-smokers classified as ever exposed to any level of spousal ETS. Furthermore, every one of the 17 studies with response categorized by exposure level demonstrated increased risk for the highest exposure group. When assessment was restricted to the 19 studies judged to be of higher utility based on study design, execution, and analysis (Appendix A), 17 observed higher risks, and 6 of these increases were statistically significant, despite most having low statistical power. Evaluation of the total study evidence from several perspectives leads to the conclusion that the observed association between ETS exposure and increased lung cancer occurrence is not attributable to chance.
- Broad-based evidence. These 30 studies provide data from 8 different countries, employ a wide variety of study designs and protocols, and are conducted by many different research teams. Results from all countries, with the possible exception of two areas of China where high levels of other indoor air lung carcinogens were present, show small to modest increases in lung cancer associated with spousal ETS exposure. No alternative explanatory variables for the observed association between ETS and lung cancer have been indicated that would be broadly applicable across studies.
- Upward trend in exposure-response. Both the largest of the cohort studies--the Japanese study of Hirayama with 200 lung cancer cases--and the largest of the case-control studies--the U.S. study by Fontham and associates (1991) with 420 lung cancer cases and two sets of controls--demonstrate a strong exposure-related statistical association between passive smoking and lung cancer. This upward trend is well supported by the preponderance of epidemiology studies. Of the 14 studies that provide sufficient data for a trend test by exposure level, 10 were statistically significant despite most having low statistical power.
- Detectable association at environmental exposure levels. Within the population of married women who are lifelong nonsmokers, the excess lung cancer risk from

exposure to their smoking husbands' ETS is large enough to be observed, even for all levels of their spousal exposure combined. Carcinogenic responses are usually detectable only in high-exposure circumstances, such as occupational settings, or in experimental animals receiving very high doses. In addition, effects are harder to observe when there is substantial background exposure in the comparison groups, as is the case here.

- Effects remain after adjustment for potential upward bias. Current and ex-smokers may be misreported as never-smokers, thus inflating the apparent cancer risk for ETS exposure. The evidence remains statistically significant and conclusive, however, after adjustments for smoker misclassification. For the United States, the summary estimate of relative risk from nine case-control plus two cohort studies is 1.19 (90% confidence interval [C.I.] = 1.04, 1.35; $p < 0.05$) after adjustment for smoker misclassification. For Greece, 2.00 (1.42, 2.83), Hong Kong, 1.61 (1.25, 2.06), and Japan, 1.44 (1.13, 1.85), the estimated relative risks are higher than those of the United States and more highly significant after adjusting for the potential bias.
- Strong associations for highest exposure groups. Examining the groups with the highest exposure levels increases the ability to detect an effect, if it exists. Nine of the sixteen studies worldwide for which there are sufficient exposure-level data are statistically significant for the highest exposure group, despite most having low statistical power. The overall pooled estimate of 1.81 for the highest exposure groups is highly statistically significant (90% C.I. = 1.60, 2.05; $p < 10^{-6}$). For the United States, the overall pooled estimate of 1.38 (seven studies, corrected for smoker misclassification bias) is also highly statistically significant (90% C.I. = 1.13, 1.70; $p = 0.005$).
- Confounding cannot explain the association. The broad-based evidence for an association found by independent investigators across several countries, as well as the positive exposure-response trends observed in most of the studies that analyzed for them, make any single confounder highly unlikely as an explanation for the results. In addition, this report examined potential confounding factors (history of lung disease, home heat sources, diet, occupation) and concluded that none of these factors could account for the observed association between lung cancer and ETS.

1.3.1.2. *Estimation of Population Risk*

The individual risk of lung cancer from exposure to ETS does not have to be very large to translate into a significant health hazard to the U.S. population because of the large number of smokers and the widespread presence of ETS. Current smokers comprise approximately 26% of the U.S. adult population and consume more than one-half trillion cigarettes annually (1.5 packs per day, on average), causing nearly universal exposure to at least some ETS. As a biomarker of tobacco smoke uptake, cotinine, a metabolite of the tobacco-specific compound nicotine, is detectable in the blood, saliva, and urine of persons recently exposed to tobacco smoke. Cotinine has typically been detected in 50% to 75% of reported nonsmokers tested (50% equates to 63 million U.S. nonsmokers age 18 or older).

