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Subseries:	Chronological Files

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

03/29/91

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 a.m. run to
Camp David.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

03/29/91

Patty,

FYI

Linda Casey will have Wednesday's schedule for the President for his return trip. I have sent the original via the Mil Aide to her.

The remainder of the advance schedule, starting with 8:05 p.m. upon his return to Andrews will be forwarded to Linda when it is finalized.

Sharon.

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

Saturday, March 30, 1991

B Camp David

B RON Camp David

Sunday, March 31, 1991

Easter Sunday

B Camp David

1:20 pm

B Depart for Islamorada, Florida (TAB A -- Trip Schedule)

4:50 pm

B Arrive Islamorada

B RON Islamorada

SUPPLEMENTARY BRIEFING MATERIALS

TAB B -- Briefing on Local Issues (Anderson)

TAB C -- Florida Political Briefing (Kaufman)

UNP 03/29/91
10:00 am

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
Proposed & Tentative for Administrative Use Only T Tentative B First Lady A Away from White House					1 7:45 Photo Ops 9:15 Radio Taping 10:00 30th Anniversary of the Peace Corps 10:30 Mtg. w/German Foreign Minister Genscher 10:45 Adm. American Leg. Exchange Council 11:00 Baker/Cheney/Powell Meeting 12:30 Staff Time 12:45 News Briefing B 1:45 Depart for Camp David	2
3 B 4:00 Arrive White House	4 11:00 Meeting with Secretary Baker 1:45 Briefing w/leaders of Veterans Service Organizations Baker/Cheney/Powell Meeting B+ 7:00 50th Anniversary of the Westinghouse Science Talent Search	5 10:00 GOP Congressional Leadership Mtg. 11:20 Drop-by Briefing for Fast Track Authority Extension 1:15 Photo w/Spanish FM Fernandez-Ordenez 2:15 Address Crime Summit 3:20 Photo Op 3:25 Video Taping Session	6 10:00 Staff Time 12:00 Mtg. with Sec. Baker 1:15 Photo w/Walter Massey 3:15 Staff Time 4:00 Admin. Time B+ 8:15 Staff Time B+ 9:00 The President's Address to a Joint Session of Congress	7 7:45 Coffee with Kay Bailey Hutchison 11:30 Photo Ops 12:00 Lunch with VP 1:30 Staff Time 2:00 Mtg. w/Ecumenical Ldrs 4:45 Meeting with Margaret Thatcher B 5:30 Presentation of the Medal of Freedom to Margaret Thatcher B 7:00 Private Dinner	8 RON CAMP DAVID 10:00 Staff Time 10:15 Interview with Arab Print Reporters 11:30 Mtg. w/Cornelio Sommeruga, President of the International Comm. of the Red Cross Photo w/Lieutenant General T. Kelly B 2:00 B 3:00 Depart for Camp David	9 RON CAMP DAVID
RON WASHINGTON, D.C. 10 B 4:00 Arrive White House B 5:30 Reception for Ford's Theater Gala (Black Tie) B+ 7:30 Ford's Theater Gala (Black Tie)	RON WASHINGTON, D.C. 11 10:00 Mtg. w/French FM Rocard 10:50 Staff Time 11:10 Drop-by State Attorneys General Brig 11:20 Crime Package Announcement 12:00 Lunch with the VP Arlington, VA 1:30 Visit Barclay Elementary School 2:30 Photo w/U.S. Amb to Mexico, J. Negroponte 3:30 Mtg. with Sec. Brady 5:15 Haircut	RON WASHINGTON, D.C. 12 7:45 Coffee w/Judge Walker 10:00 Mtg. w/Republican Members of Congress 11:30 Swearing-in ceremony for E. Madigan, as Sec. of Agriculture 2:00 Cabinet Meeting 3:30 Congressional Hour	RON WASHINGTON, D.C. 13 7:55 Photo Op 11:15 Photo Ops B 11:45 Presentation of Shenrocks 12:00 Depart for Canada 1:35 Arrival Ceremony 2:25 Mtg. w/PM Mulroney 3:30 Air Quality Signing Ceremony 3:50 Press Availability 4:40 American Embassy Community Greeting 7:05 Working Dinner w/PM Mulroney	RON WASHINGTON, D.C. 14 7:00 Depart for Martinique Martinique, F.W.I. 12:55 Arrival Ceremony 1:05 Mtg. w/President Mitterand 2:00 Working Luncheon 4:30 Press Availability 5:50 Depart for Bermuda 6:30 Arrive Bermuda	RON CAMP DAVID 15 Hamilton, Bermuda Hold	RON CAMP DAVID 16 Hamilton, Bermuda 9:30 Arrival Ceremony 9:45 Mtg. with PM Major 10:35 Expanded Bateral Mtg 12:20 Tree Planting Ceremony 12:30 Press Availability 1:00 Working Luncheon 8:05 Private Dinner
RON WASHINGTON, D.C. 17 St. Patrick's Day Hamilton, Bermuda 11:15 Lunch with Premier John Baren 2:25 Depart for Sumter, South Carolina Sumter, South Carolina 4:05 Sumter Welcome Home to U.S. Troops 6:30 Arrive White House	RON WASHINGTON, D.C. 18 10:00 Receive the Elie Wiesel Humanitarian Award 11:00 Photo w/Governor Buddy Roemer 11:30 Address Inner Circle Luncheon of the NRBC 12:30 Attend St. Patrick's Day Luncheon 2:00 Staff Time 2:15 Staff Time 2:30 Interv. w/Turkish TV 3:30 Mtg. with Sec. Cheney	RON WASHINGTON, D.C. 19 10:00 Bipartisan Cong. Leadership Mtg. 11:15 Photo Ops 1:30 Photo w/Mayor of Berlin 2:00 Attend meeting with Hispanic Alliance for Free Trade 3:30 Staff Time 3:45 Drop-by Points of Light Media Briefing 7:45 Radio and Television Corresp. Assoc. Dinner (Black Tie)	RON OTTAWA, CANADA 20 B 10:00 Arrival Ceremony for President Lech Walesa of Poland 10:30 Mtg. with President Walesa 1:00 Staff Time 2:00 Mtg. with Sec. Baker 2:30 Staff Time 3:30 Staff Time 3:45 Admin. Time B 7:15 State Dinner (Black Tie)	RON BERMUDA 21 9:30 Staff Time 10:00 Staff Time 10:50 Photo Op 11:00 Staff Time 12:00 Lunch with VP 1:30 Mtg. w/Attorney General Thornburgh 2:30 Mtg. w/Taro Nakayama 3:00 Admin. Time	RON BERMUDA 22 B+ 8:30 Swearing in Cere. for Lamer Alexander as Sec. of Education 11:00 Mtg. with Sec. Baker B 3:00 Depart for Camp David	RON BERMUDA 23 8:00 Mtg. w/President Osei 12:00 Lunch w/President Osei B 2:30 Arrive White House B+ 6:45 Gridiron Dinner (White Tie)
RON WASHINGTON, D.C. 24 Palm Sunday B+ 8:00 Church Service B+ 1:00 Private Brunch	RON WASHINGTON, D.C. 25 7:50 Photo Op 11:15 Photo Op 11:30 Proc. Signing Cere. for Greek Indep. Day 12:00 Lunch with VP	RON WASHINGTON, D.C. 26 10:00 Staff Time 11:15 Photo Ops 1:15 Mtg. w/Theo Walgel 1:30 Video Taping Session 3:00 Mtg. w/Sec. Brady 3:30 Photo Op 3:45 First Meeting in preparation of the 1991 President's Dinner 5:15 Haircut 5:45 Staff Time	RON WASHINGTON, D.C. 27 7:15 Hold 3:00 Mtg. with Sec. Baker 3:45 Address State Department Employees 4:00 Drop by Kuwait Task Force	RON WASHINGTON, D.C. 28 7:45 Photo Ops 8:45 Swearing in Cere. for Bob Martinez 10:00 Book Interview w/Robert Cramer 10:45 First RAS Briefing 11:15 Present. of Cancer Courage Award 1:15 Staff Time 1:30 Roundtable Interv. w/religious media 2:15 Mtg. with President Reagan 3:45	RON CAMP DAVID 29 Good Friday 9:30 Photo Op 10:00 Video Taping Session 10:30 Mtg. w/President Arnold Ruusel of Estonia B 12:30 Depart for Camp David	RON WASHINGTON, D.C. 30 Pasover
RON ISLAMORADA, FLA 31 Easter Sunday B+ 1:20 Depart Camp David for Islamorada, Florida B+ 4:30 Arrive Islamorada, Florida	RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	RON CAMP DAVID	RON CAMP DAVID

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 29, 1991

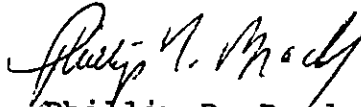
Dear Mr. Craig:

On behalf of the President, thank you for your letter forwarding an endorsement of Mr. John Crosby for the National Medal of the Arts.

Mr. Crosby was indeed nominated for this honor by the National Council on the Arts, and he will receive every consideration at the White House.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,



Phillip D. Brady
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary

Mr. Earle M. Craig, Jr.
P. O. Box 1351
Midland, Texas 79702-1351

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 29, 1991

NOTE FOR PATTY PRESOCK:

We will be forwarding a list for the National Medal of the Arts to the President soon for his decision. Until that, I'm reluctant to show this to the President, because we really have tried to maintain the integrity of the process with the National Endowment and within the White House. Crosby seems to be a consensus recommendation among the staff, and I think he will receive the Medal, but I do not want a record to appear to show -- however falsely -- that he received the Medal after third-party lobbying.

Thanks.

Phil

Phillip D. Brady

Patty,

*If you have no objection
I'll proceed to sign the
attached.*

*Reabs,
P.D.*

*Phil
no objection
Thanks
P.*

*From - O.
I'll sign
the underlying
letter
JC*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

3/27/91

Phil:

Dottie and Earle Craig are close
personal friends of the President and
Mrs. Bush.

This needs to be acknowledged. POTUS
has not seen, and will sign the
outgoing personally.

Thanks.

Patty Presock

EARLE M. CRAIG, JR.
P. O. BOX 1351
MIDLAND, TEXAS 79702-1351
915-682-8244

25 March 1991

President George H. W. Bush
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Please consider John O'Hea Crosby, Yale 1950, for the award of the 1991 National Medal of Arts.

Mr. Crosby has been proposed for this honor by Mrs. William (Nancy) Zeckendorf, Jr.

Although I do not know Mr. Crosby personally, Dottie's and my good friend Ms. Karen A. G. Loud of New York City and Santa Fe, formerly a Vice President of the U.S. Trust Company of NY, and formerly Senior Vice President and Director of Christie's, writes about Crosby:

John is the founder and director of the Santa Fe Opera, a truly outstanding man in the world of music, who combines great musicianship, a vision for developing young American singers, and an ability in arts administration and business which is most unusual in the art world.

Crosby's outstanding resume is attached. His guidance of the Santa Fe Opera to national prominence has been an important contribution to the arts in the Southwest, and to young artists and music lovers nationally and internationally.

For God, for Country, and for Yale!

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Earle', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the left.

EMCjr/lre

1991 NATIONAL MEDAL OF ARTS

NOMINATION FORM

ARTIST CATEGORY

(ELIGIBILITY APPLIES TO INDIVIDUAL ARTISTS,
ARTS INSTITUTIONS AND OTHERS INVOLVED PROFESSIONALLY
WITH THE ARTS

(Please type or print)

(NOTE: This form and any attached material will be the sole basis on which the Nominating Committee will judge your nominee. Information requested in each section of the form is essential. It is impossible for the Endowment to research each individual nominated for an award. Please complete each section in full.)

Name of Nominee John O. Crosby

Street Address 48 East 63rd Street

City New York State New York Zip Code 10021

Telephone Number: Area Code (212) 832-8757
(Please be sure that this number will contact the nominee or his/her immediate office staff.)

Date of Birth July 12, 1926 Place of Birth New York, New York

Artistic Field Opera General Director, Conductor, Administrator

Professional Credits (cite, in chronological order, major works and accomplishments):

- 1957 Founded The Santa Fe Opera and remains today as its General Director.
- 1957 Founded the Apprentice Artist Program at The Santa Fe Opera, which remains today as one of the oldest and most successful programs in the United States.
- 1965 Founded the Apprentice Program for Technicians - one of the few such programs of its kind among opera companies in the United States.
- 1976 Became President of Manhattan School of Music, one of this country's most renown conservatories, and served that institution for ten years.
- 1976 Served as President of Opera America, a service institution for opera companies, for four years.

Honors (e.g. academic degrees and awards):

- 1944 Graduated from The Hotchkiss School.
- 1950 Received Bachelor's Degree from Yale University.
- 1951-55 Did post-graduate work at Columbia University.
- 1967 Received honorary degree (Litt.D.) from the University of New Mexico.
- 1969 Received honorary degree (D.M.) from The College of Santa Fe.
- 1990 Received from The Richard Tucker Foundation the Third Annual Sara Tucker Award for Life Achievement in Opera.

Listed in: Who's Who in the World, Who's Who in America, and Who's Who in the West.

(OVER)

NOTE: The enacting legislation for the National Medal of Arts states that "...the President shall from time to time award the National Medal of Arts...to individuals or groups who...are deserving of special recognition by reason of their outstanding contributions to the excellence, growth, support, and availability of the arts in the United States." PLEASE USE THIS SPACE AND/OR NO MORE THAN TWO ADDITIONAL TYPEWRITTEN OR PRINTED PAGES TO CITE HOW YOUR NOMINEE MEETS THESE CRITERIA. THIS SECTION WILL STAND AS YOUR STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF YOUR NOMINEE. IT SHOULD BE CONCISE AND COMPELLING.

→(NANCY ZECKENDORF)

Some twenty-nine years ago I was invited to perform with The Santa Fe Opera. The experience of those two seasons changed my life forever, as it has changed the lives of hundreds of other American artists who have shared that opportunity. My greatest joy today is to be associated with this fine Company. I am dedicated to The Santa Fe Opera and to the individual who created it. Therefore, it is an honor and pleasure to recommend John Crosby, Founder and General Director of The Santa Fe Opera for the National Medal of Arts. He is a rare individual in the world of music, not only because of his extraordinary vision, but also because of his ability and success in coordinating the roles of conductor, impresario, and administrator.

He was born in New York City in 1926. Following his World War II military service in the U.S. Infantry, he attended Yale University, majoring in music theory and composition. He continued his studies at Columbia University and also was active as a conductor of off-Broadway musicals. In 1957, he founded The Santa Fe Opera and remains today as its General Director - the longest tenured general director of any opera company in America. He also served Opera America as its President for four years, beginning in 1976, and in that same year became President of Manhattan School of Music where, after his retirement in 1986, he was given the title of President Emeritus.

John Crosby had a dream. He wanted to offer American artists the opportunity to gain experience in their own country. The Apprentice Program for Singers permitted, for the first time, outstanding students from leading colleges, universities, and conservatories to work alongside professionals, and to learn through onstage experience and in the classroom, the disciplines necessary for a career in music. He has realized that dream. Since its inception during the Company's first season in 1957, the Apprentice Program has served as a training ground for many of today's best known American singers such as Judith Blegen, Leona Mitchell, Neil Shicoff, Samuel Ramey, and James Morris, all of whom have returned as soloists with the Company. In 1965 a similar training program was begun for Apprentice Technicians. Talented students of design, direction, lighting, costume and set construction were given the opportunity to work side by side with the Opera's professional craftspeople and designers.

(MORE)

John Crosby, through his programming of an adventurous repertory, is a vitalizing force for the nation's music theater. In his thirty-four years as General Director, The Santa Fe Opera has presented thirty-two American and six world premieres. His commitment to produce works by the best contemporary composers writing for the operatic stage has brought to American audiences for the first time the operas of Berg, Berio, Britten, Henze, Hindemith, Janacek, Matthus, Menotti, Oliver, Penderecki, Stravinsky, Villa-Lobos, Weir and Zemlinsky along with American composers John Eaton, Carlisle Floyd, Marvin David Levy, and George Rochberg.

The Santa Fe Opera is a national resource, with 69% of its audiences coming from areas other than New Mexico, and 17% from areas of New Mexico other than Santa Fe. The budget of the Opera has grown from \$110,000 in its first season to the \$7 million range today. The Opera is one of the largest non-governmental employers in Santa Fe during the summer months, employing nearly 500 people.

The Santa Fe Opera's magnificent outdoor theater is nestled in the foothills of the Sangre de Cristo mountains in northern New Mexico. From an original audience of 12,000 attending 27 performances in 1957, the Opera now attracts a world-wide audience of 75,000 attending almost 40 performances today. The grounds of The Santa Fe Opera have expanded to a total of 155 acres, making the Company unique in this country in owning and operating its own physical plant which includes not only the facilities for administration, rehearsals, and performances but also includes workshops for the construction of scenery and costumes.

John Crosby continues his quest to present productions of the highest quality and to create repertory ensemble performances that totally fulfill the desires of librettist and composer. These are the compelling attractions for the talents of artists, musicians, directors, and designers whose collaborative efforts have brought this Company to the forefront of international festivals.

In 1976, Mr. Crosby stated: "We have no right to take freely from the fruits of the labor of our forebears, unless we commit ourselves to add our part to the treasures of the past, so that those who follow us on this planet may have an even greater heritage." Through his legacy of The Santa Fe Opera, John Crosby has guaranteed that the world has been left with such treasures.

Your consideration of John Crosby, a Renaissance man deserving of such recognition, is deeply appreciated.

Name of Nominator Mrs. William (Nancy) Zeckendorf

Title and Business Affiliation President, The Santa Fe Opera

Street Address 502 Park Avenue

City New York State New York zip Code 10022

Business Telephone Number: Area Code (212) 355-3379

NOTE: When completing this form be sure to include a thorough biography of your nominee if he/she is an individual artist or other arts professional. Any additional material should be limited to not more than two pages of pertinent information so that it may be included in the materials reviewed by the Committee.

Please mail the form and any supplemental material to:

National Medal of Arts
Office of Congressional Liaison
National Endowment for the Arts
Room 525
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.
Washington, DC 20506

Mrs. William Zeckendorf
signature
12/11/90
Date

FROM:

EARLE M. CRAIG, JR. CORPORATION
P. O. BOX 1351
MIDLAND, TEXAS 79702-1351

TO: Ms. Jan Naylor, Special Assistant
to the President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

*2nd ENCL. IN
PACKAGE - SENT TO
MR. NAYLOR*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 03/29/91

NOTE FOR: SIG ROGICH

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 PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

3-29-91

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

91 MAR 28 PM 5:36

March 28, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: SIG ROGICH *[Signature]*
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR
PUBLIC EVENTS AND INITIATIVES

FROM: C. GREGG PETERSMEYER *[Signature]*
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF NATIONAL SERVICE

SUBJECT: THE 1991 PRESIDENT'S VOLUNTEER ACTION AWARD
WINNERS AND RONALD REAGAN AWARD

I. ACTION-FORCING EVENT: The President's Volunteer Action Awards were created in 1982 to call public attention to the contribution of our nation's millions of volunteers and to demonstrate what can be accomplished through community service. The proposed 1991 winners were suggested by the 9 Regional Directors of ACTION, Governor George Romney, and Marta Sotomayor of the National Volunteer Center Board of Directors. Over 3,500 nominations were received and a total of nineteen finalists were chosen. It is proposed that one of the 19 also receive the Ronald Reagan Award, in recognition of outstanding community service.

II. ANALYSIS: Every year since 1982 the President has approved the recommendations of the judges and has personally presented the President's Volunteer Action Awards to the winners in a ceremony and luncheon held at the White House. The Ronald Reagan Award was established in 1988 and was personally presented by President Reagan in 1988 and by you in 1989 and 1990.

III. RECOMMENDATION: We recommend that you approve the nineteen proposed winners of the President's Volunteer Action Award and the proposed winner of the Ronald Reagan Award. The names of proposed winners and brief descriptions of their activities are attached hereto.

IV. ☒ Approve ☐ Approve as amended ☐ Reject

67

PROPOSED WINNERS OF THE 1991 PRESIDENT'S VOLUNTEER ACTION AWARD
AND THE RONALD REAGAN AWARD

1. **Thekla Shackelford** developed "I Know I Can", a program which encourages students to attend college by enlisting several hundred volunteers in helping 1,700 students with the college entrance process. **Ms. Shackelford is the proposed winner of the Ronald Reagan Award.**
2. **The Friends of the Kennedy Center**, now celebrating its 25th anniversary, sponsors the nation's largest discounted ticket program for low-income people and the elderly, organizes community support and coordinates fundraising events for the Nation's cultural center.
3. **Linda S. Tollison** developed the Greenville, South Carolina county-wide Arts Festival in 1990 which provided each of the 52,000 students in the county the opportunity to participate in the week-long celebration of the arts.
4. **Friends of Paint Lick** was formed in 1988 to encourage students to complete their education by providing literacy classes, high school GED and art classes, training in foreign languages and many other services.
5. **The Parkway Partners Program of the New Orleans Parkway and Park Commission** is a joint venture between area residents and the government to provide maintenance and beautification services for the city's grounds, parks and playgrounds.
6. **The Care Team Program of AIDS Interfaith Network** has over 200 volunteers from more than 50 area churches and synagogues who provide services for people living with AIDS and HIV.
7. **Lee Klein** founded and continues to serve as the volunteer director of the Children's Cancer Caring Center which provides free treatment for children with cancer as well as camping and other group activities.
8. **The Anita N. Martinez Recreation Center Advisory Council** is a group of 60 Hispanic women which oversees the programs and operation of the center. The center provides health screening for community members, recreation programs, GED classes and other services.
9. **Elizabeth Flood** was concerned about the number of children in her apartment complex who had no place to go after school. She uses space donated by the complex to provide positive activities for over 250 children.

10. **Dr. Francis Serio**, a dentist and member of the dental faculty of the University of Maryland, developed the Dominican Dental Missions project in 1982 to provide dental care to impoverished residents of the Dominican Republic. Since the program began, over 13,000 people have been treated.

11. **The Telephone Pioneers of America**, comprised of over 800,000 retired and long-term employees of the telecommunications industry, develop adaptive equipment for the handicapped, offer adult literacy programs and repair "talking books" for the Library of Congress. In addition, they planted over one million seedlings for Earth Day 1990.

12. **The New York Asian Women's Center** was founded in 1982 to provide shelter, counseling and assistance to battered women and their children.

13. **The Reverend Cynthia James** has been a leader in decreasing the drug traffic on the block surrounding her inner city church; by visiting homes on the block, organizing block parties and leading late night marches by residents to force drug dealers off the street.

14. **The Naval Training Center** provides a mechanism to involve both permanent personnel and new recruits in a wide variety of volunteer activities in the Orlando area, including tutoring and Meals on Wheels. Over 5,000 base personnel participate each year.

15. **The Volunteers for Community Service Project of Connecticut College** involves over 600 students (out of a student body of 1,600) in community activities through more than 100 agencies including hospitals, rape crisis hotlines and physical and mental health programs.

16. **Jawanza Whitfield**, now a college freshman at Fisk University, has been involved in leadership roles since his high school years. He has concentrated on working with young people by advising them of the effects of drug and alcohol abuse.

17. **General Mills** established the Volunteer Connection in 1982 to encourage employees and retirees to become more involved in their community. In Minneapolis, over 2,000 company employees and retirees participated in at least one volunteer activity during 1990.

18. **The GTE Laboratories KidBits Project** was developed in 1987 to help hospitalized children combat their isolation, by utilizing company-donated surplus computer equipment and developing a variety of entertaining and educational programs for them.

19. **The Greater Cincinnati Building Trade Council** involved over 400 union journeymen and apprentices in the transformation of a former school donated by the Catholic Archdiocese into a twelve-unit apartment for homeless families.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 3/29/91

NOTE FOR: MICHAEL BOSKIN

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 PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

March 28, 1991

3/28/91 6:56 PM

To: The President
From: Mike Boskin *MB*
Re: Leading Indicators for February, New
Home Sales for February and NAPM
Purchasing Managers Survey

*Mike Boskin up
wire getting
tech!! 3-29*

✓ Decent news. As expected, the index of leading indicators rose 1.1 percent in February, after declining for 6 months. While the index contains little new information, most of the components have been publicly available for some time. It is widely reported on by the business press.

✓ Good news about housing sales. New home sales rose more than 16 percent, from a very low January.

Separately, the closely watched private purchasing managers index--a private survey provided to me in advance of release--will show a second straight month of small improvement in March (to be released on April 1).

Have a great trip.

Michael J. Boskin
Chairman

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS
WASHINGTON

March 28, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: MICHAEL J. BOSKIN

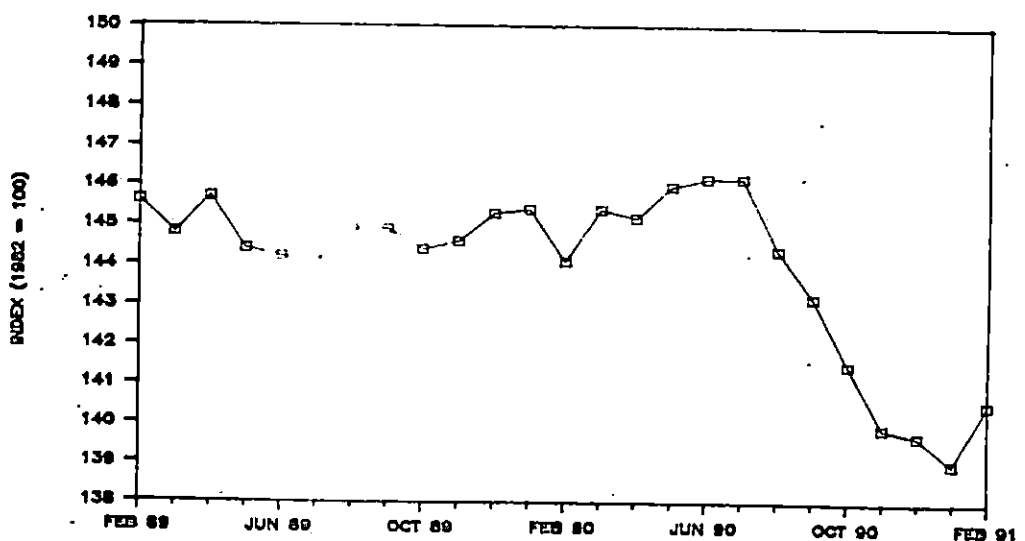
SUBJECT: February Index of Leading Indicators, Commerce
Department Release, Tomorrow, 8:30 a.m.

The index of leading indicators rose 1.1 percent in February, the largest 1-month rise since June 1988 and the first rise since June 1990. Private analysts had predicted a 0.8 percent rise.

Seven of the 11 components contributed to the rise in the overall index. Increases in stock prices, consumer expectations of better economic conditions, building permits, and the real money supply contributed most to the gain. Three components made negative contributions, led by February's increase in initial claims for State unemployment insurance.

The coincident index--a monthly measure of overall economic activity--fell 0.6 percent in February, the eighth straight monthly decline. Declining industrial production contributed most to the coincident index decline.

