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FOIA MARKER

**This is not a textual record. This is used as an
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Record Group/Collection:	George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin:	Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series:	Brady, Phillip D., Files
Subseries:	Chronological Files

OA/ID Number:	05480
Folder ID Number:	05480-004

Folder Title:
Chron File 2/91 [1]

Stack:

Row:

Section:

Shelf:

Position:

G

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

02/07/91

Handwritten on yellow sticky note:
PB
OK
Cos
PB

TO: GENERAL SCOWCROFT

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

The attached has been forwarded
to the President



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TO: THE CHIEF OF STAFF

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

The attached has been forwarded
to the President



7 Feb 91

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

91 FEB -7 AM 9:39

TO: The President

FROM: CHASE UNTERMEYER
Assistant to the President
and Director of Presidential Personnel

re: Agreement Update

The UK has OK'd
Ray Seitz, but there's
still nothing from
Belgium on Bruce.
I'll let you know.

Chase

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 02/07/91

NOTE FOR: ROGER PORTER

The President has reviewed the attached, and it is
forwarded to you for your:

Information ☒ XXX

Action ☐

Thank you.

PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
(x2702)

cc:

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

91 FEB -6 PM 2:03

February 6, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROGER B. PORTER *RBP*
SUBJECT: U.S. Export Assessment

*Revised -
Good Report
GDP
2-7*

The following information on our recent export performance provides background for your discussions tonight at the Economic Club of New York. Exports have played an important role in recent U.S. economic growth and can be cited as an important indicator of U.S. competitiveness.

1. U.S. manufactured exports are booming.

- U.S. exports of manufactured products have increased by over \$100 billion since 1985, a more than 70 percent increase.
- In 1989, the U.S. regained its position as the world's leading exporter. U.S. exports in 1989 totalled \$364 billion. Germany was second with \$341 billion, and Japan was third with \$274 billion.
- There is every reason to believe that our export performance will continue to strengthen. Favorable exchange rate trends are likely to continue, given strong overseas growth and increases in key foreign interest rates.
- The boom in manufactured exports contrasts with stagnating agricultural exports, due to large worldwide grain harvests and excess supplies abroad.

2. The U.S. is strong in high-technology trade.

- Our strongest manufacturing export industries include chemicals (\$38 billion), electrical machinery/semiconductors (\$27 billion), computers (\$25 billion), aircraft (\$24 billion), and scientific instruments and industrial controls (\$11 billion).

3. Exports have played an important role in recent U.S. GNP growth.

- In 1986, increased exports accounted for 14 percent of U.S. GNP growth. This figure rose to 36 percent

in 1989. Export growth accounted for 88 percent of U.S. GNP growth in 1990, as the domestic economy slowed.

- Over 7 million U.S. manufacturing jobs are tied to exports, or nearly one-sixth of U.S. manufacturing jobs.

4. The U.S. trade deficit has fallen sharply.

- The trade deficit peaked at \$157 billion in 1987. In 1990, it is projected to fall to under \$100 billion.
- After stalling at \$50 billion from 1985-89, the U.S. bilateral deficit with Japan is likely to fall in 1990 by about 20 percent to approximately \$40 billion. This decline has been achieved through export growth and without protectionism or managed trade.

5. We have an aggressive export-oriented trade policy.

- We have taken the lead in Uruguay Round negotiations designed to strengthen the international trading system and open up new markets for American manufactured goods, farm commodities, services, investment, and intellectual property.
- We have launched a major initiative with Canada and Mexico aimed at creating a North American free trade area.
- Canada is our largest trading partner and accounts for about one-quarter of U.S. exports.
- Mexico, under the free market policies of Presidents Salinas and de la Madrid, has become our third largest export market. U.S. exports to Mexico have almost doubled since 1985 to \$25 billion. Export growth has been particularly strong in labor-intensive manufactures, e.g., steel and textiles, which have done less well in other overseas markets.
- It is important for our companies to become more export-oriented. Currently, 15 percent of U.S. companies, primarily multinationals, account for 85 percent of our exports. In contrast, the key source of Germany's export strength is its medium-sized firms. Bob Mosbacher is working on a series of export promotion initiatives to further broaden the U.S. export base.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON 91 FEB -6 PM 5:04

February 6, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR PHIL BRADY

FROM:

SHIRLEY M. GREEN *mg*

SUBJECT:

Baltic States

NSC finally returned our Baltic States draft with, as you can see, many editorial changes. We have incorporated their substantive changes, but not all their other edits.

Our major disagreement is in what they call Insert A. We did not put in the January 13th quote because it is misplaced in this paragraph and inappropriate. To give the paragraph some cohesion, we've used a line from previously approved robos (copy attached) about our recognition of the right of self-determination.

2/7/91
CE - [unclear] (w/2 edits & comments)
APPROVE

DISAPPROVE

COMMENTS:

Dear:

On behalf of President Bush, thank you for your message about the situation in the Baltic States.

President Bush has condemned the recent use of force in Lithuania and Latvia by Soviet authorities ~~which resulted in at least twenty deaths~~. This violence was inexcusable and the United States holds Soviet authorities responsible for the actions of those who brought it. As the President said, "There is no justification for the use of force against peaceful and democratically elected governments."

The United States finds these developments deeply disturbing. Our concerns have been communicated forcefully and repeatedly to the Soviet government through various means, including conversations between President Bush and President Gorbachev and during the recent visit of Soviet Foreign Minister Bessmertnykh. In these discussions the U.S. was given representations which, if fulfilled, would result in the withdrawal of some Soviet forces, a reopening of dialogue with the Republics, and a move away from violence. President Bush has pledged that the U.S. will watch carefully as the situation develops, maintaining our contact with the Soviet leadership to encourage its continued commitment to democratization and reform.

As you know, the United States has never recognized the forcible

incorporation of the Baltic States into the USSR in 1940. The President has made clear that the U.S. supports the right of the people of the Baltic States to self-determination. To demonstrate our concern and support for the Baltic people, the U.S. intends to provide urgently needed pharmaceutical and medical assistance to Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia by the end of February. [Put Jan. 13 quote from "insert A" here]

The President appreciates your sharing your views and suggestions with him about this matter of deep concern to our nation.

Sincerely,

SMG

RE: Lithuania's Bid for Independence

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTONFORDEF-1
(P/C)

June 13, 1990

Dear Mrs. Bell:

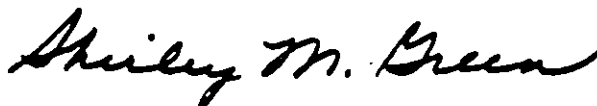
On behalf of President Bush, thank you for your message concerning the situation in Lithuania.

The United States' long-standing position is that we have never recognized the 1940 incorporation of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia into the Soviet Union. The brave men and women of Lithuania have made known their desire to reestablish the sovereignty of the Republic of Lithuania. The President ~~has made it clear that the United States stands with the Lithuanian people and supports their right to self-determination.~~

During his recent Washington summit meeting with President Mikhail Gorbachev, President Bush frankly discussed the United States' concerns about the situation in the Baltic States. You can be sure that the President will continue to urge the Soviet Union to enter into negotiations with the elected representatives of the people of Lithuania.

The President appreciates the interest that prompted you to write.

Sincerely,



Shirley M. Green
Special Assistant to the President
for Presidential Messages
and Correspondence

(6/13/90)

Mrs. Lillie Bell
Director,
Correspondence Analysis Section
Room 54A
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, DC 20500

SMG/BW/NSC/JWC/SMG

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 7, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR LT. G. THERKILDSEN
Control Center, Rm. 058 EOB

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

SUBJECT: Access to Offices

The following should be given access to the offices of Phil Brady and Kathy Super. These offices are located on the Ground Floor of the West Wing.

Phillip D. Brady

Katherine L. Super

John S. Gardner

Sharon Wagner

Fran Wessel

Beth Thompson

Kristin Thompson

Debbie Bird

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

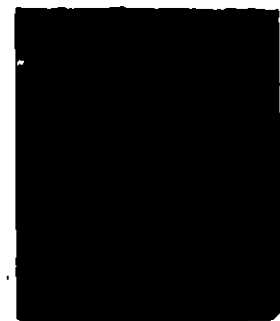
DATE: 02/07/91

NOTE FOR: THE VICE PRESIDENT

The President has reviewed the attached, and it is
forwarded to you for your:

Information ☒

Action ☐



Thank you.

PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
(x2702)

cc: Mark Albrecht

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01a. Memo	The Vice President to the President Re: U.S. Commercial Space Policy Guidelines (1 pp.)	2/5/91	P-5 Open on Expiration of PRA (Document Follows) By OS (NLGB) on 6/7/06	

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 2/91 [1]

Date Closed: 6/9/2000	OA/ID Number: 05480-004
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1999-0735-F	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #: 2005-0331-S	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 PRESIDENT HAS SEEN



THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

91 FEB -5 PM 7:44

February 5, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: THE VICE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: U.S. COMMERCIAL SPACE POLICY GUIDELINES

CP
2-7

The National Space Council recently completed a comprehensive review of the U.S. Government's role in encouraging private sector efforts to commercialize space. Two new policies have resulted. The first, which you approved in September 1990, provided guidance to agencies regarding international trade issues as they affect the competitiveness of the U.S. space launch industry. The second policy, which is attached for your consideration, encompasses all U.S. commercial space activities.

✓ This new guidance will provide the emerging commercial space sector with the clarity and certainty it needs in dealing with the federal government.

This policy has the support of the Space Council and has been fully coordinated within the White House.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01b. Paper	U.S. Commercial Space Policy Guidelines (5 pp.)	n.d.	P5 Open on Expiration of PRA (Document Follows) By <u>GA</u> (NLGB) on <u>4/5/05</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 2/91 [1]

Date Closed: 6/9/2000	OA/ID Number: 05480-004
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1999-0735-F	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #: 2005-0331-S	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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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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

U.S. COMMERCIAL SPACE POLICY GUIDELINES

A fundamental objective guiding United States space activities has been space leadership, which requires preeminence in key areas of space activity. In an increasingly competitive international environment, the U.S. Government encourages the commercial use and exploitation of space technologies and systems for national economic benefit. These efforts to encourage commercial activities must be consistent with national security and foreign policy interests, international and domestic legal obligations, including U.S. commitments to stem missile proliferation, and agency mission requirements.

United States space activities are conducted by three separate and distinct sectors: two U.S. Government sectors -- the civil and national security -- and a non-governmental commercial space sector. The commercial space sector includes a broad cross-section of potential providers and users, including both established and new market participants. There also has been a recent emergence of State government initiatives related to encouraging commercial space activities. The commercial space sector is comprised of at least five market areas, each encompassing both earth and space-based activities, with varying degrees of market maturity or potential:

- ✓ Satellite communications - the private development, manufacture, and operation of communications satellites and marketing of satellite telecommunications services, including position location and navigation;
- ✓ Launch and Vehicle Services - the private development, manufacture, and operation of launch and reentry vehicles, and the marketing of space transportation services;
- ✓ Remote Sensing - the private development, manufacture, and operation of remote sensing satellites and the processing and marketing of remote sensing data;
- ✓ Materials Processing - the experimentation with, and production of, organic and inorganic materials and products utilizing the space environment; and
- ✓ Commercial Infrastructure - the private development and provision of space-related support facilities, capabilities and services.

In addition, other market-driven commercial space sector opportunities are emerging.

The U.S. Government encourages private investment in, and broader responsibility for, space-related activities that can result in products and services that meet the needs of government and other customers in a competitive market. As a matter of policy, the U.S. Government pursues its commercial space objectives without the use of direct federal subsidies. A robust commercial space sector has the potential to generate new technologies, products, markets, jobs, and other economic benefits for the nation, as well as indirect benefits for national security.

Commercial space sector activities are characterized by the provision of products and services such that:

- private capital is at risk;
- there are existing, or potential, non-governmental customers for the activity;
- the commercial market ultimately determines the viability of the activity; and
- primary responsibility and management initiative for the activity resides with the private sector.

Implementing Guidelines

✓ The following implementing guidelines shall serve to provide the U.S. private sector with a level of stability and predictability in its dealings with agencies of the U.S. Government. The agencies will work separately but cooperatively, as appropriate, to develop specific measures to implement this strategy. U.S. Government agencies shall, consistent with national security and foreign policy interests, international and domestic legal obligations and agency mission requirements, encourage the growth of the U.S. commercial space sector in accordance with the following guidelines:

- ✓ o U.S. Government agencies shall utilize commercially available space products and services to the fullest extent feasible. This policy of encouraging U.S. Government agencies to purchase, and the private sector to sell, commercial space products and services has potentially large economic benefits.
- A space product or service is "commercially available" if it is currently offered commercially, or if it could be supplied commercially in response to a government procurement request.

- "Feasible" means that products and services meet mission requirements in a cost-effective manner.
- "Cost-effective" generally means that the commercial product or service costs no more than governmental development or directed procurement where such government costs include applicable government labor and overhead costs, as well as contractor charges and operations costs.
- However, the acquisition of commercial space products and services shall generally be considered cost-effective if they are procured competitively using performance-based contracting techniques. Such contracting techniques give contractors the freedom and financial incentive to achieve economies-of-scale by combining their government and commercial work as well as increased productivity through innovation.
- U.S. Government agencies shall actively consider, at the earliest appropriate time, the feasibility of their using commercially available products and services in agency programs and activities.
- U.S. Government agencies shall continue to take appropriate measures to protect from disclosure any proprietary data which is shared with the U.S. Government in the acquisition of commercial space products and services.
- o U.S. Government agencies shall promote the transfer of U.S. Government-developed technology to the private sector.
 - U.S. Government-developed unclassified space technology will be transferred to the U.S. commercial space sector in as timely a manner as possible and in ways that protect its commercial value.
 - U.S. Government agencies may undertake cooperative research and development activities with the private sector, as well as State and local governments, consistent with policies and funding, in order to fulfill mission requirements in a manner which encourages the creation of commercial opportunities.
 - With respect to technologies generated in the performance of government contracts, U.S. Government agencies shall obtain only those rights necessary to meet government needs and mission requirements, as directed by Executive Order 12591.

- o U.S. Government agencies may make unused capacity of space assets, services and infrastructure available for commercial space sector use.
- Private sector use of U.S. Government agency space assets, services, and infrastructure shall be made available on a reimbursable basis consistent with OMB Circular A-25 or appropriate legislation.
- o U.S. Government agencies may make available to the private sector those assets which have been determined to be excess to the requirements of the U.S. Government in accordance with U.S. law and applicable international treaty obligations. Due regard shall be given to the economic impact such transfer may have on the commercial space sector, promoting competition, and the long term public interest.
- o The U.S. Government shall avoid regulating domestic space activities in a manner that precludes or deters commercial space sector activities, except to the extent necessary to meet international and domestic legal obligations, including those of the Missile Technology Control Regime. Accordingly, agencies shall identify, and propose for revision or elimination, applicable portions of U.S. laws and regulations that unnecessarily impede commercial space sector activities.
- o U.S. Government agencies shall work with the commercial space sector to promote the establishment of technical standards for commercial space products and services.
- o U.S. Government agencies shall enter into appropriate cooperative agreements to encourage and advance private sector basic research, development, and operations. Agencies may reduce initial private sector risk by agreeing to future use of privately supplied space products and services where appropriate.
- "Anchor tenancy" is an example of such an arrangement whereby U.S. Government agencies can provide initial support to a venture by contracting for enough of the future product or service to make the venture viable in the short term. Long-term viability and growth must come primarily from the sale of the product or service to customers outside the U.S. Government.
- There must be demonstrable U.S. Government mission or program requirements for the proposed commercial space good or service. In assessing the U.S. Government's mission or program requirements for these purposes, the procuring agency may consider consolidating all

anticipated U.S. Government needs for the particular product or service, to the maximum extent feasible.

- U.S. Government agencies entering into such arrangements may take action, consistent with current policies and funding availability, to provide compensation to commercial space providers for future termination of missions for which the products or services were required.
- o The United States will work toward establishment of an international trading environment that encourages market-oriented competition by working with its trading partners to:
 - Establish clear principles for international space markets that provide an atmosphere favorable to stimulating greater private investment and market development;
 - Eliminate direct government subsidies and other unfair practices that undermine normal market competition among commercial firms;
 - Eliminate unfair competition by governments for business in space markets consistent with domestic policies that preclude or deter U.S. Government competition with commercial space sector activities.

The U.S. Commercial Space Policy Guidelines are consistent with the National Space Policy and the U.S. Commercial Space Launch Policy which remain fully applicable to activities of the governmental space sectors and the commercial space sector.

