

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):
2025-0235-S

FOIA Number:
2025-0235-S

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: Brady, Philip D., Files
Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 20390
Folder ID Number: 20390-008a

Folder Title:
[Correspondence, 1990-1993] [1]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	15	21	3	

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet (George Bush Library)

Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
01. Form	Petition for Commutation of Sentence re: Mary Elizabeth Forsythe [Personally Identifiable Information redacted] (1 pp.)	1/31/25	(b)(6)	
02. Form	Authorization for Release of Information re: Mary Elizabeth Forsythe [Personally Identifiable Information redacted] (1 pp.)	1/31/25	(b)(6)	

Page 1 of 1

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff, Office of the
Series: Brady, Phillip D., Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: [Correspondence, 1990-1993] [1]

Pinksheet Number: rkj005
OA/ID Number: 20390-008a
Date Closed: 1/31/2025
FOIA/Sys Case #: 2025-0235-S
Re-review Case #:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 15, 1992

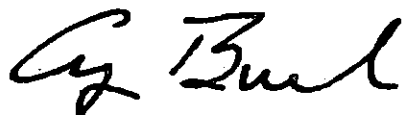
Dear Chris:

On November 28, 1989, I signed into law H.R. 3402, the Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989.

This legislation is consistent with U.S. efforts to promote political democracy and economic pluralism in Poland and Hungary by assisting those nations during a critical period of transition.

Again, thank you, Chris, for your diligent efforts in the passage of the Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989.

Sincerely,

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

The Honorable C. Christopher Cox
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

January 19, 1993

Dear Alexandra:

January 12th was a day of great joy for your family, and Mrs. Bush and I are delighted to send you a warm welcome on your arrival.

You are a special blessing to your loved ones, and we join them in wishing you a long life of health and happiness.

Sincerely,

Alexandra Frances DiBenigno
6110 Southwest 92nd Court
Miami, Florida 33173

GB/BW/SMG/pt (1PRESE)
P-14

AFTER TYPING RETURN TO JAN BURMEISTER

PRESIDENT TO SIGN

January 19, 1993

Dear Alexandra:

January 12th was a day of great joy for your family, and Mrs. Bush and I are delighted to send you a warm welcome on your arrival.

You are a special blessing to your loved ones, and we join them in wishing you a long life of health and happiness.

Sincerely,

Alexandra Frances DiBenigno
6110 Southwest 92nd Court
Miami, Florida 33173

GB/BW/SMG/pt (1PRESE)
P-14

AFTER TYPING RETURN TO JAN BURMEISTER

PRESIDENT TO SIGN

gold seal

1/19/93

Baby Letter for GB signature

Date of birth: 1/12/93

Child: Alexandra Frances DiBenigno
 6110 Southwest 92nd Court
 Miami, Florida 33173

RETURN TO JAN FOR SIGNATURE.

Thank you.

(Mother is Jeb Bush's secretary)

January 19, 1993

Dear Livy:

Congratulations on your 75th birthday. Barbara and I hope that you have a great day, and we send best wishes for a wonderful year ahead.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Charles H. Burmeister
10345 Richview Drive
St. Louis, Missouri 63127

GB/ES/SMG/pt (1PRESE)
P-02 (6th rev.)

RETURN TO JAN BURMEISTER FOR
PRESIDENT TO SIGN

January 19, 1993

Dear Livy:

Congratulations on your 75th birthday. Barbara and I hope that you have a great day, and we send best wishes for a wonderful year ahead.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Charles H. Burmeister
10345 Richview Drive
St. Louis, Missouri 63127

GB/ES/SMG/pt (1PRESE)
P-02 (6th rev.)

RETURN TO JAN BURMEISTER FOR
PRESIDENT TO SIGN

Gold seal

GB signature

1/19/93

75th birthday letter

TO: Mrs. Charles H. Burmeister
10345 Richview Drive
St. Louis, Missouri 63127

Dear Livy,

Date of birthday 1/25

PLEASE RETURN TO JAN BURMEISTER--

January 19, 1993

Dear Loretta and Brian:

Barbara and I are delighted to send congratulations on your marriage. We hope that your life together will always be as happy and as filled with love as it is on your wedding day.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Miss Loretta Bellanti
Mr. Brian Moore Manogian
Falls Church, Virginia

GB/TL/BW/CH/SMG/pt (1PRESE)
P-11 (Rev.1)

AFTER TYPING RETURN TO JAN BURMEISTER FOR
PRESIDENT TO SIGN

January 19, 1993

Dear Loretta and Brian:

Barbara and I are delighted to send congratulations on your marriage. We hope that your life together will always be as happy and as filled with love as it is on your wedding day.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Miss Loretta Bellanti
Mr. Brian Moore Manogian
Falls Church, Virginia

GB/TL/BW/CH/SMG/pt (1PRESE)
P-11 (Rev.1)

AFTER TYPING RETURN TO JAN BURMEISTER FOR
PRESIDENT TO SIGN

gold seal

1/19/93

Wedding letter

for GB signature

Date of wedding 1/23/93

Couple: Miss Loretta Bellanti
Mr. Brian Moore Manooqian

*Loretta
+ Brian*

c/o Apartment 420
3800 Powell Lane
Falls Church, Virginia 22041

RETURN TO JAN FOR SIGNATURE

Dr. & Mrs. Joseph A. Bellanti

request the honour of your presence

at the marriage of their daughter

Loretta Marie

to

Brian Moore Manoogian

son of

Mr. & Mrs. Norman V. Manoogian

on Saturday, the twenty-third of January

nineteen hundred and ninety-three

at three o'clock in the afternoon

Dahlgren Chapel

Georgetown University

Washington, District of Columbia

"How often have you sailed in my dreams.

And now you come in my awakening,

which is my deeper dream.

Ready am I to go,

and my eagerness with sails full set

awaits the wind."

The Coming of the Ship

The Prophet

Loretta Bellanti

Lakeside Plaza Apartments

#420

3800 Powell Lane

Falls Church, VA 22041

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 15, 1993

White

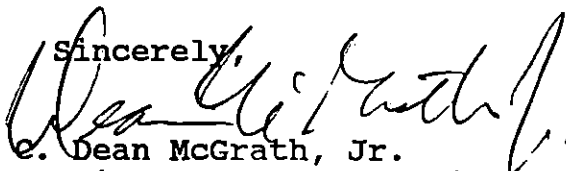
Dear Captain Keating:

I am pleased to recommend Jeff Riley for admission to the Judge Advocate General Corps of the United States Marine Corps. Over the past year, I have known and worked with Mr. Riley at the White House. I believe he possess the intellect, judgment, and character to be an outstanding attorney.

In addition, as a former Acting The Judge Advocate General for the United States Coast Guard, I am familiar with the qualities that make an effective JAG officer. Based on my experience, I believe that Mr. Riley would be a credit to the legal profession, the Marine Corps and his country.

Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions or if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,



E. Dean McGrath, Jr.
Deputy Assistant to the President
and Deputy Staff Secretary

Captain Peter J. Keating
United States Marine Corps
Marine Corps Officer Selection
Presidential Building, #425
6525 Belcrest Road
Hyattsville, MD 20782

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 15, 1993

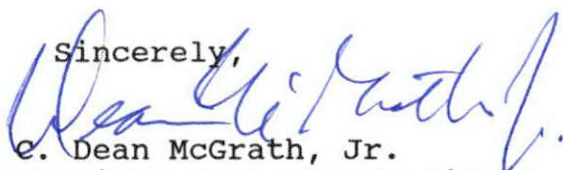
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Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions or if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,



C. Dean McGrath, Jr.
Deputy Assistant to the President
and Deputy Staff Secretary

Captain Peter J. Keating
United States Marine Corps
Marine Corps Officer Selection
Presidential Building, #425
6525 Belcrest Road
Hyattsville, MD 20782

January 11, 1993

13 JAN 11 09:35

MEMORANDUM FOR PHIL BRADY

FROM: JEFF RILEY

RE: RECOMMENDATION FOR THE JAG CORPS.

Phil,

After my first semester of law school, I am already looking to the future and what I plan to do after law school. I have initiated the application process for the Marine's JAG corps. I'm sure you are familiar with the military's program for law students -- I feel it offers a very challenging and rewarding experience. I would start as early as this summer at Officer Candidate School in Quantico, VA. I have already passed the physical examinations and completed the majority of my paper work.

I have always held a strong interest in the military. Simply, I feel it is a very important part of a young man's resume -- it is a super opportunity to grow and learn and I am anxious to take advantage of it. A recommendation from you would be a complement to my application package and very much appreciated.

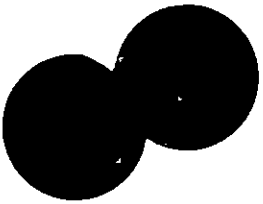
My recruiter's name and address is:

Peter J. Keating
Captain
U.S. Marine Corps
Marine Corps Officer Selection
Presidential Bldg., # 425
6525 Belcrest Road
Hyattsville, MD 20782

Thank you!

Thanks.
Jeff

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON



DATE: 12/16/92

TO: BOYDEN GRAY

FROM: PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President and
Staff Secretary

Please have a response prepared
for the President's signature.

Thank you.



CARDINAL'S RESIDENCE
2101 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE
BRIGHTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02135

02 DEC 15

December 15, 1992

The Honorable George W. Bush
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Mr. President:

Some time ago I wrote to you regarding the case of Jonathan Pollard, who had been convicted of spying for Israel and is now serving a life sentence in prison. I would like to return to that subject in this letter.

In light of the peace talks which are proceeding well, thanks to the leadership which you have been giving, many issues can be seen, I believe, in a more positive light. One of these is the case of Mr. Pollard. On solely humanitarian grounds, I would like to make the appeal that you consider commutation of his sentence. Without in any way denying the seriousness of the crime which he committed, I do believe that he has served a sufficiently long period of time and that he and his family have suffered to such an extent that a review of his case on humanitarian grounds would be justified. For that reason and for that reason alone, I would urge you to reconsider his case and commute his sentence, if at all possible.

In the near future there will be a group seeking an audience from you on this question. While I am not a part of that group I would like to associate myself with their appeal and assure you that an action of this sort on humanitarian grounds in this Christmas Season when we celebrate the coming of the Prince of Peace, would be a noble gesture of clemency that would be greatly appreciated by many people.

Asking God to bless you and with warm personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours in Christ,

Bernard Cardinal Law
Archbishop of Boston

Rose

The President has not seen
but should. Please have
response prepared.

Ph11:

CARDINAL'S RESIDENCE
2101 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE
BRIGHTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02135

FAX NUMBER: 617-782-8358

TO: The Honorable George A. Busch
President.

FROM: Bernard Cardinal Law

DATE: 12/15/92

TIME: 2:45

COMMENTS: _____

PAGES INCLUDING COVER SHEET 2



THE PRESIDENT



January 11, 1993

Boyden:

Re: Letter from Norman H. Gardner (Dan).

Please have someone look at the attached.
Is there any reason I cannot send him a
nice thank you letter.

Apprently the guy is still a **subject**
according to Walsh..

On and on it goes trying to get people to
lie and squeal on their friends and peers.

Please advise a.s.a.p.

Gb

Handwritten initials and a diagonal line

*Copy sent 1/11/92
to Bayelw
BR*

CHRISTMAS DAY
1992

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT,

I AM WRITING TO THANK YOU FOR YOUR COURAGEOUS PARDONS OF CASPER WEINBERGER, CLAIR GEORGE AND DEWEY CLARIDGE. IT TOOK A LOT OF GUTS TO DO IT IN THE FACE OF WHAT WILL CERTAINLY BE A HOWL AND CRY OF PROTEST FROM THOSE ON THE OPPOSITE SIDE OF THE POLITICAL FENCE AND THE PRESS.

FROM MAY 1985 UNTIL JUNE 1988 I SERVED AS THE SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS AT CIA; TWO AND A HALF YEARS WITH CLAIR AND SIX MONTHS WITH DICK STOLZ, WHILE HE GOT HIS FEET ON THE GROUND AFTER RESJOINING THE AGENCY AS CLAIR'S SUCCESSOR. DURING THAT PERIOD I ALSO WORKED VERY CLOSELY WITH DEWEY CLARIDGE WHEN HE SERVED AS HEAD OF THE EUROPEAN DIVISION AND CIA'S COUNTERTERRORISM CENTER. ALL THREE ARE CLOSE PERSONAL FRIENDS WHOM I ADMIRE FOR THEIR DEDICATION TO PRESERVING THE SECURITY OF OUR GREAT COUNTRY.