The best estimate of approximately 3,000 lung cancer deaths per year in U.S. nonsmokers age 35 and over attributable to ETS (Chapter 6) is based on data pooled from all 11 U.S. epidemiologic studies of never-smoking women married to smoking spouses. Use of U.S. studies should increase the confidence in these estimates. Some mathematical modeling is required to adjust for expected bias from misclassification of smoking status and to account for ETS exposure from sources other than spousal smoking. The overall relative risk estimate of 1.19 for the United States, already adjusted for smoker misclassification bias, becomes 1.59 after adjusting for background ETS sources (1.34 for nonspousal exposures only). Assumptions are also needed to relate responses in female never-smokers to those in male never-smokers and ex-smokers of both sexes, and to estimate the proportion of the nonsmoking population exposed to various levels of ETS. Overall, however, the assumptions necessary for estimating risk add far less uncertainty than other EPA quantitative assessments. This is because the extrapolation for ETS is based on a large database of human studies, all at levels actually expected to be encountered by much of the U.S. population.

The components of the 3,000 lung cancer deaths figure include approximately 1,500 female never-smokers, 500 male never-smokers, and 1,000 former smokers of both sexes. More females are estimated to be affected because there are more female than male nonsmokers. These component estimates have varying degrees of confidence; the estimate of 1,500 deaths for female never-smokers has the highest confidence because of the extensive database. The estimate of 500 for male never-smokers is less certain because it is based on the female never-smoker response and is thought to be low because males are generally subject to higher background ETS exposures than females. Adjustment for this higher background exposure would lead to higher risk estimates. The estimate of 1,000 lung cancer deaths for former smokers of both sexes is

considered to have the lowest confidence, and the assumptions used are thought to make this estimate low as well.

Workplace ETS levels are generally comparable with home ETS levels, and studies using body cotinine measures as biomarkers demonstrate that nonspousal exposures to ETS are often greater than exposure from spousal smoking. Thus, this report presents an alternative breakdown of the estimated 3,000 ETS-attributable lung cancer deaths between spousal and nonspousal exposures. By extension of the results from spousal smoking studies, coupled with biological measurements of exposure, more lung cancer deaths are estimated to be attributable to ETS from combined nonspousal exposures--2,200 of both sexes--than from spousal exposure--800 of both sexes. This spouse-versus-other-sources partitioning depends on current exposure estimates that may or may not be applicable to the exposure period of interest. Thus, this breakdown contains this element of uncertainty in addition to those discussed above with respect to the previous breakdown.

An alternative analysis, based on the large Fontham et al. (1991) study, which is the only study that provides biomarker estimates of both relative risk and ETS exposure, yields population risk point estimates of 2,700 and 3,600. These population risk estimates are highly consistent with the estimate of 3,000 based on the combined U.S. studies.

While there is statistical variance around all of the parameters used in the quantitative assessment, the two largest areas of uncertainty are probably associated with the relative risk estimate for spousal ETS exposure and the parameter estimate for the background ETS exposure adjustment. A sensitivity analysis that independently varies these two estimates yields population risk estimates as low as 400 and as high as 7,000. These extremes, however, are considered unlikely; the more probable range is narrower, and the generally conservative assumptions employed suggest that the actual population risk number may be greater than 3,000. Overall, considering the multitude, consistency, and quality of all these studies, the weight-of-evidence conclusion that ETS is a known human lung carcinogen, and the limited amount of extrapolation necessary, the confidence in the estimate of approximately 3,000 lung cancer deaths is medium to high.

1.3.2. ETS and Noncancer Respiratory Disorders

Exposure to ETS from parental smoking has been previously linked with increased respiratory disorders in children, particularly in infants. Several studies have confirmed the exposure and uptake of ETS in children by assaying saliva, serum, or urine for cotinine. These cotinine concentrations were highly correlated with smoking (especially by the mother) in the child's presence. Nine to twelve million American children under 5 years of age, or one-half to

two-thirds of all children in this age group, may be exposed to cigarette smoke in the home (American Academy of Pediatrics, 1986; Overpeck and Moss, 1991).