Reporting Requirements

U.S. Government agencies affected by these guidelines are directed to report by October 1, 1991, to the National Space Council on their activities related to the implementation of these policy guidelines.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 5, 1991

Dear Mr. Bevilacqua:

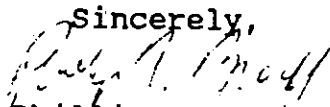
Thank you for your letter of January 28 regarding the White House comment line.

As you know, anyone can call the comment line directly and have his or her comments recorded. The caller does not have to give his or her name. The White House provides the comment line as a public service.

Presumably, your organization would charge people for your proposed service and the promise to forward the caller's views to the White House. Since the White House already provides this service for free, I hope you will understand that we cannot provide you with the information you request. To do so would implicitly endorse a commercial venture and could give rise to the incorrect assumption that private citizens must pay to have their comments noted at the White House. Also, I would note that the implication that your organization would be the "President's Comment Line" is inaccurate, and it should not be so designated.

I regret we cannot provide the assistance you requested, but again, I hope you can appreciate the reasons for our policy.

Sincerely,


Phillip D. Brady

Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary

cc: C. Boyden Gray
Counsel to the President

Mr. Paul Bevilacqua
Suite 169
200H Linden Street
Wellesley, MA 02181

SMART SOURCE

SUITE 169
200H LINDEN STREET
WELLESLEY, MASSACHUSETTS 02181

91 FEB -4 AM 9:26

January 28, 1991

Dear Mr. Bradey,

We are contacting you because we hope you or someone from your staff can help us in our quest for information which, for some reason, no one seems to be sure of.

Our organization is starting a unique service which will make it very easy for the American people to get comments, messages, and opinions sent to President Bush at the White House.

This service will consist of people calling our dedicated phone system and having their comments (on any issue) to the President recorded on audio tape. The audio tape of messages will then be sent by overnight mail directly to the President at the White House.

In preparing our literature for the promotion of this service, we are concerned about printing accurate information and being able to live up to the service we promise.

Some of the things we would like to know before printing are:

1. Is the President attuned to what comments people are making when they call, write, or send a audio or video tape to him?
2. If so, is the President made aware of comments on a daily basis?
3. Are all letters and audio tapes addressed to the President reviewed by some member of the White House staff?
4. When people write or send an audio tape address to the President, how can they be sure their message isn't just put into a bin of letters never to be opened?
5. Is a reply sent out to all letters or audio tapes which are addressed to the President?

SMART SOURCE

SUITE 169
200H LINDEN STREET
WELLESLEY, MASSACHUSETTS 02181

6. If a person has their comment recorded and leaves their name and address at the end, can we assure them that at some point in time they will get a reply from the White House?

7. How often are messages addressed to the President actually brought to his attention?

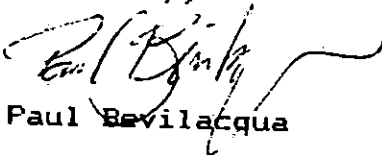
We would greatly appreciate any additional suggestions or comments.

Also, enclosed for your review are two sample scripts of what the callers will actually hear when they call our dedicated phone system.

Please get back to us as soon as possible, as we are eagerly awaiting the to implement this valuable service (phone and Fax # is 617 237-5511).

Thanks for your time and co-operation.

Sincerely,



Paul Bevilacqua

PB/eac
Enclosures

SAMPLE SCRIPT #1

You have reached the Presidents Comment Line. Please enter your three digit telephone area code number by pressing the proper numbers on your touch tone key pad. If you're calling from a rotary phone please stay on the line.

(Zip code is entered)

Thank you.

Your comments on any issue to President George Bush will be recorded and sent by certified, overnight mail directly to the President at the White House.

When you're ready to begin your message of any length press "1" on your touch tone key pad.

If you're calling from a rotary phone please stay on the line.

("1" is pressed)

Thanks for calling and please pass this valuable number onto a friend.

When you're finished with your message you may hang up.

You may start recording your message now.

SAMPLE SCRIPT # 2

You have reached the Presidents Comment Line. Please enter your three digit telephone area code number by pressing the proper numbers on your touch tone key pad. If you're calling from a rotary phone please stay on the line.

(Zip code is entered)

Your comments on any issue to President George Bush will be recorded and sent by certified, overnight mail directly to the President at the White House.

Depending on what you have to say, your comments will be brought to the attention of the President and a reply will be sent back to you if you give your name and address.

Thanks for calling and please pass this valuable number onto a friend.

When you're ready to begin your message of any length press "1" on your touch tone key pad. If you're calling from a rotary phone please stay on the line.

("1" is pressed)

When you're finished with your message you may hang up.

You may start recording your message now.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

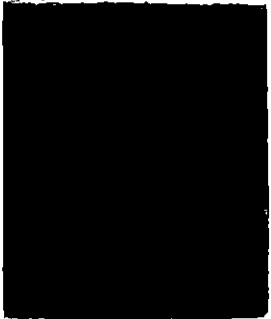
February 6, 1991

MR. PRESIDENT:

Attached for your review
is a Presidential statement
on the death of Danny Thomas.

Thank you.


Phillip D. Brady



DRAFT

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(New York, New York)

For Immediate Release

February 6, 1991

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

The death of Danny Thomas leaves a noticeable void in the world of American humor. We also lose a fine gentleman and humanitarian who will always be known as a man of good will.

Danny Thomas entertained Presidents from Eisenhower to the present. He was a giant of the entertainment business who knew that spark of delight which Americans take in poking fun at themselves. In his situation comedies, either as actor or producer, he reflected the best qualities of American life. He pioneered the family sitcom in which we could all use the new medium of television to laugh at ourselves and our daily problems. We will be laughing with him for years to come.

In 1962, Danny Thomas founded St. Jude Children's Research Hospital in Memphis, Tennessee. It became more than a leading research center dedicated to finding cures for children's cancer and other diseases, but a symbol of the love that one man had for his fellow man. That was Danny Thomas.

Barbara and I extend our deepest sympathies to Mrs. Thomas, his family, and his friends.

#

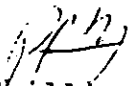
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 6, 1991

MR. PRESIDENT:

Please find attached three additional Qs&As relating to your Economic Club speech which Roger Porter has submitted to supplement those already provided by Michael Boskin.

Thank you.


Phillip D. Brady

cc:
CBS
Boskin

Q. The FDIC's bank insurance fund is nearly bankrupt. Are we facing a new S&L disaster?

A. Chairman Seidman is working with representatives of the banking industry to design a plan which would provide adequate funds for the Bank Insurance Fund. The bankers have already made clear that they do not want a taxpayer "bailout" of the fund. Further, Secretary Brady's plan will help assure the long term profitability and safety of the banking system. This will also reduce strain on the FDIC fund.

Q. Do you agree with some observers that part of the current problem in financial markets, including the credit crunch, was caused by overzealous regulators?

A. I am aware of this criticism and it is being addressed. We often see situations where the pendulum swings too far. As I said in my State of the Union Address: sound banks should be making more sound loans. What the industry needs isn't more regulation or less regulation, but appropriate regulation consistently applied.

Q. Do you support a reduction in the Social Security tax, perhaps as a trade-off for capital gains?

A. I do not support making changes in the Social Security tax. We have an obligation to make sure that the Social Security system is actuarially sound and that the trust funds are not depleted. As I have said before, we should not mess around with Social Security.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 2/6/91
91 FEB -5 AM 11:37

TO: Phil Brady

FROM: EDE HOLIDAY
Assistant to the President
and Secretary of the Cabinet

Pls handle as
you deem appropriate

2/6

E

Ede,

Please be advised
the President has sent
a condolence letter to
Mrs. Grange - a very nice
one of that. You may
wish to pass that
fact back to the
Sec.

Thank you
Phil

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 6, 1991

TO: ROGER PORTER

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

The attached has been forwarded
to the President

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 6, 1991

TO: RICHARD DARMAN

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

The attached has been forwarded
to the President

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 6, 1991

TO: 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

February 6, 1991

TO: EDE HOLIDAY

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

The attached has been forwarded
to the President

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 6, 1991

MR. PRESIDENT:

Pursuant to your request, please
find attached certain 3x5 cards
with budget facts on:

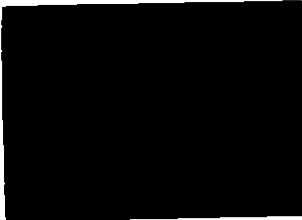
Education
The Environment
Transportation
Crime
AIDS
Research and Development

The Research and Development card
was included by Roger Porter's office
(which prepared all the cards in
consultation with OMB) because we
have such a positive story to tell
on that subject.

Hope this is helpful.



Phillip D. Brady



Budget Facts

Environment

- The budget includes \$2.4 billion over FY 91 enacted levels in new funding for environmental initiatives.
- The budget proposal expands funding for research on global climate change by 24 percent to \$1.2 billion, representing 60 percent of the world's expenditure on climate change research.
- The budget proposes to increase funding for the clean-up of nuclear waste facilities by \$1.1 billion over FY 91 levels. It would also add \$134 million in new funding to further the clean-up of hazardous waste sites under the Superfund program.
- The budget provides nearly \$1 billion, an increase of 40 percent, to protect America's treasury of national parks, wildlife refuges, forests, and public lands.

Budget Facts

Crime

- We requested \$14.8 billion for the law enforcement activities of the Justice Department, a 16% increase, for strengthened apprehension, prosecution, and incarceration of offenders.
- **Apprehension.** The 1992 FBI request is 19 % over the 1991 level and the Marshals Service request is a 20% increase over 1991.
- **Prosecution.** The request for U.S. Attorneys for 1992 is 15 % over 1991. Funding is also requested for 85 recently created judgeships.
- **Incarceration.** \$2.2 billion is requested for the Bureau of Prisons, a 27 % increase over 1991, of which \$350 million is for new prison construction.
- **The Crime Bill.** We renew our call for a Federal death penalty, habeas corpus reform and exclusionary rule reform.

Budget Facts

Education

- **Mathematics and Science Education.** FY 92 request of \$1.9 billion -- a 92 percent increase under the Bush Administration.
- **Head Start.** The 1992 budget requests over \$2 billion for Head Start -- a 66 percent increase under the Bush Administration.
- **Research and Development.** The budget requests a 20 percent increase for Department of Education research, development, and statistics -- a total of \$154 million.
- **Educational Excellence Act.** The 1992 budget proposes \$690 million for a new Educational Excellence Act, including a \$200 million initiative to encourage parental choice programs.

Budget Facts

Transportation

- Federal spending on highways will total \$88 billion over the next five years.
- Federal funding for highways will increase from \$14.6 billion in 1991 to \$16.0 billion in 1992 and then to \$20.3 billion in 1996. This represents a 10% increase in 1992 and a 39% increase in 1996 compared to 1991 levels.
- Spending on bridge repair and rehabilitation will increase by 12% in 1992 and 75% in 1996 compared with 1991. Spending levels will be \$1.6 billion in 1992 growing to \$2.8 billion in 1996.
- Funding to modernize and upgrade air traffic control equipment will grow by \$600 million to \$2.7 billion, a 29% increase compared with 1991.

Budget Facts

AIDS

- The budget proposes \$4.3 billion for AIDS, \$558 million or 15% over FY 91 for research, prevention, treatment, and disability payments.
- Of this, \$1.2 billion is for biomedical research.
- The budget proposes more research spending per AIDS death (approximately \$25,000) than research on cancer (approximately \$3,000 per death) or heart disease (approximately \$1,000 per death).
- Total AIDS cases reached 160,000 at the end of 1990.

Budget Facts

R&D

- The Federal government will spend a record amount on R&D. Funding will increase over \$8 billion to \$76 billion, 13% over the 1991 level.
- The National Science Foundation budget will increase by 18% to \$2.7 billion in keeping with the President's commitment to double NSF's budget.
- NASA spending will increase by 15% to \$16 billion.
- Funding for basic research will increase by \$1 billion to \$13 billion.
- Funding for the High Performance Computing Initiative will increase 30% to \$638 million.
- Energy R&D funding will grow 34% to over \$900 million.
- The budget proposes to make permanent the 20% Research and Experimentation tax credit.

Copy

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 6, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: PHILLIP D. BRADY

SUBJECT: Request for Signature on Photograph

Although I'm reluctant to intrude on your time with a personal request, given the memorable nature of my first official act in your service it would be very much appreciated if you could sign the attached photograph of the presentation to you of H.J.Res. 77, the Congressional authorization for the use of force in the Persian Gulf.

I might also mention that interestingly Katie and I recently noted that the farewell photograph you signed upon my earlier departure from your staff to become General Counsel at DOT stated "Hail and farewell (for now)". Your prescience is very much my good fortune.

Thank you for your consideration.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
2-6-91

February 6, 1991

WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

91 FEB -5 AM 9:10

MR. PRESIDENT:

FOR THE RECORD

Governor Martinez' nomination was sent to the Senate on January 22, once his paperwork had been reviewed by Counsel. The attached personnel selection is simply for recordkeeping.

Thank you.


Phillip D. Brady

la)

ER

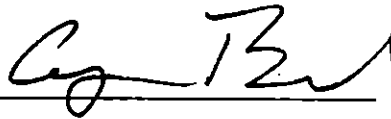
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of National Drug Control Po
Bennett. (Full-time PAS po
the Pleasure of the Preside

All clearances have been complet
nominated to the Senate on Janua
pending confirmation.

APPROVE: _____



GEORGE BUSH

Why so
slow??

GB

2-5

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS
WASHINGTON

91 FEB -6 PM 1:00

February 6, 1991

To the President
FYI
Ande

MEMORANDUM FOR GOV. SUNUNU

FROM: MICHAEL J. BOSKIN *mjb*
RE: Potential Q&As for the President's appearance
tonight at the New York Economic Club

Attached are several questions and suggested answers for preparation for the President's Q & A period at the New York Economic Club tonight. The potential questions I forwarded you a couple of days ago for potential use are indicated by an asterisk.

Please let me know if there is anything else I can do.

OK for Pres (now). Then pls. cc: CoS,
Stoncroft, Darman, Porter, and Holaday.
Also keep copy here for Phil.
Thanks, *JS.*



Q. What is your Administration doing to combat the recession?

A. Our policies are aimed at both mitigating the recession and providing a foundation for long term growth. The Federal Reserve has already taken several significant actions: a cut in the discount rate, reduced reserve requirements, and a lower short term interest rate target. The Fed has restated its commitment to keep money and credit growth strong and to take additional actions, if necessary, to offset the credit crunch. My budget does not contain proposals for massive new spending programs which would only cut off investment in a recovery; thanks to the budget reforms last year, my budget contains just the right amount of stimulus. My proposal to cut the tax on capital gains could also provide a needed stimulus.



Q. What are you doing to prevent the banks from going the way of the S & Ls?

A. There is a world of difference between the S&L industry and the banking industry. A decade ago, equity capital in the S & L industry had been wiped out by inflation and high interest rates. In contrast, banks today have over \$200 billion in equity capital. In addition, Secretary Brady yesterday announced comprehensive proposals for banking reform that would make the industry safer, sounder, and more internationally competitive.

Q. The Administration's banking reform proposal would expand the powers of the banks. Isn't this just like the expansion of S & L powers granted by the Congress in the early 1980s, which is credited with increasing the cost of the S & L crisis?

A. Not at all. The proposed reforms would eliminate constraints that reduce the competitiveness of banks, but many of these constraints, such as restrictions on interstate branching, currently decrease safety and soundness of banks by limiting diversification. Removing these restrictions would make banks safer. Additional powers would be granted only to well-capitalized banks, which would have their own money on the line and would not have incentives to take undue risks. The reforms would also generally enhance bank supervision.



Q. What is your Administration doing to assist our Latin American friends and neighbors?

A. My Enterprise for the Americas Initiative has been received with great enthusiasm in Latin America. It envisions a hemisphere-wide free trade zone. We have begun to sign framework agreements with many countries toward this end already. Our talks with Mexico and Canada on a North American free trade zone are underway. And we are offering to reduce official debt to those countries that are initiating sound economic programs and encouraging open investment.

Q. There's talk about major agriculture reform in the EC. Is this leading to a breakthrough in the agriculture negotiations that could produce a Uruguay Round Agreement?

A. The Uruguay Round remains our top trade policy priority and that includes a substantive agreement for our farmers and farmers everywhere. There are some positive signs, but we still need to work hard to reach an acceptable agreement.

Q. Is the Administration forecast too rosy?

A. If we're too rosy, so is almost everybody else. The Administration forecast is virtually identical to the average of 50 private Blue Chip forecasters. The Administration forecast for GNP is actually lower in 1991 than CBO, which assumes a shallower recession and stronger recovery than the Administration. In the longer term, we project the economy will return to a more normal 3 percent real growth rate.

Q. Are there any bright spots in the economy--areas or sectors that are doing well despite the overall economic recession?

