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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: 3/22/91

FOR: ANDY CARD

FROM: PHILLIP BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary

- Information
- Action
- Let's Discuss

WINNING OUT IN THE FINAL REEL?

Just when everyone was counting him out, top-billed lobbyist Jack Valenti, head of the Motion Picture Association of America Inc. (MPAA), has thwarted the oddsmakers by grabbing the upper hand in one of Washington's most contentious lobbying wars—the big-bucks clash between the networks and Hollywood over control of the television syndication business.

Valenti has been the movie studios' point man in their effort to preserve the financial interest and syndication rules ("fin-syn" in the parlance) established by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) 21 years ago to prevent the networks from owning a financial interest in most of the programs they air and from sharing in syndication sales of reruns.

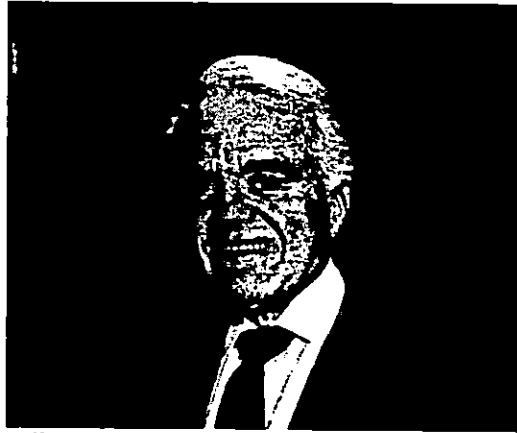
But this year, the networks seemed poised to prevail in their relentless bid to get the restrictions lifted, according to conventional wisdom. After all, they had support from top officials in the Bush Administration and heavy hitters in Congress and had won editorial backing from major newspapers.

But on March 7, in a stunning development that probably had the studio moguls popping champagne, Andrew C. Barrett, one of the five FCC members, with support from commissioners Sherrie P. Marshall and Ervin S. Duggan, let loose a bombshell—a proposal that appeared to hand Hollywood a victory by calling for the continuation of major limitations on the networks' ability to get into the lucrative rerun market. Only FCC chairman Alfred C. Sikes's last-minute postponement of the vote saved the networks, while the plot twist added to the evidence that the movie industry's Valenti is a cat with nine lives.

Valenti's latest break apparently stemmed largely from major missteps by network lobbyists, internal bickering among FCC commissioners and a lack of political finesse by the White House. "There was no one reason why this [shift] happened, but at a minimum, Jack managed to be in the right place when lightning struck," an observer sympathetic to the networks said. "He deserves credit for coordinating the strategy."

On the issue's merits, Valenti has stressed that if the rules are gutted, the networks will use their access to prime-time TV viewers to dominate the market and gain a stranglehold over producers and studios. The networks counter that the rules are outdated, pointing to their reduced share of the TV audience, which since 1970 has plummeted from 90 per cent to about 60 per cent, and their need for greater revenues to be internationally competitive. (See *NJ*, 3/2/91, p. 505.)

In this fight between the wealthy and the very rich, as FCC commissioner James H. Quello has described it, the money at stake—estimates run from \$3 billion-\$5 billion—has created a feeding frenzy for lobbyists. Both sides signed top guns to press their cases. But though the two teams appear to offset each other in the clout department, the networks could boast of far more potent allies than the professional spin meisters and lawyers on retainer—a lineup of policy makers that packs more wallop than the 1927 New York Yankees.



Hollywood lobbyist Jack Valenti

Those leaning toward the networks in the past few months include the FCC's Sikes and Quello, the Justice Department, the Federal Trade Commission, several powerful Members of Congress, Michael J. Boskin, the President's chief economic adviser, and White House chief of staff John H. Sununu.

But one of the networks, NBC, blundered in trying to win the crucial third vote that both sides figured to be held by Barrett. In a move observers saw as heavy-handed, NBC retained former Illinois GOP Gov. James R. Thompson Jr., who had once appointed Barrett to the state public utility commission.

Barrett was put in an awkward position—if he lined up with the networks, it would appear that he had capitulated to his former benefactor. So, after circulating his pro-Hollywood proposal, he pointedly said at the FCC meeting on March 14 that commissioners are appointed to serve the public trust and not to "take care of friends and scoundrels."

The networks also failed to appreciate Sikes's inability to generate goodwill among commissioners. Marshall, who had been passed over for the FCC chairmanship, has steered an independent course, and Duggan has been openly unhappy about the lack of collegiality at the FCC.

Finally, the White House erred in its own clumsy effort to influence the FCC. In last month's "Annual Report of the Council of Economic Advisers," Boskin wrote that government restrictions on ownership or syndication "inhibit competition [and] reduce efficiency." A day after its release, the White House seemed to backtrack, saying the FCC should decide.

Soon after, the Administration promptly switched again, apparently deciding to show its independence from Hollywood in contrast with the way President Reagan personally intervened to rescue the fin-syn rules in 1983. Sununu wrote Rep. Michael G. Oxley, R-Ohio, and reiterated Bush's "aversion to unnecessary government interference with private markets," his opposition to the government's "picking winners and losers" and his expectation that his appointees will "carry out these principles . . . to the extent they can do so consistent with the legal framework enacted by Congress."

Subtlety is not Sununu's long suit. Such overt pressure—four of the commissioners are Bush appointees who will be up for renomination within four years—apparently backfired. "This is an independent regulatory commission by law—not an arm of the executive branch," a source backing the studios complained.

The networks' latest gambit is to use the reprieve to try to exploit reported fissures in Valenti's coalition by trying to win over independent producers worried that the Barrett plan goes too far in making it difficult for them to strike investment deals with the networks. Meanwhile, new comments must be filed by March 25, and a final fin-syn decision is expected in April.

The three commissioners are giving no sign that they will budge. Once again, as a source sympathetic to the networks put it, "Reports of Valenti's demise were exaggerated." ■

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 8, 1991

TO

FROM

Director, Presidential Remarks/Speeches

In our mutual goal of assuring that the President is identified on a timely basis, please find the established process for drafting, and obtaining the President's approval on his remarks.

Remarks/speeches should be submitted to this office at least 10 days prior to the relevant event.

Once a draft is received by this office, it will be immediately circulated to the appropriate offices. Comments will be requested to the relevant offices, with a copy to this office. This office will be staffed for at least 24 hours.

Speechwriting then includes the comments received from staff offices and prepares a "hard bond" copy for the President's review. This is due to this office by 5:00 PM two days prior to the speech date. We review the speech, checking against our copies of comments from senior staff. If there are any significant comments that were not incorporated into the hard bond version other than for obvious reasons, we will generally check with Speechwriting to inquire as to the rationale for same. If further changes need to be made, a revised hard bond version should be provided to this office as soon as possible.

Once it's determined that all staff comments have been fairly considered, the hard bond copy will be forwarded to the President for his review, two days prior to the speech date. The President will generally return the hard bond to this office the following morning with his comments or edits. We will immediately notify Speechwriting and, if the President has made changes, forward a copy to them. (As with all Presidential records, the original is kept in this office.)

Speechwriting is then responsible for preparing the cards or teleprompter backup, as appropriate. This is due to this office by 5:00 PM the day before the speech. We will do a final proof check and then forward it to the President.

Please do not hesitate to call on this if you or your staff have any questions. Thank you.

3/22

Tony,
By way of follow up
to our recent meeting
please find attached
an overview memo
on "procedures" what
we cover in
Hope this is helpful.

AK

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

3/22/91

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

2071

March 22, 1991

91 MAR 22 AM 9:29

MEMORANDUM FOR PHILLIP BRADY

FROM: WILLIAM F. SITTMANN *KS*

SUBJECT: Presidential Statement on SDI

A statement on the anniversary of SDI's inception was issued last year and several SDI supporters in Congress are urging a further statement in light of the new emphasis on the SDI program. The eighth anniversary will be on March 23, 1991.

Attached at Tab A is a draft Presidential Statement on SDI. It has been cleared with the Defense Department.

Attachment

Tab A

Draft Presidential Statement

DRAFT PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT

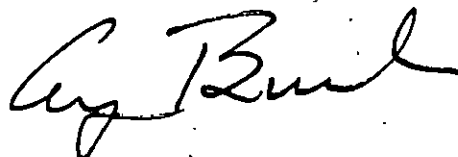
THE NEED FOR BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSES

Eight years ago the Strategic Defense Initiative spurred research and development of technologies necessary to defend the United States and our allies from the threat posed by ballistic missiles. Since 1983, SDI has accomplished much. Technological and engineering breakthroughs have brought us closer to smart or even brilliant defenses. We have proved that it is possible to intercept a ballistic missile warhead in space. But much work remains to be done before we have the defenses we need.

Even as we are hopeful that we can achieve a more stable strategic balance with the Soviet Union, the threat from ballistic missile proliferation is growing. Today, U.S. forces abroad and U.S. allies live under a growing threat from ballistic missile attack. While the Patriot air defense system performed remarkably well, we can do far better in protecting our troops and our friends and allies. We will have to, because we will face much more dangerous threats than the SCUD. Moreover, the decisions we make on SDI today will affect our capabilities into the next century. By then, the United States itself may also face a greater threat from ballistic missiles.

The primary limit to our ability to develop the technology necessary for ballistic missile defense is our commitment to do so. The pace of our research has been limited not by technological difficulties, but by Congress' unwillingness to fund SDI adequately. I have listened to the concerns of Congressional leaders and taken into account the changing strategic environment. As a result, I have re-focused SDI's priorities to provide protection against limited ballistic missile strikes. Now it is up to Congress to respond by supporting my request for SDI funding.

Ballistic missile defenses threaten no one. Not only can they help preserve the peace, but as we have seen, they can save lives. Our troops and allies in the Middle East have already benefited from them. America deserves no less.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 3/21/91

NOTE FOR: DAVID DEMAREST

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 3/21/91

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:

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 18, 1991

MR. PRESIDENT:

Attached per your request is a memo giving quotations about the building of the Alaska pipeline.

Research was not able to find sources for direct quotations from Rhodes and Saxbe either in Congressional testimony or mainstream media. Nonetheless, the accuracy of the Rhodes and Saxbe quotations on p. 4 was confirmed by their common former press secretary.

The two lengthy pieces at the end are provided as an example of extreme opinion on the subject. Research continues to look for quotations from sources not immediately accessible here to ensure we have the inventory you suggested.

Thank you.



Phillip D. Brady

GEORGE BUSH

Peggy Dohy / Phi B

Good record!
We can still
solve it + win
when we fight
for ANWR

AB

3-21

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE 3-13-91

FROM THE PRESIDENT

To: [REDACTED] cc: John S.

Re: ANWR and Energy Bill.

Phil:

Please assign someone the task of gathering quotes relating to the building of the Alaska Pipeline.

It seems to me we are now hearing the 'doom and gloom' quotes re: ANWR that we heard re: the pipeline.

I remember Gov Rhodes of Ohio, defendign against the critics, talking about teh Caribou and how there were more of them than befoer inspite of dire predictions.

It swould be nice to get a n inventory of quotes to use in the ANWR debate.

[Handwritten signature]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 15, 1991

91 MAR 15 AM 10:59

MEMORANDUM FOR PHILLIP BRADY

FROM: PEGGY DOOLEY PD

SUBJECT: ALASKAN OIL PIPELINE -- DIRE PREDICTIONS

In the debate prior to the construction of the trans-Alaska pipeline, a wide array of predictions were made as to what the pipeline's effect on Alaska's wilderness would be. Following are some of the more dire predictions made at the time -- some are outrageous, some merely fretful. None of these forecasts has turned out to be as terrible as put forward, and many have simply not occurred:

Oil coursing through the pipeline at up to 170 degrees F. would thaw the subsoil into a trans-Alaska quagmire, with incalculable consequences.

Oil on Ice, Tom Brown, Sierra Club, San Francisco, 1971,
p. 10

The simple passage of a tracked vehicle that destroys the vegetation mat is enough to upset the delicate balance and to cause the top of the permafrost layer to thaw. . . . Once the equilibrium is upset, the whole process can feed on itself and be practically impossible to reverse.

ibid, p. 11

Another problem posed by arctic oil development is the widespread mining of gravel. The gravel lining the beds and banks of North Slope rivers is important not only to some fish, which lay their eggs in it, but to the water quality. In some cases, in fact, removal of gravel can cause disastrous silting.

ibid, p. 68

In order to build the pipeline north of the Yukon River, the industry consortium, the Alyeska Pipeline Service Co. (ALPS), first must construct an access road through the now trackless area. . . . The possibility has thus been raised of opening a vast amount of wilderness to the certainties of litter, man-made forest fires, the scarring of terrain by four-wheel-drive vehicles and increased hunting pressure on several species of game.

ibid, p. 74

"I personally don't think there is any question but that the Barren Ground grizzly is going to go," says David M. Hickok of the University of Alaska. "He is extremely curious and is going to be nosing around garbage dumps. He also presents a certain menace. So he is going to get shot. There may be 'no guns in camp,' but he's going to get shot. Same for the wolves and the Dall sheep."
ibid, p. 99

NOTE: All the above-mentioned species are still present in the pipeline area.

The construction of the trans-Alaska pipeline may be the coup de grace that will finally convince the rest of the world that we are no longer a civilized nation.

New York Times, Letter to the Editor, Kenneth Quade, Pembine, Wis., August 7, 1972, p. 26, col. 4

Timber: 28 per cent of the area supports timber growth. Leaving this plant cover in a natural state has favorable social, biological, and physical impacts. The esthetics of an undisturbed forest are important to some people.

Oil and Natural Gas Pipeline Rights-of-Way, Hearings before the House Subcommittee on Interior and Insular Affairs, May 22, 1973, "Response to Final Statement of Department of Interior on Trans-Alaskan Pipeline by University of California at Santa Cruz Task Force"

A proliferation of these and other lines and roads will eventually turn the wonderland into a junkyard.

ibid, June 7, 1973, Statement of T.Y. Lin, Professor of Civil Engineering, University, Berkeley, California

The associated 361-mile road from Livengood to the North Slope will open this heretofore unblemished wilderness, resulting in increased hunting pressures that will threaten the populations of grizzly and brown bear, polar bear, and mountain sheep; increased forest fires that will destroy forage for caribou and mountain sheep; and rapid deterioration of the "spectacular fishing quality" of northern streams.

ibid, brief submitted to hearing: U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, The Wilderness Society, Environmental Defense Fund, Inc., and Friends of the Earth, et al., v. Rogers C.B. Morton, Secretary of the Interior, et al., Civil Action No. 928-70, July 17, 1972

CARIBOU

MR. RUNNELS. What I am trying to say is: I don't know the habits of the caribou. How would the construction of this pipeline in your opinion and what you are basing your facts on -- how would this stop the migration of the caribou?

MR. SMITH. It would act as a wall.

MR. RUNNELS. How would it act as a wall?

MR. SMITH. It would either be too high for them to jump or unable to get under it or turned away from it.

Oil and Natural Gas Pipeline Rights-of-Way, Hearings before the House Subcommittee on Interior and Insular Affairs, May 21, 1973, Statement of Anthony Wayne Smith, President and General Counsel, National Parks and Conservation Association, and Chairman, Environmental Coalition for North America

MR. CLAUSEN. . . . Could you be more specific in light of your expertise? What effect would it have now on the fish and wildlife?

MR. FROME. I believe it would destroy the habitat, food supply, of the great caribou herds. It would have serious impact on the finest fisheries in North America. . . . the impact would be serious and devastating and long-lasting on fish, wildlife, and ecosystem.

ibid, June 7, 1973, Statement of Michael Frome, Conservation Editor, Field and Stream

ON THE OTHER HAND:

Sheaves of reports have discussed the example of Prudhoe Bay, where caribou of the central Arctic herd feed beside roads, and the herd, which live in the vicinity year-round, has increased from 5,000 to 18,000 head in the past 15 years.

National Geographic, "Oil in the Wilderness, An Arctic Dilemma," December, 1988, p. 868

Since 1970, scientists have tried to measure the impact of man and drilling on flora and fauna of the Arctic slope. . . . Caribou of the central Arctic herd graze along the runways, they hide from the summer sun in the shade of elevated pipelines, they stick their faces up to ventilation exhausts to blow biting flies out of their eyes. Ducks, swans and foxes abound.

Los Angeles Times, "Mideast Crisis Endangers Pristine Alaskan Refuge," John Balzar, August 26, 1990, p. 1

"You've got these bleeding hearts who are worrying about a bunch of caribou bumping their heads on a pipeline, when they ought to be worried about being victims of the Middle East oil cartel."

Ohio Sen. Bill Saxbe

"A lot of people worried that the Alaskan Pipeline was going to interfere with the mating habits of the caribou. They found out that the pipeline created some heat, and the caribou started breeding five times faster than they did in Mother Nature."

Ohio Governor Jim Rhodes

FAR, FAR OUT

ALASKA PIPE DREAM

One fine day like the day after tomorrow while the Canadian Energy Minister was minding his own business by saying the Alaska oil pipeline was really an "internal matter" in the U.S.A. and not for Canadians to jump into, one fine day in the not too distant future while the Energy Minister was talking he suddenly noticed that one leg of his trousers was wet, and hoping it was not what he thought it was, he reached down and determined that in fact it was not an internal matter at all but an external matter of oil, and yet not pure oil for when he inspected his hand and when he rushed to the lab to find out why blood was mixed with oil and whether or not it was his blood mixed with their oil or their blood mixed with his oil or whatever, he was informed by the laboratory hired by the oil company that there was really nothing to worry about at all, since the blood would not stop the oil from working perfectly in American war machines and automobiles, not to mention the Mayor of Montreal's automobile, and in any case the blood was not the Canadian ministry's blood and it was not the American people's blood, it was simply the blood of one billion waterfowl who had been unable to feed in the tundra which had been disrupted by the perfectly innocent pipeline, and it was simply the blood of one billion fish in Canadian waterways and one billion fish in Canadian seaways who were no longer able to eat the plankton now flavored with salted oil, and it was simply the blood of one billion deer in the Northern Territory and one billion other wild animals in other frozen territories in the Siberia of Canada which had gradually become unfrozen for the first time in recorded time due to the world's largest oil spill which had resulted from earthquake pipeline rupturings which caused a great wash of hot underground oil to pour eastward from Alaska all over the geologic underground strataface of Canada, so that the St. Lawrence dripped both oil and animal blood into the water supply of Montreal, but this was strictly an Internal American Matter, and we were not concerned at all, at all . . .

Lawrence Ferlinghetti is a poet who lives in San Francisco where there is no tundra.

Editorial, New York Times, July 28, 1973, p. 23, col. 3

I believe the construction of the Trans-Alaska pipeline will eventually result in a crisis for the Nation. The seriousness of the crisis could rival and even exceed the turmoil Vietnam created for the country, . . .

. . . I estimate the size of at least 20,000 square miles and the possibility 50,000 square miles will be devastated by oil spills and permafrost erosion.

. . . But after oil exploitation, this area could be damaged beyond repair for centuries. Its value as a nesting area, wildlife refuge, and the values of virgin wilderness with its intangible effects on the human psychic may never be recovered.

. . . The trans-Alaska pipeline is to be constructed under strict stipulations. But what good are stipulations if they are not viable? And they won't all be viable because this is a new experience for both the oil industry and Government. Plus gentlemen, you would be surprised what a case of Scotch can do to stipulation.

. . . If Hitler had the ovens and Stalin had the salt mines, then we have the equivalent in the oil industry.

. . . Pick up a dictionary and notice how few words separate prosperity and prostitution. . . . We are prostituting our natural resources in the form of materialistic gluttony that is resulting in global suicide.

Oil and Natural Gas Pipeline Rights-of-Way, Hearings before the House Subcommittee on Interior and Insular Affairs, May 21, 1973, Statement of Kenneth Quade, Concerned Citizen, Pembine, Wis.

cc: David Demarest

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 3/19/91

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
General Scowcroft

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 3-18-91

FROM THE PRESIDENT

To: Ed Madigan
Jim Baker
Bob Mosbacher
Carla Hills
Brent

Re: Japanese banning our rice display
from U.S. Rice Council Exhibition.

The attached story really burned me up. Inasmuch as it says that the Japanese Ag Minister took the action against a 'display' of our rice, I think our Ag Dept. should weigh in with Japanese Ag Ministry, but other departments should also advise their counterparts that this is a tawdry performance.

GPB

cc: Sununu

MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1991

Japan Shuts U.S. Rice Exhibition

Latest Trade Dispute Embarrasses Some Officials in Tokyo

By DAVID E. SANGER

TOKYO, March 17 — The United States Rice Council reluctantly withdrew its exhibition here on Saturday after Japan's Agriculture Minister threatened the exhibitors with arrest for displaying 10 pounds of American rice.

This latest twist in the continuing trade disputes between the United States and Japan began as an amusing standoff, but turned serious as Japanese threats mounted during the week.

Each day, Japanese Government agents arrived at the Foodex international exhibition here and with a perfunctory bow and the look of highway patrolmen who had a speeder where they wanted him, studied the contraband, a few sealed bags of American rice and some plastic containers containing samples of different American varieties.

'Have a Rice Day'

Not only was the rice in plain view, but the United States Rice Council had placed "Have a Rice Day" stickers that said "Have a Rice Day."

Each day, agents from Japan's Food Agency demanded that the Americans remove the rice. Each day, the Rice Council listened politely and ignored them.

For decades, Japan has enforced a ban against selling imported rice, but to the Americans it hardly seemed a violation of the law to invite Japanese to look at rice — under glass.

Then, on Saturday morning, the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Motomi Kondo, notified the American Embassy that everyone associated with the exhibit would be arrested if the rice was not taken off

'I Think We Made Our Point'

And so the Americans reluctantly removed their rice.

"I think we made our point," David Graves, the president of the United States Rice Millers Association, said Saturday. "It is ridiculous that Japan's 10-million-ton rice industry should feel threatened by 10 pounds of American rice. I hope the Japanese feel pretty foolish."

Parts of the Japanese bureaucracy are likely to feel that way. For

Continued on Page D6

Tokyo Cracks Down On U.S. Rice Exhibit

Continued From First Business Page

months Japanese politicians have been trying to come up with ways to relax the ban on imported rice without angering Japan's weekend farmers, who make up a key constituency for the ruling Liberal Democratic Party.

These farmers reap enormous tax benefits from growing rice — even on small, inefficient plots in the middle of some of Japan's most overcrowded cities.

The issue has become particularly intense in recent weeks because Japan is afraid it will receive part of the blame if efforts to revive the global trade talks collapse.

Those talks broke off in December, deadlocked by a dispute between food-exporting nations, led by the United States, Australia and Canada and the European Community. The food exporters wanted to slash farm subsidies, saying they led to closed markets and inefficiency; the Europeans refused, saying they needed to protect their farmers.

Japan's Justification

Japan came in for its share of criticism as well, and Japanese trade negotiators acknowledged that the nation's justification for the trade barrier — that its security would be imperiled if it did not produce all its own rice — was convincing no one.

So a senior official of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Noboru Hatakeyama, suggested Japan would be wise to ignore the Rice Council's exhibit. "It would be strange to remove something which is not dangerous to national security," he said.

But the Food Agency, which is responsible for distributing the nation's rice at fixed prices, found the exhibit too much, especially after the Japanese press began playing up the fact



Associated Press

A U.S. embassy official removing American-grown rice from a display at an international food show in Japan, where the sale of imported rice is banned.

that consumers here pay two and a half times more for their rice than Americans do.

American officials had armed themselves with a copy of Japan's Food Control Law, which allows educational displays of rice.

"We asked the Japanese to show us the language in the law that makes it illegal to show people rice and teach them about it," Jim Parker, the minister-counselor for agricultural affairs at the United States Embassy said. "We're still waiting."

But one embassy official said this weekend, "It's not our job to ask people to subject themselves to arrest."