With regard to the noncancer respiratory effects of passive smoking, this report focuses on epidemiologic evidence appearing since the two major reports of 1986 (NRC and U.S. DHHS) that bears on the potential association of parental smoking with detrimental respiratory effects in their children. These effects include symptoms of respiratory irritation (cough, sputum production, or wheeze); acute diseases of the lower respiratory tract (pneumonia, bronchitis, and bronchiolitis); acute middle ear infections and indications of chronic middle ear infections (predominantly middle ear effusion); reduced lung function (from forced expiratory volume and flow-rate measurements); incidence and prevalence of asthma and exacerbation of symptoms in asthmatics; and acute upper respiratory tract infections (colds and sore throats). The more than 50 recently published studies reviewed here essentially corroborate the previous conclusions of the 1986 reports of the NRC and Surgeon General regarding respiratory symptoms, respiratory illnesses, and pulmonary function, and they strengthen support for those conclusions by the additional weight of evidence (Chapter 7). For example, new data on middle ear effusion strengthen previous evidence to warrant the stronger conclusion in this report of a causal association with parental smoking. Furthermore, recent studies establish associations between parental smoking and increased incidence of childhood asthma. Additional research also supports the hypotheses that in utero exposure to mother's smoke and postnatal exposure to ETS alter lung function and structure, increase bronchial responsiveness, and enhance the process of allergic sensitization, changes that are known to predispose children to early respiratory illness. Early respiratory illness can lead to long-term pulmonary effects (reduced lung function and increased risk of chronic obstructive lung disease).

This report also summarizes the evidence for an association between parental smoking and SIDS, which was not addressed in the 1986 reports of the NRC or Surgeon General. SIDS is the most common cause of death in infants ages 1 month to 1 year. The cause (or causes) of SIDS is unknown; however, it is widely believed that some form of respiratory pathogenesis is generally involved. The current evidence strongly suggests that infants whose mothers smoke are at an increased risk of dying of SIDS, independent of other known risk factors for SIDS, including low birthweight and low gestational age, which are specifically associated with active smoking during pregnancy. However, available studies do not allow this report to conclude whether that increased risk is related to in utero versus postnatal exposure to tobacco smoke products, or to both.

The 1986 reports of the NRC and Surgeon General conclude that both the prevalence of respiratory symptoms of irritation and the incidence of lower respiratory tract infections are higher in children of smoking parents. In the 18 studies of respiratory symptoms subsequent to

the 2 reports, increased symptoms (cough, phlegm production, and wheezing) were observed in a range of ages from birth to midteens, particularly in infants and preschool children. In addition to the studies on symptoms of respiratory irritation, 10 new studies have addressed the topic of parental smoking and acute lower respiratory tract illness in children, and 9 have reported statistically significant associations. The cumulative evidence is conclusive that parental smoking, especially the mother's, causes an increased incidence of respiratory illnesses from birth up to the first 18 months to 3 years of life, particularly for bronchitis, bronchiolitis, and pneumonia. Overall, the evidence confirms and strengthens the previous conclusions of the NRC and Surgeon General.

Recent studies also solidify the evidence for the conclusion of a causal association between parental smoking and increased middle ear effusion in young children. Middle ear effusion is the most common reason for hospitalization of young children for an operation.

At the time of the Surgeon General's report on passive smoking (U.S. DHHS, 1986), data were sufficient to conclude only that maternal smoking may influence the severity of asthma in children. The recent studies reviewed here strengthen and confirm these exacerbation effects. The new evidence is also conclusive that ETS exposure increases the number of episodes of asthma in children who already have the disease. In addition, the evidence is suggestive that ETS exposure increases the number of new cases of asthma in children who have not previously exhibited symptoms, although the results are statistically significant only with children whose mothers smoke 10 or more cigarettes per day. While the evidence for new cases of asthma itself is not conclusive of a causal association, the consistently strong association of ETS both with increased frequency and severity of the asthmatic symptoms and with the established ETS effects on the immune system and airway hyperresponsiveness lead to the conclusion that ETS is a risk factor for induction of asthma in previously asymptomatic children.

Regarding the effects of passive smoking on lung function in children, the 1986 NRC and Surgeon General reports both conclude that children of parents who smoke have small decreases in tests of pulmonary output function of both the larger and smaller air passages when compared with the children of nonsmokers. As noted in the NRC report, if ETS exposure is the cause of the observed decrease in lung function, the effect could be due to the direct action of agents in ETS or an indirect consequence of increased occurrence of acute respiratory illness related to ETS.