A. Obviously some regions and sectors have been hit much harder than others--particularly New England, along with New York, New Jersey, and Michigan; real estate and autos have been hit quite hard. However,

some sectors (industrial exports, agriculture, and oil, even before the Iraqi invasion) and hence, some regions (the Midwest, Oil Patch, the Mountain States, and the Pacific Northwest) are still growing.

Q. After months of negotiations with the Administration, Congress finally passed a major deficit reduction bill last year. Now we find out that we have a record-setting deficit. Are we making progress in deficit reduction?

A. The deficit figures you see in the newspapers are influenced by two transitory events: the cost of resolving the S&L crisis and the recession. As the S & L crisis is resolved and the recovery begins, the deficit will be on a strong downward path, not only by our estimates, but also by those of the Congressional Budget Office. The new budget law ensures that progress will continue.

Q. Why did you include a proposal to reduce the tax rate on long-term capital gains in this year's budget given the political controversy surrounding this proposal last year?

A. The cost of capital is high in the United States. This discourages investment so important to growth. By lowering the tax rate on long-term capital gains we can lower the cost of capital, which will stimulate investment, entrepreneurship, and long-term economic growth. There are

some in Congress who dispute this notion, and that's why I have asked Fed Chairman Alan Greenspan to lead a study to reconcile any technical disputes.

Q. What were the accomplishments of the new budget law? How has it influenced the budget you just sent to Congress?

A. In the new budget the increase in spending is only 2.6 percent--much smaller than the rate of inflation. The law places strict new controls on Federal spending: a pay-as-you-go rule, and discretionary spending caps. These reforms will make the deficit fall substantially in the next few years.

Q. What is your Administration going to do to reduce the economy's vulnerability to future disruptions in world oil markets?

A. First, because our energy markets are deregulated, the economy is able to weather this shock without the gas lines and other disruptions we had in earlier shocks. Second, I will soon propose a National Energy Strategy that will identify further opportunities to foster efficient use and production of energy, and to diversify sources of supply.

Q. What is the Administration doing to promote long-term productivity growth?

A. Several things. First, develop a quality work force by improving the educational system. The centerpiece of that effort is promoting choice and accountability in the schools. Second, the deficit reduction over the next several years will free up private saving for productive private investment. Third, my proposal for making the R & E tax credit permanent would enhance private research and development. And we have proposed record Federal spending on basic and applied research. Finally, my proposed tax incentives for saving and investment (Family Savings Accounts, penalty-free IRA withdrawals, and a lower capital gains tax) will encourage saving, investment, and entrepreneurship so essential to productivity growth.

Q. Business costs for health care rose more than 20 percent in just the last year. What is your Administration doing to get health costs under control?

A. Secretary Sullivan is developing comprehensive proposals for reforming health care in the United States. He will be looking at the entire range of problems in health care, including cost containment and the problem of the uninsured.

Q. The economic problems of Eastern Europe have fallen off the front pages in light of recent events. Are we doing enough to help these

countries succeed, particularly in light of the economic decline in the Soviet Union?

- A. As citizens of the world, as lovers of liberty, we must do all we can to help the nations of Eastern Europe. But they must rebuild their shattered economies, we can't do it for them. My proposals for Enterprise Funds for Poland and Hungary are now operational--and I recently proposed an Enterprise Fund for Czechoslovakia. We are providing humanitarian assistance to Romania and Bulgaria. We are also working to provide technical assistance with the private sector, including such organizations as the International Executive Service Corps, a group of dedicated retired executives.

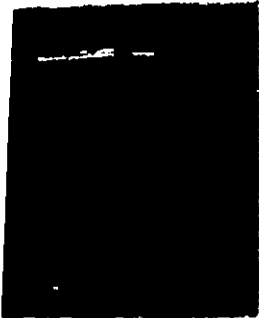


THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

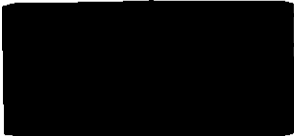
02/06/91

TO: GENERAL SCOWCROFT

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



The attached has been forwarded
to the President



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 5, 1991

MR. PRESIDENT:

I understand Dr. Bromley has discussed this memo with you.

Per NSC, Dr. Wells' comments on the good feelings in the Chinese scientific community toward the US do track with Jim Lilley's reporting. Regarding the prospective US-PRC science agreement (p. 8), this is linked to agreement on the issue of intellectual property rights by statute. We are currently awaiting the Chinese response to our latest proposal on this issue.

Thank you.


Phillip D. Brady

cc: General Scowcroft

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02a. Memo	D. Allan Bromley to the President Re: China Trip Report from Dr. W. Wells, Jr. (2 pp.)	2/1/91	P- 3	
		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 2/91 [1]

Date Closed: 6/9/2000	OA/ID Number: 05480-004
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1999-0735-F	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #: 2005-0331-S	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 FEB -5 AM 7:55

February 1, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: D. ALLAN BROMLEY *Alan*
SUBJECT: CHINA TRIP REPORT FROM DR. W. WELLS, JR.

I recently mentioned to you that one of my staff, Dr. William Wells, spent several weeks last October in China. Attached is a report of his experiences and observations which I promised to share with you.

Dr. William Wells is a tenured professor at George Washington University. His doctoral dissertation was on "Science Advising and The Presidency" but has not yet been published. Returning from the U.S. Air Force with the rank of Colonel, Dr. Wells joined the staff of the House Science and Technology Committee; after several years there he moved to the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) where he was responsible for legislation liaison and a number of other major programs. I came to know him well when I served as President and then Chairman of the Board of AAAS in the early 1980's. Early in 1990 I convinced him to take a sabbatical from his professorship in Management Science at GWU to serve temporarily as my Chief of Staff in OSTP and help me in establishing a more efficient and effective management structure. He served in this role through the end of September of this year--and did an outstanding job.

During his AAAS years Dr. Wells had been heavily involved in cooperative activities with the Chinese Science and Technology Association (STA) and in October he was invited to return to China as a guest of the State Commission on Science and Technology. Because of your experience with, and interest in, things Chinese I thought that you might find Dr. Wells' enclosed memorandum to me summarizing his impressions worth reading. I had the privilege of spending a month in China in 1979 as head of a group of physicists: we were the first Americans to visit research centers such as those in Lanzhou since the revolution. Even then, it was clear that the Chinese scientists and technologists much preferred to deal with Americans, but equally clear that the French, in particular, had been aggressively--and successfully--promoting French technology and products and developing close ties with Chinese institutions.

From Wells' report this tendency, with several other European and Pacific Rim nations joining the French, continues.

I hope that it will soon be possible for us to resume, if even at a relatively informal level to start, our interaction with the Chinese scientific and technological establishment. I believe that we both have much to gain.

Enclosure

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02b. Memo	William G. Wells, Jr. to D. Allan Bromley Re: Observations Based on My Recent Visit to the PRC (8 pp.)	12/26/90	P-3 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 2/91 [1]

Date Closed: 6/9/2000	OA/ID Number: 05480-004
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1999-0735-F	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #: 2005-0331-S	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

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

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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

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

December 26, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR D. ALLAN BROMLEY

FROM: WILLIAM G. WELLS, JR. *WGW*

SUBJECT: Observations Based on my Recent Visit to the PRC

Overview

To remind, Allan, during this past October in Beijing at the invitation of China's State Commission on Science and Technology, I participated in a one-week "foreign-experts" review and critique of that nation's annual series of Science and Technology Policy White Papers. After the conference, I spent another two weeks visiting a number of companies, domestic Chinese as well as foreign joint ventures, various Chinese organizations, and Chinese individuals whom I was able to contact through private sources.

In total, I talked with dozens of individuals and visited over a dozen companies and organizations in the Beijing, Shanghai and Hangchow areas. Some visits were as short as an hour; others were as long as a full day, e.g. Shanghai Volkswagen, Shanghai Bell and the Legend Computer Group in Beijing.

Major Personal Conclusion

I left for China already a strong supporter of President Bush's policies toward China. I understand them as including the continuation of most-favored nation trading status, maintaining the student exchange program, as well as the gradual easing of economic, financial and other restrictions.

I returned with a different bent of mind: not in many years have I come to believe so strongly and passionately in a set of political policies. The President is absolutely correct; his current policies and their extension offer the best possible hope for the development of human rights, democracy, and political and economic reform in that vast, ancient and tragic land.

In sharp contrast, the policies advocated by the President's critics -- such as suspending Most Favored Nation (MFN) trading status and disrupting the student exchange program -- would have nothing short of disastrous outcomes. The Markey-Pelosi brand of thinking, if enacted in national policy, would undermine and seriously damage the social and political forces in China that favor long-term economic and political reform. These very same forces are the ones favorably inclined to the West and particularly to the United States.

Allan, these words are far from being a traditional formal report. Rather, they reflect my highly personal observations and conclusions. This is not to disregard good, substantial analysis; yet, the older I get, the more I am inclined to trust my feelings and instincts on deep matters.

From a U.S. national interest -- as I see it -- we are "losing our asses" economically and in terms of potential future influences in China. All of Jim Lilley's experience and skill cannot offset the overwhelming presence and involvement by the Japanese, the Europeans, and, yes, even the Koreans and Australians. One German diplomat put it succinctly: "Given almost any alternative, the Chinese would prefer to work with you Americans, and you're throwing it away!"

Having now absorbed those intensive weeks and a myriad of experiences in China, I not only strongly believe the President is on the right track but also that the U.S. must move more forcefully in a number of ways toward building more positive relationships with China. At bottom, this will be in our long-term national interest for us as well as for the Chinese -- but especially for us.

Now, I'd like to tick off some specific points.

Conference and Related Events Protocol

The invited group of foreign experts was composed of representatives from Australia, the EC, Germany, India, Japan, the U.S.S.R. and the United States. On every occasion where there was a protocol choice, I was given deference: chairing the first day of the conference; placement at the head of the conference table next to the senior presiding Chinese official (Zhang Dengyi); and, at the concluding banquet, being seated at the head table next to Wu Wufeng, Secretary-General of the State Science and Technology Commission.

When I asked for several special briefings on matters of more than usual interest -- such as the special 862 High Technology Program -- my requests were promptly granted in the form of private audiences without the presence of the other foreign participants.

Finally, there was a small USSR-oriented component within the Chinese members of the conference who spoke Russian. They spent much time with the USSR representative (S. Kudria) -- clearly an old-line centralist. The core of this group, including Kudria, were placed half-way down the conference table on the right and were minimally involved in running the conference.

While I do not wish to place too much weight on the above noted events, I think it unlikely that there was much coincidence in the way they were handled.

Personal Conversations with Various Chinese

In my numerous private conversations with individuals and small groups, there was a common theme: a plea that the United States not take further steps in breaking with the Chinese; instead, there was the urgently expressed hope that we would resume directions closer to those of pre-June 1989, despite the tragic deaths and crackdown in Tiananmen Square.

Among these discussion groups were several arranged by a person who was a Visiting Scholar in my Program at the George Washington University during 1987. She and I have maintained contact in her capacity with the Chinese Academy of Sciences and in her work on industrial innovation. She and a number of her colleagues fervently stated that the more outspoken dissident students in the U.S. and Europe did not speak for the great majority of those in the intellectual communities of science and technology in China.

An essential point made by the majority of individuals who met with me was this: yes, reform is essential, but that reality calls for it to be gradually introduced over time. After well more than one hundred years of chaos -- including the recent and searing experience of the Cultural Revolution -- most Chinese yearn for stability -- and since 1978, they have had hope that relative stability and gradual change and reform were possible in achieving better lives. They repeated a theme I heard while I was in China during October 1988: many of the students wanted to go too fast too soon.

Indeed, there is no small bitterness among some who believe a minority of students in the U.S. are making life more difficult and vulnerable for many individuals in China. They cite with special bitterness the Chinese-student supported efforts of Markey, Pelosi and others to damage or take away MFN and student exchanges.

I was in a meeting with one group on an evening when word came over CNN about a House vote to remove MFN in China. The reaction was near hysterical! How could the U.S. possibly take such a terrible step? They said this would be seen as an "anti-China act" and thereby used by hardline, anti-reform elements in the leadership to undermine the more vulnerable pro-reform, pro-USA members of the political and intellectual elites.

In short, such U.S. actions would hurt -- and perhaps even destroy -- many of the changes and the very people we want to support in the long-run.

Often in these discussions, and in a meeting I had with Jim Lilley while I was in Beijing, the concept of "Guanxi" was raised. I'm sure the President is fully familiar with it from his own days in Beijing. A central operative axiom of developing and maintaining political and business relations with the Chinese is the concept of building "Guanxi".

"Guanxi" -- the relationship between two persons or two countries -- involves the long-term cultivation of trust, friendship, and mutual obligation. To break off such **Guanxi** with the Chinese people, after it has been cultivated over the past twenty years, would be seen -- even by many of our friends -- as an act of betrayal. **Guanxi** cannot be easily turned off and turned back on, and once it is broken, it is nearly impossible to repair. The Soviets found this out the hard way; the Japanese understand the concept fully and are acting accordingly, as I will describe more completely.

While some of the President's critics may think otherwise as they push for their ill-founded and simple-minded ideas of applying external pressures, **Guanxi** would be gone for a long time to come if they were successful. The U.S. would be out of the "China game" as an effective player.

A Reading of the Chinese Psyche

For China, domestic politics and international relations often operate in ways very different from those of other countries. It is incorrect to assume mechanically that historical examples of applying external pressure to bring about domestic political change in other nations are relevant in trying to affect change in China. Quite to the contrary, experience vividly shows that, in dealing with China, confrontational posturing and threats leads to Chinese intransigence and undercuts those forces in the Chinese leadership who favor accommodation.

China has entered a politically sensitive period of leadership transition, in light of the advanced ages of Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yun, and Yang Shangkun. Based on his service in China in 1974-1975, President Bush acquired better than most a deep understanding of the highly peculiar nature of Chinese politics during a succession crisis. In those years prior to the deaths of Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai in 1976, the struggle for power led to the politicization of virtually every issue and non-issue in Chinese life in ways that may seem totally arcane to most Americans and particularly to those politicians who understand little, if anything, about China.

Similarly, today, any move seen as negative or "anti-Chinese" could be presented and used as a pretext to attack the currently more vulnerable, pro-reform, pro-USA members of the political elite. An American curtailment of economic and cultural relations with China, even if intended as a short-term measure, could do serious damage to our long-term relationship with the Chinese people. Just as the abrupt Soviet economic withdrawal from China in 1959 left deep feelings of bitterness that influence Chinese attitudes toward the Soviet Union even today.

The MFN Question

Some of the President's critics have questioned why the United States should have continued MFN with China after the Tiananmen massacre and yet deny it to the USSR in light of Gorbachev's reforms. The Soviet MFN question is outside my

remarks on China, but I would only point out that ending MFN for China would mean breaking up an on-going established relationship, while the Soviet question involves whether or not we should begin a new level of relationships.

The President's critics miss the obvious -- these are totally different kinds of policy questions which call for totally different types of understanding and analysis. The Chinese and Soviet circumstances are not even slightly similar and we have far more to lose in the context of a negative decision on China's MFN status.

The Student Exchange Issue

I believe that President Bush's handling of the Chinese student question also has reflected his keen understanding of Chinese political culture. As compared to Americans, Chinese tend to place a greater premium on "form" rather than on "content." If the congressional bill to allow students to stay in the United States had not been vetoed, the Chinese leadership would have seen it as a direct affront and violation of the basic bilateral agreement. They would have used the bill as pretext to curtail the flow of more students and their spouses and dependents to the United States.

By vetoing the bill, the President prevented the Chinese side from abrogating the bilateral agreement. He thereby assured that the Chinese government would permit students to continue to come to the United States in large numbers and that the spouses and dependents of those students already in the United States would be allowed to join them. Then, by issuing the executive order, he protected the interests of the Chinese students already in the United States who may have been prominent in dissent activities.

I have no doubt whatsoever that the congressional bill would have largely disrupted the continued flow of students, spouses, and dependents to a far greater degree than the subsequent Chinese measures to limit somewhat the outflow of recent graduates and officially-sponsored students.

Observations on Company Visits

The largest and most successful automobile joint venture in China is Shanghai Volkswagen. This facility equals anything I have seen in the U.S. or Europe in terms of modernization, quality of output, training of employees and efficiency of production. About 40 percent of the parts are imported from Germany, creating significant export earnings and jobs in Germany. On the other hand, sufficiently high engine quality in combination with competitive costs has made possible the export of a significant number of engines to Germany. This has become an important and durable cooperative business venture between the Chinese and the Germans for which we have no successful counterpart.

