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FOIA Number:
S

FOIA MARKER

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

OA/ID Number: 05481
Folder ID Number: 05481-002

Folder Title:
Chron File 5/91 [2]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	0	0	0	0

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01a. Memo	The President to Marlin Re: John Major (1 pp.)	5/21/91	P-5 Open on Expiration of PRA (Document Follows) By <u>DL</u> (NLGB) on <u>6/7/05</u>	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff to the President, Office of the
Series: Brady, Philip D.
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Chron File 5/91 [2]

Date Closed: 6/14/2000	OA/ID Number: 05481-002
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1999-0735-F	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

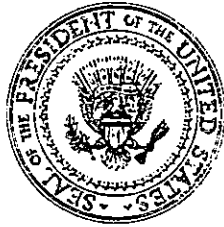
P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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



May
21,
1991

To. Marlin

From: GB

I want to find ways to help John Major if at all possible.

Ray Seitz sent in the following ideas (Just FYI)
I call your attention to item 1, not know ing if this guy
is good or if such an interview this summer would be pro-
ductive or not. ALL YOURS.

GB

CB

cc: Scowcroft/Sununu

FROM THE PRESIDENT

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01b. Memo	R. G. H. Seitz to the President Re: John Major (2 pp.)	5/14/91	P-5 Open on Expiration of PRA (Document Follows) By <u>CS</u> (NLGB) on <u>6/7/05</u>	

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Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
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Series: Brady, Philip D.
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United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

May 14, 1991

- Makin
F.Y.F

Mr. President:

You asked for a few suggestions on how you might give John Major a leg up and reinforce the relationship between the two of you. Major does have a problem convincing his critics that you and he enjoy a good, equal rapport.

- ✓ • T.V. Interview - Your David Frost interviews were shown on PBS here and only reached British television when they were stale. Frost himself is less well liked in Britain than here. A highly respected, black commentator with ITV -- Trevor MacDonald -- would be a perfect vehicle for a 15 to 30-minute interview. You could do this in Washington before the Economic Summit (preferable) or in London when you get there. ITV already has a request in and would play any rules to get the interview.
- Constituency Visit - Major's constituency is near the U.S. Air Force Base at Alconbury. A walk-about with him, the pub lunch, etc. would invite huge coverage with a political twist. This would take time and the logistics are complex. Moreover, it would have to fall on a weekend, and in this pre-electoral period in Britain, it could be misinterpreted.
- Ducks - anything semi-impromptu in London with Major is a winner -- a quick meal in a restaurant, a walk in St. James Park to feed the ducks, etc.
- Education - This is a big issue in both countries. You could propose a joint study group -- 2 or 3 per side -- to look at each other's educational problems and solutions. On the other hand, both of you already have initiatives underway and it's just another study.
- Flag - You could publicly present Major a US flag with campaign streamers, including those of Desert Storm. This would be brief and in London. It is special but not extra-special.
- Briefing - a high profile briefing (Scowcroft, Sununu) of Major directly after the Gorbachev Summit -- good but would create conflicts with Bonn, Paris, NATO.

If any combination of these appeals to you, the next step would be for me to explore them with Major's private office. I have given a copy of this note to General Scowcroft, Governor Sununu, Henry Catto, Marlin Fitzwater and Margaret Tutwiler.


R. G. H. Seitz

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

05/22/91

TO: DAVE DEMAREST

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

The attached has been forwarded
to the President

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

05/22/91

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

05/22/91

TO: THE CHIEF OF STAFF

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

The attached has been forwarded
to the President

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 20, 1991

91 MAY 21 PM 5:24

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROGER B. PORTER *RBP*
SUBJECT: Military Personnel, Schools, and Drugs

Jim Burke's suggestion of having military personnel visit elementary and secondary schools to encourage students to stay in school, work hard, and not abuse drugs is a good one. As you requested, I have discussed this idea with several here in the White House, including Andy Card and David Demarest, as well as with officials at the Department of Defense.

Secretary Cheney was out of the country when I first called and so I have been working with Don Atwood. We have now reached agreement on some draft speech language (for use in an address to military personnel) with which the Defense Department is comfortable. The language seeks to provide the encouragement Jim Burke suggested without involving the appearance of ordering servicemen and women to visit schools or involving the Department of Defense in organizing and funding such an effort.