LEADING ECONOMIC INDICATORS



THE CHAIRMAN OF THE
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS
WASHINGTON

March 28, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: MICHAEL J. BOSKIN

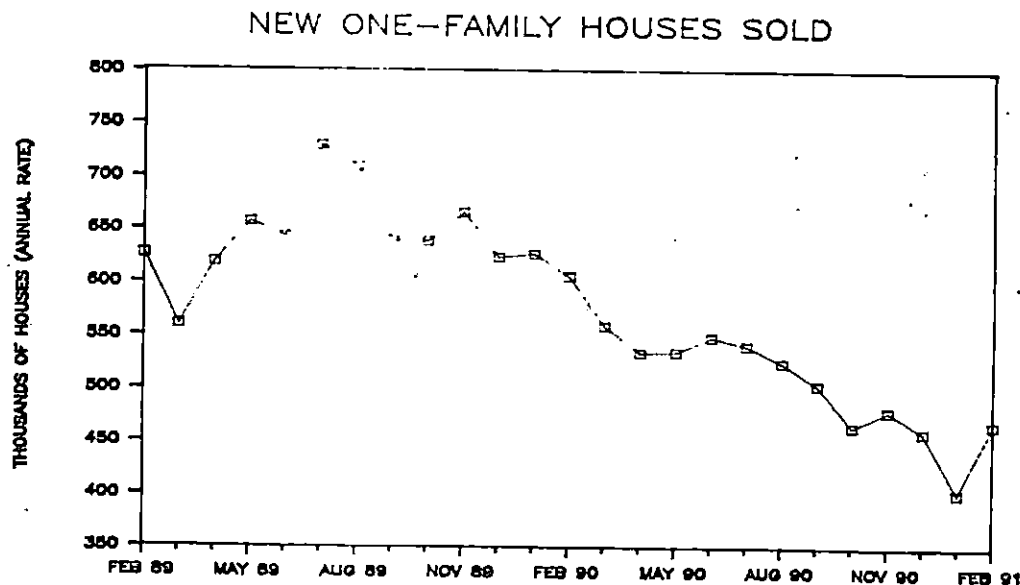
SUBJECT: February Housing Sales, Commerce Department
Release, Tomorrow, 10:00 a.m.

New single-family home sales rose just over 16 percent in February, following a 13 percent fall in January. February's rise was more than twice that predicted by private analysts and was the first gain since November 1990.

Sales were up in all major regions of the country. Sales rose sharply in the Midwest, reaching their highest level since November 1989. Sales rose 9 percent in the South and were up slightly in the West and Northeast.

The stock of unsold houses fell for the tenth straight month in February, reaching its lowest level since February 1984. At February's sales pace, the backlog of unsold homes amounted to an 8.5-month supply, down considerably from January's figure.

The graph below shows that new home sales have been generally falling since July 1989. They remain at low levels even with the relatively large February gain.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

91 MAR 29 PM 12:11

March 29, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Fred McClure *FM*
SUBJECT: Weekly Report on Congressional Correspondence

Attached is a report of selected congressional mail received from March 22 through March 28, 1991. This correspondence is being handled by the Office of Congressional Correspondence.

Attachment

Presidential Log of Selected Congressional Mail

Week of March 22, 1991 - March 28, 1991

<u>Member</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Rep. Leon Panetta (D-CA) #223032	"Concerned by news reports that Germany is planning to ask the United States for a reduction in the German contribution to the cost of Operation Desert Storm." Hopes you will "reject this request and insist that the Germans, as well as other allies, meet their pledges in full." Other nations which did not send troops to the gulf, but had interests at stake, must share in the financial burden of liberating Kuwait. The "New World Order is meaningless if the nations of the world do not provide military and financial cooperation."	
Rep. Barbara Kennelly (D-CT) #223372	Urges you to reject "a request to permit bottled tequila to be imported into the U.S. duty-free under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP)." Concerned both that "on the eve of the U.S.-Mexican Free Trade negotiations, the U.S. government would make such a concession" and that such a move would hurt the "viable tequila industry that employs thousands of U.S. workers -- jobs which would be lost should the duty on bottled tequila be removed."	
Rep. John Porter (R-IL) #223040 also signed by 41 others	Urges you to "raise the issue of the reunification of Cyprus when you meet with President Ozal of Turkey later this month." States, "It has long been evident that Turkey's active and meaningful participation is essential to any solution to the problem that has separated the people of Cyprus for over 16 years."	
Rep. Randy "Duke" Cunningham (R-CA) also signed by 37 others #224292	"Respectfully urge you to issue an Executive Order pursuant to your authorities under 8 U.S.C. 1440" to grant citizenship to the four thousand Filipinos who fought for America in the Gulf War. "Similar actions were taken during our conflicts in Vietnam and Grenada, and we strongly believe such an Executive Order is merited now."	

Rep. Mel Levine
(D-CA)
Also signed by 58 others.
#223200

Wish to stress Iraq's responsibility to pay restitution for damage it has caused in the Gulf region. Are concerned that "Israel might be excluded from plans for Iraqi reparations." Urge you to "include Israel in any demands for Iraqi damage restitution in the United Nations or in any bilateral discussion with Iraq."

Sen. Steve Symms
(R-ID)
#224287

Expresses deep concern over the continued violence and human rights abuses in Yugoslavia, particularly in the Province of Kosova. He was appalled by the level of brutality witnessed on a recent fact-finding trip. Urges you "to use all necessary means to place greater pressure on the Yugoslav and Serbian governments to end the systematic repression against the Kosova citizens."

Rep. Charles Rangel
(D-NY)
#224275

Congratulates you on the "strong and admirable position you have taken on the subject of police brutality." Hopes you will continue to make public your feelings about the Los Angeles case. Feels the more you "express the sick feeling you got on seeing a gang of police officers beat one man to near death, the quicker it will be known in police departments throughout the country, that this is not the way we serve and protect the people."

Office of Congressional Correspondence ext. 7500

Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 3/29/91

NOTE FOR: EDE HOLIDAY

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: Chief of Staff -- FYI
Richard Darman -- FYI

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

3/29/91

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

91 MAR 28 PM 2:56

March 28, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: EDE HOLIDAY *EJA*

SUBJECT: Initiative to Improve the Pension System

The attached proposal on improving the pension system has been jointly developed by Treasury and Labor. The focus of the proposal is expanded pension coverage and portability and pension simplification. The proposal is structured to balance provisions that gain revenue with those that lose revenue. Treasury and Labor believe that there is a reasonably good prospect that this pension proposal can be incorporated within the tax simplification bill being prepared by the House Ways & Means Committee.

OMB has cleared the Treasury/Labor proposal, but notes that, although the proposal is revenue neutral, taxes are raised in excess of \$4 billion over five years on certain high income taxpayers while other individual taxpayers, taking advantage of the proposed expanded pension coverage or portability, may benefit. It is possible that some people could be in both the winning and losing groups. Treasury Tax Policy analysis indicates that the redistribution effect of this proposal between income classes is minimal. OMB notes further that there is some risk that Congress, under the pay-as-you-go provisions of the budget agreement, could take the \$4 billion in revenue raising provisions and decide to spend the proceeds differently than proposed in this pension reform initiative.

✓ In order to keep it separate from such budget debates, the Administration's strategy would be to incorporate this initiative into the House Ways & Means Committee tax simplification effort. But, of course, any tax bill that moves will become the focus for debate on a host of other tax issues.

If you approve this initiative, it could be announced within the next several weeks.

Approve ☒ Disapprove ☐ Need More Information ☐

Attachment *by*

*but let this be handled in routine fashion
DOT - DOL - as part of W-M
simplification work on taxes.*

3-29



THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

January 28, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: NICHOLAS F. BRADY *NFB*
Secretary of the Treasury

RODERICK A. DeARMENT *RAD*
Acting Secretary of Labor

SUBJECT: Improving the Private Pension System

The purpose of this memorandum is to request approval for a joint Treasury-Labor proposal to modify our pension laws. This proposal, which has been developed through extensive discussions over the past year, will not lose revenue.

INTRODUCTION

The private pension system in this country can be strengthened by expanding opportunities for pension coverage, promoting portability through preserving savings for retirement, and simplifying the pension tax laws. Individuals will have greater personal control over their financial security in retirement years if they accumulate substantial private pensions to supplement government-provided social security.

The private pension system is a source of financial strength and stability in our economy. With over \$2 trillion in assets, pensions are a major source of capital formation. The role of pensions in our economy can be strengthened by legislation that would simplify the rules for taxing pension payments, encourage retirement income savings, and give employees better information so they do not make imprudent decisions affecting the security of their retirement.

In recent years, pension coverage rates have remained at about half of the workforce. Moreover, due to shifts in employment patterns, pension coverage has been shifting from defined benefit plans to defined contribution plans, which are more likely to make premature distributions of retirement savings to employees who change jobs before retirement. These distributions of retirement savings before retirement interfere with the goal of pension portability and constitute a significant problem for retirement income policy.

The Internal Revenue Code provisions relating to retirement plans have become increasingly complex, reflecting the wide variety of plans and their increasing sophistication. Eliminating unnecessary complexity in the provisions relating to the taxation of pension payments would benefit individuals in all income classes. In addition, simplifying the administration of one of the most popular retirement savings programs, the so-called "401(k)" salary deferral plans, will benefit employers.

1. PRESERVATION OF RETIREMENT SAVINGS

Under current law, when an employee changes jobs, many plans may provide that the employee's retirement benefit is simply cashed out. In addition, complex rules may inhibit the tax-free rollover of these amounts to an IRA or another retirement plan, thus diminishing the employee's ability to freely choose retirement vehicles. These cashouts are the single largest source of lost pension benefits.

The proposal will promote portability by making it easier to qualify for tax-free rollovers, by providing employees with the option of having certain distributions of pension benefits transferred directly to IRAs, and by eliminating tax incentives currently provided for pre-retirement cashouts. Employees would be able to retain cashouts of their retirement savings upon changing jobs, if they so desire, but with full knowledge of the tax consequences of their decisions.

2. COVERAGE

A. SALARY REDUCTION SIMPLIFIED EMPLOYEE PENSIONS

Employers are encouraged to offer pension coverage to their workers under current law through a "simplified employee pension" (SEP) which eliminates many administrative burdens associated with other types of pension arrangements. A special kind of SEP allows individual employees to elect to have a portion of their salary contributed to the plan on a tax-deferred basis. However, this type of SEP is only available to employers with no more than 25 employees. The proposal would allow employers with 100 or fewer employees to offer these plans and simplify the nondiscrimination tests that apply to them. This would make this simple pension alternative available to 98% of America's businesses. The proposal would also enhance the IRS Master and Prototype Program, which offers employers the alternative of affordable standardized retirement plans.

B. MULTIEMPLOYER PLANS

An employee whose pension is provided through a multiemployer pension plan may have to work for ten years before vesting in a pension, while an employee covered by a single

employer plan only has to work for five years. The proposal would conform the minimum required vesting schedules for multiemployer plans to those required for single employer plans. This would immediately benefit an estimated 1.1 million nonvested participants in multiemployer plans who already have 5 or more years of participation under their plans.

C. EXTEND 401(K) PLANS TO TAX EXEMPT ORGANIZATIONS AND STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

Tax exempt organizations and state and local governments do not have the same opportunity as private employers to establish section 401(k) salary deferral arrangements. The proposal would permit these employers to establish 401(k) plans for their employees. This could extend coverage to approximately twelve million employees of these organizations.

3. SIMPLIFICATION

Pension plan distributions are currently taxed under special rules which have become increasingly complex. These rules are no longer necessary given the fundamental changes in the basic structure of the individual tax rates and brackets made by the Tax Reform Act of 1986. The proposal would eliminate much of the special treatment afforded lump sum cashouts and greatly simplify tax reporting for employees who receive such distributions. This would encourage employees to roll their distributions over to an IRA or another retirement plan and enhance their ability to understand the tax consequences of their decisions.

Current law also contains a number of complex rules designed to assure that low paid employees, as well as high paid employees, contribute to the extremely popular "401(k)" plans. The proposal would simplify these rules and generally provide more certainty to employers to help them comply. Simplifying the administration of these plans would encourage more employers to offer this type of retirement savings opportunity to their employees. The proposal would also simplify the pension rules for family small businesses by repealing the family aggregation provisions of existing law.

4. BETTER INFORMATION

A wide variety of documents must be provided to plan participants and/or filed with the government. The proposal would modify several of these requirements, providing relief from an estimated 2 million hours of unnecessary reporting burdens. The proposal would also give participants the information necessary to make decisions affecting their retirement.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

We believe that this is a credible, well-balanced legislative package which will be favorably received by Congress. There should be broad support for the package which primarily benefits low and middle income employees and small business, although some opposition may be voiced by certain upper income individuals who may currently benefit from certain provisions that would be modified or repealed under the proposal.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

1993

March 29, 1991

91 MAR 29 PM 12:00

MEMORANDUM FOR PHILIP BRADY

FROM: WILLIAM F. SITTMANN *KS4for*

SUBJECT: Press Release re: Resignation of Richard Burt

Attached is the Statement by the Press Secretary accepting the resignation of Ambassador Richard Burt as Head of Delegation to the Nuclear and Space Talks in Geneva and Chief START Negotiator.

Attachment

Tab A Proposed Press Release

cc: Marlin Fitzwater
Roman Popadiuk

*3-29-91
OK (release)
[signature]*

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

President Bush has accepted the resignation of Ambassador Richard R. Burt as Head of Delegation to the Nuclear and Space Talks in Geneva and Chief START Negotiator. After ten years in government, serving in both the Reagan and Bush Administrations, Ambassador Burt is moving into the private sector.

In addition to his current post, Ambassador Burt, during his tenure in government, served in several other important positions, including as Director of the Politico-Military Affairs Bureau in the State Department, Assistant Secretary of State for European and Canadian Affairs, and Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany. In all of these positions, he served the United States with great distinction.

The President appreciates Ambassador Burt's dedicated service and is pleased that he has agreed to serve as a consultant to the Secretary of State.

Following Ambassador Burt's departure from government, Ambassador Linton F. Brooks, who has served as Ambassador Burt's deputy since 1989, will become the Acting Head of Delegation to the Nuclear and Space Talks.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 29, 1991

MR. PRESIDENT:

A list of all those who have received home-to-work designations is also attached. The Chief of Staff's Office concurs with this designation for Administrator Roskens.

Thank you.


Phillip D. Brady

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 27, 1991

91 MAR 27 PM 2:38

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: PAUL W. BATEMAN *P.W. Bateman*
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR MANAGEMENT

SUBJECT: Authorization of Home-to-Work Transportation
for Administrator Roskens, Agency for
International Development

The attached order authorizes home-to-work transportation for the Administrator of the Agency for International Development. Pursuant to 31 U.S.C. § 1344(b)(1)(C) you may designate such transportation for ten officials from other Federal agencies in addition to six from within the Executive Office of the President. These designations have been held to a minimum during your administration. However, Mr. Roskens's request involves mitigating circumstances of a medical nature that argue in favor of an authorization in this instance.

The authorization has been worded to make it personal to Mr. Roskens during the balance of his tenure as Administrator and not to his position as an agency head.

Recommendation: That you sign the attached order authorizing home-to-work transportation for Mr. Ronald W. Roskens for the balance of his tenure as Administrator of the Agency for International Development.

Attachment

Under the provisions of Title 31 of the United States Code, Chapter 1344(b)(1)(B), six officers of the Executive Office of the President may be designated to receive home-to-work transportation by the President. Four such designations have been made during this Administration.

Governor John H. Sununu
LTG Brent Scowcroft, USAF (Ret.)
Robert M. Gates
Michael J. Boskin

Under the provisions of 31 U.S.C. § 1344(b)(1)(C), the President may designate ten additional recipients of portal-to-portal transportation. One such designation has been made during this Administration.

Ambassador Joseph Verner Reed (limited to calendar 1991)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

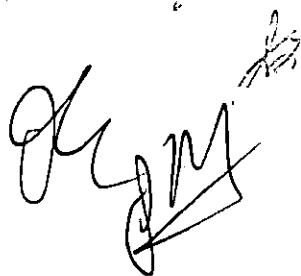
AUTHORIZATION FOR
HOME-TO-WORK TRANSPORTATION

By the authority vested in me by 31 U.S.C. 1344(b)(1)(C), I hereby designate Mr. Ronald W. Roskens, Administrator of the Agency for International Development, to receive transportation in a government vehicle from his residence to his place of employment.

This designation is effective only for the balance of Mr. Roskens's tenure as Administrator.

Phil:

These look fine to me.

A handwritten signature, likely 'Phil', written in cursive script. The signature is bold and stylized, with a large 'P' and 'H'.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

April 1, 1991

The President today named the volunteers of Life Crisis Services, of St. Louis, Missouri, as the 418th "Daily Point of Light." The volunteers of Life Crisis Services are a welcome light at the end of a dark tunnel for those in need.

Founded in 1966 as "Suicide Prevention, Inc." to coordinate a 24-hour suicide hotline, this initiative expanded in 1974 to provide additional services, changing its name to "Life Crisis Services." After completing an intensive training program, which includes 60 hours of workshops and group interaction, more than 130 volunteers befriend those who are in need of hope and encouragement.

The volunteers rotate three-hour shifts and overnight shifts on a 24-hour hotline, answering calls from those experiencing a crisis. They provide compassion and guidance, offering alternative choices to suicide. If the individual is in imminent danger, the volunteer arranges transportation to a hospital. Through the KUTO (Kids Under Twenty One) line, more than 40 teenagers answer calls after school and on the weekends, comforting peers who are dealing with the stresses of teenage life. Some volunteers also lead support groups for those who have lost a loved one or friend to suicide. In addition, experienced volunteers help train the new volunteers, offering them advice on how to deal with the emotional stresses of caring for those who are contemplating suicide.

The President salutes the volunteers of Life Crisis Services as the 418th "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 Life Crisis Services; 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

April 2, 1991

The President today named Courtney and Brian Guerrieri and Trent and Todd Gyory, of Herminie, Pennsylvania, as the 419th "Daily Point of Light." These four neighbors, ages 9 through 14, are already dedicated environmentalists.

During the summer of 1990, the Guerrieri siblings and the Gyory brothers challenged themselves to enhance the environment in their rural community. They distributed a flyer, asking neighbors to collect glass and aluminum cans. Once a week, the youngsters visited each house within a four mile radius, collecting and sorting the recyclable materials and delivering them to the local recycling plant.

The success of the program during the summer compelled the youngsters to continue the recycling effort during the school year. They have encouraged not only residents, but businesses and recreational centers in the community to recycle as well. They collect the trash on Tuesday evenings, sometimes obtaining over 100 pounds of glass and 20 pounds of aluminum cans each week. On Saturday mornings, they sort the glass by color, a time-consuming task, and deliver the sorted items to the recycling plant. In addition, the youth also encourage community members to pick up glass and aluminum cans in public parks and roads.

The President salutes Courtney and Brian Guerrieri and Trent and Todd Gyory as the 419th "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 Courtney and Brian Guerrieri and Trent and Todd Gyory; 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

April 3, 1991

The President today named the New Canaan Country School Eighth Grade Students and Teachers, of New Canaan, Connecticut, as the 420th "Daily Point of Light." The eighth graders of New Canaan Country School are experiencing at an early age the joy of serving others.

For the last three years, the eighth grade students from New Canaan Country School have foregone their Wednesday afternoon recess period to visit the Delorse Tiny Tots Day Care Center. After they attend two training sessions, a team of eighth grade students visit the children, ages two to four, at the day care center each Wednesday. The students prepare a variety of activities in advance, such as songs, skits, plays, and book readings. The eighth graders have also hosted their younger friends at New Canaan Country School, offering the children an opportunity to experience a school day.

The eighth graders also volunteer each year for Christmas in April, an annual effort which places teams of volunteers in the community to refurbish homes for low-income families. The eighth graders asked to work on the Delorse Tiny Tots Day Care Center to rehabilitate the dilapidated facility. They have repainted the inside of the center, painted a mural over graffiti on an outside wall, and cleaned the landscape surrounding the center. They also transformed the parking lot into a play ground.

The President salutes the eighth grade students and teachers at New Canaan Country School as the 420th "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 eighth grade students and teachers; and to discover, encourage, and develop new leaders in community service, reflecting the President's conviction that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

April 4, 1991

The President today named the volunteers of the Anderson Y Center, of Stockton, California, as the 421st "Daily Point of Light." The Anderson Y Center, an off-campus student-organized program of the University of the Pacific (UOP), is the bridge between the private college campus and the community.

Since 1987, the volunteers of the Anderson Y Center have been serving the young people who live in Park Village, a housing complex which is home for over 3,000 Cambodian refugees, 900 of whom are children. Through the center, Cambodian school children are matched with students of UOP, some of whom are Southeast Asian themselves and share the same experiences and dreams. With the help of Cambodian college students serving as translators, more than 20 college students volunteer for "Learning From The Heart," whereby they meet the Cambodian children for weekly study and play sessions, serving as positive role models.

In 1989, after the schoolyard shootings in Stockton, which killed five children and wounded 29, some of whom lived at Park Village, the college students increased their aid to Southeast Asian families. Last summer the students coordinated a six-week day camp for the children. The college students also visit the children in their homes and coordinate a soccer league for the children. In addition, the Anderson Y Center places college students throughout the community to help with local community service efforts, such as recycling efforts and working with children who are disabled.

The President salutes the volunteers of the Anderson Y Center as the 421st "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 volunteer of the Anderson Y Center; and to discover, encourage, and develop new leaders in community service, reflecting the President's conviction that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

April 5, 1991

The President today named the volunteers of the Rockford Neighborhood Redevelopment Corporation, of Rockford, Illinois, as the 422nd "Daily Point of Light. The volunteers of the Rockford Neighborhood Redevelopment Corporation (RNR), are bringing stability to low-income families by offering them homeownership opportunities.

The Rockford Neighborhood Redevelopment Corporation, founded in 1987 by local churches and synagogues, purchases abandoned and substandard houses and rehabilitates them for low-income families. On Fridays and Saturdays, a team of volunteers meets at RNR in the morning to receive an assignment and pick up supplies which are donated by local contractors and building companies. Prospective owners of the houses work with the volunteers, investing "sweat equity." Since the program's inception, ten families have purchased a new house at below market rates with low monthly mortgage payments. The Rockford Neighborhood Redevelopment Corporation is currently working with local banks to offer financial management classes for the new homeowners.

The President salutes the volunteers of the Rockford Neighborhood Redevelopment Corporation as the 422nd "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 Rockford Redevelopment Corporation; and to discover, encourage, and develop new leaders in community service, reflecting the President's conviction that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE UNTIL
SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1991

April 5, 1991

The President today named James Shannon, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, as the 423rd "Daily Point of Light." Mr. Shannon, afflicted with multiple sclerosis three years ago, has not been deterred by his disabilities.

A carpenter by trade, Mr. Shannon has used his skills to adapt successfully to his home and work environment. He even designed a fishing bench, complete with rod holders and shelves, so he could continue his hobby. He has also installed hand controls in a van so that he can transport himself.

After successfully adapting to life with multiple sclerosis (MS), Mr. Shannon, 47, was determined to help others with multiple sclerosis lead independent, fulfilling lives. Four times a week, Mr. Shannon volunteers for the Multiple Sclerosis Society, whereby he is matched with other individuals who are debilitated by MS. With his newly equipped van, he delivers food donated by a local church to homebound individuals with MS each week. He travels over 50 miles three times a month to visit a homebound individual, offering encouragement and suggesting ways of making life more pleasant. He is also available at any time to transport individuals to medical appointments and MS Society activities.

The President salutes James Shannon as the 423rd "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 James Shannon; and to discover, encourage, and develop new leaders in community service, reflecting the President's conviction that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

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

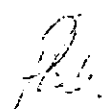
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 26, 1991

MR. PRESIDENT:

Don Wilson, the Archivist, forwarded the attached military service records of your father which were pulled together from alternate record sources. Apparently, the original records were lost in a records center fire.

This material is for your personal files.


Phillip D. Brady



National Archives and Records Administration
Washington, DC 20408



Archivist of the United States

Mr. President:

Thought you might
enjoy having this
material on your father
for your personal records.

I doubt it is was
ever pulled together in
one place before.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Don J. Wilson".



National Personnel Records Center

9700 Page Boulevard St. Louis, Missouri 63132

JUN 8 1990

Mrs. Jill D. Brett
Public Affairs Officer
National Archives and Records Administration
Attn: NSE, Room G-6
7th Street and Pennsylvania, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20408

Dear Mrs. Brett:

This is in response to your recent request for the military service records of Mr. Prescott S. Bush, deceased father of President George H. W. Bush.

Mr. Bush's military record is not in our files. If the record were here on July 12, 1973, it would have been in the area that suffered the most damage in the fire on that date and may have been destroyed. Fortunately, there are alternate record sources which often contain information that can be used to reconstruct service record data lost in the fire.

I am enclosing all available information regarding the military service of Mr. Bush, which was obtained from various alternate record sources. Included in this information are his available pay records, an entry from the Ohio state records, copies of pertinent muster rolls of the 322 Field Artillery Brigade (83rd Division), a brief history of the 83rd Division and a National Archives Form 13038, which summarizes all of his military service.

I regret the poor quality of some of the copies; however, they are the best we are able to obtain.

If I can be of any further assistance, please feel free to contact me at FTS 273-7201.

Sincerely,

DAVID L. PETREE
Director

Enclosures



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

3/28

TO: DAVID DEMAREST

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

For appropriate handling.

Thanks.



DAVID SKEPNER

Phil
POTUS has not seen.

ROUTINE HANDLING.

Patty Presock

& THE BUCKSKIN CO.

March 19, 1991

President George Bush
The White House
Washington, DC 20501
ATTN: PATTY PRESSOCK

VIA FEDERAL EXPRESS

Dear Mr. President:

Thank you for your prompt reply concerning our invitation to address the 13,000 military personnel and their families at the Kathy Mattea and Garth Brooks concert in Norfolk, Virginia on April 7 . . . even though it wasn't the answer we wanted.

If you'll allow me to take this one step further, is there anyway you would be able to address these military personnel and their families by way of an audio cassette that we would play prior to the concert? I don't have to tell you of the importance of the Norfolk/Hampton Roads area and it's contribution to the entire war effort.

I also realize that you have an extremely busy schedule, but if there is an opportunity to record and get this tape to us it will certainly be put ot the best of use.

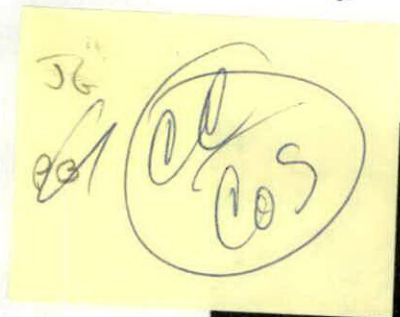
Thank you again.

Very best personal regards,

David Skepner
President

DS/lam

p.s. We have just received a tentative commitment from "Voice of America" to broadcast this event.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

03/29/91

TO: THE CHIEF OF STAFF

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

The attached has been forwarded
to the President



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 28, 1991 91 MAR 28 PM 6:09

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: DAVID DEMAREST *DD*
FROM: LEIGH ANN METZGER *LAM*
SUBJECT: NATIONAL DAYS OF THANKSGIVING

I thought you might like to know what has been done to highlight the National Days of Thanksgiving you proclaimed for April 5-7. Our office has sent out over 1500 proclamations, as well as audio tapes and photographs of your radio actuality session. Specifically, the following actions have been taken:

- o Upon publication, ceremonial proclamations were sent to our key contacts list (approximately 50 people, including Jerry Falwell, Gary Bergel, Gary Bauer, Bob Dugan, Richard Land, Morris Chapman, Ralph Bohlmann, Beverly Brafford, Dr. G. Raymond Carlson, Paul Crouch, Tony Evans, E.V. Hill, Dr. D. James Kennedy, Beverly LaHaye, Marlin Maddox, and Adrian Rogers)
- o The National Prayer Embassy, Intercessors for America and other prayer groups have been active in publicizing this event with their membership. See attached faxed prayer alert sent from National Prayer Embassy to its 450 members.
- o Mass mailings have been sent to all Catholic Bishops and Archbishops, Episcopal Bishops, Presbyterian synod and presbytery executives, as well as several hundred evangelical women regional leaders. All National Association of Evangelicals member denominations, denominational periodicals, and state Southern Baptist newspapers were sent proclamations. The radio actuality was highlighted in these mailings.
- o Approximately 900 ceremonial proclamations were sent on March 14th to National Religious Broadcasters for special mailings to their member broadcasters (see attached cover letter).
- o Proclamations were mailed to the following Catholic groups: Knights of Columbus, First Friday Group, U.S. Catholic Conference, Vatican Embassy, Catholic Traditionalist Movement, and the conservative National Catholic Register.