The most prominent and highly successful telephone exchange manufacturing company is Shanghai Bell -- a joint venture with Alcatel, the Belgian equivalent of AT&T. The original technology for the medium-sized digital switching systems was American, but

it is the Belgians who are in China as 50-50 partners. These exchanges are being installed in dozens of small and medium-sized towns and cities using fiber optic technologies. About 50 percent of the parts are imported from Europe, and the U.S. is out "in the cold" in this important area of telephone switching systems. While it is true that AT&T is exporting some large 5ESS switching systems to China, the Chinese are far more interested in arrangements such as Shanghai Bell.

In my examination of production lines and test equipment at domestic Chinese firms (computers, satellite disks, foundries, cables, etc.), I found American equipment primarily of the early to mid-1980s vintage. The most recent, newly arrived items were -- with few exceptions -- German, Japanese, Swiss or other European.

I spent half a day with a Canadian joint venture involving the coal mining industry. The Canadians are staking out a major claim in the area of sophisticated computerized control systems for mining operations. A Canadian executive shook his head in wonder at the way the U.S. is leaving the economic field to the Japanese, Europeans, Australians and even to "us friendly Canadians!"

In my half-day visit to the Pudong Development Center in Shanghai which is an ambitious initiative to transform the economic face of Shanghai over the next twenty to thirty years, the overwhelming influence I encountered was Japanese and European. This is a large-scale development that will be tied in with the rest of Shanghai via a new subway system currently under construction of which the United States has not a piece. It may turn out that Pudong is overly ambitious as some in the United States think, but it would be a mistake to stand aside totally while the Japanese and Europeans and others participate in what the Chinese consider a centerpiece of their economic development.

Who Did I see in China?

One way to measure the level of economic and other cooperative activities taking place in China is to take a look at who is there.

The Japanese are there by the thousands and thousands -- tourists and business people. In each of the hotels where I stayed, the Japanese were by far the largest number of guests. By train, I travelled "soft seat-first class" and "hard seat." On one train with four first class cars, I was the only American; there were perhaps a dozen Europeans and Australians; and except for about 10-15 affluent Chinese, all there rest were Japanese. There are no Japanese in "hard-seat" cars.

On my China Eastern flight out of Shanghai to Tokyo, the majority of the passengers were Japanese. I upgraded to first class at my own expense; except for one other American, and three Chinese officials, all the rest in first class were Japanese businessmen. The week that I left China in early November, Lufthansa announced in a major advertising campaign that it was returning to China; to the best of my knowledge, United Airlines has only one flight a week into Beijing and erratic service to Shanghai.

While not as prominent as the Japanese, the Europeans are also present by the thousands. While I was there, major attention was devoted in the media to the European Community's vote to lift economic sanctions on China.

A big visual contrast for me between 1988 and 1990 was the sharp decline from the earlier thousands of American tourists to a virtual handful in 1990.

A new insight for me was the rapidly developing degree of Australian involvement in China. In fact, one of the largest joint ventures in the planning stages but near implementation is Australian. The more I learned about Australian initiatives, the more I came to the realization that Australia is becoming less Western-oriented and more Asia-oriented, and specifically China-oriented. This may not be news to others but it was for me.

Attitudes of Individual Chinese about Americans

Based on my experience and talking with other Americans, feelings on the part of many individual Chinese remain warm toward Americans. This is an enormous resource for the United States which should not be allowed to slip away. Nor should we take actions that would permit authoritarian "hard-liners" to erect barriers between us and the Chinese people.

Allan, I do not wish to dwell on "photos on my trip" but several photographs capture an essential component of the Chinese feelings about us. The enclosed photograph of me, a young Chinese girl (Ma Reng, age 5 when I met her in 1988) and her parents makes a point better than I could describe in many words. Ma Reng and her parents stopped me on the Bund in Shanghai to ask if Ma Reng could speak English with me. The pride on the parents' faces is obvious as their daughter conversed with me in quite fluent English.

I remained in contact from 1988 and met again with Ma Reng and her parents this past October. I had dinner with them in their tiny one-room apartment in a Shanghai working-class neighborhood. The mother is a cotton mill worker; the father a translator; and Ma Reng attends English classes three evenings a week after her regular school.

The parent's deepest fear is that Chinese-U.S. relations might become worse. Their strongest hope is that one day Ma Reng might be able to study in the United States. A hope, of course, shared by thousands upon thousands of Chinese.

Many people argue that the United States government should punish the hardline Chinese leadership by suspending MFN status as noted earlier, and assert that those who disagree with their proposals are insensitive to the cause of human rights and democracy in China. They claim that, while the Bush Administration is pursuing a policy based on misguided geopolitical concerns and cynical business interests, their call for cutting back economic and exchange relations with China is the humane and compassionate way of helping the Chinese people.

In fact, the truly tragic irony of the situation, is that such critics of the President and the Administration's policies are themselves advocating policies that would cause great political and economic harm to the very people and social forces they claim they are trying to help.

Allan, it is people like Ma Reng and her parents, like my friends in the Academy of Sciences and their colleagues, and like thousands and thousands of other reform-minded, pro-Western people who would be most hurt if the Markeys and Pelosis of this country are successful in overturning the President's policies.

A Final Major Conclusion

When Jim Lilley was here recently making the rounds we talked briefly -- and I wish to make it clear that I am not putting words in his mouth but rather my own -- about launching initiatives to counteract the Markeys and Pelosis.

There are several dozen astute businessmen who have visited China and understand the situation. There are labor leaders who could well understand the job creation factors arising from enterprises such as Shanghai Volkswagen and Shanghai Bell. There are scientists who understand the great value of maintaining contact with their Chinese colleagues.

There are many in this country who understand the enormous value for the United States to play an extraordinarily important role in educating the next generation of Chinese leadership. One need only look at the educational backgrounds of the current members of the Party's Politburo -- essentially they were educated in the U.S.S.R. or in China.

However, harnessing these multiple interests will not occur automatically. I believe it is timely to begin the planning of a forceful set of activities to offset the President's critics to show how wrong they really are and how disastrous their policies would be for our vital national interests. The locus of such a set of initiatives should be outside the government but would have to have at least the President's informal support.

Finally, I think it is highly important to conclude the current negotiations on the U.S.-China Science and Technology Agreement. Too much is being made over the intellectual property right impasse. Again, the Japanese and the Europeans seem to place relatively little weight on this issue in their economic dealings with the Chinese. They think we are making too big a deal of this considering how far the Chinese have come in the past five years on these matters.

In my view, the S&T Agreement should be disconnected from the trade negotiations; too much is at stake to allow a narrow point of view on trade affect negatively a wide range of potential scientific and technical cooperation and deep U.S. influence on Chinese science and technology in the years to come.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 5, 1991

Dear Mrs. *Betty* Heitman:

Thank you for your recent letter and supporting materials recommending Dr. John McGovern for the Presidential Medal of Freedom. Please rest assured that he will receive every consideration throughout this process.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely,

Phil
Phillip D. Brady
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary

Mrs. Betty Heitman
744 Jackson Place, NW
Washington, DC 20503

PKg sent to Charlie Horvath.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Phil:

This material should be sent to
Charlie Norrath for filing and future
consideration. I do not tell people
outside the White House that Charlie is
the staff member responsible for these
medals; otherwise, he would be bombarded
w/outside lobbying. Instead, I normally suggest
that people write the President directly
(though they can also write you).

Phil,

minor edits
then as usual.

JS

✓

91 JAN 31 PM 1:25

Mrs. Betty Heitman
744 Jackson Place, N.W.
Washington, DC 20503
January 28, 1991

Dear Phil:

Enclosed is a letter I sent to President Reagan endorsing Dr. John McGovern for the Medal of Freedom Award. I am also sending a current curriculum vitae.

Dr. McGovern is an outstanding person who has made a major contribution in the field of medicine, and I would like to join Secretary Moshbacher in forwarding his name to President Bush for consideration for the 1990 Medal of Freedom Award.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,


Betty Heitman

Mr. Phillip D. Brady
Assistant to the President and
Staff Secretary
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Enclosures

The Heitman Group

November 28, 1988

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

Dear Mr. President:

Last March, I nominated Dr. John P. McGovern for your consideration as a 1988 recipient of the Medal of Freedom and thought it might be appropriate now for me to summarize the highlights of his illustrious accomplishments and the vast impact of his life work, gleaned from published materials, interviews with several of his colleagues, and my own personal knowledge of the man. Also, I felt this necessary because I had mentioned in my previous letter that Dr. McGovern had "retired", and this meant only from active clinical practice of medicine so as to devote what he calls his last "career" to work in the field of alcoholism and drug abuse, which already, as you will see further on, has borne great fruit. During my long tenure at the Republican National Committee, I came to know Dr. McGovern not only as a warm, compassionate, accomplished human being, but also as a devout patriot who has consistently supported the principles of government in which he believes as well as those elected and non-elected officials who support and put into action those principles. Also, during my days at the RNC I have processed thousands of resumes of distinguished Americans, none of which documented a lifetime of major achievement in the whole greater than that of Dr. McGovern.

When, independently, I talked with his colleagues, I learned that Dr. McGovern is always referred to as "The Chief" by all of his past trainees and fellows and "Jack" by his friends, of which I am proud to be one. Also, he is often referred to as a "Modern Renaissance Man", with ten distinct careers - most often running simultaneously - and with the highest performance in each. In a recent citation from the national Historical Research Foundation, he was called "A Renaissance man, whose brilliant mind, vivid imagination, and restless energy have enabled him to roam over limitless fields of inquiry" Thus, I will attempt to just briefly highlight those areas, as much fuller documentation can be found in his

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 02/05/91

NOTE FOR: MICHAEL DELAND

The President has reviewed the attached, and it is
forwarded to you for your:

Information ☒

Action ☐

Thank you.

PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
(x2702)

cc:

GEORGE BUSH

Mike:

I read ~~this~~ ^{with} great
interest. I hope the meetings
go well... Yours ia a properly
balanced approach, and I'll
be interested to see if others
buy it.

Good luck

gb



DRAFT / 2-3-91 6:30pm

WELCOMING REMARKS OF
THE HONORABLE MICHAEL R. DELAND
CHAIRMAN, PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

TO THE FIRST SESSION OF
THE U.N. INTERGOVERNMENTAL NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE
ON CLIMATE CHANGE

CHANTILLY, VIRGINIA, USA
FEBRUARY 4, 1991

Distinguished delegates, representatives of the nongovernmental community, members of the press, ladies and gentlemen:

On behalf of President Bush, it is an honor for me to welcome such a distinguished assembly of public officials from so many nations. The President and all Americans are delighted to provide a venue under the auspices of the United Nations General Assembly to begin discussions on an issue of the utmost importance.

President Bush sends his personal greetings to each and every one of you, and regrets that he cannot be here in person this morning. He believes deeply in the United Nations, and knows firsthand what remarkable things can be accomplished when diverse nations work together toward common objectives.

Lest there be any doubts about the United States' outlook as we enter these negotiations, let me state it clearly:

- o First, we recognize the growing scientific consensus that continued loading of the atmosphere with greenhouse gases will lead to global climate change. Uncertainties do remain as to the rate, magnitude, and geographical characteristics

of such change. But we do not question the basic source of concern.

- o Second, the United States believes that research and action must proceed in tandem. That is why we have accelerated our global climate research roughly fivefold since 1989, and will seek \$1.2 billion for the coming fiscal year. And that is why, had the President been able to join us this morning, he would have been pleased to announce that the U.S. Climate Change Strategy includes actions that will result in U.S. greenhouse gas emissions in the year 2000 being equal to or below 1987 levels. As our scientific and economic knowledge advances in the future, I am confident that the United States will continue to exercise leadership in responding to that information.

- o Third and finally, our purpose in these negotiations is clear. As President Bush has written in a letter being delivered to each of you today: "We are prepared to work openly, diligently, and respectfully toward achieving the goal of completing a climate change convention in time for its signature at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in June of 1992."

No one believes that these negotiations will be simple or cost-free. The issues involved are complex and have many

implications for our citizens and future generations. Yet we are here because we recognize the need to promote global environmental stewardship for all the world's peoples, in a forum that is democratic and cooperative.

Good / It is the height of irony that as we begin a constructive dialogue on our shared environmental future, Saddam Hussein's premeditated and wanton release of crude oil into the Persian Gulf inflicts enormous damage on the planet we seek to protect. Just last week, the Environment Ministers of the OECD countries joined in the condemnation of this despicable crime.

Saddam's unconscionable act will will not divert us from the task at hand. Indeed it only heightens our resolve. For no nation or bloc of nations has the upper hand when it comes to the environment. Either we all win or we all lose. Let us work cooperatively and be catalysts for an essential kind of peace-- a peace between humanity and our planet.

Turning to the agenda of these negotiations, the U.S. believes in several guiding principles.

First, our efforts must avoid focusing only on narrow aspects of a complex problem. Twenty years ago, when we in the United States enacted our first environmental statutes, we made that mistake. The Clean Air Act of 1970... the Clean Water Act

of 1972... the Toxic Substances Control Act... the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act... Too often, these statutes moved pollution around from air to land to water. We achieved substantial success in cleaning up our environment, but there is a better approach. The environment is holistic-- a dynamic system of interactions between living things, the waters, land, and skies. As we consider climate change, we should agree to address the total and cumulative effect of all greenhouse gas sources and all sinks.

Second, our agreements should be long-term and adaptable. We are united in the belief that despite large uncertainties, the potential threat of climate change justifies taking action now. Yet each of us operates in unique circumstances: political, economic, social, ecological. Different policies will have different costs and benefits for different nations. We need an international climate convention that commits all nations to meaningful action, yet does not limit us to some fixed formula.

Let us remember that the actions to which we commit ourselves will not occur automatically or instantly. Our decisions will affect humanity for decades to come. Hence our actions must be continuously reviewed and refined as knowledge and conditions change. As President Bush stated, "Global stewardship is a continuous process of social decisionmaking that meets the needs of the present generation while expanding the

opportunities of future generations." This means we must be as sensitive to social ecology as we are to the natural ecology.

A third element of success in our view will be an inclusive approach. Because the issues we address are global in nature, our actions must be global. We must make every effort to ensure the full participation of all nations in these negotiations. Further, a climate convention should consider the financial and technological realities of all nations. Those of us fortunate enough to enjoy an advanced state of development must work with our neighbors to help them avoid the mistakes we made as we developed. As President Bush stated last April, "Those who have ascended the economic hill must break down the barriers to progress and assist others now making the climb."

In the final analysis, it is progress that counts. The progress of research, the progress of diplomacy, and the progress of action.... Progress that will result from the partnerships we build in the months leading up to the UNCED conference in Rio de Janeiro, just eighteen months from now.

Welcome to the United States. We hope you will enjoy your stay and I look forward to meeting many of you over the course of these discussions.

Thank you.

February 1, 1991

91 FEB -1 PM 5:33

MEMO TO PHIL BRADY

FROM: Shirley Green *mg*

RE: Guidance on Wellstone letters

Now you get to earn your pay. Attached is a letter complaining about the President's reported characterization of Senator Wellstone. Also attached is the approach we took when we received complaints about his reported opinion about Saddam. Now the question is, how should we handle these letters? Some options:

Do not answer?

State that we have no way of knowing if reported remark is accurate?

Deny it?

Acknowledge receipt of letter and say I'm passing on your suggestions to appropriate advisors?

Other?

2/5

HELP!

*Shirley,
Please note
our potential response
or approach.
Hope this is helpful.
Thanks
Phil.*

709 Woodhaven Ct. N.E.
Rochester, MN 55906
January 9, 1991

1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

Your recent characterization of my senator, Paul Wellstone, as a "chickenshit" (Newsweek, Jan. 14, '91, p. 26) is deeply offensive to me and, I'm sure, to thousands of other Minnesotans who are proud of his independent ways and voted for him because of his promised "cage-rattling." I hope you will listen to Senator Wellstone with greater respect as he argues against a war with Iraq. My hope is that a combination of diplomacy, your embargo, and greater involvement by the rest of the world with Arabs leading the way will save young American and Iraqi lives.

Sincerely,
Tom M. Andrews

RE: Reports of Presidential Remarks made during a Private Meeting

THE WHITE HOUSE

FORDEF-8
(P/C/N)

WASHINGTON

January 22, 1991

*alleged private
remarks by President Bush*

Dear Mrs. Bell:

Thank you for your letter to President Bush concerning reports of ~~remarks made during a private meeting about the situation in the Persian Gulf~~. The President appreciates the interest that prompted you to write. *Please and assured that the President respects the*

opinion of every Member of the U.S. Senate regarding the war in the Persian Gulf. 000
As you know, the President has conducted a number of private meetings with members of Congress in order to keep them informed about this crisis. He wants both these elected officials and the American people to understand that he has absolute confidence in our Armed Forces, and every service man and woman who is placed in harm's way will have maximum support and protection, thus giving them the best chance of returning home safely. Reports of comments describing his determination to back the members of our Armed Forces to the hilt may have inadvertently overshadowed his intended purpose, and he regrets that.

