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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

01/19/91

TO: GENERAL SCOWCROFT

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

The attached has been forwarded
to the President

(The attached was not
included in the Senior
Staff's copy of the
Cabinet Report.)



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

01/19/91

TO: THE CHIEF OF STAFF

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



The attached has been forwarded
to the President
(The attached was not
included in the Senior
Staff's copy of the
Cabinet Report.)

*Cabinet
Correspondence*

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT,

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17

HOW PROUD WE WERE OF YOUR ADDRESS TO THE
NATION ON THE PERSIAN GULF HOSTILITIES!

PLEASE KNOW THAT YOU ARE IN OUR THOUGHTS AND
PRAYERS DURING THESE CHALLENGING TIMES.

GIVING AND I SEND OUR BEST TO
YOU AND YOUR FAMILY.





Phil-

This look fine to me. Please send
to Press if you agree.

JS

OK

T

↑ PDB

OK/ (sent)



THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE UNTIL
MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1991

January 18, 1991

The President today named Dorothy Perry, of Miami, Florida, as the 358th "Daily Point of Light." Ms. Perry, 49, encourages young people to lead positive, productive lives.

In 1975, Ms. Perry moved into the James E. Scott Housing Project in Liberty City, a low-income community. In the housing project, she found children living self-destructive lives. In order to ensure that her own children did not become involved in this negative activity and to change the direction of the lives of the children already involved, she founded "Youths Progressing in Public Housing."

Ms. Perry has offered her own home as the center of activity for children. On any given day, up to 57 children, ages 4 to 17, visit Ms. Perry after school. After a study hour and reading from the Bible, Ms. Perry leads a variety of educational and recreational activities. On Mondays, they clip coupons from the newspaper, simultaneously teaching them how to read and budget their money. On Tuesdays they study home economics and art. During the home economics session, they cook meals and desserts, learning how to measure and read recipes. The art class teaches the children about colors and how to express themselves through art. Wednesday is devoted to drug prevention education, learning about the dangers and effects of drug abuse. On Thursdays the focus is on Bible study, while Friday's focus is on cultural awareness and avoiding teen pregnancy. In addition, Ms. Perry and the children rehearse gospel songs many times throughout the week. Known as the "Singing Angels," the youngsters can often be found singing at local community events.

The President salutes Ms. Perry as the 358th "Daily Point of Light." Daily Point of Light recognition is intended to call every individual, group, and organization in America to claim society's problems as their own by taking direct and consequential action; to identify, enlarge, and multiply successful initiatives, like the efforts of Ms. Perry; and to discover, encourage, and develop new leaders in community service, reflecting the President's conviction that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tracey Taylor or Jill Chodorov
(202) 456-6266

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

January 22, 1991

The President today named the volunteers of the "My Place" Drop-In Center, of Omaha, Nebraska, as the 359th "Daily Point of Light." "My Place," founded in 1988 by the Great Plains Girl Scout Council, provides girls from inner-city Omaha with a safe, nurturing environment.

"My Place" serves girls who the Girl Scouts were once unable to reach. The program consists of five drop-in centers in low-income housing districts for girls, ages 5 to 15. Through the center, the girls can join the Girl Scouts and participate in activities with other girls who have similar backgrounds and interests. Each center is drug-free, where there is no peer pressure to engage in drug abuse.

More than 250 girls visit the centers each day after school. Parents and local community members lead informal educational and recreational activities. They also facilitate discussion groups that focus on teen suicide, divorce, AIDS, goal setting, current events, dance classes, and educational opportunities. Volunteer teachers visit the centers each day after school, tutoring the girls and assisting them with homework assignments. In addition, the older girls serve as positive role models and mentors for the younger girls.

The President salutes the volunteers of the "My Place" Drop-In Center as the 359th "Daily Point of Light." Daily Point of Light recognition is intended to call every individual, group, and organization in America to claim society's problems as their own by taking direct and consequential action; to identify, enlarge, and multiply successful initiatives, like the efforts of the volunteers of the "My Place" Drop-In Center; and to discover, encourage, and develop new leaders in community service, reflecting the President's conviction that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

#

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(202) 456-6266

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

January 23, 1991

The President today named the volunteers of the North Carolina Center for Creative Retirement, of Asheville, North Carolina, as the 360th "Daily Point of Light. The North Carolina Center for Creative Retirement offers the elderly an opportunity to serve their community, while enjoying productive retirement years.

Since 1988, more than 400 elderly volunteers of the Center have participated in programs designed to use their skills and knowledge to better the community. Some volunteers work with the Senior Academy for Intergenerational Learning, where retirees assist professors at The University of North Carolina at Asheville, serving as mentors, tutors, and job advisors for the college students. The volunteers aide the students with issues which professors may not have time to address. Other senior volunteers help with the College for Seniors program, offering courses to other elderly individuals on topics of interest. The elderly volunteers also participate in the Seniors in Schools program, whereby they tutor high school students, offer remedial classes, and give workshops on topics of interest.

The President salutes the volunteers of the North Carolina Center for Creative Retirement as the 360th "Daily Point of Light." Daily Point of Light recognition is intended to call every individual, group, and organization in America to claim society's problems as their own by taking direct and consequential action; to identify, enlarge, and multiply successful initiatives, like the efforts of the volunteers of the North Carolina Center for Creative Retirement; and to discover, encourage, and develop new leaders in community service, reflecting the President's conviction that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

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(202) 456-6266

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

January 24, 1991

The President today named the volunteers of the Georgetown Afterschool Program, of Dallas, Texas, as the 361st "Daily Point of Light." The Georgetown Afterschool Program ensures that children receive proper care and attention after school.

The Georgetown Afterschool Program serves the children who live in the Georgetown Apartments, an 800 unit low-income complex in Pleasant Grove. LumaCorp, Inc., the former management company for the apartments, realized that many of the children from the complex go to empty homes after school each day. Lumacorp, with the help of the Lone Star Council of Camp Fire Boys and Girls, established the Georgetown Afterschool Program in 1987, where the children can participate in positive after-school activities. The program is offered free of charge to families in the Georgetown Apartments and surrounding communities.

The center is open each day after school from 3:00 to 6:00. A corps of volunteers assist the small staff with caring for the children. On an average day, 35 children attend the program. The volunteers assist them with homework, offer one-to-one tutoring, and lead field trips. In addition, employees of Lumacorp contribute to the program, coordinating parties during holidays and sponsoring special classes for the children on topics such as safety, culture, and self-confidence.

The President salutes the volunteers of the Georgetown Afterschool Program as the 361st "Daily Point of Light." Daily Point of Light recognition is intended to call every individual, group, and organization in America to claim society's problems as their own by taking direct and consequential action; to identify, enlarge, and multiply successful initiatives, like the efforts of the volunteers of the Georgetown Afterschool Program; and to discover, encourage, and develop new leaders in community service, reflecting the President's conviction that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tracey Taylor or Jill Chodorov
(202) 456-6266

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

January 25, 1991

The President today named the volunteers of MAGIC ME, of Baltimore, Maryland, as the 362nd "Daily Point of Light." MAGIC ME helps young people who are in need of additional support realize their own potential.

Founded in 1980, MAGIC ME was established to provide young people with an opportunity to serve others, enabling the youth to develop their own interests and goals. More than 700 students, many of whom are from low-income, inner-city families, visit an elderly individual once a week, talking with them and participating in recreational activities. The students maintain a journal, in which they write about their volunteer experiences. Once a month the students meet at school with a MAGIC ME leader to reflect upon their experiences and discuss the importance of community service in their lives.

The President salutes the volunteers of MAGIC ME as the 362nd "Daily Point of Light." Daily Point of Light recognition is intended to call every individual, group, and organization in America to claim society's problems as their own by taking direct and consequential action; to identify, enlarge, and multiply successful initiatives, like the efforts of the volunteers of MAGIC ME; and to discover, encourage, and develop new leaders in community service, reflecting the President's conviction that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tracey Taylor or Jill Chodorov
(202) 456-6266

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE UNTIL
SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1991

January 25, 1991

The President today named the volunteers of the Lafayette Adult Reading Academy (LARA), of Lafayette, Indiana, as the 363rd "Daily Point of Light." The volunteers of the Lafayette Adult Reading Academy tutor adults who want to improve their literacy skills.

Founded in 1976 by concerned community members, the Lafayette Adult Reading Academy was established in response to the high rate of high school drop-outs in the community. LARA helps them improve their literacy skills, enabling them to obtain employment or perform better in their current jobs.

After completing a 12 hour training program, more than 150 volunteers assist a small staff of certified teachers in the classroom. Some volunteers also offer one-to-one tutoring for those in need of additional assistance. Other volunteers tutor inmates at a local jail on a weekly basis, and others teach workplace literacy to hospital employees.

The President salutes the volunteers of the Lafayette Adult Reading Academy as the 363rd "Daily Point of Light." Daily Point of Light recognition is intended to call every individual, group, and organization in America to claim society's problems as their own by taking direct and consequential action; to identify, enlarge, and multiply successful initiatives, like the efforts of the volunteers of LARA; and to discover, encourage, and develop new leaders in community service, reflecting the President's conviction that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tracey Taylor or Jill Chodorov
(202) 456-6266

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 18, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR ROSE ZAMARIA

FROM: Phillip D. Brady *PD*
SUBJECT: White House Pass for William McCathran

I write to ask that you reconsider the question of a White House pass for William McCathran of the Executive Clerk's office.

Bill needs frequent access to this office throughout the day and often into the night in his duties as Assistant to the Executive Clerk. His not having a blue pass will interfere with the operation of the Clerk's Office and prevent him from carrying out his duties, which include personally dealing with me on a wide range of subjects. Since he was appointed to replace the late Dan Marks, this will not increase the number of blue passes assigned to the Executive Clerks. I understand your general predilection on this whole question, but the Clerks really are a special case.

Thanks for your consideration.

*Congratulations on your appointment. Hope they
won't prevent at least occasional visits to the
sunshine.*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 18, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR J. BONNIE NEWMAN

FROM: Phillip D. Brady *PDB*
SUBJECT: Records Management Access to West Wing

Four times each day, the Office of Records Management makes pickups of outgoing material from my office, from Press, and from Bridget Montagne (for outgoing personal Presidential materials). These pickups are essential to the accurate disposition of Presidential records and to expeditious handling of Presidential mail.

I write to ask, therefore, that Terry Good, Lee Johnson, and Jim Hastings of the Office of Records Management be placed on a list of general exemptions to the recent security measures regarding access to the West Wing. Only one of them would be in the West Wing at any one time for these pickups of material. All are White House passholders of longstanding possessing high-level security clearances.

Thanks for your consideration.

If necessary, I'd be happy to discuss at your convenience.
Roubin

DB

cc: Demarest
(b.c. of OPL)

SS OPL

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

01/18/91

TO: DAVID DEMAREST

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

The attached has been forwarded
to the President

General Motors Corporation 91 JAN 17 PM 6:16

ROBERT C. STEMPEL
CHAIRMAN

January 17, 1991

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

We have watched with pride as you have built a worldwide coalition to deal with events in the Mid-East. With a single purpose, you have advanced the cause for peace through diplomacy for more than five months. Iraq's unprecedented action in the Mid-East has threatened world economic and political stability and could not be allowed to continue. Now, with the extraordinary authorization of both the United States Congress and the United Nations, you have turned to other means to remove the aggressors from Kuwait.

As President, you had to make the final, critical decision with the help of your advisors -- yet by yourself. The support for your decision from Congress and the American people is widespread and unified. I want to assure you that I personally support your leadership efforts and that General Motors is ready to do whatever is feasible to support you and the requirements of our nation's security.

Last evening in your message to the American people, you expressed your prayers for our forces in the Gulf and all the innocent people of all nations in the area. The people of General Motors join you in these prayers and extend them to you as you lead our country forward through this difficult time, bringing new order out of chaos.

Sincerely,



DB COS

[Handwritten signature]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

01/18/91

TO: THE CHIEF OF STAFF

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

The attached has been forwarded
to the President

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 17, 1991

91 JAN 17 PM 6:26

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: DAVID DEMAREST *DD*

SUBJECT: GUBERNATORIAL SUPPORT FOR OPERATION DESERT STORM

Attached for your information are statements supporting Operation Desert Storm. These statements were released last night and today by Governors from around the country. As you will see there is wide support emanating from state capitols from coast to coast.

GUBERNATORIAL SUPPORT FOR OPERATION DESERT STORM

ALASKA

"Today marks a sad moment in American history because we know young men and women may lose their lives. But we support the President's difficult decision and will stand by him and help in any way we can."

Governor Walter J. Hickel

ARKANSAS

"The decision has been made and we ought to support it. A lot of people from Arkansas are participating in this operation and we ought to support them and pray that it will be over soon."

Governor Bill Clinton

CALIFORNIA

"President Bush and our courageous men and women in uniform deserve our strongest support and our prayers as they undertake Operation Desert Storm.

"Neither economic sanctions nor diplomacy have succeed with Saddam Hussein, though every effort has been made by the United States and the United Nations to avoid our necessary resort to military force.

"The President and Congress are right not to temporize. The President's strong statement made that very clear.

"I am very proud of our men and women in the armed services, and very proud of and grateful to the President for his courage and leadership."

Governor Pete Wilson

DELAWARE

"...it is comforting to know that we are being led in these difficult times by a President with the abilities and experience of George Bush. I think the President spoke very well for all of us last night in his address to the country when he indicated that we will take the actions necessary to achieve the goal of freeing Kuwait and of ending this war as rapidly as possible. That is my hope as well."

Governor Michael N. Castle

Gubernatorial Support
Page Two

FLORIDA

"My prayers go up tonight for our soldiers in the Middle East and their families. . .with special benediction for the troops and their families from Florida.

"We all wish that this conflict could have been resolved peacefully; but the Congress, after a full debate, gave the President the authority which he is now exercising, and now we stand with those we have elected to represent our country."

Governor Lawton Chiles

IDAHO

"This is a solemn and difficult day for all Americans and a sad day in the history of the world. It is a tragedy that one madman in a far corner of the world can bring this type of conflict upon all humanity.

"All our thoughts, prayers and support must be with our men and women in service in the Middle East."

Governor Cecil D. Andrus

NEW MEXICO

"I totally support the President's action and we totally support our New Mexico troops and any of the others in any of the branches of service.

"We want all the families...to know that they have our total support and we are hopeful for a speedy result...."

Governor Bruce King

WISCONSIN

"The days ahead will be difficult. Now, we must set aside differences of opinion and band together in support of the President and our brave men and women in the Persian Gulf. I ask all Wisconsinites to join me in keeping our troops -- especially those from Wisconsin -- in our thoughts and in our prayers.

"Let's pray for their safety, for a quick resolution of the conflict, and for their return home."

Governor Tommy Thompson

~~DAB~~ *de parr*
~~JE~~ *cc COS*
~~TR~~ *Boskin*
though.

+ this sort of thing is CEA's
title is Economic and
cc Boskin (and Summers),

JS.

E

91 JAN 17 PM 2:26

There was not time to share at yesterday's meeting on the economy some unemployment data that I think you will find of interest. One of the most striking things about unemployment in recent months is the variation across states. Unlike the 1981-82 recession, the current downturn is less severe in the Midwest and more severe on the coasts.