Results from eight studies on ETS and lung function in children that have appeared since those reports add some additional confirmatory evidence suggesting a causal rather than an indirect relationship. For the population as a whole, the reductions are small relative to the interindividual variability of each lung function parameter. However, groups of particularly susceptible or heavily exposed children have shown larger decrements. The studies reviewed

suggest that a continuum of exposures to tobacco products starting in fetal life may contribute to the decrements in lung function found in older children. Exposure to tobacco smoke products inhaled by the mother during pregnancy may contribute significantly to these changes, but there is strong evidence indicating that postnatal exposure to ETS is an important part of the causal pathway.

With respect to lung function effects in adults exposed to ETS, the 1986 NRC and Surgeon General reports found the data at that time inconclusive, due to high interindividual variability and the existence of a large number of other risk factors, but compatible with subtle deficits in lung function. Recent studies confirm the association of passive smoking with small reductions in lung function. Furthermore, new evidence also has emerged suggesting a subtle association between exposure to ETS and increased respiratory symptoms in adults.

Some evidence suggests that the incidence of acute upper respiratory tract illnesses and acute middle ear infections may be more common in children exposed to ETS. However, several studies failed to find any effect. In addition, the possible role of confounding factors, the lack of studies showing clear dose-response relationships, and the absence of a plausible biological mechanism preclude more definitive conclusions.

In reviewing the available evidence indicating an association (or lack thereof) between ETS exposure and the different noncancer respiratory disorders analyzed in this report, the possible role of several potential confounding factors was considered. These include other indoor air pollutants; socioeconomic status; effect of parental symptoms; and characteristics of the exposed child, such as low birthweight or active smoking. No single or combined confounding factors can explain the observed respiratory effects of passive smoking in children.

For diseases for which ETS has been either causally associated (LRIs) or indicated as a risk factor (asthma cases in previously asymptomatic children), estimates of population-attributable risk can be calculated. A population risk assessment (Chapter 8) provides a probable range of estimates that 8,000 to 26,000 cases of childhood asthma per year are attributable to ETS exposure from mothers who smoke 10 or more cigarettes per day. The confidence in this range of estimates is medium and is dependent on the suggestive evidence of the database. While the data show an effect only for children of these heavily smoking mothers, additional cases due to lesser ETS exposure also are a possibility. If the effect of this lesser exposure is considered, the range of estimates of new cases presented above increases to 13,000 to 60,000. Furthermore, this report estimates that the additional public health impact of ETS on asthmatic children includes more than 200,000 children whose symptoms are significantly aggravated and as many as 1,000,000 children who are affected to some degree.

This report estimates that ETS exposure contributes 150,000 to 300,000 cases annually of lower respiratory tract illness in infants and children younger than 18 months of age and that 7,500 to 15,000 of these will require hospitalization. The strong evidence linking ETS exposure to increased incidence of bronchitis, bronchiolitis, and pneumonia in young children gives these estimates a high degree of confidence. There is also evidence suggesting a smaller ETS effect on children between the ages of 18 months and 3 years, but no additional estimates have been computed for this age group. Whether or not these illnesses result in death has not been addressed here.

In the United States, more than 5,000 infants die of SIDS annually. It is the major cause of death in infants between the ages of 1 month and 1 year, and the linkage with maternal smoking is well established. The Surgeon General and the World Health Organization estimate that more than 700 U.S. infant deaths per year from SIDS are attributable to maternal smoking (CDC, 1991a, 1992b). However, this report concludes that at present there is not enough direct evidence supporting the contribution of ETS exposure to declare it a risk factor or to estimate its population impact on SIDS.

JAB-05

MICHAEL McCAFFERTY
6751 Stephens Bay
Regina, SK. S4X 3V8

CANADA.

NRN
- do not have
photo

12 Sept. 1992

The Honorable
James A Baker III
Chief of Staff
The White House

Sir :

This note is to express my respect and
admiration of you for the commitment
you have made in serving President Bush.

I admire your dedication and great
loyalty to your friend !

President Bush is truly a great and
outstanding leader and it is my heartfelt
hope the voters of America agree with me.

Keep up your magnificent work for The President.
And God bless you and President Bush.

Respectfully.

Michael.