President Bush is keenly aware that these are difficult days for the American people, and he has asked that we pray for the brave members of our Armed Forces and for all those who are defending this universal cause of justice.

Sincerely,

Shirley M. Green

Shirley M. Green
Special Assistant to the President
for Presidential Messages
and Correspondence

(1/22/91)

→ *The President has consulted with the Congress throughout this crisis, and he will continue to do so.*

Mrs. Lillie Bell
Director,
Correspondence Analysis Section
Room 54A
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, DC 20500

SMG

From,
Pl. k. we all
we send to Ed is
Deb Anderson's original note
and Presidential letter.

By way of follow up to our discussion,
please find attached a copy of the
Deb Anderson note to John on the Tort
Reform Task Force and a copy of the
Presidential letter we agreed upon.
Apparently, Deb served as the White
House contact on the Task Force and
made the request for a Presidential
letter(s) in that capacity.

Hope this is helpful and I would
propose utilizing the same format
for the other task force you inquired
about.

Thank you.

Phil

Phillip D. Brady

1-11-91
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

91 JAN 11 PM 2:30

TO:

John Gardner

FROM: DEBRA R. ANDERSON
Deputy Assistant to the President and
Director, Office of Intergovernmental Affairs
Ext. 2577

*See attached - this
proposed letter would go
to the Task Force on
Court Reform.*

*Call me if there are
problems/questions. (Task
Force was chaired by
Stuart Gerson.)*

Dear Stuart:

Please extend my appreciation to all the members of the Task Force on Tort Reform for all their efforts in developing our Administration's volunteer liability protection initiative from its inception to its final announcement on December 13, 1990.

As you know, I am deeply concerned about this issue. I have often said that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others," and I appreciate your efforts to protect volunteers from unwarranted exposure to liability.

Sincerely, **GEORGE BUSH** ^A

The Honorable Stuart M. Gerson
Assistant Attorney General
Washington, D.C. 20530

GB/IGA/PDB/JG/jt (1PRES)

PRESIDENT TO SIGN

910117

Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 2/5

Did not give her
the report as
noted on Buck Slip.
John has it. -
They were to call
him if there was
a question. S

NOTE FOR: EDE HOLIDAY

The President has reviewed the attached, and it is
forwarded to you for your:

Information ☐

Action ☒

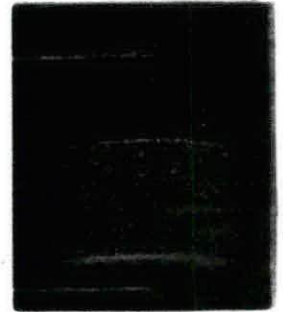
Per the President's note, please forward
this correspondence (and the report) to
Bill Moss and Bob Martinez.

Thanks.

Thank you.

PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
(x2702)

cc:



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 1-31-91

FROM THE PRESIDENT

TO:

Bob Martinez
cc: Bill Moss

Subject: Drug Advisory Council Report
On Coalitions

Bob:

This is a good report by the distinguished
Alvah Chapman.

I am asking that you and Bill Moss
follow up on the recommendations
wherever possible.

Thanks and good luck,

George Bush

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 1, 1991

Dear Alvah:

Thanks for coming by yesterday. I enjoyed the visit.

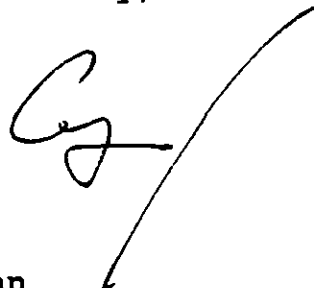
I told you I would read the report, and I have now done so.

I loved the part about the "infectious enthusiasm and gung-ho spirit" of the Conference attendees. I was also interested by the concept of the Coalition staying together, but I understand there are some legal concerns that would need to be addressed. I hope you will work closely with ONDCP and White House Counsel in that regard. Please rest assured I will try to find ways to encourage citizen-led coalitions, and I will talk with Bill Moss and Bob Martinez about this report and what more we can do to keep things moving.

Many thanks for your leadership role and for your dedication to seeing that this country finally wins this awesome fight against drugs.

With respect and warm personal regards,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "G. H. W. Bush", with a long, sweeping diagonal line extending from the bottom right of the signature.

The Honorable Alvah Chapman
President's Drug Advisory Council
Washington, D.C. 20503

Chen

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 2/5

NOTE FOR: GENERAL SCOWCROFT

The President has reviewed the attached, and it is
forwarded to you for your:

Information ☐

Action ☒

Thank you.

PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
(x2702)

cc: The Chief of Staff -- FYI
Sig Rogich -- FYI

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

DATE: February 5, 1964

FROM THE PRESIDENT

TO:

Dick Cheney

For future reference
trip to see troop

cc: Sullivan

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ltr sent
Back to
SMG for
date/s

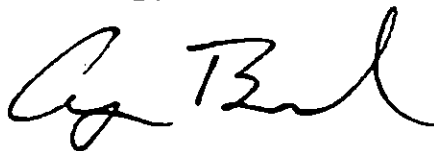
Dear Ottis:

I just read of your desire to show your support for the troops in the Persian Gulf, and I am pleased to take this opportunity to send a note of appreciation.

Although travel of any kind is difficult at this time, the fact that you expressed a willingness to be of help will mean a lot to the courageous men and women in the Persian Gulf.

Congratulations on your Super Bowl victory and on your being named MVP. Your comments about our troops underscore that you are a great champion.

Sincerely,



Mr. Ottis Anderson
New York Giants
Giants Stadium
East Rutherford, New Jersey 07073

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 30, 1991

Lepping

WB sig

cc: sig

TO: Shirley Green
FROM: Sig Rogich
RE: Presidential letter to Ottis Anderson of the New York Giants

Ottis Anderson, the MVP from the Super Bowl, has shown strong support of the President and the troops in the Persian Gulf. I think a thank you note from the President would be appropriate.

I have attached a draft letter for your consideration.

Thanks much.

Land of the Giants Again, With Broad Horizons

Modest MVP Anderson Hopes to Visit Gulf Troops

By Richard Justice
Washington Post Staff Writer

TAMPA, Jan. 28—The New York Giants took their formal bows today as Ottis Anderson accepted the Super Bowl MVP trophy and sports car, and a smiling Coach Bill Parcells spoke of the thrill of winning a second championship in five seasons.

Anderson and Parcells showed up at a morning news conference only hours after their Giants defeated the Buffalo Bills, 20-19, Sunday night at Tampa Stadium in the closest Super Bowl ever.

Anderson accepted the Pete Rozelle Trophy after gaining 102 yards on 21 carries and announced that, while Disney World was nice, the place he'd really like to go is Saudi Arabia to visit the American troops. The Disney people are trying to arrange the trip.

"We're trying to work it out to see if it's possible," Anderson said. "I don't know if we can because of the security problem. But I'd like to. I think it'd be a way to show our troops we care. It's a way to send something back to them."

The Giants have a locker room full of remarkable stories and Anderson is only one of them. There's Jeff Hostetler, the backup quarterback who became the starter in the 14th game when Phil Simms was injured. He survived a first-half pounding Sunday and still played a mistake-free game, completing 20 of 32 passes for 222 yards and a touchdown.

There are Parcells and defensive coordinator Bill Belichick, who used five and six defensive

The message was clear: He was too old, had been hit too often and was on the downside of a decent career. Even today, accepting the honors, he admitted that youngsters Rodney Hampton (injured for the Super Bowl) and Dave Meggett will be the Giants' featured backs next season.

He admitted too that he might not even make the team and reckoned he'll again be left unprotected in Plan B free agency later this week.

"It's kind of a tradition," he said. "If I wasn't on Plan B, I'd be insulted. I get a kick out of hoping the phone rings and somebody gives me a big offer."

He smiled toward Parcells and winked. "I don't think I'm going anywhere," he said, "but if I got a real big offer. . . ."

He smiled again. "No, no one is going to call," he said. "I know that. I know the Giants can't justify protecting me. Hampton, Meggett and [Lewis] Tillman are the wheels for our running game. Me, I'll be 34 years old. I'll be used as a third-down back, on special teams and to block on linebackers. The load just fell on me these last few weeks because Rodney got hurt."

Parcells spoke several times last week about "my guys. They're the ones who take care of things. When you've got Ottis Anderson and Bart Oates and Mark Bavaro and Lawrence Taylor and Everson Walls and Leonard Marshall, they know what needs to be done. You can walk over to Anderson and say, 'Tell Meggett to get his ass in gear,' and it'll be done. They tell guys, 'Here's what he wants from you.'"

None of his guys is quite like Anderson. Remember the Ottis and Theotis Show in St. Louis? Ottis Anderson and Theotis Brown burst onto the scene in 1979, and Anderson made his debut with 193 yards against Dallas and went on to win rookie of the year and Pro Bowl honors after gaining 1,605 yards.

He never had another season like that. Often injured and infrequently used, he was given up on by the Cardinals in 1986. Parcells wanted him as an insurance policy for Joe Morris and Anderson wound up on the Giants' first Super Bowl team, even scoring a touchdown in the big one.

"I was more of a spectator," he recalled. "I was brought in late and felt I didn't deserve anything to get the ring. This is definitely sweeter."

But he grew on Parcells. He's smart and personable and accepted whatever role he was asked to play. Oates, the center, said it's a pleasure to block for him "because he's so smart. He sees everything. He takes advantage of whatever's there."

SUPER BOWL, From E1

backs and sometimes as few as two defensive linemen to confuse the NFL's highest-scoring offense. There are veterans Everson Walls, Dave Duerson and Lawrence McGrew, all of whom came to the Giants in 1990 after being let go by other teams.

Finally, there's Anderson, the 33-year-old running back who this season became the eighth NFL back to break the 10,000-yard barrier. He arrived in New York from St. Louis in 1986 and the price was a red-tag special: second- and seventh-round draft picks.

Char



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

2/5

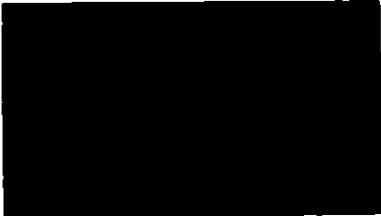
TO: COUNSEL

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



Please comment on the attached.

Thanks.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 5, 1991

91 FEB -5 PM 12:22

MEMORANDUM FOR PHILLIP D. BRADY

Assistant to the President and Staff Secretary

FROM:

G. TIMOTHY SAUNDERS *JS*
Assistant Executive Clerk

SUBJECT:

Removal of Air Force Officers from Promotion List

Attached is a recommendation from the Deputy Secretary of Defense wherein he recommends that two Colonels be removed from the promotion list to brigadier general. These officers were not confirmed by the Senate and were returned to the White House when the Second Session of the 101st Congress adjourned sine die last October.

Since the law (10 U.S.C. 629(b)) is unclear as to who actually removes these officers from a promotion list after the Senate has not confirmed them, and since they were nominated to the grade of brigadier general (as opposed to major, for example), Defense feels that the President should remove them from the promotion list. They will be eligible to be considered by the next Air Force Brigadier General Selection Board.

We have no objection to this procedure.

We recommend you ask Counsel's office to review this package to determine whether it is necessary for the President to remove these officers from the promotion list.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03a. Memo	Richard G. Trefry to the President Re: Promotion Lists (1 pp.)	2/1/91	(b)(6)	

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 2/91 [1]

Date Closed: 6/9/2000	OA/ID Number: 05480-004
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1999-0735-F	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #: 2005-0331-S	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]
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(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03b. Memo	Donald J. Atwood to the President Re: Air Force Promotions (1 pp.)	1/30/91	(b)(6)	

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 2/91 [1]

Date Closed:	6/9/2000	OA/ID Number:	05480-004
FOIA/SYS Case #:	1999-0735-F	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:	2005-0331-S	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

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 5, 1991

TO: Dr. ALLAN BROMLEY

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

The attached has been forwarded
to the President

OK ^{for} Pres. for Phil.
cc: CoS
Scowcroft
Bromley
Boskin

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 5, 1991

TO: 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

February 5, 1991

TO: MICHAEL BOSKIN

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

The attached has been forwarded
to the President

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 5, 1991

TO: GENERAL SCOWCROFT

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

The attached has been forwarded
to the President

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Sunday Pm

Mr. President:

Thought you might like to
quickly review the remarks
I plan to give on
your behalf at the opening
of the Climate Change
Negotiating sessions tomorrow
morning.

Respectfully
M

RECYCLED PAPER

DRAFT / 2-3-91 6:30pm

WELCOMING REMARKS OF
THE HONORABLE MICHAEL R. DELAND
CHAIRMAN, PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

TO THE FIRST SESSION OF
THE U.N. INTERGOVERNMENTAL NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE
ON CLIMATE CHANGE

CHANTILLY, VIRGINIA, USA
FEBRUARY 4, 1991

Distinguished delegates, representatives of the nongovernmental community, members of the press, ladies and gentlemen:

On behalf of President Bush, it is an honor for me to welcome such a distinguished assembly of public officials from so many nations. The President and all Americans are delighted to provide a venue under the auspices of the United Nations General Assembly to begin discussions on an issue of the utmost importance.

President Bush sends his personal greetings to each and every one of you, and regrets that he cannot be here in person this morning. He believes deeply in the United Nations, and knows firsthand what remarkable things can be accomplished when diverse nations work together toward common objectives.

Lest there be any doubts about the United States' outlook as we enter these negotiations, let me state it clearly:

- o **First,** we recognize the growing scientific consensus that continued loading of the atmosphere with greenhouse gases will lead to global climate change. Uncertainties do remain as to the rate, magnitude, and geographical characteristics

of such change. But we do not question the basic source of concern.

o **Second**, the United States believes that research and action must proceed in tandem. That is why we have accelerated our global climate research roughly fivefold since 1989, and will seek \$1.2 billion for the coming fiscal year. And that is why, had the President been able to join us this morning, he would have been pleased to announce that the U.S. Climate Change Strategy includes actions that will result in U.S. greenhouse gas emissions in the year 2000 being equal to or below 1987 levels. As our scientific and economic knowledge advances in the future, I am confident that the United States will continue to exercise leadership in responding to that information.

o **Third** and finally, our purpose in these negotiations is clear. As President Bush has written in a letter being delivered to each of you today: "We are prepared to work openly, diligently, and respectfully toward achieving the goal of completing a climate change convention in time for its signature at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in June of 1992."

No one believes that these negotiations will be simple or cost-free. The issues involved are complex and have many

implications for our citizens and future generations. Yet we are here because we recognize the need to promote global environmental stewardship for all the world's peoples, in a forum that is democratic and cooperative.

It is the height of irony that as we begin a constructive dialogue on our shared environmental future, Saddam Hussein's premeditated and wanton release of crude oil into the Persian Gulf inflicts enormous damage on the planet we seek to protect. Just last week, the Environment Ministers of the OECD countries joined in the condemnation of this despicable crime.

Saddam's unconscionable act will will not divert us from the task at hand. Indeed it only heightens our resolve. For no nation or bloc of nations has the upper hand when it comes to the environment. Either we all win or we all lose. Let us work cooperatively and be catalysts for an essential kind of peace-- a peace between humanity and our planet.

Turning to the agenda of these negotiations, the U.S. believes in several guiding principles.

First, our efforts must avoid focusing only on narrow aspects of a complex problem. Twenty years ago, when we in the United States enacted our first environmental statutes, we made that mistake. The Clean Air Act of 1970... the Clean Water Act

of 1972... the Toxic Substances Control Act... the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act... Too often, these statutes moved pollution around from air to land to water. We achieved substantial success in cleaning up our environment, but there is a better approach. The environment is holistic-- a dynamic system of interactions between living things, the waters, land, and skies. As we consider climate change, we should agree to address the total and cumulative effect of all greenhouse gas sources and all sinks.

Second, our agreements should be long-term and adaptable. We are united in the belief that despite large uncertainties, the potential threat of climate change justifies taking action now. Yet each of us operates in unique circumstances: political, economic, social, ecological. Different policies will have different costs and benefits for different nations. We need an international climate convention that commits all nations to meaningful action, yet does not limit us to some fixed formula.

Let us remember that the actions to which we commit ourselves will not occur automatically or instantly. Our decisions will affect humanity for decades to come. Hence our actions must be continuously reviewed and refined as knowledge and conditions change. As President Bush stated, "Global stewardship is a continuous process of social decisionmaking that meets the needs of the present generation while expanding the

opportunities of future generations." This means we must be as sensitive to social ecology as we are to the natural ecology.