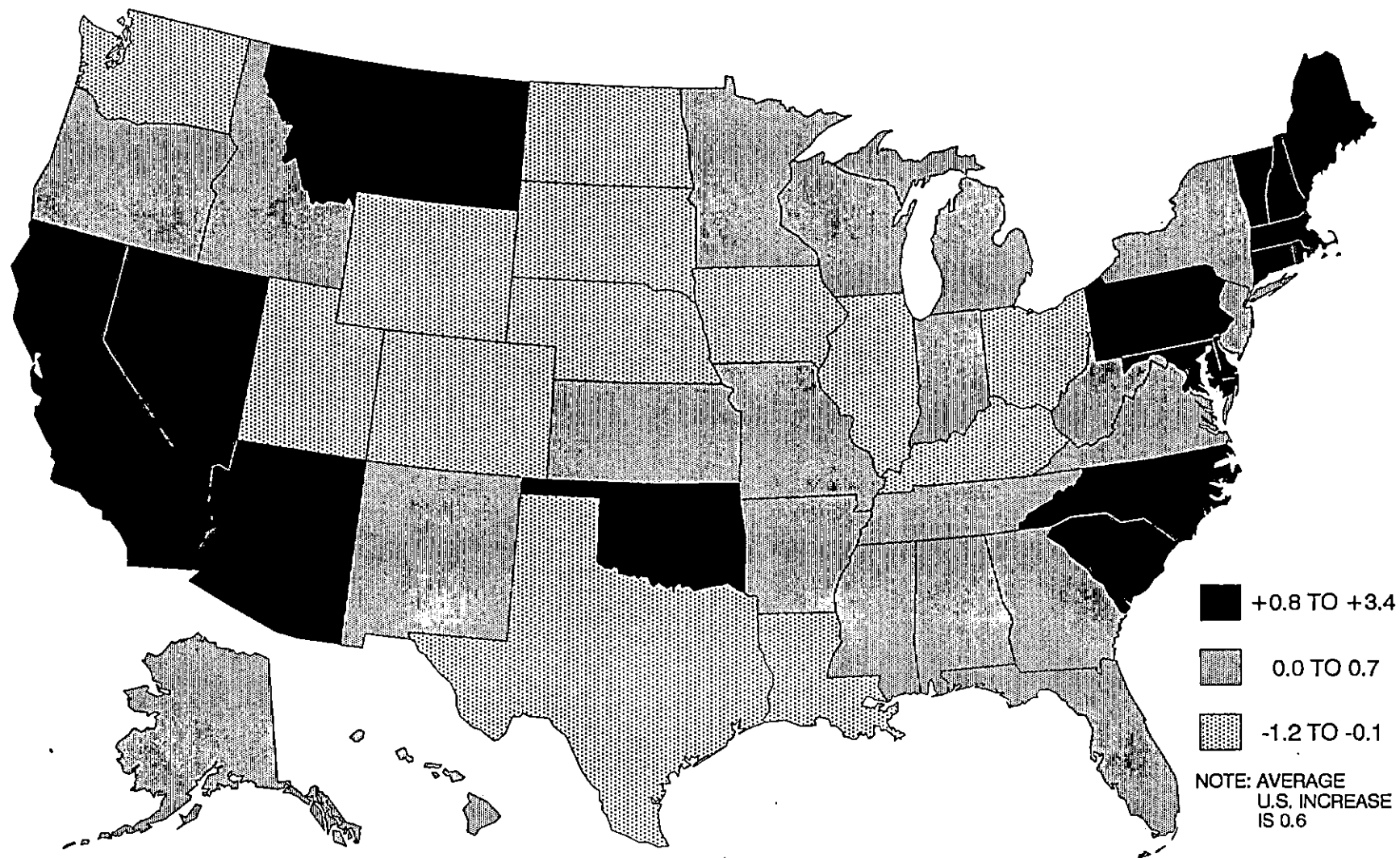
The state-by-state unemployment data for November just became available. A map and a table showing changes in state unemployment rates during the past year are attached.

Two caveats are in order. First, state unemployment data is subject to sampling error and the data are not seasonally adjusted. Different states are subject to different seasonal factors.

Second, the breakpoints I have selected are somewhat arbitrary. Nonetheless, one can get a "feel" for what is going on by a quick glance at this map.

Attachments

INCREASE IN THE STATE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
NOVEMBER 1989 TO NOVEMBER 1990



SOURCE: BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS AND OPD

	<u>Unemployment Rate</u>		<u>Change</u>
	<u>Nov. 90</u>	<u>Nov. 89</u>	Nov.89 to Nov.90
USA	5.8	5.2	0.6
AL	6.7	6.4	0.3
AK	6.7	6.2	0.5
AZ	5.2	4.3	0.9
AR	6.6	6.6	0.0
CA	6.5	4.9	1.6
CO	4.2	4.9	-0.7
CT	4.7	3.7	1.0
DE	6.2	2.8	3.4
DC	6.9	4.7	2.2
FL	6.3	5.6	0.7
GA	5.8	5.5	0.3
HI	2.7	2.6	0.1
ID	5.2	4.5	0.7
IL	5.9	6.3	-0.4
IN	5.1	4.9	0.2
IA	4.0	4.4	-0.4
KS	4.3	3.8	0.5
KY	5.4	5.0	0.4
LA	6.1	6.8	-0.7
ME	6.6	4.4	2.2
MD	5.3	3.2	2.1
MA	6.6	4.0	2.6
MI	7.2	6.9	0.3
MN	3.8	3.6	0.2
MS	7.4	7.0	0.4
MO	6.0	5.5	0.5
MT	6.7	5.9	0.8
NE	1.6	2.8	-1.2
NV	5.4	4.6	0.8
NH	6.8	3.9	2.9
NJ	5.2	4.7	0.5
NM	6.1	5.8	0.3
NY	5.3	5.1	0.2
NC	5.1	2.8	2.3
ND	3.2	4.2	-1.0
OH	5.3	5.9	-0.6
OK	5.7	4.7	1.0
OR	5.6	5.3	0.3
PA	5.9	5.1	0.8
RI	6.4	4.4	2.0
SC	5.5	4.7	0.8
SD	3.4	4.0	-0.6
TN	5.4	4.9	0.5
TX	6.8	6.9	-0.1
UT	3.8	3.9	-0.1
VT	6.0	3.6	2.4
VA	4.5	4.2	0.3
WA	5.2	6.0	-0.8
WV	8.7	8.6	0.1
WI	4.0	4.0	0.0
WY	5.5	5.7	-0.2

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 17, 1991

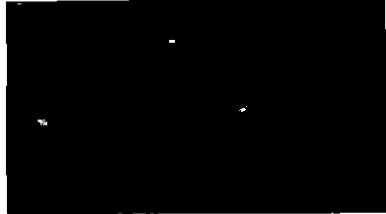
*PPB
signed
over*

TO THE CHIEF OF STAFF:

Attached for your information
are final copies of the press
releases we discussed last
night: the report to Congress
and the statement on SPRO.

Thank you.

Phillip D. Brady



THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

January 16, 1991

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

The President tonight authorized Secretary of Energy James D. Watkins, pursuant to the terms of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, to draw down and distribute the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR), at such a rate as the Secretary may determine.

The authorization to draw down the SPR is in conformance with the emergency response plan agreed to in the International Energy Agency (IEA) on January 11, 1991. The IEA plan provides that, in anticipation of any possible temporary shortfall in oil supplies in the event of hostilities in the Persian Gulf, 2.5 million barrels of oil per day be made available by member countries. The U.S. contribution to meeting the IEA commitment is 1.125 million barrels per day.

The President made a finding that events in the Persian Gulf have resulted in a potential national energy supply shortage constituting a "severe energy supply interruption," as defined in section 3(8) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act. The President's action was a precautionary measure, taken in concert with our IEA partners, designed to promote stability in world oil markets.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

January 16, 1991

**TEXT OF A LETTER AND REPORT FROM THE
PRESIDENT TO THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
AND THE PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE OF THE
SENATE PURSUANT TO SECTION 2(B) OF PUBLIC LAW 102-1**

January 16, 1991

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

**Pursuant to section 2(b) of the Authorization for Use of
Military Force Against Iraq Resolution (H.J. Res. 77, Public
Law 102-1), I have concluded that:**

**1. the United States has used all appropriate diplomatic
and other peaceful means to obtain compliance by Iraq with U.N.
Security Council Resolutions 660, 661, 662, 664, 665, 666, 667,
669, 670, 674, 677, and 678; and**

**2. that those efforts have not been and would not be
successful in obtaining such compliance.**

Enclosed is a report that supports my decision.

Sincerely,

GEORGE BUSH

**cc: The Honorable Robert H. Michel
 Republican Leader**

**The Honorable George J. Mitchell
Majority Leader**

**The Honorable Robert J. Dole
Republican Leader**

Attachment

Report for Use in Connection with Section 2(b) of the
Joint Congressional Resolution Authorizing the Use of
Military Force Against Iraq

The report that follows is a summary of diplomatic and other peaceful means used in an attempt to obtain compliance by Iraq with the twelve UN Security Council resolutions relating to its invasion and occupation of Kuwait. It is not a definitive rendition of these means, because the Administration cannot, of necessity, include at this time all the factual data that would support a complete historical record. This report, therefore, should be considered in light of formal and informal information already provided to the Congress and that which will be provided in the future.

1.: Background

For over five and half months, the international community has sought with unprecedented unity to reverse Iraq's brutal and unprovoked aggression against Kuwait. The United States and the vast majority of governments of the world, working together through the United Nations, have been united both in their determination to compel Iraq's withdrawal from Kuwait and in their strong preference for doing so through peaceful means. Since August 2, we have sought to build maximum diplomatic and economic pressure against Iraq. Regrettably, Iraq has given no sign whatever that it intends to comply with the will of the international community; nor is there any indication that diplomatic and economic means alone would ever compel Iraq to do so. Instead, Iraq has continued to reject the relevant UN Security Council resolutions and refuses to recognize them.

From the beginning of the Gulf crisis, the United States has consistently pursued four basic objectives: (1) the immediate, complete, and unconditional Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait; (2) the restoration of the legitimate Government of Kuwait; (3) the protection of U.S. citizens abroad; and (4) the security and stability of a region vital to U.S. national security. In pursuit of these objectives, we have sought and obtained action by the UN Security Council, resulting in twelve separate resolutions that have been fully consistent with U.S. objectives.

The last of these twelve resolutions, UN Security Council Resolution 678 of 29 November 1990, authorizes UN Member States to use "all necessary means" to implement Resolution 660 and all subsequent relevant resolutions of the Security Council, and to restore international peace and security in the area, unless Iraq fully implements those resolutions on or before January 15, 1991.

The nearly seven week "pause of goodwill" established in UN Security Council Resolution 678 has now passed. Iraq has taken no steps whatever to fulfill these requirements. Iraq has forcefully stated that it considers the Security Council's resolutions invalid and has no intention of complying with them at any time. Iraqi forces remain in occupation of Kuwait and have been substantially reinforced in recent weeks rather than withdrawn. Iraq has strongly and repeatedly reiterated its annexation of Kuwait and stated its determination that Kuwait will remain permanently a part of Iraq. The Iraqi closure of diplomatic and consular missions in Kuwait has in no way been rescinded.

In short, the Government of Iraq remains completely intransigent in rejecting the UN Security Council's demands -- despite the exhaustive use by the United States and the United Nations of all appropriate diplomatic, political, and economic measures to persuade or compel Iraq to comply.

more

This has been a truly international effort. More than two dozen other countries have sent their own military forces to the Gulf region, including more than 250,000 troops. They have given or pledged substantial funds and other assistance to us for our operations, including over \$8 billion in calendar year 1990 alone. They have taken on the responsibility for assisting those nations that have suffered the most from the effects of international sanctions against Iraq and higher energy prices. As additional costs are incurred during 1991, we will look to our allies to shoulder their fair share of our military expenses and exceptional economic assistance efforts.

2. Diplomatic and Political Actions

The extensive diplomatic and political efforts undertaken by the United States, other countries, regional organizations including the Arab League and the European Community and the United Nations to persuade or compel Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait have not succeeded. The UN Security Council and General Assembly have overwhelmingly and repeatedly condemned the Iraqi invasion and demanded Iraq's immediate and unconditional withdrawal from Kuwait. The Security Council has invoked its extraordinary authority under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, not only to order comprehensive economic sanctions, but to authorize the use of all other means necessary, including the use of force. The Security Council has directed other UN organizations (e.g., the International Atomic Energy Agency) to take appropriate actions toward the same end within their areas of competence, and they have done so where relevant.

The President, the Secretary of State and other U.S. officials have engaged in an exhaustive process of consultation with other governments and international organizations. The Secretary of State alone has, since August 2 of last year, held more than 250 meetings with foreign heads of state, foreign ministers and other high foreign officials. He has traveled over 125,000 miles in the course of these contacts. While this extensive diplomacy has been very successful in maintaining international solidarity in support of our objectives, it has not caused the Government of Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait.

Most recently, on January 9, the Secretary of State met at length in Geneva with the Iraqi Foreign Minister, who in six and one-half hours of talks demonstrated no readiness whatever to implement the UN Security Council resolutions. The Iraqi Foreign Minister even refused to receive a diplomatic communication from the President intended for Saddam Hussein. On January 13, the UN Secretary General was rebuffed by Iraq for a second time, in this case in a direct attempt to persuade Saddam Hussein to withdraw from Kuwait peacefully. Many other heads of state, foreign ministers and private persons have made similar attempts. In short, the international community has in an unprecedented way directed the full scope and vigor of its political and diplomatic means to produce an Iraqi withdrawal.

These exhaustive efforts have produced not the slightest indication of any intention by Saddam Hussein to meet the demands of the international community for immediate and unconditional withdrawal from Kuwait. For our part, the Administration made clear that there could be no reward for aggression lest we undermine prospects for an expanded constructive role for the UN Security Council and for a new, more peaceful world order. Attempts to link resolution of Iraq's aggression against Kuwait with other issues were rejected on the grounds that these issues were unrelated to Iraq's aggression and that such efforts would only serve to divert attention from the immediate challenge posed by Iraq.

more

3. Economic Sanctions

Since August 2 (in the case of the United States) and August 9 (in the case of the Security Council and the other UN Member States), comprehensive economic sanctions have been imposed on Iraq, prohibiting all trade and financial transactions with Iraq, with the exception of goods for a very limited category of essential humanitarian purposes. These sanctions have since August 25 been backed by an extensive maritime interception effort involving warships of many states, and since September 25 by rigorous controls on air traffic to and from Iraq. The United States and other countries have engaged in tireless efforts during this period to uncover and defeat attempted evasions of these sanctions around the world, whether by direct attempts to pass through the allied interception cordon or by the use of financial and trade intermediaries.

Our efforts have resulted in a very substantial reduction of the volume of trade to and from Iraq, and significant shortages in Iraq's financial resources. The most serious impact on Iraq thus far has been on the financial sector, where hard currency shortages have led Baghdad to take a variety of unusual steps to conserve or obtain foreign exchange. The sanctions have shut off 97% of Iraq's exports and more than 90% of its imports and have prevented Baghdad from reaping the proceeds of higher oil prices or its seizure of Kuwaiti oil fields. The departure of foreign workers and the cutoff of imported industrial inputs has caused problems for a variety of industries.

Notwithstanding the substantial economic impact of sanctions to date, and even if sanctions were to continue to be enforced for an additional six to twelve months, economic hardship alone is highly unlikely to compel Saddam to retreat from Kuwait or cause regime-threatening popular discontent in Iraq. Due to a reduction of domestic consumption, cannibalization of Kuwaiti facilities, smuggling, and use of existing stockpiles, the most vital Iraqi industries do not appear to be threatened. The price of foodstuffs for the Iraqi population has sharply increased and rations have been reduced, but there is still access to sufficient staple foods, and new supplies are being injected from the fall harvest and smuggling.

While we might succeed in substantially reducing the overall Iraqi supply of food and other essential consumer commodities, Saddam Hussein has made clear his willingness to divert such supplies to his military forces, even at the cost of severe deprivation of his civilian population. Even if the international community were prepared to deprive the Iraqi civilian population of food, there is no reason to believe that this would change Saddam Hussein's policies.

The ability of Iraqi armed forces to defend Kuwait and southern Iraq is unlikely to be eroded substantially over the next six to twelve months even if effective sanctions could be maintained. Iraq's infantry and artillery forces probably would not suffer significantly, since Iraq could maintain the relatively simple Soviet-style weaponry of these forces. Low-technology defensive preparations could also be expanded. Iraq's armored and mechanized forces would be degraded somewhat, but Iraq has large stocks of spare parts and other supplies that would ameliorate this effect. Iraqi air forces and air defenses would likely be hit far more severely by continued effective sanctions, but in any case, Iraqi air defense and air forces would play a limited role -- in relation to the ground forces -- with respect to Iraq's ability to hold Kuwait.

more

In short, while sanctions might degrade to some extent the operational readiness of some portion of the Iraqi armed forces, it is clear that Iraq would still retain very large and powerful land and air forces, as well as substantial capability to replace ammunition and other essential replacement items. Delay would also have important military consequences that might make any eventual military action more costly and increase U.S. and coalition casualties. Iraq has already exploited its five-month occupation of Kuwait to increase significantly its ability to resist coalition efforts to restore that country's sovereignty and to increase further its already formidable military capability. Iraq has increased the size of its forces in the Kuwait Theater of Operations by 450,000 personnel and has increased the overall size of its armed forces by mobilizing many thousands of combat veterans and reservists. Additional time has already permitted the Iraqis to extend and reinforce their fortifications along the Saudi border; more time would only make these defenses more formidable. Delay also would give the Iraqis more time to further develop, produce and weaponize weapons of mass destruction, thus making any eventual conflict more destructive and strengthening Iraq's ability to coerce other nations with the threat of mass destruction. Delay may also degrade the readiness of coalition forces.