P.S. I'd be honored if you would have your staff
mail me a photo of you and The President together.
Thank you.

THE WHITE HOUSE

3-20

✓ MICHAEL —

THANKS FOR THE KWD NOTE +
THE CLIP. I DON'T THINK THE
PRESIDENT HAS A BIGGER FAN IN
SASKATCHEWAN!

WE ARE ALL VERY PROUD OF
THE JOB HE HAS DONE +
I AM THRILLED TO BE EVEN
A LITTLE PART OF IT!

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EMILIE WHEN YOU TALK TO HIM —
SINCERELY — RM

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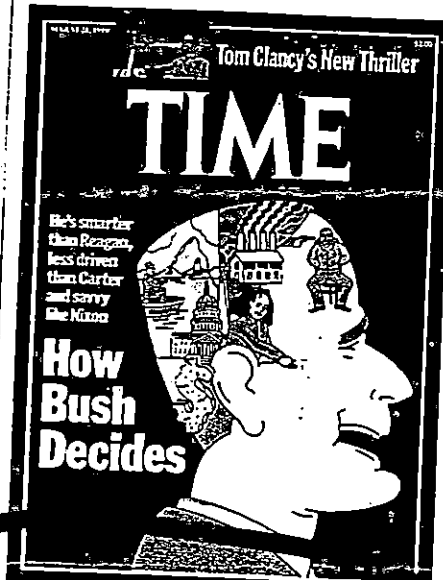
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OF CANADA
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Ontario
M4V 1B9

Letters

HOW BUSH DECIDES

"Finally, a President who is more than a figurehead."

William Simmons, Los Angeles



Hurrah for George Bush [Aug. 21]! Americans are lucky to have such an outstanding President at the helm. You confirm my belief that he is the right man to lead the U.S. in these complex times.

*Michael McCafferty
Regina, Sask.*

Perhaps Bush is less at ease with domestic policy, with the common people. Unfortunately, he has never been one of them.

*Russell P. Richmond
St. Joseph, Mich.*

I did not vote for Bush, but after reading about his work style I am glad to see there is finally a President who is more than a figurehead. We've gone from a person who looked on the Oval Office as a part-time job to a man of intelligence who is not about to doze off while his underlings run the White House. But it's sad that expectations have fallen so low that this difference wins Bush high marks.

*William Simmons
Los Angeles*

You illustrate why Bush will possibly go down in history as the "nothing President." By seeking compromises with-

TIME, SEPTEMBER 11, 1989

CLASSIC SPORT

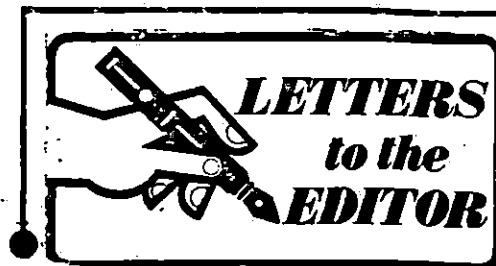


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Saturday, October 13, 1990



U.S. President Commended

Sir: The purpose of this letter is to express my personal views with respect to the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq, and the diplomatic and military action taken by the United States.

I am of the opinion that the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait is very wrong.

It is my view that the president of the United States, George Bush, has demonstrated leadership worthy of admiration in dealing with the threat to world peace brought on by the hostile actions of the Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein.

I see Hussein as a warmonger and agree with those who have compared him to Adolf Hitler. It is my belief that those who value peace and freedom should not tolerate the unacceptable invasion of Kuwait, the potential use of chemical warfare, the use of children as hostages and other possible barbaric actions.

President Bush, in my view, is an outstanding world leader. I commend him and the United States for leading the way to unite other nations in standing up to the tyranny of a man I would call a despot.

Michael McCafferty

6751 Stephens Bay,
Regina, Sask.

(ENLARGED COPY)

Maclean's

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

DECEMBER 17, 1990

As one who closely monitors the American political scene, I am "fighting mad" about your biased coverage of the recent U.S. elections. You would have readers believe that George Bush is a wounded and humiliated president. Nonsense. Bush is an outstanding and first-class leader. He is the most qualified occupant of the White House in American history. Your article reflected the liberal bias of the U.S. media and was not in keeping with *Maclean's* reputation for objectivity.