At the Food Agency, officials said the exhibit did not look like education to them. "This fair is for market development and sales promotion," Tetsuro Yakushiji, the deputy director of the policy division, said Saturday.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

March 14, 1991

91 MAR 14 PH 2:56

MEMORANDUM FOR PHILLIP D. BRADY

FROM: WILLIAM F. SITTMANN ✓

SUBJECT: Response to March 4 Letter from Families
of Pan Am 103/Lockerbie

Attached at Tab A is a proposed response to Mr. Paul S. Hudson. Because the Office of Cabinet Affairs and the NSC have jointly tracked the Executive branch response to the President's Commission on Aviation Security and Terrorism report, I propose that you sign the letter.

Also included (Tab B) is a proposed memorandum for the relevant departments for necessary follow-up action.

Attachments

Tab A Proposed Letter for Paul Hudson
Tab B Proposed Memo for Agencies

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 18, 1991

NOTE FOR EDE HOLIDAY:

Following discussion with Bill Sittmann, it's recommended that the attached letter and memorandum be redrafted as you deem appropriate for your signature given the direction to "departments and agencies."

Thanks.



Phillip D. Brady

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON


March 18, 1991

NOTE FOR KEN HILL:

The new Situation Room cover sheets (attached) may work for NSC, but they are difficult to use for the rest of the staff. There is less room for "remarks," and it's difficult to get all the names and places in the spaces provided. If our sheet looks messy, I'm concerned that documents may be misplaced.

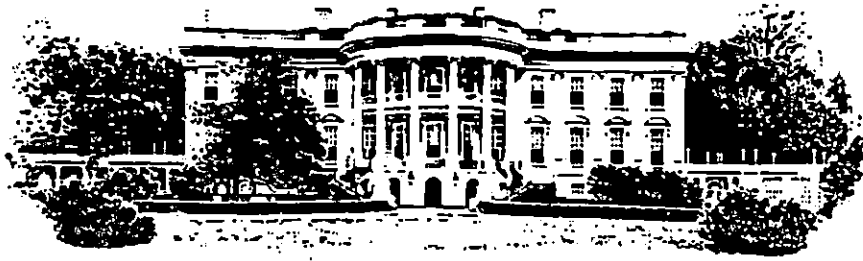
If the Post can bring back "Mark Trail," can we please bring back the old sheets, at least for this office?

Thanks.


John S. Gardner

TIME OF TRANSMISSION

TIME OF RECEIPT



THE SITUATION ROOM

PRECEDENCE: IMMEDIATE
PRIORITY
ROUTINE

RELEASER: _____

DTG: _____

MESSAGE NO. _____ CLASSIFICATION _____ PAGES _____

FROM _____
(Name) (Phone Number) (Room No.)

MESSAGE DESCRIPTION _____

TO (Agency)	DELIVER TO:	DEPT/ROOM NO.	PHONE NUMBER
_____	_____	_____	_____
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REMARKS _____

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

3/18

TO: THE CHIEF OF STAFF
ANDY CARD
ED ROGERS
FROM: PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President and
Staff Secretary

Please find attached a memo
on EPA rules which you
requested from Bob Grady.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

91 MAR 18 AM 8:27

FAX COVER SHEET

Number of pages
(excluding cover sheet):

3

Date:

3/15/91

TO:

Phil Brady

Fax Number:

Telephone:

FROM:

Bob Grady

SPEC

John,
Has this been
handled? If not
pl. do so w/ an
appropriate cover note
"Please find attached
" which Bob
Grady would
1/1/91

to Summary, et.al.
BEG

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

FAX COVER SHEET

Number of pages (excluding cover sheet): 2 Date: 3/15/91

TO:

Gov. Sumnu / Andy Card / Ed Rogers

Fax Number: _____

Telephone: _____

FROM:

Bbs Grady

Fax Number: _____

Telephone: _____

Time: _____

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

Update - As Requested -



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

MEMORANDUM FOR: GOVERNOR SUNUNU
FROM: Robert E. Grady *REG*
SUBJECT: EPA Stormwater and Wood Preserver Rules

This is in response to your inquiry about two recent EPA rules.

Stormwater Regulations

- o In October 1990 EPA published a final rule indicating who needs to file for a permit to discharge stormwater. This rule is required by the Clean Water Act and was published under a court-ordered deadline.
- o The Clean Water Act exempts the stormwater sewer systems from regulation in cities with populations of less than 100,000 people until October 1992. However, EPA believes that the statute does not allow them to exempt industrial facilities owned by those municipalities (e.g. school bus depots) from the rule.
- o The municipalities only recently realized that these facilities were subject to the rule making it difficult for them to meet a March 18, 1991 deadline for filing a group permit application. Applying as a group will substantially reduce the reporting and compliance burden for a municipality.
- o The National League of Cities has been lobbying this week for a 6 month extension for municipalities to file group permit applications. This morning EPA decided to provide the requested deadline extension. Congress may also try to extend the deadline in the supplemental appropriations bill.
- o Further relief would be provided to municipalities by a general permit currently under OMB review. Compliance with the terms of the general permit would eliminate the need for a permit application.

Wood Preservers Rule

- o A final wood preserver rule was promulgated in December 1990 under a court-ordered deadline. The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) required EPA to regulate one wood preservative, but in an affidavit to the court EPA proposed to regulate two additional wood preservatives.

- o The rule affects about 600 plants, most of which are small businesses not previously subject to RCRA regulation. Facilities must install drip pad liners and leak detection equipment, and comply with recordkeeping, inspection, closure, and corrective action requirements.
 - o OMB argued to regulate wood preservers under pesticide and water legislation rather than RCRA, which is less flexible and, therefore, more costly. OMB also strenuously objected to the scope, the stringency, and cost of the rule to no avail, as EPA -- faced with the court deadline -- disregarded our arguments.
 - o Industry met with EPA in February 1991 to seek relief from certain provisions. These include extension of the June 6, 1991 effective date to December 6, 1992, allowing a de minimis level of storage yard drippage, and changing the designation of process wastewater as a hazardous waste.
 - o EPA has indicated that its intent is to accommodate industry on the drippage issue, and that it is sympathetic to a deadline extension but has made no decision pending receipt of additional data. The industry has not yet challenged the rule in court.
- c: Director Darman

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 18, 1991

The President today named the volunteers of the Salt Lake Community Shelter and Resource Center, of Salt Lake City, Utah, as the 406th "Daily Point of Light." The Salt Lake Community Shelter and Resource Center, a program of Travelers Aid, provides a stable environment where the homeless can make the transition from homelessness to self-sufficiency.

Since the opening of the facility in 1988, the Community Shelter and Resource Center has provided shelter and support services to men, women, and families, serving over 380 individuals daily. More than 160 volunteers plan and participate in shelter activities and help with day-to-day projects and support services.

Volunteers from the University of Utah serve as mentors for those seeking employment, teaching them interviewing skills and resume writing. Law students offer legal assistance, and nursing students provide informational health and nutrition workshops. Junior League members help with the volunteer training program and offer support for residents of the family shelter. Volunteers also help establish households through the transitional housing program and offer short-term help to homeless or stranded persons through the Emergency Assistance Program.

Other essential services provided at the shelter include a medical clinic, a one-room school for grades K-6 operated by the local school district, and an Employment Resource Center. The Shelter also offers showers, laundry facilities, educational assistance, crisis intervention and, counseling.

The President salutes the volunteers of the Salt Lake Community Shelter and Resource Center as the 406th "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 Salt Lake City Community Shelter and Resource 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

March 19, 1991

The President today named the volunteers of the Love Yourself Foundation, of Santa Barbara, California, as the 407th "Daily Point of Light." The volunteers of the Love Yourself Foundation bring hope to critically ill patients.

Founded in 1985 by Karen Fox, the Love Yourself Foundation gives special understanding and care to patients who are battling serious illnesses. Mrs. Fox was compelled to support seriously ill patients after recovering from cancer herself. She and 80 volunteers visit acute care hospitals, rehabilitation hospitals, and convalescent hospitals. They dress as the fictional characters Raggedy Ann and Andy to serve as non-threatening, anonymous friends so the patients may talk freely about their fears and concerns.

Each Raggedy Ann and Andy volunteer is trained in Therapeutic Listening Care, so they may better interact with the critically ill. The volunteers help people cope with the mental and emotional challenges of serious illnesses. The volunteers also help with the "Adventures in Caring" program, an intergenerational program designed to relieve the loneliness and isolation of elderly individuals while simultaneously helping children realize that their love and caring can make a difference. The volunteers, dressed in costume, talk to the children about visiting nursing homes and how best to communicate with the elderly. After this orientation, the children visit nursing homes, offering words of comfort and cheer.

The President salutes the volunteers of the Love Yourself Foundation as the 407th "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 Love Yourself 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."

#

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 20, 1991

The President today named Alison Marcella DeMarco, of Rochester, New York, as the 408th "Daily Point of Light." This recognition happens to coincide with Ms. DeMarco's eighteenth birthday. Since beginning her volunteer efforts at the age of 13, she has shown extraordinary maturity and exceptional commitment to helping others.

At 13, Ms. DeMarco realized some of the difficulties experienced by her peers and the need to address these issues. She began volunteering for TAPSS (Teenage Parent Support System), a support program for teenage parents, where she continues to volunteer, offering a young person's perspective on good parenting. Ms. DeMarco speaks to teenage mothers about how to communicate effectively with their children. She also cares for the children while the parents are attending classes and support groups.

In addition, Ms. DeMarco has been an active member of Brighton High School's Helping Hands Club, a student-run organization which supports local community service efforts. Ms. DeMarco speaks to 6th, 7th, and 8th graders about eating disorders, the dangers of using drugs, and the importance of serving the community. She is also a companion for an elderly man, visiting him on a weekly basis. Finally, Ms. DeMarco organized a "buddy" system for a community hospital staffed by students in her high school.

The President salutes Alison DeMarco as the 408th "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. DeMarco; 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 21, 1991

The President today named the volunteers of Project V.A.L. (Volunteers for Adult Literacy) based in Bozeman, Montana, as the 409th "Daily Point of Light." Project V.A.L., a state-wide program coordinated through the Center for Community School Development at Montana State University, encourages individuals to improve their reading and writing skills, provides tutoring at 14 sites around the state, and promotes community awareness of illiteracy throughout the state of Montana.

Project V.A.L. was established in 1987 to develop and implement adult literacy programs in Montana communities. At the time of its founding, the United States Department of Education estimated that Montana's illiteracy rate for adults aged 20 and over was eight percent. There were only two community-based adult tutoring programs in the state that were working to address the problem before Project V.A.L. was established.

Since 1987, over 1,000 tutors have been trained and matched with adult students and nearly 1,200 students have been served. Volunteers meet with a student twice a week, for at least six months, for one-on-one tutoring sessions. Local community members, including representatives from schools, libraries, businesses, and the retired community, promote literacy in the 14 communities where Project V.A.L. has established literacy sites and boards. Project V.A.L. expanded in January 1991 in order to address the literacy needs of people of all ages.

The President salutes the volunteers of Project V.A.L. (Volunteers for Adult Literacy) as the 409th "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 Project V.A.L.; 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 22, 1991

The President today named Melissa Ann Rohrbach, of Cincinnati, Ohio, as the 410th "Daily Point of Light." Ms. Rohrbach, 18, has gained the admiration and respect of her peers for her commitment to her school and its host community.

Ms. Rohrbach was selected three years ago, as a sophomore, to be a peer counselor for the Peer Counseling Program at Lakota High School. Through this program, she meets with a 5th grade student twice a month to talk about the dangers of using drugs. In order to participate in this program, Ms. Rohrbach had to promise never to use drugs, smoke, or drink while underage herself. In order to reinforce what the students learn when the 5th graders advance grades, Ms. Rohrbach participates in a similar program for junior high school students. She and other student volunteers perform plays and skits about the dangers of using drugs.

As an honor student and student leader, Ms. Rohrbach utilizes her leadership abilities to motivate her peers to serve others. She established the West Chester Hi-Y Club, where she recruits other young people to help collect food and clothing for the needy. Tutoring first graders in reading and math every Friday is another of Ms. Rohrbach's many service efforts.

The President salutes Melissa Rohrbach as the 410th "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. Rohrbach; 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

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE UNTIL
SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1991

March 22, 1991

The President today named Kevin Johnson, of Sacramento, California, as the 411th "Daily Point of Light." Kevin Johnson, the All-Star point guard for the Phoenix Suns, is extending a helping hand to the young people in his hometown.

Since Mr. Johnson joined the National Basketball Association in 1987, he has dreamed of helping the youth in Sacramento change the direction of their lives. He founded the St. HOPE (Helping Our People Excel) Academy, an organization benefitting youth who do not receive the full benefits of a traditional home life. Currently 20 young people between the ages of 8 and 17 are involved in the program. In 1989, Mr. Johnson purchased a lot to construct a facility for the St. HOPE Academy. The center will enable St. HOPE to expand its after-school educational and recreational activities for local youth.

While the center is under construction, the students and volunteers are meeting at Mr. Johnson's high school alma mater, Sacramento High School. Volunteer teachers and community members tutor the students, enhancing their classroom studies. The volunteers also lead community service activities, such as visiting the elderly and the sick and chaperoning camping and museum outings. During the summer, Mr. Johnson lives in Sacramento, where he is available to counsel local youth every day. He focuses on education, respect, and self-confidence.

Mr. Johnson also founded "KJ Readers are Tomorrow's Leaders." Through this effort, Mr. Johnson, known as "KJ" on the court, challenges young people to read as many books as possible during the school year. After reading a specified number of books, the students receive an autographed commendation from Mr. Johnson.

The President salutes Kevin Johnson as the 411th "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 Mr. Johnson; 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

DATE: 3/18

NOTE FOR: RICHARD DARMAN

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: Fred McClure -- FYI

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE:

3-18 91

FROM THE PRESIDENT

TO:

Dick Darman/ J.S.

Sonny Montgomery called me today.

He states- high regard for
Darman and Diefendorfer.

He recognizes we may have
differences, but he told me he
really would like to try ot help work
things out on Vets Bill.

I told him this was one tiem
when he, our greatest supporter]
'mongst the Dems, and we might differ
but he offered to try.

Please contact him today
and set up meeting even if it
proves to be unproductive.

I do NOT question his
desire to try.

to (P) 3-13
CC COS

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

91 MAR 13 PM 4:06

March 13, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

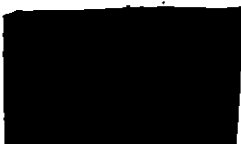
FROM: EDE HOLIDAY *EH*

SUBJECT: Gun-Related Death Among Children and Young Adults

Tomorrow, the Centers for Disease Control will release a study on gun-related deaths among children and young adults between 1979 and 1988. Below are listed some of the more startling statistics contained in the study:

- o Firearm mortality has increased dramatically since 1984 among those 15-24 years of age.
- o Between 1979 and 1988, black male teens were 11 times more likely to be killed by a gun than their white counterparts.
- o In 1988, firearms accounted for 20 percent of all deaths among those 15-24 years of age.
- o Among black males ages 15-24, 44 percent of all deaths resulted from firearms in 1988.
- o In 1988, 1 out of every 1000 black males ages 15-24 died as a result of an incident involving a firearm.

Today, Secretary Sullivan previewed the findings of this study in his speech at Hampton University. Sullivan ascribed these disturbing figures to the destructive culture of violence that reigns in too many of our inner-city neighborhoods. He urged his audience to seek a solution through the revitalization of family and community. He also cited examples of cities where community-based activities aimed at fostering individual character, resolving neighborhood conflicts and supporting at-risk youth have successfully reduced the level of crime and violence.

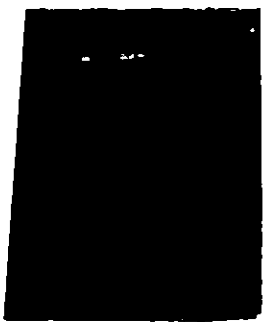


THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

03/16/91


TO: THE CHIEF OF STAFF

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



The attached has been forwarded
to the President

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





*sent
1:00 Am
3/16/5*

THE SITUATION ROOM

PRECEDENCE: IMMEDIATE
PRIORITY
ROUTINE

RELEASER: _____

DTG: _____

MESSAGE NO. _____ CLASSIFICATION unclassified PAGES 8

FROM Sharon Wagner/The White House 2702
(Name) (Phone Number) (Room No.)

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

TO (Agency)	DELIVER TO:	DEPT/ROOM NO.	PHONE NUMBER
<u>Florence Gantt</u>	<u>for General Scowcroft/Bermuda</u>	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
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REMARKS _____

*Cabinet
Correspondence*

THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D C 20250-0100

March 15, 1991

The President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Thank you for coming to USDA. All the folks here were happy that you would come and visit during what we know is a busy time for you.

Our big concern this week is a Federal Judge (Dwyer), the Spotted Owl, and the possibility that the 1991 timber harvest in the Northwest will be stopped next Friday. We have two alternatives that I have transmitted to Roger Porter this afternoon. One that could possibly satisfy the judge and would reflect what the Forest Service plans to do anyway and the other which is to stonewall the judge. The industry supports the latter, thinking that they can get legislative relief from the Endangered Species Act.

Second and of less immediate importance is an attempt by Senator Leahy to end run the dairy title of the 1990 Farm Bill. We will be working with OMB to counter his attempt.

Previously we discussed that wheat growers are not doing as well as others and we will devote attention to trying to have this in better shape for next year.

Again thanks for both the job and the visit.

Sincerely,



Edward Madigan
Secretary

May the road rise
to meet you
May the wind be always
at your back
May the sun shine warm
upon your face
And the rains fall soft
upon your fields
And until we meet again
May God hold you
in the palm of his hand.
An old Irish benediction

Happy St. Patrick's Day
St. Bernice Levenshoe

Erin the Bough

Dear Mr President  

The enclosed article by Charles
Krauthammer is, I believe, far
relevant to our domestic agenda battle
for cap gain & entitlement issues as it was
for liberating Kuwait. Let's go for it! J.K.*

The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development

* your still "indefatigable" secty
of Housing.

P.S. Cap Gains cut (I believe)
will add 500 pts to the "Qow", 1 Trillion
New B to G.N.P. & at least \$100 Billion in New
Revenue to the Fed. Reserve.

Bush's March Through Washington

Many lessons of the Gulf War are by now obvious: the decisiveness of air power, the irrelevance of the Arab "street" and the astonishing efficacy of high-tech weaponry. One lesson, however, has been largely overlooked. It has to do with American public opinion and the nature of presidential leadership.

Cast your mind back exactly seven months. On Aug. 1, you would have thought crazy anyone who suggested (a) that President Bush would send more than 500,000 troops into the Arabian desert, (b) that he would launch them in a massive ground offensive and (c) at the point of maximum danger, 90 percent of the American people would support his conduct.

George Bush found a country still not fully recovered from Vietnam (in the congressional war debate, it was sometimes hard to tell whether the argument was about Iraq or Vietnam) and embarked on a difficult and risky foreign adventure. At every stage, he brought the country with him. It was a remarkable feat of domestic diplomacy, all the more remarkable for being almost imperceptible.

That is because he didn't do it the usual way. The usual way to inspire is through language. Historically, leaders rally the nation to war with ringing rhetoric. Think of FDR and Churchill.

Now, we all know Franklin Roosevelt, and George Bush is no Franklin Roosevelt. Bush is a president so devoid of rhetorical skill—Wednesday night's flat victory speech is but the latest proof—that he rarely addresses the nation. He knows that he does not match up to Ronald Reagan, let alone Franklin Roosevelt.

So how did he do it? He did it by, as they say in the Middle East, creating facts. Four times since Aug. 2 he has made unilateral decisions that were bold and, to the extent that anyone had considered them at all, generally unpopular at the time. Yet, each action reshaped the debate and in time came to be seen as necessary if not inevitable—and correct. Each time Bush was way out ahead of the country, and, as he set about creating facts, the country followed.

Fact 1, Aug. 7: the initial American troop deployment. Three days earlier, the Gallup poll asked Americans about sending U.S. troops to defend Kuwait. It found 56 percent opposed. The deployment announcement (framed, to be sure, as a defense of Saudi Arabia) drew immediate, 81 percent, approval. By the time critics mounted opposition to Bush's further actions, the initial deployment had become a matter of national consensus.

Fact 2; Nov. 8: doubling the ground troops. That put the United States on a war footing and created a great wave of Nunn-led Democratic opposition. But there was little the Democrats could do. Bush had used his power as commander-in-chief to create a political fact—the doubling amounted to a commitment of American prestige and a declaration of American resolve to see Iraq out of Kuwait—that was nearly impossible for the opposition to reverse. Had the Democrats forced a withdrawal or rotation of these new troops, the whole allied effort would have been undone. The Democrats were boxed in.

Which is why they concentrated their fire on the looming Fact 3, the launching of the war itself. But here, too, Bush had constrained the debate with more facts, in this case the already established U.N. deadline. For Democrats to oppose the war at that point, they had to be willing to vitiate the deadline, upset the coalition and undermine the very idea of collective security, an idea dear to Democratic hearts. Having prepared the battlefield, as the military briefers like to say, Bush won. By a hair, but he won.

Then Fact 4, the ground war. As with the air war, an initially apprehensive public rallied hugely behind the policy. Ten days before the ground war, the CBS/New York Times poll found only 11 percent of Americans in favor of launching one. When asked again the day after the ground war started, 75 percent approved.

The cynics will say that this proves only that nothing succeeds like success. Yes, but no one knows in advance where success lies. Particularly in war, one chooses very much in the dark. The point is that if you choose well, even if unpopularly, the people will follow.

It must be admitted that Bush was helped in all this by two factors not of his making: an inept enemy and a just cause. Yes, but remember how roundly, and correctly, Bush was criticized for being unable to articulate the justice of the cause. As for Saddam's now demonstrated ineptness: remember that just weeks ago the conventional wisdom cast him as supremely wily and resourceful. Not many were predicting an easy campaign.

I will leave it to the psychohistorians to figure from where Bush drew the personal resources to steer the country through the Gulf affair to its extraordinary conclusion. My point is merely to note the magnitude of his political achievement and the most unusual way in which he did it: not with language but with action.

As a shaper of public opinion, the bully pulpit is overrated. The powers of the presidency, if skillfully deployed, are enough to move the nation. Bush managed to rally a reluctant nation to a successful war not with inspiring words or soaring visions, but with a series of shrewd and forcing actions. Military schools will long be studying Schwarzkopf's march through the Gulf. Government schools will be studying Bush's march through Washington.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20410-0001

March 13, 1991

President George Bush
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Once again, congratulations on your inspiring address to the Nation last Wednesday night. It was a moving tribute to our military men and women serving the cause of freedom in the Persian Gulf and a powerful affirmation of America's role as the democratic leader in the world and your role as the leader of a global revolution for freedom and the rule of law.

During the war, your bold action to liberate Kuwait won the overwhelming support of the American people. By combining forceful leadership with, as you said, "an overriding imperative to achieve results," you rallied our Nation to the challenge posed by the tyrant, Saddam Hussein. You clearly understood that although America is a peace-loving nation, naturally reluctant to go to war, we never hesitate to pursue a cause which is just, moral, and right.

As columnist Charles Krauthammer pointed out in a very insightful article, you brought the country with you every step of the way by taking bold decisions which, up to the point they were taken, had received mixed support in public opinion polls. In doing so, you reshaped the debate over what was necessary to achieve our objective of liberating Kuwait. As Mr. Krauthammer put it, "if you choose well, even if unpopularly, the people will follow....The powers of the presidency, if skillfully deployed, are enough to move the nation." ("Bush's March Through Washington, 3/1/91, enclosed)

In the process of defeating Saddam Hussein, you also defeated the Vietnam syndrome, which has constrained American foreign policy for nearly two decades. At each stage of the Gulf conflict, when many showed signs of hesitation, you showed resolve by committing overwhelming strength to the achievement of a clear objective. The support you so rightly earned from the American people was won after decisive action was taken -- after the initial troop deployment in August; after the doubling of the forces in November; after you launched the air war; and after the ground attack began.