I WAS THE FIRST CIA EMPLOYEE TO TESTIFY BEFORE JUDGE WALSH'S GRAND JURY. FROM THE BEGINNING OF HIS INVESTIGATION RIGHT THROUGH JOHN POINDEXTER'S TRIAL, I COOPERATED FULLY WITH THE INDEPENDENT COUNSEL. DURING MY CROSS EXAMINATION AT THE POINDEXTER TRIAL, I REALIZED THAT THEIR RECORDS OF INFORMAL INTERVIEWS WHICH WERE HELD BEFORE EACH OF MY GRAND JURY APPEARANCES WERE EGREGIOUSLY FLAWED. FROM THAT DAY ON I INSISTED THAT I WOULD ONLY MEET WITH THEM IN FRONT OF THE GRAND JURY WHERE A TRANSCRIPT WOULD HELP ENSURE AN ACCURATE RECORD OF WHAT I SAID. AS YOU MIGHT IMAGINE, THIS WAS NOT THE WAY THE INDEPENDENT COUNSEL PREFERRED TO CONDUCT BUSINESS.

⑤

WHEN ALLAN FIELDS DECIDED TO PLEA BARGAIN TO AVOID A TRIAL HE COULD NOT AFFORD, CLAIR GEORGE WAS MADE A TARGET OF THEIR INVESTIGATION AND MY STATUS WAS CHANGED SHORTLY THEREAFTER TO SUBJECT. AT THAT POINT I AGAIN RECEIVED A SUBPOENA TO APPEAR BEFORE THE GRAND JURY. I RETAINED COUNSEL AND ON HIS ADVICE REFUSED TO ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS OF SUBSTANCE CITING THE GUARANTEES UNDER THE FIFTH AMENDMENT. I COULD NOT RISK TESTIFYING BECAUSE I DID NOT HAVE ACCESS TO MY PREVIOUS TESTIMONY BEFORE THE INDEPENDENT PROSECUTORS AND THEREFORE WOULD HAVE LEFT MYSELF OPEN TO SELF-INCRIMINATION. THROUGH MY ATTORNEY, THE PROSECUTORS MADE IT CLEAR THEY WANTED TESTIMONY FROM ME WHICH WOULD HELP THEM WITH THEIR PROSECUTION OF CLAIR. I LEARNED EARLY ON IN LIFE THAT YOU DON'T TURN AGAINST YOUR FRIENDS, PARTICULARLY WHEN THEY HAVE NOT DONE ANYTHING WRONG. THE FINANCIAL PRESSURE, \$60,000 IN LEGAL FEES TO DATE FOR ME AND MY FAMILY, DID NOT WORK.

FROM THE START WALSH MAPPED OUT A CONSPIRACY THEORY, WHICH TO THOSE OF US WHO WERE IN GOVERNMENT AT THE TIME AND WERE PARTICIPANTS IN IRAN/CONTRA RELATED EVENTS, FINE LUBICIOUS. AS A MATTER OF FACT, ASK ANYONE WHO HAS SERVED IN GOVERNMENT AT SENIOR LEVELS AND THEY WILL CONFIRM THAT SUCH A CONSPIRACY INVOLVING ALL THE PEOPLE IT IS SUPPOSED TO HAVE INVOLVED, ACCORDING TO WALSH'S WARPED THEORIES, WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE.

THE HARASSMENT TACTICS USED BY WALSH AND HIS PROSECUTORS, WHICH HAS HAD A DEVASTATING IMPACT ON MY FAMILY, WOULD OUTRAGE THE OVERWHELMING MAJORITY OF AMERICANS IF WE ONLY HAD THE OPPORTUNITY TO EXPLAIN THEM TO THEM. THE BELIEVING

OF SUBPOENAS AT A TIME DESIGNED TO HAVE THE MOST DEVASTATING IMPACT ON THE RECIPIENT, THE SUBPOENA OF PHONE RECORDS ACCOMPANIED BY AN ORDER PREVENTING THE PHONE COMPANY FROM NOTIFYING THE TARGET FOR SIX MONTHS THAT THEY WERE PROVIDING THE REQUESTED RECORDS, ARE JUST A FEW EXAMPLES. SINCE BECOMING A SUBJECT OF WALSH'S INVESTIGATION, WE HAVE BEEN HUNKERED DOWN AND CUT OFF FROM OUR FRIENDS AT A TIME WHEN WE NEEDED THEIR SUPPORT THE MOST.

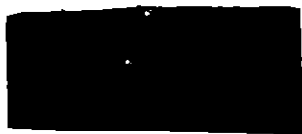
WALSH IS A MEAN-SPIRITED, VINDICTIVE SON OF A BITCH, WHICH, I HASTEN TO ADD, IS "SUGAR-COATING IT". THE DAY HIS FINAL REPORT IS RELEASED, I AM GOING TO THE MAINE AVENUE SEAFOOD MARKET, BUY A BUSHEL OF DEAD FISH AND WRAP PAGES TORN FROM THE REPORT AROUND EACH CARCASS WHICH, IT SEEMS TO ME, IS AN APPROPRIATE THING TO DO WITH YESTERDAY'S NEWS.

YOU HAVE ALWAYS HAD MY SUPPORT AND THE SUPPORT OF MY EXTENDED FAMILY AND WE ARE PROUD THAT YOU ARE OUR PRESIDENT.

Warm regards,

NORMAN H. GARDNER, JR.
 1572 GOLDENRAIN CT.
 RESTON, VA. 22090

14-w/1
Jeff Holmstead



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

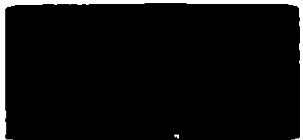
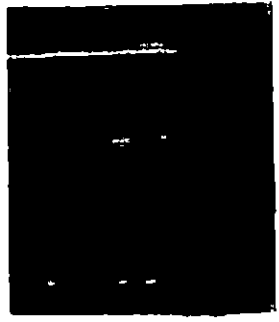
DATE: 12/18/92

TO: BOYDEN GRAY

FROM: PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President and
Staff Secretary

Please prepare a draft response
for the President's signature
in coordination with OMB/Bob
Grady on the wetlands issue.

Thanks.





AMERICAN FARM BUREAU

225 TOUHY AVENUE • PARK RIDGE • ILLINOIS • 60068 • (312) 353-1200
600 MARYLAND AVENUE S.W. • SUITE 800 • WASHINGTON, D.C. • 20024 •

Phil,
Please have a response prepared.

Rose

December 15, 1992

President George Bush
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20503

*Boydun - Pardon
w/ OMB (Grady
on Wetlands)*

Dear Mr. President,

We urge you to resolve the wetlands delineation manual issue and pardon Bill Ellen before leaving office. Landowners, particularly our nation's farmers and ranchers, desperately need a clear direction in this matter. The current uncertainties are hurting farmers by impairing their ability to borrow money, plan for the future or buy or sell land.

If your administration finalizes the proposed supplement to the 1987 manual, true wetlands would be protected. Property rights would no longer be violated. And true science would rule.

During the campaign, you promised the issue would be resolved before the end of the year. Please make that promise a reality. You were frequently quoted saying wetlands should truly be wet. We seek those same guarantees.

All parties to the proposed supplement, except EPA, agree on a final resolution. Certainly, with a little more effort now we can arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. The alternative is to allow this issue to fall victim to bureaucratic gridlock, which we know you despise.

Bill Ellen is just the latest example of many well-intentioned Americans being caught between unclear regulations and contradictory government rulings. How many more Bill Ellen cases are needed to drive home the folly of the current regulations? His incarceration symbolizes the brutality of regulatory excess pushed to its fullest extreme.

It's time for our country to get on with protecting true wetlands and freeing the remaining lands for productive use. We the undersigned want your record in history to show that you fought to protect the rights guaranteed in our Constitution, during both war and peace.

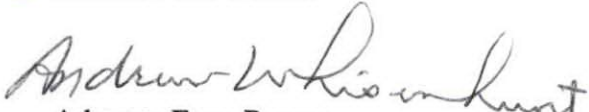
Sincerely,

Dean R. Kleckner
American Farm Bureau Federation

Alabama Farm Bureau
Alaska Farm Bureau

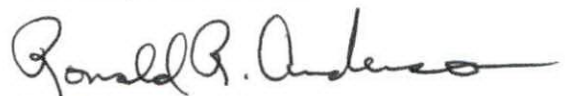

Arizona Farm Bureau

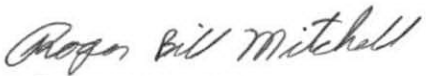

Kansas Farm Bureau



Arkansas Farm Bureau

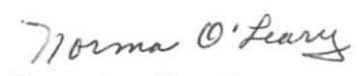

Kentucky Farm Bureau



California Farm Bureau


Louisiana Farm Bureau



Colorado Farm Bureau


Maine Farm Bureau


Connecticut Farm Bureau

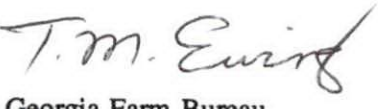

Maryland Farm Bureau

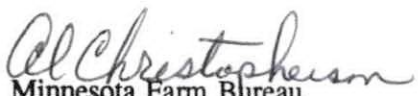

Delaware Farm Bureau



Massachusetts Farm Bureau

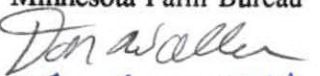


Florida Farm Bureau


Michigan Farm Bureau



Georgia Farm Bureau


Minnesota Farm Bureau


Hawaii Farm Bureau



Mississippi Farm Bureau


Idaho Farm Bureau

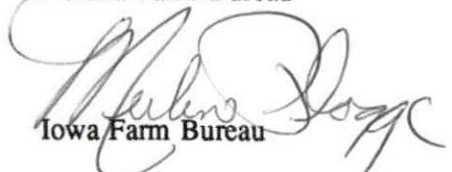

Missouri Farm Bureau

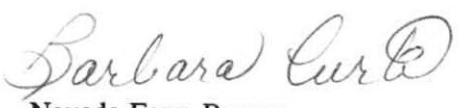

Illinois Agricultural Association


Montana Farm Bureau


Indiana Farm Bureau


Nebraska Farm Bureau


Iowa Farm Bureau


Nevada Farm Bureau

Gordon H. Gowen

New Hampshire Farm Bureau

Arthur J. Hayes

New Jersey Farm Bureau

John Van Sweden

New Mexico Farm & Livestock Bureau

Conrad E. White

New York Farm Bureau

W. B. Jenkins

North Carolina Farm Bureau

Howard Schmid

North Dakota Farm Bureau

Ray Roecker

Ohio Farm Bureau

James L. Lockett

Oklahoma Farm Bureau

Doug H. Bruner

Oregon Farm Bureau

Keith W. Eckel

Pennsylvania Farmers Association

J. Armin Valiente

Puerto Rico Farm Bureau

Steve Sosnowski

Rhode Island Farm Bureau

Harry J. Bell

South Carolina Farm Bureau

Richard Eastman

South Dakota Farm Bureau

Joe Hawkins

Tennessee Farm Bureau

S. M. Sneyd

Texas Farm Bureau

Ken Walker

Utah Farm Bureau

Walter F. Byle

Vermont Farm Bureau

C. Wayne Pickworth

Virginia Farm Bureau

Darrell O. Seaman

Washington State Farm Bureau

Fred B. Butler, Sr.

West Virginia Farm Bureau

Samuel D. Foutner

Wisconsin Farm Bureau

Maxwell Flittner

Wyoming Farm Bureau

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN ^{1/19}

January 19, 1993

CS

MR. PRESIDENT:

Attached for your review is a statement prepared by the NSC describing the major aspects of the National Security Strategy Report.

You approved this Report on January 13, and it will be transmitted to Congress later today.

Thank you.

Phillip D. Brady
Phillip D. Brady

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

Today, as required by the Goldwater-Nichols Defense Reform Act of 1986, I signed and forwarded to Congress the National Security Strategy Report. This report comes at a particularly important time, when the international security environment is in the midst of a turbulent transition and when the continuity of America's engagement and leadership is perhaps more important than ever before. No other nation can provide the same combination of moral, cultural, political, economic, and military leadership. No other has won such confidence, respect, and trust. If we are to seize the opportunities that will be offered and reduce the dangers that will surely confront us in the future, America must lead. We must lead because we simply cannot hope to achieve a more democratic and peaceful future in a world still rife with turmoil and conflict, and political or economic isolation. This does not mean we aspire to be the world's policeman or that we can postpone addressing our own domestic imperatives while we devote attention and resources to international demands. It is not an either/or choice. We cannot be strong abroad if we are not strong at home. We cannot be strong at home if we are not strong and engaged abroad.

The National Security Strategy Report acknowledges the diverse political, economic and military challenges that America faces, as well as the domestic imperatives which define our overall national health. It identifies our enduring national security interests and objectives -- the security of the U.S. as a free and independent nation; global and regional stability; open, democratic and representative political systems worldwide; an open international trading and economic system; and an enduring global faith in America.