In short, international sanctions have not caused Iraq to comply with the January 15, 1991 deadline in UN Security Council Resolution 678, or to retreat from its insistence that its annexation of Kuwait is permanent. Even if the world community were able to maintain the current high level of success in sanctions enforcement, these economic results would not produce such compliance.

Further, the longer the sanctions continue, the more likely it is that leaks in the sanctions enforcement system will develop, that intermediaries will devise ways to circumvent sanctions, and that Iraq will find means of using its own resources to fill critical shortfalls. Even more important, if the coalition fails now to carry through on the UN Security Council's demands for immediate Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait, there will be strong pressures and temptations on various countries to ease their enforcement of sanctions and to compromise on demands that Iraq meet existing objectives fully and unconditionally.

In summary, diplomatic and economic pressures have not diminished Iraq's intransigence despite five and one-half months of unparalleled international effort, and continued reliance upon them alone could risk achieving the basic objective of bringing about Iraq's complete and unconditional withdrawal from Kuwait.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Memorandum	Sig Rogich to the President Re: Secretary of Agriculture (2 pp.)	1/14/91	P	
Open on Expiration of PRA (Document Follows) By <u>CS</u> (NLGB) on <u>6/7/05</u>				

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff to the President, Office of the
Series: Brady, Philip D.
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Chron File 1/91 [3]

Date Closed: 6/8/2000	OA/ID Number: 05480-003
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1999-0735-F	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

1-16-91

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON



TO: *State*

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

*for your request, please
be advised copies were
sent to the Governor
& to Closs.*

Thanks.

Phil



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 14, 1991

91 JAN 15 PM 4:01

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SIG ROGICH

SUBJECT: SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

As a westerner and as one who has provided work both politically and professionally in California for more than 20 years, I wanted to express my thoughts about the Agriculture Secretary's post.

Great consideration should be given to appointing someone from California. Not only is agriculture the state's number one industry, but California is having more than its share of agricultural problems, and a Californian for the top spot would send the right signal.

The state will be a major player both in terms of actual votes and certainly in terms of financial support. Some tender loving care and an appointment of a central-Valley type (given it is the right choice) would go a long way towards shoring up a base there. Californians haven't fared great in terms of appointments of your real supporters (some of the appointments were holdover types and Deukmejian types that were not your early supporters on the whole). An appointment of a central-Valley type would go a long way towards solidifying our California credentials.

It's critical for a GOP statewide win to come out of Orange County with a 200,000+ margin and to hold the GOP numbers in the Valley. (Diane Feinstein lost the Valley because of her support for the "Big Green." Had she carried the Demo's in the Valley, Pete Wilson would not be Governor.)

All of this may seem to lead to the conclusion that the current undersecretary, Jack Parnell, should be moved up to the top spot. I am not in any way advocating this. On the contrary, I don't think the appointment would necessarily be received well, but I do think a qualified Californian would make a lot of sense.

Only for your consideration, Mr. President, but I would be happy to discuss this further with you. Thank you.

cc: Governor Sununu

*cc: COS
98 de jk*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

01/16/91

TO: THE CHIEF OF STAFF

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

The attached has been forwarded
to the President



Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Mike Parker
Fourth District
Mississippi

1-11-91

Dear Mr. President:

I am going to support your position on the Persian Gulf Crisis. I am placing the decision on whether or not to use force in your hands for the sake of national unity.

I am doing so to avoid putting our troops now on the ground in the region at unnecessary risk. To tie the hands of their commanders-in-chief will but increase their vulnerability to tragic events.

My family and I pray that you will make the decision that will best serve the interest of our country.

God Bless You -
Mike Parker

504401

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

January 12, 1991

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

Dear Mr. President:

When Congress votes later today, it is our intention to vote for passage of House Joint Resolution 62, which authorizes you, after January 15, to engage U.S. forces in combat in the Persian Gulf. We will do so with reservations and concerns that we want you to be aware of.

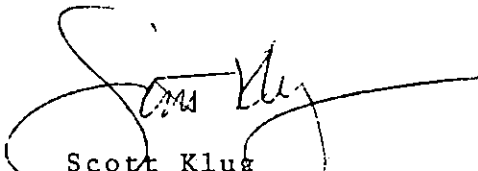
We will not cast our votes for the authorizing resolution, Mr. President, intending that they be interpreted as a signal for, or an endorsement of war. War must be an absolute last resort, and it is far from clear to us that we have yet come to that point.

We will vote to strengthen your hand in what we hope will be a continuing quest for a peaceful end to this crisis, consistent with the objectives set out in the 12 United Nations resolutions that have been adopted since August 2, 1990. When we weighed the alternatives before us, our greatest concern was that a vote against this authorizing resolution would have been interpreted by Saddam Hussein as evidence of division and paralysis within our government. If that were the case, we fear that war would indeed be inevitable. Right now, Mr. President, we do not believe that is the case.

Whatever the risks of waiting to give economic sanctions and diplomacy more time to work - and we agree that there are risks - it is difficult for us to accept that those risks would be greater than the terrible uncertainties of war. Can we know with any real assurance how long and costly, in human life, a war would be? And can we, Mr. President, predict with any confidence that the Persian Gulf region would be more, rather than less politically and militarily stable after a conflict, even if the outcome was a militarily favorable one?

In closing, Mr. President, let us again urge that you consider war only as an absolute last resort. We believe very strongly that a Congressional vote of support in your leadership could open diplomatic options that may yet be unseen. We urge that you explore them and exploit them. If only a single life can be saved by doing so, your patience and perseverance would have been richly rewarded.

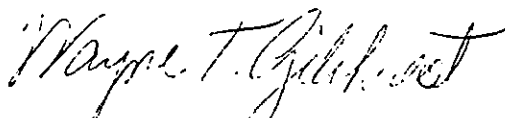
Sincerely,



Scott Klug
Member of Congress



Richard Santorum
Member of Congress



Wayne Gilchrest
Member of Congress

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

01/12/91

TO: GENERAL SCOWCROFT

The attached has been forwarded to the President. (The attached was not included in the staff's copy of the Cabinet Report.)

Staff Secretary's office.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

01/12/91

TO: THE CHIEF OF STAFF

The attached has been forwarded to the President. (The attached was not included in the staff's copy of the Cabinet Report.)

Staff Secretary's office.



*Cabinet
Correspondence*



Dear Mr. President:

It was a delight to have
luncheon today with you, Lynn, Bob,
Ed, and John with a splendid fire
roaring. The warmth inside contrasted
so beautifully with the cold, wet,

and windy circumstance outside.

Your new appointments, including
Lamar Alexander, are first-rate. It
is a great privilege to be part of
your team.

Warmest Thanks.

Sincerely, Carla

1-11-91

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02. Letter	Clayton Yeutter to the President Re: Issues (2 pp.)	1/10/91	P 5	
			Open on Expiration of PRA (Document Follows) By <u>GA</u> (NLGB) on <u>6/7/05</u>	

Collection:

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Office: Chief of Staff to the President, Office of the
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THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250-0100

January 10, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

CLAYTON YEUTTER *CYsm*

Since we're off to Chicago for the wedding of our youngest son, Van, to his high school sweetheart, I'll do my Friday report a bit early this week. The bride's father is a Yale graduate, Al Ward, whom you may remember since he was a star halfback a few years after you graduated. Great family.

Thanks for pulling together a few of the politicians at lunch yesterday, particularly with Iraq being on the front burner then and since. That was a thrill for them, and a good coordinative session for me.

I'm excited about the RNC post, and hope I can do the job half as well as you did while there. I've had loads of congratulatory messages from around the country, and innumerable offers to help in any way. All that has been very gratifying, and we'll need all the help we can get!

We'll be well organized once I have a chance to get in place, and I hope we can raise the level of political debate in this country while also electing George Bush and a lot of other Republicans. That'll be a demanding challenge, but it is challenge and opportunity that make life rewarding.

The only reservations I've seen so far on my nomination relate to the alleged lack of political experience. But what many of the reporters, and even our fellow party members, do not yet know is that I've had a lot of campaign involvement over the past 30 years. I just haven't surfaced that because there have rarely been reasons to do so. No one will replace Lee Atwater as a strategist, but between John Sununu and me, and our respective staffs and political contacts, we should be all right in that respect. I'll not be as stridently partisan as some Republicans would prefer, but I do not believe that one must be strident in order to be politically persuasive. At any rate, we should have fun together between now and November '92, and I am privileged to serve you in this way.

As you know from this week's EPC meeting, you'll have some energy strategy decisions on your desk soon--though they may be delayed because of Iraq. Some of those will be close policy calls. My only counsel is if in doubt, tilt toward Jim Watkins' recommendations. In my view he and Henson Moore have done an outstanding job with that project, under very difficult circumstances. That is a first class pair of civil servants.

Page Two

We're getting some stirrings from our European friends on agriculture, but we cannot yet tell whether they'll significantly change their Uruguay Round position. They are now (finally, after four years!) discussing internally a number of the policy changes we've been advocating, but the question is how far and how fast they'll be prepared to go. Carla and I will keep you informed.

Finally, we can only provide our prayers for you on Iraq. You'll make the correct decisions. The Baker/Cheney/Powell team is the best this country has ever assembled in a situation like this, so they'll provide sound counsel, as you already know.

Your Christmas gifts -- a ceramic White House to Jeanne from Barbara, and the leather bound book to me -- were terrific! Great memories of you both.

Lynn Martin

January 10, 1990

The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Although both of us have separate items for you, both of us thought the following ideas might be useful to you and for the State of the Union.

1) The Department of Labor and the Department of Education are going to work together to provide strategies to both ensure our youngsters' meaningful employment and that our children have the skills necessary for the future challenges of the workplace. Not all kids go on to academic institutions. Our two departments should be working more closely to make sure that fact is translated into reality.

2) Both of us distrust the grandiose language that leads to nothing. We would like to suggest a joint goal of letting American workers, already in the workforce, have an opportunity to go back to school. The most important new benefit employers can provide is education and training - the chance for an employee to change and adapt. Such a program focuses on making sure people could continue to work, recognizing the work competition. It would let business be for something and would let community colleges and universities provide some changes in the lives of people, who today feel ignored by government, the intellectual community, and increasingly distrustful of their bosses in business. These are the people who are not looking for graduate programs or MBA, but who need the chance and choice for their future.

3) We're both meeting and intend to continue and try to keep turf to a minimum. Both of us believe the majority of Americans can better understand your goals if we work together.

Sincerely,



LAMAR ALEXANDER



LYNN MARTIN

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Lamar Alexander
SUBJECT: State of Education Address
DATE: January 11, 1991

1. My Job--I see my job as helping you become the Education President.
2. Goals--The six goals you and the Governors set are a fine (generally underestimated) start.
3. Address--As we discussed, my next few weeks will be spent developing:
 - a. a suggested plan for where to go from here and how to get there;
 - b. the draft of a State of Education address (I believe you promised this in the campaign)

As we discussed, I'll ask to meet with you on these because I want them to be your plans and your address, not mine.

4. New Policy--In the meantime, I hope you will set no new education policy. Whatever is new ought to be part of the plan and education address.
5. What to say now--Following is what you might say between now and the State of Education address. The tone of these remarks would be fine for the State of the Union, Budget and your meeting with the Governors on February 4.

State of Education

Page 2

Last year at this time I set before the American people an ambitious set of six national goals in education for the year 2000. The Governors and I agreed they were essential to a vibrant and competitive America. We still do.

This first year has been spent considering strategies, defining systems, thinking how to measure success. Important work--but it shouldn't be confused with tangible progress in the skills or knowledge of our children.

We have 9 years left to meet our goals with better schools, colleges and universities--and we need a new American revolution to get there.

I have asked a new Secretary of Education to map out how to recruit America--its parents, teachers, governors, mayors, employers, workers, students--to that revolution. I will be back to present the course we set.

For tonight let me leave you with this thought: Better schools, won't happen simply by Washington mandating it. And they won't happen just because we have goals, the Secretary has a plan, or the president makes a speech. Learning is something we all do for ourselves--parents with their children, children with their teachers, workers with their employers. And it will happen not here, but where all great American change occurs--out in the home towns, the great cities, the neighborhood communities, the fifty states, the 50,000 (?) American Schools, the 50 million (?) homes.

We all know the principles which must guide us. Choice--the right of every aspiring student and committed parent to seek more learning at a better school. Accountability--the right of every parent, every taxpayer, every employer to know how our students are doing, how our teachers are doing, how our schools are doing. Local control--the right of each community to match its own needs with its own answers. National commitment--the need for leadership, yours and mine, to set standards, preach goals, report results, reward the best, spur the lagging, and get America--all America--involved in this modern American revolution. We all have a role to play.

I will ask the congress for a commitment to choice.

I have asked Labor Secretary Martin to join with the Education Secretary to chart a plan not just to assure that our schools teach employable skills to our young--but to lead America's workforce back to school, to demand the skills America 2000 will need.

I have asked Commerce Secretary Mosbacher to join with the Education Secretary to enlist American business in this crusade which will boost America's ability to compete worldwide.

State of Education
Page 3

I will shortly be asking the Governors to help us with a whole new commitment to encourage, design and cause to be created, one-by-one, new American schools that will meet the needs of our children in the next century.

I ask every American teacher to challenge your students.

I ask every American parent to cherish your teachers.

I ask every American family to join my wife's campaign for literacy--so that every child and every adult can feel the joy, the thrill, the rewards of knowing how to read and write.

This truly is a revolution, a crusade. It will take all of us. But I believe--and you do too--that America can do anything it sets its mind to doing. Better schools, colleges and universities are a national commitment for America 2000 and America 1991. Let's get at it.

PB
H. Wessell
SB

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

0285

January 16, 1991

91 JAN 16 PM 2:30

MEMORANDUM FOR PHILLIP BRADY

FROM: WILLIAM F. SITTMANN *WFS*

SUBJECT: Proposed Press Announcement on the Official
Working Visit of Djiboutian President
Hassan Gouled

Attached at Tab A is a proposed press release on the official working visit of President Hassan Gouled, to be announced on January 17. The Government of Djibouti would make a simultaneous announcement.

Attachment
Tab A Proposed Press Release

cc: Marlin Fitzwater
Roman Popadiuk

1-16-90
OK for release
per P. Brady
F. Wessell

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

The President has invited Hassan Gouled Aptidon, President of the Republic of Djibouti, to Washington for an official working visit and a White House meeting on February 6. This will be the first visit to the United States by President Hassan Gouled since 1977, the year of Djiboutian independence.

JG cc: CoS
PB
ole *Rogers*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

01/15/91

TO: THE CHIEF OF STAFF

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

The attached has been forwarded
to the President

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

01/15/91

TO: ED ROGERS

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

The attached has been forwarded
to the President

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

91 JAN 14 PM 7:42

January 14, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: DAVID DEMAREST

SUBJECT: AMERICAN PUBLIC OPINION 1936-1941

The attached summary of selected polls of U.S. public opinion taken between 1936-1941 makes an interesting comparison to public opinion in the present crisis. The pre-World War II polls summarized here demonstrate that even in the midst of Hitler's assault on all of Europe and indisputable proof of deadly aggression, the American public resisted the notion of American involvement -- right up until the attack on Pearl Harbor.

I bring this to your attention to highlight a similarity between post World War I "anti-involvement syndrome" and the present post-Vietnam variant. This polling data also suggests the scope of your own accomplishment in building such strong public support against Iraq's aggression.

Attachment

SELECTED GALLUP POLLS, 1936-1941

1936

MARCH: GERMANY REOCCUPIES THE RHINELAND.

JULY: SPANISH CIVIL WAR

Aug 1936 -- 71% prefer war referendum in order to declare war.

Dec 1936 -- 62% think U.S. can stay out of future war in Europe.

1937

Feb 1937 -- 66% are neutral in regard to Spanish Civil War.

Apr 1937 -- 70% say it was a mistake to enter WWI.

MAY: US CONGRESS PASSES NEUTRALITY ACT

Aug 1937 -- 73% think there will be another world war.

Oct 1937 -- 73% favor war referendum.

1938

MARCH: GERMANY ANNEXES AUSTRIA

Apr 1938 -- 46% believe U.S. will fight Germany again in their lifetime.

SEPTEMBER: MUNICH AGREEMENT

Oct 1938 -- 57% think U.S. can sit out a European war.

-- 68% favor war referendum.

-- 59% approve of Munich agreement.

(-- 57% of all British approve of Neville Chamberlain.)

-- 48% believe U.S. will fight Germany again.

Nov 1938 -- 92% doubt Hitler's claims to no more territorial ambitions.

1939

Jan 1939 -- 56% say there will be no European war in 1939.

-- 57% say that U.S. will be drawn in if war begins.

Mar 1939 -- 58% favor war referendum.