A third element of success in our view will be an inclusive approach. Because the issues we address are global in nature, our actions must be global. We must make every effort to ensure the full participation of all nations in these negotiations. Further, a climate convention should consider the financial and technological realities of all nations. Those of us fortunate enough to enjoy an advanced state of development must work with our neighbors to help them avoid the mistakes we made as we developed. As President Bush stated last April, "Those who have ascended the economic hill must break down the barriers to progress and assist others now making the climb."

In the final analysis, it is progress that counts. The progress of research, the progress of diplomacy, and the progress of action.... Progress that will result from the partnerships we build in the months leading up to the UNCED conference in Rio de Janeiro, just eighteen months from now.

Welcome to the United States. We hope you will enjoy your stay and I look forward to meeting many of you over the course of these discussions.

Thank you.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

Today, I am delighted to announce my intention, together with President Salinas of Mexico and Prime Minister Mulroney of Canada, to pursue a trilateral free trade agreement (FTA) that would link our three economies in bold and far-reaching ways. Such an agreement would progressively eliminate obstacles to the flow of goods and services and to investment, provide for the protection of intellectual property rights, and establish a fair and expeditious dispute settlement mechanism. Successful conclusion of the FTA will expand market opportunities, increase prosperity, and help our three countries meet the economic challenges of the future.

I have written the Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, Senator Lloyd Bentsen, and the Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, Representative Dan Rostenkowski, informing them of this decision, and notifying them of my intent to use the "fast track" procedure for this North American Free Trade Area.

A free trade area encompassing all three countries would create a North American market with annual production of more than \$6 trillion and with some 360 million people. The agreement would be a dramatic first step toward the realization of a hemispheric free trade area, stretching from Point Barrow, Alaska in the north to the Straits of Magellan in the south.

In cooperation with Mexico and Canada, we will work actively to conclude these negotiations expeditiously.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 5, 1991

NOTE TO BOYDEN GRAY:

Just a short note to endorse the attached invitation for you to address this year's U.S. Court of Military Appeals Judicial Conference here in Washington. As indicated, previous speakers have included then Justice Rehnquist and Ken Starr. Also, this would appear to be a particularly interesting year to address the conference given the recent expansion of the Court from three judges to five judges with all the attendant hoopla related to same.

Please don't hesitate to ask if you wish to discuss this matter further and thank you for your consideration.



Phillip D. Brady



ROBINSON O. EVERETT
SENIOR JUDGE

UNITED STATES COURT OF MILITARY APPEALS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20442-0001

91 FEB -4 AM 8:33
January 30, 1991

C. Boyden Gray, Counsel to the President
Second Floor, West Wing
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. Gray:

Each spring, the United States Court of Military Appeals holds its Judicial Conference in Washington; (Until recently redesignated in order to better describe its scope, this has been referred to as the Homer Ferguson Conference in honor of a former distinguished judge of our Court). The event lasts two days; and this year, it will be held on May 2 and 3, 1991, at the Marvin Center at George Washington University. On behalf of the Court, I write to invite you to appear at this year's Conference at a time convenient to you.

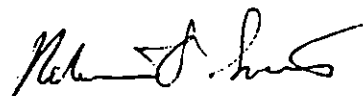
Our audience of some 225 persons includes some civilian practitioners; but, by far, the majority of the conferees are active duty and reserve military lawyers with duties or interests in the field of military justice. Additionally, The Judge Advocates General usually are present for at least part of the Conference.

Among our more noteworthy speakers have been Chief Justice (then Justice) William Rehnquist, Solicitor General Kenneth Starr, Chairman William Wilkins of the U.S. Sentencing Commission, DoD General Counsel Kathleen Buck, and Marine Corps Commandant P.X. Kelly. In assembling our array of speakers, we try each year to attract persons of varied backgrounds and experiences who will present a wide range of viewpoints. They typically include high-level government officials, Federal judges, law school deans and professors, and distinguished civilian and military practitioners.

Your presence would honor our Conference immeasurably in any year, but certainly now would be a timely opportunity for our conferees to hear from an official so close to the core of our Government. We hope you will agree to join us.

Looking forward to your reply, I am

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Robinson O. Everett', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Robinson O. Everett
Senior Judge

cc:  Phillip D. Brady

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE UNTIL
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1991

February 8, 1991

The President today named the volunteers of the Seacoast Area Widowed Persons Services, of Dover, New Hampshire, as the 375th "Daily Point of Light." The Seacoast Widowed Persons Services, jointly sponsored by the American Association of Retired Persons and local community organizations, comforts those who are adjusting to the loss of a spouse.

The 42 volunteers of the Seacoast Area Widowed Persons Services (WPS) are widowed men and women who have worked their way through their own grief and have adjusted to the loss of their mate. After completing a 15-hour training program, volunteers offer support to those who are recently widowed. The volunteers help them with the burden of financial paperwork. They also provide friendship and advice when the newly widowed individual is depressed.

The President salutes the volunteers of the Seacoast Area Widowed Persons Services as the 375th "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 WPS; 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

Phil: This looks OK to me.

*fk
p r h
JS*

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
04. Memo	Phillip D. Brady to the President Re: Letter from Pete Teeley (1 pp.)	2/1/91	P/5	
Open on Expiration of PRA (Document Follows) By <u>CEL</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 2/91 [1]

Date Closed:	6/9/2000	OA/ID Number:	05480-004
FOIA/SYS Case #:	1999-0735-F	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:	2005-0331-S	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]
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P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

2-4-91

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 1, 1991

*back-up
+ outgoing
etc w/ RM*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Phillip D. Brady *PD*
SUBJECT: Letter from Pete Teeley

Pete Teeley has written to urge you to change the regulation which allows both parents of a child to be deployed to active duty in a combat zone.

While his arguments may have a humanitarian merit, Defense feels strongly that the regulation should remain in place. Changing it in this instance would be unfair and could adversely affect readiness, particularly if one or both parties performs a specialized function such as medicine.

Couples with children in which both parties are members of the Reserves must, before being inducted, give the name of an agent who would care for the children in case of active duty deployment. Recently, though, the Assistant Secretaries of Defense for Manpower and Reserve Affairs have stated that they will consider for possible exemption cases involving "extreme hardship" in which reserve troops have been deployed to active duty away from their home base. Having children of itself does not qualify as "extreme hardship."

NSC has cleared the attached letter; they feel that your response should not mention the "extreme hardship" exemption since the policy is so new and since mentioning it might engender unrealistic interpretations of the policy.

Thank you.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
05. Memo	James A. Baker III to the President Re: Ambassadorial Recommendations (3 pp.)	n.d.	P-2, (b)(2), P-5	

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 2/91 [1]

Date Closed:	6/9/2000	OA/ID Number:	05480-004
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P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
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AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

The President today designated four countries as beneficiaries under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP).

Namibia, which became an independent country on March 21, 1990, is being designated as a GSP beneficiary for the first time; the Central African Republic (CAR), Chile, and Paraguay are being reinstated as beneficiaries. The GSP grants duty-free access to the United States to certain goods from developing countries. The four beneficiary countries can now export more than 4,230 products to the United States duty-free. For the first eleven months of 1990, the CAR exported \$70,519 in GSP eligible products to the United States, Chile \$131 million, Paraguay \$21 million, and Namibia \$903,160.

The CAR, Chile, and Paraguay had been suspended from the GSP program for their failure to provide internationally recognized worker rights, as required by the GSP statute. The Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) conducted a review of changes in the countries' laws and practices and determined that the countries now meet the worker rights requirements. Other GSP eligibility criteria include whether countries provide "adequate and effective" protection of intellectual property. The USTR review determined that Chile was making progress in providing improved patent protection.

#

*Press: OK for release
per Phil.*

*Thanks,
J.G.
2/4/91*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 4, 1991

Chron

TO: 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

February 4, 1991

TO: EDE HOLIDAY

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

The attached has been forwarded
to the President

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 4, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROGER B. PORTER *RBP*

SUBJECT: Second Report to the Governors on the National Education Goals

This morning at the meeting in the East Room, we are presenting to the Governors our second report on the National Education Goals. This report, as the one we presented to them in Mobile at the end of July, details the activities executive departments and agencies have taken to help achieve the six education goals you outlined in last year's State of the Union Address.

We received excellent cooperation from the cabinet in preparing this document. It shows a remarkable amount of activity and commitment on the part of virtually the entire executive branch in working on these goals.

Your decision to include the entire cabinet in the Charlottesville Summit is paying high dividends. If every governor would similarly engage all the members of his or her cabinet in the quest to achieve the education goals, it could make a significant difference.

We had a very positive reaction from the cabinet immediately following Charlottesville that was reflected in our first report six months after the goals were announced. What is perhaps even more impressive is that the enthusiasm for the goals has continued to grow. This second report amply reflects that sustained commitment.

I will briefly discuss this report with the Governors before you join the meeting at 11:30 a.m. Your talking points briefly refer to the report. A copy will be at your place at the table.

Attachment

Chen

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 4, 1991



TO: EDE HOLIDAY

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

The attached has been forwarded
to the President

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

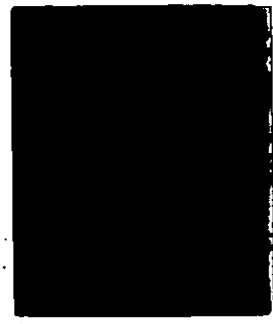
February 4, 1991



TO: CHIEF OF STAFF

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

The attached has been forwarded
to the President



Information

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON 91 FEB -4 AM 10:03
February 1, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROGER B. PORTER *RBP*

SUBJECT: Leading Causes of Death in the United States

The National Center for Health Statistics recently reported the causes of the 2.2 million deaths in the United States in 1989. The ten leading causes of death were:

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Number of Deaths</u>	<u>% of Deaths</u>
Heart Disease	735,450	34.1
Cancer	497,220	23.1
Stroke	147,470	6.8
Accidents	94,780	4.4
Lung Disease	84,350	3.9
Pneumonia and Influenza	75,240	3.5
Diabetes Mellitus	46,560	2.2
Suicide	31,210	1.4
Chronic Liver Disease	26,380	1.2
Homicide	23,020	1.1

Our analysis of this report reveals the following:

- The four leading causes of death have not changed in the last three decades.
- The principal cause of death varies according to age:

<u>Age</u>	<u>Cause of Death</u>
Birth to One Year	Infant-specific Disorders
One to 34 Years	Injuries
35 to 64 Years	Cancer
65 Years and Over	Heart Disease

- 1989, AIDS accounted for 21,360 deaths (almost one percent of all deaths), and increased from the fifteenth leading cause of death to the eleventh.
- Cancer overtook heart disease as the leading killer of Americans aged 35 to 64 in 1989.
- Perhaps most striking, 17 percent of those who died in 1989 were 85 years of age or older, compared with 11 percent in 1960. If current trends continue, within the next two decades one-half of all deaths will occur after age 80.

Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 4, 1991

TO: Dave Demarest

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

The attached has been forwarded
to the President

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 2, 1991

91 FEB -4 AM 10:03

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROGER B. PORTER *RBP*
SUBJECT: State of the Union Address

Andy Card and I sat next to one another in the gallery on Tuesday evening carefully noting the audience's reaction to your State of the Union Address. Among other things we noted the following:

1. Your speech was interrupted 51 times for applause. Thirty of these interruptions were in the economic and domestic portion of the speech; twenty-one were in the foreign policy portion of the speech.

2. Five of the interruptions were standing ovations. All were in the foreign policy portion of the speech.

3. At your last practice session reading the speech straight through took just over 34 minutes. The total time from when you began speaking in the chamber to when your speech concluded was almost 48 minutes. Almost 14 minutes of applause.

A copy of my notes are attached.

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE
AND WIRE TRANSMISSION
UNTIL 9:00 P.M. EST
TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1991

TEXT OF REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
ON THE STATE OF THE UNION

The U.S. Capitol
Washington, DC

January 29, 1991

Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, members of the United States Congress. I come to this House of the people, to speak to you and all Americans, certain that we stand at a defining hour.

Halfway around the world, we are engaged in a great struggle in the skies and on the seas and sands. We know why we're there. We are Americans: part of something larger than ourselves.

For two centuries, we've done the hard work of freedom. And tonight, we lead the world in facing down a threat to decency and humanity.

What is at stake is more than one small country; it is a big idea: a new world order -- where diverse nations are drawn together in common cause, to achieve the universal aspirations of mankind: peace and security, freedom, and the rule of law. Such is a world worthy of our struggle and worthy of our children's future. ①

The community of nations has resolutely gathered to condemn and repel lawless aggression. Saddam Hussein's unprovoked invasion -- his ruthless, systematic rape of a peaceful neighbor -- violated everything the community of nations holds dear. The world has said this aggression would not stand -- and it will not stand. ②

- more -

(OVER)

Together, we have resisted the trap of appeasement, cynicism, and isolation that gives temptation to tyrants. The world has answered Saddam's invasion with 12 United Nations resolutions, starting with a demand for Iraq's immediate and unconditional withdrawal -- and backed up by forces from 28 countries of six continents. With few exceptions, the world now stands as one.

The end of the Cold War has been a victory for all humanity. A year and a half ago, in Germany, I said our goal was a Europe whole and free. Tonight, Germany is united. Europe has become whole and free -- and America's leadership was instrumental in making it possible. (3)

Our relationship with the Soviet Union is important, not only to us, but to the world. That relationship has helped to shape these and other historic changes. But like many other nations, we have been deeply concerned by the violence in the Baltics, and we have communicated that concern to the Soviet leadership.

The principle that has guided us is simple: our objective is to help the Baltic peoples achieve their aspirations, not to punish the Soviet Union. (4) In our recent discussions with the Soviet leadership, we have been given representations, which, if fulfilled, would result in the withdrawal of some Soviet forces, a reopening of dialogue with the Republics, and a move away from violence.

We will watch carefully as the situation develops. And we will maintain our contact with the Soviet leadership to encourage continued commitment to democratization and reform. (5)

If it is possible, I want to continue to build a lasting basis for U.S.-Soviet cooperation, for a more peaceful future for all mankind.

The triumph of democratic ideas in Eastern Europe and Latin America -- and the continuing struggle for freedom elsewhere around the world -- all confirm the wisdom of our Nation's founders.

Tonight, we work to achieve another victory -- a victory over tyranny, and savage aggression.

We in this Union enter the last decade of the 20th century thankful for our blessings, steadfast in our purpose, aware of our difficulties, and responsive to our duties at home and around the world.

For two centuries, America has served the world as an inspiring example of freedom and democracy. For generations, America has led the struggle to preserve and extend the blessings of liberty. And today, in a rapidly changing world, American leadership is indispensable. Americans know that leadership brings burdens and requires sacrifice.

But we also know why the hopes of humanity turn to us.

We are Americans: we have a unique responsibility to do the hard work of freedom. And when we do -- freedom works. (6) ^{WELL} ^{DELIVERED}

The conviction and courage we see in the Persian Gulf today is simply the American character in action. The indomitable spirit that is contributing to this victory for world peace and justice is the same spirit that gives us the power and the potential to meet our toughest challenges at home.

We are resolute and resourceful. If we can selflessly confront evil for the sake of good in a land so far away, then surely we can make this land all that it should be.

If anyone tells you America's best days are behind her, they're looking the wrong way. (7)

Tonight, I come before this House, and the American people, with an appeal for renewal. This is not merely a call for new government initiatives, it is a call for new initiative in government, in our communities, and from every American -- to prepare for the next American century.

America has always led by example. So who among us will set this example? Which of our citizens will lead us in this next American century? Everyone who steps forward today, to get one addict off drugs. To convince one troubled teenager not to give up on life . . . to comfort one AIDS patient . . . to help one hungry child.

We have within our reach the promise of a renewed America. We can find meaning and reward by serving some purpose higher than ourselves -- a shining purpose, the illumination of a thousand points of light. It is expressed by all who know the irresistible force of a child's hand, of a friend who stands by you and stays there -- a volunteer's generous gesture, an idea that is simply right.

- more -

(OVER)

9:19

The problems before us may be different, but the key to solving them remains the same: it is the individual -- the individual who steps forward. And the state of our Union is the union of each of us, one to the other: the sum of our friendships, marriages, families, and communities.

We all have something to give. So if you know how to read, find someone who can't. If you've got a hammer, find a nail. If you're not hungry, not lonely, not in trouble -- seek out someone who is.

Join the community of conscience. Do the hard work of freedom. That will define the state of our Union. (8)

NEW
DELIVERED
SUPERB

Since the birth of our Nation, "We the people" has been the source of our strength. What government can do alone is limited -- but the potential of the American people knows no limits.

We are a Nation of rock-solid realism and clear-eyed idealism. We are Americans: We are the Nation that believes in the future. We are the Nation that can shape the future.

And we've begun to do just that -- by strengthening the power and choice of individuals and families.