The language emphasizes this as a point of light activity. This helps clarify that what you are suggesting is purely voluntary. It also gives a push to the Points of Light initiative.

The draft language is attached.

Attachment

Military Personnel, Schools, and Drugs

Speech Material

America's service men and women performed brilliantly during Operation Desert Shield and Desert Storm. We are not only proud of your military service, but we also salute the way many of you have become points of light here at home -- by returning to your grade schools and high schools, and talking with our Nation's students. They look up to you. And you have a wonderful opportunity to encourage them to stay in school, to work hard, and to turn off drugs.

For those of you who have already taken your message to our schools, I commend you. And I encourage all of you to also become a point of light, such as by visiting a school and sharing some of the lessons you have learned.

The best way to beat the drug problem is by getting everyone involved. Action against illegal drugs is everyone's responsibility. Let's work together to see that each of America's schools, and everyone of our children, are drug-free.

May 20, 1991



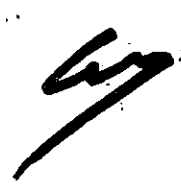
To: Roger Porter

May 6, 1991

Jim Burke came in to see me today. He called to my attention the attached letter which has a good suggestion in it -namely that returning service men and women return to their high school and grade schools to urge the kids to stay off drugs.

He thinks the idea is being considered around here. Please advise. I could very easily work it into a speech if the idea makes good sense.

gb

A large, stylized handwritten signature, possibly "G", is written in the center of the page below the initials "gb".

FROM THE PRESIDENT

JAMES EDWARD BURKE

March 18, 1991

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

Dear Mr. President:

We were all inspired by Barbara's presentation to us in New York. As I wrote her... The Partnership For a Drug-Free America has a whole new sense of themselves as a result of her visit.

I am increasingly optimistic about the drug problem. While the current situation is still very serious... There is no doubt that the country is "Turning Off Drugs" (see enclosure).

With the new initiatives we are planning in the work-force, and the truly extraordinary activity we are witnessing at the community level, I really believe our most serious domestic problem of two years ago is potentially THE MOST POSITIVE DOMESTIC ISSUE IN THE COUNTRY.

I am suggesting a very simple idea that can accelerate the process of change.

I would like you as Commander-in-Chief to ask every returning serviceman and woman to visit his or her secondary school or high school, and in the uniform of the gulf, address the student body with a very simple message:

"OUR PRESIDENT HAS ASKED US TO THANK YOU FOR WHAT YOU ARE DOING. BY STAYING IN SCHOOL...WORKING HARD...AND... BY TURNING OFF DRUGS...YOU ARE HELPING YOUR COUNTRY EVERY BIT AS MUCH AS WE ARE."



You, as President...Mrs. Bush...Secretaries Alexander and Cheney...Governor Martinez...Generals Powell and Schwarzkopf, and others could visit a school as well, adding your own importance to the message, viz. "There are no jobs in the military for men and women who use drugs, and soon there won't be any in the private sector either."

With unbounded admiration for your leadership.



Jim Burke

w/enclosure

March 18, 1991

TO: The Honorable Richard B. Cheney
 General Colin L. Powell

Bob Teeter suggested I send you a copy of my letter to the President. I am also enclosing a brochure on the Partnership for a Drug-Free America in case you are not familiar with our work.

It has also occurred to us that a television message from either of you and/or General Schwarzkopf would have a profound effect in reducing demand for illegal drugs and we of course would be delighted to make any arrangements necessary if you feel it appropriate.