- o Audio tapes were made available to National Religious Broadcasters and Family Research Council.
- o An audio tape and proclamation was sent to Eternal Word Network, the largest Catholic cable network in the U.S., for their use. EWT promised to run advertising throughout the week prior to April 5-7.
- o 50 ceremonial proclamations were distributed to Christian Coalition, for distribution to their state chapter heads. Another 40 proclamations sent to Regent University to be distributed to their President's (Pat Robertson) Council of Advisors.
- o Proclamations were also sent to major black religious newspaper editors (ie. A.M.E., A.M.E. Zion, National Baptist Church, Church of God in Christ), mainline denominational heads (Presbyterian Church (USA), Greek Orthodox Archdiocese, Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, United Church of Christ), and to Reverends Halverson and Ford, chaplains of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives.

In addition, scores of proclamations have been sent out to various religious groups (including Thanksgiving Square, Plymouth Rock Foundation, Billy Graham Evangelistic Association, National Thanksgiving Foundation, World Vision, and Campus Crusade for Christ) who contacted us requesting a copy.

Your radio address started playing on March 22nd, and has received approximately 1,000 calls per day. We anticipate 10,000 calls will have been recorded by April 7th, at this pace.

THE NATIONAL PRAYER EMBASSY
P.O. BOX 90600
WASHINGTON D.C. 20090
TEL: 202-546-4616
FAX: 202-546-3903

TODAY'S PRAYER ALERT

MARCH 11, 1991

FROM YOUR NATIONAL PRAYER EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON D.C., HERE IS TODAY'S PRAYER ALERT:

LET US GIVE GREAT PRAISE AND THANKSGIVING TO GOD! LAST THURSDAY, MARCH 7, PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH ISSUED A PROCLAMATION FOR NATIONAL DAYS OF THANKSGIVING IN RECOGNITION OF THE MERCY AND PROVIDENCE OF GOD IN GIVING THE ALLIED FORCES SUCH SWIFT AND DECISIVE VICTORY IN THE PERSIAN GULF WAR. WE DO NOT HAVE WORDS OR SPACE TO EXPRESS PROPER GRATITUDE TO SEE THIS DOCUMENT COME FORTH WITH ITS POWERFUL TESTIMONY TO THE GRACE AND GOODNESS OF ALMIGHTY GOD.

ONE CHURCH HISTORIAN SAID THAT SUCH A PROCLAMATION -- SO FULL OF SCRIPTURE AND REVERENCE -- HAS NOT BEEN SEEN IN THIS CENTURY. MANY OF YOU PRAYED FOR GOD'S HELP, THEN PRAYED THAT THE LORD WOULD RECEIVE GLORY AND BE PUBLICLY CREDITED FOR HIS MERCIFUL INTERVENTION. NOW, YOU WILL REJOICE IN HOW FULLY YOUR PRAYERS HAVE BEEN ANSWERED!

LET'S GIVE THANKS TOGETHER: GRACIOUS GOD AND FATHER, THANK YOU FOR HELPING THE PRESIDENT AND HIS ADVISORS FIND THE CHOICE OF WORDS AND THE SCRIPTURE REFERENCES TO GIVE YOU WORTHY THANKS. MAY MANY WORSHIP YOU AS THEY READ THIS PROCLAMATION, IN JESUS' NAME, AMEN!

NRB

National Religious Broadcasters

Serving Since 1944

March 21, 1991

Dear NRB Member:

So much has happened since the last time I had the opportunity to correspond with you in November, I hardly know where to begin. I want to report to you on our national convention, our March 7 meeting at The White House, the National Days of Thanksgiving, April 5-7, and a general update on NRB.

Beginning my tenure as NRB executive director in February 1990, this past year has been a unique learning experience. Putting together an international convention, over nine months time, is as great an undertaking as it appears.

Overshadowed by events in the Persian Gulf, recession and threats of terrorism, one cannot help but be reminded of our constant reliance on God for all that we try to accomplish.

NRB '91

Committed to providing a quality program of spiritual and professional renewal, NRB welcomed 7,250 people, from 17 countries, to the NRB 48th annual convention and exposition in Washington, DC.

General session speakers included Moody Bible Institute President Joseph M. Stowell III, Charles Colson and evangelist Jerry Johnston. They reminded each of us that a message with substance, a ministry with accountability and integrity, and a mission guided by continual prayer should be our goal.

We were honored Monday, January 28, to be joined by President George Bush and First Lady Barbara Bush, FCC Chairman Alfred Sikes, and FCC Commissioners Ervin Duggan and James Quello.

In his introduction of Chairman Sikes, NRB general counsel Richard Wiley spoke of him as "a believer, as a devout Presbyterian, and as a man who is willing to stand up and be counted when it comes to the poison of indecent and obscene programming."

In his fifth address before NRB, President Bush renewed his endorsement of "adoption, not abortion," and religious-based child care without restrictions by the federal government. He also reaffirmed his commitment to restoring voluntary prayer in schools.

"And I have been honored to serve as President of this great nation for two years now," said Bush in closing, "and believe more than ever that one cannot be America's President without trust in God. I cannot imagine a world, a life, without the presence of the One through whom all things are possible."

E. Brandt Gustavson, LL.D., *Executive Director*

299 Webro Road ■ Parsippany ■ New Jersey 07054 ■ Phone (201) 428-5400 ■ Fax (201) 428-1814

March 21, 1991
Page 2

March 7th Meeting at The White House

National Religious Broadcasters was honored to be invited back to The White House for a meeting of religious leaders. I joined NRB board member Jerry Falwell of the Old Time Gospel Hour, and ten others, for briefings by senior staff.

During our Persian Gulf discussion, Vice President Dan Quayle joined the group. Frankly, I was very impressed by his knowledge of the region, the current situation, and how well he articulated the U.S. policy. (We were disappointed that the Vice President was unable to join us during NRB '91 and hope he will participate next year.)

We were joined by President Bush who thanked us, on behalf of his staff and the military, for all the support you've shown these last several months. Please know that the outpouring of concern by you, your listeners and viewers, has made a difference. We will never know, in this lifetime, how merciful God has been.

When we entered the Oval Office with the President, he disclosed to us that every time he walks into this room, he prays that he will conduct his duties in an orderly and decent manner. How moving to be in this influential and historic place and hear the President of the United States admit his dependence on God for wisdom and guidance.

National Days of Thanksgiving, April 5-7

President Bush has proclaimed April 5-7, 1991 as National Days of Thanksgiving. On your behalf, I have pledged NRB's support of this occasion, to give God the glory. Accordingly, I am asking you, and every NRB member, to plan an appropriate observance of this event.

I was so moved by the words and spirit of this proclamation, I made a unique request of The White House. Through the kindness of the President and his staff, I am pleased to be able to enclose an official copy of the Proclamation. I know you will want to keep it as a reminder of this important time in the life of our country.

An audio tape message, by the President, is being made available to the media by The White House. The message can be accessed and recorded by calling 1-800-424-9090 or 1-202-456-7198, beginning the afternoon of March 29th.

1991-92 NRB Executive Committee

During our 48th Anniversary Banquet, January 29, the 1991-92 NRB officers and members-at-large were installed. They are:

President: David Clark, Regent University
First Vice-President: Robert Straton, Walter Bennett Communications
Second Vice-President: Richard Mason, Radio Bible Class
Secretary: Sue Bahner, WWG-AM/Rochester, NY
Treasurer: Brian Erickson, Back to the Bible

March 21, 1991

Page 3

Members-at-large: Kay Arthur, How Can I Live?/Precept Ministries
Stuart Epperson, Salem Communications Corp.
Paul Ramseyer, Northwestern College Radio
Jose Reyes, La Voz de Salvacion
Jerry Rose, WCFC-TV/Chicago, IL

Please remember each of these individuals, that God would grant them wisdom and discernment in leading NRB this year.

Thank You

I would be remiss if I did not thank each member who has faithfully supported NRB over the last year, many times beyond the regular member dues. At the convention alone, more than \$50,000 was donated or pledged to the financial needs of NRB. It means so much to the leadership and staff to know you are standing with us. We are always appreciative of those members who make an extra effort to pay their dues punctually so that budgets may be maintained and commitments kept.

Since her appointment last fall, Leigh Ann Metzger has become an important friend to NRB. Serving as Special Assistant to the President for Public Liaison, Leigh Ann is our contact at The White House through whom our voice is heard. She has been instrumental in NRB developing the strongest relationship we have enjoyed with an administration, in recent memory. I want to publically commend her, and her staff, for their outstanding work on our behalf.

This has been a difficult winter for us as we have had to say goodbye to two dear friends, Thomas F. Zimmerman, who passed away January 2, and Robert A. Cook on March 11. How richly blessed we were to have known these faithful brothers during more than 120 years of combined Christian service, over 70 of those years with NRB.

Our love and prayers go out to Elizabeth Zimmerman and her family, and Coreen Cook and her family. May God bless them for so generously sharing these men with so many.

Thank you again for your support and participation in NRB. Remember us as we seek to serve you in the days ahead and we will remember you in your labors. We look forward to celebrating with you, and others across the country, the National Days of Thanksgiving.

Warmly in His Name,



E. Brandt Gustavson
Executive Director

Encl.



ARLINGTON
CATHOLIC

HERALD

March 14, 1991

200 N. Globe Rd., Suite 614
Arlington, Virginia 22203

40¢ a copy
\$12.00 a year
Vol. 16, No. 11

Muslim Cleric Lauds 'Christians' Support for Peace And Justice'

John Thavis, senior correspondent in the Catholic News Service Rome bureau, traveled to the Middle East in early March to report on the postwar situation.

By JOHN THAVIS

AMMAN, Jordan (CNS) — Last August, shortly after the Persian Gulf crisis began, Jordan's most outspoken Muslim cleric delivered a stinging sermon in an Amman mosque, saying the real battle in the region was between "Islam and the Crusaders," between the people of Muhammad and "the infidel leaders."

The sermon was seen in Amman as a dangerous sign of Islamic extremism.

But more recently, with the Gulf conflict in full swing, the cleric, Zeid Keylani, now Jordan's minister of Islamic affairs, preached a remarkably different homily in Amman's main mosque.

Broadcast on national television and radio, it rejected the caricature of Christians as modern-day "crusaders" and underscored Christians' support for peace and justice. The war hurts both Christians and Muslims, he said — we are one.

It was a gratifying gesture to many Christians in Jordan, who had feared the war might fuel Muslim extremism in a country that has traditionally shown religious tolerance.

One big reason such a split was avoided, church leaders say, is the leadership shown by Pope John Paul II during recent months.

In particular, the pope's convocation of a March 4-6 summit of Middle Eastern and Western bishops brought appreciative reviews in Jordan, where it was reported in most newspapers.

"This meeting gave people hope, and it



HERALD Photo by Charles W. Carruth

St. Patrick of Chancellorsville

This stained glass window in St. Patrick Church in Chancellorsville is one of six windows depicting the life of the saint credited with bringing Catholicism to Ireland. St. Patrick's Day is this Sunday, March 17.

Bush Calls For Day of Thanksgiving

By FLORENCE HERMAN

NEW ORLEANS (CNS) — Retired Archbishop Philip M. Hannan of New Orleans was one of 15 religious leaders who joined President Bush March 7 for a private meeting in which Bush signed a proclamation calling for three days of Thanksgiving for the victory in the Persian Gulf War.

Archbishop Hannan, in an interview with the *Clarion Herald*, New Orleans archdiocesan newspaper, said he was told he was invited to the meeting and the proclamation ceremony because of a letter he wrote the president commending his policies in the Persian Gulf.

"The president wanted an ecumenical group to witness his signing of the proclamation," said Archbishop Hannan, who was the only Catholic representative. "He wanted to carry it out in a private way, so that the proclamation would take precedence."

The proclamation declared April 5-7 national days of thanksgiving for the allied success in liberating Kuwait.

The president was anxious not to make the special Thanksgiving seem like a political move, Archbishop Hannan said, and "he told me that he wouldn't be at too many of the welcome-home ceremonies because he didn't want to make them political."

Archbishop Hannan's letter, sent to the president prior to the start of the ground war, thanked Bush for going through the political process before beginning the actual fighting.

"According to the president's secretary, this was his way of thanking me for the letter," Archbishop Hannan said.

(Please turn to page 18)

purpose of the meeting was to draw up pastoral plans for postwar church action, much of the discussions and conclusions centered on the need to resolve concrete political problems based on the same values of justice and defense against aggression that sparked the U.S.-led military

also sent the concluding statement of the meeting to the press in the hope that it, too, will be published.

The statement, he said, was "very important for people here" because it stressed that the search for justice goes beyond religious distinctions.



CNS Photo from UPI

PRESIDENT BUSH is joined at a private meeting by retired New Orleans Archbishop Phillip M. Hannan (right).

The conclusion of the Vatican conference coincided with a speech by President George Bush that also raised peace hopes among Jordanian commentators. Bush said the Persian Gulf War had set the stage for an end to the Arab-Israeli conflict, to be based on United Nations resolution.

At the same time, Jordanian church leaders said they were realistic about the difficulties of negotiations on the crucial issue of the Israeli-occupied territories.

"We have heard these same words more or less for the last 30 years. Unless there is U.S. pressure on Israel to make concessions, there will be no peace in this region," said Bishop Sayegh, whose faithful in Jordan include thousands of displaced Palestinians.

Melkite Archbishop Saba Youakim of Amman said there are strong expectations now that the Palestinian question will be dealt with. "A little good will on Israel's side is needed," he said.

"The Vatican conference was a good first step by the church, he said. Now, he added, there is already talk about the need for a second, similar conference that would include Orthodox Christian leaders.

The pope's gift of \$80,000 in relief aid to Middle Eastern countries will also be "much appreciated, even by non-Christians," Archbishop Youakim said.

"I think that in the last few months, Muslims here have come to respect very much the position of the pope, who has

Bush Calls...

(Continued from page 1)

Archbishop Hannan said Vice President Dan Quayle and a special adviser to the president briefed the religious leaders before they met with the president.

"The president emphasized the need for a long peace process," said Archbishop Hannan, adding that the president took questions from the religious leaders at the meeting.

"very good things" about the pope, he said.

This trend is important, he added, because the Muslim Brotherhood, a more extreme group, scored important wins in Jordan's parliamentary elections last year.

Archbishop Youakim said the war is viewed by Jordanian Catholics as a tremendous waste of resources, bringing only death and destruction.

He participated in a Christian peace conference in Baghdad last fall, where he met with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein. He said he was impressed with the fair way Christians were treated by the Iraqi leader.

"He is an intelligent man, a strong man, but I think he could have avoided this war, because it was ruinous for everyone," he said.

The Gulf war has left many Jordanians bitter toward the West — but not toward the church, Archbishop Youakim said.

One reason was the local church's relief efforts. The modern Melkite cathedral in downtown Amman, for example, housed about 1,000 Sri Lankan refugees every night in the period following the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. They were awaiting permission from the nearby Sri Lankan Embassy to repatriate.

That was only one example of a church mobilization for refugees and returnees, he said. Jordanian Catholics make up less than 2 percent of the population.

"I asked him if he thought there was a better opportunity for world peace now than there was at the end of World War II," said Archbishop Hannan.

"He replied yes, that he thought since we were not engaged in a Cold War with Russia as we were at the end of World War II and we have some of the Arabian countries on our side now, we do indeed have a better chance for peace," Archbishop Hannan said.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

91 MAR 28 AM 9:50

March 27, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR PHILLIP D. BRADY
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND
STAFF SECRETARY

THROUGH: RONALD C. KAUFMAN *RCU*
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR
POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

FROM: DAVID M. CARNEY *DMC*
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: RECOMMENDED PRESIDENTIAL QUOTE FOR THE
REPUBLICAN PARTY OF FLORIDA

The Republican Party of Florida has requested approval of the following quote to be used in a Republican Leadership brochure:

"The Republican Party of Florida is one of the fastest growing state parties in America. Join the winning team - be a part of Florida's Republican Party."

-President George Bush

The brochure will be used for registration drives, as well as distribution to various County party organizations and other Republican groups. The quote will only be used for this particular brochure.

Thank you for your consideration of this request. As always, don't hesitate to let me know if you have questions or comments.

✓
Ron / Dave- ✓

Quote OK for use per Phil.

Thanks,
John A. Barber
3/28/91

✓ copy sent
to each
one

Florida's Republican Majority In Congress

Florida stands alone as the only Republican congressional majority in the entire south.

Florida's Republican Party continues to control a majority of Florida's congressional delegation in Washington D.C. With a 10 - 9 edge, Florida stands alone as the only Republican congressional majority in the entire south. Pictured to the right is the Republican delegation, which works closely with the Bush administration to implement conservative principles into the lawmaking process.

The newest member of the GOP delegation is Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, who became the first Cuban-American ^{member of Congress} Congressman in the history of our nation when she was elected in a special election in August of 1989.

Florida's congressional delegation will be expanded by four seats, from 19 to 23 members in 1992, due to the findings of the U.S. Census Bureau's 1990 study.

Bill Young

"The Republican Party of Florida is one of the fastest growing state parties in America. Join the winning team - be a part of Florida's Republican Party." President George Bush, /March / /1991/



Bill McCollum

Clay Shaw

Mike
Bilirakis

Tom Lewis

Andy
Ireland

Porter Goss

Craig James

Cliff Sterans

Ileana Ros-
Lehtinen



What's At Stake In 1992?

1992 promises to be a pivotal year for Florida Republicans. Among the many elections to be decided in Florida in addition to the presidential contest are a U.S. Senate race, 23 congressional seats, all 40 State Senate seats and 120 Florida House seats.

Florida gave George Bush the highest plurality of victory of all 50 states in 1988 by delivering 61 percent of the vote, a fact that has many Republicans optimistic about what's at stake in 1992.

Since President Bush was elected, more than 45 elected and former elected Democratic officials have switched to the Republican Party.

*Senate Republican Leader,
Ander Crenshaw*

*House Republican Leader
James Lombard*

*Secretary of State,
Jim Smith*

*Treasurer,
Tom Gallagher*

Irreversible Republican Growth

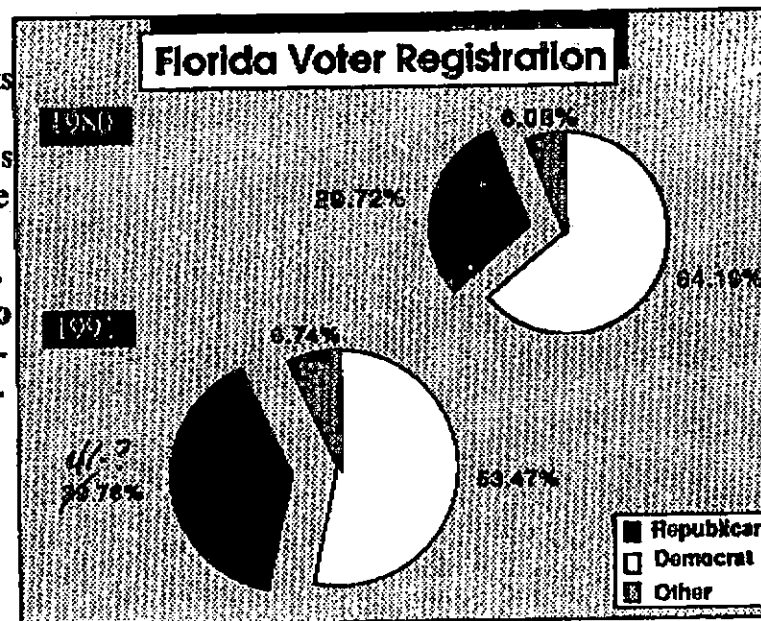
In the past ten years the Republican Party has registered over 1 million new voters while the Democratic Party has added less than 65,000 new voters, that's a more than 10 - 1 edge in Republican registration over the past decade. In the past two years the GOP has gained over 88,000 new voters while the Democratic party has lost over 100,000 voters. The next decade offers even more growth for Florida Republicans. Among the roughly 6,000 people moving to Flor-

ida each week, Republicans are out-registering Democrats by a 2 to 1 margin. This growth pattern is part of an irreversible demographic shift. The question voters are now asking is no longer "if" Republicans will be the majority party, but "when." You can add to the momentum by joining the Republican team!

Join The Republican Team

The Republican Party of Florida is growing faster than ever before in the 1990's.

After the most recent release of county-by-county registration figures, the Florida GOP now makes up over 41 percent of the state's registered voters compared to less than 30 percent in 1980. Since 1980, Democratic nominees for president have yet to manage more than 39 percent of the states' votes in a general election. Floridians overwhelmingly identify with the values of the Republican Party.



Every day new voters are registering Republican and Democrats are changing their registration to the party of strong national defense and traditional family values. The Republican Party of Florida is one of the fastest growing state parties in America. Join the winning team - be a part of Florida's Republican Party.

*U.S. Senator
Connie Mack*

*Chairman,
Van B. Poole*

*Vice Chairman,
Sherry Plymale*

*Finance Chairman,
Alec Courtells*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: 91/03/28

FOR: RON KAUFMAN

FROM: PHILLIP BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary

- ☐ Information
- ☒ Action
- ☐ Let's Discuss

Per our conversation.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

91 MAR 28 PM 2:09

RECOMMENDED TELEPHONE CALL

TO: Congressman Bob Dornan
(213) 673-4660

DATE: Wednesday, April 3, 1991
After 3:00 p.m. EST

RECOMMENDED
BY: Ronald C. Kaufman 
Deputy Assistant to the President for
Political Affairs
David M. Carney 
Special Assistant to the President and
Director, Office of Political Affairs
(With concurrence of Frederick D. McClure)

PURPOSE: To extend your wishes for a speedy recovery
for the Congressman and to wish him a Happy
Birthday.

BACKGROUND: On April 1st, Congressman Dornan will be
having hip surgery in Los Angeles. The
Congressman injured his hip during military
service in the 1950's. The Congressman is
celebrating his 57th birthday on April 3rd.
Congressman Dornan will still be in Centinela
Hospital on April 3rd when the phone call is
recommended. The Congressman is in his
seventh term.

TOPICS FOR
DISCUSSION: 1. The Congressman's surgery.
2. The Congressman's birthday.

DATE OF
SUBMISSION: March 27, 1991

ACTION: _____

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 28, 1991

NOTE FOR BILL SITTMANN:

It would appear that the attached should be handled by the NSC given the subject matter and the NSC's prior consultations with DOE.

Could you please prepare an appropriate transmittal memo for the President through the Executive Clerk delegating this responsibility to the Secretary of Energy, assuming you concur.

NSC will also need to decide whether the authority to submit the report to Congress should also be delegated (alternatively, the President would have to transmit the report to Congress).

Thank you for your assistance.



Phillip D. Brady

cc: Ron Geisler

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: MARCH 26, 1991

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE JAMES D. WATKINS

SUBJECT: RECOMMENDS THAT THE PRESIDENT DELEGATE TO THE
SECRETARY OF ENERGY AUTHORITY TO ESTABLISH A
TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON VERIFICATION
OF FISSILE MATERIAL AND NUCLEAR WARHEAD

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY (STAFF NAME)	ACTION		DISPOSITION	
	ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD
RONALD GEISLER	ORG	91/03/26		C 91/03/28
SS BRAD REFERRAL NOTE:	A	91/03/28		
REFERRAL NOTE:				
REFERRAL NOTE:				
REFERRAL NOTE:				
REFERRAL NOTE:				

COMMENTS:

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:O INDIVIDUAL CODES: 1120

MI MAIL USER CODES: (A) (B) (C)

*ACTION CODES:	*DISPOSITION	*OUTGOING	*
*	*	*CORRESPONDENCE:	*
*A-APPROPRIATE ACTION	*A-ANSWERED	*TYPE RESP=INITIALS	*
*C-COMMENT/RECOM	*B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL	*OF SIGNER	*
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE	*C-COMPLETED	*CODE = A	*
*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET	*S-SUSPENDED	*COMPLETED = DATE OF	*
I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC		*OUTGOING	*
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY *			*
*S-FOR-SIGNATURE *			*
*X-INTERIM REPLY *			*

REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE
(ROOM 75, OEOB) EXT-2590
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS
MANAGEMENT.



The Secretary of Energy
Washington, DC 20585

March 25, 1991

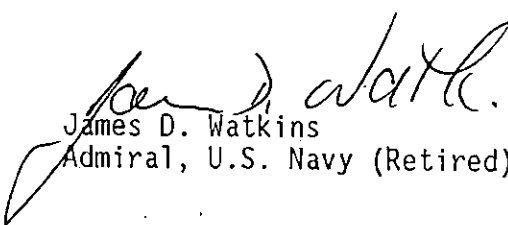
MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Delegation of Authority to Establish a Technical
Advisory Committee on Verification of Fissile Material
and Nuclear Warhead Controls

Section 3151(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991 (Public Law 101-510) requires that you provide to the Congress by April 30, 1991, "a comprehensive technical report" on verification techniques for nuclear warhead dismantlement and controls on fissile material for weapons. The statute contemplates that this report will be prepared with the benefit of advice received from a Technical Advisory Committee on Verification of Fissile Material and Nuclear Warhead Controls, composed of preeminent government and nongovernment experts in the fields of radiation detection, nondestructive examination, nuclear safeguards, nuclear materials production, and nuclear warhead dismantlement.

I am proud of the internationally recognized expertise that the Department of Energy has in matters related to verification technology. Furthermore, I understand that recently National Security Council staff met with Department staff to discuss this statutory requirement and suggested that the Department, upon delegation from you, assume the responsibility of establishing the advisory body called for by section 3151(c)(3).

Accordingly, I recommend that you delegate to the Secretary of Energy the responsibilities assigned to the President by section 3151(c)(3) of Public Law 101-510. Enclosed is a proposed delegation.


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

Enclosure
Presidential Delegation

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF ENERGY

SUBJECT: Delegation of Authority to Establish a Technical
Advisory Committee on Verification of Fissile
Material and Nuclear Warhead Controls

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including section 3151 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991 (Public Law 101-510), and section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code, I hereby delegate to the Secretary of Energy the functions vested in me by section 3151(c)(3) of that Act.

The Secretary of Energy is authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the Federal Register.

RECEIVED FROM STEVE RADENAKER, NSC, X 5026,
AT 12:30 P.M. ON 3/28/91. CLERK'S OFFICE

DRAFT

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Prepared
by the
Executive
Clerk's
Office

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF ENERGY

SUBJECT: Delegation of Authority to Establish a Technical
Advisory Committee on Verification of Fissile
Material and Nuclear Warhead Controls

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code, I hereby delegate to the Secretary of Energy the functions vested in me by section 3151(c)(3) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991 (Public Law 101-510; 104 Stat. 1839).

You are authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the Federal Register.

DRAFT

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF ENERGY

SUBJECT: Delegation of Authority to Establish a Technical Advisory
Committee on Verification of Fissile Material and Nuclear
Warhead Controls

By virtue of the authority vested in me by section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code, and as President of the United States, I hereby delegate to the Secretary of Energy the functions vested in me by section 3151(c)(3) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991 (Public Law 101-510).