The Report acknowledges our political achievements over recent years and outlines both short- and long-term approaches to promote peace and democracy worldwide. It specifically addresses priorities of our bilateral efforts as well as initiatives in multinational and regional organizations designed to influence the future. Emphasizing the now diminishing distinction between domestic and international economic policy, it identifies the steps necessary for domestic economic renewal, as well as prioritized initiatives to strengthen our international economic competitiveness. It also emphasizes the need to reform U.S. economic institutions and our bilateral development assistance,

and to expand considerably our efforts in the environment and in space.

Stressing the continued mandate for security through strength, the report defines four enduring and mutually supportive strategic goals -- deterrence and the capability to defeat aggression should deterrence fail; strengthening our alliance arrangements and our preference for multilateral action; maintaining stability through forward presence and force projection; and helping to preclude conflict and keep the peace. Importantly, the report identifies a strategy for near-term leadership and outlines ways the United States can help influence the future through the United Nations, regional organizations and alliance.

America has always stood for much more than the sum of its political and economic goals and aspirations. We do care about the world around us -- and our contributions are written in history for all to see. We inspire others because of what we have achieved and because of what we represent. We have a vision for the future. We seek a world of cooperation and progress, not confrontation; a world no longer divided, but a community of independent and interdependent nations joined together by shared values; a world in which the United States' role is defined by what we stand for -- freedom, human rights, economic prosperity, the rule of law and peace -- rather than what we stand against.

To succeed, our strategy must be more than words on a piece of paper. We must have faith, courage, hard work, and inspiration. We must continue the dialogue and the debate, for that too is what democracy is all about. As a Nation, let us work together to lead the world toward the 21st Century, the Age of Democratic Peace. There is no more important goal to which we would aspire.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

3048 ADD-ON

January 15, 1993

03 JAN 15 P5:23

MEMORANDUM FOR PHILLIP D. BRADY

FROM: WILLIAM F. SITTMANN *W*

SUBJECT: Press Release on the National Security Strategy of the United States - 1992

The proposed press release (Tab A) announces the President's signing of the National Security Strategy Report. The proposed Qs and As (Tab B) provide additional details on the report. We recommend they be released on the morning the report is forwarded to Congress, tentatively scheduled January 15, 1993.

Attachments

Tab A Proposed Press Release
Tab B Proposed Qs and As

cc: Marlin Fitzwater
Walter Kansteiner

THE NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY OF THE UNITED STATES: 1992

Q: What is the Report? Has it been published in the past? Why are you publishing it now?

A: A report by the President on national security strategy is required annually by the Goldwater-Nichols Defense Reform Act of 1986. Previously published in 1987, 1988, 1990 and 1991, the Report must address U.S. interests and goals, our commitments, the elements of our national power and evaluation of the adequacy of our capabilities to implement our strategy. Both as a legacy of the Bush Administration and a blueprint for the next, the Report comes at a particularly important time when the international landscape is in the midst of a turbulent transition brought about by the end of the Cold War, and when the continuity of America's engagement and leadership is perhaps more important than ever before.

Q: Tell us what's new here.

A: The Report highlights many new elements including:

- An acknowledgment of the domestic component of national security. America cannot hope to achieve its foreign policy goals nor maintain its credibility abroad if it does not sustain its economic dynamism and competitiveness at home.

- The relationship between political, economic and military components of U.S. national security as well as short-term and near-term prescriptions to lead the way in helping to shape positively the international security environment through an active strategy of collective engagement and leadership.
- An underscoring of the complexities, challenges and opportunities brought about by the end of the Cold War and the collapse of the Soviet Union.
- A reinforced mandate to contribute to global and regional security, promote democratic and representative political systems worldwide, encourage an open international trading and economic system, and endure an enduring global faith in America.
- A number of prescriptions to enhance our long-term economic growth strategy, invigorate our international economic policy, make more effective our entire government apparatus, preserve our military preeminence, and overhaul the U.S. foreign assistance program and its management.

Q: Is the Report binding? How much impact will it have on government policy?

A: The Report is used throughout the government as a source document on our goals and objectives, our

assessment of the international situation, and the elements of U.S. national power. It informs the Congress and the public of our broad security strategy and is designed to be the foundation for a continuing national dialogue on security issues.

Q: What would you characterize as the main theme of the Report?

A: If there is an overall theme here, it's that our strategic mission has shifted from containment of the Soviet Union to the reassurance of global stability and that the United States has both unique capabilities and a unique responsibility to help positively shape the future.

Q: Who gets the Report?

A: We have forwarded copies of the Report to all members of Congress and to the appropriate committee staffs. We have also begun distribution through the Department of Defense (4,800) and other agencies (4,500) and have made 8,000 copies available overseas through USIA. The initial printing was 60,000 copies. We want everyone who is interested in the topic to have access to the Report. (If asked: total printing costs were approximately \$25,000.)

- Q: What's the utility of such a report when superpower tensions have markedly decreased and the Cold War has ended?
- A: The Report has never been more necessary. This is a time of great transition when it is critical that people understand that the United States has an integrated and comprehensive vision of its national objectives and the means available to achieve them. The Report helps focus our national endeavors, educate the American people, reassure allies and friends, and signal our commitment to peace and stability to potential adversaries.
- Q: By issuing this Report after the FY 1993 budget has been submitted to Congress, aren't we having the cart pull the horse?
- A: The budget and Strategy Report are consistent as the FY 1993 defense program begins our adjustments to the geopolitical realities outlined in the Report. It also should be noted that the Strategy Report is designed not just to be a rationale for programmed defense spending but also to show how our defense efforts fit into a broader national security agenda. With regard to the defense budget, the Report provides the strategic backdrop for the thousands of individual decisions that must be made and we hope that it will inform and enlighten those decisions as the budget moves through Congress.

- Q: Doesn't the law require the Report to be written in a classified and unclassified version?
- A: The Report has always been issued at the unclassified level. We have found that discussions of broad national security strategy are well treated in this manner. The existence of a classified version, moreover, would incorrectly suggest that this was an incomplete or "watered down" version of our strategy. Of course, some of the more detailed aspects of our security strategy are indeed classified and these are articulated in appropriately classified documents published by the Department of State, the Department of Defense and other agencies.
- Q: Who wrote the Strategy Report?
- A: The Report was developed within the staff of the National Security Council but also drew from the expertise provided from a variety of government agencies.
- Q: What do you hope the Report will accomplish?
- A: The publication of this Report comes at a time of dramatic change in the international environment. It is important that the Congress and the American people be aware of the Administration's assessment of the changing strategic landscape and the broad outlines of the directions upon which we believe the United States

should embark to influence positively the future. It is forwarded not as a collection of definitive answers but as the foundation for a broad national dialogue that will inform and enlighten the difficult decisions that lie ahead.

Q: Can such a report be applicable to the current world scene where events are unfolding so rapidly?

A: In a time of such rapid change, it is important to review the basic values and geopolitical necessities that undergird our strategy. The Report does this and then applies these elements to the changes we are witnessing. It is indeed a challenge to adapt to today's fast moving events, but it would be foolish and self-defeating to attempt to deal with them without an understanding and appreciation of the underlying realities discussed in this Report.

Q: Is this really just a report on U.S. military strategy rather than the broader questions of security?

A: No. The Report views security in terms that are broad enough to encompass a variety of activities that contribute to the safety and welfare of the American people. It specifically underscores the requirements of promoting democracy in the interest of peace and stability as well as tending to our economic well-being as the foundation of our long-term security.

Q: Are recent changes in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union reflected in the Report?

A: Yes. The Report identified these changes as the most notable strategic development of the current period and discusses them in some detail. It describes our national security strategy as moving "beyond containment" toward a strategy that seeks the integration of the former Soviet Union and the newly independent countries of Eastern and Central Europe into the international system.

Q: Was the strategy presented here coordinated with our NATO allies?

A: The Report reflects the national security strategy of the United States and, as such, it was not coordinated with our allies in Europe or elsewhere. As the Report makes amply clear, however, our security strategy is based on common effort with those who share our values and concerns. The Report reflects this alliance approach to security problems -- an approach that we view as one of the critical continuities of U.S. national strategy even in a world that is rapidly changing.

Q: Do projected budget problems threaten any of the objectives stated in this Report?

A: There is a careful balance to be made. The Report points out that we must look to our economic well-

being as the foundation of our long-term strength. At the same time, we cannot allow any rush toward a so-called "peace dividend" to threaten the very structure that have made today's positive changes possible. The Strategy Report outlines a transition to a new era, one in which significant adjustments can be made in our defense activities. But we must not put at risk the underpinnings of our own success.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D C 20506

3048 ADD-ON

January 15, 1993

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Tab A Proposed Press Release
Tab B Proposed Qs and As

cc: Marlin Fitzwater
Walter Kansteiner

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

Today, as required by the Goldwater-Nichols Defense Reform Act of 1986, I signed and forwarded to Congress the National Security Strategy Report. This report comes at a particularly important time, when the international security environment is in the midst of a turbulent transition and when the continuity of America's engagement and leadership is perhaps more important than ever before. No other nation can provide the same combination of moral, cultural, political, economic, and military leadership. No other has won such confidence, respect, and trust. If we are to seize the opportunities that will be offered and reduce the dangers that will surely confront us in the future, America must lead. We must lead because we simply cannot hope to achieve a more democratic and peaceful future in a world still rife with turmoil and conflict, and political or economic isolation. This does not mean we aspire to be the world's policeman or that we can postpone addressing our own domestic imperatives while we devote attention and resources to international demands. It is not an either/or choice. We cannot be strong abroad if we are not strong at home. We cannot be strong at home if we are not strong and engaged abroad.

The National Security Strategy Report acknowledges the diverse political, economic and military challenges that America faces, as well as the domestic imperatives which define our overall national health. It identifies our enduring national security interests and objectives -- the security of the U.S. as a free and independent nation; global and regional stability; open, democratic and representative political systems worldwide; an open international trading and economic system; and an enduring global faith in America.

The Report acknowledges our political achievements over recent years and outlines both short- and long-term approaches to promote peace and democracy worldwide. It specifically addresses priorities of our bilateral efforts as well as initiatives in multinational and regional organizations designed to influence the future. Emphasizing the now diminishing distinction between domestic and international economic policy, it identifies the steps necessary for domestic economic renewal, as well as prioritized initiatives to strengthen our international economic competitiveness. It also emphasizes the need to reform U.S. economic institutions and our bilateral development assistance,

and to expand considerably our efforts in the environment and in space.

Stressing the continued mandate for security through strength, the report defines four enduring and mutually supportive strategic goals -- deterrence and the capability to defeat aggression should deterrence fail; strengthening our alliance arrangements and our preference for multilateral action; maintaining stability through forward presence and force projection; and helping to preclude conflict and keep the peace. Importantly, the report identifies a strategy for near-term leadership and outlines ways the United States can help influence the future through the United Nations, regional organizations and alliance.

America has always stood for much more than the sum of its political and economic goals and aspirations. We do care about the world around us -- and our contributions are written in history for all to see. We inspire others because of what we have achieved and because of what we represent. We have a vision for the future. We seek a world of cooperation and progress, not confrontation; a world no longer divided, but a community of independent and interdependent nations joined together by shared values; a world in which the United States' role is defined by what we stand for -- freedom, human rights, economic prosperity, the rule of law and peace -- rather than what we stand against.

To succeed, our strategy must be more than words on a piece of paper. We must have faith, courage, hard work, and inspiration. We must continue the dialogue and the debate, for that too is what democracy is all about. As a Nation, let us work together to lead the world toward the 21st Century, the Age of Democratic Peace. There is no more important goal to which we would aspire.

George Bush

THE NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY OF THE UNITED STATES: 1992

Q: What is the Report? Has it been published in the past? Why are you publishing it now?

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9068

w/President

12/18

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 15, 1992

TO: NSC

FROM: PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President and
Staff Secretary

Please provide an appropriate memo to the President regarding the attached ASAP. The memo should be coordinated with OMB.

Thank you.

Wendy:
My last purchasing
items (even the
original copies!)
Pls. advise. The
file



THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA



11 DEC 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Vessel War Risk Insurance

Title XII of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, 46 App. U.S.C. section 1281 e , authorizes the Secretary of Transportation, with the approval of the President, to provide war risk and marine risk and liability insurance. Section 1205 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, 46 App. U.S.C. section 1285, authorizes any department or agency of the United States, with the approval of the President, to procure such insurance from the Secretary of Transportation. Said section 1205 also authorizes the Secretary of Transportation, with the approval of the President, to provide such insurance without premium to the Department of Defense and such other agencies as the President may prescribe, in consideration of the Secretary of Defense or such agency indemnification of the Secretary of Transportation against all losses covered by such insurance, and authorizes the Secretary of Defense and such other agencies to make such indemnity agreements. These insurance programs are administered by the Maritime Administration, Department of Transportation.