In domestic policy, just as in foreign policy, if you "choose well, the people will follow." Americans are anxious to support the right policies at home, policies which keep the economy growing and create jobs and opportunity for all Americans. I couldn't agree more with your statement last week that we must bring the "same sense of urgency to the way we meet challenges at home."

Now that the war is over, public attention will surely shift back to economic troubles here in our own country. With your leadership, I am convinced the American people will rally around your proposal to get the economy moving again by cutting the capital gains tax, eliminating it in the inner city, and privatizing public housing where possible. The important point here, as in the Middle East, is that public support follows decisive action, it doesn't always precede it.

The politics of division -- which the Democrats masquerade as the "fairness" issue -- are weak appeals to envy which cannot compete when faced with a broad-based plan to restore economic growth and opportunity. When the economy is growing again, the Democrats' policies of wealth redistribution and "fairness" will win little support among low and middle income Americans, just as their pleas to allow sanctions to "work" found little support when you took decisive action.

Today's high tax rate on capital gains, unprecedented in American history, is choking off the creation of capital, the lifeline of our economy, particularly for the poor and America's minority entrepreneurs. It's preventing people from saving and investing, banks from lending, and entrepreneurs from pursuing their dreams of starting a new business.

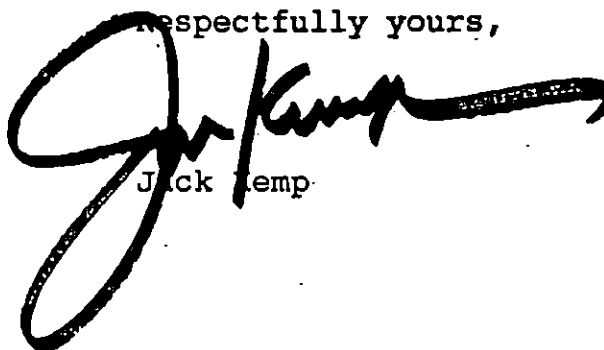
The case for cutting the capital gains tax is a strong one, which we must make clear to the American people. Studies show that a cut in the capital gains tax will create half a million jobs per year, raise federal revenues by up to \$40 billion over five years, and increase state and local revenues as well. In addition, the cut will immediately begin to raise the value of all real estate assets across the country, strengthening banks and thrifts and lowering the cost of the savings and loan bailout by an estimated \$20 billion.

You took a bold step toward spurring Congress to action on the Administration's transportation and crime initiatives by calling for legislative approval within 100 days. The case for an immediate cut in the capital gains tax is just as compelling. By restoring economic growth and opportunity at home, you will

help ensure that America's courageous military men and women return to a nation that lives up to its obligation as the world's model of freedom, democracy, free enterprise, and equality of opportunity.

Once again, congratulations on your great speech. I look forward to working with you and other members of the Administration to achieve an equally impressive victory on your domestic agenda.

Respectfully yours,

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jack Kemp". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a prominent loop at the beginning and a long, sweeping tail.

Jack Kemp

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 15, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR LIEUTENANT G. THERKILDSEN
Control Center, Rm. 059 ROB

FROM: Phillip D. Brady

SUBJECT: Alarmed Room Access

On Saturday, March 16, 1991, Patty Foster be working in our office. Since she will be arriving before access holders, can you please put her on the access list for that day.

Thank you.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 3/13/91

NOTE FOR: DAVID DEMAREST

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

March

Information

Action

RE: Meeting w/ Hispanic Alliance for Free Trade on 3/19/91.

Thank you.

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

of this year, fit
es of more than
, an extraordinary
Negotiation of
Canada.

cc:

rnmental authorit
re stand on the
may be necessar
val of this univer
re existing barrie
openness of our

Handwritten initials/signature

This meeting concluded with the signature of the document enclosed was known by the business community of the United States as the "Declaration".

We also give a facsimile copy to Mister Carlos Salinas de Gortari, Prime Minister of Mexico, and to Mister Bryan Mulroney, Prime Minister of Canada. Immediate




March 1st., 1991.

**Mister George Bush
The President of the
United States of America
White House
Washington, D.C.**

Mister President:

We are glad to inform you that the first of February of this year, fifty seven World Trade Centers of the United States of America, representatives of more than half a million of enterprises and organizations, held in San Antonio, Texas, an extraordinary assembly in order to openly express its full and firm support to the Negotiation of the Free Trade Agreement among the United States of America, Mexico and Canada.

This meeting ended with the pledge to urge our governmental authorities and political representatives in our respective regions to take a positive stand on the proposed Free Trade Agreement to act in whatever ways and means may be necessary to achieve a favorable consensus that will contribute to the final approval of this universal agreement. Hoping that such an agreement, in its turn, shall eliminate the existing barriers of commerce, and shall establish the necessary measures to increase the openness of our North American trading patterns in the years to come.

 This meeting concluded with the signature of the document enclosed herein which was known by the business community of the United States as the "San Antonio Declaration".

 We also give a facsimile copy to Mister Carlos Salinas de Gortari, President of Mexico, and to Mister Bryan Mulroney, Prime Minister of Canada. Immediately afterwards,



WORLD TRADE CENTER
MEXICO

the board members of each World Trade Center from the different regions of the United States of America and Canada sent to their respective representative of the Senate a copy of this document.

Respectfully yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Francisco de P. León Olea'.

M.A. Francisco de P. León Olea

WTCA Official Delegates for the Negotiation of the Free Trade Agreement

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Dr. Alfredo Suárez Ruíz'.

Dr. Alfredo Suárez Ruíz

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 3/13/91

NOTE FOR: FRED MCCLURE

**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

Presidential Phone Calls



Attached are the President's comments from his phone call with the Speaker for you to pass on to Fred McClure.

Phil,



3-13

TIME:

incoming/outgoing

11:10

WITH:

Foley

T:

attached

Please send cc: McClure (also COS)

used all points

felt very!

Wants to get it down my way or modest change to

FOLLOW UP:

pick up votes

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

91 MAR 13 AM 10:42

RECOMMENDED TELEPHONE CALL BY THE PRESIDENT

TO: Representative Tom Foley (D-WA)
Speaker of the House

DATE: March 13, 1991

RECOMMENDED BY: Frederick D. McClure *fm*

PURPOSE: To encourage the Speaker to allow consideration of the Resolution Trust Corporation (RTC) funding recently passed by the Senate.

BACKGROUND: Last night, the House of Representatives failed in each of its four attempts to pass legislation to fund the Resolution Trust Corporation (RTC) at \$30 billion. The vote on the substitute offered by Representative Chalmers Wylie (R-OH) which the Administration supported was 190 to 235 [151 "Yes" Rep.; 39 "Yes" Dem.]. The vote on final passage of a "clean," \$30-billion bill was 201 to 220 [120 "Yes" Rep.; 81 "Yes" Dem.].

Last week the Senate passed an RTC funding bill which is being held at the desk in the House. Republicans are encouraging the Democrat leadership to allow the Senate-passed bill to be taken up. There are, however, two problems. First, in order for the bill to be considered, unanimous consent must be obtained. Failing that, a two-thirds vote will be necessary to enact an accompanying rule and only a majority vote to enact the bill. The second complication is that there will be no legislative business conducted tomorrow because House Republicans will be leaving for their retreat in Princeton and Congressional Delegations are leaving for Kuwait.

It is important that the House act today on the Senate-passed bill because of the daily cost to the taxpayers of \$7-9 million.

KEY POINTS: See Attachment.

DATE OF SUBMISSION: March 13, 1991

SUGGESTED TALKING POINTS

- Tom, thanks for taking my call. I am calling about the RTC funding bill that the House did not pass last night.
- It is very important that we move on this legislation because it is costing the taxpayers anywhere from \$7 to \$9 million a day every day that we fail to act.
- Unless we act quickly, the RTC will have to cease resolving insolvent thrifts.
- Particularly since we are going to have to face funding needs again in the future, I am concerned that attempts will be made -- like those last night -- to make the bill a vehicle for all sorts of extraneous programs. That makes it all the more important that we get a "clean" bill.
- It is my understanding that the Senate-passed bill -- at \$30 billion -- is being held at the desk in the House. The Administration supported the Senate bill, and I would hope that the House would find a way to consider that bill before you recess for the weekend.
- I know that you have some procedural hurdles, and I would hope that you and your leadership, along with the Republican leadership, could find a way to pass the RTC funding bill so that I can sign it into law.

We meet in 15 minutes
with Henry & others
One option is what I asked
Under rules need 1/3 ship both
Dem & Rep to get unanimous con-
resolutions passed.
Either Senate

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

9/11

cc: to COS
42

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Speaker of the House

DATE: March 13, 1991

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 13, 1991

NOTE TO THE CHIEF OF STAFF:

Please find attached a copy of Clayton Yeutter's weekly (or biweekly) report as it was returned from the President. I have discussed with Clayton and with Ron procedures for the regular forwarding of such reports and, subject to your approval, we have agreed to have the report sent to Ron, who will then forward it to this office for submission.

Prior to submission to the President, we will undertake to insure your review of the report and likewise will insure you receive a copy of the report as it's returned from the President with his comments. This is essentially the same procedure that Ede has set up for the Cabinet members' personal notes to the President and Clayton appears to be comfortable with it.

Hope this is helpful.



Phillip D. Brady



Republican National Committee

Clayton Yeutter
Chairman

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

*Clayt
More help than
could in
good report!*

March 8, 1991

*CB
3-11-91*

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: CLAYTON YEUTTER *Clayton*

First, the reports we've had from around the country on your Joint Session speech were extremely positive. Most people rate it, along with the State of the Union address, as one of your best ever.

As you can tell, the Democrats are being incredibly defensive about their January vote on the Persian Gulf resolution, as they should be! They not only have a problem with their constituents on how they voted, but in the rhetoric that supported those votes. Many of their quotes are just devastating to them in light of the outcome of the war. For example, my impression from being in Georgia last weekend is that Sam Nunn is mortally wounded as a potential 1992 Presidential candidate.

We plan to do what we can around the country to encourage welcome home celebrations for the troops, parades, etc. Most of that will occur spontaneously in any case, but each of these events will help to sustain the intense patriotism and support for you that presently exists. In my view the American public has not experienced a sense of pride comparable to this since the end of WW II.

We need to make sure that we do not forget the psychological impact of the Persian Gulf victory on Vietnam veterans and their families. That needs to be carefully built into some of our future speeches, and perhaps some specific events such as Memorial Day as well. We'll surface some ideas on this in the near future. Just last night a Vietnam veteran thanked me for making the link between these two conflicts in an empathetic way. The Persian Gulf effort has been a healing, uplifting, therapeutic exercise for those who experienced all the pain and frustration of Vietnam.

Andrew Peacock was in earlier this week to discuss with me the programs which tie together conservative parties from around the world. We had a great visit and he asked me to communicate his good wishes to you.

Sorry to miss him

I was delighted with Ed Madigan's unanimous confirmation. The transition has gone very smoothly, and Ed should be ready to roll next week.

Page Two

I've had an enjoyable first week at the RNC, having had meetings with about every Republican politico in the area! I have separate sessions scheduled next week with both Phil Gramm and Guy Vander Jagt to improve coordination between and among the three committees.

Our first priority is redistricting, for those battles are beginning to emerge. My impression is that we're much better prepared than we were a decade ago. But we're also turning our attention immediately to fundraising, where the universe of contributors has fallen off dramatically in recent years. We intend to "prospect" aggressively. And we've got to get moving on candidate recruitment. We've had some good discussions on that subject at our weekly White House strategy sessions, and John Sununu and I may soon try out some thoughts with you.

On a sad note, Lee Atwater's condition seems now to be deteriorating. The staff here has been incredibly helpful to Lee and his family, but it is a stressful time.

BA
3-13
PB to

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 13, 1991

NOTE TO THE CHIEF OF STAFF:

Pursuant to your request,
attached is Fred McClure's
memo to the President with
a letter regarding "Fast Track"
Authority from Senator Lloyd
Bentsen and Congressman Dan
Rostenkowski.



Phillip D. Brady

*Please note that Fred is suggesting
a phone call to Rostenkowski in the attached
memos*


THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

91 MAR 12 PM 7:07

March 12, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FREDERICK D. McCLURE 

SUBJECT: Attached Letter regarding "Fast Track" Authority

Attached is a letter from Senator Lloyd Bentsen (D-TX) and Representative Dan Rostenkowski (D-IL) regarding fast track authority. The letter recognizes the necessity of your having this authority in order to negotiate trade agreements. At the same time, the letter expresses the concerns that have been raised on the Hill regarding disparities with Mexico: in particular, the chairmen ask that the Administration address concerns about disparities in environmental standards, health and safety standards, and worker rights.

It is my understanding that Rostenkowski originally wanted to make the suggestion that we consider bifurcating fast track authority, i.e., separating Mexico from the continuing GATT negotiations. We, however, discouraged him from making this suggestion.

Rostenkowski has indicated to Carla Hills and my staff that he wants to talk to you in person about the fast track request (NOTE: Rostenkowski missed the trade meeting we had with Congressional leaders). It is my view that you should initiate a telephone call to Rostenkowski, asking him to come down for breakfast or coffee one day early next week.

Attachment

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

March 7, 1991

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

Dear Mr. President:

On March 1, you officially notified the Congress of your request to extend the so-called fast-track procedures for implementation of trade agreements. As you know, unless either the House of Representatives or the Senate passes a disapproval resolution before June 1, 1991, such procedures would be automatically extended for agreements entered into during a two-year period ending on June 1, 1993. This authority would be applicable to bilateral or multilateral trade agreements, including the proposed North American free trade agreement and completion of the Uruguay Round.

We recognize that extension of such authority is necessary if the Administration is to have any credibility in pursuing negotiations within either a multilateral or bilateral context. You should be aware, however, that this process will not be easy.

A number of Members of Congress have expressed concern about the proposed extension of fast-track authority, particularly as it applies to the proposed free trade agreement with Mexico. They have identified a number of legitimate concerns that, in our judgment, should be addressed in a meaningful way before Congress considers the extension of fast-track authority. Specific concerns include the disparity between the two countries in the adequacy and enforcement of environmental standards, health and safety standards and worker rights.

While we recognize that issues such as these are not typically addressed in a trade agreement, we believe that such issues need to be addressed in this case, either within the agreement itself or through some appropriate alternative context, within the same time frame as the trade negotiations.

The time period for Committee deliberations on the issue of the proposed extension of fast-track procedures expires on May 15. We, therefore, request that you provide us, by May 1, your

The President
March 7, 1991
Page 2

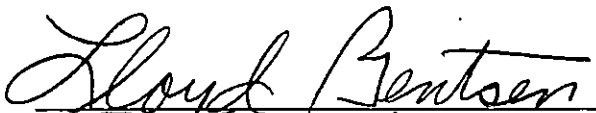
thoughts on how the Administration intends to address these and other relevant issues. Such an action plan is essential to the Congress as we deliberate on your fast-track request. More importantly, successful implementation of such an action plan is likely to be exceedingly critical when and if the Congress considers approval of any trade agreement which results from the negotiations. Whether such an agreement is ultimately approved by the Congress will depend on an assessment of whether the agreement has a net positive effect on jobs and wages in the United States.

We also strongly believe that the Administration should not commit itself to an unrealistic time frame to conclude the negotiations. Some Administration officials have publicly stated that they expect the negotiations with Mexico and Canada to be concluded by the end of this year. We do not believe that such a time frame recognizes the complexity of the issues that need to be addressed. Thus, we urge the Administration to use whatever time period may be necessary to resolve the numerous issues critical to the economic interests of the United States, which will serve to maximize Congressional support for the ultimate agreement.

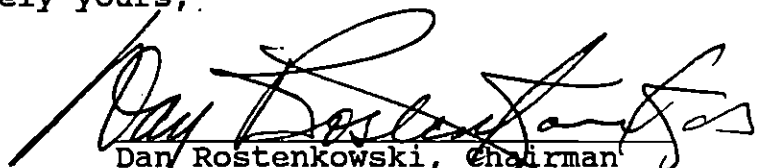
Finally, as you know, it is absolutely essential that the Administration consult fully with the Congress on these and other important issues throughout the negotiations.

We look forward to working with you on these important issues.

Sincerely yours,



Lloyd Bentsen, Chairman
Committee on Finance
United States Senate



Dan Rostenkowski, Chairman
Committee on Ways and Means
U.S. House of Representatives

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
March 12, 1991

91 MAR 13 AM 7:46

MEMORANDUM FOR PHILLIP D. BRADY

FROM: ROGER B. PORTER *RBP*
SUBJECT: U.S. - Canada Agreement on Air Quality

The fact sheet on the U.S. - Canada Agreement on Air Quality is attached.

It reflects the comments made by the Environmental Protection Agency, the Office of Management and Budget, the Department of Justice, the National Security Council staff, the Office of Cabinet Affairs, and the White House Counsel's Office.

The Office of Legislative Affairs, the Office of Science and Technology Policy, the Council of Economic Advisers, the Council on Environmental Quality, and David Demarest had no comments.

If you have any questions, please let me know.

OK for release per Phil.

John H. Enders
3/13/91

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 13, 1991

UNITED STATES - CANADA AGREEMENT ON AIR QUALITY

FACT SHEET

Today, the President will sign an historic agreement with Prime Minister Mulroney to address transboundary air pollution. The agreement resolves a long-standing environmental concern between the two countries by establishing an effective bilateral mechanism to address transboundary air pollution issues. It recognizes that pollution does not respect national boundaries and that it can be reduced to the benefit of both countries through cooperative and coordinated action.

The agreement contains specific emission standards for reducing sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides emissions, the precursors of acid rain. For sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides, the agreement commits the United States to implement the requirements of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, which were signed into law by President Bush on November 15, 1990. It also commits Canada to implement current air quality requirements, and to adopt several stringent new requirements for controlling pollution. The agreement includes commitments to:

- Reduce sulfur dioxide emissions in the United States to 10 million tons below 1980 levels by the year 2000;
- Reduce sulfur dioxide emissions in the seven eastern-most Provinces in Canada to 2.3 million tons by 1994, and to cap emissions at that level in the seven eastern-most Provinces from 1995 through 1999;
- Establish a permanent national cap on sulfur dioxide emissions of 8.95 million tons per year for electric utilities by 2010, and for all years thereafter;
- Adopt a permanent national emissions cap in Canada of 3.2 million tons of sulfur dioxide per year by 2000;

- Reduce total annual emissions of nitrogen oxides in the United States by approximately 2 million tons from 1980 levels by 2000, and to achieve a comparable percentage of emission reductions in Canada;
- Reduce in each country vehicle emissions of nitrogen oxides;
- Implement measures in each country to protect visibility and prevent significant air quality deterioration; and
- Accurately monitor these emissions in each country.

Under this agreement, the parties will no longer view the air shed between the two countries as divisible. We look to mutual development of technologies and regulatory principles to benefit both countries, including market-based approaches to regulation pioneered in the Clean Air Act of 1990 that get the greatest environmental protection at the lowest total cost to each of us.

Furthermore, this agreement will establish a bilateral Air Quality Committee to assist in the agreement's implementation, and will impose several general obligations on the United States and Canada in addressing transboundary air pollution. As a result of this agreement, the United States and Canada are committed to:

- Monitor emissions and exchange information on economic research, atmospheric modeling, and human health and ecological effects;
- Assess actions that may cause significant transboundary air pollution;
- Notify and consult each other concerning actions which are likely to cause significant transboundary air pollution; and
- Take measures, as appropriate, to avoid or mitigate the potential risk posed by actions that are likely to cause significant transboundary air pollution.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

3/12/91

TO: CHIEF OF STAFF

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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

3/12/91

TO: ANDY CARD

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

The attached has been forwarded
to the President

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 12, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: EDE HOLIDAY

C. BOYDEN GRAY

CBG/lps

SUBJECT: Possible Settlement of Exxon Valdez Case

The Department of Justice has advised us that it is likely that tomorrow morning the federal government and the State of Alaska will announce a \$1 billion settlement with Exxon Corporation, Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Pipeline for criminal and civil claims stemming from the March 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill.

The Proposed Settlement. The proposed settlement would be the largest environmental damage settlement in U.S. history and a rare instance in which a parent corporation has pled guilty to a crime by a subsidiary.

Attorney General Thornburgh, Alaska Governor Walter Hickel, the three federal trustees for the spill (NOAA, Interior and USDA), Secretary Skinner and Administrator Reilly all have been closely involved in the settlement discussions. They met with Exxon today and are trying to resolve final details of the settlement. Thornburgh, Hickel and the other federal officials argue strongly that this is a good settlement.

Payment by Exxon would take place over 10 years and would include these terms:

- o Exxon would make an immediate payment of \$190 million, of which \$100 million is a criminal fine. Half of the \$100 million criminal fine would be suspended by the Justice Department and Exxon would pay that \$50 million to Alaska as restitution.
- o Exxon would pay \$150 million in FY 1992 to be used in restoring Prince William Sound.
- o Payment of the additional \$660 million would occur over the remainder of the 10-year agreement.
- o If, after the 10-year restoration period, significant new injury arises that was not previously know, Exxon could be held liable for up to an additional \$100 million.

The proposed agreement provides for substantial restoration, public education and habitat protection. It would be administered by three trustees designated by Alaska and the three federal trustees.

A memorandum of agreement and the proposed settlement agreement would be published and public comment would be sought for 30 days. Alaska and the U.S. each has the right to withdraw its consent to the settlement agreement within 15 days after the close of public comment, if the comments disclose facts indicating the agreement is not in the public interest.

The Announcement. The Attorney General proposes to announce the terms of the settlement at a press conference as early as tomorrow morning. It would include Governor Hickel, several of the federal trustees and possibly Secretary Skinner and Administrator Reilly.

~~BT~~
~~SC~~
PB

cc: CoS
Scowcroft
Clyde

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

3/13/91

TO: CHIEF OF STAFF

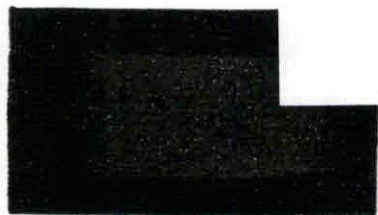
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

3/13/91

TO: GENERAL SCOWCROFT

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

The attached has been forwarded
to the President



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 12, 1991

91 MAR 12 PM 6:26

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: C. Boyden Gray *CBG*

SUBJECT: War Powers Resolution

Attached is an interesting -- and hopefully correct --
observation on the War Powers Resolution from The Economist.

Attachment

AMERICAN SURVEY

Veni, vidi, vici

WASHINGTON, DC

SEVEN months ago America and the world drew a line in the sand. We declared that the aggression against Kuwait would not stand. Tonight America and the world have kept their word." Thus George Bush, on February 27th, announcing the ceasefire in the Gulf.

This is very much a personal victory for the president. He has shown skill in handling every one of the crunch points of the conflict. His assembling of the original United Nations coalition against Saddam was deft. His doubling of the number of American troops in November and, later, his securing of United Nations authorisation for an offensive came in the face of significant criticism at home, culminating in demands from many Democrats for sanctions to be given more time to work.

Above all Mr Bush managed the tricky balancing act of going to war while seeming to want a peaceful solution. He wrung authority for war out of a reluctant Congress on January 12th. And by setting two deadlines for an Iraqi withdrawal—January 15th, after which the air campaign began, and February 23rd, when the ground war started—Mr Bush did what was necessary to give peace a chance while avoiding the trap of seeming to negotiate with Mr Hussein.

The strength of his position was clear on February 26th when he insisted that the war should proceed. Hardly any voices were raised at home against him then, just as remarkably few had urged the previous week that America should seize on the Soviet Union's abortive peace plan. Almost nobody accused Mr Bush of warmongering (imagine Ronald Reagan achieving that). Even the peace protesters camped in Lafayette Park, opposite the White House, had dwindled to a tiny band.