Together, these last two years, we've put dollars for child care directly in the hands of parents, instead of bureaucracies. (9) Unshackled the potential of Americans with disabilities. (10) Applied the creativity of the marketplace in the service of the environment, for clean air. And made homeownership possible for more Americans. (11)

The strength of a democracy is not in bureaucracy. It is in the people and their communities. In everything we do, let us unleash the potential of our most precious resource -- our citizens. We must return to families, communities, counties, cities, states, and institutions of every kind the power to chart their own destiny, and the freedom and opportunity provided by strong economic growth. That's what America is all about. (12)

GOOD DELIVERY

I know, tonight, in some regions of our country, people are in genuine economic distress. I hear them.

Earlier this month, Kathy Blackwell of Massachusetts wrote me about what can happen when the economy slows down, saying "My heart is aching, and I think that you should know -- your people out here are hurting badly."

I understand. And I'm not unrealistic about the future. But there are reasons to be optimistic about our economy.

First, we don't have to fight double-digit inflation. Second, most industries won't have to make big cuts in production, because they don't have big inventories piled up. And third, our exports are running solid and strong. In fact, American businesses are exporting at a record rate.

So let's put these times in perspective. Together, since 1981, we've created almost 20 million jobs, cut inflation in half, and cut interest rates in half.

Yes, the largest peacetime economic expansion in history has been temporarily interrupted. But our economy is still over twice as large as our closest competitor.

We will get this recession behind us, and return to growth -- soon. (13) We will get on our way to a new record of expansion and achieve the competitive strength that will carry us into the next American century.

We should focus our efforts today on encouraging economic growth, investing in the future, and giving power and opportunity to the individual. (14)

We must begin with control of Federal spending. (15) That's why I'm submitting a budget that holds the growth in spending to less than the rate of inflation. And that's why, amid all the sound and fury of last year's budget debate, we put into law new, enforceable spending caps -- so that future spending debates will mean a battle of ideas, not a bidding war. (16)

Though controversial, the budget agreement finally put the Federal government on a pay-as-you-go plan -- and cut the growth of debt by nearly 500 billion dollars. And that frees funds for saving and job-creating investment.

Now, let's do more. My budget again includes tax-free family savings accounts; penalty-free withdrawals from I.R.A.'s for first-time home-buyers; and, to increase jobs and growth, a reduced tax for long-term capital gains. (17)

I know there are differences among us about the impact and the effects of a capital gains incentive. So tonight, I am asking the congressional leaders and the Federal Reserve to cooperate with us in a study -- led by Chairman Alan Greenspan -- to sort out our technical differences so that we can avoid a return to unproductive partisan bickering. (18)

- more -

(OVER)

17:35

But just as our efforts will bring economic growth now, and in the future, they must also be matched by long-term investments for the next American century.

That requires a forward-looking plan of action -- and that's exactly what we will be sending to the Congress. We have prepared a detailed series of proposals that include:

- * A Budget that promotes investment in America's future -- in children, education, infrastructure, space, and high technology.
- * Legislation to achieve excellence in education -- building on the partnership forged with the 50 governors at the Education Summit -- enabling parents to choose their children's schools -- and helping to make America #1 in math and science. (20)
- * A blueprint for a new National Highway System -- a critical investment in our transportation infrastructure. (21)
- * A research and development agenda that includes record levels of Federal investment and a permanent tax credit to strengthen private R & D and create jobs. (22)
- * A comprehensive National Energy Strategy that calls for energy conservation and efficiency, increased development, and greater use of alternative fuels. (23)
- * A banking reform plan to bring America's financial system into the 21st century -- so that our banks remain safe and secure and can continue to make job-creating loans for our factories, businesses and home-buyers. I do think there has been too much pessimism. Sound banks should be making more sound loans, now -- and interest rates should be lower, now. (24)

In addition to these proposals, we must recognize that our economic strength depends upon being competitive in world markets. We must continue to expand America's exports. A successful Uruguay Round of world trade negotiations will create more real jobs and more real growth -- for all nations. You and I know that if the playing field is level, America's workers and farmers can out-work and out-produce anyone, anytime, anywhere. (25)

And with a Mexican Free Trade Agreement, and our Enterprise for the Americas Initiative, we can help our partners strengthen their economies and move toward a free trade zone throughout this entire hemisphere. (26)

The budget also includes a plan of action right here at home to put more power and opportunity in the hands of the individual. That means new incentives to create jobs in our inner cities, by encouraging investment through enterprise zones. It also means tenant control and ownership of public housing. Freedom and the power to choose should not be the privilege of wealth. They are the birthright of every American. (27)

Civil rights are also crucial to protecting equal opportunity. (28) Every one of us has a responsibility to speak out against racism, bigotry, and hate. (29) We will continue our vigorous enforcement of existing statutes, and I will once again press the Congress to strengthen the laws against employment discrimination without resorting to the use of unfair preferences. (30)

We're determined to protect another fundamental civil right -- freedom from crime and the fear that stalks our cities. The Attorney General will soon convene a Crime Summit of our Nation's law enforcement officials. And to help us support them, we need tough crime control legislation, and we need it now. (31) 600.0 DELIVERED

As we fight crime, we will fully implement our National Strategy for Combatting Drug Abuse. Recent data show we are making progress, but much remains to be done. We will not rest until the day of the dealer is over, forever. (32)

Good health care is every American's right and every American's responsibility. So we are proposing an aggressive program of new prevention initiatives -- for infants, for children, for adults, and for the elderly -- to promote a healthier America and to help keep costs from spiralling. (33)

It's time to give people more choice in government, by reviving the ideal of the citizen politician who comes not to stay, but to serve. One of the reasons there is so much support for term limitations is that the American people are increasingly concerned about big-money influence in politics. We must look beyond the next election, to the next generation. The time has come to put the national interest above the special interest -- and totally eliminate Political Action Committees. (34)

That would truly put more competition in elections, and more power in the hands of individuals. And where power cannot be put directly in the hands of the individual, it should be moved closer to the people -- away from Washington.

- more -

(OVER)

26:06

The Federal government too often treats government programs as if they are of Washington, by Washington, and for Washington. Once established, Federal programs seem to become immortal.

It's time for a more dynamic program life cycle: Some programs should increase. Some should decrease. Some should be terminated. And some should be consolidated and turned over to the States. (35)

My budget includes a list of programs for potential turn-over totalling more than \$20 billion. Working with Congress and the Governors, I propose we select at least \$15 billion in such programs and turn them over to the States in a single consolidated grant -- fully funded -- for flexible management by the States. (36)

The value of this turn-over approach is straightforward. It allows the Federal government to reduce overhead. It allows States to manage more flexibly and more efficiently. It moves power and decision-making closer to the people. And it reenforces a theme of this Administration: appreciation and encouragement of the innovative power of "States as Laboratories."

This Nation was founded by leaders who understood that power belongs in the hands of people. They planned for the future. And so must we -- here and around the world.

As Americans, we know there are times when we must step forward and accept our responsibility to lead the world away from the dark chaos of dictators, toward the brighter promise of a better day.

Almost 50 years ago we began a long struggle against aggressive totalitarianism. Now we face another defining hour for America and the world.

There is no one more devoted, more committed to the hard work of freedom, than every soldier and sailor, every Marine, airman, and Coastguardsman -- every man and woman now serving in the Persian Gulf. (37)

LONG
STANDING
COMMITMENT

Each of them has volunteered to provide for this Nation's defense -- and now they bravely struggle, to earn for America, for the world, and for future generations, a just and lasting peace.

Our commitment to them must be the equal of their commitment to their country. They are truly America's finest. (38)

The war in the Gulf is not a war we wanted. We worked hard to avoid war. For more than five months we, along with the Arab League, the European Community, and the United Nations, tried every diplomatic avenue. U.N. Secretary General Perez de Cuellar; Presidents Gorbachev, Mitterand, Ozal, Mubarak, and Bendjedid; Kings Fahd and Hassan; Prime Ministers Major and Andreotti -- just to name a few -- all worked for a solution. But time and again, Saddam Hussein flatly rejected the path of diplomacy and peace.

The world well knows how this conflict began and when: It began on August 2nd, when Saddam invaded and sacked a small, defenseless neighbor. And I am certain of how it will end. So *STANDING Ovation* that peace can prevail, we will prevail. (39)

Tonight, I'm pleased to report that we are on course. Iraq's capacity to sustain war is being destroyed. Our investment, our training, our planning -- all are paying off. Time will not be Saddam's salvation.

Our purpose in the Persian Gulf remains constant: to drive Iraq out of Kuwait, to restore Kuwait's legitimate government, and to ensure the stability and security of this critical region.

Let me make clear what I mean by the region's stability and security. We do not seek the destruction of Iraq, its culture, or its people. Rather, we seek an Iraq that uses its great resources, not to destroy, not to serve the ambitions of a tyrant, but to build a better life for itself and its neighbors. We seek a Persian Gulf where conflict is no longer the rule, where the strong are neither tempted nor able to intimidate the weak.

Most Americans know instinctively why we are in the Gulf. They know we had to stop Saddam now, not later. They know this brutal dictator will do anything; will use any weapon; will commit any outrage, no matter how many innocents must suffer.

They know we must make sure that control of the world's oil resources does not fall into his hands, only to finance further aggression. They know that we need to build a new, enduring peace -- based not on arms races and confrontation, but on shared principles and the rule of law.

And we all realize that our responsibility to be the catalyst for peace in the region does not end with the successful conclusion of this war.

Democracy brings the undeniable value of thoughtful dissent -- and we have heard some dissenting voices here at home -- some reckless, most responsible. But the fact that all voices have the right to speak out is one of the reasons we've been united in purpose and principle for 200 years. (40)

Our progress in this great struggle is the result of years of vigilance, and a steadfast commitment to a strong defense. Now, with remarkable technological advances like the Patriot missile, we can defend against ballistic missile attacks aimed at innocent civilians.

Looking forward, I have directed that the SDI program be refocused on providing protection from limited ballistic missile strikes -- whatever their source. (41) Let us pursue an SDI program that can deal with any future threat to the United States, to our forces overseas, and to our friends and allies.

The quality of American technology, thanks to the American worker, has enabled us to successfully deal with difficult military conditions and help minimize loss of life. We have given our men and women the very best. And they deserve it. (42)

We all have a special place in our hearts for the families of our men and women serving in the Gulf. They are represented here tonight by Mrs. Norman Schwarzkopf. (43) We are very grateful to General Schwarzkopf and to all those serving with him. And to the families, let me say our forces in the Gulf will not stay there one day longer than is necessary to complete their mission. (45)

STAND BY
OVIATION
(44)
POWER

The courage and success of the RAF pilots -- of the Kuwaiti, Saudi, French, the Canadians, Italians, the pilots of Qatar and Bahrain -- all are proof that for the first time since World War II, the international community is united. The leadership of the United Nations, once only a hoped-for ideal, is now confirming its founders' vision. (46)

I am heartened that we are not being asked to bear alone the financial burden of this struggle. Last year, our friends and allies provided the bulk of the economic costs of Desert Shield, and having now received commitments of over \$40 billion for the first three months of 1991, I am confident they will do no less as we move through Desert Storm. (47)

But the world has to wonder what the dictator of Iraq is thinking. If he thinks that by targeting innocent civilians in Israel and Saudi Arabia, that he will gain advantage -- he is

dead wrong. (48) If he thinks that he will advance his cause through tragic and despicable environmental terrorism -- he is dead wrong. (49) And if he thinks that by abusing the coalition POWs, he will benefit -- he is dead wrong. (50)

STANDING
Ovation.

We will succeed in the Gulf. And when we do, the world community will have sent an enduring warning to any dictator or despot, present or future, who contemplates outlaw aggression.

The world can therefore seize this opportunity to fulfill the long-held promise of a new world order -- where brutality will go unrewarded, and aggression will meet collective resistance.

Yes, the United States bears a major share of leadership in this effort. Among the nations of the world, only the United States of America has had both the moral standing, and the means to back it up. We are the only Nation on this earth that could assemble the forces of peace.

This is the burden of leadership -- and the strength that has made America the beacon of freedom in a searching world.

This Nation has never found glory in war. Our people have never wanted to abandon the blessings of home and work, for distant lands and deadly conflict. If we fight in anger, it is only because we have to fight at all. And all of us yearn for a world where we will never have to fight again.

Each of us will measure, within ourselves, the value of this great struggle. Any cost in lives is beyond our power to measure. But the cost of closing our eyes to aggression is beyond mankind's power to imagine.

This we do know: Our cause is just. Our cause is moral. Our cause is right. (51)

STANDING
Ovation

Let future generations understand the burden and the blessings of freedom. Let them say, we stood where duty required us to stand.

Let them know that together, we affirmed America, and the world, as a community of conscience.

The winds of change are with us now. The forces of freedom are united. We move toward the next century, more confident than ever that we have the will at home and abroad to do what must be done -- the hard work of freedom.

May God bless the United States of America. (52)

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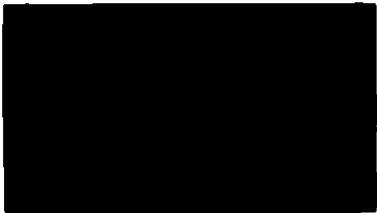
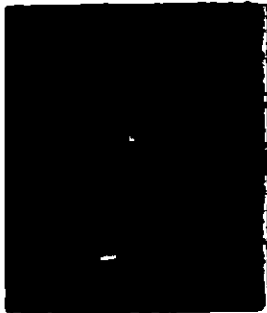
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

02/01/91

TO: Patty Presock

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

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



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

91 FEB -1 PM 5:30

February 1, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FREDERICK D. MCCLURE 
SUBJECT: Weekly Legislative Report

WEEK OF JANUARY 28 - FEBRUARY 1

HOUSE AND SENATE FLOORS

HOUSE

On Tuesday the House convened at noon and passed the following Administration-supported bills under suspension of the rules: H.R. 556, to provide for an independent review of scientific evidence regarding associations between diseases and exposure to Agent Orange, by a vote of 412 to 0; and H.R. 555, amending the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 by improving veterans' rights to reinstatement of health insurance benefits, by a vote of 414 to 0.

On Wednesday the House passed H.R. 598, increasing the rate of pay for physicians, dentists, and other personnel serving in the Veterans Affairs Department. The Administration opposed this measure, since it would allow the Medical Director to be paid up to \$200,000 and may result in VA medical personnel being paid more than active duty medical personnel serving in the Persian Gulf. The bill also exempts VA medical personnel from the ban on honoraria which became effective on January 1, 1991. The Judiciary Committee will hold hearings on how the ban affects recruitment and retention of all federal employees. It was the Administration's view that this issue should be studied government-wide. Notwithstanding the Administration's objections, the bill passed by a vote of 399 to 0.

SENATE

On Wednesday the Senate passed H.R. 566, providing for the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to obtain independent scientific review of the available scientific evidence regarding associations between diseases and exposure to dioxin and other

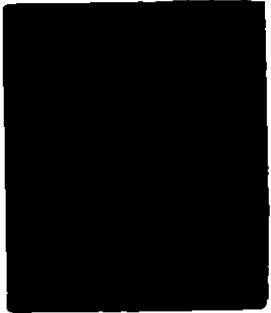


THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 1, 1991

MR. PRESIDENT:

Attached for your review is a Presidential message welcoming the delegates to the framework convention on global change, which begins in Washington on Monday. The attached letter was cleared by OSTP, OMB, CEQ, and Cabinet Affairs.



Thank you.

Phillip D. Brady



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 1, 1991

Dear Delegates:

It is with great pleasure that I welcome you to the United States as we gather to begin negotiations on a landmark international convention on climate change. This agreement will serve as a framework for future cooperative efforts to address the problem of climate change.

We look forward to working with you in the task of addressing this vitally important set of problems. I assure you that we are prepared to work openly, diligently, and respectfully toward achieving the goal of completing a climate change convention in time for its signature at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development to be convened in June 1992.

The UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has defined our common agenda: accelerating scientific and economic research to help reduce remaining uncertainties; taking action now that responds to our present state of knowledge; and negotiating a multilateral framework for comprehensive response strategies.

Through our U.S. Global Change Research Program, we are working aggressively with other nations to improve our understanding of the global ecosystem and the relationship of our economic activities to the natural environment. We look forward to continuing this partnership.

In addition, a number of nations are implementing policies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. I am pleased to provide a copy of the U.S. action plan for climate change -- America's Climate Change Strategy. This comprehensive strategy for action is built upon a series of actions which will have broad-ranging benefits -- from curbing air pollution, to conserving energy, to restoring forest lands -- and which will help curb net greenhouse gas emissions.