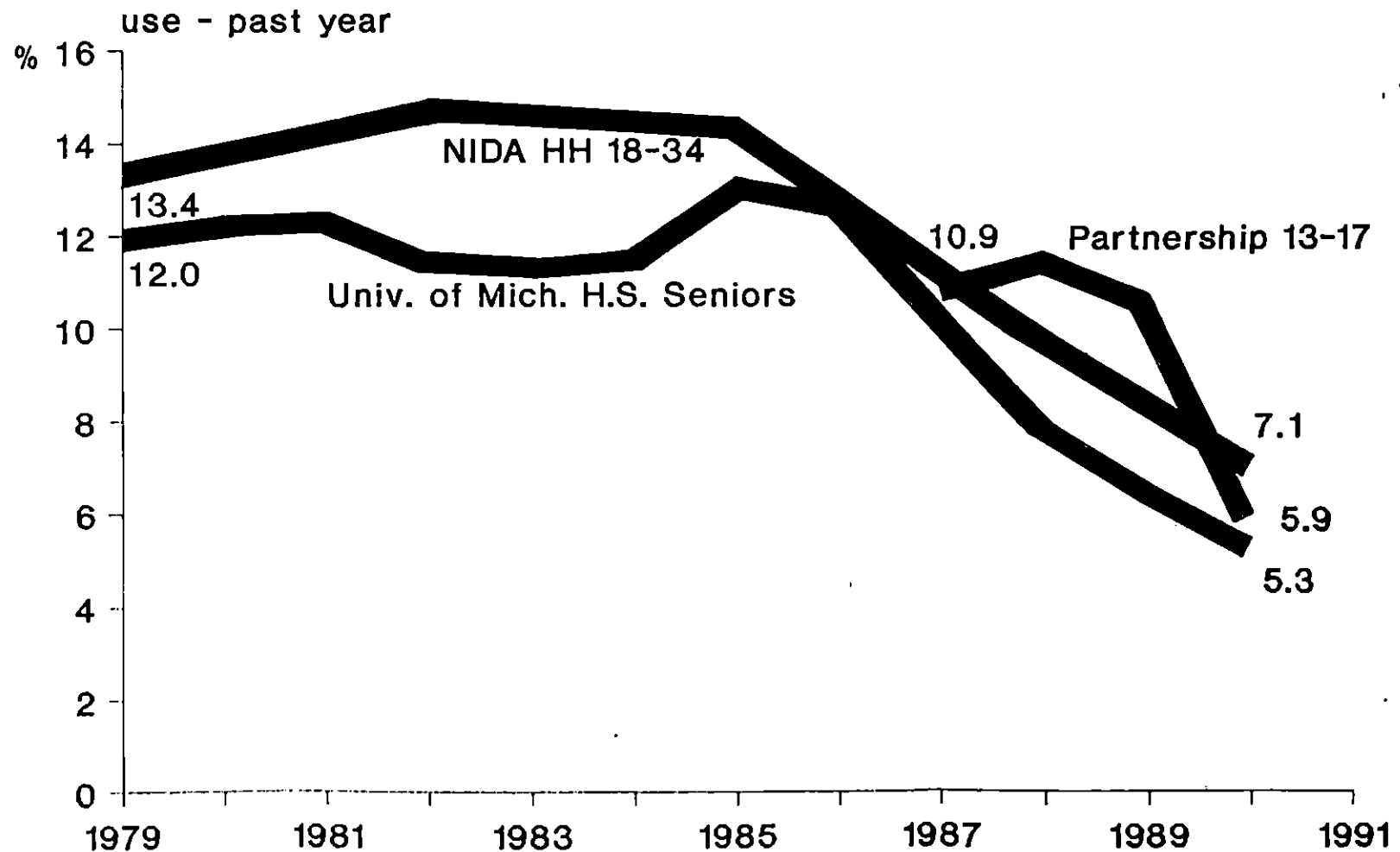
James E. Burke

w/enclosures

cc: T.A. Hedrick

Cocaine Usage

Three study comparison



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 21, 1991

Dear Mitch:

In my State of the Union address in January, I expressed my strong desire to achieve genuine campaign finance reform this year. We must curtail special interest influence in elections, promote electoral competition, and increase the participation of individual citizens and the political parties.

Since my first year as President, I have called for abolishing political action committees that are subsidized by corporations, unions, or trade associations. That critical step, combined with measures to reduce unfair advantages of incumbency, would markedly improve both the perception and the reality of our electoral process.

I hope that Congress does not waste this opportunity for reform on efforts to insulate incumbents further, by limiting overall speech in campaigns to challenge them, or on new schemes to provide taxpayer subsidies for congressional elections.

The legislative initiative which you and many of your colleagues recently introduced would eliminate political action committees and accomplish several other reforms I have proposed in the past, including tighter regulation of "soft money" and the use of union dues for political purposes. In addition, your bill promotes electoral competition in several respects consistent with my previous proposals.

The spending limits endorsed in the Boren/Mitchell substitute amendment would disadvantage challengers and thereby entrench incumbents further. Ironically, spending limits tend to favor powerful special interests over individuals, because these interests would retain the financial and organizational resources to work around the limits. Therefore, I intend to veto any campaign finance "reform" legislation which features spending limits funded at the taxpayer's expense.