The war in the Gulf has offered plenty of insights into Mr Bush's character and into the style of his presidency. How much longer are commentators going to go on being surprised to discover that he is both a polite gentleman from New England and a stubborn roughneck from Texas? In one sense he has revelled in having to fight a war. In an interview soon after his inauguration in which

he talked about Lincoln, he noted wistfully that he had not yet been tested by fire. Now he has.

Not only has Mr Bush won; so has the presidency as an institution. There will be fewer questions about the power of the commander-in-chief in future, and less talk of the War Powers Act. By voting in January, Congress may have preserved its formal power under the constitution to declare war. But it will find it harder in future to oppose a president's war policy.

Washington's other clear winner from the Gulf is the Defence Department. On several previous occasions—Lebanon, Grenada, Panama—the military stoutly maintained that it had exorcised the ghost of Vietnam. But these earlier forays were all small and had an element of bungling. The fact that the ghost still lurked was shown by Mr Bush's repeated insistence that the Gulf would not be another Vietnam. Two beneficiaries are Richard Cheney, the defence sec-

retary, who, unlike most of his recent predecessors, was quite ready to use force, and Colin Powell, the chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, who insisted on the use of overwhelming, not just sufficient, force.

The war will also still the criticism of the Pentagon's extravagant spending in the 1980s. High-tech defence contractors are queuing up to assure Congress that it has been won by their weaponry. As a result, troubled programmes like the strategic defence initiative and the B-2 stealth bomber may get a boost (though the B-2 will have to prove why it is better than the stealth fighters and cruise missiles that did so well in the Gulf). It is not, however, likely to reverse the downward trend in defence spending that was agreed to in last year's budget.

Who's down?

In politics as in war there is a loser for every winner. The Democrats, most obviously, suffer when a Republican president registers approval ratings of around 85%, as Mr Bush did this week. This is the highest level since Harry Truman in June 1945—though, as Tom Mann of the Brookings Institution is quick to point out, Truman's party went on to a mauling in the 1946 mid-term elections and Truman himself nearly lost in 1948.

Nonetheless, re-election in 1992 looks like Mr Bush's to lose. Could the Democrats recover in time? If they are to have any chance, says Bill Schneider of the American Enterprise Institute, they need to do two things, neither of which is easy. They must nominate a candidate who is credible on defence and foreign policy. Many front-runners in Congress are now handicapped because they voted against war in January. And those like Albert Gore who are not may find that their support for the war makes it harder to secure liberal votes in Democratic primaries. Besides, who wants a nomination that looks increasingly like a political death sentence?

The other thing the Democrats have to do is to switch people's attention from the Gulf to the economy and domestic problems. But with the war over unexpectedly swiftly, the economy may pick up. Economic indicators are already suggesting a short and shallow recession. And though it is true that the administration has little in the way of a domestic agenda—the empowerment package announced by Mr Bush on February 27th was small and long-anticipated—neither do the Democrats. Domestic policy as a whole may be



A job well done

(Handwritten initials)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 11, 1991



NOTE TO THE CHIEF OF STAFF:

As we discussed, please find attached a copy of John Frohnmayer's retraction request, in the event it hasn't already come to your attention.

Thanks.

(Handwritten signature)

Phillip D. Brady

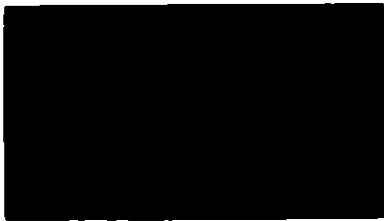


THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 11, 1991

MR. PRESIDENT:

Please find attached a copy of John Frohnmayer's retraction request, in the event it hasn't already come to your attention. Governor Sununu has also been provided with a copy.



Phillip D. Brady

NATIONAL
ENDOWMENT
FOR
THE ARTS

WASHINGTON
D.C. 20506



A Federal agency advised by the
National Council on the Arts

March 11, 1991

The Washington Times
3600 New York Avenue, NE
Washington, DC 20002

VIA FACSIMILE (202-639-3419)

Sirs:

In your Monday, March 11, 1991 issue on page A6 "Inside the Beltway" I am falsely quoted as follows:

"[I wish] all those people who know nothing about art would stay the hell out of my business" and

"[The NEA funds]...Dan Quayle's coloring books"

These statements are untrue and were not uttered by me, a fact which can be confirmed by any number of people who attended the George Washington University lecture.

I demand an immediate retraction.



John E. Frohnmayer
Chairman

JEF/lm

**THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON**

DATE: 3-12-

FROM THE PRESIDENT

To: Marlin

David Frost called to effusively
say THANKS.

He also suggested htta he
was thinking of a july 4th
3 hour extravaganza "salute"

I was non commital, saying
I didn't know p,ans.

He will call you.

GB

cc: John Sununu

Clerk-

Pls. edit.



Thanks, NA

Phil:

For your approval, then to Press.

John,
Do we include
his full middle
name? Also,
would special ple
to summarize some
of the work
history to starter?

JS

to starter?

Thanks,

Phil.

AGG
Catherine
M. O'Spence
Graduate?

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

91 MAR 11 PM 3:12

Date: 3-10-91

TO: JOHN GARDNER

FROM: SPENCER E. GEISSINGER
Deputy Director of Presidential
Advance

John -

attached, please
find a copy of my
current Bio. Please feel
free to call if you
have any questions.

Thanks,
Spence

Does he want full middle name?

Request did not include middle name.

SPENCER EVAN-GEISSINGER

✓ ~~THE PRESIDENT TODAY ANNOUNCED THE APPOINTMENT OF SPENCER E. GEISSINGER TO BE SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT~~

✓ ~~Mr. Geissinger was commissioned by The President on March 4th, 1990 as Special Assistant to the President for Presidential Press Advance at the White House in Washington, D.C.~~ Prior to this, Mr. Geissinger served as Deputy Director of Presidential Advance for Press. He has served as the Executive Director of "Drug Use Is Life Abuse" a non-profit Foundation in Orange County, California, from 1989 to 1990. Mr. Geissinger previously served in the Presidential Advance Office as a Lead Advance Representative, from January 1989 to June 1989. Mr. Geissinger has also served on two Presidential Inaugural Committees as Director of the Inaugural Balls and the Opening Ceremony in 1989 and in the Office of Public Liaison for Business and Veteran Groups in 1985. He has served at the George Bush for President Campaign 1988 as a Lead Advance Representative and as Coordinator of Special Projects in the Vice Presidential Advance Office from 1986 to 1987.

✓ Mr. Geissinger also served at the ~~U.S.~~ Department of Labor as a Special Assistant to the Secretary for Advance and Scheduling, from 1985 to 1986. Prior to his service at the Labor Department, Mr. Geissinger worked as a Mississippi Field Representative for Voter Programs in the Reagan/Bush '84 Campaign. Prior to his campaign work, he served as Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary for Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs at the ~~U.S.~~ Department of Agriculture, 1982 to 1984; and Staff Assistant on the Senate Appropriations Sub-Committee on State, Justice, Commerce and the Judiciary, Office of Senator Paul Laxalt, January 1982 to July 1982.

✓ Mr. Geissinger attended the University of Nevada, Reno, studying Agricultural Economics. He is a native of California. He was born February 17, 1962. He is single and resides in Arlington, Virginia.



JG wants this announcement to occur on 3/12/91

SPENCER EVAN GEISSINGER

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Chan

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 11, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR NANCY MILLER

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

SUBJECT: Position for Janet Rutledge

Please find attached a letter from Bob Tuttle recommending that serious consideration be given to Janet Rutledge for an appropriate Schedule C position at the Department of Transportation. It would be appreciated if your office could make contact with Janet to further explore her interest. I'd be happy to discuss this matter further at your convenience.

Tuttle
P.D.B.

Attachment

ROBERT H. TUTTLE

9601 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD SUITE 605 • BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA 90210

TELEPHONE 213 • 278-4411 FAX 213 • 278-0308

March 4, 1991

Dear Phil:

I enjoyed talking with you this morning and getting a brief update on the comings and goings at the White House.

As we discussed, I am enclosing the resume of Janet Rutledge. As you can see, Janet has had significant political involvement, including early and strong support for President Bush. I believe Janet would be a real asset at the Department of Transportation, and I will appreciate your assistance in arranging for her to receive serious consideration for a position.

Congratulations on your new position; I know you will be a tremendous asset to the President in what is a very difficult and important position.

Best regards.

Sincerely,



Robert H. Tuttle

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

**JANET CLICK RUTLEDGE
6507 AVONDALE DRIVE
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73116
(405) 842-6006**

JOB OBJECTIVE

A White House position in the Bush Administration utilizing my twenty-five years experience in a broad range of management and operations. This includes personnel management, inventory control, computer applications, marketing, public relations, and special events planning.

WORK EXPERIENCE

OWNER/OPERATOR May Avenue Liquor Store 1976-1990
Directed all aspects of retail liquor business with \$2 million sales per annum including management of a six-member staff, purchasing, payroll, inventory control, and all reporting and accounting functions.

OWNER/ADMINISTRATOR Capitol Beverage Co. 1965-1976
Directed all administrative activities of this wholesale liquor company servicing approximately 500 clients statewide including travel to French wineries and U.S. distillers and all industry conventions. Coordinated all shipping and receiving, inventory, and invoicing. Created and implemented computer program designed for the beverage business which is still in use by the ABLE Commission and wholesale liquor companies throughout the state.

EDUCATION

1958-1991
Lindenwood College, St. Charles, MO (1958-1959); University of Oklahoma (1959-1962); Alliance Francais, Paris, France (1986). IBM Training Center: Computer Programming, Design, and Application. Francis Tuttle Vo-Tech Center (1990-1991): WordPerfect 5.1, DOS 3.3, Lotus 1-2-3 rel. 2.2.

POLITICAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES

1979-1990
1990 - Attended President's Club meeting in Washington D.C. in October. Participated in all meetings and dinner with President and Mrs. Bush.

1990 - Volunteer for Burns Hargis for Governor of Oklahoma. Worked directly with Mr. Hargis and his wife. Helped plan and organize several fundraisers.

1989 - Contributed maximum amount to George Bush's campaign thru Jim Click, Jr., State Finance Chairman, Arizona.

1984 - Contributed maximum amount to President Reagan's re-election campaign.

1979-1980 - Helped plan and implement fundraiser for Ronald Reagan Eagles Party, Oklahoma City. Worked directly with Carl B. Anderson, Jr., State Finance Chairman.

REFERENCES AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST

Chron



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

03/11/91



TO: CHASE UNTERMEYER

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

The President's office has asked that a response be prepared for the President's signature at the earliest time.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.



March 4, 1991

President George Bush
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington D.C.

Re: Nomination to the President's Council on Physical
Fitness and Sports

Dear President Bush:

Before I begin this letter about Dr. Keith Kanner's nomination, I want to thank you for taking time for this matter during your very busy schedule. Speaking of which, HOORAY for the war ending so successfully, and congratulations on a fabulous job well done.

It's my pleasure to write this letter in support of Dr. Keith Kanner's nomination to the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports. I have known Keith for a number of years and have shared in the many accomplishments of his personal and professional endeavors.

I first met Keith when he was a sophomore in high school, for he was a close friend of my son Beau. Even before actually meeting him, Beau always spoke of Keith's accomplishments as an honor student, top tennis player and student body officer. Later, I learned that Keith was one of the first sophomores to make the All-City 1A tennis team and to be awarded the Scholar Athlete Award from the Los Angeles City Schools. Both of these virtues he continued in his junior and senior years.

There is another side to Keith as well. His love for children and commitment to enhance both their psychological and physical health. Despite his personal commitment to varsity tennis, academia, and leadership, he also volunteered his time to work with children both at UCLA Medical Center and as a sports counselor on the weekends. All this during his adolescence!

When he left Los Angeles for Davis and college, we still kept in touch over the holidays. During these visits, I learned of his continued investment in academics, varsity tennis, and working with children. Expectantly, he excelled in all areas. He graduated from Davis with highest honors, was a four-year varsity letterman, and continued his work with children from both research and clinical perspectives.

Keith's decision to pursue a Ph.D. in clinical psychology with an emphasis in child psychology was expected given his early interest

and investments. It was during this period of time that I believe his experiences crystalized as he developed interventions designed to treat childhood and adolescent depression combining psychotherapy and exercise. His landmark research has been well excepted by both the professional and academic communities.

Keith is a delightful, bright and charasmatic individual. He possesses attributes which are both creative and essential.

I recommend him with highest regards to serve on the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports. Please feel free to contact me if I can provide you with any additional information pertaining to Keith.

Again, I want to thank you for your time. Please give my best to Barbara.

Love,



Kathy L'Amour

KL/sm

Chow



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

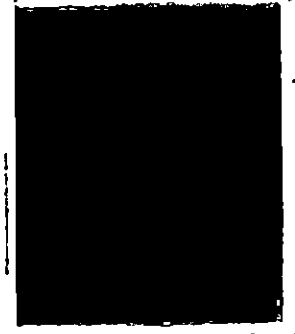
03/11/91

TO: CHASE UNTERMEYER

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

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Thank you for your attention to this matter.





Center for Strategic & International Studies
Washington, DC

8 March 1991

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

Dear ~~Mr. President,~~ ^{George}

Having just watched your splendid speech to the Joint Session of Congress (in the hospital room to which I am temporarily confined), I am moved to take pen in hand to congratulate you as a friend and thank you as a citizen for your deft, flawless and in the end, spectacularly successful handling of the crisis engendered by Saddam Hussein's 2 August 1990 invasion of Kuwait. The end result was a triumph for America, and the world, of which you were the principal architect and in which you can legitimately take enormous pride.

I also want to thank you for your gracious, much appreciated 5 February note and the kind remarks about my Middle East study conveyed therein. With this letter I am enclosing a copy of another, very brief essay on the Gulf situation which I drafted on 18 February, slightly revised over the 23-24 February weekend, and published – in The Washington Times – on Tuesday, the 26th. This essay, ("Poisoned Chalice"), as you will see, advocates and endeavors to help build a constituency for a policy I was confident that you were going to pursue, and delighted when you did – with manifest success.

My unanticipated medical difficulties have slightly delayed my getting back to Frances Spell, in Boyden Gray's office, the paperwork connected with my putative General Advisory Committee appointment; but I will get the form to Frances as soon as I get out of the hospital – which I hope to do early next week. Once again, many thanks for considering me for this important position, which I will do all I can to discharge as you would want it discharged. As you comment in your 5 February note, the various issues that we group under the label of "arms control" have become even more complex and also more important in the volatile, risky and fast-changing new world that we now must face.

Speaking of positions, you will soon be receiving – if you have not already received – a joint letter from Laurance Rockefeller and Paul Mellon strongly recommending that Robin Winks, the Ralph W. Townsend Professor of History at Yale, be named to the recently re-created National Park System Advisory Council. (Robin has previously served on the National Park System Advisory Board and, in fact, was twice its chairman.) This is a recommendation that I would like very much to second.

The Honorable George Bush
8 March 1991
Page Two

Over the past decade, Robin and I have developed a close friendship initially stimulated by our mutual interests in intelligence and Berkeley College – which was my college at Yale and of which Robin was master from 1977 until 1990 (i.e., last summer). A further bond was forged by the fact that during his senior year, my son Douglas (of the class of 1988) was Robin's chief aide. In addition to being a distinguished historian and superb college master, Robin – for eight years (1980-1988) – was chairman of the Council of Masters and one of Bart Giamatti's key associates. When Bart left Woodbridge Hall for the League Commissioner's Office, I hoped that the corporation would choose Robin as Bart's successor – and in my strong, private opinion, Yale would have been far better served if the corporation had had the wit and wisdom to do so.

One of Robin's several historical specialties is the history of intelligence; and he is one of the strongest, most effective supporters of the intelligence function to be found in today's American academia. A few years ago he published a superb book, Cloak and Gown, using Yale as a case study to demonstrate that the current hostility between academia and the intelligence world is, in fact, an unfortunate, post-1960 aberration, not the historic norm – a norm from which both academia, including Yale, and the U.S. government greatly benefitted.

Robin's strong support of our nation's intelligence function has not been welcomed by many on the Yale campus. Neither has his strong, public – and pre-New Hampshire – support of you been widely welcomed. Robin, however, is a man of principle. He is never flashy, nor does he go out of his way to pick fights; but he acts on his beliefs and never lets himself be deterred by flak – no matter how intense – that he considers unwarranted. For reasons that Paul Mellon and Laurance Rockefeller will outline in detail, Robin would indeed make a strong and very useful member of the National Park System Advisory Council.

With renewed thanks, renewed congratulations on a truly historic achievement and, as always, warmest regards,

Sincerely,


George A. Carver, Jr.
John M. Olin Senior Fellow

GAC/dmo

Enclosure

GEORGE CARVER JR.

Poisoned chalice

Saddam Hussein's highly hedged Feb. 15 offer to withdraw from Kuwait, on his own terms, was a poisoned chalice that President Bush wisely spurned and even more wisely, continued to spurn when that chalice, with a modified but still noxious position in it, was reoffered on a Soviet salver.

With his air force and air defense capabilities effectively neutralized, Saddam was clearly feeling the heat, but he was not making any serious peace overture. Instead, he was trying to snatch a political victory from the jaws of an impending military defeat.

In the swirl of post-Feb. 15 diplomatic and, now, military activity, we need to keep our sense of perspective and never let anyone's propagandists make us forget that Saddam's Aug. 2 invasion and subsequent annexation of Kuwait has been the subject of 12 U.N. Security Council resolutions. Among others, Resolution 660 of Aug. 2 "[d]emands that Iraq withdraw immediately and unconditionally all its forces to the positions in which they were located on Aug. 1, 1990."

George A. Carver Jr., a former intelligence officer, is John M. Olin Senior Fellow at the Center for Strategic and International Studies and is president of the consulting firm C&S Associates Inc.

Resolution 674 of Oct. 29 "[r]eminds Iraq that under international law it is liable for any loss, damage or injury arising in regard to Kuwait on third states, and their nationals and corporations, as a result of the invasion and illegal occupation of Kuwait by Iraq."

And Resolution 678 of Nov. 29 "[d]emands that Iraq comply fully with resolution 660 (1990) and all subsequent relevant resolutions and ... [a]uthorizes Member States cooperating with the Government of Kuwait, unless Iraq on or before 15 Jan. 1991 fully implements ... the foregoing resolutions, to use all necessary means to uphold and implement Security Council resolution 660 (1990) and all subsequent relevant resolutions and to restore international peace and security in the area."

This is the box out of which Saddam was trying to wriggle, giving up as little as possible in the process and ever-mindful of something that we should also never forget: Any solution to the present crisis that leaves him in power and in control of Iraq's military establishment — including that portion of his air force now enjoying Iranian sanctuary — will be perceived throughout the Arab world as a victory for Saddam and a defeat for Mr. Bush and the coalition. Furthermore, should Saddam be forced out of Kuwait but left in control of Iraq and its military establishment, everything in his character and past history indicates that no matter what assurances he might give, Saddam would nurse an implacable, grudge-driven determination to return to the fray and

see CARVER, page G4

CARVER

From page G1

avenge this disgrace as soon as he felt able to do so — inflicting all the carnage he possibly could with every weapon then in his arsenal.

In all this, the Soviets have been playing a role that, to put it charitably, is highly ambivalent. We should disabuse ourselves of any illusions that the Soviets are "honest brokers" in this affair and realize that they are pursuing their own agenda — which is quite different from ours and that of the United Nations.

The Soviet military establishment, whose star currently seems ascendent in Moscow, will suffer an enormous loss of face if the Iraqi army that it trained and did much to equip is roundly defeated in battle by a U.S.-led coalition, and this is an embarrassment that the Soviet military establishment would clearly like to avoid.

Also, the Soviets have taken a foreign policy drubbing in Germany and Eastern Europe over the past 18-odd months, a drubbing they would welcome a chance to recoup in the Middle East. From a Soviet perspective, no outcome to the present crisis could be better than one that denies a clearcut victory to the United States, along with the American-led coalition, and leaves the Soviets lionized throughout the Islamic world, not to mention their own Muslim minorities, as the adroit "peacemakers" who foiled the "imperialists," saved Saddam and championed the interests of the "Arab nation."

Mikhail Gorbachev himself may have given at least outward verbal support to all relevant U.N. Security Council resolutions; but his underlings, particularly since Eduard Shevardnadze's resignation as foreign minister, have patiently been nibbling at the edges of the box into which these resolutions put Saddam.

On Feb. 16, Soviet special envoy Yevgeny Primakov contended that some way must be found for Saddam to save face as he withdraws from Kuwait. This was nonsense — mischievous as well as arrant. Saddam must not be allowed to save face. Instead he — not Iraq, but Saddam Hussein — must be humiliated by a crushing defeat that even he cannot deny, or claim was a victory. Should this defeat lead his own people and current subordinates to conclude that Saddam is bent on making a Titanic of Iraq, and they will all go down with him if they do not soon throw him off the bridge, so be it. That is Saddam's problem, one of his own creation. Indeed, the chances of an equitable settlement of the Kuwait crisis that Saddam engendered, and of peace in the Middle East, will be materially enhanced if Saddam is driven from power, not by foreigners but by Iraqis. This is no proposal for widening or escalating our war aims. It is a simple statement of fact and political reality.

The Soviets were also playing unhelpful games by assisting Saddam in his efforts to diminish or, if possible, suspend the allied military pressure to which he was being subjected, and in his efforts to stall or delay the coalition's ground offensive.

Baghdad and Moscow, in short, were acutely mindful of the fact that if ground operations were not initiated by February's last week, the coalition would miss a weather and political window that will not reopen until next fall. Furthermore, Soviet and Iraqi generals — including Saddam — knew that a military operation as complex as the coalition's ground assault cannot be flicked on and off like a light switch, and that forcing such an operation to be put on indeterminate "hold" would gravely compromise its chances of success. In light of these facts, despite Mr. Gorbachev's subsequent attempt to cover his tracks by publicly endorsing Mr. Bush's decision to launch the ground assault, it is

hard to construe the Soviets' surfacing of a last-minute Gorbachev "peace plan," on which neither the United States nor the United Nations was consulted, as anything but a Soviet gambit deliberately designed to assist Saddam by staying the coalition's military hand and to keep him in power — to the parochial benefit of the Soviet Union.

We should never forget that Saddam had more than five months — from Aug. 2, 1990, until Jan. 16, 1991 — to seek a diplomatic solution to the Kuwait crisis that he engendered, or that he stonewalled everyone else's efforts to find such a solution during the five months in question. Nor should we forget that Saddam — along with the Soviets — had more than a month since hostilities commenced during which to table a genuine peace offer before the ground war began.

Mr. Bush astutely gave Saddam one final chance to reverse his aggressive folly — and avoid its full consequences — by issuing an ultimatum that expired 60 minutes before what had already been chosen as H-hour for the coalition's ground assault. Saddam spurned this offer, and the game should now be played out under the rules that Saddam himself has chosen. No matter who proffers them, the United States and its coalition partners should reject any future poisoned chalices — such as anyone's call for a cease-fire and "negotiations" as coalition forces advance. Instead, the coalition should now press on, implacably and relentlessly, to the victory that is clearly within its grasp — a victory that, alone, will make it possible "to restore international peace and security in the area," as called for in U.N. Security Council Resolution 678.

Washington Times

Feb. 26, 1991

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MAR 11 PM 4:00

March 11, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR PHIL BRADY

FROM: SHIRLEY M. GREEN *smg*

SUBJECT: Aid to the Soviet Union

We have some mail generated by the President's December announcement of agriculture/medical aid to the USSR. With all the delays in getting an NSC approved draft for mail about problems in the Baltic states, this issue was lost in the shuffle, but we'd like to answer it. Attached is the NSC revision of the draft we'd sent them in December. We have made minor editorial changes.