The Secretary of Energy shall publish this memorandum in the *Federal Register*.

SEC. 3142. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON NEGOTIATING AGREEMENTS TO ACHIEVE A COMPREHENSIVE TEST BAN

The Congress, mindful of the commitment of the United States, the Soviet Union, and Great Britain in the Limited Test Ban Treaty of 1968 and in the Non-Proliferation Treaty of 1968 to seek the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time and of the commitment which shall be legally binding on the parties upon ratification of the Treaty on the Limitation of Underground Nuclear Weapons Tests to "continue their negotiations with a view toward achieving a solution to the problem of the cessation of all underground nuclear weapons tests", states that it is the sense of Congress that the United States shares a special responsibility with the Soviet Union to continue the bilateral Nuclear Testing Talks to achieve further limitations on nuclear testing, including the achievement of a verifiable comprehensive test ban.

PART D—INTERNATIONAL FISSILE MATERIAL AND WARHEAD CONTROL

SEC. 3151. PRODUCTION OF PLUTONIUM AND HIGHLY ENRICHED URANIUM FOR NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND DISPOSAL OF NUCLEAR STOCKPILES

(a) **PRODUCTION BY THE SOVIET UNION.**—Congress urges the President of the Soviet Union and the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union—

- (1) to cease production by the Soviet Union of plutonium;
- (2) to maintain the cessation in production by the Soviet Union of highly-enriched uranium for weapons that was announced on April 7, 1989.

(b) **TECHNICAL ASPECTS OF FISSILE MATERIAL MONITORING AND NUCLEAR WARHEAD DISMANTLEMENT.**—Should the President determine that future international agreements should provide for dismantlement of nuclear warheads and a ban on further production of fissile materials for weapons, then the Congress urges the President to seek to establish with the Soviet Union a joint technical working group to examine and demonstrate cooperative technical monitoring and inspection arrangements that could be applied to the design and verification of these potential provisions.

(c) **REPORT ON VERIFICATION TECHNIQUES.**—(1) The President shall prepare a comprehensive technical report on the verification matters described in paragraph (2).

President.

(2) The report shall describe the on-site monitoring techniques, inspection arrangements, and national technical means that could be used by the United States to verify the actions of other nations with respect to the following:

(A) Dismantlement of nuclear warheads in the event that a future agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union should provide for such dismantlement to be carried out in a mutually verifiable manner.

(B) A mutual United States-Soviet ban, leading to a multilateral, global ban, on the production of additional quantities of plutonium and highly-enriched uranium for nuclear weapons.

(C) The end use or ultimate disposal of any plutonium and highly enriched uranium recovered from the dismantlement of nuclear warheads.

(3) In order to prepare the report required by paragraph (1), the President shall establish a Technical Advisory Committee on Ver-

ification of Fissile Material and Nuclear Warhead Controls, to be composed of preeminent government and nongovernment experts in the fields of radiation detection, nondestructive examination, nuclear safeguards, nuclear materials production, and nuclear warhead dismantlement. Such committee, which shall be established not later than December 31, 1990, shall advise the President on the availability, use, and further development of techniques which could be applied to the verification of the prospective actions described in paragraph (2).

(4) The report required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted to Congress not later than April 30, 1991. The report shall be submitted in unclassified form with such classified appendices as may be necessary.

SEC. 3152. DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION OF MEANS FOR WAR-HEAD DISMANTLEMENT VERIFICATION

The Secretary of Energy may use funds available to the Secretary for national security programs of the Department of Energy for fiscal year 1991 to carry out a program to develop and demonstrate a means for verifiable dismantlement of nuclear warheads.

PART E—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY SCIENCE EDUCATION PROGRAMS

SEC. 3161. SHORT TITLE

This part may be cited as the "Department of Energy Science Education Enhancement Act".

SEC. 3162. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

(1) Scientific, technical, and engineering competence is essential to the Nation's future well-being.

(2) The scientific, technical, and engineering capability at the Federal laboratories is unmatched throughout the world.

(3) Superb research, development, testing, and evaluation occur in Department of Energy research and development facilities.

(4) Department of Energy research and development facilities will play an increasing role in assuring that the United States remains competitive in world markets.

(5) Improvements in mathematics, science, and engineering education are needed desperately to provide the trained and educated citizenry essential to the future competitiveness of the United States.

(6) The future health and vitality of the economy of the United States is predicated on the availability of an adequate supply of scientists, mathematicians, and engineers to provide for growing needs and to replenish the workforce.

(7) United States college and university enrollment in science, mathematics, and engineering programs is sharply declining at undergraduate, graduate, and post-graduate levels.

(8) The Federal Government is the largest United States employer of research scientists, mathematicians, and engineers, and the Department of Energy has a growing need for scientists, mathematicians, and engineers at a time when these enrollments are declining.

(9) Women and minorities are grossly underrepresented in science and mathematics fields, and this group represents more

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 19, 1991

NOTE TO THE CHIEF OF STAFF:

As we discussed, please find attached a copy of the package of materials relating to DOJ's proposed E.O. designating the Attorney General as the coordinator for all Federal law enforcement research and development efforts.

Interagency circulation of the proposed Order was conducted by OMB and varying degrees of concern was expressed by State, ONDCP, USDA, NSA, NSC, DOT, Commerce, etc. OMB is hosting a meeting today at 5:00 pm to attempt to reconcile as many comments as possible, but it may well be that total concurrence will not be possible within the time frame you suggested (tomorrow).

In particular ONDCP is likely to have continuing concerns particularly with respect to the relationship between the proposed E.O. and their statutory mandate pursuant to the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 as amended to "oversee and coordinate counter-drug technology initiatives with related activities of other Federal civilian and military departments" through a newly created ONDCP Office of "Chief Scientist".

Hope this is helpful and we'll continue to keep you advised.



Phillip D. Brady

Per PB
Cmnts
shd go to
Bob Dammes
~~etc.~~
Rm. 464

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

91 MAR 19 AM 9:23

DATE: March 19, 1991

TO: PHIL BRADY

FROM: GOVERNOR JOHN H. SUNUNU

Put this through the clearance process
ASAP. The President has agreed to
sign the Executive Order, but wants
to do it quickly.

Law Enforcement Technology
Research and Development - Executive Order

TALKING POINTS

General

- * The purpose of the proposed Executive Order is to bring coordination to the process of establishing priorities for funding of law enforcement technology R&D.
- * The process proposed is a modest approach. It only provides the AG with the responsibility to give OMB advice on R&D priorities based on the AG's review of the overall R&D program.

Mechanisms are:

- (1) AG chair a coordinating group which will survey law enforcement technology R&D project.
 - (2) AG advisory report to OMB on priorities based on review of all domestic agencies' R&D budget submissions to OMB
- * Need for this function to be performed is clear. AG should perform this function because:
 - AG is chief law enforcement official
 - AG is also domestic official responsible for counter-intelligence. Since many R&D projects have applicability to C/I as well, AG is appropriate focus of liaison with the intelligence community on this issue.

Chief Scientist Position/ONDCP

- * Chief Scientist position created by statute to coordinate narcotics related technology R&D.
- * Narcotics technology is but one part, albeit a significant part, of law enforcement

technology. It is important to setting overall priorities that budget needs of narcotics R&D be examined in the context of an overall law enforcement technology program.

- * There is not, on many R&D projects, a clean line of distinction between application to narcotics and more general application to law enforcement at large -- eg. vapors analysis: applicable to both narcotics and explosives.
- * Chart of current projects (**classified**) shows multi-program nature of most projects.
- * ONDCP comments to OMB on Executive Order recognize that it is "difficult to distinguish between those R&D initiatives that have applicability only to non-drug law enforcement and those with potential benefit to both drug and non-drug law enforcement." [Walters to Darman letter, 3-7-91]. Precisely, and Chief Scientist should not be making decisions about general law enforcement technology. We are confident that we can successfully work with ONDCP to coordinate our role with theirs.

Intelligence -- Law Enforcement Relationship

- * Key reason to support AG role specified in Executive Order is AG's dual responsibilities for criminal and counter-intelligence matters.
- * Technology areas affected include:
 - + telecommunications
 - telephone intercept
 - oral intercept
 - facsimile intercept
 - + Video Surveillance -- techniques and equipment
 - + Surreptitious Entry -- techniques and equipment
 - + Data Processing
 - artificial intelligence
 - secure data bases
 - automated translation aids (key words and/or speakers are computer identified)

- + Remote Imaging
 - infrared image gathering and transmission
- + Power Sources
 - chemical and mechanical equipment to provide long lifespan power to surreptitious surveillance devices
- + Secure Communications
 - voice private radio
 - secure facsimile

- * These programs and projects have common application to law enforcement and counter-intelligence. It is critical that their development and use be coordinated between domestic enforcement and intelligence communities in order to protect sensitive technologies while at the same time maximizing their use for criminal enforcement. AG is logical official to perform that role.

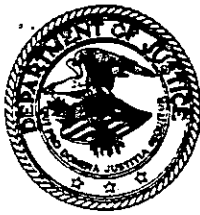
Resolution of Legal Issues

- * Many of these technologies raise difficult legal issues when applied.
- * Since AG is Executive Branch's chief legal officer, he should stay abreast of emerging technologies and their application so that we can stay ahead on the legal issues. For example, there is no point in heavily investing in a technology research project that cannot be implemented under current law. Moreover, if a technology application would require statutory changes for application, the AG should be informed and involved as early as possible.

Coordination Among Domestic Agencies

- * AG's role per Executive Order would avoid unnecessary and wasteful duplication of R&D efforts among domestic law enforcement agencies.
- * Where there is multi-agency interest in an R&D project, coordination will enhance the efficiency and quality of effort through use of combined resources. Having agencies "go it alone" is simply counterproductive.

- * Coordinating mechanism provides a problem resolution forum that avoids "turf" fights and the attention of high officials to resolve the same.



Office of the Attorney General

Washington, D. C. 20530

February 15, 1991

The Honorable Richard G. Darman
Director, Office of Management and Budget
17th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Room 252, Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20503

Dear Mr. Darman:

Enclosed for your review and submission to the President is a proposed Executive Order designating the Attorney General to coordinate Federal law enforcement research and development in evolving technologies and forensic science. The purpose of the Executive Order is to ensure that Federal law enforcement research and development efforts in these areas are fully and appropriately coordinated and to designate the Attorney General as the official responsible for such coordination.

In order to assure adequate methods of collection and analysis of evidence and other information critical to the prosecution of criminal cases, it is essential that Federal law enforcement agencies invest in technologies and forensic science research and development. Initiatives in these areas are often very expensive. Hence, it is imperative that research and development efforts be carefully coordinated in order to maximize law enforcement effectiveness and prevent unnecessary duplication of effort.

Recently, there have been several research and development initiatives by Federal law enforcement agencies which, if implemented, would duplicate technological or forensic efforts of other agencies. Such fragmented and duplicative initiatives, we believe, result in a waste of limited Federal law enforcement resources and are contrary to prudent management and fiscal responsibility.

On November 5, 1990, the President signed the 1991 Defense Authorization Act, Pub. L. No. 101-510, which, among other things, amended Title I of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, and established within the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) a Counter-Drug Technology Assessment Center to serve as the central counter-drug enforcement research and development organization of the Federal government. Pursuant to this legislation, the Director of the ONDCP, acting through the office of the newly-created Chief Scientist, is charged with overseeing and coordinating "counter-drug technology initiatives with related activities of other Federal civilian and military

departments." While the exact dimensions of "counter-drug technology" remain unclear at this time, we nevertheless believe that there is a compelling need for coordination of the overall law enforcement technology and forensic sciences research and development program.

In light of the Attorney General's role as the principal law enforcement officer of the United States, we believe that the ultimate responsibility for coordination of technological and forensic research and development should be assigned to the Attorney General. Since such responsibility will involve coordination with other Federal agencies, we recommend that the assignment of that responsibility be effected by an Executive Order. The attached proposed Executive Order assigns the responsibility for coordination of mainstream Federal law enforcement research and development efforts in technologies and forensic science to the Attorney General.

The coordination responsibility, as specifically set forth in the proposed Executive Order, will not be in conflict with the "counter-drug technology" coordination function assigned by law to the Director of the ONDCP. Rather, the coordination function assigned to the Attorney General in mainstream technological and forensic science research and development should be viewed as complementary to the duties of the Director, ONDCP.

Moreover, the Attorney General is the primary domestic official with responsibilities in concert with those of the foreign intelligence community. Thus, he is uniquely well-positioned to coordinate domestic law enforcement technology programs with the technology efforts of the intelligence community where a project may have joint application.

Issuance of the proposed Executive Order will not have an adverse impact upon the budget, but rather should lead to efficiencies and savings over time.

Sincerely,

Dick Thornburgh
Attorney General

Enclosure

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PROPOSED EXECUTIVE ORDER REGARDING LAW ENFORCEMENT TECHNOLOGY AND FORENSIC SCIENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The proposed Order designates the Attorney General, the nation's chief law enforcement officer, to be responsible for coordination of all federal law enforcement efforts in evolving technologies and forensic science.

The Order provides several mechanisms by which the Attorney General can meet this responsibility.

- * The Attorney General is to review all budget submissions by domestic agencies concerning law enforcement technology research and development. Thereafter, the Attorney General is to provide OMB with recommendations regarding these budget requests so as to promote a comprehensive and coordinated law enforcement technology and forensic sciences research and development program.
- * The Attorney General is to consult with the Secretary of Defense and the Director of Central Intelligence regarding technology research and development projects which may have application to law enforcement, foreign counter-intelligence and counter-terrorism programs.
- * The Attorney General is to consult and coordinate with the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy in regard to the Director's responsibility for research and development of counter-narcotics technology.

The Order is expressly predicated upon findings that coordination of the law enforcement technology research and development program maximizes law enforcement effectiveness, improves counter-terrorism technology and efficiently uses law enforcement resources.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

COORDINATION OF FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN EVOLVING TECHNOLOGIES AND FORENSIC SCIENCE

WHEREAS, substantial research and development in evolving technologies and forensic science is essential to enable all Federal law enforcement agencies and entities to collect, process, share, and analyze evidence and information; and,

WHEREAS, coordination of all Federal law enforcement research and development in evolving technologies and forensic science is desirable in order to maximize general law enforcement effectiveness, to improve counter-terrorism technology, and to make the most efficient use of those available resources that are devoted to law enforcement technology.

NOW, THEREFORE, by the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. The Attorney General is directed to coordinate all Federal law enforcement research and development efforts in evolving technologies and forensic science. In connection with his responsibilities under this Order, the Attorney General may establish a council or other advisory body comprising representatives of Federal law enforcement agencies.

Sec. 2. In order to promote a comprehensive and coordinated evolving law enforcement technologies and forensic science

research and development program, the Attorney General shall review and make recommendations to the Office of Management and Budget regarding all budget requests concerning such research and development which have been submitted to the Office of Management and Budget by agencies involved in domestic law enforcement.

Sec. 3. Each Federal department and agency is directed to cooperate with the Attorney General in the performance of his functions under this Order, and to furnish to the Attorney General, to the extent permitted by law and within the limits of available funds, all assistance and information regarding research and development in evolving law enforcement technologies and forensic science as may be necessary to implement this Order.

Sec. 4. The Attorney General shall consult with the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy ("ONDCP") to coordinate counter-drug technology research and development projects with overall law enforcement technology research and development programs. Such consultation shall include a discussion of jurisdictional matters, relating to the Attorney General's determination of which law enforcement research and development projects fall within the Director of ONDCP's responsibilities to coordinate research and development in counter-drug technology under section 1011 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991, Pub. L. No. 101-510 (21 U.S.C. 1502a). Pursuant to section 2 of this Order, the Attorney General, after consultation with the Director of ONDCP,

shall make recommendations to the Office of Management and Budget regarding the prioritization of counter-drug technology research and development projects within the overall law enforcement technology program.

Sec. 5. The Attorney General shall consult with the Secretary of Defense ("Secretary") and the Director of Central Intelligence ("Director") concerning current and evolving technology and forensic science research and development which may have applications in law enforcement, foreign counter-intelligence, and counter-terrorism programs. Where such current or evolving technology is identified, the Attorney General shall coordinate its development with the Department of Defense and the Intelligence Community, and shall consult with the Secretary and the Director to identify means or methods of protecting the integrity of sensitive technology that may have utility for law enforcement programs.

Sec. 6. For purposes of this Order, the following terms include but are not limited to the specified law enforcement research and development areas:

a. Technology - multi-agency computer data base and analysis systems; advanced computing techniques; advanced signal processing for audio, video, and other imagery; solid state memory enhancement; micro-electronics; power generation sources; binary optics; cover communications and communications interception devices;

b. Forensic science - biological, chemical, elemental, toxicological, mineralogical, metallurgical, anthropological, and materials analysis; documentary analysis; fingerprint identification and analysis; tool marks analysis; polygraphy; pattern recognition; and photographic and image enhancement and analysis.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

MAR 12 '91 10:12



**NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY
CENTRAL SECURITY SERVICE**
FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MARYLAND 20725-8000

Serial: LR/024/91
12 March 1991

**MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL, OFFICE OF
MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET**

ATTN: Ms. Bess Weaver

**SUBJECT: Proposed Executive Order Entitled "Coordination of
Federal Law Enforcement Research and Development in
Evolving Technologies and Forensic Science" -
INFORMATION MEMORANDUM**

1. This responds to your request for review and comments concerning the subject proposed Executive Order. We appreciate your extending the deadline for us to respond.

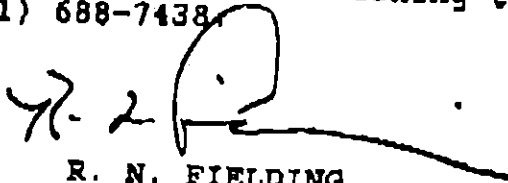
2. The mandate of Section 3 of the proposed Order requires furnishing the Attorney General information regarding relevant department and agency research and development (R&D) activities. NSA's R&D activities are undertaken in support of our foreign signals intelligence and information systems security missions. Information regarding these R&D activities is information relating to intelligence sources or methods and, thus, is extremely sensitive. It must be handled in proper channels and in accordance with applicable procedures. The proposed Order should, therefore, include a sentence to assure the proper handling and control of such information. To this end, we request you add a sentence at the end of Section 3 of the proposed Order to read:

The Attorney General shall, in coordination with appropriate agencies, implement procedures to ensure that the handling of information relating to intelligence sources or methods, and all programs or activities contemplated by this Order that will draw upon such information, comply with all regulations governing access to and protection of such information.

3. Section 5 contemplates a process of coordination among the Attorney General, the Secretary of Defense, and the Director of Central Intelligence "to identify means or methods

of protecting the integrity of sensitive technology that may have utility for law enforcement programs." We believe such a process is essential to assure critical national security interests are protected as the Attorney General undertakes the programs contemplated by this Order. Thus, in implementing the Order, we urge that the Attorney General expand the process to ensure direct coordination with any agency that furnishes the Attorney General information related to technology that may have utility for law enforcement programs.

4. If you have any questions concerning these comments, please call me at (301) 688-7438.



R. N. FIELDING
Legislative and Regulatory Counsel

Copy Furnished:

Sam T. Brick, Jr., Esq.
Office of the General Counsel
Department of Defense
Legislative Reference Service
The Pentagon, Room 3D282
Washington, DC 20301

United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

March 13, 1991

Mr. Robert G. Damus
Acting General Counsel
Executive Office of the President
Office of Management and Budget

SUBJECT: Proposed E.O. on "Coordination of Federal Law
Enforcement Research and Development in Evolving
Technologies and Forensic Science"

Dear Mr. Damus:

I am writing in response to your undated memorandum which forwards a proposed Executive Order entitled "Coordination of Federal Law Enforcement Research and Development in Evolving Technologies and Forensic Science." The memorandum was not sent to the Department directly and we only learned of it on March 7. Therefore my office telephoned your staff the same day to advise that the Department does have some major concerns with the proposal and would be providing comments as soon as possible. Our comments follow.

The Department does not oppose in principal what we perceive to be the underlying goal of the proposal; namely, a desire by the Attorney General to effect better coordination over the R&D efforts of the member agencies of the law enforcement community. In fact, the Department supports this goal which should realize savings, reduce duplication of effort, and result in a more focused and priority approach to the application of technology in support of our law enforcement programs.

We are concerned, however, that the proposal does not take into account the existing National Counter-Terrorism Research and Development (CT R&D) Program which the State Department manages and coordinates under the Policy Coordinating Committee for Counterterrorism (PCC/CT). The National CT R&D program recently was reviewed by the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment as part of its examination of the entire U.S. government R&D efforts in the field of counter-terrorism. In a report released last month at a Senate Governmental Affairs Committee hearing, the OTA endorsed the Program and supported more funding and interagency support for it.

- 2 -

By way of background, the National Counterterrorism R&D Program began in FY 1986 as a result of recommendations by the Vice President's Task Force on Combatting Terrorism. Over 20 U.S. agencies, including the FBI, the U.S. Secret Service, the U.S. Customs Service and other law enforcement agencies participate in the Program.

The participating agencies form the Technical Support Working Group of the PCC/CT. Funding for the Program has been provided through the State Department. The Department of Defense is also seeking an appropriation for FY 1992 to contribute to the program. The Program funds R&D efforts recommended by its member agencies which are not funded elsewhere in the U.S. Government. All funded projects have interagency applications and include projects submitted by the law enforcement, intelligence, and security communities.

To take advantage of the expertise of national law enforcement agencies and to insure that law enforcement needs are considered in the prioritization process, the FBI and the Secret Service chair two of the TSWG's two standing subcommittees. Attached are two lists of projects funded under the National CT R&D program which were nominated by U.S. law enforcement agencies or in which law enforcement agencies have expressed interest because of their direct applications to duties they perform.

Establishing an additional coordinating mechanism, especially if the State Department does not participate, could be counterproductive and lead to the kinds of problems and fragmentation the National CT R&D program was designed to avoid. In order to insure that the Justice Department draft proposal does not result in either unintended duplication of existing efforts nor the creation of additional bureaucratic barriers to the goal of maximizing our uses of technology, we request that section 5 of the proposal be amended to require that the Attorney General also consult with the Secretary of State concerning current and evolving technology and forensic science research and development which may have application in law enforcement, foreign counter-intelligence, and counterterrorism programs.

Moreover, we wish to further discuss with you the implications for the National Program arising from the current wording in Section 2 of the proposal which allots to the Attorney General alone the responsibility of reviewing and making recommendation to OMB for all budget requests concerning R&D which have been submitted by agencies involved in domestic law enforcement. Our concerns are twofold:

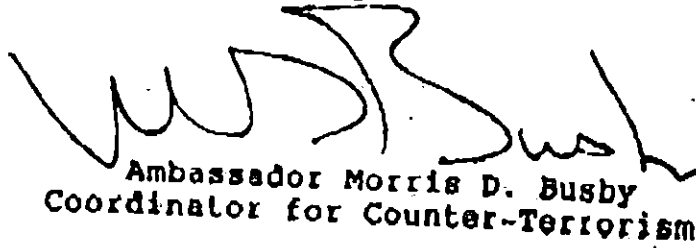
- 3 -

-First, while we understand the managerial goal of this wording, the proposals may have unintended adverse results for the work of the National Program in its selection of projects for funding and its ability to proceed with projects of mutual interest to the law enforcement, security, and intelligence communities.

-Second, the Department's Bureau of Diplomatic Security has both domestic law enforcement functions and security responsibilities as well as responsibilities for security and investigations at our posts abroad. Its R&D program supports all of these missions and the decision to recommend to OMB which Bureau projects to fund should rest with the Department in our view.

In view of all of the foregoing, I believe the proposal needs further consideration and modification to make sure it actually strengthens rather than detracts from the U.S. Government's overall CT R&D effort. I would be happy to discuss the matter with you at your convenience.

Respectfully,



Ambassador Morris D. Busby
Coordinator for Counter-Terrorism

2 ATTACHMENTS a/e

TBWC FUNDED PROJECTS NOMINATED BY U.S. LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

- **FLASH BANG (Charge, Diversionary MK 141):** Develop a diversionary device for use by U.S. military and FBI Hostage Rescue Team forces that will eliminate or greatly reduce the objectionable features inherent in the M116A1/Modified grenade simulator.
- **FLASH BANG TRAINING DEVICES:** Develop a simulator for the MK 141 Diversionary Device (same approximate functioning delay, size and weight) that can be used during training exercises and not cause any damage.
- **EXPANDED REMOTE TACTICS/VEHICLE:** Modify a commercial remote controlled vehicle to meet FBI-Hostage Rescue Team operational requirements (involving aircraft).
- **POLICE WATER CANNON:** Develop a low cost standardized water cannon for use against improvised explosive devices for use by state and local law enforcement bomb technicians.
- **FIBER OPTIC EXPLOSIVE DETECTOR:** Develop a compact explosive vapor/particle sensor which can be processed later to determine past history or exposure to explosives by the change of light transmission through a surfaced-doped optical fiber.
- **BOMBCAD (On-Site Vulnerability Analysis System):** Develop a computer/software system that will provide an effective on-site capability to analyze hazards/vulnerability to known or projected explosive threats.
- **LATENT FINGERPRINT IDENTIFICATION:** Optimize and standardize the multi-metal disposition technique (MMD) for latent fingerprint processing for a large variety of materials and surfaces.
- **ENHANCED BODY ARMOR:** Develop body armor test standards and fixtures relating to the protection of personnel against the threat of knives, ice picks, and other sharp instruments (stabbing and slashing).

IRIS PATTERN IDENTIFICATION (BARTAS): Develop the technology and comparison algorithms for the demonstration of rapid, reliable, and non-intrusive verification and identification technique of people by analysis of individual iris patterns in the eyes.

IMAGING DEVICE: Develop a system that can provide an image of objects on the opposite side of barriers such as walls.

HC JAMMER: Develop a jamming system to counter radio controlled devices.

NQR EXPLOSIVE DETECTION: Develop a Nuclear Quadrupole Resonance (NQR) technology-based system for the detection of sheet explosives hidden in a package or suitcase.

RUR DETECTION AND DIAGNOSTICS: Develop a system to detect electronic timing mechanisms hidden behind barriers.

AIRBORNE INTRUSION DETECTOR: Develop a detection system capable of providing an alarm warning of hostile airborne intrusion threats from helicopters, parachutists, ultralight aircraft, hang gliders, and small fixed-wing aircraft including operation in an urban environment.

LASER-ACCESS AUDIO SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM: Develop a prototype long range stand-off audio surveillance system for use on pre-selected high threat targets.

CB IN-CANISTER DETECTOR: Develop a system to detect, non-invasively, the presence or absence of chemical/biological agents in a sealed canister.

VEHICLE PROTECTION: Conduct engineering modifications to special vehicles to protect occupants from the threat of outside chemical and biological agents.

MOBILE CB LABORATORY: The chemical/biological field laboratory (Transportable Emergency Response Monitoring Module) for use in counterterrorism applications.

EXPEDIENT HOOD: Develop a low-cost pocket-size hood capable of providing personnel protection in emergency situations against chemical contaminants.

**TWFO FUNDED PROJECTS (NOMINATED BY OTHER AGENCIES)
IN WHICH LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES
HAVE EXPRESSED DIRECT INTEREST
FOR ACQUISITION AND UTILIZATION OF THE FINAL PRODUCT**

Director
Office of Management and Budget
Washington, D.C. 20503

Dear Mr. Darman:

This is in response to OMB's request for our views on the proposed Executive Order entitled, "Coordination of Federal Law Enforcement Research and Development in Evolving Technologies and Forensic Science." Although the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) strongly supports the objective of improved coordination of Federal research and development (R&D) efforts, we can not support this Executive Order as currently drafted. If problems in coordination of Federal law enforcement R&D exist, they should first be addressed through alternative means before an Executive Order is contemplated.