-- 76% favor selling food to UK and France in case of war.

-- 83% oppose sending Navy to help UK and France.

Apr 1939 -- 51% predict European war in 1939.

Aug 1939 -- 87% believe Hitler's claim to Danzig unjustified.

-- 50-50 split on whether Congress should change Neutrality Law to permit sale of war materiel to UK and France.

**SEPTEMBER: GERMANY INVADES POLAND
F.D.R. DECLARES U.S. NEUTRALITY**

Sep 1939 -- 84% oppose fighting Germany.

-- 64% believe Germany would attack US if it first defeats UK, France and Poland.

Oct 1939 -- 62% favor changing Neutrality Act to aid UK, France.

-- 95% oppose declaring war/sending troops against Germany.

-- 61% oppose universal conscription.

-- 71% oppose US involvement even if Germany is defeating UK, France.

-- 54% say US will stay out of Europe's war.

Nov 1939 -- 66% believe people of Germany do not favor Hitler.

Nov 1939 -- 96% oppose declaring war/fighting Germany.

1940

APRIL: GERMANY INVADES NORWAY AND DENMARK

MAY: BELGIUM, NETHERLANDS, FRANCE

Apr 1940 -- 93% say Germany not justified in taking Denmark and Norway.

-- 96% oppose war with Germany.

May 1940 -- 51-49% say US will enter European war.

Jul 1940 -- 86% oppose entry into war.

**AUGUST-SEPTEMBER: BATTLE OF BRITAIN
CONGRESS CREATES SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM
U.S. SENDS WAR SUPPLIES TO BRITAIN**

Oct 1940 -- 83% oppose entry into war.

Dec 1940 -- 59% think US will enter war.

-- 60% oppose changing Neutrality Law to permit American ships from carrying war supplies to UK.

-- Was it a mistake for US to fight in WWI? 39% yes; 42% no; 19% no opinion.

-- 88% oppose entry into war.

-- 52% say troops should be sent overseas only after a referendum.

1941

Jan 1941 -- 60% believe we should help England, even if it means risking US involvement in war.

-- 88% oppose entry into war.

-- 54% say Congress should pass lend-lease.

MARCH: CONGRESS PASSES LEND-LEASE

Mar 1941 -- 83% oppose war.

-- 52% would lease added destroyers to UK.

Apr 1941 -- 67% would help England even at risk of war.

-- 79% oppose sending US army to help England.

-- 50-41% oppose using Navy to guard ships carrying war materiel to UK.

-- 82% think US will enter war.

-- 81% oppose entry into war.

May 1941 -- 52-42% approve using Navy to guard ships bound to UK.

JUNE: GERMANY INVADES U.S.S.R.

Jun 1941 -- 56% say US troops should be sent abroad only after referendum.

-- 76% oppose entry into war.

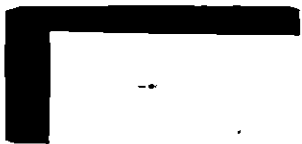
Jul 1941 -- 79% oppose entry into war.

Oct 1941 -- 30% say keeping out of war more important than seeing Germany defeated.

Nov 1941 -- 32% say keeping out of war more important than seeing Germany defeated.

-- 63% oppose a Congressional Res. stating that state of war exists with Germany.

#



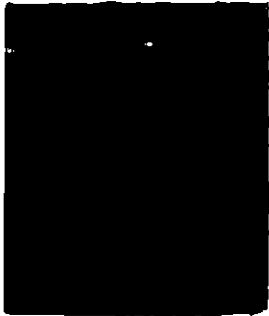
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

01/14/91

TO: THE CHIEF OF STAFF

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

The attached has been forwarded
to the President





Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dan Rostenkowski
Illinois

January 12, 1991

Chairman
Committee on Ways and Means

Dear Mr. President:

I want you to know that I requested time during today's debate on the Michel Resolution. Evidently, I do not have enough seniority to command time to speak. However, I wanted you to have a copy of my remarks which I inserted in the Congressional Record.

In all seriousness, I don't believe that I ever thought about a vote more than I did today. The House has granted you the authority which you sought. I know that you will use it wisely.

Your friend,



Dan Rostenkowski

Enclosure

The Honorable George H. W. Bush
President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20500

This is a serious debate -- the most serious in my career -- about a very painful decision. This is why every Member of Congress is here -- to represent constituents who may be asked to give their very lives in pursuit of the national policy we are discussing today.

I want to commend the character of this debate. There are honest differences of opinion here that know no partisan boundaries. Each of us -- the elected representatives of the American people -- is sincerely trying to decide how to best promote peace and stability throughout the world. Each of us is motivated by a sense of duty and responsibility. We want to do the what is right, what is in the best interest of this country and all humanity.

We all agree that the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait is abhorrent. We all agree that Iraq must leave Kuwait. We all know who the aggressor is -- Iraqi President Saddam Hussein. This debate only illustrates our differences on how to respond to Iraq's naked aggression. But we agree totally and unanimously on the goal of the international community -- the full restoration of the sovereignty of Kuwait.

Many of my colleagues say that this is the toughest vote they have ever had to cast because it is a decision involving war and peace, life and death. It is for me, too. This is much more difficult for me than the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution of 1964. Today's situation is clearer. The possibility of armed conflict, casualties and even death is much more apparent.

I strongly believe that Congress can -- indeed must -- participate in such an important decision involving such a critical national commitment. But if Congress must make the decision on whether armed combat is an appropriate action, let me caution my colleagues that we cannot and should not attempt to decide how that war should be fought.

After long and difficult personal reflection, I have decided to vote for the Michel resolution. I will vote for it because I want to send a strong message to Iraq that aggression doesn't pay. And I will vote for it because I have full confidence that our president and my friend George Bush will act in a responsible and compassionate fashion.

President Bush does not seek war. He knows how horrible war is because he has served courageously in combat. He is a man of peace. He is a father and a grandfather who both reflects and respects family values. He is a diplomat who has learned that warfare is a last resort. No parent (and he is a parent), no veteran (and he is a decorated veteran), no person of conscience (and George Bush is certainly a person of conscience) would ever lightly decide to commit America's youth to war to resolve international conflicts. So my vote today is not a vote for war, although war may be the ultimate result. It is a vote of confidence in our President and his judgement.

The end of the Cold War is a confusing time for all Americans and all citizens of the world. Our worries about a superpower nuclear war have been replaced by fears of regional conflicts that could escalate into international catastrophes. Such conflicts caused World War I and World War II. History has taught us that we must take such challenges seriously and respond quickly. Temporizing -- vacillating -- can prove to be devastatingly expensive.

For most of this century, America has worked for international peace, acknowledging that the pursuit of peace is more important than the cost in blood and treasure. In this instance, many others have joined us. The nations of the world are united against the Iraqi aggressor -- as they belatedly united against Nazi aggression a half century ago.

Some would say that some nations are more committed than others when it comes to paying the bills of the Desert

Shield operation. That is an important question that deserves our attention. It is not surprising, however, that the United States is playing the largest role. But that is a question for another day.

It is a sad fact of history that peace does not come cheaply or painlessly. Achieving it is expensive. Maintaining it demands constant vigilance.

If there is a war in the Persian Gulf, it will be the first conflict carried on live television. It will truly be a living room war. Those of us at home will witness the carnage of war and be shocked. And properly so. War is hell.

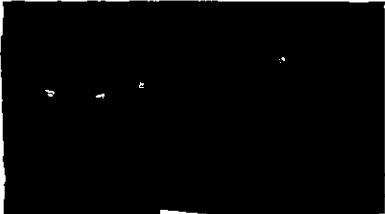
But what has happened to Kuwait is also shocking and repugnant. Incredible atrocities to women and children have been confirmed by Amnesty International. What has happened in Kuwait must be undone because it violates all norms of moral behavior and international law.

There is another justification for our policy, equally important and that is to send a clear message about what standards of conduct in the post-Cold War world are to be. The international community must not and cannot tolerate criminal aggression -- where the sovereignty of a nation is brutally violated with impunity.

That is why I will vote for the Michel resolution and support our President.

For each of us, this is a vote of conscience -- a personal statement of principle. But when all our votes are cast and the last echo of our speeches has faded from this chamber, it is imperative that we again unite as Americans and support our President and the international community and reverse the aggression of Iraq and Saddam Hussein.

We will then send a clear message to tyrants everywhere that there's a very high price to be paid for such international criminality.



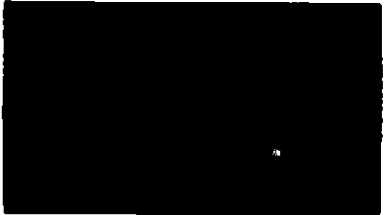
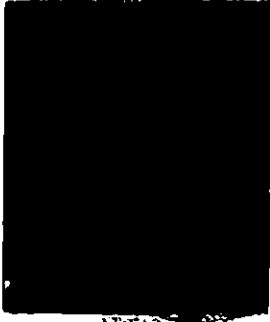
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

01/11/91

PATTY PRESOCK:

The attached has been forwarded to the President on the early Saturday morning run to Camp David.

Sharon/
Staff Secretary's office



SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
Proposed & Tentative for Administrative Use Only T Tentative B First Lady * Away from White House		1 New Years Day B* 2:30 Depart for Washington B 3:00 Arrive White House RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	2 7:30 Photo Op 11:30 Photo Ops 12:00 Lunch with VP 1:30 Mtg. w/Sec. Baker 3:00 Admin. Time RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	3 Senate Convenes 8:00 Mtg. with Select Members of Congress 8:30 Congressional Leadership Meeting 10:00 Staff Time 3:30 Video Taping Session RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	4 B 7:15 Coffee with Mayor Sharon Pratt Dixon 8:30 Coffee with House Republicans 10:00 Radio Taping 11:00 Mtg. with Sec. Baker 1:15 Staff Time 3:15 Radio Taping 3:20 Photo Op B 3:30 Depart for Camp David RON CAMP DAVID	5 * 10:45 Mtg. w/Sec. General of the U.N. B* 12:00 Lunch w/Dr. & Mrs. Javier Perez de Cuellar RON CAMP DAVID
6 B 4:00 Arrive White House RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	7 11:00 Staff Time 1:30 Staff Time 2:45 Mtg. w/Clayton Yeutter 3:30 Mtg. with Sec. Cheney RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	8 7:30 Hold 9:30 Video Taping Session 10:00 Economic Policy Council Mtg. 1:30 Staff Time B 3:30 Photo Op and Drop-by Recept. w/Fundraisers f/Eagle's Inaugural Event 5:15 Haircut RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	9 7:15 Hold 10:00 Present. of the 1990 Senior Exec. Service Presidential Rank Awards 11:30 Photo Ops 1:00 Congressional Leadership Meeting 3:55 Press Conference 4:30 Cabinet Meeting RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	10 7:45 Photo Op 10:00 Staff Time 11:45 Photo Op with Crew of Space Shuttle Columbia 12:00 Lunch with VP 2:00 Mtg. w/Senator Dole 2:30 Mtg. w/Senators RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	11 8:30 Bridet. w/Members of Congress 10:00 Mtg. w/Sen. Moynihan 11:00 Staff Time 11:30 Photo Op with Veronica Khilchevskii B 4:00 Depart for Camp David RON CAMP DAVID	12 RON CAMP DAVID
13 B 4:00 Arrive White House RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	14 1:30 Mtg. w/Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama 3:30 Mtg. w/Sec. Brady RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	15 11:15 Photo Ops B 1:45 Video Taping Session RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	16 1:30 Meeting with Sec. Baker 2:20 Drop-by mtg. of Educ. Policy Advisory Comm. 3:00 Admin. Time RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	17 7:45 Photo Ops 12:00 Lunch with VP B* 7:30 Hold RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	18 10:00 Photo Op 11:00 Mtg. with Sec. Baker B TBD Depart for Camp David RON CAMP DAVID	19 RON CAMP DAVID
20 RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	21 M.L. King, Jr. B-Day Observed B* 4:00 Arrive White House 5:00 Mtg. with former Prime Minister of Singapore RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	22 WASHINGTON, D.C.	23 Senate Reconvenes 10:00 Congressional Leadership Meeting 11:00 Mtg. w/Pres. Ochirbat of the Mongolian People's Republic 12:15 Working Luncheon with President Ochirbat 1:15 Departure Statements 1:30 Meeting with Sec. Baker 3:00 Admin. Time B* 7:15 Reserve Officers Association Dinner (Black Tie) RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	24 12:00 Lunch with VP 1:30 Photo Ops March of Dimes Nat'l Poster Child B 7:00 Team 100 Dinner (Black Tie) RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	25 11:00 Mtg. with Sec. Baker RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	26 * 6:50 Affairs Club Dinner (Black Tie) RON WASHINGTON, D.C.
27 B* TBD Hold RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	28 * 8:45 Address Nat. Religious Broadcasters Assoc. 12:00 Lunch with VP 3:30 Mtg. with Sec. Cheney RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	29 10:00 Cabinet Mtg. B* 9:00 State of the Union Address RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	30 * 11:00 50th Anniversary of Four Freedoms Speech 1:30 Meeting with Sec. Baker 3:00 Admin. Time RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	31 B* 8:00 National Prayer Bridet. 10:00 Congressional Leadership Meeting 3:30 Congressional Hour RON WASHINGTON, D.C.		

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON 91 JAN 11 PH 6:08

January 11, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

Fred McClure *fm*

SUBJECT:

Weekly Report on Congressional Correspondence

Attached is a report of selected congressional mail received from January 4 through January 10, 1991. This correspondence is being handled by the Office of Congressional Correspondence.

Attachment

Week of January 4, 1991, - January 10, 1991

<u>Member</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Rep. Mike Parker (D-MS) #202131	Offers two recommendations that should be implemented to "slow the fiscal hemorrhaging of this country." 1) Freeze all government hiring. Feels we employ too many people. 2) Change the financial 'baseline' which "gives a totally erroneous view of our current and future financial situation."	
Rep. George Miller (D-CA) Sen. Barbara Mikulski (D-MD) Also signed by 27 others. #202159	Express concern about your statement of Sept. 25 regarding the constitutionality of certain sex equity programs in the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Act. Believe the sex equity program provisions, which target females ages 14-25, are "unquestionably constitutional" and urge you to support active federal enforcement of these provisions.	
Rep. Benjamin Cardin (D-MD) #202415	Expresses support for your goals in the Persian Gulf, but urges restraint in initiating offensive military action. States, "Our policies -- indeed the policies of almost the entire world -- have been working". Believes it "would be inappropriate to initiate offensive military action at this time." Also states that "no offensive military action should be launched without prior Congressional approval."	
Rep. Paul Hammerschmidt (R-AR) Rep. Bud Shuster (R-PA) Rep. Bill Clinger (R-PA) #203096	Urge you to address the "pressing need for investing in our Nation's infrastructure" during your State of the Union Address. Feel this is an area of domestic policy where the Administration has achieved significant successes over the past 2 years. Believe the Republican Administration has "a positive story to tell."	
Rep. Marge Roukema (R-NJ) #203101	Understands Sec. Sullivan has recommended that Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) be removed from the list of diseases for which entry to the U.S. can be barred. Believes this decision is "ill-advised" and "fails to take into consideration broad health care concerns." Also feels it is "inconsistent with other important policy questions currently under review."	

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 11, 1991

MR. PRESIDENT:

The Attorney General is leaving early Sunday morning. Upon your approval of the text, the original will be autopenned in Washington.

Thank you.

J. S. G.
John S. Gardner

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 11, 1991

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BRENT SCOWCROFT *RS jw*
SUBJECT: Letter for the Attorney General to Deliver at the
Guatemalan Inauguration

Purpose

To help establish a warm relationship with incoming Guatemalan President-elect Jorge Serrano.

Background

The Attorney General will lead a delegation to the inauguration of Guatemalan President Jorge Serrano on January 14, 1991. Your letter to President-elect Serrano at Tab A gives a strong endorsement to the Attorney General as your representative at the ceremonies and sends your personal congratulations. The letter also highlights your concern about past human rights abuses in Guatemala, and your disposition to work closely with Serrano to seek solutions to this problem.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letter to President-elect Serrano at Tab A.

Attachment

Tab A Letter to President-elect Serrano

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Mr. President-elect:

It is my pleasure to congratulate you most warmly upon your election as President of Guatemala and to let you know of my interest in working closely with you and other members of your government. I have asked my good friend Attorney General Thornburgh to lead a delegation to represent me at your inauguration. With this message, he brings my good wishes on this momentous occasion.

Your inauguration marks a watershed in Guatemala's political history and should be so recognized. For the first time in many years, your country is making a peaceful transfer from one civilian government to another. This is, I believe, a reflection of the Guatemalan people's continued strong commitment to democracy.