APPROVE

DISAPPROVE

COMMENTS: *3/11*
ec (w/redit)
SMG

--DRAFT AID TO USSR--

Dear:

On behalf of President Bush, thank you for your letter concerning his decision to extend limited economic assistance to the Soviet Union. The President appreciates your interest in this important issue, as well as your comments and suggestions; and I apologize for this delayed response.

*-- taken in full accordance
w/ the Trade Act --*

The President announced on December 12, 1990, that he intended to waive for the USSR the freedom of emigration provisions in the Jackson-Vanik amendment to the 1974 Trade Act. This action made available up to \$1 billion in credit guarantees to facilitate Soviet purchase of American farm products. The decision was based on liberal Soviet emigration practices of recent years, which permitted an estimated 360,000 people to leave the country in 1990. The Soviet Government has assured us that this policy will continue. Since the President's announcement, nearly all of the credit guarantees have been allocated, thereby benefiting American farmers and helping to alleviate food shortages in the USSR.

In addition to the Jackson-Vanik waiver, the President also initiated a public-private emergency medical assistance program for the USSR. A first shipment of badly needed pharmaceutical supplies has already been sent to the Baltic states and to Chernobyl victims in the Ukraine. The United States will send additional shipments to those in need across the USSR in 1991.

The President also offered assistance to the USSR in solving problems related to internal food distribution and proposed permitting the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to provide financial and economic advice to the Soviet Government.

While only the Soviet Union itself can take the necessary steps to assure economic growth, the President is hopeful that these initiatives will encourage further economic and political reform in the USSR.

Sincerely,

SMG

sg

NSC DRAFT LETTER ON AID TO THE USSR

On behalf of the President, thank you for your letter concerning his decision to extend limited economic assistance to the Soviet Union. The President appreciates your interest in this important issue as well as your comments and suggestions, and I apologize for this delayed response.

The President announced on December 12, 1990 that he intended to waive for the USSR the freedom of emigration provisions in the Jackson-Vanik amendment to the 1974 Trade Act. This action made available up to \$1 billion in credit guarantees to facilitate Soviet purchase of American farm products. Since the President's announcement, nearly all of the credit guarantees have been allocated, thereby benefitting American farmers and helping to alleviate food shortages in the USSR. This decision was based on liberal Soviet emigration practices of recent years which permitted an estimated 360,000 people to leave the country in 1990. The Soviet government has assured us this policy will continue. ←

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON 91 MAR 11 PM 4:00

March 11, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR PHIL BRADY

FROM:

SHIRLEY M. GREEN *smg*

SUBJECT:

Post-Persian Gulf Conflict
Suggestions

The President is receiving suggestions about the United States continuing role in the Middle East now that the fighting in Kuwait has ended. People also are making suggestions about how the President ought to address domestic problems in the wake of the war. By sending copies of his last Wednesday night address, we can answer much of this mail. The attached draft is the cover letter that would accompany the enclosure.

APPROVE

DISAPPROVE

COMMENTS: *3/11
OK (w/ questions)
[initials]*

--DRAFT REPLY TO POST-WAR SUGGESTIONS--

BW/SMG

Dear:

On behalf of President Bush, thank you for your message about issues facing the United States following the successful conclusion of the war in the Persian Gulf. The President values the views and the suggestions of individual Americans, and you can be sure that your comments have been fully (noted.)

Is there a better word?

President Bush has made it clear that the United States will continue its commitment to serving as a catalyst for peace and stability in the Middle East. As you may know, to begin post-Gulf war peace efforts, the President recently sent Secretary of State James Baker on a trip of extensive consultations with our friends and allies.

In addition to the challenges of advancing peace, President Bush is fully aware of the problems that we face here at home. He has sent the Congress a comprehensive series of initiatives to address our domestic needs. Convinced that the American people want Congress to rise above "the parochial and the pork barrel -- to do what is necessary, what's right, and what will enable this nation to play the leadership role required of us," he has called on Congress to join him in tackling domestic needs [as aggressively] as our military confronted the enemy abroad.

In light of your interest, I am enclosing a copy of the President's recent address to a joint session of Congress, which

explains his views in greater detail. With the President's best wishes,

Sincerely,

SMG

Enclosure: 3/6/91 Remarks by the President

of peace and progress. -- with a wealth of untapped human potential. Resources once squandered on military might must be redirected to more peaceful ends. We are already addressing the immediate economic consequences of Iraq's aggression. Now, the challenge is to reach higher -- to foster economic freedom and prosperity for all the people of the region.

By meeting these four challenges we can build a framework for peace. I've asked Secretary of State Baker to go to the Middle East to begin the process. He will go to listen, to probe, to offer suggestions -- to advance the search for peace and stability. I've also asked him to raise the plight of the hostages held in Lebanon. We have not forgotten them -- and we will not forget them. (Applause.)

To all the challenges that confront this region of the world there is no single solution -- no solely American answer. But we can make a difference. America will work tirelessly as a catalyst for positive change.

But we cannot lead a new world abroad if, at home, it's politics as usual on American defense and diplomacy. It's time to turn away from the temptation to protect unneeded weapons systems and obsolete bases. (Applause.) It's time to put an end to micromanagement of foreign and security assistance programs -- micromanagement that humiliates our friends and allies and hamstring our diplomacy. (Applause.) It's time to rise above the parochial and the pork barrel -- to do what is necessary, what's right, and what will enable this nation to play the leadership role required of us.

The consequences of the conflict in the Gulf reach far beyond the confines of the Middle East. Twice before in this century, an entire world was convulsed by war. Twice this century, out of the horrors of war hope emerged for enduring peace. Twice before, those hopes proved to be a distant dream, beyond the grasp of man.

Until now, the world we've known has been a world divided -- a world of barbed wire and concrete block, conflict, and Cold War.

Now, we can see a new world coming into view. A world in which there is the very real prospect of a new world order. In the words of Winston Churchill, a world order in which "the principles of justice and fair play protect the weak against the strong...." A world where the United Nations -- freed from Cold War stalemate -- is poised to fulfill the historic vision of its founders. A world in which freedom and respect for human rights find a home among all nations.

The Gulf war put this new world to its first test. And my fellow Americans, we passed that test.

For the sake of our principles -- for the sake of the Kuwaiti people -- we stood our ground. Because the world would not look the other way -- Ambassador al-Sabah, tonight, Kuwait is free. (Applause.) And we're very happy about that. (Applause.)

Tonight, as our troops begin to come home, let us recognize that the hard work of freedom still calls us forward. We've learned the hard lessons of history. The victory over Iraq was not waged as "a war to end all wars." Even the new world order cannot guarantee an era of perpetual peace. But enduring peace must be our

MORE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

03/12/91

TO: ED ROGERS

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

The attached has been forwarded
to the President

B
cc: Rogers
RB *on my*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear George:

Many thanks for your kind letter. I certainly appreciate your generous praise; but I cannot express how much I admire the terrific leadership displayed by our troops, by our coalition partners, and by our whole team throughout our operations in the Persian Gulf region. Of course, I'm very pleased that the ground war ended in 100 hours and that there were far fewer casualties than had been widely predicted. I believe that we've seen a remarkable display of America at her best. I agree with you that our people are enjoying newfound pride in our Nation, and rightly so.

Keep up the good work on the Olympic Committee.
Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Mr. George M. Steinbrenner, III
United States Olympic Committee
Suite 890
Lincoln Pointe Building
2502 Rocky Point Road
Tampa, Florida 33607



GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER, III
VICE PRESIDENT

25 February, 1991

ROBERT H. HELMICK
PRESIDENT
MICHAEL B. LENARD
VICE PRESIDENT
GEORGE M. STEINBRENNER III
VICE PRESIDENT
WILLIAM B. TUTT
VICE PRESIDENT
CHARLES U. FOSTER
SECRETARY
DR. LEROY T. WALKER
TREASURER
WILLIAM E. SIMON
IMMEDIATE
PAST PRESIDENT
HARVEY W. SCHILLER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Dear Mr. President:

I am not accustomed to writing letters such as this one, but I felt as one who feels very deeply about his country and who has been literally consumed by the Middle East crisis for the past few months that I would try to express my admiration for your leadership of this nation.

I have watched many men over my lifetime who I admired as leaders, many of whom I knew personally - never before have I seen the wisdom, resoluteness, and pure courage that I have in your presidency - and I probably never will again in my lifetime.

As a family we pray for you and yours, as a friend I feel

for the burden you carry for all mankind, as a follower I walk prouder than ever before.

In a few short months you have led this nation to accomplish what no other nation in the world could have done — no other nation could have brought such a coalition together — led it — and held it together.

In effect, the United States has assumed its rightful position as the strongest nation in the world — a position that it seems has been "up for grabs" far to much in recent decades. It has shown its leadership and fortitude in repelling Russia's attempts to dim the lustre of its leadership. You have sent a loud clear message to the world that this nation stands ready and able to take on wrongful aggression anywhere in the world with such

resolve that any nation considering such actions had best think long and hard before attempting. To me that is the real message of the middle East crisis. It seems to me that as a nation we needed to send that message to be heard, and you have done that as no other might have done so well.

Last weekend in Orlando I presented awards at the World Cup gymnastics Championships. Athletes from all over the world getting ready for Barcelona '92. The Americans dominated, but the scene at this gathering, the ceremonies - the pride of the young Americans was something to see & you sensed it - it was different. I see it everywhere - and it is directly attributable to your leadership and your resolve.

Make no mistake about it when history makes its judgement few if any other will have

through sheer courage and resolve
left any more indelible mark on
the pride of the nation than you have.

Now, I've said what I've had
on my chest for the past few weeks.
Just consider it from one old Dike
to another, but it is as sincere as
I can say it.

Respectfully-

George Timbrenner

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 3/11/91

NOTE FOR: CHIEF OF STAFF

The President has reviewed the attached, and it is

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 3/11/91

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:



THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
3/11/91

Mr President,

01

These Credit Crunch letters lack
a certain precision but I hope
this covers the subject. A lot
more is being done in terms of
daily meetings with interested parties
TFTD



THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

March 5, 1991

Mr. Cameron Clark, Jr.
Production Sharing International, Inc.
P.O. Box 39
Southport, Connecticut 06490-0039

Dear Mr. Clark:

The President forwarded to me a copy of your letter dated January 31, 1991. Also, Deputy Secretary John Robson and I appreciate the informative and constructive correspondence and meetings that your group has initiated to present clearly the economic conditions of New England.

In addition, I am planning a trip to Boston, Providence, and Hartford to discuss the credit crunch with interested parties on March 8. Also, we understand that FDIC Chairman Seidman is evaluating what can realistically and prudently be accomplished in building capital in the institutions in Connecticut and elsewhere in New England. As you realize, against the backdrop of the S&L cleanup, a proposal that requires taxpayer funds would not be well received by Congress.

As you may be aware, John Robson has been working with the bank and thrift regulatory organizations to sort through the suggestions generated by the banking and business communities on specific regulatory practices that may have exacerbated the credit crunch. The regulatory agencies released their proposals on Friday, March 1, 1991. A copy is enclosed for your review. While these steps alone will not cure the credit crunch, in my view, they will help credit availability especially when combined with actions already taken such as lower interest rates and reduced bank reserve requirements.

Please do not hesitate to call upon me, if I may be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

Nicholas F. Brady

Enclosure

OCC**• FDIC****• FRB****• OTS**

Joint Agency News Release

Washington, DC

REGULATORS ISSUE JOINT SUPERVISORY POLICIES

The four federal regulators of banks and thrift institutions today issued joint statements and guidelines to clarify certain regulatory and accounting policies. The agencies said the intent of this effort is to contribute to a climate in which banks and thrifts will make loans to credit-worthy borrowers and work constructively with borrowers experiencing financial difficulties, consistent with safe and sound banking practices. The policies encourage increased disclosure about the condition of financial institutions' loan portfolios, facilitate extensions of credit to sound borrowers and the workout of problem loans, and better assure sound assessments of the value of real estate that secures loans.

The four regulatory agencies that issued today's statements are the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC), the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), the Federal Reserve Board (FRB), and the Office of Thrift Supervision (OTS). Together, the four agencies supervise the activities of the nation's 12,000 commercial banks and 2,400 thrift institutions.

The joint policy statements cover a wide range of issues, including the following specific points:

- o Recognition of income for certain non-performing loans. The agencies are considering the merits of proposed guidelines addressing the accrual of income on loans that have been partially charged off. The agencies and the Securities and Exchange Commission will both solicit public comment on the proposed guidelines.
- o Valuation of real estate loans in examinations. The joint statement clarifies that the supervisory evaluation of real estate loans is based on the ability of the collateral to generate cash flow over time, not upon its liquidation value.

(more)

- o Guidance on other issues relating to nonaccrual assets and formally restructured debt. This guidance covers a range of accounting issues, including cash basis income recognition on nonperforming loans, treatment of multiple loans to one borrower, and acquisition of nonaccrual assets.

The four agencies also issued a general statement that stressed the importance of financial institutions working with borrowers who may be experiencing temporary difficulties. The general statement discusses previously released policies that deal with increased disclosure on nonaccrual loans and guidance on the application of the definition of Highly Leveraged Transactions (HLTs). The statement also addresses regulatory policies on capital levels and loan concentrations, as they relate to institutions' ability to make loans to credit-worthy borrowers.

The agencies will send the clarifications and statements to field examiners and depository institutions. The agencies may also issue more detailed guidance on the issues covered in today's joint statements. Copies of the general statement and the joint policy guidelines released today are available from the OCC, FDIC, FRB, and OTS.

#

GENERAL STATEMENT

Recent credit problems have underscored the importance of prudent lending practices to the overall safety and soundness of the nation's financial system. The emergence of credit problems in a number of sectors of the economy has prompted many depository institutions to review their lending practices as well as their capacity to meet credit demands. Many institutions have wisely tightened credit standards where such standards had become too loose. Others have reduced the pace of lending in response to the need to shore up their capital positions and strengthen their balance sheets.

It is possible, however, that some depository institutions may have become overly cautious in their lending practices. In some instances this caution has been attributed to concerns on the part of lenders that the regulators of depository institutions are applying excessively rigorous examination standards.

The Federal banking and thrift regulators do not want the availability of credit to sound borrowers to be adversely affected by supervisory policies or depository institutions' misunderstandings about them. As a result, the agencies today are issuing a series of guidelines and statements that are intended to clarify regulatory policies in a number of areas and reduce concerns depository institutions may have about extensions of credit to sound borrowers. Specifically, the guidelines and statements released today: (1) encourage enhanced disclosure to

the public, (2) facilitate extensions of credit to sound borrowers and the workout of problem loans, and (3) better assure sound assessments of the value of real estate by depository institutions and Federal examiners.

Recent concerns related to a tightening of credit have focused the agencies' attention on regulatory policies and their effects on institutions' willingness to extend new credit and to work with troubled borrowers. The guidelines and statements released today, which have been under development for some time, are not intended, nor are they expected, to "solve" all credit availability problems. When combined with other steps that have been taken (such as lower money market interest rates and changes in reserve requirements), these initiatives should help facilitate prudent credit extensions to sound borrowers.

Enhanced disclosure will help to ensure that the public is better informed about the nature of institutions' portfolios. The new guidance recently issued by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) on suggested disclosures of more detailed information about nonaccrual loans in public financial statements, and recent banking agency guidelines on Highly Leveraged Transactions, should help by differentiating among broad groups of assets with varying degrees of risk.

Depository institutions have traditionally worked with their borrowers who are experiencing problems. In the current economic environment, it is especially important for institutions to avoid shutting off credit to sound borrowers, especially in sectors of the economy that are experiencing temporary problems.

Consistent with sound banking practices, depository institutions, including those with low capital positions, should work in an appropriate and constructive fashion with borrowers

who may be experiencing temporary difficulties. Such efforts may include reasonable workout arrangements or prudent steps to restructure extensions of credit. Institutions that have in place effective internal controls to manage and reduce excessive concentrations over a reasonable period of time, need not automatically refuse credit to sound borrowers because of the borrower's particular industry or geographic location.

The documents released today by the Federal bank and thrift regulatory agencies aim to facilitate the workout of problem loans by addressing the income accrual treatment of formally restructured debt and acquired nonaccrual loans consistent with generally accepted accounting principles. Further, there is a clarification of the accounting treatment of multiple loans to a single borrower when some, but not all, of the loans to the borrower are troubled.

The agencies have also clarified when payments may be recognized as income on a cash basis for loans that have been partially charged-off. In addition, the agencies are developing guidelines that address how institutions can accrue income on loans that have been partially charged-off.

Finally, the agencies are also clarifying their policies on the supervisory valuation of real estate. The policies provide that the evaluation of loan loss reserves or net carrying values for real estate loans should reflect a realistic market analysis and not be based solely on liquidation values.

1. Enhanced Disclosure to the Public

A. Disclosure of Nonaccrual Loans Nonaccrual loans vary widely with respect to their quality and cash generating capacity. Consequently, the simple total of such

loans on an institution's books may not be a good indicator of the institution's financial position. One method to address this is to provide more information to the public on these assets. For example, useful supplemental disclosures might include information on the amount of charge-offs taken on nonaccrual loans, the amount of cash payments received on these assets, and the portion of these loans that generate substantial cash flow.

OCC recently issued a Banking Bulletin that contains suggestions for the voluntary disclosure of additional information on nonaccrual loans. The Federal regulatory agencies fully support the voluntary disclosures of the type suggested by the OCC and described in the attached statement.

B. Disclosure of Highly Leveraged Transactions (HLTs)

The Federal banking agencies have previously developed a uniform supervisory definition for HLTs. The purpose of the definition is to provide a consistent means to monitor loans to HLT borrowers. The agencies have recently provided the attached additional guidance to examiners and bankers on the application of this definition. This guidance stresses that the HLT designation does not imply a supervisory criticism of the credit.

The guidance also makes clear that certain extensions of credit, such as loans to debtors-in-possession (DIPs), do not fit the definition of HLT loans and should not be so reported. The criteria for the removal of a loan from HLT status have been expanded in the attached document. The agencies will continue to review these criteria to determine if other steps are warranted in view of the characteristics and performance of HLT credits, including the quality and

reliability of the borrower's cash flow.

2. Other Lending Issues

There appears to be some concern that any new lending by institutions that fail to meet minimum capital requirements will result in supervisory criticism. While it is essential that depository institutions that fail to meet minimum capital standards take effective and timely steps to address this deficiency, such institutions are not necessarily required to cease prudent, low-risk lending activities. Institutions should attain capital compliance in a prudent manner that strengthens their financial conditions. Institutions that seek to improve their capital-to-assets ratios through shrinking their balance sheets should avoid actions that raise their risk exposure, such as the sale of all high-quality assets or of core deposits. Such actions by themselves, or the refusal to lend to sound borrowers, fail to achieve the important objective of improving the quality of under-capitalized institutions' portfolios.

The agencies share common procedures to address capital deficiencies at depository institutions. In general, each agency requires such institutions to prepare a plan that details the steps they will take to attain the minimum capital levels. Approved plans generally do not preclude a continuation of sound lending activities, including prudent steps to work with borrowers encountering financial difficulties.

Similarly, there appears to be some concern that institutions with loan concentrations are automatically turning down good loans. The benefits of adequate portfolio

diversification are well recognized by depository institutions and their regulators. Although the regulatory agencies have not established rigid rules on asset concentrations, they are in agreement that, as a matter of sound operating policy, depository institutions should establish and adhere to policies that control "concentration risk."

Institutions that have in place effective internal controls to manage and reduce undue concentrations over a reasonable period of time, need not automatically refuse credit to sound borrowers. The purpose of institutions' policies should be to improve the overall quality of their portfolios. The replacement of unsound loans with sound loans can enhance the quality of a depository institution's portfolio, even when concentration levels are not reduced.

3. Recognition of Income on Certain Nonperforming Loans

Questions have been raised regarding the recognition of income on loans that have been partially charged-off. This subject is not explicitly addressed in the agencies' regulatory reporting requirements. The agencies wish to clarify that payments can be recognized as income on a cash basis for loans that have been partially charged-off, without requiring that the prior charge-off first be recovered, so long as the remaining book balance is deemed fully collectible.

The agencies, along with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), each plan to solicit public comment on proposed guidelines which would allow certain nonperforming loans to be placed back on accrual status once the loans are reduced to an appropriate level through charge-offs. Any

formal guidance issued will be based on the comments received from the public and on-going discussions between the agencies and the SEC.

The agencies have released today supervisory guidance on a variety of other issues related to nonaccrual assets and formally restructured debt. These guidelines include a discussion of regulatory requirements related to cash basis income recognition, multiple loans to one borrower, and the acquisition of nonaccrual assets.

4. Valuation of Real Estate Loans

In recent months, there have been significant declines in real estate values in certain markets. In response to these declines, examiners have reviewed the adequacy of institutions' loan loss reserves and, where they believed it appropriate, have required additional reserves based on, in part, their estimates of real estate values.

These actions have focused attention on the techniques used to assess the value of real estate, especially commercial real estate. It is important that valuation techniques reflect not only existing market conditions, but also reasonable expectations of the property's performance in the market over time. The Federal regulatory agencies are reiterating their policy on the assessment of real estate values and the establishment of loan loss reserves.

The basic thrust of this guidance is to ensure that income property loans not be assessed solely on the basis of liquidation values but also on the income-producing capacity of the properties over time. Supervisory evaluations should take into account the lack of liquidity and cyclical nature

of real estate markets and the temporary imbalances in the supply and demand for real estate that may occur.

5. Review of Supervisory Findings

The agencies want to make clear their policy that any institution may request a review of any major decision reached as part of the supervisory process, including those related to asset classification and required reserve levels.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

3/11/91

TO: MICHAEL BOSKIN

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

Forwarded

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

3/11/91

TO: GENERAL SCOWCROFT

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

The attached has been forwarded
to the President

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

3/11/91

TO: CHIEF OF STAFF

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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

3/11/91

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

91 MAR 11 PM 3:17

March 11, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

EDE HOLIDAY *EH*

SUBJECT:

Agreement on Air Service at Heathrow Airport for
U.S. Carriers

At approximately 10:00 a.m. this morning negotiations between the United States and the United Kingdom concerning air service at Heathrow Airport were successfully concluded. The new agreement allows the United States to name replacement carriers for U.S. airlines currently serving Heathrow airport.

Last month, the Department of Transportation approved the transfer of Pan Am's Heathrow Airport routes to United subject to British approval. The Department believes that reaching this agreement may enable Pan Am to avoid liquidation. The agreement is also of vital importance to TWA Airlines, which has applied for approval to transfer its London routes to American Airlines. The Justice Department is currently reviewing the competitive impact of the TWA/American route transfer.

Attachment



U.S. Department of
Transportation

News:

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs
Washington, D.C. 20590

FOR RELEASE MONDAY
March 11, 1991

DOT 24-91
Contact: Ed O'Hara
Tel.: (202) 366-5571

UNITED STATES, UNITED KINGDOM REACH AGREEMENT ON HEATHROW FLIGHTS

Talks between the United States and the United Kingdom on transatlantic air services reached a successful conclusion today, Secretary of Transportation Samuel R. Skinner announced.

The negotiations in Washington, D.C., centered on whether U.S. carriers that acquire London routes from incumbent U.S. carriers could operate their flights to and from London's Heathrow Airport.

Without such an agreement, the proposed transfer of Pan American World Airways' transatlantic London routes to United Air Lines could not take place.

Secretary Skinner said, "This is an important revision in our bilateral aviation agreement that guarantees the continued presence of U.S. airlines at Heathrow. The agreement will maintain U.S. access to the most important airport in England, and one of the most important in the European Community.

"We offered new opportunities for British airlines in return for our ability to substitute stronger U.S. carriers at Heathrow. The U.K. has accepted. This agreement will provide important benefits for both nations as well as for the traveling public. The agreement, however, is a particularly important step for Pan American and its ability to preserve financial viability."

Skinner added, "This agreement should be seen as a prelude to more important talks in the near future to liberalize the aviation relationship between the U.S. and the U.K."