Further, I am deeply opposed to campaign reform legislation that proposes different rules concerning political action committees for the Senate and House. We must not further balkanize ethics and election reform.

As you know, there are two critical ingredients to campaign reform: curbing the divisive role of special interests and enhancing the quality of representation through real electoral competition. I believe both of these goals can be achieved and are essential to revitalizing our electoral process.

I look forward to working with you and your colleagues to enact meaningful campaign finance reform consistent with these aims.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Cy Burt".

The Honorable Mitch McConnell
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 21, 1991

NOTE FOR PATTY PRESOCK:

As a follow up to Prescott Bush's letter to the President and Ron Kaufman's response, I thought you might want to see a copy of the letter that Prescott did sent to Kathleen Ashe. Also attached is a document put out by another Republican candidate in this race showing that Ms. Ashe voted in Democratic primaries through 1988. Tennessee is an "open" primary State; i.e., Ms. Ashe could have requested a Republican ballot but did not.

Thanks.



Phillip D. Brady



Does she vote that
Ron did talk to Pres.
Thank you

PRESCOTT SHELDON BUSH, JR.

110 EAST 42ND STREET, SUITE 1300

NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

FAX: 212-599-2235

TEL: 212-599-1409

May 2, 1991

Ms. Kathleen B. Ashe
82 Westminster Drive, N.E.
Atlanta, GA 30309

Dear Kathy:

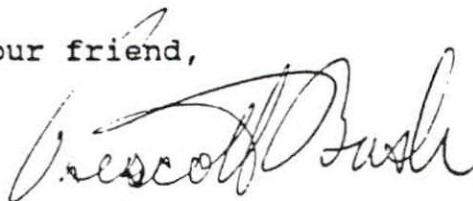
Beth and I were excited and pleased to learn of your decision to run for public office in Georgia. The Republican Party is fortunate to have a candidate of your exceptional calibre and record of public service.

The Bush and Ashe families have enjoyed a close friendship for many years. We remember and especially appreciate your and Lawrence's strong support of my brother George's 1980 and 1988 campaigns, as well as your help for the Reagan-Bush ticket in 1980 and 1984.

George, Barbara and all the Bushes were delighted to have your mother-in-law and their friend Martha as a Bush delegate in 1980 and your sister-in-law Joan as a Bush delegate in 1988. Your brother-in-law Victor served the Reagan-Bush administration well in 1985-86 and now is the outstanding Republican mayor of Knoxville. The Bush family looks forward to following your political career and hopes to see you when any of us is next in Georgia.

With best wishes for your success,

Your friend,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Prescott Bush", written in a cursive style.

5291kath.ash

Name Regis. Date	Kathy B. Ashe 8-14-73	Mason Barge 7-7-80	Baxter Jones 6-13-75	Alex Peterson 1-12-87	Jackie Saylor 9-24-80	Greg Smith 8-5-88
ELECTION:						
8-10-82 Pri	Dem	Dem	Dem			
8-31-82 Pri Run Off	Dem	Dem	Dem		Dem	
11-2-82 Gen	Gen		Gen		Gen	
11-2-82 Pri	Dem		Dem		Dem	
11-30-82 Spec Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen		Gen	
5-3-83 Spec Gen	Gen					
3-13-84 Pres Pref P	Dem	Dem	Dem		Dem	
8-14-84 Pri	Dem		Dem		Dem	
9-4-84 Pri Run Off	Dem		Dem			
11-6-84 Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen		Gen	
11-20-84 Spec Gen	Gen				Gen	
11-30-84 Spec Gen R O	Gen		Gen		Gen	
10-8-85 Fulton Ref	Gen	Gen	Gen		Gen	
10-8-85 Mun	Gen	Gen	Gen		Gen	
8-12-86 Pri	Dem		Dem		Dem	
9-2-86 Pri Run Off	Dem		Dem		Dem	
11-4-86 Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen		Gen	
3-8-88 Pres Pref P	Dem	Rep	Dem	Rep	Dem	
5-3-88 Mun	Gen		Gen		Gen	
8-9-88 Pri	Dem		Dem		Dem	
8-30-88 Pri Run Off	Dem		Dem		Dem	
11-8-88 Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen
6-6-89 Spec	Gen	Gen	Gen	*Gen	Gen	Gen
6-20-89 Spec Run Off	Gen		Gen	*Gen	Gen	Gen
10-3-89 Mun	Gen		Gen		Gen	
7-17-90 Pri	Dem		Dem	Rep	Dem	Dem
8-7-90 Pri Run Off			Dem		Dem	Dem
11-6-90 Gen	Gen		Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen

Candler County Voting History Not Included Here

* Candidate says he voted in the Special Election, Fulton County cannot verify.