I am also impressed by your strong commitment to restore Guatemala's economic health and to bring peace and national reconciliation to your country.

As Ambassador Stroock has mentioned to you, I have been personally concerned about the increase in violence and human rights problems in Guatemala in the past two years, which have included a U.S. citizen among the victims. I hope that your government will vigorously pursue the full application of the law to all those who commit abuses. We stand ready to work closely with you to seek solutions to this difficult problem.

In closing, I would like to reiterate my congratulations and to initiate, through the exchange of views which you will have with my delegation, what I hope will be a close and cooperative relationship between our two governments.

Sincerely,

His Excellency
Jorge Antonio Serrano Elias
President-elect of the Republic
of Guatemala
Guatemala

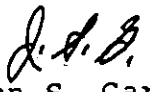
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 11, 1991

MR. PRESIDENT:

You are requested to make
decisions on p. 16 of the
memo and at tabs 2-7.

Thank you.


John S. Gardner

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03a. Memorandum	Ede Holiday to the President Re: National Energy Strategy (1 pp.)	1/11/91	P-5	
Open on Expiration of PRA (Document Follows) By <u>CA</u> (NLGB) on <u>6/7/05</u>				

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff to the President, Office of the
Series: Brady, Philip D.
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Chron File 1/91 [3]

Date Closed: 6/8/2000	OA/ID Number: 05480-003
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1999-0735-F	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

91 JAN 11 PM 7:06

January 11, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

EDE HOLIDAY 

SUBJECT:

NATIONAL ENERGY STRATEGY

Attached for your consideration is a decision memorandum from Secretary Brady setting forth the recommendations of the Economic Policy Council with respect to the National Energy Strategy (NES). This memorandum also contains in the appendices the non-consensus options each of which individually requires your decision.

The decision memorandum from Secretary Brady is essentially the same memorandum used for discussion at the EPC meetings on December 21 and January 8. The transmittal memorandum from Secretary Brady notes the significant modifications.

Also attached here is a memorandum from Secretary Watkins describing a narrowing of the differences on two of the non-consensus options and recommending that the NES be publicly announced no later than the date the FY 92 budget is submitted to the Congress. Secretary Brady, and others among your senior advisers, may have views on the timing question which differ from those of Secretary Watkins. A small meeting in the Oval Office may be necessary to resolve the timing issue.

Attachments

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03b. Memorandum	Nicholas F. Brady to the President Re: National Energy Strategy (2 pp.)	1/11/91	P-5	
Open on Expiration of PRA (Document Follows) By <u>SL</u> (NLGB) on <u>6/7/05</u>				

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff to the President, Office of the
Series: Brady, Philip D.
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Chron File 1/91 [3]

Date Closed: 6/8/2000	OA/ID Number: 05480-003
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1999-0735-F	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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 (b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
 (b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
 (b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
 (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 11, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: NATIONAL ENERGY STRATEGY

The Economic Policy Council met with you on December 21, 1990 and January 8, 1991 to consider the proposed National Energy Strategy (NES) and to discuss in some detail various non-consensus options.

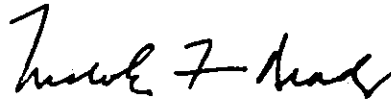
The EPC is now ready to submit to you a formal decision document. I am, therefore, transmitting to you the attached decision memorandum for your consideration. This memorandum is essentially the same document circulated for the December 21 and January 8 EPC meetings. It contains an overall strategy paper that summarizes the energy goals and policy proposals that have been developed interagency under the leadership of Secretary Watkins. In addition, the appendices to the strategy paper set forth the six non-consensus options that individually require your decision. The presentation of these non-consensus options has been modified to take account of recommendations or suggestions for compromise made at the January 8 EPC meeting in the following respects:

- o The alternative fuels option (Appendix 2), which would have required all centrally fueled fleets with 10 or more vehicles to be 90% alternatively fueled by the year 2000, has been modified to raise the minimum number of vehicles to 20, except in urban areas specified in the Clean Air Act for which 10 would be the number of vehicles.
- o DOE has proposed a scaled-back renewable energy production credit (Appendix 3) that would narrow the coverage and reduce the federal revenue cost from \$1.8 billion over five years to \$670 million. In addition, options entailing an extension of the current renewable energy investment tax credit have been included.
- o Treasury has proposed a compromise option with respect to utility rebates (Appendix 4) which would support exclusion of income from rebates to electricity customers so long as the rebates are in the form of discounts on electricity bills, rather than a direct rebate on the efficiency investment.

Each appendix also now lists the positions of agencies with respect to each option. In some instances, agencies have declined to take a position on the various options, and thus their views have not been recorded.

For your reference, I am appending here my December 20 memorandum to you transmitting the prior draft of the decision document. It contains some overall observations on the strategy and process which you may find of interest.

As indicated both by Admiral Watkins and myself at the meeting, the issue of timing of public release of the NES needs to be dealt with separately. I am seeking to schedule a meeting with you as soon as possible in order that Admiral Watkins and I, along with your senior White House advisers, can address the timing issue.



Nicholas F. Brady
Chairman Pro Tempore
Economic Policy Council

Attachments

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON 9:08 PM 2:25

January 18, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR PHIL BRADY

FROM: SHIRLEY M. GREEN *smg*
SUBJECT: Mail regarding U.S. relations
with Israel

As a result of recent U.S. votes in the UN about violence in Israel, we are receiving quite a bit of mail that questions the Administration's position toward Israel. We felt a general letter explaining that the U.S. attitude toward Israel would be better than one detailing every vote. This draft was written from NSC approved language, copies attached, and it also has been approved by Kathy Jeavons in Public Liaison. Her approval is attached.

01/18

Shirley,

APPROVE _____ DISAPPROVE _____

COMMENTS:

Shirley
Indicate if you
have any comments
on the draft letter
to the UN.
Phil
1/18/91

Given recent events, I'd recommend a shorter letter which emphasizes our commitment to Israeli security, etc., and gives less attention to the specific concerns in the incoming.

Thanks,
Phil

(sew typed note)

29
--DRAFT GENERAL SUPPORT FOR ISRAEL REPLY--

BW/SMG

Dear:

On behalf of President Bush, thank you for your message about issues concerning United States policy in the Middle East.

The U.S. commitment to Israeli security has been a cornerstone of American policy in the Middle East since Israel's creation in 1948. The U.S. commitment, reflecting historic and cultural ties, remains strong. The strength of this relationship was reaffirmed during Prime Minister Shamir's meetings with President Bush and with Secretary of State James Baker in mid December.

[attacks]
In particular, the President reiterated the U.S. commitment to Israel's security and well-being, which is especially important in view of Iraq's unconscionable threats. The Administration values the U.S.-Israel relationship, and is committed to strengthening and continuing it. This does not mean, however, that friends cannot disagree on some matters.

The Administration's policy regarding Israel's practices in administering the occupied territories is fully consistent with that of previous Administrations. The United States is opposed to deportations and the use of excessive force, as our votes in the United Nations Security Council on resolutions 672, 673, and 681 reflect. We believe that Israel must develop more measured forms of crowd control and that the security forces must be

better prepared to deal with large demonstrations and riots so that they are capable of restoring order without resorting to gunfire.

This Administration has reaffirmed the position of its predecessors that Jerusalem must remain united. We believe that the final status of Jerusalem must be achieved through negotiations. We opposed unilateral acts by either side that tend to prejudge the outcome of negotiations or prejudice the possibility of bringing about negotiations.

These issues clearly illustrate the importance of achieving progress in the peace process. The United States has worked for several decades in partnership with Israel to develop a path towards peace in the Middle East. The Bush Administration is committed to sustaining the peace process, which must be based on UN resolutions 242 and 338 and the concept of the exchange of land for peace and a process of direct negotiations among the parties. The Arab-Israeli conflict is unique and, accordingly, must be addressed independently on its own merits and cannot be linked to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. President Bush will continue to urge the Israelis, Palestinians, and the Arab states to take the necessary steps to create an environment that promotes a viable peace process.

The President appreciates your comments on this important issue.

Sincerely,

SW

Shirley,

this is Kathy Jeavons's review of the general Israel letter. she told me that she and Bobbie Kilberg had both reviewed it. as you can see from her note, they only objected to one sentence.

when I phoned her about getting this back to us this morning, she also told me that they wanted a sentence about linkage in it. I told her we also had discussed that and left it out because most of the current mail does not include that issue. between the time she and I talked and when I got this back, apparently they decided the linkage matter was not needed in this letter. I didn't tell her we felt that at some point it would be the subject of much mail.

attached to her review is a clean copy, which includes the way they want the letter edited (as I understand it).

for your review....

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: 1/18

TO: *Beverly Ward*

FROM: **KATHY JEAVONS**
Associate Director
Office of Public Liaison
Room 129 OEOP, Ext. 7845

*I changed my mind about
adding a sentence on "linkage."*

*I do feel strongly, though,
about taking out the phrase
at the top of page 2 - I
don't think we need to be
quite that harsh.*

*Call me if you have
any questions.*

APPROVED _____

DISAPPROVED _____

COMMENTS:

SIGNATURE:

DEFENSE
COMMENTS

☐ Form Reply ☐ One-Time Reply

rd Israel

general public
you might imagine,
solutions regarding
questioning the
compiled from NSC
your review would
il, so we would

DATE: 1/16/90

DATE:

91 JAN 11 PM 9:01

*Office of
Cabinet Affairs*



**CABINET
REPORT**

For the Week of:

January 13 - 19

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 11, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: EDE HOLIDAY *EH*

SUBJECT: Cabinet Report -- January 13 - 19

* * * THE WEEK AHEAD * * *

AGRICULTURE

January 14. Secretary Yeutter will address a forum entitled "The Road to Agreement" sponsored by The Atlantic magazine. Topic: the Uruguay Round.

January 15. Yeutter will travel to Spokane, Washington to address the Pacific Northwest Farm Forum. Topic: the future of American agriculture in the Northwest.

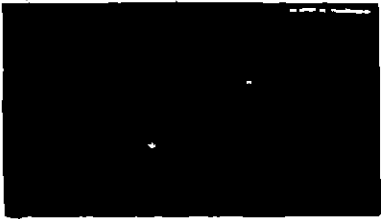
January 16. Yeutter will travel to Bakersfield, California to address the Kern County Business Outlook Conference. Topic: international competitiveness and the future of agriculture in the U.S. and the world.

COMMERCE

January 14. Secretary Mosbacher will meet with Norwegian Minister of Foreign Trade Eldrid Nordbo. Topic: bilateral trade issues. Ambassador Hills will also meet with Nordbo. Topic: the Uruguay Round and bilateral trade issues. Later, Mosbacher will meet with Venezuelan Ambassador to the U.S. Simon Alberto Consalvi. Topic: Mosbacher's business development mission to Venezuela.

January 15-17. Mosbacher will lead a business development mission to Caracas, Venezuela. The purpose of the mission, comprised of private sector executives from various industries, is to advance U.S. commercial objectives and identify specific opportunities for U.S. trade and investment in Venezuela. Mosbacher will meet with Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez and other government and industry representatives during the trip.

January 16-19. International Trade Administration officials will travel to Warsaw to participate in the Polish-U.S. Economic

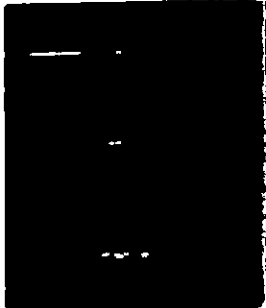


THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

01/11/91

TO: THE CHIEF OF STAFF

The attached has been forwarded
to the President.



Staff Secretary's office.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

91 JAN 11 PM 6:14

RECOMMENDED TELEPHONE CALL TO SENATOR GRAHAM (R-FL)

TO: Senator Bob Graham (D-FL)

DATE: January 11, 1991

RECOMMENDED BY: Frederick D. McClure *fm*

PURPOSE: To encourage Senator Bob Graham (D-FL) to vote for the Senate resolution on the Persian Gulf supported by the Administration.

BACKGROUND: Although Senator Graham has expressed reservations about voting for the UN resolution (and against his leadership), this afternoon he has indicated that he may be willing to support you. He is a good friend of Israel. He may be interested to know that Howell Heflin (D-AL), among other Democrats, is with us.

ACTION: _____

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

91 JAN 11 PM 4:04 1/11/91

to (P)
copy to
4:00 PM
COS

TO: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FRED McCLURE *FM*
Assistant to the President
for Legislative Affairs

- ☒ FYI
- ☐ Comment
- ☐ Action

Presser called me before sending and asked that you see it immediately, which I promised to do. ~~He~~ I told him I thought you would find the content okay, and promised to get back to him after your review. Please let me know as soon as possible. — Thanks.

FM

CLARKE M. PELL, BRIDGE PLAINS, CHAIRMAN

JOSEPH R. LEE, JR., DELAWARE
PAUL E. SARBANES, MARYLAND
ALAN CRANSTON, CALIFORNIA
CHRISTOPHER J. DODD, CONNECTICUT
JOHN F. KERRY, MASSACHUSETTS
PAUL SIMON, ILLINOIS
TERRY SANFORD, NORTH CAROLINA
BARCEL P. MOYNIHAN, NEW YORK
CHARLES E. ROSS, VIRGINIA

JOSEPH HELMS, NORTH CAROLINA
RICHARD S. LUGAR, INDIANA
NANCY L. KASSIDIAN, KANSAS
RUDY BOSCHWITZ, MINNESOTA
LARRY PRESSLER, SOUTH DAKOTA
FRANK H. MURKOWSKI, ALASKA
MITCH MCCONNELL, KENTUCKY
GORDON J. HUMPHREY, NEW HAMPSHIRE
CONRAD MACK, FLORIDA

CERYL D. CHRISTIANSON, STAFF DIRECTOR
JAMES P. LUCIER, MINORITY STAFF DIRECTOR

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-8225

January 11, 1991

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I will vote to support you on the upcoming Persian Gulf resolution because I strongly oppose going to war with Iraq. I reach this decision with strong reservations, however, which I would like to share with you in advance of the vote.

First, I would oppose a Declaration of War at this point. I believe that the use of military force would be premature, and that it would be a grave mistake to engage in military action on January 16. Please do not interpret my vote as support for prompt military action. I do not think the people of this nation would support such action. I certainly do not. But I think it is essential to let Saddam Hussein know you have that authority if he continues his brutal, lawless actions. I am convinced he understands your resolve. Unfortunately, however, I think the wrong signal from Congress now would not only strengthen his hand, but would make loss of life a more likely consequence later.

Assuming the two options will be the current Solarz-Michel Resolution you asked for and the Mitchell-Nunn Resolution, I have come to believe that the Mitchell option presents the greatest possibility of combat and the loss of life. My conclusion is based largely on my faith in your leadership and belief in your strongly worded public statements expressing your desire to avoid the use of force. I believe your commitment to exhaust all alternatives before you would exercise such an extreme option. It is for that reason I felt it necessary to convey to you the premise for my conclusion.

The Mitchell Resolution makes very clear that "Congress is firmly committed to reversing the brutal and illegal occupation of Kuwait." But it relies exclusively on "international sanctions and diplomatic efforts to pressure Iraq," and reserves "authorizing the use of force at a later time." But it is wholly ambiguous as to when or under what conditions the use of force would be authorized. I interpret the "firmly committed" language at face value. If "international sanctions and diplomatic efforts" fail, force will be authorized. My problem with this language is that by its "no possibility of force now" language it gives Saddam exactly what he wants -- the comfort of not fearing further reprisals and a commitment that he will have ample notice before we give him yet another deadline. And by its ambiguity as to when or under what conditions force will be authorized, the resolution undercuts the ability of "sanctions and diplomatic efforts" to work. It assures Iraq that it need not

fear until a public, time certain Act of Congress. Thus assured, it most definitely will not withdraw and will continue to stonewall any diplomatic efforts to resolve the crisis. That is the clear history and stated policy of Iraq. In short, the Mitchell resolution will only delay -- not avoid -- use of force if it is required.

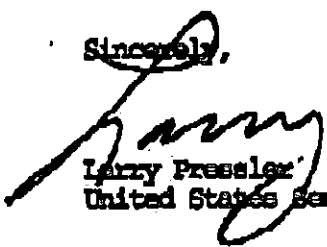
By voting to give you the option and thus eliminating Saddam's certainty and peace of mind concerning force, my opinion is that Congressional authorization now is more likely to convince him of America's resolve than if we delay it. My vote is to remove that certainty and protection for Saddam. It is meant as a vote for strengthening your diplomatic hand, and that of the United Nations General Secretary or any other intermediary.