This non-premium war risk insurance was recently used by the Department of Defense in connection with privately owned ships under contract or charter to the Department of the Navy in support of military operations in the Middle East war. Without Government provided insurance, the Government is liable for any increases in commercial insurance premia that result from ordering the ships into areas of the world which are designated "war zones" by commercial insurers.

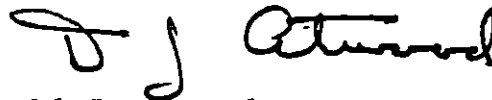
In connection with operations in Somalia, it is anticipated that privately owned ships under charter or contract to the Navy, and ships operated for the Navy by contractors, will be ordered into areas classified as "war zones" for purposes of commercial war risk coverage. The use of Government provided war risk insurance in the Middle East resulted in direct savings to the Government of over \$100 million.

The authority of the Secretary of Defense to act under section 1205 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, 46 App. U.S.C. section 1285, has been delegated to the Secretary of the Navy, subject to further delegation by him, pursuant to a "Memorandum For The Secretary of The Navy" dated 17 August 1990, a copy of which is attached hereto.

Enclosed herewith is a copy of an "Agreement of Indemnity Between the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Transportation", providing for the Secretary of the Navy's indemnification of the Secretary of Transportation and the

Secretary of Transportation's agreement to provide insurance. In light of the foregoing, I request that approval be given for the Department of the Navy to obtain the insurance set forth in the Indemnity Agreement and for the Secretary of Transportation to issue such insurance without premium, as required by the Secretary of the Navy. Also enclosed for your signature is a Memorandum for the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Transportation evidencing your approval of this request.

Very respectfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "D J Atwood".

Donald J. Atwood
Acting Secretary of Defense

Enclosures



THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA



17 AUG 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

Subj: DESIGNATION FOR THE PURPOSE OF ACTING FOR THE
SECRETARY OF DEFENSE WITH RESPECT TO HIS FUNCTIONS
UNDER SECTION 1205 OF THE MERCHANT MARINE ACT,
1936, 46 APP. U.S.C. SECTION 1285

I designate you or such persons within your respective Department as may be designated by you to take any of the actions or to perform any of the functions which I am or may be authorized to take or perform under section 1205 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, 46 App. U.S.C. section 1285.

Dick Cheney

15151

**AGREEMENT OF INDEMNITY
BETWEEN THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY AND
THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION**

WHEREAS, the Department of the Navy charters privately-owned ships, contracts for the operation of Government-owned ships, and enters into contracts on a common carrier or contract carrier basis, for the ocean transportation of military and humanitarian assistance cargo, and for other purposes.

WHEREAS, such operations may be jeopardized by reason of the unavailability of adequate insurance on reasonable terms and conditions to persons designated by the Department of the Navy to perform these operations;

WHEREAS, pursuant to Title XII of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936 (hereinafter referred to as the "Act"), section 1205(a), 46 App. U.S.C. section 1285(a), the Secretary of Defense has requested the approval of the President of the United States to procure from the Secretary of Transportation insurance authorized by Title XII of the Act, for vessels entering the territorial waters and coastal areas of the Somali Republic and contiguous regions excluded under commercial war risk trading warranties;

WHEREAS, pursuant to section 1205(b) of the Act, 46 App. U.S.C. section 1285(b), the Secretary of Transportation is authorized with such approval to provide such insurance without premium, at the request of the Secretary of Defense, in consideration of the agreement of the Secretary of Defense to indemnify the Secretary of Transportation against all losses covered by such insurance;

WHEREAS, pursuant to section 1205(b) of the Act, 46 App. U.S.C. section 1285(b), the Secretary of Defense is authorized to execute such indemnity agreement with the Secretary of Transportation;

WHEREAS, the Secretary of Defense has authorized the Secretary of the Navy to take any of the actions or perform any of the functions which the Secretary of Defense is or may be authorized to take or perform under section 1205 of the Act, 46 App. U.S.C. section 1285;


2

NOW THEREFORE, the parties hereto agree as follows:


1. The Secretary of the Navy, pursuant to section 1205(b) of the Act, 46 App. U.S.C. section 1285(b), requests that the Secretary of Transportation provide insurance as authorized by Title XII of the Act, without premium.

2. Upon approval of the President as set forth above, the Secretary of the Navy hereby agrees to indemnify the Secretary of Transportation under section 1205(b) of the Act, 46 App. U.S.C. 1285(b), against all losses covered by insurance made available by the Secretary of Transportation in connection with vessels entering the territorial waters and coastal areas of the Somali Republic and contiguous regions excluded under commercial war risk trading warranties.

3. In consideration of this agreement to indemnify, upon approval of the President as set forth above, the Secretary of Transportation hereby agrees to provide the insurance referred to herein, without premium and to the extent permitted by the Act and implementing regulations now or hereafter adopted by the Secretary of Transportation.



~~Secretary~~ Secretary of the Navy
Date: 12/11/92



Secretary of Transportation
Date: 12/11/92

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION

SUBJECT: Insurance Under Title XII of the Merchant Marine
Act, 1936

By virtue of the authority vested in me by section 1205 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended (46 App. U.S.C. section 1285), I hereby approve the procurement of any insurance within the scope of section 1205 from the Secretary of Transportation by the Department of Defense for vessels entering the territorial waters and coastal areas of the Somali Republic and contiguous regions excluded under commercial war risk trading warranties, for so long as the Secretary of Defense determines such insurance to be necessary.

9278

Pres notes 1/12/93

Believe comment was

"Pres will not
respond. Boyden
Hag" will call

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 12/28/92

TO: NSC

FROM: PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President and
Staff Secretary

Please prepare a response
for the President's signature
as soon as possible.

Thank you.



December 22, 1992

Honorable Michael F. W. Stone
Secretary of the Army
Room 3E718
The Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20310

THE VICTIMS OF PAN AM FLIGHT 103

BY FAX - 703-697-8036

Dear Secretary Stone:

Yesterday, December 21st marked the fourth anniversary of the disaster at Lockerbie. As my husband and I sat among "our family", the victims of PanAm Flight 103, my thoughts kept returning to my efforts put forth in seeking our memorial site. As my son Tom, a competitive runner would have said, "I did my personal best and it was not good enough".

Throughout the hour-long service the father sitting next to me was totally dissolved in sobs and constant tears. His daughter was incinerated in the crater - all he has left of her is a tape of the most beautiful singing voice God ever created. The family behind us received a coffin that contained a left hand. They were told "This is your son but we advise you not to look". I could go on, the list of tragic stories is endless.

Mr. Secretary, I respectfully submit that your recent decision is a mistake. The hallowed ground of Arlington Cemetery is the only proper place for the Scottish Cairn. This marker must stand as a reminder of our need for vigilance against terrorism and all its ramifications. The citizens of the world must never be allowed to forget why 189 Americans were brutally blown out of the sky at 31,000 feet. The destruction of PanAm Flight 103 was a direct attack against our country and its flag, the magnificent symbol of all that our nation stands for. Pure and simple, these innocent victims including military personnel on active duty, died for their country. Their proper place of remembrance is the National Cemetery that belongs to all Americans.

When this administration came into office, the tragedy at Lockerbie was an inherited negative. Together the families and the administration accomplished so much, three of the highpoints being the passage of the Aviation & Security Bill, the criminal indictments and the U.N. sanctions against Libya. We have worked well together. Now, all we are asking for is a modest portion of land that has already been identified as not suitable for grave sites.

The horrors of terrorism, death and destruction can be transformed to good purpose. For a few more days you and the Bush administration have available to you an opportunity. I ask you to reconsider your decision and make it possible for this chapter of the PanAm Flight 103 tragedy to be brought to closure. The Cairn and all it stands for must be a part of President Bush's legacy. Will you please once more review the policy and legal material that affects your decision?

Sincerely,

Jane Schultz

Jane C. Schultz
Mother of Thomas Schultz,
a 20 year old student
aboard the flight

cc: President George Bush
Carolyn Stetner, National Security Council

Box 1106, Ridgefield, CT 06877 203-438-3852

From the desk of

George Bush

Phil:
The President has
not seen. Please
have response prepared.
GWB

Document Originally
Attached to
Previous Page



Facsimile Covering Letter

This is Page 1 of 1 Pages

Date: December 23, 1992

Please deliver the following page(s) to:

Names(s): Rose Zamaria
 Company: White House
 Location: Washington DC
 FAX Number: 202-456-2397

Retail Services Division

100 West 31st Street
 New York, NY 10001-3401

From: Jane Schultz -At NRF (New York)
 Subject: Memorial Cairn

Message: Dear Rose,

Would you please see that President Bush receives my letter as soon as possible?

I wish you a blessed Christmas and a very Happy and Healthy New Year.

The best to you,

Jane Schultz

Tel (212) 244-8780
 FAX (212) 594-0487

We are transmitting a total of ___ pages, including this cover letter.
 If you do not receive all pages, please call (212) 244-8780 (EXT 281) or FAX (212) 594-0487

For NRF Internal Use Only

Government & Public
 Affairs Division
 701 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
 Suite 710
 Washington, DC 20004
 Tel (202) 783 7971
 FAX (202) 737-2849

A) Outgoing "FAX" No. _____



THE PRESIDENT

22 DEC 22 P3:47

To: NSC

pleas prepare response.

This guy is on our U>N> delegation as
public member I believe.

W

Document Originally
Attached to
Previous Page

9222

NFA per E/Sac

1/15 - 1820

PARKER G. MONTGOMERY
Telephone: 212-644-0404
Fax: 212-755-9608

FAX COVER SHEET

Date: December 22, 1992
Time: 1:30 p.m.
To: Rose Zumeria
Company: The White House
Fax No.: 202-456-1655
From: Parker G. Montgomery

Number of pages (including cover sheet) 3

I am sending the attached letter to the President in your care.



UNITED STATES MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

799 UNITED NATIONS PLAZA
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

December 22, 1992

The Hon. George H. W. Bush
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

As the "Leader of the Free World", you have the unique opportunity to "suggest" an equitable multi-national -- preferably European -- response to the outrages in the former Yugoslavia.

While clearly the dominant power, the United States should not be the primary provider of assistance worldwide. And just as clearly the Europeans should now be the primary provider of assistance in establishing the "New World Order" in Europe.

Furthermore, the recent U.S. intervention in Somalia should be considered as an exception to the rule that the countries of each region of the world should accept the responsibility for maintaining the peace and security of their region. And, neighboring African states or the OAU should now be encouraged to pick up the primary responsibility for their region.

For more than 45 years, our nation has devoted enormous resources to the defense of Western Europe in the face of Soviet tyranny and aggression. Our contribution was designed, in part, to allow European nations to respond in concert to regional conflicts. It seems, however, that the Europeans have taken advantage of our willingness to carry the principal burden of providing resources and personnel both in Europe and elsewhere. They remain less than willing to share equitably the burden in Somalia and in their own regional struggles.

The most recent example was the vote on Friday at the 47th Session of the UN General Assembly when on the resolution on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina which we supported all of our European NATO allies abstained! See the attached Recorded Vote.

Perhaps in the remaining days of your Presidency, you can re-establish the principle of regional responsibility by suggesting an all-European response to the outrages in the former Yugoslavia.

Warmest personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "P. Montgomery", written over a horizontal line.