Voting History - Candidates 25th House District Pg. 1

Name Regis. Date ELECTION:	Kathy B. Ashe 8-14-73	Mason Barge 7-7-80	Baxter Jones 6-13-75	Alex Peterson 1-12-87	Jackie Saylor 9-24-80	Greg Smith 8-5-88
76 Pri			Dem			
76 Pri Run O	Dem		Dem			
76 Pri	Dem		Dem			
76 Pri Run O	Dem		Dem			
76 Gen	Gen		Gen			
77 Spec Gen	Gen		Gen			
77 Spec Gen	Gen					
77 Gen	Gen		Gen			
77 Gen Run O	Gen		Gen			
78 Pri	Dem		Dem			
78 Pri Run O	Dem		Dem			
78 Spec Gen	Gen					
78 Gen	Gen		Gen			
79 Spec Gen	Gen		Gen			
79 Pri Run O	Gen					
3-11-80 PPP	Dem		Rep			
2-5-80 Spec Gen	Gen					
2-19-80 Sp Gen Run O	Gen					
8-5-80 Pri	Dem	Dem	Dem			
8-26-80 Pri Run Off	Dem	Dem	Dem			
11-4-80 Gen	Gen	Gen	Gen		Gen	
11-25-80 Spec Gen			Gen			
10-6-81 Mun	Gen	Gen	Gen		Gen	
10-27-81 Mun Run Off	Gen	Gen	Gen		Gen	

PRESCOTT SHELDON BUSH, JR.

110 EAST 42ND STREET, SUITE 1300

NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

FAX: 212-599-2235

TEL: 212-599-1409

May 2, 1991

Ms. Kathleen B. Ashe
82 Westminster Drive, N.E.
Atlanta, GA 30309

Dear Kathy:

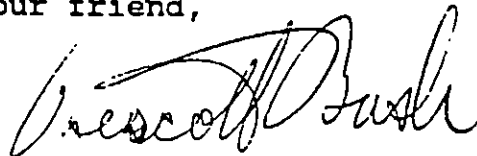
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The Bush and Ashe families have enjoyed a close friendship for many years. We remember and especially appreciate your and Lawrence's strong support of my brother George's 1980 and 1988 campaigns, as well as your help for the Reagan-Bush ticket in 1980 and 1984.

George, Barbara and all the Bushes were delighted to have your mother-in-law and their friend Martha as a Bush delegate in 1980 and your sister-in-law Joan as a Bush delegate in 1988. Your brother-in-law Victor served the Reagan-Bush administration well in 1985-86 and now is the outstanding Republican mayor of Knoxville. The Bush family looks forward to following your political career and hopes to see you when any of us is next in Georgia.

With best wishes for your success,

Your friend,

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5291kath.ash

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77 Spec Gen	Gen		Gen			
77 Spec Gen	Gen					
77 Gen	Gen		Gen			
77 Gen Run O	Gen		Gen			
78 Pri	Dem		Dem			
78 Pri Run O	Dem		Dem			
78 Spec Gen	Gen					
78 Gen	Gen		Gen			
79 Spec Gen	Gen		Gen			
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Candler County Voting History Not Included Here

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

91 APR 30 PM 5:58

April 30, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: RON KAUFMAN *rc*

SUBJECT: Kathleen Ashe

Per your note, I talked to Pres and Kathy Ashe's husband, Lawrence. Pres understands completely and Lawrence seems perfectly content with our rationale. My feeling is that Lawrence may call George W. and/or Bucky to ask them to sign a letter on behalf of Kathy since he knows them well. Let me know if there is anything else I need to do.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE:

4-27-91

FROM THE PRESIDENT

TO:

Ron Kaufman

Ron:

As you know Victor Ashe and his
mother are very close friends.

But we cannot endorse or give the
appearance of endorsement. Thus, will
you call Pres...tell him this; and if
you think necessary call Victor, too.

I told Pres Thursday that I
thought we could NOT do what he asks but
I'd double check with you.