In total, the actions which are currently included in America's Climate Change Strategy are projected to result in U.S. greenhouse gas emissions in the year 2000 being equal to or below the 1987 level. I hope that the results of our efforts here will be structured in such a way as to encourage such national strategies -- and to avoid any incentives to delay taking those actions which clearly have merit.

The United States takes the challenge of global stewardship very seriously and believes that these negotiations offer the opportunity to structure an important vehicle for cooperation toward that end. The outcome of our talks will be profoundly important -- and working together, I am sure that we will succeed.

Sincerely,





THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 1, 1991

MR. PRESIDENT:

Attached for your information is the cover note for the Second National Education Goals Report, which will be delivered to the Governors on Monday. It was reviewed by the Chief of Staff, OMB, Cabinet Affairs, and Policy Development.



Thank you.

Phillip D. Brady



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 1, 1991

To the Governors of the United States:

One year ago, we agreed on ambitious education goals and objectives for the Nation. Today, these goals have become woven into the fabric of our efforts to restructure and revitalize American education.

The compact we established in Charlottesville laid the foundation for an enduring Federal-State partnership on education through this decade and beyond. When we met to embrace the goals, I pledged to do my best to provide the national leadership and energy to keep education in the forefront of the Nation's domestic agenda and to mobilize my Cabinet to do their part to support these goals. This document reflects that commitment. As chief executives of the States, you hold the key to mobilizing your cabinets, communities, and citizens and developing the strategies within your States that will make these goals a reality.

I look forward to building on the momentum evident across the Nation toward improving education for all our children and citizens. I applaud your efforts and progress in the crusade to produce an educational renaissance in our schools.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "George Bush". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "George" written in a larger, more prominent script than the last name "Bush".

91 FEB -1 PM 9:17

*Office of
Cabinet Affairs*



**CABINET
REPORT**

For the Week of:

February 3 - February 9

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 1, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

EDE HOLIDAY 

SUBJECT:

Cabinet Report -- February 3-9

* * * THE WEEK AHEAD * *

MEETINGS WITH THE NATION'S GOVERNORS

On February 3rd, the President will host a dinner for the nation's governors attending the National Governors' Association meeting. The President will be joined by Secretaries Baker, Brady, Cheney, Derwinski, Skinner, Sullivan, Watkins and Yeutter and Administrator Reilly.

On February 4th, Secretary Cheney will join the President at the White House to brief the governors on Operation Desert Storm. Secretaries Brady, Skinner, Sullivan, Watkins and Yeutter and Administrator Reilly will attend the briefing.

PRESS CONFERENCES ON THE FY 1992 BUDGET

On February 4th, Secretary Brady, Director Darman and Chairman Boskin will hold a press conference to announce the release of the federal budget for FY 1992. The following schedule lists the Departments and agencies that intend to hold press conferences on the afternoon of February 4 to provide details of their own FY 1992 budgets. In virtually every case, the Cabinet Secretary will participate in the press conference.

Agriculture	1:00 p.m.
Defense	2:00 p.m.
Education	1:30 p.m.
Energy	1:00 p.m.
HHS	1:30 p.m.
HUD	12:00 p.m.
Interior	2:00 p.m.
Justice	2:00 p.m.
Labor	1:30 p.m.
Transportation	12:00 p.m.
NASA	2:00 p.m.



SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

Saturday, February 2, 1991

- B Camp David
- B RON Camp David

Sunday, February 3, 1991

- | | | |
|---------|--|-------------|
| | B <u>Camp David</u> | |
| 4:00 pm | B <u>Arrive White House</u> | South Lawn |
| 7:30 pm | B <u>State Dinner for the
Nation's Governors</u>
(Demarest) (Black Tie) | State Floor |
- (TAB A)

UNP 02/01/91
5:00 pm

February 1, 1991

**GOVERNORS TOAST \ E.
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1991**

MR. PRESIDENT:

Your speech cards will
be in the residence
upon your return from
Camp David.

**VICE-PRESIDENT AND MRS. QUAYLE
CABINET. GOVERNORS. FRIENDS. //**

**I AM PLEASED TO SEE BOOTH GARDNER OF WASHINGTON --
THIS YEAR'S NGA CHAIRMAN. WELCOME TO OUR 18 NEW
GOVERNORS. / I AM ALSO PLEASED THAT WE ARE JOINED
TONIGHT BY TWO OF YOUR FORMER COLLEAGUES WHO WILL SOON
BE JOINING OUR ADMINISTRATION -- BOB MARTINEZ AND LAMAR
ALEXANDER.**

- 2 -

**THEY -- ALONG WITH JOHN SUNUNU AND DICK THORNBURGH --
BRING A PERSPECTIVE TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT THAT CAN
ONLY BE FOUND IN THOSE WHO HAVE SERVED AS GOVERNOR. //**

**((IT IS ALSO FITTING THAT WE MEET AT NIGHT. THERE
HAVE BEEN MANY NIGHTS WHEN I'VE GONE TO SLEEP WITH A
LITTLE VOICE IN MY HEAD SAYING, "GOVERNORS ARE GREAT,
GOVERNORS ARE VITAL, GOVERNORS ARE VISIONARY." // I
HAVE TO FIND OUT HOW SUNUNU KEEPS SLIPPING INTO THE
FAMILY QUARTERS.)) //**

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

91 FEB -2 AM 12:39

February 1, 1991

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: DAVID DEMAREST
 CHRISS WINSTON

FROM: BARRIE TRON *for BT*

SUBJECT: SCRIPTS FOR THE VIDEOTAPING SESSION ON
 MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1991

I. SUMMARY:

Attached for your consideration and review are draft scripts for your taping session on February 4th. You are scheduled to tape six segments.

II. DISCUSSION:

At 1:45 p.m. on Monday, February 4, 1991, you are scheduled to tape five video messages for the following events:

- 1) The 80th birthday tribute to President Ronald Reagan;
- 2) The annual convention of the National Automobile Dealers Association;
- 3) The retirement of Ray Shamie, Chairman of the Massachusetts GOP;
- 4) The National Basketball Association's All-Star Weekend; and
- 5) An Operation Homefront Rally.

These messages have no time limitations. You will also be taping a 30-second public service announcement for Cities in Schools.

Please note that we will be applying some light make-up before this session.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

02/02/91



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

02/02/91

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.)

class

*Cabinet
Correspondence*

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
06. Memo	Clayton Yeutter to the President Re: Agriculture/RNC Issues (2 pp.)	2/1/91	b5 Open on Expiration of PRA (Document Follows) By <u>DL</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 2/91 [1]

Date Closed: 6/9/2000	OA/ID Number: 05480-004
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1999-0735-F	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #: 2005-0331-S	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 SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250-0100

February 1, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: CLAYTON YEUTTER 

This will be a combination of Agriculture/RNC comments for the week.

First, congratulations on a fine State of the Union message, clearly the best in my memory. There was just no way for anyone to criticize what was said on the foreign policy side, and there wasn't much that critics could focus on domestically. Your domestic agenda is solid, so what we need to do is fervently articulate and support it as the future unfolds. If you continue to demonstrate leadership, confidence, and competence, in both the foreign and domestic arenas, we'll be well postured for next year's campaign.

Second, thanks for giving me some cover on my comments re Congressional support of the Persian Gulf resolution. That all came from a reporter's question in the midwest, and I was astonished at the vehemence of the Democratic reaction. That vividly indicates that they are extremely vulnerable on the issue, and feel it. It is an issue that merits further embellishment on our part in the future, but not now. I should have been more careful on the timing.

Third, I really enjoyed meeting all the RNC folks from around the country. Many are long time friends, but there are also a lot of new faces. I'll undoubtedly hit a few minefields as I deal with people along the full philosophical spectrum, but I don't anticipate any major problems. And I do believe we can be well organized soon, and very supportive of their efforts at the state and local level. They are all inspired by the Administration's performance on the Persian Gulf situation, and that provides a good party building environment for us.

Most of the RNC members are still complaining about last year's budget summit, but both Newt Gingrich and I told them that we have to get beyond that and go to work with enthusiasm if we're going to elect you and other Republicans in 1992.

Ed Madigan is a solid choice as my successor. He'll quickly discover that running a Department with 110,000 employees and a \$50 billion budget is a bit different than running a Congressional office, but he has a lot of good people to help him. He'll have superb relationships on the Hill because he is so well liked there, and the same applies to all but the extremist farm organizations. He also knows farm policy so well that he's not likely to

The President
February 1, 1991
Page Two

make any significant political blunders. Ed is also a great friend; I campaigned for him in his first Congressional race almost 20 years ago. So the transition will be smooth and coordination good after I get to the RNC on March 1.

Finally, we've recently had some good Uruguay Round meetings with the European Community on agriculture. The seeds of reform have clearly been planted in the EC--for the first time ever--and if we cultivate them skillfully over the coming months, I truly believe they'll bear fruit. Carla is more cautious on this than I, and that may be wise. But the potential for a breakthrough is finally present, and it could be of tremendous value to American agriculture.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
07a. Memo	From Ede Holiday to the President Re: National Energy Strategy (1 pp.)	2/1/91	P-5 Open on Expiration of PRA (Document Follows) By <u>CE</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 2/91 [1]

Date Closed: 6/9/2000	OA/ID Number: 05480-004
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1999-0735-F	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #: 2005-0331-S	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

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 1, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

EDE HOLIDAY 

SUBJECT:

National Energy Strategy

The attached memorandum from Secretary Watkins appeals your decisions on the National Energy Strategy with respect to the renewable energy tax credit and the utility efficiency rebate proposals.

Secretary Watkins has indicated to Secretary Brady that he is appealing the decision on these two proposals. Treasury will assess the Watkins appeal arguments as quickly as possible, although we do not expect this analysis until early next week.

If these options are to be reconsidered, I recommend you also provide an opportunity for other members of the EPC who had previously opposed DOE's recommendations to assess the DOE points. The renewable energy tax credit was opposed by Treasury, OMB, CEA, and OPD, while DOE's utility efficiency rebate proposal was opposed by the Treasury, OMB, CEA, OPD, OSTP, and Commerce.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
07b. Memo	From James D. Watkins to the President Re: National Energy Strategy (NES) (1 pp.)	2/1/91	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 2/91 [1]

Date Closed: 6/9/2000	OA/ID Number: 05480-004
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 (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information



The Secretary of Energy

Washington, DC 20585

February 1, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: NATIONAL ENERGY STRATEGY (NES)

I was informed yesterday by the Chief of Staff that you had decided the remaining non-consensus issues for the National Energy Strategy. I have just analyzed the resultant outcomes and found that two are so significant as to compel me to ask for your reconsideration. These two issues include: (1) the tax treatment of utility efficiency rebates, and (2) renewable energy production incentives. Our analysis has been forwarded to both the Chief of Staff and to the Cabinet Secretary.

On the first and most important issue, Mr. President, I regard the utility efficiency rebate issue as a critical symbol of whether you are serious about conservation in the NES. In fact, it was the Exhibit A that I intended to use when asked by Congress and others what you meant when you talked about "conservation" in your State of the Union Speech. Without it, I have little with which to parry the charge that the Strategy is unbalanced -- with a complete package on energy production on one side and an incomplete package on energy conservation and efficiency on the other. Taking into account your decisions on both issues, our analysis indicates that renewable electricity production is cut in half, electricity demand reduction is halved, and carbon emissions are significantly increased.

In an effort to afford you with some constructive and perhaps more palatable alternatives, I have made modifications to my initial proposals on each of these two issues. I forwarded these to the Chief of Staff. If, on the other hand, it is not possible to accept the modified positions I advocate on both the renewable incentive and the utility efficiency rebate, I hope you will find it possible to accept at least the utility efficiency rebate modification.

I have hesitated until this eleventh hour to impose on your time, given the burdens you now bear. But this is so crucial to ensuring the success of one of your important domestic agenda items, I would like the opportunity to meet with you to discuss this further.


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

Press-

OK for release.

Therby
J. 2/1/91

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

February 4, 1991

The President today named the volunteers of Hadassah's Infant Play Program, of Indianapolis, Indiana, as the 370th "Daily Point of Light." The Infant Play Program, an initiative of the Indianapolis Chapter of Hadassah, offers love and care to severely ill infants.

Since 1987, members of the Indianapolis Chapter of Hadassah have been spending time with the young patients in Riley Hospital's Infant Intensive Care Unit, playing with the severely ill babies to stimulate their development and fulfill their daily needs. After completing the hospital's volunteer orientation program, more than 40 Hadassah members rotate shifts, providing the infants with affection on a daily basis. Because most parents of the infants work during the day or live far from the hospital, the young patients would otherwise not receive the additional attention. The volunteers read to the children, rock them, hug them, feed them, and sing to them.

The President salutes the volunteers of Hadassah's Infant Play Program as the 370th "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 Hadassah's Infant Play 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."

#

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

February 5, 1991

The President today named Marykaren Harward, of Provo, Utah, as the 371st "Daily Point of Light." Mrs. Harward, 46, dedicates her free time to teaching adults how to read and write.

Mrs. Harward has adopted eight children who are from all over the world. Despite her busy schedule, she finds time to volunteer for Project Read. Through this program, she was matched with an adult student to help improve her English skills so that she may eventually attend college. Mrs. Harward has spent almost two years meeting her student twice each week for 1-1/2 hour sessions. She spends additional time with her student, teaching her how to read maps, signs, food labels, and job applications. She also teaches how to interview for a job and complete a resume. In the future, Mrs. Harward plans on tutoring other students from Project Read.

The President salutes Marykaren Harward as the 371st "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. Harward; 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

February 6, 1991

The President today named the volunteers of the Sexual and Physical Abuse Resource Center (SPARC), of Gainesville, Florida, as the 372nd "Daily Point of Light." The volunteers of the Sexual and Physical Abuse Resource Center help women who are in danger of domestic abuse rebuild their lives.

While operating as a rape hotline from 1974 through 1979, the volunteers of SPARC realized that many of the calls were from women who were victims of domestic abuse. In 1979, SPARC received a facility from the city of Gainesville to shelter abused women and their children. The shelter, in a location kept secret for the sake of the women, serves 24 adults and children at one time. The women are referred to SPARC by local police departments and social service agencies.

After completing an intensive training program, volunteers befriend and support women and children who are victims of domestic abuse. The volunteers rotate shifts on a 24-hour spouse abuse hotline, answering calls from women who are experiencing a crisis. They lead play activities with the children while their mothers are occupied in group therapy sessions. They also offer informal counseling with the women, teaching them how to be aware of the potential for domestic abuse in future relationships, and lead life-skills workshops, teaching topics such as budgeting skills, preparing nutritious meals, and developing self-confidence.

The President salutes the volunteers of the Sexual and Physical Abuse Resource Center as the 372nd "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 SPARC; 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

February 7, 1991

The President today named the volunteers of the W.A.R.M. (Westerly Area Rest and Meals) Shelter, of Westerly, Rhode Island, as the 373rd "Daily Point of Light." The volunteers of the W.A.R.M. Shelter provide friendship and care to those in need.

Founded in 1988, the W.A.R.M. Shelter provides food and temporary housing to the homeless, the elderly, women who are victims of domestic violence, and families during a financial crisis. After completing a training program, more than 300 volunteers assist the guests of the shelter in meeting their needs.

The volunteers perform a variety of tasks, helping the guests feel welcome and comfortable. Some volunteers prepare and serve meals to the residents. Others rotate overnight shifts, providing emergency assistance and supervision during the night. In the morning, a small corps of volunteers help the residents prepare for employment. For those guests who are unemployed, volunteers help them write resumes and locate job opportunities. Some volunteers help maintain the facility. Local plumbers and carpenters provide their services free of charge. Other volunteers transport guests to medical appointments. For those who cannot afford medical treatment, local doctors and nurses provide medical care free of charge at the shelter.

The President salutes the volunteers of the W.A.R.M. Shelter as the 373rd "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 W.A.R.M. Shelter; 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

February 8, 1991

The President today named the volunteers of the Lauderdale County Volunteer Literacy Program, of Meridian, Mississippi, as the 374th "Daily Point of Light." The Lauderdale County Volunteer Literacy Program tutors adults who want to improve their reading and writing skills.

Founded in 1984, the Lauderdale County Volunteer Literacy Program offers one-to-one tutoring for adults. The program, located at the Meridian Community College and supported by the Meridian/Lauderdale County Chamber of Commerce, promotes literacy awareness in the community and recruits community members to serve as tutors.

After completing a three hour training program, each of the 140 volunteers meets with a student twice a week for 1-1/2 hour sessions. Volunteers also offer a life-coping skills class once a week, discussing issues such as budgeting, health, reading labels, and self-confidence. Since the program's inception, more than 1,000 individuals have received tutoring free of charge.

The President salutes the Lauderdale County Volunteer Literacy Program as the 374th "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 Lauderdale County Volunteer Literacy 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."

#

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