*Michael McCafferty,
Regina*

IN REFERENCE TO /

U.S. elections ("Fighting mad," Cover, Nov. 19)

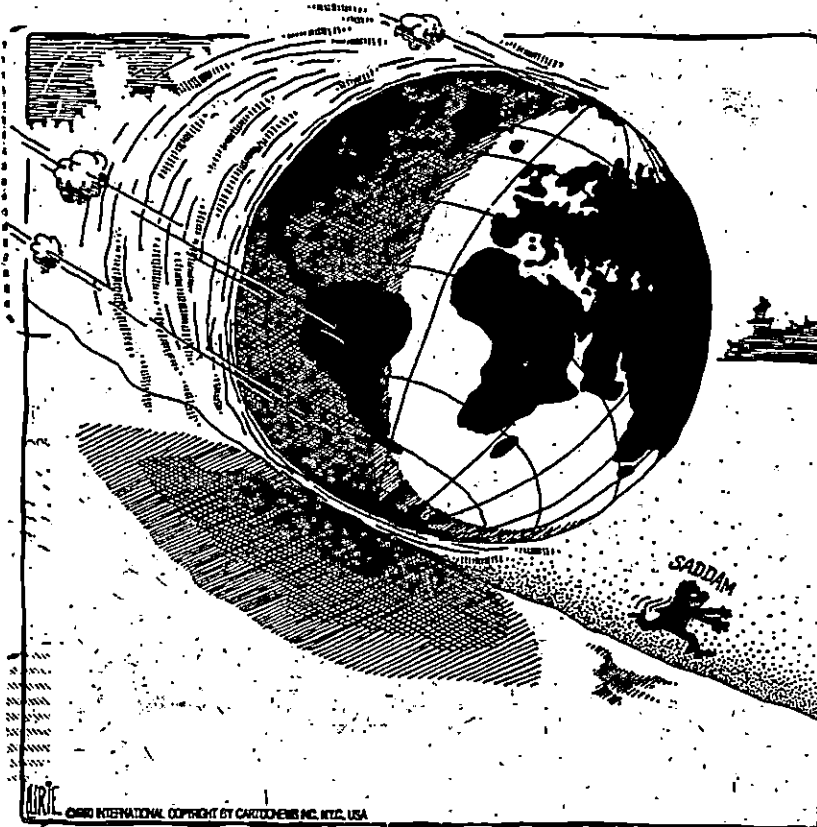
FROM:

Michael McCafferty
6751 Stephens Bay
Regina
Saskatchewan, S4X 3V8
CANADA

Readers' Viewpoints



The Leader-Post Regina, Fri., Oct. 12, 1990



A sandballing effect!

Hurray for Bush's response to menace of Iraqi leader

This letter is to express my personal views with respect to the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq and the diplomatic and military action taken by the United States.

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It is my view that the president of the United States, George Bush, has demonstrated leadership worthy of admiration in dealing with the threat to world peace brought on by the hostile actions of Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein.

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MICHAEL McCAFFERTY
Regina

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CANADA

Wednesday, March 8 1989

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The Leader-Post Regina Wed., Mar. 8, 1989



New president gains praise

Hooray for George Bush! I believe Canadians are fortunate our neighbor to the south has such an eminent and decent president.

Bush has demonstrated a genuine sincerity toward Canada-U.S. relations as demonstrated by his recent visit to Ottawa.

As one who was honored to attend the inauguration of Bush as president of his nation, I have nothing but respect and high regard for him.

He is the most qualified person to ever occupy the White House. He is a decent, honorable, caring and compassionate leader. And all of this bodes well for his nation, and indeed, for the global community.



Bush: honor in office

With a 76-per-cent approval rating — the highest in modern history — our neighbors to the

south obviously share the vision of Bush for a "kinder and gentler" nation.

I happen to believe Bush is the right man to lead the U.S. in these complex times. That is why I say, "Hooray for George Bush"!

MICHAEL McCafferty
McCafferty, a government communications officer, was the only person from Saskatchewan invited to the presidential inauguration in Washington on Jan. 20.
Regina

From: Michael McCafferty
Government Caucus Office
Saskatchewan Legislative Assembly
Regina, Saskatchewan.
CANADA S4S 0B3

MICHAEL McCafferty
6751 Stephens Bay
Regina, SK. S4X 3V8



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

PERSONAL