Nothing now prohibits officials of Treasury, Justice, OMB, and ONDCP from meeting to discuss these issues and formulate joint policy recommendations. The proposed Executive Order would do little to enhance this process, and would in fact create new inter-agency conflicts, particularly with the responsibilities of the new ONDCP Counter-Drug Technology Assessment Center established by Section 1003A of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, as amended by Public Law 101-510 ("Section 1003A").

Specifically, we object to section one of the proposed Executive Order, which directs the Attorney General to coordinate all Federal law enforcement research and development efforts, and to section four, which gives the Attorney General the authority to determine ONDCP's jurisdiction over counter-drug technology research. We believe that these conflict with subparts (c)(1)(A) and (B) of Section 1003A, which give the Director of ONDCP the authority to identify, define, and rank the scientific and technological needs of drug enforcement agencies, and subpart (c)(1)(C), which gives the Director of ONDCP authority to "oversee and coordinate counter-drug technology initiatives with related activities of other Federal civilian and military departments." The exercise of these authorities by ONDCP is required by statute, and therefore cannot be limited pursuant to an Executive Order. The proposed Executive Order does not address these conflicts, nor does it acknowledge the complicating factor that, in many cases, it is difficult to distinguish between those R&D initiatives that have applicability only to

BY: NAT'L DRUG POLICY

: 3- 7-91 : 5:46PM :

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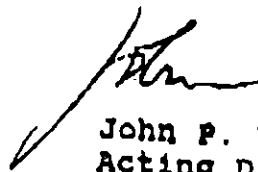
non-drug law enforcement, and those initiatives with potential benefit to both drug and non-drug law enforcement.

In addition, if section two of the proposed Executive Order is read as giving the Attorney General any special oversight authority over budget requests relating to law enforcement technology, it is in conflict with subpart (c)(1)(D) of Section 1003A, which gives the Director of ONDCP authority to submit requests to Congress for the reprogramming or transfer of funds appropriated for counter-drug R&D.

Further, OMB already collects and reviews information regarding agency R&D activities, and has responsibility for ensuring a coherent governmentwide program.

We believe law enforcement R&D coordination is important, and we support the Attorney General's objectives. But the need for an Executive Order to achieve these objectives has not been demonstrated. To my knowledge, the draft order was not discussed outside the Justice Department before it was proposed, and it should be reviewed by other affected agencies, such as the Departments of Treasury and Transportation, before any decisions are made. Formal interagency discussions are required, at a minimum, to determine if an order is necessary, and if so, what it should say.

Sincerely,



John P. Walters
Acting Director

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 6, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT G. DAMUS
ACTING GENERAL COUNSEL
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

FROM: JAY S. BYBEE
ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Proposed Executive Order Entitled "Coordination
of Federal Law Enforcement Research and
Development in Evolving Technologies and
Forensic Science"

Counsel's office has reviewed the above-referenced matter. We
have no legal objections.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this matter.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

March 8, 1991

MEMORANDUM TO THE DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF
MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
ATTN: MS. BESS WEAVER

FROM: JOHN L. EVANS *JLE* 3/8/91
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

SUBJECT: Proposed Executive Order entitled "Coordination of Federal
Law Enforcement Research and Development in Evolving
Technologies and Forensic Science".

The following are our comments regarding the above titled Executive Order
(EO) proposal:

We oppose the proposed EO as written for the following reasons:

1. The requirement for Attorney General review of all law enforcement technology research and development (R & D) budget submissions by domestic agencies seems to add another level or layer of review, approval and prioritization which duplicates the review procedures of the Office of the Chief Scientist and the Office of National Drug Control Policy Research and Development Committee (ONDCP).
2. The EO seems to reflect an honest concern that the needs for "normal" law enforcement technology research and development programs might not be met because of the current national emphasis on counter-drug programs. While this concern may be very real, the solution proposed by the EO appears to make all technology R & D budget submissions, including those related to counter-drug efforts, subject to prioritization by the Attorney General, rather than by the ONDCP. We think that this solution would result in a dilution of the effectiveness of ONDCP's Chief Scientist program as well as the President's National Drug Strategy.
3. We are also concerned that USDA drug-related R & D programs, which are very important to this Department, might be reduced or even lost if prioritized against Department of Justice internal R & D programs.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Office of the General Counsel
Washington, D.C. 20230

March 7, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR

Mac Reed/Bess Weaver

OMB (395-5600)

Lisa Sockett

DOC/DOC/LR

(377-8843)

SUBJECT

DOC comments on proposed E.O. --
"Coordination of Federal Law Enforcement
Research and Development in Evolving
Technologies and Forensic Science"
The Department of Commerce has the following comments and
suggested revisions for the above-referenced draft Executive
Order:

1) Section 1 --

Please add the following phrase to the last sentence of this
section:

"and of the National Institute of Justice to assure
that appropriate technology is also appropriate to
state and local law enforcement officials."

2) Section 3 --

1) Please insert in the first line of this section after
"Each Federal department and agency" the phrase "involved in
law enforcement research".

1) Please add the following sentence to the end of this
section:

"Such recommendations should assure optimal use of
existing Federal research and development
laboratories."

3) General

1) We suggest adding a section which specifies that the
Department of Justice/Attorney General will disseminate and
share its research findings with other agencies involved in
law enforcement.

1) Finally, and most important, while the Department
recognizes the crucial importance of a coordinated Federal
law enforcement research and development effort, and
Justice's lead role in this regard, we caution against being
overboard in the Executive Order in such a way as to affect

the management in our Department and possibly other science and technology Departments of non-law enforcement research and development functions. We therefore suggest that the Executive Order be clearly tailored to technologies and components of the Government specifically related to and involved in law enforcement. In this regard, we suggest that the Office of Science and Technology Policy may be interested in reviewing the Executive Order as well.

We would appreciate being informed as to whether our comments and suggested revisions will be incorporated into the Executive Order. Please call if further assistance is needed.

Thank you.

(2 pages faxed to 395-7289)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

91 MAR 27 AM 11:12

March 26, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR PHIL BRADY

FROM: JASON WOLFF *JW*
OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT

SUBJECT: Visiting California State Legislators

Jim Pinkerton suggested that I send you this memorandum.

Assemblyman Ross Johnson and the Republican Leadership in the California State Assembly will be in Washington D.C. April 11-17. As a former staffer to Ross, I was asked to set up some meetings with Administration officials.

I am in the process of scheduling meetings with senior members of the Administration. The focus will be on California and Republican Politics in 1992. Having heard from Jim that you were a Californian, I thought that you might be interested in attending some or all of these meetings.

I will send you a copy of the schedule as soon as it has been finalized. If you have any questions, I can be reached at ext. 6407.

3/27
Jason,
Thank you
for your thoughtfulness &
I would appreciate a
copy of the schedule
once it is finalized.
Best regards,
[Signature]

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

91 MAR 27 PM 4:24

March 27, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR PHIL BRADY

FROM:

TERRY GOOD

WJS for TWG

Subject:

Information for the Archives on the Optical Disk

Don Wilson, the Archivist of the United States, is preparing a report on the Bush Presidential Library. As you know, a major feature of the Library will be its optical disk technology. The Archivist has asked that we provide some basic information about the optical disk in the Office of Records Management so that his report can include some pertinent details on it.

Jim Hastings has put together the attached paper. It is simply a brief description for the layman of what the optical disk is, the kinds of records that are put on it, and how it can be used in the Library and elsewhere.

The Archivist has requested this information as soon as possible. May we send a copy to the Archivist?

Thanks.

3/27 5:20

*gave message
to Mr. Johnson*

*OK to give
material to
Archivist
BT*

Optical Disk and the Records of the Bush Administration

Selected records of the Bush administration are being duplicated onto optical disks. The optical disk system stores images of paper documents on 12" platters that are fully indexed and capable of retrieving an exact copy of the document within seconds by using a personal computer. This is the first time that this image duplication and retrieval technology has been applied to the records of a President of the United States and represents a major advance in the preservation of and access to these valuable materials.

The optical disk system is keyed to a separate mainframe White House computer that identifies all of the more important documents in the White House Office of Records Management. Using these two systems in concert provides the ability to identify, read, and copy documents within minutes without leaving the computer terminal.

The Bush Presidential Library will have the technology to operate both the optical and the mainframe systems. This will enable the Library to provide state-of-the-art reference service to researchers at the Library and at off-site locations.

Records on the Disk

The volume of the Bush Presidential records prohibits placing them all on the optical disk system. The Office of Records Management applies two criteria to determine which categories of documents will be placed on optical disk; (1) the frequency with which they are requested by current White House staff, and (2) the historic value of the documents. Under these criteria, the following categories of documents, among others, are being scanned onto optical disk:

1. Correspondence or messages signed by the President or the First Lady.
2. Invitations to the President.
3. Records received from the Staff Secretary, including documents the President has seen, speeches, handwritten or self-typed notes from the President, and other items.
4. Records received from the Counsel to the President's Office.
5. Official reports and other documents from the Executive Clerk's Office.

6. Unclassified cases from the National Security Council.

In all cases, the original documents are retained after they are scanned onto the optical disk.

Records from the above categories that are security classified or administratively confidential are not being scanned onto the optical disk system at this time although, as the system is upgraded, such materials may be included.

Approximately 300,000 pages per year are scanned onto the optical disk. At this rate, at the end of an eight year administration there will be 2.4 million pages on 18 to 21 disks.

Optical Disks at the Bush Library

At the end of the Bush administration the optical disks will be shipped to the Bush Library along with all of the other official records of the administration. In addition, the Bush Library will have the capability to scan documents onto optical technology after it receives the materials, thus adding to the overall volume of records retrievable by computer.

After the documents have been determined to be suitable for release to the public, a process that will take a number of years to complete, the open portions of the disks can then be made available to researchers. Researchers will be able to gain access to the documents on the disk in the Bush Library research room or at off-site research facilities through direct access to the Bush Library system or duplicates. Thus, the documents on the disk, which will include many of the most important records of the administration, will be accessible to other institutions that may wish to focus on the Bush Presidency. A university could establish, for example, a center for the study of the Bush administration without having the official original records in its custody; the documents on the optical disks would constitute a major resource for visitors to the center.

Conservative Group Renews Attack on NEA

■ **Arts:** Criticism over movie 'Poison' follows White House pressure on National Endowment Chairman John E. Frohnmayer to avoid further controversy.

By ALLAN PARACHINI
TIMES STAFF WRITER

A conservative Mississippi-based group led by the Rev. Donald Wildmon has opened a new attack on the National Endowment for the Arts, charging that an award-winning *avant-garde* motion picture partially funded by the NEA includes explicit anal sex.

The attack on "Poison," a film by New York-based director Todd Haynes, comes as Wildmon's American Family Assn. and at least two other conservative organizations have moved to revive last year's public debate over the NEA.

The new complaint also comes in the wake of White House pressure on NEA Chairman John E. Frohnmayer. He has been told, sources say, that his job at the agency may be at risk if conservative critics succeed in precipitating a new major public controversy over the NEA's grant-making practices.

Frohnmayer was reportedly traveling on NEA business Tuesday and the agency said he could not be reached.

Wildmon's complaint against "Poison," for the first time, brings the motion picture medium into the NEA controversy—which had previously primarily focused on photography, literature, performance art and the visual arts. In late February, Wildmon's group criticized the movie and television industry for producing films it claims have an "anti-Christian bigotry."

Wildmon has faxed and mailed at least two versions of a letter—dated March 15 and March 18—attacking the film to the offices of representatives and senators. The letters criticize NEA support of "Poison," which Wildmon characterized as containing "explicit porno scenes of homosexuals involved in anal sex."

Filmmaker Haynes is himself gay—a situation that has reignited criticism in the arts community that the conservative assault on the NEA has had a primarily homophobic basis.

Top NEA officials, sources in the agency have told The Times, believe the Wildmon attack on "Poison" may jeopardize Frohnmayer's position at the agency. The situation is perceived as especially difficult because the NEA—which has weathered several earlier controversies by saying it hadn't directly funded projects to which conservatives objected—has no room to maneuver. "Poison" was specifically supported by the endowment. The film won the Jury Prize at this year's Sundance Film Festival in Utah.

The \$25,000 NEA grant to fund post-production," said an NEA official, "has blown up. And what is [Frohnmayer] going to do, pull the grant back? He is going to take a lot of heat."

The filmmaker said the NEA's media arts program.

Please see PRESSURE, F5

copy to
Ede

PRESSURE

Continued from F1

which made the grant in the 1990 fiscal year, was furnished a copy of the film's script, which included scenes even more daring than some that actually made the final cut.

In Haynes' NEA grant application, he described "Poison" as including depictions of prison life "as both cruelly harsh and erotic." The application said the film would be documentary-like and similar to "the expressionistic style of B-grade horror films" and that it would deal with "unusual and perverse" behavior.

Loosely based on the novels of French writer Jean Genet, "Poison" details three interrelated stories, including a sequence subtitled "Homo," in which, according to the film's synopsis, "a prisoner falls in love with a fellow inmate and is drowned in obsession, fantasy and violence." The picture is scheduled for its New York premiere April 5. It opens in early June at the Nuart Theatre in West Los Angeles. The 80-minute feature had a budget of \$250,000.

Haynes said the film deals frankly with harsh issues that

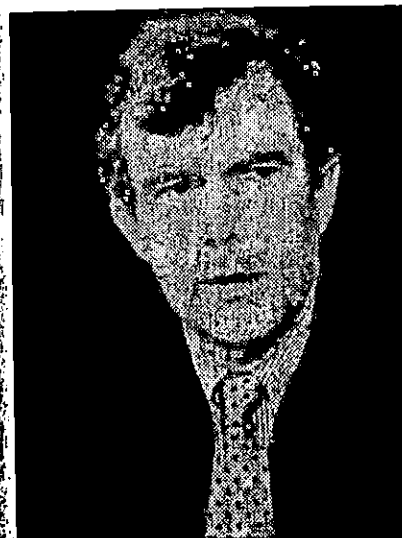
reflect the reality of prisons—including homosexual forced sex.

"I really feel that films like this have to be made and these issues have to be explored," Haynes said. "The film is not meant for every general audience. These issues are important and valid. The film does deal with various kinds of social deviance. There is sex."

But for Frohnmayer and the NEA, the Wildmon attack could not come at a worse time.

Sources directly aware of the situation said top Bush Administration officials, including White House Chief of Staff John Sununu, have warned Frohnmayer that the NEA must steer clear of exciting controversy among conservatives. These Administration leaders, according to a senior White House official and top NEA sources, have been dismayed that Frohnmayer has not intervened in other NEA grants to reject funding to additional controversial artists.

"If he can keep his nose clean, he's fine," said the senior White House official of the urgings to Frohnmayer. "If he doesn't, he may still be fine, but there may be a requirement for the White House to make another assessment. He's not our favorite agency head. Do we think the agency is being well



NEA head John Frohnmayer

managed or reformed as much as it could be to break the grip of the arts Establishment on it? The answer would be, 'No.' But do we think there is an imminent crisis? The answer would [also] be, 'No.' [But] if 16 new grants are made to people who are denigrating Christianity or trashing senators or representatives or giving themselves grants, obviously, that could change."

"We aren't through with this [politically charged NEA contro-

versy] yet," said Milton Rhodes, executive director of the New York-based American Council on the Arts. "We are going to have many more problems."

Cee Brown, a founding board member of the Washington- and New York-based National Campaign for Freedom of Expression, said the organization criticized the NEA chairman for failing to defend artists in the controversy, including the "Poison" flap. "We've seen Mr. Frohnmayer continually sway in the wind, based on the political pressures," Brown said. "If this ultimatum that he has received from the White House is 'You've got one more,' that is pretty worrisome."

Arthur Krop, executive director of the liberal People for the American Way organization, said Tuesday that the latest Wildmon episode establishes that conservatives "want Frohnmayer's head on a platter. Certainly this is a controversial grant. Unfortunately for the NEA, art is controversial. The ball is back in their court."

The Wildmon correspondence also included renewed criticism of a decision by Frohnmayer earlier this year to go ahead with a new NEA grant to Holly Hughes, a New York-based gay feminist perform-

ance artist originally caught up in the NEA controversy last year when the arts agency stripped her and three other artists of funding. The Hughes grant has been attacked in the last three weeks by Wildmon, Rev. Pat Robertson's Christian Coalition and the Christian Life Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention.

Until several weeks ago, NEA and other sources said, Frohnmayer appeared to believe that he could somehow satisfy both the White House and the arts community, which has angrily complained that the endowment has already narrowed the scope of projects it will support to an unacceptable degree.

"It is finally dawning on John that he can't walk down the middle and that he is going to have to pick a side," said a source familiar with Frohnmayer's recent private statements.

Sununu, top NEA sources said, initiated the tightened White House controls on the NEA late last year when he ordered Andrew H. Card Jr., his top assistant, to "get control" over the NEA.

Frohnmayer thwarted one effort by the White House to place a new second-in-command at the agency, but he now has a new "senior

deputy chairman" who also is reportedly a White House designee.

Anne-Imelda Radice, former head of the division of creative arts at the United States Information Agency, was named to the NEA's No. 2 post earlier this month. Frohnmayer has spoken favorably of Radice, who is seen as possibly destined to be acting chairman if Frohnmayer departs.

The situation has begun to rouse criticism from liberals that President Bush has been unwilling to defend either the arts in general or the NEA in particular. In a Washington speech last week, New York University president and former congressman John Brademas questioned Bush's commitment to the arts. Brademas was co-chair of a special commission set up by Congress last year to examine the NEA.

Brademas compared Bush's defense of the NEA to the assignment of anti-aircraft defenses to protect Israel and Saudi Arabia from Iraqi missile attacks in the Persian Gulf War.

"You and I know that when the Scuds were fired at the NEA," Brademas said, "No Patriots were fired from the White House."

Times Staff Writer David J. Fox also contributed to this article.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Chon

DATE: 3/26/91

NOTE FOR: DAVID DEMAREST

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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 3/26/91

NOTE FOR: CHIEF OF STAFF

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 PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

91 MAR 21 PM 4:03

MARCH 21, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT
GOVERNOR SUNUNU

FROM: DAVID DEMAREST *AD*

RE: THREE MONTH PLAN

*To J.S. / Dave
see p-2
GPB
3-25*

We are making plans for events and activities designed to aggressively promote the President's agenda within the context of themes articulated in the State of the Union speech: new world order, encouraging economic growth, investing in the future and giving power and opportunity to the individual.

Factoring in potential overseas travel this spring, and given our priorities, we've made the following assumptions to guide our plans. Our assumptions are:

- o ✓ We will attempt to keep the moral high ground through a consistent appeal for unity in purpose and action (a la Persian Gulf) and tap the rekindled optimism that has swept the nation in the wake of the war.
- o The opposition will try to take the high-ground this spring by attacking our domestic agenda. If we are positioned as conciliatory, positive, and forward looking, they will appear petty and carping.
- o Our primary domestic focus will be on our five priority issues -- crime and drugs, education, transportation and energy. This will be reflected in speeches, his schedule, and surrogate activities.
- o The President will frequently repeat his 100 day challenge to the Congress to act on the transportation and crime legislation, before the June 14 deadline. We are planning at least three Presidential events for each issue (one a month).
- o Between now and the August recess we are planning seven or eight events to highlight education, and are planning a kick-off event to send up our legislation.

- o The commencement speeches will serve as a thematic anchor around which we'll look for and create events to promote specific components of the President's agenda. They will highlight broad themes reflecting his values and his agenda for building a better America.
- o We'll need to be flexible enough to deal with the most contentious legislative issues: civil rights, parental leave, strike-breaker legislation, potential vetoes of the Hatch Act and campaign finance reform, but are not looking for specific events to highlight our position on these issues.
- o We'll also need to build in limited time, when appropriate, to deal with the rest of the President's agenda: turnover legislation, fast track, civil rights, infant mortality, HOPE initiative, Capital Gains, and conservation/environmental issues.

With your approval, we will continue the implementation of this plan.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

John / Dave

Let's not forget volunteerism,

Points of Light etc

Tim Burke - anti drugs

As we do "crime, drugs, education"
lots of opportunity for "points of light"
approach. citizen helping citizen
literacy - one helping another etc

Chron copy

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 03/26/91

NOTE FOR: ROGER PORTER

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:

Re - good, now. I +
are fixed up by an proposal letter
brought over -
it lot of can credit goes to you! keep
it up. OJB
3-25

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 21, 1991

91 MAR 22 PM 5:30

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROGER B. PORTER *RBP*

SUBJECT: Assessing Our Education Policy: The First Two Years

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

Midway through your first term, and with the confirmation of a new Secretary of Education, it is a useful time to assess our education policy during the past two years, how we are perceived, and some possible avenues and emphases during the next two years.

Underlying our strategy, and your desire to be the education President, is a central reality of education in the United States. The Federal government does not control the delivery system (with the exception of a few Department of Defense and Bureau of Indian Affairs schools) or provide the financing for most public education in the country.

It requires a different kind of leadership than is the case in many other policy areas.

Assessing Our Strategy in 1989-1990

Our strategy on education during your first two years has embodied four principal themes:

1. Elevating education on the national agenda with an emphasis on excellence.

The effort to raise education on the national agenda and to emphasize excellence is based in part on an important premise: that what is needed is not focusing on the worst schools and bringing them up to the level of our best schools, but rather that we must sharply increase the performance of the entire school system. The central issue is not equity in funding, as many have suggested, but lifting the entire system.

Consistent with this theme you have:

- Advanced an Education Excellence Act with provisions designed to identify and reward excellence in schools (merit schools), teachers (Presidential teacher awards), and students (National Math and Science Scholars).

- Visibly demonstrated your interest in education through participation in education-related events -- visiting schools, meeting with parents and students, presenting awards, etc. A compilation of these events -- 45 in 1989 and 22 in 1990 -- is attached.
- Established the President's Education Policy Advisory Committee, the first advisory committee you created after becoming President. Its membership sought to emphasize the need to involve educators at all levels, parents, business and labor leaders, and representatives of the media.
- Energized the cabinet and involved virtually every Federal department and agency in new education activities. We have now submitted two 100-plus page reports to the Governors on activities of the departments to further the national education goals.

✓ 2. Shifting the focus of the education debate from the need for more resources to the need for a more results-oriented system.

One of the most remarkable accomplishments has been the change in the public debate about education from what was a rather sterile discussion about whether we are spending enough and who should pay for it to a lively discussion about new ideas, such as choice.

Consistent with this theme you have:

- ✓ Advanced and promoted new ideas like choice, alternative certification of teachers, and site-based management;
- ✓ Argued that more of the same will not get us where we want to go; and
- Advanced a set of results-oriented national education goals.

✓ 3. Shifting the focus from what the Federal government is doing on education to establishing a partnership between the Federal government and State governments.

Consistent with this theme you have:

- Convened the nation's Governors at Charlottesville, which produced a Joint Statement with commitments on both sides;

- Maintained and strengthened the partnership by jointly developing six national education goals and establishing the National Education Goals Panel;
- Worked with the Governors on flexibility legislation to permit them greater flexibility in the use of Federal education funds; and
- Secured a commitment from governors to a state-by-state restructuring of their education systems.

4. Advocating enhanced accountability through establishing national standards for the performance of our students without Federalizing our education system.

Consistent with this theme you have:

- Supported the development of national standards for elementary and secondary school students in mathematics, science, English, history, and geography in the fourth, eighth, and twelfth grades.

There has been a remarkable shift in public attitudes during the past two years toward establishing a national standard that students should meet without compromising the traditional American attachment to diversity and local control of schools and curriculum.

Perceptions

It is also worth noting several perceptions, at least ones that I hear frequently from a wide variety of sources. These are worth pausing on:

✓ First, there is the perception that you care about education. This is partially a function of the number of education related events in which you participate. I have discussed with Bob Teeter the high correlation between the number of education events you participate in and the degree to which the public sees you as "the education President."

✓ The perception that you are genuinely interested in education has also been greatly aided by your appointment of Lamar Alexander as Secretary of Education.

✓ Second, there is a perception in some quarters, particularly by some in the education community, that we have a single new idea, choice, and that we believe it will solve everything.

but we need to do much more.

Third, there is a perception that we have talked more than we have done. This is coupled with a belief that we are opposed to spending more money on education.

I am persuaded that the fresh ideas Lamar Alexander and his team have been developing will reinforce the themes we have advanced to date and will help deal positively with the second and third of these perceptions.

What Is Needed Now

I am persuaded that there are four things we need now.

✓ First, we must continue the emphasis on excellence. This will require sending messages to parents and others that all is not well. Repetition will be essential.

✓ Second, we must put in place a system of accountability that will establish a national standard without federalizing our system of education. This is a system that the states must voluntarily buy into. It will involve a series of examinations that every fourth, eighth, and twelfth grade student will take. The results must be available for every school, district and state.

More than any spending program, if done properly, this has the potential for actually affecting what is taught in classrooms and the extent to which students and their parents emphasize education outside the classroom.

These standards will make a real difference if: (1) they are made high stakes examinations by the schools -- for example, a student's graduation depending on demonstrating proficiency and student performance on these exams influencing teacher's promotion and pay, for example; (2) universities and ✓ colleges use these test scores in their admissions policies; and (3) businesses make use of these exams in hiring and promotion.

Third, we must continue our partnership with the Governors for the simple reason that Governors will play a decisive role in whether states do two things: (1) Adopt the new systems of assessment and agree to test to a national standard. (2) Implement choice so that parents and students can choose the school they wish to attend and we can introduce some healthy competition into our elementary and secondary school system.

✓ Fourth, we must aggressively advance the research and development frontier in bringing new technology into our schools and stimulating the kind of new generation of schools that are being tried in the State of Washington by Booth Gardner and that Lamar Alexander has advocated we create all

across the country.

I am encouraged by the energy and ideas that Secretary Alexander brings to his new assignment and convinced we are on a path that will take us where we want to be in education by the end of the decade.

Chiron

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

91 MAR 21 AM 8:22^{3/20}

TO: THE PRESIDENT

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

- ☒ FYI
☐ Comment
☐ Action

The attached remarks were delivered at the mark-up of the civil rights legislation in the House Judiciary Committee by Henry Hyde. I thought that they were worthy of your having an opportunity to review them.





THE PRESIDENT

3-25-91

Dear Henry -

Fred McClure gave
me a copy of your 3-19
testimony on "Quotes".

It was right on target -

All Best - G. B.

3/25/91

4

Statement by U.S. Rep. Henry J. Hyde

House Committee on the Judiciary - Markup of HR 1

March 19, 1991

Mr. Chairman:

The issues that we debate today are of transcendent importance because they involve the heart and soul of our constitution - equal protection of the law.

Before we discuss substance, I should like to comment about a unilateral effort to structure the vocabulary of debate about HR 1. The first politically correct notion is to avoid the "Q" word - quotas. We who believe this is a quota bill, not a civil rights bill, have been warned that we will be held accountable for using what one member has called the new snarl word, quotas. There exists a whole menu of epithets such as racist, sexist, euro-centrist which can be used as a substitute for debate on the merits, but at the risk of being called all of the above and more, I propose in the few minutes that I have, to candidly analyze HR 1.