Parker G. Montgomery
Alternate Representative of the United States of America
to the Forty-Seventh Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations

SER. NO: 73

ITEM: 143

SYMBOL: A/47/L.47/REV.1
DRAFT RESOLUTIONGENERAL ASSEMBLY
FORTY-SEVENTH
PLENARY MEETING: 91
RECORDED VOTE ADOPTED

RESOLUTION 47/121

DATE: 13 DEC 9
TIME: 1:49 PM
VOTE: 5YES: 102
NO: 0
ABSTAIN: 57

SUBJECT: THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Y AFGHANISTAN	A DENMARK	A LESOTHO	Y SAINT LUCIA
Y ALBANIA	Y DJIBOUTI	Y LIBERIA	Y ST VINCENT-GREN
Y ALGERIA	Y DOMINICA	Y LIBYAN AJ	Y SAMOA
A ANGOLA	A DOMINICAN REP	A LIECHTENSTEIN	SAN MARINO
Y ANTIGUA-BARBUDA	Y ECUADOR	Y LITHUANIA	Y S TOME PRINCIPE
A ARGENTINA	Y EGYPT	A LUXEMBOURG	Y SAUDI ARABIA
ARMENIA	Y EL SALVADOR	Y MADAGASCAR	Y SENEGAL
Y AUSTRALIA	EQUAT GUINEA	A MALAWI	SEYCHELLES
Y AUSTRIA	Y ESTONIA	Y MALAYSIA	Y SIERRA LEONE
Y AZERBAIJAN	ETHIOPIA	Y MALDIVES	Y SINGAPORE
Y BAHAMAS	Y FIJI	Y MALI	Y SLOVENIA
Y BAHRAIN	A FINLAND	Y MALTA	Y SOLOMON ISLANDS
Y BANGLADESH	A FRANCE	Y MARSHALL ISLANDS	SOMALIA
Y BARBADOS	Y GABON	Y MAURITANIA	SOUTH AFRICA
A BELARUS	Y GAMBIA	Y MAURITIUS	A SPAIN
A BELGIUM	GEORGIA	A MEXICO	Y SRI LANKA
Y BELIZE	A GERMANY	Y MICRONESIA (FS)	Y SUDAN
A BENIN	A GHANA	Y MONGOLIA	Y SURINAME
Y BHUTAN	A GREECE	Y MOROCCO	A SWAZILAND
Y BOLIVIA	Y GRENADA	Y MOZAMBIQUE	A SWEDEN
Y BOSNIA/HERZEG	Y GUATEMALA	MYANMAR	Y SYRIAN AR
Y BOTSWANA	Y GUINEA	A NAMIBIA	TAJIKISTAN
A BRAZIL	Y GUINEA-BISSAU	Y NEPAL	Y THAILAND
Y BRUNEI DAR-SALAM	Y GUYANA	A NETHERLANDS	A TOGO
A BULGARIA	HAITI	A NEW ZEALAND	Y TRINIDAD-TOBAGO
Y BURKINA FASO	Y HONDURAS	Y NICARAGUA	Y TUNISIA
A BURUNDI	Y HUNGARY	Y NIGER	Y TURKEY
CAMBODIA	A ICELAND	Y NIGERIA	TURKMENISTAN
A CAMEROON	A INDIA	A NORWAY	A UGANDA
A CANADA	Y INDONESIA	Y OMAN	A UKRAINE
Y CAPE VERDE	Y IRAN (ISLAMIC R)	Y PAKISTAN	Y UA EMIRATES
A CENTRAL AFR REP	IRAQ	Y PANAMA	A UNITED KINGDOM
Y CHAD	A IRELAND	A PAPUA N. GUINEA	Y UR TANZANIA
Y CHILE	A ISRAEL	Y PARAGUAY	Y UNITED STATES
A CHINA	A ITALY	Y PERU	A URUGUAY
Y COLOMBIA	Y JAMAICA	Y PHILIPPINES	UZBEKISTAN
Y COMOROS	A JAPAN	A POLAND	Y VANUATU
CONGO	Y JORDAN	A PORTUGAL	Y VENEZUELA
Y COSTA RICA	A KAZAKHSTAN	Y QATAR	A VIET NAM
A COTE D'IVOIRE	A KENYA	A REP OF KOREA	Y YEMEN
Y CROATIA	Y KUWAIT	Y REP OF MOLDOVA	YUGOSLAVIA
A CUBA	KYRGYZSTAN	A ROMANIA	A ZAIRE
Y CYPRUS	LAO PDR	A RUSSIAN FED	A ZAMBIA
A CZECHOSLOVAKIA	Y LATVIA	Y RWANDA	A ZIMBABWE
DPR OF KOREA	Y LEBANON	Y ST KITTS-NEVIS	

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

Today, as required by the Goldwater-Nichols Defense Reform Act of 1986, I signed and forwarded to the Congress the National Security Strategy Report. This report comes at a particularly important time, when the international security environment is in the midst of a turbulent transition and when the continuity of America's engagement and leadership is perhaps more important than ever before. No other nation can provide the same combination of moral, cultural, political, economic, and military leadership. No other has won such confidence, respect, and trust. If we are to seize the opportunities that will be offered and reduce the dangers that will surely confront us in the future, America must lead. We must lead because we simply cannot hope to achieve a more democratic and peaceful future in a world still rife with turmoil and conflict and political or economic isolation. This does not mean we aspire to be the world's policeman or that we can postpone addressing our own domestic imperatives while we devote attention and resources to international demands. It is not an either/or choice. We cannot be strong abroad if we are not strong at home. We cannot be strong at home if we are not strong and engaged abroad.

The National Security Strategy Report acknowledges the diverse political, economic and military challenges that America faces, as well as the domestic imperatives that define our overall national health. It identifies our enduring national security interests and objectives -- the security of the United States as a free and independent nation; global and regional stability; open, democratic and representative political systems worldwide; an open international trading and economic system; and an enduring global faith in America.

The report acknowledges our political achievements over recent years and outlines both short- and long-term approaches to promote peace and democracy worldwide. It specifically addresses priorities of our bilateral efforts as well as initiatives in multinational and regional organizations designed to influence the future. Emphasizing the now diminishing distinction between domestic and international economic policy, it identifies the steps necessary for domestic economic renewal, as well as prioritized initiatives to strengthen our international economic competitiveness. It also emphasizes the need to reform U.S. economic institutions and our bilateral development assistance,

and to expand considerably our efforts in the environment and in space.

Stressing the continued mandate for security through strength, the report defines four enduring and mutually supportive strategic goals -- deterrence and the capability to defeat aggression should deterrence fail; strengthening our alliance arrangements and our preference for multilateral action; maintaining stability through forward presence and force projection; and helping to preclude conflict and keep the peace. Most important, the report identifies a strategy for near-term leadership and outlines ways the United States can help influence the future through the United Nations, regional organizations, and alliances.

America has always stood for much more than the sum of its political and economic goals and aspirations. We do care about the world around us -- and our contributions are written in history for all to see. We inspire others because of what we have achieved and because of what we represent. We have a vision for the future. We seek a world of cooperation and progress, not confrontation; a world no longer divided, but a community of independent and interdependent nations joined together by shared values; a world in which the U.S.'s role is defined by what we stand for -- freedom, human rights, economic prosperity, the rule of law and peace -- rather than what we stand against.

To succeed, our strategy must be more than words on a piece of paper. We must have faith, courage, hard work, and inspiration. We must continue the dialogue and the debate, for that too is what democracy is all about. As a Nation, let us work together to lead the world toward the 21st century, the Age of Democratic Peace. There is no more important goal to which we would aspire.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 19, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR TERRY GOOD

FROM: C. DEAN MCGRATH, JR. 

SUBJECT: Presidential Records

Please find attached the following files, which include those records that have not previously been provided to your office in the regular course of business:

1. Appointments Calendar (Copy for time at the White House)
2. Legislation
3. Medal of Freedom
4. Memoranda for the File
5. Misc.
6. New Options Inc.
7. Official Memos
8. Recusals
9. Resignation
10. TWA Frequent Flyer
11. Transition

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 5, 1992

MR. PRESIDENT:

Hopefully the attached, which was prepared by OMB, meets the need but a more extensive analysis will be provided if you prefer.

Thank you.



Phillip D. Brady

"Must Carry" Provisions in S.12

What is "Must Carry"?

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) adopted a policy known as "must carry" in the mid-1960s that required a local cable system to carry the broadcast television signals serving that system's local community. This policy was adopted to ensure that smaller, local broadcasters enjoyed the same access to local cable systems as did the national broadcasters. For example, in most communities, cable systems were required under the "must carry" rule to carry the signals of local affiliates of national broadcasters (such as ABC, NBC, CBS) as well as unaffiliated local broadcasters (such as educational programming).

What is the Legal Status of "Must Carry"?

The D.C. Court of Appeals has twice found "must carry" unconstitutional on First Amendment (freedom of speech) grounds. As a result, no "must carry" rule is now in force.

What Does the Senate-Passed Cable Bill (S.12) Contain Regarding "Must Carry"?

- o Local cable systems must carry those local broadcasters located within 50 miles of a relevant cable system's central station or negotiate financial arrangements with local broadcast stations for the right to retransmit their signals. The provision was added to ensure that local programmers have access to local cable systems.
- o If a cable system has 13 or more channels, it must devote one-third of its available channels to carriage of "qualified" local broadcast stations. This provision limits the number of channels the cable operator must make available for the rebroadcast of local broadcasting stations.
- o Cable systems generally may not accept payment for carriage of "must carry" stations. This provision is intended to protect broadcasters from having to pay cable systems for retransmission of their signals.

03/09/92

CABLE TELEVISION LEGISLATION

Congress is working on legislation to amend the Cable Television Act of 1984 to reregulate the cable television industry. Although there are differences between the House and Senate versions both bills are highly regulatory, violate the First Amendment, intrude into routine commercial transactions, and do not promote competition.

SENATE BILL

The Senate bill, S. 12 (sponsored by Senator Danforth and 9 others), passed on January 30 by a 73-18 vote. A less regulatory, more procompetitive alternative sponsored by Senators Packwood, Stevens, and Kerry (supported by the Administration) was defeated 54-35.

The Administration issued a veto threat on S. 12 because it would:

- ✓ ○ Mandate regulation of rates charged by virtually all cable systems in the U.S. Only those few systems with at least two multichannel programmers present would not be regulated.
- Require, in violation of the First Amendment, that cable operators "must carry" the signal of local television stations whether or not the operator believed those signals reflected the desires of the subscribers. Alternatively, broadcasters could choose to negotiate with cable operators for the right to rebroadcast their signals for consideration ("retransmission consent").
- ✓ ○ Interfere in routine business transactions by requiring cable operators who produce programming to make that programming available to their competitors.
- ✓ ○ Direct the Federal Communications Commission to establish rules limiting the number of subscribers a cable operator could serve nationwide.
- Do nothing to increase competitiveness in the cable industry. The Administration wanted legislation that would remove the current prohibitions against telephone companies providing video programming.

HOUSE BILL

The House Subcommittee on Telecommunications and Finance has its own cable bill, H.R. 1303 which is sponsored by Representatives Markey and Dingell. The major provisions of that bill are similar to S. 12. The House Subcommittee is expected to take up the bill mid to late March.



THE PRESIDENT

December 19, 1992

Dear Billy Mac:

I have received the pardon petition of Ms. Forsythe. I have asked that the process be speedily activated.

I wish I could be more forthcoming at this moment, but we have certain procedures here that I have assiduously followed.

I hope you and yours have a great Christmas.

Sincerely,

cc: Boyden Gray



THE PRESIDENT

Copy to
Boyden
Gray
12/21/92
FW

December 19, 1992

To: Boyden Gray

Subject: Pardon for Mary Elizabeth Forsythe

I would like this case to be considered promptly. The people writing in to me on this pardon petition are all very close friends and are all highly regarded.

Apparently this young woman is scheduled for imprisonment on January 5th.

Is there a way to expedite the pardon process on this one?

Please advise.

CB

-Mark
Pallitto
working
on case.
11/4/93



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Sincerely,

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FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. William A. McKenzie
McKenzie and Baer
Attorneys
LTV Tower, 26th Floor
1525 Elm Street
Dallas, Texas 75201

MCKENZIE AND BAER
ATTORNEYS
1525 ELM STREET, SECOND FLOOR
DALLAS, TEXAS 75201

WILLIAM A. MCKENZIE

December 16, 1992

214-954-1113
TELEX: 73-0820
"MCKENZIE-DAL"
FAX: 214-954-0989

The Honorable George Bush
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

In forty-three years of actively practicing civil law, I have never represented anyone in seeking a pardon or executive clemency through a commutation of sentence relating to a criminal matter. However, I have today filed on behalf of Mary Elizabeth Forsythe a Petition for Commutation of Sentence and have sent same to Margaret Love, Esquire, Pardon Attorney, at the United States Department of Justice together with a packet of approximately 200 character letters. For your information, a copy of Miss Forsythe's Petition is also enclosed herewith to you.

On October 20, 1992, Mary Elizabeth Forsythe was convicted on an indictment alleging conspiracy between Miss Forsythe and two other young ladies who were employees at a pharmacy owned by Miss Forsythe. Both of the other alleged co-conspirators were adjudicated "NOT GUILTY." The purported crime of which Mary Elizabeth Forsythe was convicted was participating in a conspiracy to defraud the Government involving the drug Retrovir, or AZT, used in the treatment of AIDS, through careless accounting and inventory practices in the stocking, filling and dispensing of prescriptions. But for the new Federal sentencing guidelines which severely limit a Court's discretion, I truly believe that Judge Joe Fish would have suspended the sentence or granted probation in this matter.

I have carefully reviewed the file and have become knowledgeable of the facts surrounding the so-called conspiracy and, if I were not thoroughly convinced that Mary Elizabeth Forsythe was not guilty, I would not be representing her nor sending a Petition for Commutation of Sentence. Further, Miss Forsythe subjected herself to a polygraph test given by an outstanding polygraph examiner that is recognized in the Dallas area as one of the best.