The transfer of Pan Am's London routes to United was approved Feb. 6 by the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT). The approval was conditioned on the ability of United to serve Heathrow Airport, as Pan Am does, rather than other London airports.

(more)

#

Grant British carriers rights to a limited number of flights from six countries in Europe to the U.S. in conjunction with services between the U.S. and U.K. The six countries are Belgium, France, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands.

Give the U.K. four new opportunities to permit an additional British carrier to fly to U.S. cities already served by one or two U.K. carriers.

Increase the number of cities in Latin America, Canada, and Asia to which British flights can continue after stopping at points in the United States. One British carrier will be allowed to operate one flight daily between Seattle and Australia.

Grant British carriers broader rights to make code-sharing arrangements with American carriers. This will enable U.K. airlines to schedule flights to the U.S., with one or more segments of the flight operated by U.S. airlines.

Allow a second British carrier (in addition to British Airways) to operate from Heathrow on U.S.-U.K. routes.

In return, the U.S. agreed, among other things, to:

Under today's agreement, the United States will be permitted to name replacement U.S. carriers, such as United, to operate at Heathrow. U.S. carriers serving Heathrow will limit their flights to the level of service already approved for 1991 but will be able to increase their service levels modestly for the following two years. The temporary limits will remain in effect for a period of three years. At that time, U.S. carriers will revert to the more liberal capacity regime that has been in effect for a number of years and which provides for future growth.

The new agreement would also make it possible for Trans World Airlines to transfer to American Airlines its routes to London from U.S. cities, if that proposed transfer is approved by the DOT and the Department of Justice. That route sale, like the Pan Am/United sale, is conditioned on American's ability to serve Heathrow.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Jay
SM

The President today announced the appointment of Jay Parmer, as Special Assistant to the President and Director of Presidential Advance at the White House. Mr. Parmer replaces John G. Keller, Jr.

Mr. Parmer has served in the Presidential Advance Office since January 1989, first as Assistant Director and later Deputy Director for Special Projects. He served in the Office of the Vice President as Assistant to the Director of Advance from September 1987 to August 1988, when he left to join the staff of Bush-Quayle '88. From 1985 to 1987, Mr. Parmer was a Special Assistant for External Relations at the U.S. Agency for International Development. During the 1984 elections, Mr. Parmer was Political Director of the Mississippi Republican Party. In 1983, he served on the Support Staff of the Summit of Industrialized Nations in Williamsburg, Virginia.

Mr. Parmer is a native of Meridian, Mississippi, and graduated from the University of Mississippi with a Bachelor of Public Administration Degree in 1983. He is married to the former Ardis Elaine Johnson of Reno, Nevada, and resides in Chevy Chase, Maryland.

Phil:

3-11-91

For your approval, then to Press.

Clark has seen.

de [Signature]

JG

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

91 MAR 11 PM 1:12

Date: 3/11

TO: *John Gardner*

FROM: JAY PARMER
~~Deputy~~ Director of Presidential
Advance

*Please call w/
any questions
X7565*

Thank You





THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 11, 1991

NOTE TO THE CHIEF OF STAFF:

Pursuant to your request,
attached is a copy of the
reply sent to Jesse Jackson
by the Military Office.

Phillip D. Brady



PB thru
JG

91 MAR 11 AM 10:06

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

3/7

TO: GENERAL TREFRY

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

Please send me a copy of your
response to Jesse Jackson
when it is complete.

Thanks.



INTERIM REPLY IS ATTACHED.

THE WHITE HOUSE

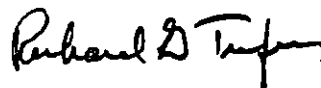
WASHINGTON

March 8, 1991

Dear Reverend Jackson:

Thank you for your recent letter to the President concerning a news item presented by Tom Brokaw. Governor Sununu has requested that you be provided the most current and accurate information concerning this matter. Be assured that we will obtain the answers you seek. We thank you for your indulgence and we will respond as quickly and accurately as possible.

Sincerely,



RICHARD G. TREFRY
Military Assistant to the President

Reverend Jesse L. Jackson
National Rainbow Coalition, Inc.
1110 Vermont Avenue, N.W.
Suite 410
Washington, D.C. 20005

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON



DATE: March 6, 1991

TO: PHIL BRADY

FROM: **GOVERNOR JOHN H. SUNUNU**

RE: Jesse Jackson Letter

Please be sure I see a copy of
our response.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 4, 1991

NOTE FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF:

This was staffed to the
Military Office to prepare
a response.

Thank you.



Phillip D. Brady

P41

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

all response

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: MARCH 01, 1991

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE JESSE L. JACKSON

SUBJECT: CONCERN REGARDING AFRICAN AMERICANS AND POOR
WHITES TARGETED TO SERVE VOLUNTARILY IN THE
MILITARY. REQUEST PRESIDENT LOOK INTO MATTER.

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY	(STAFF NAME)	ACTION		DISPOSITION		
		ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C D	COMPLETED YY/MM/DD
JONI STEVENS		ORG	91/03/01			___/___/___
	REFERRAL NOTE: <i>See comments</i>					
PHILIP BRADY		RSI	91/03/01		C	91/03/01
	REFERRAL NOTE:					
SHIRLEY GREEN		RSI	91/03/01		C	91/03/01
	REFERRAL NOTE:					
	REFERRAL NOTE:					
	REFERRAL NOTE:					
	REFERRAL NOTE:					

COMMENTS: SHADOW SENATOR REPRESENTING WASHINGTON, DC
*Please provide copy of response to
Shirley Green, 94 OEOB*

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: _____

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.

216923

Military Office cc Phil Brady
cc S Green

National Rainbow Coalition, Inc.

Reverend Jesse L. Jackson
President and Founder

February 25, 1991

The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Mr. President:

On Sunday, February 24, NBC-TV's "EXPOSE" with Tom Brokaw did a piece in which they showed African American schools and communities being targeted, and high pressure and deceptive tactics being used in the recruitment of young African American men and women for the military. Chicago was the city on which they focused the story.

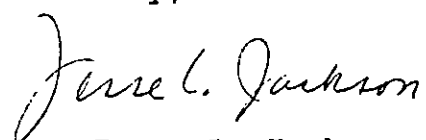
In addition, at my request, General Colin Powell provided us with some statistics on reservists in the Gulf (see enclosed). I think it is interesting to note that not only is Washington, DC disproportionately represented in the Persian Gulf, but the states with the largest African American and poor white populations are the four states just ahead of us -- Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia and West Virginia.

I have been given some unsubstantiated information that neither the targeted recruitment to the military nor the disproportionate number of African Americans assigned to the Persian Gulf is accidental.

While we should (and do) carry our share of the military burden to protect our national security and interests, if it were found that African Americans and poor whites were being deliberately targeted to serve "voluntarily" in the military I think that would be scandalous. I am asking that you look into this matter.

Thank you in advance for your concern and cooperation.

Sincerely,



Rev. Jesse L. Jackson

National Rainbow Coalition, Inc.

RESERVISTS AS OF 1-28-91

	STATE	TOTAL	RANK	%	RANK	CALLED	RANK	PER/CAP	RANK	
1	24	Mississippi	21,622	24	1.90	24	7,541	5	34.88	1
2	18	Louisiana	31,042	11	2.73	11	9,070	2	29.22	2
3	10	Georgia	31,517	10	2.77	10	8,772	3	27.83	3
4	50	West Virginia	10,112	36	0.89	36	2,605	25	25.76	4
5	49	Washington, DC	8,460	39	0.74	39	1,754	33	20.73	5
6	4	Arkansas	17,997	26	1.58	26	3,709	16	20.61	6
7	33	North Carolina	26,191	18	2.30	18	5,213	10	19.90	7
8	43	Tennessee	29,547	14	2.60	14	5,797	8	19.62	8
9	41	South Carolina	26,249	17	2.31	17	5,104	11	19.44	9
10	8	Delaware	6,685	43	0.59	43	1,245	37	18.63	10
11	1	Alabama	36,885	8	3.24	8	6,524	7	17.69	11
12	45	Utah	14,392	33	1.27	32	2,397	27	16.66	12
13	39	Puerto Rico	16,133	30	1.42	30	2,632	24	16.31	13
14	3	Arizona	14,486	31	1.27	31	2,307	28	15.93	14
15	9	Florida	38,256	7	3.36	6	5,541	9	14.48	15
16	53	TOTALS	1,137,642				158,133		13.90	16
17	36	Oklahoma	19,979	25	1.76	25	2,743	21	13.73	17
18	44	Texas	62,915	2	5.53	2	8,571	4	13.62	18
19	42	South Dakota	6,124	47	0.54	47	830	40	13.55	19
20	27	Nebraska	10,047	37	0.88	37	1,305	36	12.99	20
21	6	Colorado	14,423	32	1.18	34	1,739	35	12.96	21
22	32	New York	56,009	3	0.49	48	7,205	6	12.86	22
23	17	Kentucky	16,938	28	1.49	28	2,149	30	12.69	23
24	51	Wisconsin	24,002	22	2.11	22	3,006	20	12.52	24
25	29	New Hampshire	4,990	49	0.44	50	615	44	12.32	25
26	22	Michigan	30,727	13	2.70	13	3,725	15	12.12	26
27	35	Ohio	40,454	5	3.56	4	4,900	13	12.11	27
28	5	California	84,882	1	7.46	1	10,261	1	12.09	28
29	28	Nevada	3,876	51	3.35	7	460	47	11.87	29
30	34	North Dakota	6,575	44	0.58	44	761	41	11.57	30
31	15	Iowa	16,323	29	1.43	29	1,867	32	11.44	31
32	21	Massachusetts	27,627	16	2.43	16	3,037	19	10.99	32
33	47	Virginia	32,081	9	2.82	9	3,485	17	10.86	33
34	20	Maryland	25,076	20	2.20	20	2,724	22	10.86	34
35	30	New Jersey	23,730	23	2.09	23	2,548	26	10.74	35
36	25	Missouri	30,856	12	2.71	12	3,291	18	10.67	36
37	48	Washington	25,613	19	2.25	19	2,668	23	10.42	37
38	16	Kansas	17,163	27	1.51	27	1,750	34	10.20	38
39	19	Maine	7,295	41	0.64	41	737	42	10.10	39
40	13	Illinois	40,379	6	3.55	5	3,898	14	9.65	40
41	38	Pennsylvania	53,195	4	4.68	3	5,016	12	9.43	41
42	31	New Mexico	7,888	40	0.69	40	717	43	9.39	42
43	26	Montana	6,147	46	0.54	46	492	46	8.00	43
44	7	Connecticut	10,476	35	0.92	35	831	39	7.93	44
45	14	Indiana	28,497	15	2.50	15	2,253	29	7.91	45
46	23	Minnesota	24,780	21	2.18	21	1,944	31	7.85	46
47	40	Rhode Island	6,781	42	0.60	42	499	45	7.36	47
48	46	Vermont	4,926	50	0.26	52	341	48	6.92	48
49	37	Oregon	13,860	34	1.22	33	896	38	6.46	49
50	52	Wyoming	3,033	52	0.27	51	189	50	6.22	50
51	12	Idaho	6,417	45	0.56	45	225	49	3.51	51
52	11	Hawaii	9,831	38	0.86	38	154	51	1.57	52
53	2	Alaska	5,154	48	0.45	49	72	52	1.41	53

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 11, 1991

TO: SHIRLEY GREEN

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

Please note certain Counsel
Office suggestions on the
attached.

Thanks.

I believe that the bill I vetoed last year would have done more to promote discrimination than to prevent it. I know that others disagree.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Mr. Grant:

Thank you for your heartfelt letter. Your comments about the role that the United States military has played in advancing equal opportunity are right on track. I cannot agree with you more that black American soldiers have not only helped to pave the way against this country's enemies in battle but also against prejudice. Indeed, they have risked their lives so that their grandchildren could realize the dream of America -- a country where the only limits on a person are the limits of his own vision, not the color of his skin.

equality

I also agree with General Colin Powell's challenge that we must create the same paths of opportunity in the public and private sectors that we have in the military. To that end, I am determined to speak out against prejudice and bigotry wherever they surface and to continue vigorous enforcement of civil rights laws. Additionally, I recently sent Congress a proposal to strengthen anti-discrimination laws.

~~As this legislation winds its way through Congress, there will be much debate about what constitutes a so-called "quota bill."~~ Despite the differences of opinion on tactics to obliterate factors such as race, color, religion, sex, or national origin from employment decisions, I want you to know that I am committed to eliminating the intolerable blight of discrimination from our society.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Mr. Donald Grant
2306 Whitetail Court
Reston, Virginia 22091

(Sample) BW

(703) 620-2127

4
Shirley Green
Donald Grant
Attorney

2306 Whitetail Court
Reston, Virginia 22091

February 26, 1991

George Bush
President
United States of America
White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

I had an opportunity to hear your speech given yesterday to a number of black visitors to the White House. As a retired Air Force Master Sergeant who served during the Korean War and the Viet Nam War, your remarks were a welcome change to much of the racist rhetoric that has been so prevalent of late. Your speech comes only several weeks after a recent nationwide poll found that a large majority of white Americans believe that minorities and blacks in particular are unpatriotic. If history is any guide, neither the past or continuing service of blacks in the military, nor their outstanding contributions in the Gulf and all past wars will dissuade most white Americans of that view.

As a veteran, and a black man, I am one of those who do believe that there is a logical and direct relationship between duty in the military and strong civil rights legislation. As an enlistee in 1949, I took basic training in the next to last all black training flight in the United States Air Force. Consequently, I have full knowledge of "affirmative action" as ordered by President Truman and the positive good it engendered for those who benefitted from it and this country. I will be ever grateful to President Truman and to the officers and enlisted men, white and black who so successfully buried segregation in the military.

The relationship may be described by analogy to what occurred in the military after President Truman's Executive Orders declared segregation to be at an end in the military. Immediately after his order, qualified minorities had equal opportunity to apply for any job they wished and indeed were accepted in all jobs for which they qualified. They became pilots, navigators, engineers, mechanics, intelligence specialists, and on and on. They also became lieutenants and generals. But, it was an end to segregation and the implementation of equal opportunity that made all that possible, as your remarks clearly imply.

Strong-civil rights legislation forbidding discrimination will be seen by all and especially those in the military who are returning to civilian life as clear proof that we did "Support our troops," by providing them with the knowledge that this nation recognizes that the "Second Revolution," prosecuted by President Lincoln was correct, that it is unfinished and that those who really are "supporters of our troops" will continue to work until each and every person can take advantage of every opportunity he or she should so choose.

Because black servicemen cannot come home with their white buddies, safe in the knowledge that both will receive equal treatment in the job markets, and in finding adequate shelter and equal opportunities for their own education and that of their children, strong and effective civil rights legislation continues to be necessary. I sincerely hope that you recognize that the civil rights legislation now winding its way through Congress does not mandate or encourage quotas, thus permitting you to give it your full support, and thereby matching yesterday's noble and thoughtful words with a continuing commitment to civil rights. That is the clear and logical relationship between the patriotic military service of blacks and civil rights legislation.

Very sincerely yours,



Donald Grant
(Msgt, retired)

GEORGE BUSH

File Copy

To
Dick Darman and
Brent/Fred McClure/J.S.

3-9-91

Sen Byrd faxed this to me
at Camp David, asking that
I call him.

I did, last night, telling
him "we will look into
this matter"

Friendly call. He told me the
Turkish Ambassador had
been to see him.

ANNE K. DUNN, HAWAII
 WEST F. HOLLINGS, SOUTH CAROLINA
 BENNETT JOHNSTON, LOUISIANA
 LINDEN B. BURDICK, NORTH DAKOTA
 ATRICK J. LEAHY, VERMONT
 JIM SASSER, TENNESSEE
 ENNIS DUDONON, ARIZONA
 JALE BUMPERS, ARKANSAS
 RANK R. LAUTENBERG, NEW JERSEY
 DON HADSON, IOWA
 BARBARA A. MUKULSKI, MARYLAND
 LARRY RYD, NEVADA
 ROCK ADAMS, WASHINGTON
 VYCHE FOWLER, JR., GEORGIA
 L. ROBERT KERREY, NEBRASKA

MARK O. HATFIELD, OREGON
 TED STEVENS, ALASKA
 JAKE GARN, UTAH
 THAD COCHRAN, MISSISSIPPI
 ROBERT W. KASTEN, JR., WISCONSIN
 ALFONSE M. D'AMATO, NEW YORK
 WARREN RUDDMAN, NEW HAMPSHIRE
 ARLEN SPECTER, PENNSYLVANIA
 PETE V. DOMENICI, NEW MEXICO
 DON NICOLS, OKLAHOMA
 PHIL GRAMM, TEXAS
 CHRISTOPHER S. BOND, MISSOURI
 GLADE GORTON, WASHINGTON

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6025

JAMES H. ENGLISH, STAFF DIRECTOR
 J. KEITH KENNEDY, MINORITY STAFF DIRECTOR

March 8, 1991

The President
 The White House
 Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

The Republic of Turkey has emerged once again as a critical ally of the United States, having committed her prestige, her bases, and her active diplomacy in support of U.S. policy and the actions of the United Nations from the earliest hours following the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait last August. Further, she has experienced severe economic losses as a result of her action to cut off the flow of Iraqi oil across Turkey and in effectively enforcing the trade embargo against the regime of Saddam Hussein. As you know, this has caused political problems in Turkey for the current leadership and stimulated a debate there as to whether it was prudent to take the full range of actions that were taken in supporting the United States.

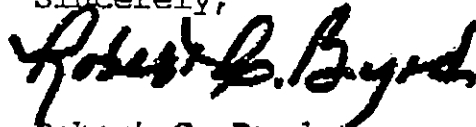
Turkey, I believe, has experienced economic hardship beyond any country in the region, save Kuwait, and given the circumstances I believe it would be appropriate to provide Turkey with emergency aid in an amount equivalent to that you have approved for Israel. If Turkey is denied this request, such denial would strengthen anti-Western factions in Turkey and may well cause a severe problem in our long-term relationship with that nation.

In reviewing the specific assessments of economic hardship taken on by Turkey in this effort, I believe that \$650 million is equivalent to approximately ten percent of the economic losses Turkey has experienced to date, and that contributions by all nations to Turkey to offset her losses will still fall far short of the goal of making good on those losses.

Today, the Turkish Ambassador, Mr. Nuzhet Kandemir, wrote me on this matter, and I have attached that letter, along with detailed cost estimates, for your review. In addition, I am informed that the President of Turkey, Mr. Turgut Ozal, will be in Washington around March 21st, and it is my hope that you will act swiftly and positively to submit an emergency aid request in time for it to be included in the Fiscal Year 1991 Supplemental Appropriations Bill.

Thank you for your attention to this critical matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Robert C. Byrd". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

Robert C. Byrd

RCB/dda

TURKISH EMBASSY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

March 7, 1991

The Honorable
Robert C. Byrd
President Pro Tempore
Chairman of the Committee
on Appropriations
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator,

Turkey took a determined stand at the beginning of the Gulf crisis against Iraq's brutal aggression. When the Security Council mandated sanctions against Iraq, Turkey responded immediately, setting an example for other countries to follow. We cut off the two oil pipelines that cross our country and sealed off our borders with Iraq, a major trading partner. Militarily, the Turkish Government authorized the United States and other allied countries the use of joint military installations in Turkey. Furthermore, Turkey deployed more than 100,000 troops on her southern border, pinning down over 10 Iraqi divisions in the north.

We realized the sacrifice involved, but our stand was one of principle.

As one of the first members of the Desert Shield coalition and a staunch ally of the United States, we are as gratified by the outcome of the war as the United States and other coalition members.

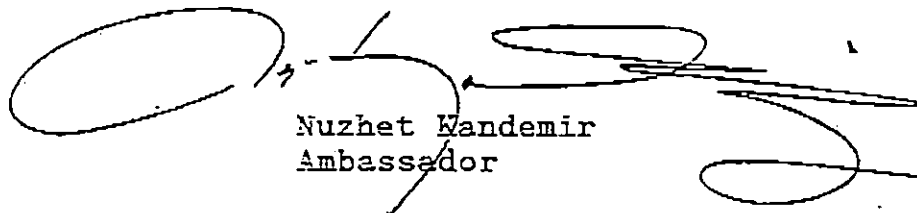
Needless to say, we have paid a high price for our contribution to the allied effort. The crisis has cost us 10% of our GNP and our once thriving economy has suffered a major setback. This is due not only to the economic losses but also to the significant unforeseen military expenditures. It is estimated that Turkey's total losses are over \$7 billion to date. This figure includes lost royalties from the two pipelines, canceled contracts and equipment lost by Turkish construction firms, lost tourism and transit trade revenues, and additional military costs. A detailed list of major losses is attached. Turkey has only received approximately \$2 billion in the form of grants and soft loans, which was provided by the "Gulf Crisis Financial Coordination Group." Therefore, in view of the magnitude of our losses and their heavy impact on all sectors of our economy, it is critical that Turkey be extended urgent assistance now.

Naturally, we were highly disappointed when the House Appropriations Committee, during its March 5th mark up meeting on the Operation Desert Storm supplemental funding request for FY91, excluded Turkey from its aid allocations. We sincerely hope that the Senate will redress this oversight when it takes up the legislation. We respectfully request an appropriation of not less than the amount earmarked for Israel. This sum will not only begin to alleviate some of the serious hardships caused by the crisis, but will also assure that Turkey has the resources to fulfill its vital role as a stabilizing force in the region.

We appreciate your consideration of this request and count on your continued invaluable support. We hope that, at this critical moment, Congress will assist her trusted ally.

Please accept, Mr. Chairman, the assurances of my highest consideration. *With highest esteem.*

Yours Sincerely,



Nuzhet Wandemir
Ambassador

February 28, 1991

THE ESTIMATED MAJOR ECONOMIC LOSSES OF TURKEY
DUE TO THE GULF CRISIS

(August 1, 1990 - February 28, 1991)

Lost Exports to Iraq	:	\$1.0 billion
Iraqi Debt to Turkey	:	\$0.8 billion
Royalties Lost from the Two Pipelines	:	\$0.4 billion
Revenues Lost in Transportation (Land, Air, Maritime)	:	\$1.0 billion
Contracts and the Equipment Lost by Turkish Construction Firms	:	\$0.6 billion
Lost Exports to Kuwait	:	\$0.3 billion
Lost Tourism Revenues (with an estimated 25% negative effect)	:	\$0.9 billion
Additional Cost by the Increase of Oil Prices Until the End of 1990	:	\$0.6 billion
Lost Export Revenues to the Countries in the Region	:	\$0.4 billion
Additional Estimated Military Costs	:	\$0.7 billion
Estimated Costs for Additional Health Services, Insurance Premiums, Effect on Local Businesses in the Southeastern Region, etc.	:	\$0.3 billion

Total Losses \$7.0 billion

-- Even with the early cease-fire, Turkish losses from the Gulf war are estimated to reach \$10 billion for the period August 1, 1990 to July 31, 1991.

-- To date, approximately ± 2 billion dollars have been received either as grants or soft loans.

March 6, 1991

Additional Military Costs of the Gulf War

-- In 1990 the Turkish military costs of the Gulf war were estimated at over \$300 million.

-- The figure for the first three months of 1991 is expected to reach \$550 million, averaging \$182 million monthly.

-- These costs stem primarily from the following:

- Expenses related to military unit deployments against the heightened threat.
- Maneuvers and training to increase readiness of forces.
- Supplementary ammunition, spare parts and equipment procurements.
- Installation of required facilities in the field, such as barracks, communication sites, etc.
- Field allowances and risk compensation.
- Chemical warfare protective equipment.
- Gulf war refugee aid.