In the early and middle years of the civil rights movement, it sounded a battle cry that all fair-minded citizens - the overwhelming number of Americans - could respond to - the

essentially moral argument that race must not be a source of advantage or disadvantage to anyone. This claim sought to shatter what Shelby Steele has called "the corrupt union of race and power" with principles of fairness and equality. Back then color preference was known as "white supremacy," and we thought we had delegitimated color preference in 1964. Americans supported, and still support, the Civil Right Act of 1964 because we recognized racial power as the enemy and used moral power as the weapon.

The Civil Rights Act was about unifying people - But I fear that HR 1 in its consequences, if not its intention, is about dividing people - Balkanizing our society - and in the end, when its complexities are understood at the employment offices of countless businesses and factories, it will not have the support of the American people, but their resentment and indignation.

Under HR 1, civil rights is no longer about equal opportunity - it has become a contest of statistics - the notion of equality has been subsumed into the concept of proportionality. I would advise all employers to abandon the outdated claim, An Equal Opportunity Employer, for the more honest claim, A Statistically Proportional Employer and I would recommend all help wanted signs revert to the old "Irish need not apply" signs in 19th Century Boston, and perhaps advertisements can specify: "Help Wanted, four women, two African-American males and one Hispanic needed."

My reading of the Constitution is that the 14th Amendment's promise is equal protection, not proportional protection of the law.

I oppose HR 1 because while it enriches contingency fee lawyers, it impoverishes the principle of the equality of all Americans. The practical and predictable consequences of this bill - notwithstanding its contrary assertions - is to institutionalize color, ethnic and gender preferences under the false flag of civil rights. By stacking the deck against employers they have made this a quota bill, and as Lady Macbeth once complained, all the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten it. This bill will accomplish precisely what the 1964 Civil Rights bill stood foursquare against - a color conscious society.

Now proponents can point to alleged exculpatory language on quotas as their argument that quotas are not required nor encouraged - and they can point to a too clever by half paragraph that says statistical imbalances in an employer's workforce are not "alone sufficient" to show disparate impact (Notice that it is silent about any disparity between the available labor pool and this workforce). But the reality of this legislation is that it creates a presumption of guilt based only on crude race or gender statistical imbalances in the workplace as compared with the available labor force - and then forces the employer to rebut

that presumption under a standard of proof that rules out excellence as a defense, and is almost impossible to meet.

This bill re-writes 20 years of civil rights law in its definition of "business necessity" (distorting it from the definition in the Griggs case - from having a "manifest business relationship to the job in question" to having a "significant relationship to the successful performance of the job."

Incidentally, I strongly suggest you review the ethnic, racial, religious and gender makeup of your office and committee staffs - and should you be hiring or promoting, consult the raw statistics - don't bother measuring skills, experience, training or quality of education, motivation or anything else - forgo the search for excellence, or you'll be personally sued. That's what we're imposing on the rest of the country and that's what we're imposing on ourselves. (And, by the way, what labor force do you measure against? The District of Columbia? Your home district?)

This bill's presumption of guilt and its high hurdle of proof will force employers to hire by the numbers, promote by the numbers - and the imposition of the tort system (you know how well the tort system works for medical malpractice, for products liability, don't you?) and the possibility of jury damages of unlimited amount, both compensatory and punitive - will drive any sane employer to quotas or bankruptcy - but either way, the country and the cause of civil rights is set back 30 years.

Dr. Martin Luther King expressed his dream as living in a society where people would be judged not by the color of their skin, but by the content of their character. This bill is a quantum leap back from his dream, and that's a real pity.

Chen
copy

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 03/26/91

NOTE FOR: BOYDEN GRAY

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

Information ☒ X

Action ☐

Thank you.

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

cc: Ede Holiday (ACTION) --
for forwarding to Lamar Alexander

Boyd
Encouraging
Please share with
Lamar A.
CS 3-25

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 22, 1991

91 MAR 22 AM 11:57

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: C. BOYDEN GRAY *cmh*

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

SUBJECT: Civil Rights

Your speech introducing your civil rights and economic opportunities program has been recognized as an eloquent statement of principles (see attached Wall Street Journal story). Unfortunately, the speech happened to be scheduled for the day the war ended. Nonetheless, intellectual progress is being made as opinion leaders gradually begin to catch up with the public. The attached William Raspberry column is important because of who he is. The attached Washington Post/ABC poll, and the attached story about the civil rights groups' private study of American attitudes, suggest that you have already generated strong support beyond the Beltway.

Every indication is that we are in a stronger position on the Hill than we were last year. Kennedy is having trouble finding co-sponsors, for example, and hasn't even introduced a bill. As your views on this issue become clearer and more persuasive, we may well see increasing attacks from our opponents. If this happens, it will reflect their weakness more than their strength.

I believe that education reform should continue to be the flagship of your equal opportunity package. This is consistent with your goals as the Education President, and it makes sense as policy: improvements in education promise to have the most direct and lasting effects on the problems that the Democrat civil rights bill pretends to address, namely, full and equal participation in the job market.

For example, every increment of additional schooling translates directly into better employment prospects for blacks and whites. What's more, as education levels go up, the absolute differences between black and white unemployment rates narrow; for college graduates, black and white unemployment rates are almost identical.

The chance to make real progress is therefore enormous. Fewer than one-fourth of the students who enter the D.C. public schools ever graduate from the 12th grade. Bill Coleman told me this is why he wants a civil rights bill that forbids employers to require high school diplomas. Catholic schools, however, do much better with all children, including minorities. One study, for example, showed that black seniors at Catholic high schools were three times more likely to graduate from college than black seniors at public schools. Colin Powell therefore seems to have a more positive approach than Bill Coleman when he tells every kid who writes to him, "Stay in school" (see attached excerpt from U.S. News & World Report).

All of this is well-known as a matter of education policy, of course. The important thing is to make it clear that the best educational policy is the best civil rights policy as well.

A Very Popular President Now Faces Plenty of Troublesome Domestic Issues

By ALAN MURRAY and DAVID WESSEL
Staff Reporters of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
WASHINGTON — Welcome home, Mr. President.

The successful conclusion of the Persian Gulf war means President Bush can now turn his attention to problems at home—problems that critics from both ends of the political spectrum say he has ignored for too long.

"We can congratulate ourselves on a brilliant war abroad," says Stuart Elzenstat, domestic policy adviser in the Carter administration. "It's now time to win the battle at home."

Adds Stuart Butler, who heads up domestic policy for the conservative think tank Heritage Foundation, "So far, the president has showed his attention and interest on the domestic side is clearly lower than on the international side. But who knows? Maybe he has found himself in the last few months."

With public opinion soaring behind him, Mr. Bush will have a chance to use his popularity to push a domestic agenda on issues from civil rights to bank reform.

Whether he will do so, however, remains in doubt. "There's never been a better opportunity to be aggressive as far as his own legislative agenda," Republican pollster Richard Reed of Market Opinion Research says confidently. But pressed to define Mr. Bush's top three domestic priorities, Mr. Reed acknowledges, "I'm not sure it has crystalized yet as far as the White House is concerned."

Among the issues waiting to be addressed:

THE ECONOMY

The Bush administration has disavowed any effort to fashion anti-recession policies, arguing that the recession will end before such efforts could take effect. That bet may prove correct; already, there are tentative signs the slump may be bottoming out.

Even if it is, the longer-term health of the economy remains a serious concern. U.S. wages continue to be stagnant, U.S. companies continue to lose market share to foreign rivals, and some economists argue that any recovery may be a sluggish one. President Bush hasn't provided a clear recipe for economic growth. So far, his main economic policy prescription—a cut in the capital-gains tax—has been stymied.

At the same time, the president must defend last year's hard-fought deficit-reduction law as congressmen from both parties seek to evade its constraints—and advocates for everything from shelters for the homeless to federal aid for airlines ask why Mr. Bush can tackle foreign emergencies but won't see domestic problems as emergencies. One tough test for the White House will be handling popular but costly bills to improve veterans benefits.

HEALTH CARE

Budget Director Richard Darman has pinpointed health care as one of the nation's most pressing problems. Health-care costs have soared from 6% of the nation's output 2 years ago to 12% today, and are

growing at double-digit rates. Yet more than 30 million people lack health insurance.

Many businesses, pounded by these costs, are pushing for reform. Although many members of Congress seem eager to address the issue this year, President Bush and his administration have shown little inclination to tackle the issue now.

"He's got to take the initiative, rather than let Ted Kennedy run with the ball," says Mr. Butler.

BANKING

Mr. Bush's Treasury Department has proposed the most sweeping restructuring of the banking system in half a century, and portions of the plan have been applauded by bank analysts. But the proposal will face rough sledding in Congress, and President Bush's personal involvement may be needed to ensure its success.

"If he really wants this, he may have to twist a lot of arms," says Robert Litan of the Brookings Institution. The administration also faces the lingering—and politically charged—problem of financing the savings and loan cleanup at the same time as it needs to shore up the fund that insures banks deposits.

CHOICE & OPPORTUNITY

The Bush administration has said it plans to make "choice" and "opportunity" the bywords of its domestic agenda, and has proposed measures to encourage home ownership among the poor and allow parents more choice among schools. But even advocates concede Mr. Bush hasn't yet made a persuasive public case for the measures.

The president's most eloquent speech on the subject was made on Wednesday—the same day the war ended—ensuring that it got almost no public attention. "The issuance of the domestic agenda the very day he's announcing the end of the war is another indication of a kind of blind spot this administration has for domestic leadership," claims Mr. Eizenstat.

Democrats are pressing their civil rights bill again, the same one that Mr. Bush vetoed last year. The White House has yet to find a successful way to advance its counter-proposal without appearing insensitive to minorities.

Wall Street Journal

3-1-91

WASHINGTON POST 3-13-91
William Raspberry

Why Civil Rights Isn't Selling

*Too many people just don't
believe in this bill.*

The American civil rights leadership reminds me of the American automobile industry: hoping for a return to the days when its products had worldwide appeal, playing with nameplates and psychological gambits, willing to do almost anything to restore consumer interest. Anything, that is, except the one thing that might work: a better line of products.

The Civil Rights Act of 1991, whose passage the civil rights establishment has declared as its No. 1 goal for the year, illustrates the point.

It is a slightly reworked (not to say improved) version of last year's model, vetoed by President Bush, who insisted it was a "quota bill." This year's effort to enact it—over another veto if necessary—has begun with a change of the nameplate. It is no longer a bill for blacks, designed to restore civil rights law to what it was before a series of Supreme Court decisions made it harder to sue for discrimination. It is now a bill for the disabled, for working people and, oh yes, of course, for women.

It is all those things, in fact. But the point is that instead of trying to show that the legislation is important to interests Americans care about, or working to make it more acceptable to business leaders who really do fear it could lead to racial quotas, the civil rights establishment is trying to sell the bill by changing the ad copy.

The tactic would be questionable enough if the bill were perfect. It isn't. And if the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights will forgive me, in the context of the problems confronting black America, it may not be all that important.

Yes, that 1989 series of court decisions made it harder for minorities to win class-action discrimination suits and called set-aside contracting programs into question. And yes, it would be helpful to go back to where we were

before those decisions—not to quotas but to fairer access to opportunity. The Civil Rights Act of 1991 ought to be enacted.

But are the rules governing "disparate impact" suits and minority set-asides of such overriding importance that they should constitute the No. 1 priority of our leaders? I don't think so. The problems most critically affecting black America are the joblessness and despair of our young people; the academic indifference of our children, the dissolution of our families, the destruction (by crime and drug trafficking) of our neighborhoods, the economic marginality of our people. And the Civil Rights Act of '91 won't do a blessed thing about these problems.

Worse, it threatens to divide America along racial lines, when—in my view, at least—white America stands ready to support racial programs and policies it believes to be fair.

An unpublicized survey commissioned by the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, a coalition of civil rights, labor, women's and disabled organizations, makes the point. White Americans, that survey revealed, see the black leadership as no longer concerned with fairness but only with group advantage. These whites—including such key swing-vote groups as blue-collar workers, lower-income youthful voters and the economically insecure—do not see themselves as racists, or as opponents of equal opportunity and fundamental fairness. What they oppose are efforts to provide preferential benefits for minorities, which they see as the main commodity of the civil rights leadership.

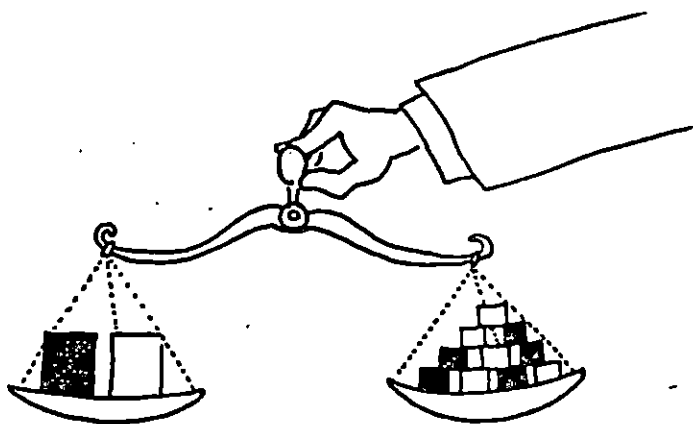
They aren't buying. How could we *expect* them to buy a product we have spent 400 years trying to have recalled: race-based advantage enshrined in the law?

The black consensus is that white resistance to the agenda of the civil rights leadership is nothing more than latter-day racism, a new mean-spiritedness that is 180 degrees away from the attitudes that helped to produce earlier civil rights legislation. My own view is not that white people have changed but that black people's goals have been transformed. We still say we want to be judged by the "content of our character," but our agenda is based on the color of our skin.

Well, suppose we came up with another product line based on the ideals we hold in common: equal opportunity, equitably enforced; programs designed to heal the crippling effects of past discrimination; hiring and promotion and college placement based on individual achievement and potential, sensitively evaluated; policies to enhance the academic and career prospects of young people who have had too little opportunity.

Suppose we ended production of the old model, which, designed to appeal to white guilt, no longer is selling and replaced it with a new model whose chief marketing points would be its orientation toward solutions (as opposed to blame-assignment) and its unambiguous fairness.

I, for one, think it would sell. I think it would do more for those most in need of society's help. And I think that America would be a better place because of it.



BY T. GIBSON

73

Q Now I want to ask you about a few issues facing the country. Please tell me whether you think the country is making enough progress or is not making enough progress on each one.

(Figure show only the percentage who think the country is "not making enough progress.")

	Mar. 4
Federal budget deficit	81%
Poverty	81
Crime	79
Illegal drugs	75
Health care	73
State of the country's economy	71
Public schools and education	70
Environment	61
Race relations	46
Respect for the United States abroad	26

Q Do you think the Congress is able to deal with the big issues facing this country, or not?

	Mar. 4, '91	Oct. 7, '90
Yes	60%	54%
No	37	42
Don't know	3	4

Q Do you think Bush is able to deal with the big issues facing this country, or not?

	Mar. 4
Yes	64%
No	15
Don't know	1

Q Do you think you have a good idea, just some idea or not much of an idea of where Bush plans to lead the nation in the next two years?

	Mar. 4, '91	Feb. 4, '90	Apr. 3, '89	Jan. 16, '89
Good idea	22%	21%	19%	22%
Just some idea	37	44	31	30
Not much of an idea	40	34	48	45
Don't know	1	1	2	3

Q Has the war with Iraq made you more confident in the ability of Bush to handle the country's other big problems, less confident, or hasn't it made much of a difference?

	Mar. 4
More confident	70%
Less confident	5
Not made much difference	24
Don't know	1

Q When you think of the kinds of things you would like to see done in Washington, which of the following is closest to your view:
A) President Bush will do the things that are needed but Congress won't; or
B) Congress will do the things that are needed but President Bush won't?

	Mar. 4
Bush will do what is needed but Congress won't	60%
Congress will do what is needed but Bush won't	28
Neither of those things	5
Both of those things	5
Don't know	2

Note: Figures do not add to 100% in the first question because the percentage "don't know" is not shown. March 4 figures are based on a nationwide Washington Post-ABC News telephone poll of 1,215 randomly selected adults conducted March 1-4. All other polls are Washington Post-ABC News polls with samples ranging from 758 to 1,518. Margin of sampling error is plus or minus 3 percentage points for the March 4 poll, and plus or minus 3 to 5 percentage points for the other polls. Sampling error is, however, only one of many potential sources of error in these or any other public opinion polls. Interviewing was conducted by International Communications Research of Media, Pa., and Chilton Research of Radnor, Pa.

Rights Drive Said to Lose Underpinnings

Focus Groups Indicate Middle Class Sees Movement as Too Narrow

By Thomas B. Edsall
Washington Post Staff Writer

Key civil rights leaders are struggling to develop strategies to counter findings of a private voter study they commissioned that shows the civil rights movement has lost the moral high ground with key segments of the white electorate.

The study, according to one of its authors, Celinda Lake, found that "the civil rights organizations and proponents of civil rights were no longer seen as . . . addressing generalized discrimination, valuing work and being for opportunity. The proponents weren't seen as speaking from those values."

The study, commissioned by the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, a coalition of labor, civil rights, women's and liberal organizations, found strong support for such basic principles as equal opportunity, promotion for merit and hard work, and for fairness in the workplace. But the study also found that many white voters believe civil rights advocates are pressing for special, preferential benefits instead of such goals as equal opportunity.

The conference, which declined to release the written reports or the poll data, is seeking to develop a strategy to win approval of the Civil Rights Act of 1991. The organization is particularly concerned because racial issues contributed to President Bush's victory in 1988, and the issue of "quotas" helped produce Republican victories in the 1990 California gubernatorial contest and the North Carolina Senate race.

Bush vetoed last year's civil rights bill because he said it would result in quotas, and congressional Democrats were unable to overturn it. The administration is ready to make a similar argument this year, and Democrats are looking for a way to defuse what has become a politically persuasive issue.

Ralph Neas, executive director of the conference, said, "We want to particularly stress that the bill is an inclusive bill, that it is a bill for racial minorities, it is a bill for women, it is a bill for persons with disabilities, it is a bill for all working Americans."

This strategy, according to the study, faces some hurdles. There is a strong receptivity to Bush's argument that the civil rights legislation will result in quotas.

"Voters believe that business will implement this bill as quotas," Lake said. "Whenever legislation or policy distinguishes among groups [blacks, white, Hispanics, men, women], business, just to get it done, will implement quotas." These findings are especially damaging to efforts to counter the Bush administration's portrayal of pending civil rights legislation as promoting quotas. "There is no resistance to the Bush notion about quotas," one source said.

Another damaging finding of the study was that advocates of civil rights "have lost the advantage," Lake said. "It's a tremendous loss in terms of moving an agenda forward." She based her comments on the study for the leadership conference and on work her firm, Greenberg-Lake, has done in the past decade.

Lake said the problem facing civil rights proponents is that such advocacy is now seen as pressing the "narrow" concerns of "particularized" groups, rather than promoting a broad, inclusive policy of opposing all forms of discrimination.

The study found that many white voters believe there is pervasive reverse discrimination in the workplace and that civil rights leaders are more interested in special preferences than in equal opportunity, according to persons involved in the research.

The study, which included a national poll and focus groups held in white working-class and southern communities, did not find intensified racism or opposition to fundamental principles of equality. Instead, it showed strong support for basic egalitarian principles, including equality of opportunity and the obligation of employers to give everyone a fair chance.

In addition, the study found strong opposition to discriminatory practices based on race, gender, age or disability, according to Lake and Geoff Garin of Garin-Hart Strategic Research, another Democratic polling firm.

Garin would not make as strong a judgment of the difficulties facing the civil rights movement, but, he said, "at some point the civil rights community needs to restate its claim to the idea of a level playing field, and that means in part being more forthcoming in saying that reverse discrimination is unacceptable."

Neas contended that the most troublesome conclusions voiced by Lake were not based on the poll data, but on the focus groups, for which voters averse to civil rights had been purposefully selected, and on the basis of other work by the Greenberg-Lake firm, which has specialized in studying working and lower-middle-class white voters the past decade.

Lake said the critical views of the civil rights movement are held most strongly by key swing votes in the electorate—"blue-collar voters, economically marginal younger voters, ticket-splitting, swing white Southern voters"—who in any election are critical to the strategies of both parties to "add up enough voters to get to 51 percent."

"It is a broad-based problem," she added, with similar, if less intense, views held by many other white voters.

Among some of the other findings from the voter study, according to on-the-record interviews and background information provided by those familiar with it:

- Many white voters see the work force as a hierarchy, in which many hiring and promotion decisions are based as much, if not more, on race and gender as on merit and performance.

Civil rights laws are seen by a substantial number of voters as creating unfair advantages, setting up "rank orders of privilege in the labor market," one source said.

- Public support of egalitarian principle is closely tied to a strong belief that a primary responsibility of elected officials is to support the mainstream goals and values of the middle class.

Voters want politicians who represent them to "address the middle class, those who work hard and pay all the taxes," Lake said.



...ber as they tour the Vietnam Memorial.



...fs. 1989. and Desert Storm boss. 1990.

er relatives always lived with them, giving the children a strong sense of security and discipline. "We were never alone; we were always closely supervised," remembers Marilyn. Neighbors looked out for each other's children, and "when you walked down the street, you had all these eyes watching you." When he was about 8 years old, Colin played hooky from school one day but estimated the time wrong and came home too early. A family friend was caring for the children that day, and she nabbed the young truant cold. "It was a big deal," says his older sister. "Colin was taken to school by the hand for

quite a while after that and deposited at the room door."

Powell moves easily through the white world today because he has always lived in it. In the '50s, the South Bronx was no ghetto. His school friends were mainly Jews and Poles and Italians, and he worked after school at Sickser's, a store selling baby furniture to a largely Jewish clientele. The Jamaican culture, too, was an ethnic and racial tapestry, and his mother's maiden name, McKoy, reflects at least one Scotch-Irish ancestor. An immigrant's son like Powell, argues Watson, his cousin, is not as burdened as other African-Americans by the legacy of slavery and racism. He has no sense of himself as a victim or a belief "that somebody owes him something."

Even as a youngster, Powell could project an impressive air of authority. Marilyn Berns remembers her wedding day, when Colin was 16, and the wedding party was stopped for speeding. As the cop approached the car, the brother of the bride rolled down the window, snapped off a salute, and said: "Wedding party, sir." The policeman let the car go.

At New York's City College, Powell chalked up straight C's but discovered an enduring passion for education. In a recent article for the *American School Board Journal*, the general wrote that CCNY represented "an unwritten but intuitively understood three-way bargain"—that the kids would work hard, the parents would support them and the schools would teach them. Today, Powell writes, preserving that bargain "is the single most important building block of our future," and even now, when he gets 300 letters a day, he tries to answer the ones from children himself. On the bottom he always writes: "Stay in school."

The young college student discovered another passion at CCNY—the Reserve Officers Training Corps. Looking back, Marilyn Berns is not surprised at her brother's choice of a career: "I think the structure had something to do with it. We came from a very structured home, and it gives you guidelines. You know where you're going."

The Army sent Powell many places, and each one helped shape and expand his view of the world. At Fort Benning,

Ga., he got his first taste of the American South and encountered racial discrimination when his white buddies had to browbeat bartenders into serving a black man. At Fort Devens, Mass., he met Alma Johnson, a speech pathologist, on a blind date. Devoted to the idea of family, he married her a few months later. They have three children: Michael, a law student; Linda, an actress now appearing in her first Broadway role and Anne-Marie, a student at William and Mary.

In Vietnam, Powell learned the horrors of an endless, futile war, winning a Purple Heart after stepping on a Viet Cong booby trap and a Soldier's Medal

for pulling two comrades out of a burning helicopter.

After 14 years on active duty, in 1972 Powell was named a White House fellow and assigned to work for Frank Carlucci, who was then deputy director of the Office of Management and Budget, and Caspar Weinberger, then budget director. The two became Powell's champions in Washington's power circles, and since then, he has oscillated between military and political jobs, often as an aide to one of his mentors, rising rapidly through the ranks, making the right contacts, learning the right bureaucratic skills. He served as national-security adviser during Reagan's last year in office, and in October 1989 President Bush named him to head the Joint Chiefs.

Extraordinary place. Still, his friends describe Colin Powell as down-to-earth, sometimes playing Carly Simon videos in his Pentagon office while the rest of the world was glued to CNN. He hates sports—one friend tried to teach him tennis and gave up. "I'm sure," says one friend, "that he pinches himself periodically, amazed at where he's gotten."

But this modest man has risen to an extraordinary place. He is the first black in the nation's history to sit at the table when the gravest decisions of war and peace are made. He has become a fusion of two noble national goals, racial progress and military power. The question is whether the call of duty—and the nation's adulation—will eventually pull him, as it did Dwight Eisenhower, into a run for the White House. ■

BY STEVEN V. ROBERTS
WITH BRUCE B. AUSTER AND GARY COHEN

COURTESY OF MARILYN POWELL BERNIS



7 and counting. With mother, Maud, and sister Marilyn

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 25, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR NICK CALIO

FROM: PHILLIP D. BRADY *PHB*

SUBJECT: Request for POTUS Signature on Book

As stated on the attached highlighted portion of an earlier memo, the general rule is that the President's signature is not affixed to books or bookplates unless the book is written by, or approved by, the President.

As I'm sure you can appreciate, this policy is necessary to avoid any Presidential endorsement implication; and, because of the volume of requests for his signature on books about Presidents, conventions, inaugurals, party histories, etc., it would be impossible to fulfill them all. I regret we cannot be of assistance in this matter.

Nick,

Please advise if this is a truly exceptional case but as I'm sure you can understand there's substantial sensitivity in doing something like this given the fact that Paul has been turned down over the years.

Thanks,

PHB

5. Photos with calligraphy inscription but Presidential personal signature:

- Type reason for personal signature request on bottom of Photo Form
- Typed Post-it note on front of photo should include:
 - Office and person requesting
 - Short reason

PLEASE NOTE: After any person meeting the above criteria has received ONE personally signed photo, only photos of very special occasions will receive another signature and that will usually be autopenned. Also, remember that if a photo is returned to your office unsigned, that is because the person has already received a personal one through another office.

GUIDE FOR TURNDOWNS

- No bookplate is to be signed unless the book has been written by the President or an approved book about the President. Bookplates are not provided for paperbacks.
- No more than one photo is to be signed if a number of photos are submitted at one time by the same person.
- No magazine covers, newspapers, birthday, anniversary or Christmas cards are to be signed (volume is too great).
- No item that is mass produced (posters, calendars, cardboard figures of the President) are to be signed.
- No requests from the general public for photos for someone's birthday, anniversary, wedding or birth should be approved.
- Any request for the President's signature or photo that may be used for publication, possible endorsement or involving the Presidential Seal should always be forwarded to the White House Counsel's Office for handling.

One last note, please do not forward requests from your constituents, friends, or general public that you know do not meet White House guidelines. Please tell the person the reason for turning down the request at the outset, rather than sending to Mary Ingals for handling.

Your support and assistance is appreciated and will help ensure the best service for all concerned.

Thank you.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

91 MAR 19 PM 3:08

March 18, 1991

MEMORANDUM TO PHIL BRADY, ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND
STAFF SECRETARY

FROM: NICK CALIO, DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS *NEC*

RE: Request for President's signature on enclosed book for
Congressman Don Sundquist (R-TN)

On behalf of Congressman Don Sundquist (R-TN), I would like to request the President's personal signature on the enclosed book of the proceedings of the 1988 Republican Convention.

Please return the book to my office and I will forward to Congressman Sundquist, and please let me know if you have any questions.

Sent to the P 3/25

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 21, 1991

91M
OK
cc Brown/4
COS
TC

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROGER B. PORTER *RBP*

SUBJECT: Alaska Oil Development and the Environment

The debate regarding the development of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) for oil and gas exploration and production will likely concentrate heavily on potential environmental effects. It may well mirror the battle over the Trans-Alaska Pipeline in the early 1970s which was characterized by extreme claims regarding environmental damage and wildlife disruption.