The Honorable George Bush
December 16, 1992
Page 2

She successfully passed the polygraph and it was the examiner's written opinion that she was "truthful" in her answers to pertinent questions. To my knowledge, Mary Elizabeth Forsythe has never had any problem more serious than a traffic ticket and, since my practice is a civil practice, I have steadfastly refrained from doing any criminal work except when appointed by the Federal courts to defend an indigent prisoner.

Mary Elizabeth Forsythe is engaged to be married to Alan L. Craft and it is my understanding from both Alan and Mary that Judy DeMoss, the Reverend Bagby, the Reverend Claude E. Payne and Jack Steel have either contacted you or were writing letters to you on Mary's behalf. In the last several days I have spoken to Jack Steel, Dr. Bagby and Judy DeMoss, but I did not in any way suggest or encourage either Miss Forsythe or Alan Craft to contact anyone and it is my understanding that such contact was made solely through Alan Craft's parents in Houston. The point being that I would not impose upon or call on mutual friends to support a plea for Executive Clemency or Commutation of a Sentence.

Today Miss Forsythe has given me a copy of Judy DeMoss' letter and the original of Reverend Payne's letter and I am enclosing them herewith.

I do not mean to be presumptuous or overreaching of our friendship in any way and, if I were not absolutely convinced of the injustice in this matter and the fact that Mary Elizabeth Forsythe is not guilty of the crime for which she was convicted and sentenced, I would not be writing this letter.

Lastly, I apologize for burdening you with one more matter in these hectic days.

Sincerely,


William A. McKenzie

WAMcK/cas
enclosures



717 SAGE ROAD HOUSTON, TEXAS 77056-2199

THE REVEREND CLAUDE E. PAYNE, RECTOR
(713) 621-3040

December 8, 1992

The Honorable George Bush
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President,

Mary Forsythe, the fiancée of the son of a very active St. Martin's family, has been convicted in a federal court of a criminal offense for the inappropriate operation of a pharmacy in Dallas. Alan Craft is Mary's fiancée, and he is the son of Ann and Alan Craft.

Mary is seeking a pardon. She has been sentenced to a period of over five years' imprisonment, without any provision for parole. The Honorable Joe Fish of Dallas rendered the sentence, and he was restricted considerably by statute in the sentencing process. In essence leniency was not an option.

From my knowledge of this case it seems that Mary was certainly remiss in her record keeping in the operation of the pharmacy she began in Dallas. She found herself in a quite lucrative business situation, and certainly did not take the wisest precautions in its management.

However, Mary's offense was certainly not criminal. She is not malicious or conspiratorial. She cooperated with those who later took her to task, and thereby was ultimately penalized for her openness. The result was that she was a vulnerable target for the prosecution, and they took every advantage of their position.

This young lady in my opinion should not have to serve one day in prison. She was caught in a situation far beyond her comprehension, and then exploited by professionals. Therefore I write on her behalf in support of the appeal to you for a pardon. I would certainly ask that you give her your every consideration.

Faithfully yours,

The Reverend Claude E. Payne, D.D.

Judith Phelps DeMoss

6231 Valley Forge, Houston, Texas 77057, Phone 713-781-6754

December 5, 1992

The Honorable George Bush
President of the United States
White House
1600 Pennsylvania
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing on behalf of Mary Forsythe of Dallas who seeks a Presidential pardon in a Federal justice situation that is absolutely horrible. I am so very thankful that Bill McKenzie is taking a lead in her cause in bringing this to your attention and I feel that I want to do everything I can to help. I hope you will grant her a hearing.

Mary is a lovely, hard working humanitarian by nature. By profession, she is a pharmacist who has brought her thoughtful helpful nature into her way of doing business. She is still very young - 30's - and had successfully established her own pharmacy. She agreed to participate in the government's AZT program for AIDS patients, and the overwhelming response of business necessitated the hiring of two additional employees, one being a part-time

pharmacist, to handle the program. None of the three women,
as it turned out, kept adequate and proper records, and
this was brought out at an audit, which resulted in
the government filing conspiracy charges against the
three ^{who all plead innocent}. The other two women were acquitted, and
Mary alone was convicted of conspiracy, and has since
then been sentenced to 5 years and 4 months in prison.
Mary very openly and from the heart admits to negligence,
but to nothing more serious. Certainly nothing of a criminal
nature; nothing even hinting of any kind of conspiracy,
and ^{there is} no real evidence to prove any of these serious charges.

My acquaintance with Mary is broad new, and I am
wholeheartedly impressed with her ^{as} being a really wonderful
person who has had the misfortune of poor business
judgement and failure to keep squeaky clean professional records
in a situation where her pharmacy was attempting to do the
right thing, when even the government entity involved in
the A2T program had no "right thing" instructions for the
pharmacy to follow. Mary's fiancé, Alan Logan Craft,

3
is a close family friend - I have known him all of his life -
They are both very religious, live by Christian values, and
are close to the Church. He has always been a favorite of mine.

- Mary should not go to prison.

- Mary should not be saddled with a felony conviction.

- Mary needs your help, and I thank you for
giving your time and consideration to this.

To you and Barbara, since this is my first time to
communicate since being present at the election
sad evening, I send love and a heartfull of
thanks and appreciation for all the years you have
given us and our country and the world. We
will love having you back in Houston.

Lovefully,

Judy



Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Form	Petition for Commutation of Sentence re: Mary Elizabeth Forsythe [Personally Identifiable Information redacted] (1 pp.)	1/31/25	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff, Office of the
Series: Brady, Phillip D., Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: [Correspondence, 1990-1993] [1]

Date Closed: 1/31/2025	OA/ID Number: 20390-008a
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2025-0235-S	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

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

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

Deed of Gift Restrictions

- C(1) Closed by Executive Order 13526, governing access to national security information
- C(2) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the information
- C(3) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift [formerly listed as only C]
PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile

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

- P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) 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]

COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE
OFFENSE(S) FOR WHICH ~~PERSON~~ IS SOUGHT

2. Petitioner was convicted in the United States District Court for the
Northern District of Texas at Dallas on a plea of
(Eastern, Western, etc.) (State) (City)
not guilty of the crime of conspiracy, mail, wire and
(guilty, not guilty, nolo contendere) procurement fraud
(describe specific offense)

and was sentenced on October 20, 1992 to imprisonment/probation for
(circle one)
64 months and/or to pay a fine of \$. Restitution in the
(length of sentence)

amount of \$ 581,702.00 was ordered and has partially - \$110,000
(was, was not) (has/has not) as of 12/12/9

been made. Petitioner was 27 years of age when the purported
crime was committed.

is appealing
3. Petitioner ~~did not appeal~~ the conviction. If appealed, please provide date of
decision(s) by Court of Appeals and, if applicable, the Supreme Court. Please
also provide citations to any published judicial opinion(s) or a copy of unpublished
opinion(s). Appeal is pending and will be filed in the United States
Court of Appeals, 5th Circuit.

is to begin
4. Petitioner ~~began~~ service of the sentence of imprisonment/probation on January 5,
(circle one)

1992; was released on , 19 from ; and was finally
(Federal institution)

discharged by expiration of sentence on , 19 . If the fine,
restitution, assessments or costs were not paid in full, explain why:

5. Give a complete and detailed account of the offense, including dates (or time span)
of the offense, names of codefendants and, when applicable, the amount of money
involved. You are expected to describe the factual basis of your offense completely
and accurately and not rely on criminal code citations or name references only. If
your conviction resulted from a plea agreement, you should describe fully the extent
of your total involvement in the criminal transaction(s), in addition to the charge(s)
to which you pled guilty. (Attach separate sheet if necessary.)

See attached

RESIDENCES

6. List every place you have lived since the conviction, beginning with the present.

From (Year)	To (Year)	Number and Street	City	State	Zip Code
1989	present	5343 Southern Avenue,	Dallas,	Texas	75209

EMPLOYMENT

7. List all periods of employment and unemployment since the conviction. Indicate means of support during any periods of unemployment.

a. Present employer: R.Ph. Consulting, Inc. Telephone: (214) 871-7655
 Address: 3128 McKinney Avenue, Dallas, Texas 75204
(Include area code)
 Number Street City State Zip Code

Date you began this employment: October 1987

Type of business: Pharmacy Position: Owner

b. Employer: _____ Telephone: _____
(Include area code)
 Address: _____

Dates of employment: From _____ to _____

Type of business: _____ Position: _____

c. Employer: _____ Telephone: _____
(Include area code)
 Address: _____

Dates of employment: From _____ to _____

Type of business: _____ Position: _____

d. Employer: _____ Telephone: _____
(Include area code)
 Address: _____

Dates of employment: From _____ to _____

Type of business: _____ Position: _____

Have you ever been discharged from employment for any reason? NO (yes/no). Have you ever resigned after being informed that your employer intended to discharge you for any reason? NO (yes/no). If you answered yes to either question, explain fully.

PRIOR AND SUBSEQUENT CRIMINAL RECORD

8. Have you ever been arrested, taken into custody, held for investigation or questioning, or charged by any law enforcement authority, whether federal, state, local or foreign, either as a juvenile or adult? NO (yes/no). For each incident list date, nature of offense charged, law enforcement authority involved, location and disposition. You must list every violation, including traffic violations that resulted in an arrest or criminal charge; for example, driving under the influence. (Any omission will be construed as falsification.)

CIVIL AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION

9. Are you in default or delinquent in any way in the performance or discharge of any debt or obligation imposed upon you? NO (yes/no). Since the conviction, have any liens (including federal or state tax liens) or any lawsuits been filed against you, or have you been a party to a bankruptcy proceeding? NO (yes/no). Do you have pending any judicial or administrative proceedings with the federal or state governments? Yes (yes/no). If you answered yes to any question, explain fully:

The appeal is pending.

MILITARY RECORD

10. Have you ever served in the armed forces of the United States? NO (yes/no). If so, what kind of discharge(s) did you receive? _____. If other than honorable, specify type and circumstances surrounding your release(s):

List the dates of service: _____

Serial number(s): _____ Branch(es) of service: _____

List decorations, if any: _____

While serving in the armed forces, were you the recipient of non-judicial punishment, or the defendant in any court-martial? ____ (yes/no). If yes, state fully the nature of the charge, relevant facts, disposition of the proceedings, the date thereof, and the name and address of the authority in possession of the records thereof. (If you were convicted of an offense by court-martial, provide on an attachment the same information with respect to each conviction that is requested in question nos. 2 through 5 on p.2.)

ATTACHMENT FOR QUESTION #5
ACCOUNT OF THE OFFENSE

The offense was the misapplication of Retrovir, provided by government funding, to private pay patients.

The offense was committed April 1988 through 1989.

Co-Defendants: Martha Bennett Henry - Acquitted
Mary Brigid Earthman - Acquitted

In late 1987, The United States Department of Public Health Service initiated a program whereby grant money was extended to individual states to provide Retrovir (AZT) to patients with AIDS who could not afford the drug and had no insurance.

The State of Texas administered this program through the Texas Department of Health. A policy making committee, comprised of Texas Department of Health (TDH) officials and others, met to discuss how to quickly gear up for the program. The TDH admitted to a lack of manpower to administer the program or to enforce the program's regulations. Mr. Jim Allen, a committee member currently in charge of the program, stated that the program was like "an orphan child." There was no physical facility to house the program nor any funds available to hire personnel to run the program. All money received from the Federal Government was dedicated to purchasing AZT. The grant money could not be used to manage the program nor enforce its rules.

In October 1987, Mary Elizabeth Forsythe opened The Apothecary located in a clinic on Cedar Springs in Dallas, Texas. (She was 27 years old at that time.) In March 1988, Dr. Richard Olson, the organizer of the clinic, asked Mary Elizabeth Forsythe to apply for a program that would distribute AZT to AIDS victims. Dr. Olson also requested Miss Forsythe to call a 1-800 number in Austin, Texas and make the arrangements for The Apothecary to become an approved (by TDH) outlet.

Thereafter in April 1988, The Apothecary received and signed the contract to distribute Retrovir from the TDH. The patients were to fill out applications and send them in to the TDH for approval into the program. The Apothecary would then receive a blue acceptance letter from the TDH indicating that the patient was eligible and accepted for the AZT program. The medication was then ordered by The Apothecary calling the designated wholesaler with the TDH assigned code number for each patient.

As acceptance letters, with codes, arrived at the pharmacy, the pharmacist then listed them on a yellow legal pad and then ordered for those numbers daily. If patients would arrive before their order had come in, The Apothecary would "borrow" from its regular wholesale stock to fill the prescription. When the state supply arrived, The Apothecary would then even it out by repaying or substituting the new supply for the old.