Having said that, let me make it very clear that I strongly oppose using force on January 16 given present circumstances. I am not convinced that all diplomatic options have been exhausted. I do not believe it is possible to fully exhaust them without this authorization. Saddam Hussein's actions and words throughout this crisis convince me that the only possibility of successful diplomacy requires giving George Bush a strong hand. George Bush's actions and words throughout this crisis convince me that he will use that strength only if it is truly a last resort.

I do not believe George Bush will commit this nation to military action on January 16 because I think he recognizes that all diplomatic options have not been exercised. You have not yet had the full opportunity to negotiate from a position where Saddam Hussein knows you have the authority to use force. One or two days is not enough time to do that. I have faith in your judgment on this. I will be bitterly disappointed if my calculation is incorrect, and urge you in the strongest possible terms to continue diplomatic efforts to resolve this crisis after January 16 to find the political solution I believe can be found as long as Saddam Hussein knows you have the authority to match your resolve.

You have my support on this vote, and my prayers for a successful diplomatic solution.

Sincerely,



Larry Pressler
United States Senator

LP:ks

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

91 JAN 11 PM 12:43

RECOMMENDED TELEPHONE CALL BY THE PRESIDENT

TO: Congressman John Dingell (D-MI)
Congressman Bill Hughes (D-NJ)
Congresswoman Connie Morella (R-MD)
Congressman Tim Roemer (D-IN)
Congressman John Spratt (D-SC)
Congressman Dick Swett (D-NH)
Congressman Robert Roe (D-NJ)
Congressman Frank Guarini (D-NJ)

DATE: January 11, 1991

RECOMMENDED BY: Fred McClure *fm*

PURPOSE: To persuade these Congressmen to support the Michel/Solarz resolution authorizing the use of force in the Middle East.

BACKGROUND: Tomorrow morning, the House is expected to vote on the Michel/Solarz resolution. General debate began yesterday and will continue for nine more hours today. Under the rule governing debate and amendments, the first vote Saturday morning will occur on the Durbin/Bennett resolution which reaffirms the right of Congress to declare war and states that any offensive action taken against Iraq must first be approved by Congress. The second vote will occur on the Gephardt/Hamilton resolution, which is a Sense of Congress (concurrent) resolution expressing continued support for economic sanctions. It also states that any offensive action taken against Iraq must first be authorized by Congress.

The key vote will occur last. It is the bipartisan Michel/Solarz resolution, a joint resolution which authorizes the use of force to achieve the objectives of the United Nations resolutions. That is the only one of the three resolutions that requires your signature; the first two are only concurrent resolutions and are advisory in nature.

KEY POINTS:

Each of these Members is genuinely torn about how to vote on the Michel/Solarz resolution and each of them continues to have questions not only about the Middle East crisis itself, but the role and responsibilities of Congress in trying to resolve the controversy.

They need to be reassured that passage of the Michel/Solarz resolution by a respectable margin will unquestionably enhance the prospects for peace by sending a strong, unequivocal message to Saddam Hussein.

DATE OF SUBMISSION: January 11, 1991

ACTION:

Congressman
Dingell: _____

Congressman
Hughes: _____

Congressman
Morella: _____

Congressman Roemer (Freshman Member seated at your table this morning):

Congressman
Spratt: _____

Congressman
Swett: _____

Congressman
Roe: _____

Congressman
Guarini: _____

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: 1/10

TO: LAURIE FIRESTONE
FROM: **JOHN S. GARDNER**
Special Assistant to the President
and Assistant Staff Secretary

Per our conversation. Please
let me know the outcome.

Thanks.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
January 10, 1991

91 JAN 10 PM 5:00

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

SIG ROGICH *S.R.*

SUBJECT:

WHITE HOUSE CONCERT SERIES

We have recently concluded a series of meetings to determine the direction of the White House concert series. You may recall last year we made the decision to produce the series in cooperation with WXXI-TV. This is a departure from previous years, when the program was produced only in cooperation with WETA locally. The meetings were attended by the East Wing staff, my office, and the producers from WXXI and its sponsors.

The purpose of these meetings was to slightly change the format to provide a greater feel for the Bush White House. Among our conclusions was that there was a need for a more thematic approach to the series and a change in title to reflect the setting. In that regard, we'd like to entitle the performance:

From the White House
The President's Concert Series

This would replace the name "In Performance" which in the past has really highlighted the public service station, WETA, with very little credit for the hosts or the White House itself.

We have decided the approach should be to showcase different segments of American music utilizing different artists. Several ideas were brought forward and I would like, with your permission, to bring two programs to fruition.

The first program is a celebration of music from the Civil War. This program would be produced in consultation with Ken Burns, the producer of the critically acclaimed "Civil War" series, that recently aired on PBS. For this, we would highlight musicians from the U.S. Marine Corps Band and would use some of the narrators from the original program in keeping with sound track itself. This period in history has gained renewed interest as a result of Ken Burns's program and I think this program would be very well received.

The second idea was for a "Celebration of Black Music." For this program we intend to highlight various black artists and their music. I have received tentative commitments from opera star Barbara Hendricks, and gospel/blues singer, Aretha Franklin among others.

At this juncture, we are ready to proceed in making the arrangements for the first upcoming program which is on your calendar for March 3, 1991. We ask for your concurrence and approval.

_____ Approve

_____ Approve as Amended

_____ Reject

_____ No Action

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 10, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR RON GEISLER

FROM: JOHN S. GARDNER 
SUBJECT: Presidential Commission

Per the attached memorandum, please prepare a commission
for the following person:

Rose M. Zamaria of Florida
Deputy Assistant to the President and
Director of White House Operations

Thank you.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

91 JAN 10 AM 10:53

January 9, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN GARDNER

SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND
ASSISTANT STAFF SECRETARY

FROM:

ANDREW H. CARD

Andrew H. Card, Jr.
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND DEPUTY TO
THE CHIEF OF STAFF

SUBJECT:

Presidential Commission for Rose Zamaria

The following information is being provided to you regarding a
change in a Presidential Commission:

NAME: ROSE M. ZAMARIA

TITLE: DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTOR OF
WHITE HOUSE OPERATIONS

HOME STATE: FLORIDA

Thank you for your assistance with this matter.

cc: CoS
Gray

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TO: THE CHIEF OF STAFF

The attached has been forwarded to
the President.

Staff Secretary's office.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

01/09/91

TO: BOYDEN GRAY

The attached has been forwarded to
the President.

Staff Secretary's office.





The Secretary of Energy
Washington, DC 20585

January 9, 1991 9 JAN -9 PM 6:21

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: SUPREME COURT RULING ON NATURAL GAS
REGULATION

I am pleased to inform you that the Administration has yet another victory on the domestic energy policy front. Yesterday the United States Supreme Court unanimously upheld an order of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, issued in 1986 in response to a regulatory initiative of the Department of Energy (DOE), which allowed natural gas previously subject to regulation to be sold at market-responsive prices.

If the order had not been affirmed, there would have been massive disruptions in the natural gas industry, to the detriment of consumers, as FERC sought to restore the overly-regulated market which existed prior to 1986. DOE had supported the efforts of Solicitor General Starr and his staff in achieving the result before the Supreme Court.


James D. Watkins
Admiral, U.S. Navy (Retired)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 1 9 91

FROM THE PRESIDENT

To: Fred McClure

Sen Chafee is all for us on Gulf
ed further

It, I gave copies
of this to McClure
91 JAN -9 PM 2:40
+ Sumner. Shd. Gen.
get copy?  7.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

0117

January 9, 1991

91 JAN -9 AM 9:09

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN S. GARDNER

FROM: WILLIAM F. SITTMANN ✓

SUBJECT: Press Release on US Contributions to
Liberian Refugee Efforts and ECOWAS

Attached at Tab A is a press release highlighting the President's recent decisions to contribute additional US funds to Liberian refugee efforts and to contribute to the Economic Community of West Africa States (ECOWAS) for peacekeeping and humanitarian efforts in Liberia. We should draw attention to these efforts to underline our concern for Liberians and our desire for a peaceful settlement to the problems in Liberia.

Attachment
Tab A Proposed Press Release

OK for release (please note typo).

cc: Marlin Fitzwater

Thanks

John S. Gardner

1/9/91

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

The President has taken two important steps which underline our concern for the beleaguered people of Liberia and our desire that there should be a peaceful settlement to the problems of that country.

On January 2, the President approved release of \$6.0 million from the Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund (ERMA) to meet urgent humanitarian needs of Liberian refugees. This is in addition to earlier US contributions of \$73 million for humanitarian assistance programs for Liberian conflict victims. Of this amount, \$63.9 was in food assistance and \$9.1 million was in cash contributions and relief supplies to international and private voluntary organizations for their relief efforts in the region.

On January 7, the President approved a Department of State request to provide the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) with \$2.8 million in Economic Support Funds for its peacekeeping and humanitarian relief activities in Liberia. This assistance will be limited to non-lethal support for ECOWAS peacekeeping operations and for related humanitarian relief activities in Liberia. ✓

Our contribution to ECOWAS reflects United States support for ECOWAS objectives in Liberia -- a ceasefire, the formation of an interim administration and the holding of free and democratic elections. These objectives offer the best formula for a peaceful solution to the conflict. The ECOWAS intervention in Liberia represents an encouraging example of African states finding African solutions to African problems. We call on the international donor community to continue its support for humanitarian relief assistance in Liberia and to demonstrate its solidarity with ECOWAS efforts to bring peace to Liberia.

The President also approved use of Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund money as follows: \$3.0 million for refugee and migration needs in response to the Persian Gulf crisis; \$2.5 million to meet the emergency needs of Sudanese refugees; and \$600,000 for emergency assistance programs in Central Africa for new Chadian and Rwandan refugees and those uprooted by the current conflict in Rwanda.

#

OK for Pres
cc: CoS
down
the Chair Derwinski

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

91 JAN -8 PM 8:15

January 8, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: EDE HOLIDAY *[Signature]*

SUBJECT: Endorsement by Veteran's Groups of Gulf Policy

Secretary Derwinski requested that I bring the attached letter to your attention. It will be signed by the commanders of eleven national veterans organizations and will be released tomorrow to each member of Congress. As you can see, they express their support for your policy in the Gulf in very strong terms.

Attachment

VETERAN'S ORGANIZATIONS ENDORSE PRESIDENT'S GULF POLICY

A coalition of Veterans Organizations urges the United States Congress to support and allow President Bush's Gulf Policy to work. In a statement aimed at each member of Congress, the Veterans asked that Congress join with the President and present a united front to Iraq. The coalition consisting of American Ex-Prisoners of War, Catholic War Veterans, USA, Inc, Jewish War Veterans of the USA, Legion of Valor of the USA, Inc., Marine Corps League, Military Order of the Purple Heart of the USA, Inc., Non Commissioned Officers Association, Polish Legion of American Veterans, USA, Fleet Reserve Association, The Retired Enlisted Association, and National Association for Uniformed Services, urged that the President, as Commander-in-Chief, be allowed the latitude to determine the military strategy required to force Iraq's compliance with the United Nations mandates, to include the January 15th deadline for withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Kuwait. The Veterans emphasized they are not urging the President go to war, but rather that he be supported fully by all branches of Government and the American people to take the action he deems appropriate for American interests. Should war commence, the veterans stressed that the United States and allied military forces must be permitted to pursue victory using all reasonable means and must not be constrained by borders from striking the enemy wherever necessary. Such constraints in prior conflicts have cost American lives and impeded victory.

We the undersigned unanimously support the prompt action previously taken by President Bush. We continue to support his efforts to resolve the crisis in the Persian Gulf and urge the members of Congress and the American people to give the President the latitude to take any action necessary to insure that Iraqi aggression in Kuwait is reversed and that Kuwait be restored to its rightful government.

American Ex-Prisoners of War

Non Commissioned Officers Assoc.

Catholic War Veterans, USA, Inc.

Polish Legion American Vets USA

Jewish War Veterans of the USA

Fleet Reserve Association

Legion of Valor of the USA, Inc.

The Retired Enlisted Association

Marine Corps League

National Asso. Uniformed Svcs.

Military Order of the Purple Heart of the USA, Inc.

cc: CoS



United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THAD COCHRAN
MISSISSIPPI

December 21
1990

Dear Mr. President,

Thank you very much for the thoughtful note about our son, Clayton.

Rox and I deeply appreciate your personal interest in him, and we appreciate also the careful and sensitive way you are taking into account the well being of all our troops.

We hope you and your fine family have a wonderful Christmas.

Very sincerely,

Thad

OK for bus

cc: CoS

Stewart

Document Originally
Attached to
Following Page

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 7, 1991

91 JAN -7 PM 1:14

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: D. ALLAN BROMLEY

SUBJECT: MEETINGS WITH SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICIALS ON LATIN AMERICAN TRIP

During your recent trip to Latin America, I had the opportunity to discuss science, technology, and environmental issues with senior officials in each of the countries visited. The meetings resulted in a good exchange of views on the regional global change institute proposed during the April 1990 White House Conference on the Science and Economics of Global Change, enhanced science and technology cooperation, and technology transfer. Outlined below are highlights of my discussions.

BRAZIL: President Collor indicated the importance he places on science and technology in Brazil's economic development. His Secretary for Science and Technology, Dr. Jose Goldemberg, reinforced this when I met privately with him. We agreed on the need to renew our bilateral science and technology agreement when it expires in May 1991 and noted that both sides would have to show flexibility on the issue of intellectual property rights (IPR) in the agreement. We agreed to hold a Joint Commission Meeting in Washington in the spring to discuss new areas for cooperation and to negotiate renewal of the agreement.

Dr. Goldemberg expressed great interest in hosting the regional global change institute. He stated that Brazil has the best scientific infrastructure in the region to support such an institute. I welcomed his support for the concept but emphasized that many other countries had similar interest in the institute. I mentioned the possibility of satellite institutions and told him that the United States would be willing to host a regional workshop in the late spring to discuss the scope, functions, agenda, management, and location of the institute. Dr. Goldemberg said that Brazil would support such a workshop.

With regard to technology transfer, I indicated that Brazil's implementation of full scope nuclear safeguards would be extremely helpful, as would a new IPR law. Dr. Goldemberg explained that the Brazil-Argentina agreement did not use the term "full scope safeguards" because of domestic sensitivities. However, he assured me that full scope safeguards would be implemented.

I also met with Minister for the Environment Lutzenberger who, earlier in your expanded bilateral with President Collor, had stated that 90 percent of the Amazon rain forest remained intact. I expressed some skepticism since other sources have quoted as much as 25 to 30 percent depletion. Lutzenberger stood by the Brazilian numbers and stated that Brazil is making new and serious efforts to maintain and restore the existing forests.

URUGUAY: At your request, I met privately with President Lacalle and his senior environmental official following the expanded bilateral meeting. President Lacalle raised five points which we discussed in detail: They were:

- o Lacalle's efforts to establish a "Common Market of Knowledge" in Punte del Este, attracting with diplomatic status and other inducements, some of the world's foremost academics for summers and on sabbaticals;
- o oceanography and Uruguay's desire to host the regional global change institute;
- o the environmental situation and deteriorating fishery yields in the south Atlantic for which the causes are unknown;
- o the state of education in the United States and Uruguay; and
- o U.S. positions for the February Framework Convention meeting.

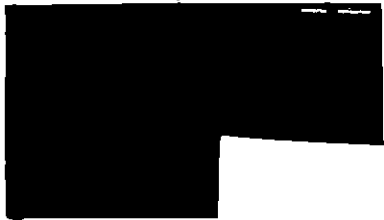
ARGENTINA: In the expanded bilateral meeting, President Menem raised his interest in hosting the regional global change institute. I subsequently met with President Menem's Secretary for Science and Technology, Dr. Matera, and with Ambassador Zapata, Director General for International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs to discuss the institute and other science and technology issues. The Argentines have put together a very comprehensive proposal for the institute, which they agreed to discuss more fully at a regional meeting to be hosted by the United States in the spring.

The United States and Argentina have a relatively inactive science and technology agreement. We agreed that the two sides should meet early next year to revitalize the agreement and to establish a "blue ribbon panel" to explore new areas of cooperation.

CHILE: I had hoped to sign a new science and technology agreement with the Chileans during our visit, but the agreement was not ready for signature due to last minute Chilean questions regarding intellectual property rights. I was assured by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that the agreement would be ready for signature in early January. Chilean science and environment officials also expressed interest in hosting the regional global change institute.