Gloom, Doom and the Pipeline

- "The route proposed and the methods proposed for the pipeline across Alaska are obviously environmentally disastrous from all standpoints."

Brock Evans, President, the Sierra Club,
Testimony before House Interior
Committee, March 27, 1973.

- "This proposal....simply aids and abets the greed of the oil industry in its efforts to use the Alaska pipeline and the energy crisis as the excuse for acquiring authority to devastate the forests and public lands of our nation."

Representative John Dingell, August 2,
1973, Congressional Debate

- "Any route (through Canada or Alaska)....will cause irreversible damage to an ecosystem so fragile that building the pipeline would scar the North a millennium in the future."

"Known Problems and Unknown Effects," The Nation, October 2, 1972, summarizing environmentalists' concerns.

Environmental Impact of the Pipeline

The predictions of an environmental armageddon did not materialize. The available evidence overwhelmingly suggests

that wildlife coexists and even prospers in the midst of oil development activities on the North Slope of Alaska. Industry and government experts agree that:

- The Central Arctic Caribou Herd has increased at a rate of 12 to 18 percent per year over the past decade. Caribou actually seek out roads, gravel pads, and the shade of buildings on the north slope in the summer to escape bothersome insects.
- Studies of fish movements around the Prudhoe West Dock Waterflood Project and Endicott projects show that properly designed causeways do not interrupt fish migration along the Beaufort Sea coast.
- The effect of Prudhoe Bay oil development on bird migration and nesting has been small and sometimes positive. While some habitat loss results from the placement of facilities, certain species create new habitats at roadsides and pads.

Development of ANWR and the Environment

Not only is the development of ANWR crucial to meeting our Nation's energy needs, but there are compelling reasons for believing it can be developed in an environmentally sound manner.

First, the coastal plain comprises only 8 percent of ANWR's 20 million acres and includes no congressionally designated wilderness areas. Even if three large oilfields are developed on the 1.5 million acre coastal plain of ANWR, less than 1 percent of the coastal plain's land surface would be affected by direct habitat removal and by secondary effects such as road dust from vehicles. Fully 99 percent of ANWR's coastal plain will remain pristine.

Second, technological advances over the past fifteen years have made North Slope oil exploration and development safer and more efficient. For example, today a 14 acre production well pad supports the same number of wells that required a 44 acre production well pad in 1975.

In the debate over the National Energy Strategy it is important that members of Congress and the public accurately understand what is at stake. As a Nation, we can balance our prudent domestic energy production and our desire to preserve America's majestic environment.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 25, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR EDE HOLIDAY

FROM:

PHIL BRADY *PHB*

SUBJECT:

White House Correspondence

As we discussed, Shirley Green has advised me that after you and Jim sent a memo to the Heads of Departments and Agencies last year, the number of overdue letters dropped from over 6,000 to around 2,800 and held steady at about that number for months. However in the past few months, it has again crept up to near 3,500, and some are overdue by more than 60 days.

Accordingly, both because there are several new people in place, and as a reminder to the others that the President is serious about his mail being handled expeditiously, we believe it would be helpful to re-issue the attached slightly revised memo. It's also recommended that your office provide a copy for the Chiefs of Staff of all the departments and agencies to further underscore our request.

Your ongoing assistance in this matter is very much appreciated.

*Thank you & please don't hesitate to ask if you'd
like some changes.*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 25, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CABINET AND AGENCY HEADS

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

EDE HOLIDAY
Assistant to the President and
Secretary of the Cabinet

SUBJECT: White House Correspondence

This memorandum asks for your help in expediting Presidential correspondence and draft Presidential messages that are routinely referred to your department or agency for response. There have been many changes at both the Agencies and the White House since we last asked your cooperation in answering mail to the President. Recently, the number of overdue responses (more than two weeks old) has risen considerably, and we thought perhaps this reminder would be helpful to your new people.

As you know, President Bush places a high priority on ensuring that all mail addressed to him is answered promptly and responsively. This includes Presidential mail that is referred to the departments and agencies for response. While the majority of White House correspondence is answered directly within the White House, letters that require a detailed response or information available only from your agency are forwarded to your staff.

Letters to the President

Official letters and letters of significant interest to the President are first logged into the White House Correspondence Control System. We ask that these letters, when sent to an agency, be answered by the agency directly or returned with a draft for White House signature within nine working days. Please note carefully what action is requested. We have recently had a large number of letters answered directly by an agency when a draft for White House response was requested. If an agency responds directly, a copy of the response, the original incoming letter and other backup material should be returned to the White House.

We also forward to you letters from the general public that deal directly with an agency's area of expertise or responsibility. We ask that they, too, be answered promptly -- even if the only

possible response is to thank the writer for sharing his or her views. These letters deserve prompt replies no less than letters that require a more detailed response.

Presidential Messages

The White House also receives many requests to send Presidential greetings to organizations for special events such as conventions, anniversaries, or awards dinners. Our Office of Special Messages often asks your staff to evaluate an incoming request to determine whether a Presidential message is most appropriate for the event or whether a message from your agency would be more appropriate. If your agency recommends that no Presidential message be sent, please provide us with an explanation.

If a Presidential message is appropriate and the Office of Special Messages has requested a draft, please try to forward one as quickly as possible. We have attached a summary of information required for Presidential messages.

Summary

The volume of the President's mail is extremely high -- more than 50,000 pieces per week and approximately 300 Presidential messages to public events per month. Nevertheless, the President expects all of us, whether at the White House or elsewhere in the Federal government, to respond to each writer.

We recognize that requests for assistance on Presidential letters and messages place a burden on your resources, and we very much appreciate your assistance. We also appreciate your cooperation in ensuring that the President's wishes, in this case for timely response to the public, are met.

For any further information on handling White House correspondence, please feel free to contact Shirley M. Green, Special Assistant to the President for Presidential Messages and Correspondence, at 456-7610.

Thank you.

INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGES

If the White House requests information for message:

- Draft should be clearly labeled as to source.
- For short-notice request, bullet points will be accepted in lieu of draft.
- A duplicate of last year's message or a previous Ronald Reagan message should not be submitted.
- It is essential that the draft be returned promptly. The preparation and clearance of the final message takes time, and we have had to turn down requests at the last minute because the process could not be completed.
- Please send draft to the Office of Presidential Messages, Room 18, OEOB (456-2941; FAX 456-2926).

If your Agency requests a Presidential message:

- Request should be received a minimum of two weeks in advance of the date of the event and include the following information:
 - o Sponsor of event
 - o Date of the event
 - o Date message is required if needed earlier for printing
 - o Whether it is to be read or printed
 - o Any past involvement by the President with the organization or personal relationship with honorees
 - o A draft or bullet points of information to be covered
 - o Appropriate clearance from Department or Agency
 - o Any special handling/dispatch instructions
- Please have your designated liaison to the Office of Cabinet Affairs transmit requests for Presidential messages to the Office of Cabinet Affairs (the Department of State should submit such request through the National Security Council and Department of Defense should submit such requests through White House Military Office).

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 3/25/91

NOTE FOR: CLAYTON YEUTTER

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: Chief of Staff
Ron Kaufman



Republican National Committee

Clayton Yeutter
Chairman

Camp David 3 23 91

Clayt

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

I heard today that the DNC had blasted the Free Trade agreement with Mexico. Did they blast the Canada Free Trade Agreement when it was announced. If not why pick on Mexico... anti-Hispanic etc etc etc.

gb

91 MAR 22 AM 11:27

March 21, 1991

CP

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: CLAYTON YEUTTER

CP

Thanks for your personal involvement in "Roemer Day." He received a very warm welcome to the Republican Party, and his kids were thrilled with the Oval Office visit. Henson Moore, who might have run against Roemer for the governorship, handled himself splendidly through all this as did nearly all other Louisiana Republicans. The one delicate issue relates to Congressman Clyde Holloway, who may have a major redistricting problem. That has motivated Clyde to keep his own gubernatorial options open. If we can persuade Clyde to close that door, Roemer's re-election chances should be favorable. //

We're working quietly on some other potential changeovers as well. I'll keep you informed, and we'll obviously involve you again if any of the major ones come to fruition.

You may wish to give some special attention to Chuck Robb. Not only did he support the Persian Gulf resolution, but I thought his supportive statements were the best of any I read. And, as you know, his Democratic colleagues have been publicly punishing him recently. *good idea*

We're beginning to lay some groundwork for a major 1992 effort among Hispanics, blacks, Asian Americans, and the Jewish communities. As you know, that is nothing new; regrettably, we've had only mixed success in the past. But we believe there are some new elements in the picture for all these groups in 1992, and we need to take advantage of them. All have benefitted tremendously from 20 million new jobs under Republican Administrations this past decade, and Asian Americans have shot to the top of lots of career ladders. Hispanics should respond favorably to your strong personal commitment to their objectives, here and in Latin America, and they're very patriotic people who are deeply proud of the outcome in the Persian Gulf. In addition, we have people like John Sununu and I who speak the language, and I've already begun to do some radio programming in Spanish.

Page Two

There is still a lot of nervousness in the country about our domestic agenda, for party members expect the Democrats to blast away at you on that topic. Many seem to be oblivious of the fact that you've sent a lot of legislative packages to the Hill in recent weeks. That may suggest some communications shortcomings within the affected departments. They may need to articulate the Administration's agenda with more vigor. The better explanation though is that the Democratic Congressional leadership simply ignores most of what is sent over! We need to convey that message to the American public when the Democrats send back legislation meriting a veto. ||

I'll begin to do some media in the next couple of weeks. I've deliberately followed a low profile approach until now because we need to let the country savor what happened in the Persian Gulf, and I've needed to get on top of things here. In addition, a high profile RNC Chairman is not in order when your ratings are in the stratosphere!

Finally, someone sent me a copy of your note to Ed Madigan and others re Japanese rice. The Japanese handled that situation about as badly as the Democrats have handled the Persian Gulf thus far!

agree

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 3/25/91

NOTE FOR: CHIEF OF STAFF

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: Ede Holiday
Attorney General Thornburgh

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 3 23 91

FROM THE PRESIDENT

To: John S.
Ede H.
Atty Gen.

I noted in the Weekly Legislative Report that several key House Republicans are supporting the Brady Bill and that other Republicans feel uncomfortable in opposing it.

I am reluctant to veto a bill that passes with lots of Republican support.

Please discuss with me, John.

gd

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 3-24-91

FROM THE PRESIDENT

To: Patty

cc: Kathy Super/ Chief

Bob Georgine
Pres. of building Trades Union

Invite ot come by April 23-25
any time.

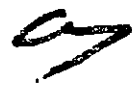
I have done it before and been well
received. He says that this year, given
the war, it weould be great

We have not done labor event in long time

Please look carefully at this.

If we can do it, please call Georgine
soon.

gb .



THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 26, 1991

The President today named Alissa Stephan, of Lincoln, Nebraska, as the 413th "Daily Point of Light." Ms. Stephen, 17, has learned at an early age the importance of serving others.

In 1987, when she was 14 years old, Ms. Stephan became a volunteer at Lincoln General Hospital. She escorted patients through the hospital, delivered presents, and comforted patients. Her dedication and enthusiasm for the work resulted in her being selected to supervise the Tuesday shift of junior volunteers, a position she currently holds. Ms. Stephen is also a member of Young Life, a Christian youth outreach group. She and several of her peers from this organization have decided to deliver meals each Sunday for the Meals on Wheels Program. In addition, Ms. Stephan is a volunteer for the Women's Health Linc, whereby she offers a teenager's perspective on how to educate female high school students about women's health issues.

The President salutes Alissa Stephan as the 413th "Daily Point of Light." Daily Point of Light recognition is intended to call every individual, group, and organization in America to claim society's problems as their own by taking direct and consequential action; to identify, enlarge, and multiply successful initiatives, like the efforts of Ms. Stephan; 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
WASHINGTON

DATE: 3/25/91

NOTE FOR: CHASE UNTERMEYER

**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: Chief of Staff

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 3 24

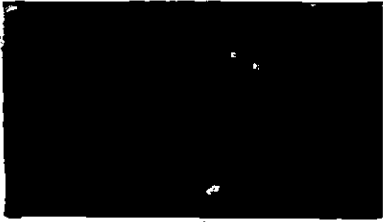
FROM THE PRESIDENT

TO: Chase

Reappoint Rosty to head
Posnan Fair Delegation Please.

cc: Chief of Staff

CR



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

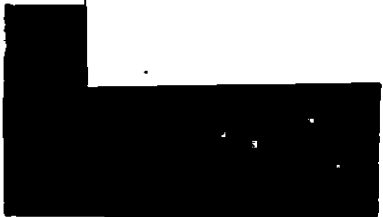
03/22/91

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 a.m. run to
Camp David.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

91 MAR 22 PM 4:58

March 22, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FREDERICK D. MCCLURE 
SUBJECT: Mrs. Lloyd "K.P." (Kitty) Stark

Senator Jack Danforth (R-MO) called this afternoon to ask that I let you know that Mrs. Lloyd "K.P." (Kitty) Stark, will be celebrating her 90th birthday on Saturday, March 23, 1991. It is my understanding that Mrs. Stark is the wife of the former Governor of Missouri, and that she introduced your mother and father to each other.

In the event that you would like to phone Mrs. Stark on her birthday, her telephone number is 314-727-1180 in St. Louis. If you are unable to reach her or would like to send her a note, I can get her address from Senator Danforth next week.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 22, 1991

MR. PRESIDENT:

Attached for your signature is S. 419
-- Resolution Trust Corporation
Funding Act of 1991.

This Bill has the approval of OMB,
Treasury, Justice, CEA, the Resolu-
tion Trust Corporation Oversight Board,
and the Offices of Cabinet Affairs,
Communications, Legislative Affairs,
and Policy Development. Counsel has
no legal objection.

Treasury recommends approval of this
Bill as soon as possible.

Thank you.


Phillip D. Brady

LAST DAY FOR ACTION: Tuesday, Apr. 2



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

THE DIRECTOR

March 22, 1991

91 MAR 22 PM 3:21

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Enrolled Bill S. 419 - Resolution Trust Corporation
Funding Act of 1991
Sponsor: Sen. Riegle (D) MI

Last Day for Action

April 2, 1991 - Tuesday. The Department of the Treasury recommends approval as soon as possible to "minimize taxpayer costs." Treasury advises that the cost of delay in providing additional funding for the Resolution Trust Corporation is approximately \$8 million per day.

Purpose

(1) Provides \$30 billion to the Resolution Trust Corporation (RTC) to cover the losses of insolvent thrift institutions; (2) expands the scope of the RTC's Affordable Housing Program; (3) provides immunity for RTC and other Federal employees from liability in civil actions relating to the disposition of RTC assets; (4) authorizes indemnification of such employees against civil liability; and (5) contains miscellaneous provisions related to the management of the RTC.

Agency Recommendations

Office of Management and Budget	Approval
Department of the Treasury	Approval
Department of Justice	Approval
Council of Economic Advisers	Approval
Resolution Trust Corporation	
Oversight Board	Approval
Resolution Trust Corporation	Approval
Department of Housing and Urban Development	Approval (Informally)

Discussion

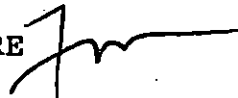
The RTC has exhausted the funding provided by the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989 to resolve insolvent thrift institutions. S. 419 would provide \$30 billion to the RTC to cover the losses of insolvent thrifts. This amount should enable the RTC to continue resolving insolvent thrifts through September 30, 1991.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

91 MAR 22 PM 5:56

March 22, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FREDERICK D. MCCLURE 
SUBJECT: Weekly Legislative Report

THE WEEK OF MARCH 18 - 22

HOUSE AND SENATE FLOORS

HOUSE

On Tuesday the House convened at noon and passed seven bills under suspension of the rules, including: H.R. 751, the National Literacy Act of 1991; H.R. 902, providing Desert Storm Small Business Administration Loan Relief; and H. Con. Res 57, deploring the release of millions of gallons of oil into the Persian Gulf.

Wednesday the House passed H. Res. 92, the Committee Funding Resolution, 363 to 58.

On Thursday the House passed the conference report to accompany S. 725, the Senate-passed version of the Desert Storm Authorization. In addition to authorizing funds for Desert Storm, the bill also provides for an increase in the Montgomery GI Bill, adds incentives for the allies to pay their contributions to Desert Storm, and authorizes certain Department of Energy programs. The conference report passed 393 to 4.

Also on Thursday, the House passed H.R. 355, to amend the Reclamation States Drought Assistance Act, by a vote of 387-23; and the conference report on S. 419, to provide \$30 billion in funds to the Resolution Trust Corporation for FY 1991. The RTC conference report passed by a vote of 225-188, clearing the way for Presidential signature.

On Friday the House passed the Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations bill by a vote of 340 to 48. The House also

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
Proposed & Tentative for Administrative Use Only T Tentative B First Lady A Away from White House					1 7:45 Photo Ops 9:15 Radio Taping 10:00 30th Anniversary of the Peace Corps 10:30 Mtg. w/German Foreign Minister Genscher 10:45 Adm. American Leg. Exchange Council 11:00 Baker/Chaney/Powell Meeting 12:30 Staff Time 12:45 News Briefing 1:45 Depart for Camp David B RON CAMP DAVID	2 RON CAMP DAVID
3 B 4:00 Arrive White House RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	4 11:00 Meeting with Secretary Baker 1:45 Briefing w/leaders of Veterans Service Organizations Baker/Chaney/Powell Meeting B 7:00 50th Anniversary of the Westinghouse Science Talent Search RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	5 10:00 GOP Congressional Leadership Mtg. Drop-by Briefing for Fast Track Authority Extension 1:15 Photo w/Spanish FM Fernandez-Ordonez 2:15 Address Crime Summit 3:20 Photo Op 3:25 Video Taping Session RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	6 10:00 Staff Time 12:00 Mtg. with Sec. Baker 1:15 Photo w/Walter Massey 3:15 Staff Time 4:00 Admin. Time B 6:15 Staff Time 9:00 The President's Address to a Joint Session of Congress RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	7 7:45 Coffee with Kay Bailey Hutchison 11:30 Photo Ops 12:00 Lunch with VP 1:30 Staff Time 2:00 Mtg. w/Ecumenical Ldr 4:45 Meeting with Margaret Thatcher B 5:30 Presentation of the Medal of Freedom to Margaret Thatcher 7:00 Private Dinner RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	8 10:00 Staff Time 10:15 Interview with Arab Print Reporters 11:30 Mtg. w/Cornelio Sommeruga, President of the International Comm. of the Red Cross 2:00 Photo w/Lieutenant General T. Kelly 3:00 Depart for Camp David B RON CAMP DAVID	9 RON CAMP DAVID
10 B 4:00 Arrive White House B 6:30 Reception for Ford's Theater Gala (Black Tie) B 7:30 Ford's Theater Gala (Black Tie) RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	11 10:00 Mtg w/French FM Rocard 10:50 Staff Time 11:10 Drop-by State Attorneys General Brig 11:30 Crime Package Announcement Lunch with the VP 12:00 Arlington, VA B 1:30 Visit Barcroft Elementary School 2:30 Photo w/U.S. Amb to Mexico, J. Negroponte 3:30 Mtg. with Sec. Brady 5:15 Helicopter RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	12 7:45 Coffee w/Judge Walker 10:00 Mtg. w/Republican Members of Congress B 11:30 Swearing-in ceremony for E. Madigan, as Sec. of Agriculture 2:00 Cabinet Meeting 3:30 Congressional Hour RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	13 7:55 Photo Op 11:15 Photo Ops 11:45 Presentation of Shamrocks 12:00 Depart for Canada B 1:35 Arrival Ceremony 2:25 Mtg. w/PM Mulroney 3:30 Air Quality Signing Ceremony B 3:50 Press Availability 4:40 American Embassy Community Greeting 7:05 Working Dinner w/PM Mulroney RON OTTAWA, CANADA	14 B 7:00 Depart for Martinique Martinique, F.W.I. B 12:55 Arrival Ceremony 1:05 Mtg. w/President Mitterrand 2:00 Working Luncheon B 4:30 Press Availability 5:50 Depart for Bermuda 6:30 Arrive Bermuda RON BERMUDA	15 Hamilton, Bermuda B Hold RON BERMUDA	16 Hamilton, Bermuda B 8:30 Arrival Ceremony 9:45 Mtg. with PM Major 10:35 Expanded Bilateral Mtg 12:20 Tree Planting Ceremony 12:30 Press Availability 1:00 Working Luncheon B 6:05 Private Dinner RON BERMUDA
17 Hamilton, Bermuda B 11:15 Lunch with Premier John Owen B 2:25 Depart for Sumter, South Carolina Sumter, South Carolina B 4:05 Sumter Welcome Home to U.S. Troops 6:30 Arrive White House RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	18 10:00 Receive the Elie Wiesel Humanitarian Award 11:00 Photo w/Governor Buddy Roemer B 11:30 Address Inner Circle Luncheon of the NFBC B 12:30 Attend St. Patrick's Day Luncheon 2:00 Staff Time 2:15 Staff Time 2:30 Interv. w/Turkish TV 3:30 Mtg. with Sec. Chaney RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	19 10:00 Bipartisan Cong. Leadership Mtg. 11:15 Photo Ops 1:30 Photo w/Mayor of Berlin B 2:00 Attend meeting with Hispanic Alliance for Free Trade 3:30 Staff Time 3:45 Drop-by Points of Light Media Briefing B 7:45 Radio and Television Corresp. Assoc. Dinner (Black Tie) RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	20 B 10:00 Arrival Ceremony for President Lech Walesa of Poland 10:30 Mtg. with President Walesa 1:00 Staff Time 2:00 Mtg. with Sec. Baker 2:30 Staff Time 3:30 Staff Time 3:45 Admin. Time B 7:15 State Dinner (Black Tie) RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	21 9:30 Staff Time 10:00 Staff Time 10:50 Photo Op 11:00 Staff Time 12:00 Lunch with VP 1:30 Mtg. w/Attorney General Thornburgh 2:30 Mtg. w/Taro Nakayama 3:00 Admin. Time RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	22 B 9:30 Swearing in Cer. for Lamar Alexander as Sec. of Education 11:00 Mtg. with Sec. Baker B 3:00 Depart for Camp David RON CAMP DAVID	23 B 9:00 Mtg. w/President Oasi B 12:00 Lunch w/President Oasi B 2:30 Arrive White House B 6:45 Gridiron Dinner (White Tie) RON WASHINGTON, D.C.
24 Palms Sunday B 1:00 Private Brunch B 6:30 Dinner w/PM Andreotti RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	25 7:50 Photo Op 11:15 Photo Op 11:30 Proc. Signing Cer. for Greek Indep. Day Lunch with VP 12:00 2:30 Mtg. with Sec. Brady RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	26 11:15 Photo Ops 1:15 Mtg. w/Theo Walgei 1:30 Video Taping Session 3:30 Photo Op 3:45 First Meeting in preparation of the 1991 President's Dinner 5:15 Helicopter RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	27 B 7:15 Hold 1:30 Mtg. with Sec. Baker 3:00 Admin. Time 5:30 Staff Time RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	28 7:45 Photo Ops 9:45 Swearing in Cer. for Bob Martinez as Director of the Office of Nat'l Drug Control Policy 10:45 First PAB Briefing Present of Cancer Courage Award 11:15 Mtg. with President Reagan 2:15 Hold RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	29 Good Friday 10:30 Mtg. w/President Arnold Rütel of Estonia B 12:00 Depart for Camp David RON CAMP DAVID	30 Easter Sunday RON CAMP DAVID
31 Easter Sunday B TBD Depart for Islamorada, Florida RON ISLAMORADA, FLA	RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	RON CAMP DAVID	RON CAMP DAVID

91 MAR 22 PM 9 23

*Office of
Cabinet Affairs*



**CABINET
REPORT**

For the Week of:

March 24 - March 30

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 22, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: EDE HOLIDAY *EA*
SUBJECT: Cabinet Report -- March 24-30

* * * THE WEEK AHEAD * * *

AGRICULTURE

March 29. Secretary Madigan will travel to Bloomington, Illinois to address the Illinois Farm Bureau. Topic: general agriculture issues.

COMMERCE

March 26. Secretary Mosbacher will address a White House briefing for the National Jewish Coalition. Topic: the department's initiatives and goals for the next two years.

March 27. Mosbacher will meet with U.S. Ambassador to Turkey Morton Abramowitz. Topic: the upcoming Presidential trade mission to Turkey.

March 28. Mosbacher will meet with members of the press. Topic: his upcoming mission to Japan in April to launch the Japan Corporate Program. This program will assist American firms in developing a market for their products in Japan. Later during the day, Mosbacher will convene the first meeting of the Competitiveness Policy Council. Established by Congress in the 1988 Trade Act, the Council is required to submit a report on U.S. Competitiveness to the President and the Congress by June 7, 1991. The twelve-member council is composed of eleven private sector representatives and Secretary Mosbacher.

March 29. Mosbacher will meet with U.S. Ambassador to the Philippines Nicholas Platt. Topic: a potential investment mission proposed by the U.S.-Philippine business community.

EDUCATION

March 22. Secretary Alexander will attend a meeting of the National Education Goals Panel. Topics: a discussion of the

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

03/23/91

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.)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

03/23/91

GENERAL SCOWCROFT

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

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

*Cabinet
Correspondence*

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

March 22, 1990

The Honorable George Bush
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Last night I delivered your message to the "Texan of the Year" ceremony honoring Kika delaGarza. I also did pro-FTA interviews with both Texan and Mexican radio and television.

In my letter of last week, I mentioned the spotted owl, timber sales controversy. We have a very positive response for Judge Dwyer, which has been cleared by Roger Porter. I also mentioned Pat Leahy's attempt to use the supplemental appropriations bill to re-write the farm bill; his effort was defeated. I have also begun the process of meeting with wheat growers, which is our other problem area.

March 21 was National Agriculture Day and was observed at USDA with a focus on new uses for agriculture products -- ink from soybean oil, alternative fuels, bio-degradable items to name a few.

I have attached a copy of my letter to the Japanese Agriculture Minister. I also had occasion to express my disappointment to the Japanese Ambassador.

I answered your question about Bob Michel and Illinois redistricting rather quickly in an earlier phone conversation. My district currently has 515,000 residents -- Bob's about 475,000. The new requirement is 560,000. Thus, Bob needs some, but not all, of my district. My home is on the southern boundary of the district. My likely sucessor, Tom Ewing, lives in the northern part. Tom has been told by Jim Edgar, George Ryan (our Secretary of State), and myself that Bob is the Republican priority in Illinois redistricting.

Sincerely,



Edward Madigan



THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

March 21, 1991

His Excellency
Motoji Kondo
Minister of Agriculture,
Forestry and Fisheries of Japan
Tokyo, Japan

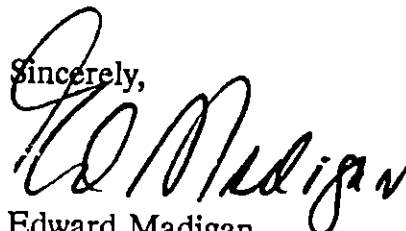
Dear Mr. Minister:

American rice farmers were dealt a serious affront this past week when your government threatened arrest for the educational display of their product. These men and women work hard to produce what is one of the highest quality agriculture commodities anywhere in the world. Many of them drive pickup trucks made by Isuzu and Toyota which were shipped from Japan. Now they believe that you refuse to accept their rice in payment for your trucks.

Two of my daughters drive Japanese cars. All of our homes have Japanese made televisions, cameras, radios and even telephones made in your country. This week my wife purchased a Panasonic vacuum cleaner at the same time that our products were being barred from an educational display in your country.