Mr. Stewart Bennett (a character witness at trial) approached Mary Elizabeth Forsythe about possibly employing his daughter, Martha Henry, with a job at The Apothecary. Mary Elizabeth Forsythe met Martha and discussed with her the possibility of assisting in the pharmacy with deli-

veries, general bookkeeping and checking customers out. Martha Henry began her employment the next day. The State program then was turned over to Martha Henry with the little guidance it had to offer. The yellow legal pad quickly became unorganized and inadequate to handle the constant flow of new and old patients. Martha Henry reworked the ordering system after months of aggravation. She put orders on index cards in a box and developed a system to order four times a month. This very elementary system with no checks and balances led to over-ordering of AZT.

All orders were placed for a full dose regimen (400 capsules or 4 bottles) of AZT. Unfortunately and negligently, the orders were not reconciled with the quantity of AZT dispensed. The orders were placed before the prescription was brought into the pharmacy.

Once an approval letter from TDH was on file, ordering began. Unfortunately, and in retrospect, without guidance and negligently, there were no controls in place to indicate the patient quit coming in for AZT. A patient could have moved away or even died and orders were still being placed based on the TDH approval.

In November 1988, a pharmacist, Mary Brigid Earthman, responded to an ad The Apothecary had placed in a journal for a part-time pharmacist, at which time she was employed by The Apothecary as a part-time pharmacist. Then in March 1989, Miss Earthman became a full-time employee of The Apothecary. At such time, Mary Elizabeth Forsythe became a hands-off manager and let Martha Henry and Mary Earthman run the store without direct interaction. As owner, Mary Elizabeth Forsythe did carelessly ignore the business operations of The Apothecary and never questioned the financial gains. As a consequence of the careless inventory control and the haphazard record keeping, Mary Elizabeth Forsythe through her wholly-owned pharmacy experienced a financial benefit at the expense of the Federal Government.

There were patients who received, from their physicians, two prescriptions of AZT a month. It was a common practice for patients to "stock-pile" AZT. Dr. Richard Olson of Dallas and other physicians prescribed, in many instances, separate prescriptions for AZT to assist the patients in stock-piling. One prescription would be filled on the state program and the other would be billed to the patient's insurance or the patient would pay cash. The Retrovir received from the state program was accordingly misappropriated to private pay patients and insurance patients. Bill Seals, a Dallas homosexual activist, stated at trial that he assisted hundreds of patients in filling out their applications with false information to guarantee their acceptance into the program. Such action on Mr. Seals' part, unbeknownst to Mary Elizabeth Forsythe or her pharmacy, was to insure the AIDS patient that at least one source of AZT was available to the patient at all times. The Retrovir received from the state program was indistinguishable from the Retrovir received from the private wholesaler, Bergen.

The TDH visited The Apothecary on November 21, 1989, for the first time. At that time Mary Elizabeth Forsythe tendered all of the computerized daily logs, requested records and back-up diskettes to the TDH representatives. The entire Apothecary staff freely talked with the TDH about the system that had been developed to handle the state program.

Neither Mary Elizabeth Forsythe or the other two alleged co-conspirators (who were acquitted) were ever given a Miranda warning and never suspected a criminal investigation. It is now believed that actually an onsite audit commenced on November 21, 1989. It was not until after December 12, 1989 that Mary Elizabeth Forsythe was aware for the first time that a criminal investigation had been launched.

ATTACHMENT FOR QUESTION #13
REASONS FOR SEEKING COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

This request for Commutation of Sentence arises out of a recent conviction of Mary Elizabeth Forsythe for Government Procurement Fraud and sentencing by Judge A. Joe Fish, United States District Judge For The Northern District Of Texas. Miss Forsythe was the owner and sole shareholder of The Apothecary, a pharmacy initially located at 3514 Cedar Springs Road, Dallas, Texas and later at 3128 McKinney Avenue, Dallas, Texas 75204.

In the early spring of 1988, The Apothecary employed Mrs. Martha Bennett Henry as an office worker or pharmacy clerk delegated and given the responsibility of ordering State AZT from the Texas Department of Health. Later, Miss Mary Brigid Earthman was employed as a staff pharmacist charged with the day to day responsibilities of managing the pharmacy and controlling all medication dispensed from the pharmacy. As a result of negligent and careless ordering, lack of inventory control and dispensation practices at the pharmacy, an investigation and indictment was launched against Mary Elizabeth Forsythe, The Apothecary and the two employees, Mrs. Henry and Miss Earthman, which resulted in a trial and conviction of the pharmacy and Miss Forsythe as the proprietor of The Apothecary. A not guilty finding was made relative to the two employees named above involved in the business. This case represented one of the first prosecutions of its kind in the United States.

Upon trial Judge Fish, following the new Federal sentencing guidelines, sentenced Mary Elizabeth Forsythe to a period of confinement for 64 months and required that she immediately pay \$100,000.00 (\$110,000.00 has been paid as of the date hereof) to the only identifiable victim, the United States Government, and total restitution in the amount of \$581,702.00. No fine was assessed. It is important to note that this case is not an example of health care fraud as the Justice Department knows in its recent operation "Operation Gold Pill." The crime was not perpetrated by a willful and intentional design to steal from insurance companies nor pawn off to unwitting customers and/or patients expired or contaminated medication. The crime committed by the pharmacy and its owner was one of negligently, but not intentionally, ignoring the actual ordering and inventory control of the drug Retrovir. The Apothecary employees, namely Martha Henry and Mary Earthman, were directly responsible for ordering and maintaining inventory control. In leaving and entrusting the business practices of The Apothecary to others, Mary Elizabeth Forsythe negligently and carelessly left the running of her business at The Apothecary to two trusted employees. When The Apothecary was awarded the State contract from the Texas Department of Health, there was no inventory control system in place and none was required, nor did the State suggest or recommend any type of controlled inventory system. As a consequence of Miss Forsythe's ignorance in not keeping fully informed and in control of The Apothecary's inventory control practices of the drug AZT and the ordering practices of the pharmacy's employee, Martha Henry, Miss Forsythe vicariously but unintentionally reaped a financial gain at the expense of the

Federal Government through her ownership of the pharmacy. However, due to the unusual circumstances present in the case and the harshness and severity of the sentence imposed on October 20, 1992, by the Honorable A. Joe Fish due to his lack of discretion under the Federal sentencing guidelines, Miss Forsythe respectfully submits her Petition For Commutation of Sentence.

PERSONAL HISTORY

Mary Elizabeth Forsythe was born in Greenville, Kentucky, a small town of approximately 5,000 population. Early in life, Mary Elizabeth Forsythe worked in a corner drug store, Williams and Wells, in Greenville. In the fall of 1978, Miss Forsythe commenced her studies towards a pharmaceutical degree at the University of Kentucky. In 1984 she graduated from the University of Kentucky and was awarded her degree in pharmacy. Immediately upon graduation, Miss Forsythe began working at different chain pharmacies in the Lexington, Kentucky area. In October 1986, Miss Forsythe moved to Dallas, Texas and commenced working for Eckerd's Pharmacy in Dallas.

In September 1987, Miss Forsythe was contacted by Dr. Richard Olson, an infectious disease physician, of Dallas, Texas and was offered an opportunity to open a pharmacy in a clinic that Dr. Olson was then organizing. Thereafter in October 1987, Miss Forsythe opened The Apothecary located in Dr. Olson's clinic on Cedar Springs in Dallas, Texas. The actual physical dimensions of The Apothecary were quite small and The Apothecary was housed in the front office-reception area of Dr. Olson's clinic. It became known to The Apothecary and its employees that Dr. Olson was a homosexual and that Dr. Olson's practice concentrated in the treatment of patients diagnosed HIV positive. During the May-June 1992 trial, it was discovered that Dr. Olson was also an intravenous drug abuser.

Without Miss Forsythe's knowledge, and learned only during the trial, Dr. Olson commenced discussing with Bill Seals, a local homosexual activist, the possibility of The Apothecary obtaining and securing a State contract for the dispensation of the drug Retrovir (AZT) to AIDS victims. Through these two men's efforts and at their suggestion and request, The Apothecary later obtained a contract issued by the Texas Department of Health (TDH).

In April 1988, The Apothecary received and signed a State contract to distribute AZT. It is important to note that no handbook containing any rules or regulations was ever given or furnished to Miss Forsythe by the State. The only State contact after the State contract was signed was a phone call to The Apothecary with instructions that an acceptance letter for each patient would be sent to the Apothecary from the Texas Department of Health, and then The Apothecary was to commence ordering the drug Retrovir from the designated wholesaler. All communications between the wholesaler and the Texas Department of Health were outside the knowledge of Miss Forsythe or any employee of The Apothecary. Likewise a method had to be developed by The Apothecary to run the program without either State or Federal guidelines or instructions.

**FUNDING BACKGROUND OF TEXAS
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH PROGRAM**

In late 1987, The United States Department of Public Health Service initiated a program whereby grant money was extended to individual states to provide Retrovir (AZT) to patients with AIDS who could not afford the drug and had no insurance.

The State of Texas administered this program through the Texas Department of Health. A policy making committee, comprised of TDH officials and others met to discuss how to quickly gear up for the program. The TDH admitted to a lack of manpower to administer the program or to enforce the program's regulations. One of the committee members was Mr. Jim Allen who in 1989 became the head of the program. Mr. Allen testified at trial that the AZT program was like "an orphan child." Further, Mr. Allen stated that there was no physical facility to house the program nor any funds available to hire personnel to run or administer the program. All monies received from the Federal Government by the State were dedicated to purchasing AZT and there were no monies allocated to overseeing the dispensing of the drug. The grant money could not be used to manage the program nor to enforce its rules. Moreover, the State of Texas never conducted any personal screening process for applicants interested in obtaining and securing a contract with the State to dispense AZT to qualified eligible recipients. Certainly this is true in the Forsythe case, as she never was interviewed nor given any instruction by the State authorities either before or after being awarded the contract. In retrospect, had the State interviewed Miss Forsythe at her small pharmacy, the State would not have awarded a contract to a sole operator, much less to a small three employee pharmacy.

Neither The Apothecary nor Mary Elizabeth Forsythe was ever involved in the payments from TDH to the wholesaler and, to the contrary, the wholesaler would "bill" TDH directly and TDH would then apply for more Federal funds.

**MISMANAGEMENT OF GOVERNMENT
CONTRACT BY THE APOTHECARY**

In April 1988, The Apothecary received and signed the State contract to distribute Retrovir. The patients were to fill out applications and send them to The Texas Department of Health for approval into the program. The Apothecary would receive a blue acceptance letter indicating that the patient was eligible and accepted for the AZT program. The medication was then ordered by calling the designated wholesaler with the assigned code number for each patient. Such communication was the only communication between The Apothecary and the wholesaler. All inventories, billings and payments between the wholesaler and the State of Texas were outside the knowledge or participation of Mary Elizabeth Forsythe and The Apothecary.

As acceptance letters, with codes, arrived at The Apothecary, the employees of the pharmacy listed the names of the new patients on a yellow legal pad and then ordered from these numbers daily. If a patient arrived with a prescription before his or her order had arrived, the pharmacy would then borrow from the regular wholesale stock and then replenish the stock when the order was later delivered.

When the State supply arrived, the pharmacy attempted to even out the stock. Of course, this system of ordering ultimately caused the whole system to collapse and the inventory to become out of control.

Miss Forsythe employed for the pharmacy, as above stated, an employee by the name of Mrs. Martha Bennett Henry. Mrs. Henry was the daughter of a frequent customer of the pharmacy by the name of Stewart Bennett. After a short interview with Mrs. Henry, Miss Forsythe determined to employ Mrs. Henry as an employee of The Apothecary. As a part of Mrs. Henry's responsibility, she was delegated the entire responsibility of ordering and accounting for the AZT provided by the State of Texas. This is only an example of Miss Forsythe's negligence in ignoring and not overseeing the serious matter of ordering the State's Retrovir and the pharmacy's employees' negligent failure to maintain accurate inventory records. Thus, Miss Forsythe's delegating responsibility compounded the problems which she later had to face. Quickly, however, Mrs. Henry discovered that the ordering practice of Miss Forsythe (the legal pad system of ordering) was unorganized and inadequate to handle the flood of new and old patients participating in the program. A new system was then introduced by Mrs. Henry after months of aggravation. Mrs. Henry's new system involved putting orders on index cards and placing these cards in a recipe box and through such system she ordered the Retrovir medication four times a month. Such elementary system of ordering the drug contained no checks nor balances. Over the period of many months, Mary Elizabeth Forsythe as owner of the pharmacy paid little, if any, attention to the ordering practices put in place by Martha Henry. Later during the life of the program, The Apothecary employed Mary Brigid Earthman as an on-site pharmacist. Miss Earthman was delegated and assumed the duties of pharmacist in charge together with all of the responsibility of the day-to-day pharmacist's duties and the overall operation of the pharmacy. In this regard, Miss Forsythe was negligent in overseeing Miss Earthman's performance of her duties.