VENEZUELA: Dr. Dulce Arnao de Uzategui, the Venezuelan Minister for Science and Technology, and I had the great pleasure of signing a new science and technology agreement. The old agreement had expired in 1989, but was not renewed because of IPR concerns. The new agreement will serve to facilitate cooperation in a broad range of areas including environment, energy, health, and materials research. As with all other countries, Venezuela also made a bid to host the regional global change institute. I suggested that they begin to formulate their ideas more fully in preparation for a spring conference on the topic. The Vice Minister for the Environment agreed.

Should you wish any further details concerning any of these items, I would welcome the opportunity to provide them.

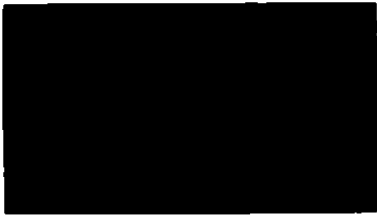
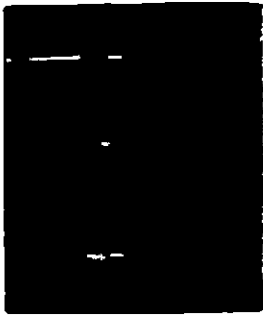


THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TO: PATTY PRESOCK

The attached has been forwarded,
on the early Saturday morning
run, to the President at Camp
David.

Sharon/
Staff Secretary's office.



SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
Proposed & Tentative for Administrative Use Only T Tentative B First Lady * Away from White House		1 New Years Day B* 2:30 Depart for Washington B 3:00 Arrive White House RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	2 7:50 Photo Op 11:30 Photo Ops 12:00 Lunch with VP 1:30 Mtg. w/Sec. Baker 3:00 Admin. Time RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	3 Senate Convenes 8:00 Mtg. with Select Members of Congress 8:30 Congressional Leadership Meeting 10:00 Staff Time 3:30 Video Taping Session RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	4 B 7:15 Coffee with Mayor Sharon Pratt Dixon 8:30 Coffee with House Republicans 10:00 Radio Taping 11:00 Mtg. with Sec. Baker 1:15 Staff Time 3:15 Photo Op B 3:30 Depart for Camp David RON CAMP DAVID	5 B* 12:00 Lunch w/Dr. & Mrs. Javier Perez de Cuellar RON CAMP DAVID
6 B 4:00 Arrive White House RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	7 11:00 Staff Time 1:30 Staff Time 3:30 Mtg. with Sec. Cheney 8:15 Haircut RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	8 7:30 Hold 10:00 Economic Policy Council Mtg. B 3:30 Photo Op and Drop-by Recept. w/Fundraisers I/Eagle's Inaugural Event RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	9 10:00 Presen. of the 1990 Senior Exec. Service Presidential Rank Awards 11:30 Photo Ops 2:00 Cabinet Mtg. 3:00 Admin. Time RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	10 11:45 Photo Op with Crew of Space Shuttle Columbia 12:00 Lunch with VP RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	11 10:00 Mtg. w/Ben. Moynihan B TBD Depart for Camp David RON CAMP DAVID	12 RON CAMP DAVID
13 B TBD Arrive White House RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	14 RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	15 1:45 Video Taping Session RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	16 1:30 Meeting with Sec. Baker 3:00 Admin. Time RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	17 12:00 Lunch with VP B* 7:30 Hold RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	18 11:00 Mtg with Sec. Baker B TBD Depart for Camp David RON CAMP DAVID	19 RON CAMP DAVID
20 B TBD Arrive White House RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	21 M.L. King, Jr. B-Day Observed RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	22 WASHINGTON, D.C.	23 Senate Reconvenes 10:00 Congressional Leadership Meeting 11:00 Mtg. w/Pres. Ochirbat of the Mongolian People's Republic 12:00 Working Luncheon with President Ochirbat 1:15 Departure Statements 1:30 Meeting with Sec. Baker 3:00 Admin. Time * 7:15 Reserve Officers Association Dinner (Black Tie) RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	24 11:45 Photo Ops 12:00 Lunch with VP B 7:00 Team 100 Dinner (Black Tie) RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	25 11:00 Mtg. with Sec. Baker RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	26 * 8:50 Atlanta Club Dinner (Black Tie) RON WASHINGTON, D.C.
27 RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	28 * 8:45 Address Ntl. Religious Broadcasters Assoc. 3:30 Mtg. with Sec. Brady TBD Hold RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	29 12:00 Lunch with the VP B* 8:00 State of the Union Address RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	30 10:00 Hold * 11:00 50th Anniversary of Four Freedoms Speech 1:30 Meeting with Sec. Baker 3:00 Admin. Time RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	31 B* 8:00 National Prayer Brkfst. 10:00 Congressional Leadership Meeting 3:30 Congressional Hour RON WASHINGTON, D.C.		

SENSITIVE — DO NOT COPY

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

91 JAN -4 PM 2:18

January 4, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: DAVID DEMAREST *DD*

FROM: SICHAN SIV *Sichan*

SUBJECT: "THE OFFICER" ISSUE OF JANUARY 1991

Please find attached a copy of the current issue of The Officer which was handed to me this morning by Maj. Gen. Evan "Curly" Hultman (AUS, Ret.), Executive Director of the Reserve Officers Association of the United States (ROA).

The cover of the magazine has a picture of you and the ROA leadership taken on November 7, 1990. The presidential column on page 2 refers to the Oval Office visit.

The Officer editorials on page 6 talks about the ROA decision to name you their "Minute Man of the Year" by focusing primarily on your leadership in the Gulf crisis. You will receive the award on January 23 at the ROA Mid-Winter Banquet.

Attachment

Mr. President -
Your great leadership to our nation
and the world is inspirational to all
true *minutes*

THE OFFICER

January 1991

God bless you
Your friend
"Curly"



**'The Pleasure of
Your Company...'**

Minute Man of the Year

It is fitting that ROA's Minute Man of the Year be President George Bush. As the leader of the free world, he has demonstrated the same willingness to oppose tyranny as the original Minute Man for whom this award is named.

As Commander in Chief of the armed forces, he also has shown the world that those who believe the United States to be a paper tiger have made a serious miscalculation.

He was confronted with a situation last year in the Persian Gulf not unlike the one British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain faced in Europe during the late 1930s.

Every soul living through Chamberlain's "peace in our times" folly has asked: "What if? What if the Prime Minister had the fortitude to 'just say no?'" But he and his government practiced deliberate appeasement.

Hitler wanted *lebensraum* for his people. He had already reincorporated the Saar (1935), occupied the Rhineland (1936), and annexed Austria (1938) before he met with Chamberlain in Munich later the same year. The outcome of that meeting sanctioned Nazi dismemberment of a smaller nation—Czechoslovakia.

Goose-step by goose-step, Hitler kicked indecisive allies out of "his" domain. It was not until September 1939, following the invasion of Poland, that Britain and France declared war on Germany. That war—World War II—cost the world more than 45 million lives.

What if Hitler's march had been halted earlier?

What if Saddam Hussein is stopped—and forced back—now?

The parallels between the two aggressors are remarkable—the build-up of forces, the annexation of weaker neighbors, the elimination of opposition within the countries, and the well-oiled propaganda machines.

Those that do not appreciate history are doomed

to repeat it, philosophized Hegel in the year 1832.

Our President understands that.

He refused to close his eyes to the sudden threat to world peace and stability when Iraq invaded Kuwait. Instead of letting a dictator swallow a small helpless country with impunity, the President reacted with decisiveness and courage to halt the naked aggression. The President's action has sent a message not only to Saddam Hussein but also to all would-be aggressors that the United States has the power to oppose illegal expansionism—and the will to use it.

Because of George Bush's courage, the last decade of the 20th Century holds the potential of a stable world where despots will not be free to prey on less powerful neighbors.

Thanks to the events in Eastern Europe during the first two years of the Bush presidency, the Soviet Union is not there to counter every move the United States makes. Indeed, the Soviet Union is supportive.

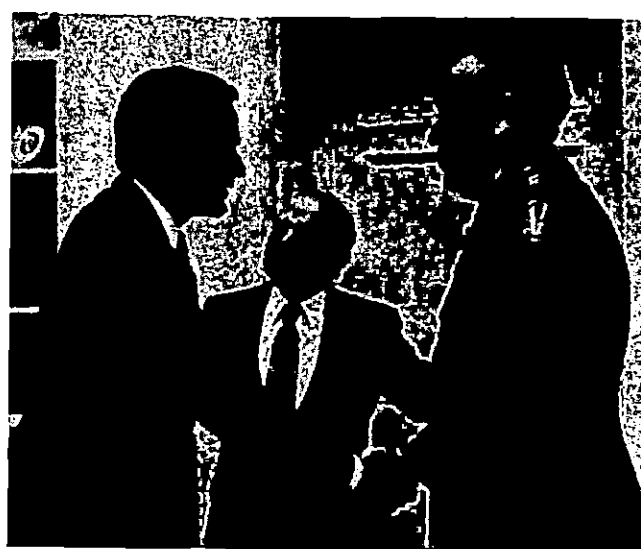
The Saddam Husseins of the world need to realize that the deadly game has changed. And

the United States has a Commander in Chief who recognizes that acts of aggression, if left unchecked, are the real threats to world peace, today, just like they were five decades ago.

For his courage, his decisiveness, and his world view, we salute President Bush and are proud to name him our ROA Minute Man of the Year.

The object and purpose of the Reserve Officers Association shall be to support a military policy for the United States that will provide adequate national security and to promote the development and execution thereof.

From Public Law 595—81st Congress
Approved 30 June 1950



President Bush, who used his authority to activate Guard and Reserve Forces in the wake of the Persian Gulf crisis, is commended for his decision by Maj. Gen. Robert C. Hope, USAR, President, ROA, and Maj. Gen. Evan L. Hultman, AUS (Ret.), Executive Director, ROA.



SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

Saturday, January 5, 1991

B Camp David

10:30 am UN Secretary General and Mrs.
Javier Perez de Cuellar
arrive Camp David (Distributed Separately)

10:45 am Meeting with the Secretary
(60 min) General
(Scowcroft)

12:00 pm B Luncheon
(60 min)

1:15 pm The Secretary General and Mrs.
Perez de Cuellar depart Camp
David

B RON Camp David

Sunday, January 6, 1991

B Camp David

4:00 pm B Arrive White House

South Lawn

UNP 01/04/91
6:00 pm

*Cabinet
Correspondence*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1/4/90

Mr. President:

Secretary Yeutter sent the attached
letter this week.

THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250-0100

December 17, 1990

His Excellency
Constantine Mitsotakis
Prime Minister of the Hellenic Republic
Parliament Building
GR-100 21 Athens
Greece

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

It was a great pleasure to visit with you the other evening about a whole host of domestic and international issues. You're obviously taking vigorous and courageous steps to correct some of the ills which you inherited in Greece. We wish you every success in that endeavor, and we will certainly cooperate in any way possible.

Agriculture is one of your problem areas, as it is in most countries. Greece is in need of considerable restructuring in that sector, if it is to become more efficient and competitive. I hope you'll be able to implement the politically sensitive policy decisions that are required, and that you'll then be able to attract the investment capital that is essential for agriculture and other sectors of your economy. As I indicated, I was very favorably impressed with your economic team, which has a very clear sense of direction on what you are trying to accomplish.

Thank you for your personal interest in the outcome of the Uruguay Round. We appreciate your commitment to its success, and we hope you'll be able to influence some of your European Community colleagues to help us move together promptly toward a satisfactory conclusion of that very important exercise. We are all on this planet together, and a more free and open trading system is in the best interest of each of us.

Finally, thank you for all the hospitality accorded my wife and me by you and everyone else whom we saw in our trip to Greece. We truly had a memorable four-day in your fascinating country.

Sincerely,


Clayton Yeutter

CY:lfi

cc: ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~
Secretary James A. Baker, III
Ambassador Michael Sotirhos

bcc: Jack Parnell
Dick Crowder
Molly Iler

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 1-4-91

91 JAN -4 PM 7:59

TO:

The President

FROM:

EDE HOLIDAY *Ede*
Assistant to the President
and Secretary of the Cabinet

The attached op-ed by Secretary
Sullivan will appear in this
Sunday's Washington Post.

Attachment

VIOLENCE ON OUR CITY STREETS

By Louis W. Sullivan, M. D.

Secretary of Health and Human Services

The bloody plague of violence in our cities -- a record 703 homicides last year in the Washington, D. C. area, and records broken in eight other cities -- has me outraged, saddened and distressed at the "culture of callousness" on our streets.

Outraged, because the ugly underbelly of American culture, -- poverty, drugs, discrimination, alcohol abuse -- has produced a brutal disregard for human life and a full-blown national crisis.

Saddened, because a generation of young black men is being decimated -- nearly 8 thousand homicide deaths were recorded in 1990. America's homicide rate has already reached the casualty levels of the Vietnam War.

Distressed, because America has not only lost vast human potential in these needless deaths, we have also expended enormous sums of public funds -- an unnecessary and costly drain on our resources -- in trying to curb the violence.

We must stop this carnage!

Last summer, I called for a comprehensive national dialogue on the crisis of the black male and directed my Department to undertake several projects as a first step in our larger commitment to help address the problems confronting our minority males. Today, the dramatically worsening circumstances demand that we broaden the scope and accelerate the tempo of that dialogue and the accompanying action.

As a starting point, we have to acknowledge the full extent of the crisis; the full extent of the sheer desperation:

- One third of blacks live in a poverty of means and opportunity.
- One half of blacks live in inner city areas with a high incidence of disrupted families, poor schools, crowded substandard housing, unemployment, and a pervasive drug culture.
- Life expectancy for blacks is decreasing -- black babies are twice as likely as white babies to die before their first birthday. Increasingly, "the face of black poverty is the face of a child."

- The homicide rate for young black males is seven times higher than for white males.
- Since 1959, the earning capacity of black high school graduates has declined -- 43% are below the poverty level.
- Birth rates among young black girls are almost 5 times higher than the rate for white girls -- 62% of black children are born into fatherless households.

The President and the Department of Health and Human Services have initiated programs and grants totalling millions of dollars and likely will develop more. But governmental initiatives alone will not solve the problem.

It is now necessary for all of America to join the battle for the soul of America's inner cities so they can become decent, humane environments for families. And I want to assure Mayor Dixon that we will cooperate in helping our community, the nation's capital, achieve her goal of "moving beyond its problems to embrace its potential."

We must listen to wisdom. Dr. Benjamin Elijah Mays, the late president of Morehouse College, stated, "It is not your environment, it is you -- the quality of your mind, the integrity of your soul, and the determination of your will -- that will decide your future and shape your life." We must get this message to our children and young people in every way we can, with the conviction of its irrefutable truth.

We must emphasize "character." We must teach our young people that character is the capacity to forego short-run personal gratification in order to achieve long-term accomplishment. Character also includes the courage, determination and fortitude to succeed and to fulfill dreams in spite of external circumstances. Parents need to show children through guidance and example that a life of character is satisfying, fulfilling and rewarding.

We must maintain and strengthen families. Converging trends of the past two decades have weakened families. Fewer people are getting married, and those who do are divorcing at higher rates. The number of children born to married couples is decreasing while surging numbers of children are born out-of-wedlock. We must work to fashion a culture that will encourage and support family formation and stability.

Raised with insufficient adult supervision and guidance, many of our youth have an inadequate sense of family or community. Parents need to be selective about television and other diversions -- many children and adolescents spend more time watching television than with family, school, church or friends.

We must empower our youth with hope and the belief that they can succeed. Raised in a climate of instant gratification, many of our youth think the American dream is out of their reach and they feel victimized -- a sure route to demoralization and loss of self-esteem. The tentacles of poverty and ignorance choke off hope; the venom of drugs destroys all that is humane. Without hope or humanity, many of our youths roam the streets wreaking cruel, unfeeling violence. We must all come together to help minority youth build a vision of the future in which they are viewed as solutions -- not problems.

The bottom line is: We must get personally involved in the transformation of American culture.

Today's murders eventually fade into the recesses of memory. But for the grief-stricken families, their lives have been irrevocably changed. So too has life changed for those who can no longer walk freely through our neighborhoods.

It must change also for all of us who care about our country -- and ourselves. If we are to preserve our own humanity and not imbibe the callousness around us, we cannot remain unmoved in the face of widespread and far-reaching carnage. Nor can we escape blame or responsibility if we allow it to continue.

Americans -- including our black leaders -- must band together to help make our inner cities decent, humane environments for families. Community, church and civic organizations offer opportunities for Americans to transcend personal interests in order to see the shining dream of freedom and hope for all of America's people become a complete, unabridged reality.

We will not see the scourge of violent death and crime erased from our communities until those of us who have benefitted so richly from our economic system are willing to contribute of ourselves on behalf of high-risk young people and the future of our nation.