Over the past several years I have received countless letters from American farmers and businessmen asking why we continue to have open markets for Japanese cars, trucks, and electronics when the Japanese market remains restricted for so many of our farm products. There are over 2 million farmers in America. Should they ban together against buying Japanese products? Or, are we united in our goal of accomplishing liberalized trade?

Your prompt response is requested.

Sincerely,

Edward Madigan

To Be Delivered Via the Japanese Embassy, Washington, D.C.

~~BF~~
~~EG~~ CC
PB McCabe, Porter
& Holiday

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
3/25/91

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
3/25/91

TO: FRED MCCLURE

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

The attached has been forwarded
to the President

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

3/25/91

TO: EDE HOLIDAY

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

The attached has been forwarded
to the President

A Very Popular President Now Faces Plenty of Troublesome Domestic Issues

By ALAN MURRAY and DAVID WESSEL
Staff Reporters of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
WASHINGTON — Welcome home, Mr. President.

The successful conclusion of the Persian Gulf war means President Bush can now turn his attention to problems at home—problems that critics from both ends of the political spectrum say he has ignored for too long.

"We can congratulate ourselves on a brilliant war abroad," says Stuart Eizenstat, domestic policy adviser in the Carter administration. "It's now time to win the battle at home."

Adds Stuart Butler, who heads up domestic policy for the conservative think tank Heritage Foundation, "So far, the president has showed his attention and interest on the domestic side is clearly lower than on the international side. But who knows? Maybe he has found himself in the last few months."

With public opinion soaring behind him, Mr. Bush will have a chance to use his popularity to push a domestic agenda on issues from civil rights to bank reform.

Whether he will do so, however, remains in doubt. "There's never been a better opportunity to be aggressive as far as his own legislative agenda," Republican pollster Richard Reed of Market Opinion Research says confidently. But pressed to define Mr. Bush's top three domestic priorities, Mr. Reed acknowledges, "I'm not sure it has crystalized yet as far as the White House is concerned."

Among the issues waiting to be addressed:

THE ECONOMY

The Bush administration has disavowed any effort to fashion anti-recession policies, arguing that the recession will end before such efforts could take effect. That bet may prove correct; already, there are tentative signs the slump may be bottoming out.

Even if it is, the longer-term health of the economy remains a serious concern. U.S. wages continue to be stagnant, U.S. companies continue to lose market share to foreign rivals, and some economists argue that any recovery may be a sluggish one. President Bush hasn't provided a clear recipe for economic growth. So far, his main economic policy prescription—a cut in the capital-gains tax—has been stymied.

At the same time, the president must defend last year's hard-fought deficit-reduction law as congressmen from both parties seek to evade its constraints—and advocates for everything from shelters for the homeless to federal aid for airlines ask why Mr. Bush can tackle foreign emergencies but won't see domestic problems as emergencies. One tough test for the White House will be handling popular but costly bills to improve veterans benefits.

HEALTH CARE

Budget Director Richard Darman has pinpointed health care as one of the nation's most pressing problems. Health-care costs have soared from 6% of the nation's output — years ago to 12% today, and are

growing at double-digit rates. Yet more than 30 million people lack health insurance.

Many businesses, pounded by these costs, are pushing for reform. Although many members of Congress seem eager to address the issue this year, President Bush and his administration have shown little inclination to tackle the issue now.

"He's got to take the initiative, rather than let Ted Kennedy run with the ball," says Mr. Butler.

BANKING

Mr. Bush's Treasury Department has proposed the most sweeping restructuring of the banking system in half a century, and portions of the plan have been applauded by bank analysts. But the proposal will face rough sledding in Congress, and President Bush's personal involvement may be needed to ensure its success.

"If he really wants this, he may have to twist a lot of arms," says Robert Litan of the Brookings Institution. The administration also faces the lingering—and politically charged—problem of financing the savings and loan cleanup at the same time as it needs to shore up the fund that insures banks deposits.

CHOICE & OPPORTUNITY

The Bush administration has said it plans to make "choice" and "opportunity" the bywords of its domestic agenda, and has proposed measures to encourage home ownership among the poor and allow parents more choice among schools. But even advocates concede Mr. Bush hasn't yet made a persuasive public case for the measures.

The president's most eloquent speech on the subject was made on Wednesday—the same day the war ended—ensuring that it got almost no public attention. "The issuance of the domestic agenda the very day he's announcing the end of the war is another indication of a kind of blind spot this administration has for domestic leadership," claims Mr. Eizenstat.

Democrats are pressing their civil rights bill again, the same one that Mr. Bush vetoed last year. The White House has yet to find a successful way to advance its counter-proposal without appearing insensitive to minorities.

Wall Street Journal
3-1-91

WASHINGTON Post 3-13-91
William Raspberry

Why Civil Rights Isn't Selling

*Too many people just don't
believe in this bill.*

The American civil rights leadership reminds me of the American automobile industry: hoping for a return to the days when its products had worldwide appeal, playing with nameplates and psychological gambits, willing to do almost anything to restore consumer interest. Anything, that is, except the one thing that might work: a better line of products.

The Civil Rights Act of 1991, whose passage the civil rights establishment has declared as its No. 1 goal for the year, illustrates the point.

It is a slightly reworked (not to say improved) version of last year's model, vetoed by President Bush, who insisted it was a "quota bill." This year's effort to enact it—over another veto if necessary—has begun with a change of the nameplate. It is no longer a bill for blacks, designed to restore civil rights law to what it was before a series of Supreme Court decisions made it harder to sue for discrimination. It is now a bill for the disabled, for working people and, oh yes, of course, for women.

It is all those things, in fact. But the point is that instead of trying to show that the legislation is important to interests Americans care about, or working to make it more acceptable to business leaders who really do fear it could lead to racial quotas, the civil rights establishment is trying to sell the bill by changing the ad copy.

The tactic would be questionable enough if the bill were perfect. It isn't. And if the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights will forgive me, in the context of the problems confronting black America, it may not be all that important.

Yes, that 1989 series of court decisions made it harder for minorities to win class-action discrimination suits and called set-aside contracting programs into question. And yes, it would be helpful to go back to where we were

before those decisions—not to quotas but to fairer access to opportunity. The Civil Rights Act of 1991 ought to be enacted.

But are the rules governing "disparate impact" suits and minority set-asides of such overriding importance that they should constitute the No. 1 priority of our leaders? I don't think so. The problems most critically affecting black America are the joblessness and despair of our young people; the academic indifference of our children, the dissolution of our families, the destruction (by crime and drug trafficking) of our neighborhoods, the economic marginality of our people. And the Civil Rights Act of '91 won't do a blessed thing about these problems.

Worse, it threatens to divide America along racial lines, when—in my view, at least—white America stands ready to support racial programs and policies it believes to be fair.

An unpublicized survey commissioned by the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, a coalition of civil rights, labor, women's and disabled organizations, makes the point. White Americans, that survey revealed, see the black leadership as no longer concerned with fairness but only with group advantage. These whites—including such key swing-vote groups as blue-collar workers, lower-income youthful voters and the economically insecure—do not see themselves as racists, or as opponents of equal opportunity and fundamental fairness. What they oppose are efforts to provide preferential benefits for minorities, which they see as the main commodity of the civil rights leadership.

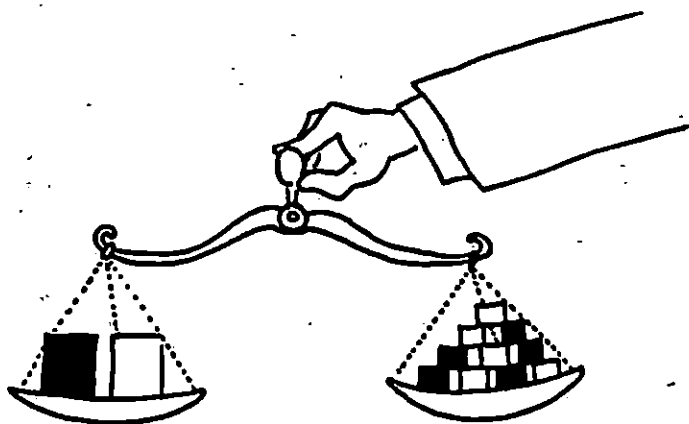
They aren't buying. How could we expect them to buy a product we have spent 400 years trying to have recalled: race-based advantage enshrined in the law?

The black consensus is that white resistance to the agenda of the civil rights leadership is nothing more than latter-day racism, a new mean-spiritedness that is 180 degrees away from the attitudes that helped to produce earlier civil rights legislation. My own view is not that white people have changed but that black people's goals have been transformed. We still say we want to be judged by the "content of our character," but our agenda is based on the color of our skin.

Well, suppose we came up with another product line based on the ideals we hold in common: equal opportunity, equitably enforced; programs designed to heal the crippling effects of past discrimination; hiring and promotion and college placement based on individual achievement and potential, sensitively evaluated; policies to enhance the academic and career prospects of young people who have had too little opportunity.

Suppose we ended production of the old model, which, designed to appeal to white guilt, no longer is selling and replaced it with a new model whose chief marketing points would be its orientation toward solutions (as opposed to blame-assignment) and its unambiguous fairness.

I, for one, think it would sell. I think it would do more for those most in need of society's help. And I think that America would be a better place because of it.



BY T. GIBSON

3,3

Q Now I want to ask you about a few issues facing the country. Please tell me whether you think the country is making enough progress or is not making enough progress on each one.

(Figures show only the percentage who think the country is "not making enough progress.")

	Mar. 4
Federal budget deficit	81%
Poverty	81
Crime	79
Illegal drugs	75
Health care	73
State of the country's economy	71
Public schools and education	70
Environment	61
Race relations	46
Respect for the United States abroad	26

Q Do you think the Congress is able to deal with the big issues facing this country, or not?

	Mar. 4, '91	Oct. 7, '90
Yes	60%	54%
No	37	42
Don't know	3	4

Q Do you think Bush is able to deal with the big issues facing this country, or not?

	Mar. 4
Yes	84%
No	15
Don't know	1

Q Do you think you have a good idea, just some idea or not much of an idea of where Bush plans to lead the nation in the next two years?

	Mar. 4, '91	Feb. 4, '90	Apr. 3, '89	Jan. 16, '89
Good idea	22%	21%	19%	22%
Just some idea	37	44	31	30
Not much of an idea	40	34	48	45
Don't know	1	1	2	3

Q Has the war with Iraq made you more confident in the ability of Bush to handle the country's other big problems, less confident, or hasn't it made much of a difference?

	Mar. 4
More confident	70%
Less confident	5
Not made much difference	24
Don't know	1

Q When you think of the kinds of things you would like to see done in Washington, which of the following is closest to your view:

A) President Bush will do the things that are needed but Congress won't; or

B) Congress will do the things that are needed but President Bush won't?

	Mar. 4
Bush will do what is needed but Congress won't	60%
Congress will do what is needed but Bush won't	28
Neither of those things	5
Both of those things	5
Don't know	2

Note: Figures do not add to 100% in the first question because the percentage "don't know" is not shown. March 4 figures are based on a nationwide Washington Post-ABC News telephone poll of 1,215 randomly selected adults conducted March 1-4. All other polls are Washington Post-ABC News polls with samples ranging from 758 to 1,518. Margin of sampling error is plus or minus 3 percentage points for the March 4 poll, and plus or minus 3 to 5 percentage points for the other polls. Sampling error is, however, only one of many potential sources of error in these or any other public opinion polls. Interviewing was conducted by International Communications Research of Media, Pa., and Chilton Research of Radnor, Pa.

Rights Drive Said to Lose Underpinnings

Focus Groups Indicate Middle Class Sees Movement as Too Narrow

By Thomas B. Edsall
Washington Post Staff Writer

Key civil rights leaders are struggling to develop strategies to counter findings of a private voter study they commissioned that shows the civil rights movement has lost the moral high ground with key segments of the white electorate.

The study, according to one of its authors, Celinda Lake, found that "the civil rights organizations and proponents of civil rights were no longer seen as . . . addressing generalized discrimination, valuing work and being for opportunity. The proponents weren't seen as speaking from those values."

The study, commissioned by the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, a coalition of labor, civil rights, women's and liberal organizations, found strong support for such basic principles as equal opportunity, promotion for merit and hard work, and for fairness in the workplace. But the study also found that many white voters believe civil rights advocates are pressing for special, preferential benefits instead of such goals as equal opportunity.

The conference, which declined to release the written reports or the poll data, is seeking to develop a strategy to win approval of the Civil Rights Act of 1991. The organization is particularly concerned because racial issues contributed to President Bush's victory in 1988, and the issue of "quotas" helped produce Republican victories in the 1990 California gubernatorial contest and the North Carolina Senate race.

Bush vetoed last year's civil rights bill because he said it would result in quotas, and congressional Democrats were unable to overturn it. The administration is ready to make a similar argument this year, and Democrats are looking for a way to defuse what has become a politically persuasive issue.

Ralph Neas, executive director of the conference, said, "We want to particularly stress that the bill is an inclusive bill, that it is a bill for racial minorities, it is a bill for women, it is a bill for persons with disabilities, it is a bill for all working Americans."

This strategy, according to the study, faces some hurdles. There is a strong receptivity to Bush's argument that the civil rights legislation will result in quotas.

"Voters believe that business will implement this bill as quotas," Lake said. "Whenever legislation or policy distinguishes among groups [blacks, white, Hispanics, men, women], business, just to get it done, will implement quotas." These findings are especially damaging to efforts to counter the Bush administration's portrayal of pending civil rights legislation as promoting quotas. "There is no resistance to the Bush notion about quotas," one source said.

Another damaging finding of the study was that advocates of civil rights "have lost the advantage," Lake said. "It's a tremendous loss in terms of moving an agenda forward." She based her comments on the study for the leadership conference and on work her firm, Greenberg-Lake, has done in the past decade.

Lake said the problem facing civil rights proponents is that such advocacy is now seen as pressing the "narrow" concerns of "particularized" groups, rather than promoting a broad, inclusive policy of opposing all forms of discrimination.

The study found that many white voters believe there is pervasive reverse discrimination in the workplace and that civil rights leaders are more interested in special preferences than in equal opportunity, according to persons involved in the research.

The study, which included a national poll and focus groups held in white working-class and southern communities, did not find intensified racism or opposition to fundamental principles of equality. Instead, it showed strong support for basic egalitarian principles, including equality of opportunity and the obligation of employers to give everyone a fair chance.

In addition, the study found strong opposition to discriminatory practices based on race, gender, age or disability, according to Lake and Geoff Garin of Garin-Hart Strategic Research, another Democratic polling firm.

Garin would not make as strong a judgment of the difficulties facing the civil rights movement, but, he said, "at some point the civil rights community needs to restate its claim to the idea of a level playing field, and that means in part being more forthcoming in saying that reverse discrimination is unacceptable."

Neas contended that the most troublesome conclusions voiced by Lake were not based on the poll data, but on the focus groups, for which voters averse to civil rights had been purposefully selected, and on the basis of other work by the Greenberg-Lake firm, which has specialized in studying working and lower-middle-class white voters the past decade.

Lake said the critical views of the civil rights movement are held most strongly by key swing votes in the electorate—"blue-collar voters, economically marginal younger voters, ticket-splitting, swing white Southern voters"—who in any election are critical to the strategies of both parties to "add up enough voters to get to 51 percent."

"It is a broad-based problem," she added, with similar, if less intense, views held by many other white voters.

Among some of the other findings from the voter study, according to on-the-record interviews and background information provided by those familiar with it:

- Many white voters see the work force as a hierarchy, in which many hiring and promotion decisions are based as much, if not more, on race and gender as on merit and performance.

Civil rights laws are seen by a substantial number of voters as creating unfair advantages, setting up "rank orders of privilege in the labor market," one source said.

- Public support of egalitarian principle is closely tied to a strong belief that a primary responsibility of elected officials is to support the mainstream goals and values of the middle class.

Voters want politicians who represent them to "address the middle class, those who work hard and pay all the taxes," Lake said.



uber as they tour the Vietnam Memorial.



1989, and Desert Storm boss, 1990.

er relatives always lived with them, giving the children a strong sense of security and discipline. "We were never alone; we were always closely supervised," remembers Marilyn. Neighbors looked out for each other's children, and "when you walked down the street, you had all these eyes watching you." When he was about 8 years old, Colin played hooky from school one day but estimated the time wrong and came home too early. A family friend was caring for the children that day, and she nabbed the young truant cold. "It was a big deal," says his older sister. "Colin was taken to school by the hand for

quite a while after that and deposited at the room door."

Powell moves easily through the white world today because he has always lived in it. In the '50s, the South Bronx was no ghetto. His school friends were mainly Jews and Poles and Italians, and he worked after school at Sickser's, a store selling baby furniture to a largely Jewish clientele. The Jamaican culture, too, was an ethnic and racial tapestry, and his mother's maiden name, McKoy, reflects at least one Scotch-Irish ancestor. An immigrant's son like Powell, argues Watson, his cousin, is not as burdened as other African-Americans by the legacy of slavery and racism. He has no sense of himself as a victim or a belief "that somebody owes him something."

Even as a youngster, Powell could project an impressive air of authority. Marilyn Berns remembers her wedding day, when Colin was 16, and the wedding party was stopped for speeding. As the cop approached the car, the brother of the bride rolled down the window, snapped off a salute, and said: "Wedding party, sir." The policeman let the car go.

At New York's City College, Powell chalked up straight C's but discovered an enduring passion for education. In a recent article for the *American School Board Journal*, the general wrote that CCNY represented "an unwritten but intuitively understood three-way bargain"—that the kids would work hard, the parents would support them and the schools would teach them. Today, Powell writes, preserving that bargain "is the single most important building block of our future," and even now, when he gets 300 letters a day, he tries to answer the ones from children himself. On the bottom he always writes: "Stay in school."

The young college student discovered another passion at CCNY—the Reserve Officers Training Corps. Looking back, Marilyn Berns is not surprised at her brother's choice of a career: "I think the structure had something to do with it. We came from a very structured home, and it gives you guidelines. You know where you're going."

The Army sent Powell many places, and each one helped shape and expand his view of the world. At Fort Benning,

Ga., he got his first taste of the American South and encountered racial discrimination when his white buddies had to browbeat bartenders into serving a black man. At Fort Devens, Mass., he met Alma Johnson, a speech pathologist, on a blind date. Devoted to the idea of family, he married her a few months later. They have three children: Michael, a law student; Linda, an actress now appearing in her first Broadway role; and Anne-marie, a student at William and Mary.

In Vietnam, Powell learned the horrors of an endless, futile war, winning a Purple Heart after stepping on a Viet Cong booby trap and a Soldier's Medal

for pulling two comrades out of a burning helicopter.

After 14 years on active duty, in 1972 Powell was named a White House fellow and assigned to work for Frank Carlucci, who was then deputy director of the Office of Management and Budget, and Caspar Weinberger, then budget director. The two became Powell's champions in Washington's power circles, and since then, he has oscillated between military and po-

litical jobs, often as an aide to one of his mentors, rising rapidly through the ranks, making the right contacts, learning the right bureaucratic skills. He served as national-security adviser during Reagan's last year in office, and in October 1989 President Bush named him to head the Joint Chiefs.

Extraordinary place. Still, his friends describe Colin Powell as down-to-earth, sometimes playing Carly Simon videos in his Pentagon office while the rest of the world was glued to CNN. He hates sports—one friend tried to teach him tennis and gave up. "I'm sure," says one friend, "that he pinches himself periodically, amazed at where he's gotten."

But this modest man has risen to an extraordinary place. He is the first black in the nation's history to sit at the table when the gravest decisions of war and peace are made. He has become a fusion of two noble national goals, racial progress and military power. The question is whether the call of duty—and the nation's adulation—will eventually pull him, as it did Dwight Eisenhower, into a run for the White House.

BY STEVEN V. ROBERTS
WITH BRUCE B. AUSTER AND GARY COHEN

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 22, 1991

91 MAR 22 AM 11:57

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: C. BOYDEN GRAY *cmh*

SUBJECT: Civil Rights

Your speech introducing your civil rights and economic opportunities program has been recognized as an eloquent statement of principles (see attached Wall Street Journal story). Unfortunately, the speech happened to be scheduled for the day the war ended. Nonetheless, intellectual progress is being made as opinion leaders gradually begin to catch up with the public. The attached William Raspberry column is important because of who he is. The attached Washington Post/ABC poll, and the attached story about the civil rights groups' private study of American attitudes, suggest that you have already generated strong support beyond the Beltway.

Every indication is that we are in a stronger position on the Hill than we were last year. Kennedy is having trouble finding co-sponsors, for example, and hasn't even introduced a bill. As your views on this issue become clearer and more persuasive, we may well see increasing attacks from our opponents. If this happens, it will reflect their weakness more than their strength.

I believe that education reform should continue to be the flagship of your equal opportunity package. This is consistent with your goals as the Education President, and it makes sense as policy: improvements in education promise to have the most direct and lasting effects on the problems that the Democrat civil rights bill pretends to address, namely, full and equal participation in the job market.

For example, every increment of additional schooling translates directly into better employment prospects for blacks and whites. What's more, as education levels go up, the absolute differences between black and white unemployment rates narrow; for college graduates, black and white unemployment rates are almost identical.

The chance to make real progress is therefore enormous. Fewer than one-fourth of the students who enter the D.C. public schools ever graduate from the 12th grade. Bill Coleman told me this is why he wants a civil rights bill that forbids employers to require high school diplomas. Catholic schools, however, do much better with all children, including minorities. One study, for example, showed that black seniors at Catholic high schools were three times more likely to graduate from college than black seniors at public schools. Colin Powell therefore seems to have a more positive approach than Bill Coleman when he tells every kid who writes to him, "Stay in school" (see attached excerpt from U.S. News & World Report).

All of this is well-known as a matter of education policy, of course. The important thing is to make it clear that the best educational policy is the best civil rights policy as well.

Copy

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 25, 1991

The President today named Dorothea and Edwin Mills, of Springfield, Ohio, as the 412th "Daily Point of Light." Mr. and Mrs. Mills, 78 and 74 years old, have dedicated their lives to helping the less fortunate in their community.

As a young couple trying to survive financially, the Mills opened their home and hearts to those who were more severely in need. In 1958, they began providing Thanksgiving dinner to over 200 needy individuals, a tradition which continues today. In 1959, the Mills became foster parents to a child abandoned in a car. This experience inspired them to continue serving as foster parents, caring for over 125 children in the last 30 years, along with adopting two children and raising seven of their own.

In 1969, the Mills family founded the Family Service Center. Four times a week, they prepare and serve lunch to over 100 people. The food is donated by local community members and businesses. Mr. and Mrs. Mills also collect and distribute clothing and furniture to community members who request this assistance.

The President salutes Dorothea and Edwin Mills as the 412th "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 Dorothea and Edwin Mills; and to discover, encourage, and develop new leaders in community service, reflecting the President's conviction that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 27, 1991

The President today named the volunteers of the Heart and Hand Foundation, of Cleveland, Ohio, as the 414th "Daily Point of Light." The volunteers of the Heart and Hand Foundation are reaching out to young people who live in inner-city housing projects, offering them hope and inspiration.

Founded in 1988 by Jim and Nancy Davidson, who are both clinical psychologists, Heart and Hand brings new hope to children of inner city housing projects. With the help of over 300 volunteers, Heart and Hand offers educational and recreational activities, ensures proper medical care, food, and clothing, and provides spiritual inspiration. The volunteers touch the lives of over 4,000 children each year.

Heart and Hand is trying to reach the young people who sell drugs on the streets. Because most of these youth do not willingly come to them for help, the volunteers go to the youth. During the summer, volunteers bring street programs into the projects, such as puppet shows, singing, and games, which focus on encouraging education and discouraging drug involvement. The young people are also invited to visit the Heart and Hand center, where they can participate in scheduled activities. The older youth are also invited to attend a one-week camp, where they can relate with others without the pressures of the city.

Throughout the year, Heart and Hand transports the younger children from the projects to KidsCamp, where they are cared for each day. For most of the children, this is their first opportunity to leave the housing projects. At least four times each week, volunteers go to the projects, visiting the children in their homes and ensuring they have adequate food. The volunteers also counsel the children and tutor them in school subjects.

The President salutes the volunteers of the Heart and Hand Foundation as the 414th "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 Heart and Hand Foundation; and to discover, encourage, and develop new leaders in community service, reflecting the President's conviction that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 28, 1991

The President today named the volunteers of the "Thursday Crew," of Louisville, Kentucky, as the 415th "Daily Point of Light." The "Thursday Crew," a construction crew of Habitat for Humanity of Metro Louisville, helps low income families obtain adequate housing.

Since 1985, the "Thursday Crew," a team of 12 retired executives, business professionals, engineers, accountants, and plumbers, have donated their time and energy to building and rehabilitating houses for low-income families. Called the "Thursday Crew" because it meets every Thursday at the construction site, the crew works from 9:00 a.m. until 3:00 p.m., helping those who would otherwise be unable to rehabilitate a dilapidated home or purchase a new one. The prospective owners of the homes work with the crew, allowing the volunteers to meet the future habitants whom they are helping.

The President salutes the volunteers of the "Thursday Crew" as the 415th "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 "Thursday Crew;" and to discover, encourage, and develop new leaders in community service, reflecting the President's conviction that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 29, 1991

The President today named the volunteers of Growing with Grandparents Through Reading, of Milford, Massachusetts, as the 416th "Daily Point of Light." The elderly volunteers of Growing with Grandparents Through Reading share their love of reading with young people.

Founded by Jo Ann Morgan, a reading teacher at Memorial Elementary school, Growing with Grandparents Through Reading offers the elderly an opportunity to share their experiences and knowledge with elementary students, while encouraging children to read. Mrs. Morgan recruited 19 elderly volunteers from a local senior center to visit the students on a weekly basis.

Each volunteer has adopted a homeroom class, where they read stories to the children, enhancing their reading skills and stimulating their imagination. The children also read stories to the volunteers, allowing them to experience the satisfaction of serving others. In addition, the volunteers and students write letters to servicemen and women around the world, helping the children develop writing skills, while brightening the lives of others.

The volunteers, at first reluctant to commit themselves to this effort, have become dedicated to visiting the students each week, despite poor health, doctors appointments, or other daily concerns and needs. The students also look forward to seeing the volunteers, many of whom they now refer to as "Grandma" or "Grandpa."

The President salutes the volunteers of Growing with Grandparents Through Reading as the 416th "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 Growing with Grandparents Through Reading; and to discover, encourage, and develop new leaders in community service, reflecting the President's conviction that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1991

March 29, 1991

The President today named the volunteers of Volunteer East Tennessee State University, of Johnson City, Tennessee, as the 417th "Daily Point of Light." The students at Volunteer East Tennessee State University are enhancing their education by serving those in need.

In 1985, Volunteer East Tennessee State University (Volunteer ETSU) was established to provide opportunities for young people to experience the joy of serving others, while assisting local community service efforts. More than 2,500 students, almost one-fourth of the student population, volunteer in the host community each year, collectively performing over 15,000 hours of service.

The students can choose from a variety of volunteer efforts, depending on their interests and goals. Some students enjoy working with children. They coach sports teams for boys and girls clubs, assist with Special Olympics, mentor children at a local recreation center, and serve as Big Brothers and Big Sisters. Others collect food and clothing for the needy, visit patients at a local veterans hospital, or visit elderly in nursing homes.

The President salutes the volunteers of Volunteer East Tennessee State University as the 417th "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 Volunteer ETSU; and to discover, encourage, and develop new leaders in community service, reflecting the President's conviction that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

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