The Apothecary through its owner and the two employees performed many services for its customers; one of these services was that Mary Elizabeth Forsythe and Martha Henry made deliveries to AIDS victims at their homes. This service was intended to give the AIDS victims a sense of dignity and privacy in the care provided them by The Apothecary. In many instances, The Apothecary would meet with customers after hours in order to provide these customers with their prescriptions at the customer's convenience. In 1988 and 1989 a sense of hysteria of demand for the AZT medication was taking place because the AIDS patients believed that Retrovir would prolong their life and perhaps give them additional time for scientists to find a cure for the AIDS virus. All in all, The Apothecary was attempting to provide a humanitarian service to AIDS patients by providing them the medication as quickly as possible. At the same time, The Apothecary was attempting to protect the clients' privacy and give them the greatest sense of dignity in the face of the grave and deadly illness that afflicted them.

CIRCUMSTANCES MITIGATING THE CRIME

It is important to distinguish the conviction of Mary Elizabeth Forsythe from the recent criminal indictments obtained through "Operation Gold Pill." The Forsythe case is clearly distinguishable from the "Operation Gold Pill."

Mary Elizabeth Forsythe was not involved in dispensing black market contaminated drugs nor expired drugs to innocent customers. The Apothecary's patients received their medication through legal means. The crime committed, if any, involved the carelessness and negligence of Mary Elizabeth Forsythe in the operation of the pharmacy coupled with the financial gain The Apothecary obtained from dispensing the drug AZT to patients. Such gain admittedly was at the direct expense of the Government. The Government calculated the loss to be \$581,702.00. This loss remains a hotly debated issue. Miss Forsythe contends and The Apothecary's accounting records show that a more accurate loss figure is approximately \$200,000.00, of which, under the Order of the Court, Mary Elizabeth Forsythe has to date made restitution of \$110,000.00. It is critical to understand the mental state of Miss Forsythe during the entire life of the program. Miss Forsythe's overriding concern was to provide a much needed humanitarian service to AIDS afflicted men and women. Society at the time of Miss Forsythe's service to these individuals had condemned them much like lepers. Miss Forsythe through her pharmacy filled a void and rendered service with care and compassion, with no intention of defrauding the Government.

SEVERITY OF SENTENCE

Based upon the foregoing reasons, the crime committed by Mary Elizabeth Forsythe was one of unusual circumstances. One, she owned the pharmacy and she was a qualified pharmacist; notwithstanding her qualifications as a pharmacist, she was a business neophyte who, if guilty of anything, was guilty of negligence and careless delegation of responsibility. The dispensation of the drug AZT was intended and meant to be dispensed in accordance with proper prescription and proper authorization by the State of Texas to eligible patients. At the same time, when the Texas Department of Health obtained the right to have the Federal Government grant money for the dispensation of this drug through qualified pharmacies, it has no program in place to monitor or oversee the Federal program. The Texas Department of Health was in no better position to administer their program than Mary Elizabeth Forsythe, through The Apothecary, was in performing the contractual obligations with the State. Accordingly, the State of Texas in its efforts to manage a Federal program was in no position to run its program, much less to screen applicants who wished to obtain the State contract. On the other hand, Mary Elizabeth Forsythe, through The Apothecary, should not have received the contract in the first place, due to her youth, her in-experience and the fact that The Apothecary was a very small pharmacy with only two full-time employees. Mary Elizabeth Forsythe's true intent was to perform a humanitarian service to those afflicted with the AIDS virus through a government program that was sadly administered, and at no time did she intend to defraud the government or enter into any conspiracy, as shown by the fact that purported co-conspirators were adjudicated "NOT GUILTY."

The unusual circumstances that exist in the present case and the severity of the sentence by the Court, under Federal guidelines which allowed the Judge no leeway or discretion, demonstrate a clear showing that a commutation of sentence is in order and so that true justice can be served.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
CHARACTER AFFIDAVIT
ON BEHALF OF

Mary Elizabeth Forsythe
(print or type name of petitioner)

In support of the application of the above named petitioner to the President of the United States for pardon, I, Alan Logan Craft,
(print or type name of affiant)

residing at 11555 S. Hwy. 377, Forth Worth, Texas 76126
No. Street City State Zip Code

whose occupation is Partner: Craft Associates, Inc.

certify that I have personally known the petitioner for 2 years. Except as otherwise indicated below, petitioner has behaved since the conviction in a moral and law-abiding manner. My knowledge of petitioner's reputation, conduct and activities, including whether the petitioner has been arrested or had any other trouble with public authorities and has been steadily employed, is as follows:

Please See Attached.

I do solemnly swear that the foregoing information is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Alan Logan Craft
(signature of affiant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of December, 1992

Tracy Braswell
Notary Public

①

Craft Associates, Inc.

Mary Elizabeth Forsythe is an unusually gifted young woman motivated to serving the best interests of her community in an untiring and caring way who has had the misfortune of being convicted for business mistakes not of her own making and predominately caused by the unknowing negligence of two other young women in her employment, who likewise were charged and indicted for the same offense Mary Elizabeth was convicted of and both of whom were found not guilty.

Mary Elizabeth comes from an excellent family; a family known for their civic, church, and business integrity. Mary has had six years of higher formal education from the University of Kentucky in Pharmacy. In Dallas, she has demonstrated a very real committment to her profession, a very real committment to her community, and very honest attempt and success in running a small and beneficial business.

Mary Elizabeth has never had any type of trouble with any law enforcement agency, court, or investigation. She has never been arrested, nor has anyone in her family. All of the present problems are the result of a prosecution which should have been and could have been settled in an entirely different manner than a criminal court. Her case is merely a an example of the problems within the legal realm, and particularly within the Justice Department, where overzealous prosecutors, were more interested in making a name for their own personal aggrandizement instead of settling the matter in a civil resolution.

Thus, a truly good person, a young woman with talent, ambition, and skills to benefit her community and our country has been unjustly punished. Her personal character, integrity, and the real facts related to her business were not taken into consideration in resolving the matter of which she was charged, and I believe were absolutely disregarded.

Many if not most of the facts related to this matter were available to me previous to the indictment and to the trial. I was present at the trial. Notwithstanding that Mary Elizabeth is my fiance, I have been as objective and unbiased in my viewpoint as possible.

Mary Elizabeth is an outstanding young woman and deserves the highest consideration in rendering a Presidential Commutation of Sentence.

Sincerely yours,

Alan Logan Craft

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
CHARACTER AFFIDAVIT
ON BEHALF OF

Mary Elizabeth Forsythe
(print or type name of petitioner)

In support of the application of the above named petitioner to the President of the United States for pardon, I, Robert J. D'Agostino,
(print or type name of affiant)

residing at 515 Rivercrest Court, N.W., Atlanta, GA 30328
No. Street City State Zip Code

whose occupation is attorney

certify that I have personally known the petitioner for 4 years. Except as otherwise indicated below, petitioner has behaved since the conviction in a moral and law-abiding manner. My knowledge of petitioner's reputation, conduct and activities, including whether the petitioner has been arrested or had any other trouble with public authorities and has been steadily employed, is as follows:

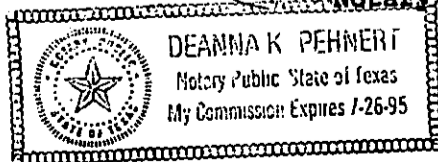
SEE ATTACHED.

I do solemnly swear that the foregoing information is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Robert J. D'Agostino
(Signature of affiant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23rd day of November, 1992.

Deanna K. Pehnert
Notary Public



NORTON & D'AGOSTINO

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

2200 CENTURY PARKWAY, N.E. SUITE 250

ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30345-3203

(404) 633-7211

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WILLIAM L. NORTON JR.
ROBERT J. D'AGOSTINO
DEBORAH E. KEEFE
BETH W. KANIK
ROBERT J. MOTTERN
THOMAS K. AUSTIN, JR.

OF COUNSEL

HUGH O. BROCK III P.C.
WALTER F. EMMONS, III P.L.

To Whom It May Concern:

I have known Mary Forsythe professionally and personally for over four years. I do not know whether Mary is guilty of any wrongdoing but, even if she is, there must be a balance to the exercise of justice. She will lose her business, her accumulated wealth, and her career as a pharmacist.

I became acquainted both as an attorney representing her and through her work with those diagnosed HIV positive or stricken with AIDS. Her compassion, concern, and ultimate optimism towards those who were literally in a state of panic undoubtedly saved careers, families, and even life. She made herself available at any time, day or night. She advised who to and where to go for help. She was there when people needed her, at a great cost to herself emotionally.

During the criminal trial wherein I contacted the U.S. Attorney's Office to express concerns about privacy, since for some public exposure meant the end of careers, devastating family problems and perhaps suicide, Mary still helped. She went through the most trying time of her life with the dignity, resolve, and ultimate optimism she urged on to AIDS afflicted.

I have become her friend through this. I have learned much about her from others, many of whom cannot bear risk of exposure even to help Mary. On their behalf and because I have come to admire her greatly, I volunteered this affidavit.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
CHARACTER AFFIDAVIT
ON BEHALF OF

MARY ELIZABETH FORSYTHE
(print or type name of petitioner)

In support of the application of the above named petitioner to the President of the United States for pardon, I, H. STEWART BENNETT,
(print or type name of affiant)

residing at 4100 ST. JOHNS DR. DALLAS TEXAS 75205,
No. Street City State Zip Code

whose occupation is GAS & OIL PRODUCER,

certify that I have personally known the petitioner for 4 years. Except as otherwise indicated below, petitioner has behaved since the conviction in a moral and law-abiding manner. My knowledge of petitioner's reputation, conduct and activities, including whether the petitioner has been arrested or had any other trouble with public authorities and has been steadily employed, is as follows:

We have personally known Mary Elizabeth Forsythe for approximately four years, during which time we introduced our youngest daughter to Mary's organization and our daughter became employed by the Apothecary. In the interim, because of Mary's consideration and kindness she became a family friend. We know her immediate family who are from rural Kentucky. Mary is a person of good heart, strong will and compassion, and I truly believe that if she receives compassion she will serve humanity well.

If you or any of your staff wish to discuss this matter with me or who I am with relation to your staff please have them contact me at (214) 220-0414 (bus.)

I do solemnly swear that the foregoing information is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.


(signature of affiant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of November, 1992.


Notary Public

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02. Form	Authorization for Release of Information re: Mary Elizabeth Forsythe [Personally Identifiable Information redacted] (1 pp.)	1/31/25	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff, Office of the
Series: Brady, Phillip D., Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: [Correspondence, 1990-1993] [1]

Date Closed: 1/31/2025	OA/ID Number: 20390-008a
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2025-0235-S	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

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

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

Deed of Gift Restrictions

- C(1) Closed by Executive Order 13526, governing access to national security information
- C(2) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the information
- C(3) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift [formerly listed as only C]
- PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile

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

- P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) 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]

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AUTHORIZATION FOR RELEASE OF INFORMATION

Carefully read this authorization to release information about you, then sign and date it in ink.

I Authorize any investigator, special agent, or other duly accredited representative of the U.S. Office of Personnel Management, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Department of Defense, and any authorized Federal agency, to obtain any information relating to my activities from schools, residential management agents, employers, criminal justice agencies, retail business establishments, or other sources of information. This information may include, but is not limited to, my academic, residential, achievement, performance, attendance, disciplinary, employment history, and criminal history record information.

I Understand that, for financial or lending institutions, medical institutions, hospitals, health care professionals, and other sources of information, a separate specific release will or may be needed, and I may be contacted for such a release at a later date.

I Further Authorize the U.S. Office of Personnel Management, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Department of Defense, and any other authorized agency, to request criminal record information about me from criminal justice agencies for the purpose of determining my eligibility for, assignment to, or retention in, a sensitive position, in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 9101.

I Authorize custodians of records and sources of information pertaining to me to release such information upon request of the investigator, special agent, or other duly accredited representative of any Federal agency authorized above regardless of any previous agreement to the contrary.

I Understand that the information released by records custodians and sources of information is for official use by the Federal Government only for the purposes provided in this Standard Form 86, and may be redisclosed by the Government only as authorized by law.

Copies of this authorization that show my signature are as valid as the original release signed by me. This authorization is valid for two (2) years from the date signed.

Signature (Sign in Ink) <i>Mary E Forsythe</i>		Full Name (Type or Print Legibly) Mary Elizabeth Forsythe		Date Signed December 16, 19
Other Names Used None		Social Security Number (b) (6)		
Current Address (Street, City) 5343 Southern Avenue, Dallas		State TX	ZIP Code 75209	Home Telephone Number (Include Area Code) (214) 902-9937