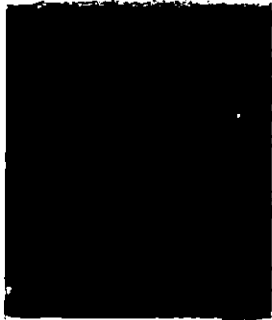
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

03/09/91

TO: GENERAL SCOWCROFT

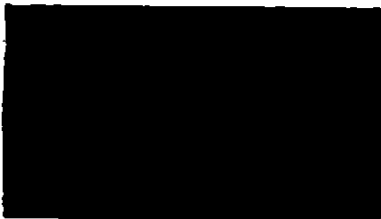
FROM: PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President and
Staff Secretary

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



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

03/09/91



TO: THE CHIEF OF STAFF

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

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

*Cabinet
Correspondence*

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

SECRETARY OF LABOR
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Dear Mr. President,

This week you have received the praise of a grateful Nation. To have been part of the Joint Session will be a part of my memories forever. There may have been moments when you wondered, "You certainly never were 'wobbly.'"

I've had the pleasure of reiterating the mandate for employers to provide the jobs for returning women and men of Desert Storm.

Employers are most cooperative; families are reassured. Our commitment to peace and strength is reinforced by your caring about families and the return to civilian life.

My thanks to you - as President and Commander-in-Chief.

Byron Wall

THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D.C. 20508

MAR 8 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Carla A. Hills *CH*

SUBJECT: Trade Update

Our efforts to ensure extension of your fast track authority and resume Uruguay Round negotiations intensified last week.

With respect to extension of fast track authority, we face, as you know, a difficult fight. The gathering of industry representatives to which you spoke Tuesday bolstered our efforts to energize private sector support for fast track on the Hill. Your presence added indispensable credibility to our efforts to convince industry of the importance of fast track. We have also intensified our contacts with Members of Congress. A large plurality of Congress is still undecided on fast track, and we have organized an inter-agency team that in the next few weeks will meet at a fairly high level with every single member, to educate them about the importance of fast track to the Administration. I personally have been meeting with members virtually every day. Next week I am slated to testify three times on the issue.

With respect to the Uruguay Round, I spoke Wednesday with Frans Andriessen. Andriessen wanted to inform me that the EC had formally agreed to commit to specific commitments in the three areas of agriculture negotiations, breaking the impasse, and that the EC's first concrete proposal for internal agricultural reform should be on the table by May 1. I informed Andriessen of the hard fight we face on fast track, and of the consequent need to show progress and avoid controversy in Uruguay Round negotiations during the period of Congressional consideration. I also noted the need to avoid a flare up of the oilseeds trade dispute. Andriessen attempted to reassure me on both points. Yet, on the Uruguay Round there continue to be unhelpful and conflicting statements from his fellow commissioners, including President Delors. On the oilseeds dispute, he stated that a letter explaining the EC's efforts to reduce subsidies would be forthcoming; however, reports of its contents are quite disturbing.

As you meet this month with Prime Ministers Major and Mulroney and President Mitterand, it would help greatly if you reminded them of the importance of showing progress in the Round and avoiding sharp controversy on trade issues -- not only for the sake of our overall relations, but because it will help convince Congress of the need to extend our fast track authority.

Dear Mr President



yes you are!

Jack

P.S. this is final, we've decided you are the

The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development

legatee!



THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

WASHINGTON, MARCH 6

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT,

MANY THANKS FOR YOUR ADDRESS TO THE CRIME
SUMMIT. AS I AM SURE YOU COULD TELL, YOU WERE A
SMASH HIT!

THE SUMMIT WENT WELL AND OUR DETERMINATION IS
RENEWED TO MAKE SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS ON THE CRIME FRONT.

BEST REGARDS,

D.





THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

03/08/91

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 -8 PH 3:01

March 8, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FREDERICK D. MCCLURE *fm*
SUBJECT: Weekly Legislative Report

THE WEEK OF MARCH 4 - 8

HOUSE AND SENATE FLOORS

HOUSE

The House convened on Monday but conducted no legislative business.

On Tuesday the House passed H. Con. Res. 95, commending the U.S. and allied military forces on the success of Desert Storm, by a vote of 410 to 8, with 4 Members voting present. The resolution considered by the House was actually drafted by Republican staff of the Foreign Affairs Committee and was cosponsored by only Republican Members. The House also passed, by a vote of 395 to 27, H.R. 707, the Commodity Futures Improvements Act of 1991, which improves the regulation of futures trading and authorizes appropriations for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

On Wednesday the House passed H.R. 991, the Defense Production Act Extension, by a vote of 416 to 0. This is a short-term, relatively clean, extension of the Act until September 30, 1991. A long-term reauthorization will be the subject of further deliberations, taking into account lessons learned in Desert Storm.

Also on Wednesday, the House approved by voice vote, H.R. 1284, authorizing \$650 million for costs incurred by Israel in the Persian Gulf. The \$650 million figure was supported by the Administration. The bill, reported by the Foreign Affairs Committee following an agreement between Israel and the U.S. earlier in the day, was brought up under a suspension of the rules by unanimous consent. While largely symbolic, action by


THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

91 MAR -8 PM 5:39

March 7, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: DEBRA ANDERSON 

SUBJECT: CORRESPONDENCE REPORT

This report represents the most recent correspondence received by the Office of Intergovernmental Affairs. Since the last report on February 1 you have received 356 pieces of correspondence. All Persian Gulf correspondence has been submitted separately.

ELECTED OFFICIAL	SUBJECT	COMMENTS
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Turnover Proposal

Mayor
Carol G. Whiteside
(R-Modesto, CA)

Agrees with mayors who insist CDBG funds continue to be directly dispersed to cities, but also welcomes any process which allows cities and counties to meet with state legislators, governors and congress to explore "new realities."

Mayor
Sue Myrick
(R-Charlotte, NC)

Appreciates your including local government officials in discussions on the turnover program, but also believes that CDBG grants should not be included.

Mayor
Morris Wooden
(Madison, IN)

Believes funds should be allocated to counties and cities, and they should have the flexibility to determine the programs that are funded.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

91 MAR -8 PM 5:39

March 8, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM DEBRA ANDERSON *DA*
SUBJECT INTERIM CORRESPONDENCE REPORT

This report represents the most recent correspondence received by the Office of Intergovernmental Affairs regarding the situation in the Persian Gulf.

ELECTED OFFICIAL	SUBJECT	COMMENTS
Mayor Sue Myrick (Charlotte, NC) Mayor George Beardsley (Hesperia, CA) Mayor James D. Griffin (Buffalo, NY) Senator Tommy Pollard (R-Jacksonville, NC) Senator Quentin L. Kopp (I-So. San Francisco, CA) Representative Edwin G. Johnson (R-Hollidaysburg, PA) Assemblyman Robert C. Wertz (R-Smithtown, NY) Marvin W. Sorrels, Chief Judge Superior Courts, Alcovy Judicial District (Monroe, GA) Charles E. Ramos, Acting Supreme Court Justice, Civil Court (New York County, NY)	Express support for you and the troops in the Persian Gulf.	

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
<p>Proposed & Tentative for Administrative Use Only</p> <p>T Tentative B First Lady * Away from White House</p>					<p>1</p> <p>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 1:45 Depart for Camp David</p> <p>B</p> <p>RON CAMP DAVID</p>	<p>2</p> <p>RON CAMP DAVID</p>
<p>3</p> <p>B TBD Arrive White House</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, D.C.</p>	<p>4</p> <p>11:00 Meeting with Secretary Baker</p> <p>1:45 Briefing w/leaders of Veterans Service Organizations Baker/Cheney/Powell Meeting</p> <p>B* 7:00 50th Anniversary of the Westinghouse Science Talent Search</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, D.C.</p>	<p>5</p> <p>10:00 GOP Congressional Leadership Mtg. 11:20 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</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, D.C.</p>	<p>6</p> <p>10:00 Staff Time</p> <p>12:00 Mtg. with Sec. Baker 1:15 Photo w/Walter Massey 3:15 Staff Time 4:00 Admin. Time</p> <p>B* 8:15 Staff Time 9:00 The President's Address to a Joint Session of Congress</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, D.C.</p>	<p>7</p> <p>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</p> <p>4:45 Meeting with Margaret Thatcher</p> <p>B 5:30 Presentation of the Medal of Freedom to Margaret Thatcher Private Dinner</p> <p>B 7:00</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, D.C.</p>	<p>8</p> <p>10:00 Staff Time 10:15 Interview with Arab Print Reporters 11:30 Mtg. w/Cornelio Sommaruga, President of the International Comm. of the Red Cross B 2:00 Photo w/Lieutenant General T. Kelly B 3:00 Depart for Camp David</p> <p>RON CAMP DAVID</p>	<p>9</p> <p>RON CAMP DAVID</p>
<p>10</p> <p>B 4:00 Arrive White House</p> <p>B 5:30 Reception for Ford's Theater Gala (Black Tie)</p> <p>B* 7:30 Ford's Theater Gala (Black Tie)</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, D.C.</p>	<p>11</p> <p>10:00 Mtg w/French FM Rocard 10:50 Staff Time 11:10 Drop-by State Attorneys General Briefing 11:30 Crime Package Announcement 12:00 Lunch with the VP Arlington, VA</p> <p>* 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 Haircut</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, D.C.</p>	<p>12</p> <p>10:00 Congressional Leadership Meeting * 11:30 Swearing-in ceremony for E. Madigan, as Sec. of Agriculture</p> <p>2:00 Cabinet Meeting</p> <p>3:30 Congressional Hour</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, D.C.</p>	<p>13</p> <p>11:15 Photo Ops 11:45 Presentation of St. Patrick's Day Shamrocks</p> <p>TBD Depart for Ottawa, Canada</p> <p>* TBD Signing Ceremony for the US-Canada Acid Rain Accord * TBD Working Dinner with PM Brian Mulroney</p> <p>RON OTTAWA, CANADA</p>	<p>14</p> <p>* TBD Depart for Martinique, West Indies</p> <p>* TBD Working Luncheon with President Mitterand</p> <p>* TBD Depart for Bermuda</p> <p>RON BERMUDA</p>	<p>15</p> <p>* Hold</p> <p>RON BERMUDA</p>	<p>16</p> <p>Bermuda</p> <p>* TBD Meeting with British Prime Minister John Major</p> <p>RON BERMUDA</p>
<p>17</p> <p>St. Patrick's Day</p> <p>Bermuda</p> <p>* TBD Lunch with Premier John Swan</p> <p>* TBD Depart for Washington</p> <p>TBD Arrive White House</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, D.C.</p>	<p>18</p> <p>10:00 Receive the Elle Wiesel Humanitarian Award</p> <p>* 11:30 Address the Inner Circle Luncheon of the NFSC</p> <p>* 12:30 Attend St. Patrick's Day Luncheon</p> <p>3:30 Mtg. with Sec. Cheney</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, D.C.</p>	<p>19</p> <p>10:00 Congressional Leadership Mtg. 11:15 Photo Ops 12:00 Lunch with VP 2:00 Attend meeting with Hispanic Alliance for Free Trade 3:30 Staff Time 3:45 Drop-by Points of Light Media Briefing</p> <p>B* 7:45 Radio and Television Corresp. Assoc. Dinner (Black Tie)</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, D.C.</p>	<p>20</p> <p>B 10:00 Arrival Ceremony for President Lech Walesa of Poland 10:30 Mtg. with President Walesa</p> <p>2:00 Mtg. with Sec. Baker 2:30 Staff Time 3:30 Admin. Time</p> <p>B 7:15 State Dinner (Black Tie)</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, D.C.</p>	<p>21</p> <p>TBD Depart for Cleveland, Ohio</p> <p>TBD Arrive White House</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, D.C.</p>	<p>22</p> <p>11:00 Mtg. with Sec. Baker</p> <p>B 4:00 Depart for Camp David</p> <p>RON CAMP DAVID</p>	<p>23</p> <p>B TBD Arrive White House</p> <p>B* 6:45 Gridiron Dinner (White Tie)</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, D.C.</p>
<p>24</p> <p>Palm Sunday</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, D.C.</p>	<p>25</p> <p>3:30 Mtg. with Sec. Brady</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, D.C.</p>	<p>26</p> <p>1:30 Video Taping Session</p> <p>3:45 First Meeting in preparation of the 1991 President's Dinner</p> <p>5:15 Haircut</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, D.C.</p>	<p>27</p> <p>* 9:00 Hold</p> <p>1:30 Mtg. with Sec. Baker</p> <p>3:00 Admin. Time</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, D.C.</p>	<p>28</p> <p>7:45 Photo Ops</p> <p>10:00 First PAS Briefing 11:15 Present of Cancer Courage Award 12:00 Lunch with VP</p> <p>2:15 Mtg. with President Reagan</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, D.C.</p>	<p>29</p> <p>Good Friday</p> <p>11:00 Mtg. with Sec. Baker</p> <p>B TBD Depart for Camp David</p> <p>RON CAMP DAVID</p>	<p>30</p> <p>Passover</p> <p>RON CAMP DAVID</p>
<p>31</p> <p>Easter Sunday</p> <p>B TBD Arrive White House</p> <p>RON WASHINGTON, D.C.</p>	<p>RON WASHINGTON, D.C.</p>	<p>RON WASHINGTON, D.C.</p>	<p>RON WASHINGTON, D.C.</p>	<p>RON WASHINGTON, D.C.</p>	<p>RON CAMP DAVID</p>	<p>RON CAMP DAVID</p>

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

91 MAR -8 PM 7:32

March 8, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON *CW*
FROM: ED McNALLY *Jm*
SUBJECT: ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE NEW CRIME BILL

I. SUMMARY

On Monday, March 11, at 11:15 a.m., you will announce the Administration's new crime bill. The event will take place in the East Room, with an audience consisting of most of the 50 state Attorneys General, local D.A.'s, police and other law enforcement officials (including many who worked hard for your crime bill last year) and selected community leaders.

II. DISCUSSION

Seizing on your address to the Joint Session of Congress last week, this speech is designed to launch a crime bill that can be enacted in 100 days. The remarks outline the goals of the proposed legislation -- including passage of sections that were contained in the earlier crime bill but not enacted by Congress; and new laws aimed at protecting people and police, rather than criminals.



March 8, 1991

MR. PRESIDENT:

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

For your convenience, a copy
is attached at Tab B.

THE PRESIDENT

March 9, 1991

d

Phillip D. Brady

March 10, 1991

1:00 pm	-	<u>House</u>	
5:30 pm (45 min)	B	<u>Attend Reception for Ford's Theater Gala</u> (Firestone) (Black Tie)	State Floor (TAB A)
7:20 pm		<u>The President and Mrs. Bush depart for the Ford's Theater Gala</u> (Rogich) (Black Tie)	South Lawn (TAB B)
10:55 pm		<u>Arrive White House</u>	South Lawn

91 MAR -9 PM 10:32

*Office of
Cabinet Affairs*



**CABINET
REPORT**

For the Week of:

March 10 - March 16

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 8, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: EDE HOLIDAY *GHK*

SUBJECT: Cabinet Report -- March 10 - 16

* * * THE WEEK AHEAD * * *

AGRICULTURE

March 12. The President will attend the public swearing-in ceremony for Secretary Madigan to be held at the Department of Agriculture. Madigan was confirmed by the Senate on March 7 by a vote of 99-0.

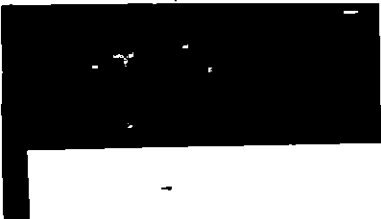
March 14. The House Agriculture Subcommittee on Department Operations, Research and Foreign Agriculture will hold a hearing to review agriculture export credit guarantees extended to Iraq. Chairman Charles Rose has asked that 17 USDA employees testify on any credit-related problems that USDA has identified with respect to Iraq. USDA is confident that all guarantees to Iraq were handled properly, but this inquiry is expected to attract media attention.

COMMERCE

March 11. Secretary Mosbacher will attend a luncheon hosted by the French Embassy honoring French Prime Minister Michel Rocard. Ambassador Hills will also attend the luncheon. Later in the day, Mosbacher will meet with the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Cessna Corporation, Russell Meyer. Topic: Cessna's business with Brazil.

March 13. Mosbacher will travel to Cincinnati for the third in his series of National Export Initiative conferences. Attendance will include representatives from AID, Export-Import Bank, Overseas Private Investment Corporation, local government officials and members of the business community.

March 13-16. Mosbacher will lead a delegation to Kuwait at the invitation of Kuwaiti Ambassador Saud Nasir Al-Sabah. The delegation, which will include Congressmen, Executive Branch officials and private sector executives, will observe the damage

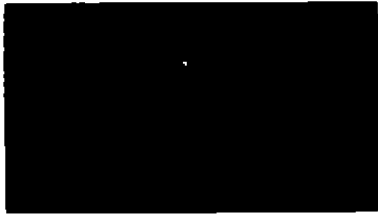
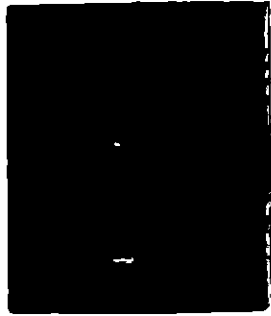


THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

03/08/91

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

The attached has been forwarded
to the President



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
REMARKS FOR RADIO ACTUALITY
FOR NATIONAL DAYS OF THANKSGIVING, APRIL 5-7, 1991

Two months ago, with thousands of U.S. troops standing guard against aggression halfway around the world, I called the nation to prayer to ask for God's blessings and guidance as we approached a pivotal moment in our history. And Americans did pray, filling churches, synagogues, and houses of worship in record numbers.

These prayers of countless Americans of all faiths, creeds, and walks of life -- inspired the hearts and souls of our service men and women. The support and prayers of Americans back home bolstered already high morale -- and led them to new heights of courage and selflessness.

Now the liberation of Kuwait is complete. Offensive operations in the Gulf region have ceased. And American troops are finally coming home.

With troops coming home, and the hope that a safer, more peaceful world may finally be at hand, it is right that Americans should once again turn to prayer to thank God for his many blessings and guidance.

And so, I have proclaimed April 5-7, 1991 as National Days of Thanksgiving. Once again, I urge Americans to unite together in prayer and turn to our greatest power.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FRAN -
copies for
our file

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 11, 1991

The President today named the volunteers of Henderson Hall/Barcroft Elementary School Adopt-A-School Program, of Arlington, Virginia, as the 400th "Daily Point of Light." The Marines at Henderson Hall, the United States Marine Corps Headquarters Battalion, are motivating young people to "reach for the future."

In 1983, the Marines at Henderson Hall adopted the Barcroft Elementary School to provide students with friends and role models. The Marines, known by the students as "Marine Buddies," visit the students dressed in uniform, portraying to the students the discipline and positive behavior needed to succeed.

After completing a tutor training program, each Marine is matched with a student who is in need of academic support. Every Tuesday from 11:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m., thirty Marines go to Barcroft Elementary School to tutor their buddies. Teachers provide assignments to complete, helping reinforce what is taught in the classroom.

The Marines also introduce the students to various aspects of their own profession. They have flown a helicopter to the school to offer tours, answering questions about the helicopter and encouraging the students to pursue technological studies. One Marine is preparing the school safety patrol for a parade, teaching them marching maneuvers and emphasizing the importance of teamwork and self-discipline. In some instances, the student/tutor relationship has developed into a more personal friendship. The Marines may invite the student to their homes for a holiday meal or the student may invite their "Marine Buddy" to a scout activity or birthday party.

The President salutes the volunteers of Henderson Hall's Adopt-A-School Program as the 400th "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 Marine volunteers; 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 14, 1991

The President today named the volunteers of the Mobile Medical and Dental Caring Unit, of Portland, Oregon, as the 403rd "Daily Point of Light." The volunteers of the Mobile Medical and Dental Caring Unit reach out to those who once were unable to obtain health and dental care.

For over two years, a volunteer medical team has traveled throughout the city of Portland, providing services free of charge to unserved populations. More than 100 volunteers, including physicians, dentists, nurses, dental hygienists, firefighters, and retired medical professionals, spend at least one day a month on the caring unit, sometimes accompanied by their own staff.

Each day, the Mobile Medical Unit travels to a different location, where the volunteers provide medical examinations and perform simple procedures. Three days a week, the unit is equipped for a medical staff, and two days a week the unit travels with a dental team. They visit homeless shelters, migrant camps, homes and jails for juvenile delinquents, and low-income schools. The Caring Unit also has six permanent sites at local churches and clinics. Many of the patients are cared for on a long-term basis by the same doctor. While patients wait to see a doctor, they watch videos on AIDS education and prevention, dental care, alcohol and drug abuse, and health tips. The Caring Unit also provides health education materials.

The President salutes the volunteers of the Mobile Medical and Dental Caring Unit as the 403rd "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 Mobile Medical and Dental Caring Unit; 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

To Press Office - 3/8

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 12, 1991

The President today named Larry Dawson, of Indianapolis, Indiana, as the 401st "Daily Point of Light." Mr. Dawson, 39, serves as a "brother" to boys who would otherwise not have someone to look up to.

Not only is Mr. Dawson employed as a caseworker for the Big Brothers of Indianapolis, introducing and matching boys with a Big Brother, he also serves as a Big Brother himself. In 1974, when he was 22 years old, Mr. Dawson became a friend and role model to a boy through Big Brothers of Greater Indianapolis, a national organization which provides male friendship to boys who would otherwise grow up without positive male guidance. Over the last 16 years, Mr. Dawson has mentored and counseled four boys between the ages of 7 and 15.

Mr. Dawson spends at least five hours each week with his "little brother," becoming a friend he can trust and rely on when he is in need of help and advice. Through Mr. Dawson's friendship and support, the boys have improved their grades and increased school involvement. He also helps the boys channel their energies to constructive and positive activities, such as learning carpentry skills and other vocational and technical skills.

The President salutes the Larry Dawson as the 401st "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 Mr. Dawson; 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 13, 1991

The President today named the volunteers of the Literacy Volunteers of America-Albany, of Albany, Georgia, as the 402nd "Daily Point of Light." The volunteers of the Literacy Volunteers of America-Albany (LVA-Albany) teach adults who want to improve their reading and writing skills.

Originally founded in 1986 as Project READ, this effort was established by concerned community members in a local church to address the high rate of illiteracy in the community. In 1989, Project READ sought support from Literacy Volunteers of America to serve the growing demand for tutors. Currently, more than 55 community members, including retired teachers, business people, professionals, and religious leaders, are volunteering their time to help over 60 adults learn to read.

After completing a training workshop and committing to at least two hours of volunteer service each week for six months, the volunteer is matched with an adult student. The tutors and students meet in groups or one-to-one at a convenient location at least once a week, using newspapers, signs, and directions as teaching tools. For special assignments, the students write articles and stories for the LVA-Albany student newsletter, enabling them to practice their writing skills and experience the joy of expressing themselves through writing.

The President salutes the volunteers of the Literacy Volunteers of America-Albany as the 402nd "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 LVA-Albany; 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 15, 1991

The President today named the volunteers of the "I Have A Future" program, of Nashville, Tennessee, as the 404th "Daily Point of Light." "I Have A Future," an initiative of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology at the Meharry Medical College, an historically black college, helps promote healthy lifestyles and positive behavior among black adolescents.

Founded in 1987, "I Have A Future" addresses the issues which cause teen pregnancy, substance abuse, violence, and unemployment. The program is located in two municipal housing developments, serving the young residents, ages 10-17. The program focuses on enhancing the self-image of the youth and offering them positive alternatives for the future.

More than 200 students from local community colleges and 20 students from the Meharry Medical College volunteer to work with young people who live in the housing developments. The volunteers from the Meharry Medical College provide health screening each week at the housing sites. Other volunteers offer weekly classes on topics such as decision making and problem solving, conflict resolution, violence prevention techniques, family-life education, computer skills, pre-employment training, good manners, art, peer counseling, and nutrition. The volunteers also offer tutoring sessions four days a week and lead field trips to museums, plays, and parks.