Only when our concern for the well-being of our young people becomes a passion will we acquire the moral authority and the force of leadership needed to mount a holy crusade against the evils that are devouring our young people and robbing our nation of its future.

8:00pm. Paged
John

to CAMP
DAVID

COS

Porter

HOUSE
ON

is been forwarded
it.

Staff Secretary's office.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

01/05/91

TO THE CHIEF OF STAFF:

The attached has been forwarded
to the President.

Staff Secretary's office.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 1-4-91
91 JAN -4 PM 7:59

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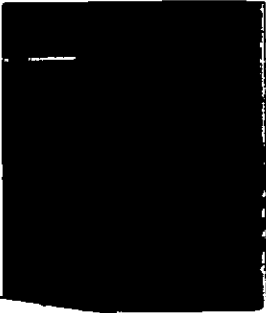
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

01/05/91

TO GENERAL SCOWCROFT:

The attached has been forwarded to the President. (This Cabinet Correspondence was included in the President's copy of the weekly Cabinet Report, but not included in the Senior Staff's copy.)

Staff Secretary's office.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

01/05/91

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Staff Secretary's office.

*Cabinet
Correspondence*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1/4/90

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letter this week.

THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250-0100

December 17, 1990

His Excellency
Constantine Mitsotakis
Prime Minister of the Hellenic Republic
Parliament Building
GR-100 21 Athens
Greece

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

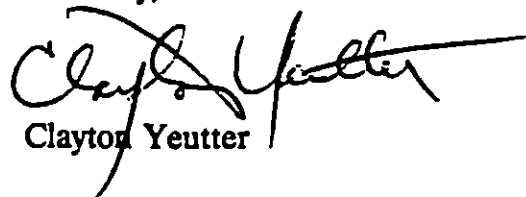
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Sincerely,



Clayton Yeutter

CY:lfl

cc: ~~Richard George~~
Secretary James A. Baker, III
Ambassador Michael Sotirhos

bcc: Jack Parnell
Dick Crowder
Molly Iler



Press-

OK for release as appropriate.

Thanks
J.G.



THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

January 7, 1991

The President today named Dr. M. Carolyn Thomas, of Montgomery, Alabama, as the 346th "Daily Point of Light." Dr. Thomas, a counseling education professor at Auburn University at Montgomery (AUM) and director of the counseling center at AUM, draws on her experiences as a counselor in helping battered women.

Over ten years ago, Dr. Thomas co-founded the Montgomery Area Family Violence Program, through which abused women can seek refuge. The program operates a safe haven where women can escape from destructive environments and start a new life. Dr. Thomas offers women private counseling sessions free of charge. The Sunshine Center, a project of the Family Violence Program, offers counseling and guidance to both victims and perpetrators of abuse. Dr. Thomas spends at least 40 hours each month, training other volunteers to counsel women and lead support groups. She also facilitates her own support groups for adults who were once victims of incest and for mothers of sexually abused children.

The President salutes Dr. M. Carolyn Thomas as the 346th "Daily Point of Light." Daily Point of Light recognition is intended to call every individual, group, and organization in America to claim society's problems as their own by taking direct and consequential action; to identify, enlarge, and multiply successful initiatives, like the efforts of Dr. Thomas; and to discover, encourage, and develop new leaders in community service, reflecting the President's conviction that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

#

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tracey Taylor or Jill Chodorov
(202) 456-6266

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

January 8, 1991

The President today named Baker Industries, of Paoli, Pennsylvania, as the 347th "Daily Point of Light." Baker Industries employs those who are disabled or homeless, training them so they may obtain permanent employment in the future.

Founded in 1980, Baker Industries was established in response to the Bakers' frustrating search to find employment for their son who is afflicted with severe epilepsy. Baker Industries, located in Paoli and Philadelphia, specializes in bulk mailing and product packaging. The Paoli facility employs individuals with severe epilepsy, emotional disabilities, physical disabilities, memory impairments, and head injuries, and the Philadelphia facility employs the homeless.

A variety of community members, including retired business professionals, help operate the business. They serve as the sales force, obtaining job contracts for the firm. They also train and supervise the employees, teaching them good work habits, such as punctuality, cleanliness, enthusiasm, and self-esteem. In addition, the staff and volunteers of Baker Industries assist the homeless employees in obtaining permanent housing.

The President salutes Baker Industries as the 347th "Daily Point of Light." Daily Point of Light recognition is intended to call every individual, group, and organization in America to claim society's problems as their own by taking direct and consequential action; to identify, enlarge, and multiply successful initiatives, like the efforts of Baker Industries; and to discover, encourage, and develop new leaders in community service, reflecting the President's conviction that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

#

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tracey Taylor or Jill Chodorov
(202) 456-6266

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

January 9, 1991

The President today named the volunteers of the Interfaith Shelter Network, of San Diego, California, as the 348th "Daily Point of Light." Through the Interfaith Shelter Network, more than 120 churches and synagogues provide shelter for those who are homeless.

Beginning in 1986, the congregations which participate in this effort rotate shifts from October through May, caring for the homeless. Eight congregations each serve 12 homeless individuals simultaneously for two weeks. Volunteers visit the guests each evening, sharing meals and conversation so the visitors stay motivated to improve their lives. During the day, the guests seek employment, apply for financial assistance, educational programs, and other assistance.

After two weeks, the guests move to another congregation for two weeks, where they repeat the process until they are able to care for themselves. Because some congregations do not have facilities to serve as shelters, they contribute in other ways. They provide meals, transportation, recreational activities, supplies, career planning workshops, and additional volunteers. Over 3,000 volunteers assist in this effort each year.

The President salutes the volunteers of the Interfaith Shelter Network as the 348th "Daily Point of Light." Daily Point of Light recognition is intended to call every individual, group, and organization in America to claim society's problems as their own by taking direct and consequential action; to identify, enlarge, and multiply successful initiatives, like the efforts of the volunteers of the Interfaith Shelter Network; and to discover, encourage, and develop new leaders in community service, reflecting the President's conviction that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

#

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tracey Taylor or Jill Chodorov
(202) 456-6266

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

January 10, 1991

The President today named the volunteers of Parent and Child Enrichment Center, of Dothan, Alabama, as the 349th "Daily Point of Light." The Parent And Child Enrichment (PACE) Center helps prevent child abuse and neglect.

Founded in 1978, the PACE Center offers a variety of support services for parents and children so they may develop positive relationships. More than 60 volunteers help facilitate the programs offered by PACE, such as the First Step Program which is designed to serve new mothers while they are still in the hospital after the birth of their child. More than half of the volunteers of the PACE Center work with the First Steps Program, offering companionship and emotional support to new mothers. They provide information for the mothers on resources and services available in the community if child abuse becomes a potential problem in their lives.

In addition, volunteers stay in contact with the mothers for three months after the birth of their children to ensure that the mothers seek appropriate services. Volunteers also rotate shifts, operating a 24-hour "helpline" for new mothers who are coping with a crisis. Other programs offered by the volunteers of the PACE Center include support groups for parents and teens, counseling for adults who were abused as children, workshops on teen pregnancy, and classes on positive parenting skills. They also teach children how to prevent abuse, protect themselves from abuse when it does occur, and how to report abuse.

The President salutes the volunteers of the Parent and Child Enrichment Center as the 349th "Daily Point of Light." Daily Point of Light recognition is intended to call every individual, group, and organization in America to claim society's problems as their own by taking direct and consequential action; to identify, enlarge, and multiply successful initiatives, like the efforts of the volunteers of the PACE Center; and to discover, encourage, and develop new leaders in community service, reflecting the President's conviction that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

#

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tracey Taylor or Jill Chodorov
(202) 456-6266

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

January 11, 1991

The President today named Lou Ann Freas, of San Antonio, Texas, as the 350th "Daily Point of Light." Mrs. Freas, 56, provides a safe and caring place where children can go after school, preventing them from becoming "latch key" children or getting involved with negative influences on the streets.

In January, 1989, Mrs. Freas founded Grandparents Outreach after learning that many children return from school to empty homes. Grandparents Outreach, located in two church centers in low-income areas, transports the children from school to the centers where they receive attention and care until their parents pick them up after work. Mrs. Freas recruits senior citizens to provide tutoring and care to the children, simultaneously providing the elderly with an opportunity to serve the community.

Mrs. Freas spends more than 50 hours each week coordinating this effort. During the morning, she attends to administrative duties. In the afternoon, she, and a corps of senior volunteers, care for over 50 children. They help the children with their homework, tutoring them in various subjects, and play games. They also serve the children dinner, which is provided free of charge by a local restaurant. In addition, once a month Mrs. Freas invites the parents of the children to attend a meeting, where speakers teach positive parenting skills. Grandparents Outreach charges parents one dollar a day for the complete services of the program. The program is free of charge to those who cannot afford the fee.

The President salutes Lou Ann Freas as the 350th "Daily Point of Light." Daily Point of Light recognition is intended to call every individual, group, and organization in America to claim society's problems as their own by taking direct and consequential action; to identify, enlarge, and multiply successful initiatives, like the efforts of Mrs. Freas; and to discover, encourage, and develop new leaders in community service, reflecting the President's conviction that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tracey Taylor or Jill Chodorov
(202) 456-6266

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
05. Memorandum	D. Allan Bromley to the President Re: Global Climate Change Status Report (4 pp.)	12/21/90	P/S	
Open on Expiration of PRA (Document Follows) By <u>CA</u> (NLGB) on <u>11/7/05</u>				

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff to the President, Office of the
Series: Brady, Philip D.
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File Location: Chron File 1/91 [3]

Date Closed: 6/8/2000	OA/ID Number: 05480-003
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1999-0735-F	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
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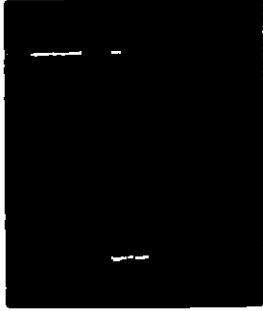
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(b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: 1/3



TO: THE CHIEF OF STAFF
FROM: **JOHN S. GARDNER**
Special Assistant to the President
and Assistant Staff Secretary

Do you think this memo is
ready for the President?
If so, I will also copy
Deland, Scowcroft, and
Porter.

Thanks.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 21, 1990

90 DEC 27 AM 8:59

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: D. ALLAN BROMLEY *AM*
SUBJECT: Global Climate Change Status Report

This memo is to provide you with a status report on global climate change with regard to the most recent scientific conclusions as well as my estimate of the U.S. position in the world community with respect to this issue.

(1) The present status of knowledge concerning the science of global climate change

The report from the scientific session of the Second World Climate Conference (SWCC) in Geneva last month (747 participants, 120 countries) provides a good summary of the information upon which most countries are basing their discussions as well as their policies and decisions regarding global climate change issues.

o The SWCC agreed that the scientific conclusions set out by the IPCC reflect the international consensus of scientific understanding of climate change.

A few examples of their specific conclusions:

o "Emissions resulting from human activities are substantially increasing atmospheric concentrations of the greenhouse gases. These increases will enhance the natural greenhouse effect, resulting on average in an additional warming of the Earth's surface."

o "Without actions to reduce emissions, global warming is predicted to reach 2 to 5 degrees C over the next century, a rate of change unprecedented in the past 10,000 years."

o "The warming is expected to be accompanied by a sea level rise of 65 cm $\pm$ 35 cm by the end of the next century."

o The Conference noted that, as stated in the IPCC Report, there is substantial scientific uncertainty in the details of predictions of climate change. To narrow the uncertainties, the Conference recommended enhanced research and observational systems for a number of high priority research areas (e.g., oceans, clouds, carbon cycle, polar ice sheets and sea ice).

Your U.S. Global Change Research Program (including space observations of the Earth by EOS) is carrying out key research on these important topics.

(2) The present position of the U.S. in the world community on global climate change issues.

Background - The past year:

o Over the past year, our approach to the global climate change issue has been viewed as cautious in contrast to most other countries who have been publicly willing to commit to specific targets and timetables for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, regardless of cost or lack of economic uncertainties. I remain convinced that many of these countries have no idea as to how they plan to achieve their commitments or what the cost might be. We have continued to insist that we should be taking actions that are justified for other reasons (an insurance policy, if you will).

o While our approach toward any specific plans or strategies (timetables and percentages) for stabilization of CO₂ and other greenhouse gases has been factually well-justified, it has, unfortunately, been poorly-understood and our motives have been badly misconstrued. In fact, we have not called for any specific targets to date because of the lack of sufficient reliable economic information available to us to craft any realistic plan.

o This past year, at several highly-visible, high-level meetings on climate change, such as that at Noordwijk last November, the U.S. - along with most other major powers - have signed statements, which, in principle, agree that stabilization of CO₂ emissions should be achieved as soon as possible and that "such stabilization should be achieved by..industrialized nations.. as soon as possible, at levels to be considered by the IPCC and the Second World Climate Conference of November 1990".

o By the time of the SWCC last month, the U.S. had become further isolated on the global climate change issue because just prior to the start of the Ministerial portion of the Conference, Japan, Australia and even the EC announced plans for stabilization of CO₂ emissions. The U.S. was viewed as the last hold-out among the industrialized countries not willing to propose a definite plan with timetables and percentages for the stabilization or reduction of its greenhouse emissions.

o After much skillful negotiating by the U.S. delegation at the preparatory meetings, and later, in the Ministerial meeting, all of the five major issues of concern to the U.S. (to which I referred in my memo to you of October 26), were negotiated in such a way as to favorably reflect our position on each issue. This was quite a feat given the political environment at the conference. Much credit was given to John Knauss, Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and Robert Reinstein, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (Department of State), for their outstanding work at the conference.

(3) Where do we go from here?

o I am convinced that we must have a well-defined position for the U.S. to take to the table at the first negotiating session of the Climate Change Convention (which the United States will host in nearby Chantilly, Virginia in early February 1991) which will include a strategy for stabilizing or reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

o I do not believe that we can credibly state that we are waiting for the science; the IPCC science report is now out and represents the consensus of the international scientific community.

o The good news is that a number of our recent US interagency activities, many of which are being coordinated under the DPC Global Change Strategy Task Force, are in the process of developing and compiling important new information on this issue which, combined with results of analyses of benefits from actions we are already taking, such as the Clean Air Act, may soon make it possible to propose a strategy toward an economically-feasible, realistic plan regarding U.S. greenhouse gas emissions.

o The EPA and DOE, for example, have calculated that the policies that you have already put in place will enable us to hold our US greenhouse gas emissions in the year 2000 to the value they had in 1987. While others have made more extensive promises for future action, we in the US, under your leadership, have been taking specific actions. But we have failed to get this message across either to the international community or to our own environmental activists who keep insisting that we are "dragging our feet" or alleging that we are urging "research instead of action".

o To correct this notion and to help put the U.S. squarely back in a strong leadership position in the international global change arena, the members of the Global Change Strategy Task Force under the DPC are presently putting together a plan outlining how we in the U.S. will address the issue of greenhouse gas emission reduction - based upon emissions reductions achieved by present and planned Administration policies.

o We obviously have much hard work to do between now and the start of the February negotiations, but it is an important issue to us both scientifically and politically. I firmly believe that we will be able to make progress on both fronts over the next few months and that we will be in a position to present credible options to you for your decision prior to the February sessions.

OK for Pres
cc: Cas
Demarest

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1991

MAREST:

The attached has been forwarded
to the President.

Staff Secretary's office.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 4, 1991

TO THE CHIEF OF STAFF:

The attached has been forwarded
to the President.

Staff Secretary's Office.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

91 JAN -3 PM 5:15

January 3, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

SIG ROGICH *S.R.*

SUBJECT:

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMERCIAL FOR THE NCAA FOUNDATION

I would estimate the value of our NCAA airing to be at least \$3 million with 110 million viewers impressions. Probably our strongest single day saturation ever.

The following is a list of college football games which aired our spot, and the networks on which each game was broadcast:

- Blue-Gray All Star Game - ABC
- Eagle-Aloha Bowl - ABC
- Liberty Bowl - ESPN
- All-American Bowl - Raycom (regional network)
- Peach Bowl - ABC
- Seaworld Holiday Bowl - ESPN
- Anaheim Freedom Bowl - Raycom
- John Hancock Bowl - CBS
- Mazda Gator Bowl - ESPN
- Hall of Fame - NBC
- Florida Citrus - ABC
- Mobile Cotton Bowl - CBS
- Sunkist Fiesta Bowl - NBC
- Rose Bowl - ABC
- Federal Express Orange Bowl - NBC
- USF&G Sugar Bowl - ABC

Our commercial was also played in the stadiums at the USF&G Sugar Bowl and at the Anaheim Freedom Bowl.

FYI