In addition, the volunteers encourage the parents and residents of the housing developments to become leaders in this effort. The Parent Empowerment Program, a family alternative program, trains parents on how to discourage their children from using drugs. Some topics discussed in this program include effective communication, crisis intervention, and positive parenting.

The President salutes the volunteers of the "I Have A Future" Program as the 404th "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 "I Have A Future" Program; and to discover, encourage, and develop new leaders in community service, reflecting the President's conviction that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE UNTIL
SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1991

March 15, 1991

The President today named the members of the Upsilon Eta Chapter of Phi Theta Kappa Honor Society, of Jacksonville, Florida, as the 405th "Daily Point of Light." The members of the Upsilon Eta Chapter, located at Florida Community College, believe that serving their college campus and its host community is an integral part of a good education.

Since 1969, the members of the Upsilon Eta Chapter have offered their knowledge and motivation to the community, helping those in need. For the last twenty years, the students have worked with the Spina Bifida Association, serving children with spina bifida and their families. The volunteers provide respite care, babysitting the children so their parents may complete errands and chores. The volunteers complete CPR and child care training in order to care for the children properly.

The members of the Upsilon Eta Chapter also help at the Youth Crisis Center, a residential shelter for runaways. The volunteers offer informal peer counseling, assisting adolescents in coping with problems and issues. Recently, the volunteers have begun helping at the Ronald McDonald House, supporting and maintaining the house so the parents of sick children can spend their time caring for their children. The members of Upsilon Eta Chapter also coordinate food and clothing drives, delivering the items to local community service efforts.

The President salutes the members of the Upsilon Eta Chapter of Phi Theta Kappa as the 405th "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 Upsilon Eta Chapter; 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

3/8

Nelson,

As we discussed, it
would be appreciated
if you could make
up the proposed response
as appropriate.

Rush,

Paul

JW -
Paragraphs 1 & 2 -
language from Black
History Month statement
Civil Rights # -
language from
empowerment speech
- Not cleared thru
counsel's office.

BT

3/8
John,

Is this a
previously agreed upon
on civil rights? If
not lets make sure
counsel (Kleber) is
OK on it.

TZ

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Mr. Grant:

Thank you for your heartfelt letter. Your comments about the role that the United States military has played in advancing equal opportunity are right on track. I cannot agree with you more that black American soldiers have not only helped to pave the way against this country's enemies in battle but also against prejudice. Indeed, they have risked their lives so that their grandchildren could realize the dream of America -- a country where the only limits on a person are the limits of his own vision, not the color of his skin.

I also agree with General Colin Powell's challenge that we must create the same paths of opportunity in the public and private sectors that we have in the military. To that end, I am determined to speak out against prejudice and bigotry wherever they surface and to continue vigorous enforcement of civil rights laws. Additionally, I recently sent Congress a proposal to strengthen anti-discrimination laws.

As this legislation winds its way through Congress, there will be much debate about what constitutes a so-called "quota bill." Despite the differences of opinion on tactics to obliterate factors such as race, color, religion, sex, or national origin from employment decisions, I want you to know that I am committed to eliminating the intolerable blight of discrimination from our society.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Mr. Donald Grant
2306 Whitetail Court
Reston, Virginia 22091

4
Shirley Green
Donald Grant
Attorney

(Sample) BW

(703) 620-2127

2306 Whitetail Court
Reston, Virginia 22091

February 26, 1991

George Bush
President
United States of America
White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

I had an opportunity to hear your speech given yesterday to a number of black visitors to the White House. As a retired Air Force Master Sergeant who served during the Korean War and the Viet Nam War, your remarks were a welcome change to much of the racist rhetoric that has been so prevalent of late. Your speech comes only several weeks after a recent nationwide poll found that a large majority of white Americans believe that minorities and blacks in particular are unpatriotic. If history is any guide, neither the past or continuing service of blacks in the military, nor their outstanding contributions in the Gulf and all past wars will dissuade most white Americans of that view.


As a veteran, and a black man, I am one of those who do believe that there is a logical and direct relationship between duty in the military and strong civil rights legislation. As an enlistee in 1949, I took basic training in the next to last all black training flight in the United States Air Force. Consequently, I have full knowledge of "affirmative action" as ordered by President Truman and the positive good it engendered for those who benefitted from it and this country. I will be ever grateful to President Truman and to the officers and enlisted men, white and black who so successfully buried segregation in the military.

The relationship may be described by analogy to what occurred in the military after President Truman's Executive Orders declared segregation to be at an end in the military. Immediately after his order, qualified minorities had equal opportunity to apply for any job they wished and indeed were accepted in all jobs for which they qualified. They became pilots, navigators, engineers, mechanics, intelligence specialists, and on and on. They also became lieutenants and generals. But, it was an end to segregation and the implementation of equal opportunity that made all that possible, as your remarks clearly imply.

Strong civil rights legislation forbidding discrimination will be seen by all and especially those in the military who are returning to civilian life as clear proof that we did "Support our troops," by providing them with the knowledge that this nation recognizes that the "Second Revolution," prosecuted by President Lincoln was correct, that it is unfinished and that those who really are "supporters of our troops" will continue to work until each and every person can take advantage of every opportunity he or she should so choose.

Because black servicemen cannot come home with their white buddies, safe in the knowledge that both will receive equal treatment in the job markets, and in finding adequate shelter and equal opportunities for their own education and that of their children, strong and effective civil rights legislation continues to be necessary. I sincerely hope that you recognize that the civil rights legislation now winding its way through Congress does not mandate or encourage quotas, thus permitting you to give it your full support, and thereby matching yesterday's noble and thoughtful words with a continuing commitment to civil rights. That is the clear and logical relationship between the patriotic military service of blacks and civil rights legislation.

Very sincerely yours,


Donald Grant
(Msgt, retired)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 3/8/91

NOTE FOR: FRED MCCLURE

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

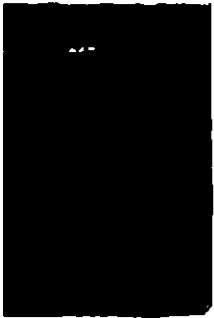
Information

Action

Thank you.

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

cc:





bcc:

Fred McClure

FOR FURTHER

APPROPRIATE ACTION





THE PRESIDENT

3-7-91

John - No plans to go to
Berksdale; but if we do
fly down, you're in!!
Tennis anyone?
All Best - *ly*


THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

3/8/91

3/5/91

TO: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FRED McCLURE 
Assistant to the President
for Legislative Affairs

- FYI
- Comment
- Action

John Breaux asked that I show you the attached letter. Maybe it's because of the Roemer comment.

SENATOR JOHN BREAU
LOUISIANA



United States Senate
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20510

3/4/91

Mr. President -

If your travels by
Chance take you to Barksdale
Air Force Base in Shreveport La.,
I'd like to hitch a ride if
possible - I promise to stay
out of any Roemer event
unless of course you need
help in figuring him out -

Thanks

John

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
THE WHITE HOUSE 3/8/91
WASHINGTON

*Copy to
Bridget
3/8*

March 7, 1991

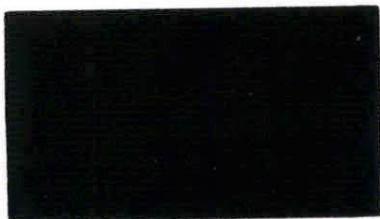
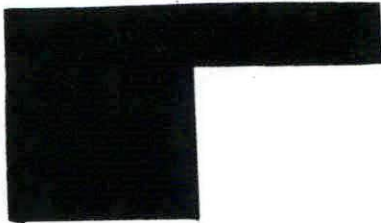
MR. PRESIDENT:

Attached is Secretary Brady's response to Cameron Clark on financial conditions in New England. Your brother Prescott initially brought Clark's note to your attention (see attached).
took attachment
W's letter
** C-D*

Thank you.



Phillip D. Brady



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON



DATE: 2-20-91

FROM THE PRESIDENT



TO: Nick Brady *cy*

Re: attached letter from Cameron Clark.

The attached came to me from brother Pres. I explained to him that having turned down many such requests for meetings, that I could not meet Cameron and Wally Barnes.

Would you be good enough to send a response (in some detail) to Cameron Clark, providing me with a copy so that I can tell Pres "mission accomplished"

Thanks.





THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

91-96617

March 5, 1991

Mr. Cameron Clark, Jr.
Production Sharing International, Inc.
P.O. Box 39
Southport, Connecticut 06490-0039

Dear Mr. Clark:

The President forwarded to me a copy of your letter dated January 31, 1991. Also, Deputy Secretary John Robson and I appreciate the informative and constructive correspondence and meetings that your group has initiated to present clearly the economic conditions of New England.

In addition, I am planning a trip to Boston, Providence, and Hartford to discuss the credit crunch with interested parties on March 8. Also, we understand that FDIC Chairman Seidman is evaluating what can realistically and prudently be accomplished in building capital in the institutions in Connecticut and elsewhere in New England. As you realize, against the backdrop of the S&L cleanup, a proposal that requires taxpayer funds would not be well received by Congress.

As you may be aware, John Robson has been working with the bank and thrift regulatory organizations to sort through the suggestions generated by the banking and business communities on specific regulatory practices that may have exacerbated the credit crunch. The regulatory agencies released their proposals on Friday, March 1, 1991. A copy is enclosed for your review. While these steps alone will not cure the credit crunch, in my view, they will help credit availability especially when combined with actions already taken such as lower interest rates and reduced bank reserve requirements.

Please do not hesitate to call upon me, if I may be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

Nicholas F. Brady

Enclosure

SCOPE OF THE NEW ENGLAND CRISIS

NEW ENGLAND IS EXPERIENCING A DISASTROUS DETERIORATION OF ITS BANKING SYSTEM, EVIDENCED BY:

- O THE RECENT TAKEOVER BY THE FDIC OF THE BANK OF NEW ENGLAND, THE 27TH LARGEST BANK IN THE UNITED STATES.**
- O MANY MEDIUM AND SMALLER BANKS IN THE REGION ARE IN A STATE OF TECHNICAL INSOLVENCY OR APPROACHING IT.**
- O FORTY-FIVE BANKS AND CREDIT UNIONS IN RHODE ISLAND, WITH \$1.7 BILLION IN DEPOSITS, WERE CLOSED BY GOVERNOR BRUCE SUNDLUN IMMEDIATELY UPON TAKING OFFICE, DUE TO INSOLVENCY OF THE STATE'S DEPOSIT INSURANCE FUND.**

THE CONCOMITANT ECONOMIC CRISIS IS EVIDENCED BY:

- O AN INCREASE OF 193% IN BUSINESS FAILURES IN 1990.**
- O A LOSS OF 254,000 JOBS IN THE PAST 2 YEARS. THIS REGION HAS ONLY 5% OF THE NATION'S POPULATION, BUT ACCOUNTS FOR 20% OF ALL JOBS LOST IN THE ENTIRE UNITED STATES.**
- O THE LOWEST LEVEL FOR THE CONFERENCE BOARD'S CONSUMER CONFIDENCE INDEX EVER RECORDED FOR ANY REGION.**

FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO THIS CRISIS INCLUDE REGIONAL SHIFTS IN DEFENSE SPENDING, MOVEMENTS AWAY FROM THE AREA'S HIGH-TECH INDUSTRIES, AND, IN PARTICULAR, THE SERIOUS DOWNTURN OF THE REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT MARKET, RESULTING IN BILLIONS OF DOLLARS OF NON-PERFORMING ASSETS AND THE COLLAPSE OF REAL ESTATE VALUES THROUGHOUT THE REGION.

THE EXTRAORDINARY DETERIORATION IN BANK CAPITAL HAS TRANSFORMED WHAT MIGHT OTHERWISE BE A NORMAL CYCLICAL BUSINESS DOWNTURN INTO A MAJOR RECESSION. THIS DETERIORATION IS SO SEVERE THAT:

- O BANKING COMMISSIONERS IN VARIOUS NEW ENGLAND STATES HAVE EXPRESSED GRAVE CONCERN THAT A SIGNIFICANT NUMBER OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS ARE NOW IN TECHNICAL INSOLVENCY OR IMMINENTLY FACE THAT PROSPECT.**
- O WITHOUT IMMEDIATE ACTION, NUMEROUS BANK FAILURES ARE ASSURED, RESULTING IN ENORMOUS COST TO THE FDIC AND THE TAXPAYERS AS WELL AS FURTHER DAMAGE TO THE REGIONAL ECONOMY.**

ALL REGIONS OF THE UNITED STATES REQUIRE A FUNCTIONING BANKING SYSTEM TO PROVIDE NECESSARY CAPITAL FOR BUSINESS GROWTH AND JOB OPPORTUNITY. STRONGLY CAPITALIZED BANKS TO SUPPLY CREDIT IN TIMES OF ADVERSITY ARE KEY TO LONG-TERM STABILITY. IN NEW ENGLAND, THIS SAFETY NET HAS ERODED TO THE POINT OF BEING NON-EXISTENT. IN FACT, SOME REPORTS PLACE NEW ENGLAND IN MORE SERIOUS DISTRESS THAN TEXAS AT ITS WORST. IT IS CLEAR THAT THE NEW ENGLAND REGION IS IN DIRE NEED OF RECAPITALIZATION TO REBUILD PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN THE BANKING SYSTEM, WHICH IS CRITICAL TO THE GROWTH OF CONSUMER CONFIDENCE IN GENERAL.

LEADERS OF THE BANKING COMMUNITY SENSE A LACK OF FEDERAL POLICY DIRECTION ON THE PART OF REGIONAL REGULATORS. INACTION AT A TIME OF CRISIS OF THIS MAGNITUDE COULD BE DISASTROUS.

- o BECAUSE OF THE EXTREME FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES OF THE NEW ENGLAND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, IT IS VIRTUALLY IMPOSSIBLE FOR THEM TO RAISE CAPITAL FROM PRIVATE SOURCES.
- o FURTHERMORE, HISTORY HAS SHOWN US THAT THE CURE CAN COMPOUND THE PROBLEM IN THE PRESENT ENVIRONMENT IN OUR COUNTRY. THE EXPERIENCE OF THE PAST SEVERAL YEARS HAS DEMONSTRATED THAT A GOVERNMENT TAKEOVER OF ASSETS FROM INSOLVENT INSTITUTIONS IS THE MOST COSTLY METHOD TO THE TAXPAYER OF DISPOSING OF THESE ASSETS. THIS FACT FURTHER ERODES CONSUMER CONFIDENCE.

WE RECOGNIZE THAT THE ADMINISTRATION IS DEVELOPING A FAR-REACHING RESTRUCTURE OF THE BANKING INDUSTRY THROUGH LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS. WE FULLY SUPPORT THIS EFFORT. HOWEVER, TIME IS AGAINST US. THE CRISIS CANNOT WAIT FOR THIS ACTION ALONE.

THE EXIGENCIES OF THE SITUATION IN NEW ENGLAND REQUIRE MORE IMMEDIATE ACTION, BASED ON EXISTING POWERS ALREADY AVAILABLE TO BANK REGULATORS. THIS ACTION IS ESSENTIAL IN ORDER TO ENSURE THAT NEW ENGLAND WILL STILL HAVE A BANKING INDUSTRY TO PARTICIPATE IN THE LONGER RANGE RESTRUCTURING WHEN IT ARRIVES.

OUR PROPOSAL IS INTENTIONALLY STATED IN GENERAL TERMS SO AS TO PRESERVE THE FLEXIBILITY NECESSARY FOR REGULATORS TO FASHION INDIVIDUAL PLANS FOR INDIVIDUAL INSTITUTIONS.

WE PROPOSE THAT BANK REGULATORS BE STRONGLY ENCOURAGED TO PROVIDE IMMEDIATE CAPITAL ASSISTANCE TO NEW ENGLAND BANKS TO THE FULL EXTENT OF THEIR CURRENTLY AVAILABLE POWERS. THIS ASSISTANCE COULD BE IN THE FORM OF CAPITAL CERTIFICATES OR DIRECT REGULATORY INFUSION, AS APPROPRIATE TO THE INDIVIDUAL SITUATION. IT SHOULD BE AVAILABLE TO ALL INSTITUTIONS WHICH VOLUNTARILY REQUEST IT, ARE WILLING TO ACCEPT THE RESTRICTIONS INVOLVED, AND MEET BASIC QUALIFICATION STANDARDS.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR INCLUSION WOULD BROADLY DEAL WITH:

- o THE UNDERLYING VALUE OF THE INSTITUTION'S FRANCHISE.
- o THE LIKELIHOOD OF A RETURN TO PROFITABILITY WITHIN AN ACCEPTABLE TIME PERIOD.
- o AN EVALUATION OF THE COMPETENCE OF MANAGEMENT.

CONDITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS UNDER WHICH AN INDIVIDUAL INSTITUTION WOULD OPERATE AFTER RECEIPT OF ASSISTANCE WOULD BE TAILORED BY THE REGULATORS TO FIT THE PARTICULAR SITUATION, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE RECIPIENT'S NEEDS, STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES.

THIS PROPOSAL FOCUSES ON THE KEY ELEMENTS OF:

- O THE PARAMOUNT NEED FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE, WHILE LONGER RANGE LEGISLATIVE RESTRUCTURING IS BEING DEVELOPED AND IMPLEMENTED.**
- O THE LOWEST EFFECTIVE COST TO THE GOVERNMENT.**
- O THE LARGEST POSITIVE IMPACT ON THE NEW ENGLAND ECONOMY IN TERMS OF AVAILABLE CREDIT AND INCREASED EMPLOYMENT.**

OUR IMMEDIATE NEED

A DELEGATION REPRESENTING BOTH THE BANKING AND BUSINESS COMMUNITIES WOULD LIKE A BRIEF AUDIENCE WITH YOU TO UNDERScore THE URGENCY OF THIS SITUATION. THE MEMBERS OF THE DELEGATION WILL BE:

- O MR. WALLACE BARNES, CHAIRMAN OF THE BARNES GROUP AND A FORMER DIRECTOR OF BANK OF NEW ENGLAND.**
- O MR. CAMERON CLARK, JR., PRESIDENT, PRODUCTION SHARING INTERNATIONAL, LTD. AND A DIRECTOR OF CITYTRUST BANCORP, INC.**
- O MR. SHELDON POLLOCK, CHAIRMAN OF THE NORTH AMERICAN BANK AND TRUST COMPANY.**
- O MR. GEORGE TAYLOR, CHAIRMAN OF CITYTRUST BANCORP, INC.**

#

Delegation to see President George Bush --

Cameron Clark, Jr.
President
Production Sharing International, Ltd.
P. O. Box 39
Southport, Connecticut 06490
Telephone: 203-259-0400
FAX: 203-255-4719

Wallace Barnes
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Barnes Group, Incorporated
123 Main Street
Bristol, Connecticut 06011
Telephone: 203-583-7070
FAX: 203-589-3507

Sheldon L. Pollock
Chairman of the Board
North American Bank and Trust Company
132 Grand Street
Waterbury, Connecticut 06723
Telephone: 203-573-4961
FAX: 203-757-7995

George F. Taylor
Chairman of the Board
Citytrust Bancorp, Inc.
961 Main Street
Bridgeport, Connecticut 06601
Telephone: 203-384-5520
FAX: 203-384-5022

CHRONOLOGY OF CONNECTICUT BANKING EFFORT

June 18, 1990

Greater Hartford Chamber of Commerce sponsored meeting featuring Robert L. Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, which included the major banking organizations in the State of Connecticut (entire Connecticut delegation) to discuss the "Credit Crunch."

Nov. 15, 1990

Meeting at FDIC, Needham, MA
Participants: Messrs. Paul Wiechman, John Lane, James McFarland of FDIC; Messrs. George Taylor, Sheldon Pollock, representing Connecticut bankers.

Dec. 10, 1990

Meeting at FDIC, Washington, DC
Participants: Chairman L. William Seidman, and William Crothers; George Taylor, Sheldon Pollock, and David Sullivan.

(See Dec. 12 letter, attached, from Cameron Clark to President Bush forwarding a copy of a proposal prepared for the FDIC by a group of Connecticut bankers.)

Dec. 20, 1990

Meeting in Bridgeport, CT with Senator Christopher Dodd and Peter Kinzler; George Taylor, Sheldon Pollock, David Sullivan.

(See Jan. 4 letter, attached, to Senator Dodd from Messrs. Pollock, Taylor and Sullivan.)

Dec. 27, 1990

Meeting at Department of the Treasury, Washington, DC
Participants: Under Secretary for Finance, Robert R. Glauber, and Mr. Jay Powell; George Taylor, Sheldon Pollock, David Sullivan, and Leif Olsen, economist.

(See Jan. 9 letter, attached, to Under Secretary Glauber from George Taylor.)

Meeting with Chairman of the SEC, Richard Breeden and staff.

(See Dec. 26 letter, attached, to Chairman Breeden from George Taylor.)

CHRONOLOGY OF CONNECTICUT BANKING EFFORT -- Page 2

Jan. 17, 1991

Following meetings in Washington, DC -- all of which included Messrs. George Taylor, Sheldon Pollock, David Sullivan.

Meeting with Congresswoman Nancy Johnson.

(See Jan. 4 letter, attached, to Ronald LeFrancois, Legislative Director for Congresswoman Nancy Johnson.)

Meeting with Lud Ashley, John Rippey, Bert Ely of Association of Bank Holding Companies.

Meeting with Senator Christopher Dodd and Peter Kinzler.

Meeting with Governor John LaWare at Federal Reserve Board.

Jan. 18, 1991

Meeting with Deputy Secretary of the Treasury, John Robson, Messrs. Taylor and Sullivan.

Jan. 23, 1991

Breakfast meeting in Washington, DC with members of New England Delegation, Messrs. George Taylor, Sheldon Pollock, David Sullivan; followed by a staff briefing.

Meeting with John Betar, Association of Bank Holding Companies; Messrs. Taylor, Pollock and Sullivan.

(See Jan. 23 letter, attached, to Nicholas Brady from Congresswoman Johnson.)

Jan. 28, 1991

Meeting in Hartford, CT with Governor Lowell P. Weicker, Jr.; Messrs. Taylor, Pollock and Sullivan.

3/7 Call Backby x7510
When Delegation
has been signed
by President.

Signed 3-7

for press office

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

91 MAR -7 PM 3:12

March 7, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR PHIL BRADY

FROM: CHASE UNTERMEYER *CBU / JN 7 MAR 91*

SUBJ: Delegation of Observers to El Salvador elections

The President has approved the following individuals to represent him as observers to the local elections being held in El Salvador on March 10, 1991. These names are ready for immediate release.

HEAD OF DELEGATION:

William J. Janklow, former Governor of South Dakota, and his son Arthur Russell Janklow. William Janklow is currently with the law firm of Woods, Fuller, Shultz and Smith.

DELEGATES:

Sarah Flores, Assistant Chief Deputy to Michael Antonovich at the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors. Mrs. Flores was the Republican candidate for the 1991 run-off election of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors.

Tony Garza, Cameron County Judge, Brownsville, Texas.

William Perry, Senior Associate with the Center for Strategic and International Studies (Latin American Studies Program).

Gloria Gonzales Roemer, Republican candidate for the 1st Congressional District of Colorado, 1990 election. She is also Vice-president and co-owner of Roemer Oil Company in Colorado.

Jerry R. Rucker, Republican candidate for U.S. Congress, 5th District of Texas, 1990 election. Mr. Rucker is a partner with Dooley, Rucker, Maris & Foxman. He was also a former Dallas City Councilman.

Bernard Aronson, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs.

William G. Walker, United States Ambassador to El Salvador.


THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE:

3-7-91

FROM THE PRESIDENT

TO:

Sig/Dave Demarest

Re: Last Night.

Thanks for evrything. I was
very pleased with the way it went.

One TECH problem.
The left hand teleprompter
was askew-the meassage tilted
at times throwing me off.

gb .

U