W

gb

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*Discuss Rank
with*

April 22, 1991

MR. PRESIDENT:

Political Affairs recommends that you
not write such a letter.

Of the six candidates in the race,
the Republican frontrunner, Alex
Patterson, received 47% last fall
against the incumbent, and he is
expected to win this time. (Patterson
is not the person referred to in
Prescott's letter to you.)

She is a recent party-switcher, but
she has little chance against the
Republican frontrunner. A letter
from you would be taken as an implicit
endorsement, and it could only confuse
the situation by taking votes away from
the frontrunner. In a non-partisan
election, this could hurt the eventual
Republican candidate.

Thank you.



Phillip D. Brady

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
5/2/91

PRESCOTT SHELDON BUSH, JR.

110 EAST 42ND STREET, SUITE 1300

NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

FAX: 212-509-2235

TEL: 212-509-1400

April 22, 1991

The Honorable George Bush
President of the United States
Washington, DC
202/456-2397

Dear George:

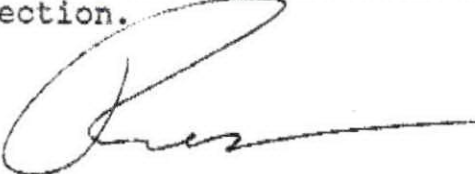
Do you remember Mother and Dad's good friends, Martha and Peck Ashe in Hobe Sound? Though Dad and Peck have long since died, Martha and Mother are still very good friends and she's a strong supporter of the Republican Party and you in particular.

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Love, 

encl.
42291geo.bsh

The SANDY SPRINGS NEIGHBOR

Serving Fulton's Finest Community

Sandy Springs, Georgia - Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Northsider Kathy B. Ashe vies for Lupton's vacant House seat

Northsider Kathy B. Ashe, a well-known community leader and long-time community volunteer, announced April 4 that she will seek

Georgia's 25th House District seat being vacated by John Lupton. A special non-partisan election to fill the post has been called by Gov. Zell Miller for Tuesday, May 14.

Lupton resigned March 31. Kathy Ashe to devote more time to business and family matters.

Ms. Ashe said she decided to seek the seat to have a more direct impact on the challenging issues facing Georgia in the 1990s.

"Georgia has enormous resources



entrusted to the General Assembly for allocation. It is clear to me that state spending practices need reforming," she said. "We can spend our money in a fiscally responsible manner, while sensitively directing the money to the areas of greatest need. An obvious area of great need is Georgia's children — their day care, their education and their future ability to be productive citizens."

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She has held leadership roles in United Way, the Children's School and the Atlanta Community Food Bank.

In addition she is a member of the Civilian Review Board, and in 1990 was appointed chairman of the city of Atlanta's Child Care Task Force. She is a founding member and vice chairman of Vote Choice and was recently elected chairman of Republican Precinct 7M.

A graduate of Agnes Scott College, Ms. Ashe has a graduate teaching degree from Emory University. She formerly taught in the Marietta and Cobb County public schools.

She and her husband, Lawrence, an Atlanta attorney with Paul, Hastings, Janofsky and Walker, live in Ansley Park with their two children, Robbie, 16, and Sally, 13. The family attends Central Presbyterian Church where Ms. Ashe has been an elder since 1989.

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04-19-91 08:10PM PHJ&W ATL

P04/++

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82 Westminster Drive, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

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With best wishes,

R. LAWRENCE ASHE, JR.

April 19, 1991

COPY VIA FACSIMILE
ORIGINAL VIA FEDERAL EXPRESS

Mr. Prescott S. Bush, Jr.
President
Prescott Bush & Company, Inc.
110 E. 42nd Street
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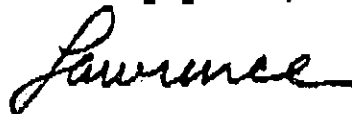
P03/4A

Mr. Prescott S. Bush, Jr.
April 19, 1991
Page 2

6406 (also her campaign fax number). I will be on the road Monday and Tuesday but back in the office on Wednesday and at home Tuesday night. My direct dial office number is 404/527-8201, and our fax number is 404/523-1542.

With many, many thanks for your and your family's help at this time of need and warmest regards to all of the Bushes from all of the Ashes, I am

Sincerely yours,



RLA:tmf
Enclosure

cc: Ms. Kathy B. Ashe
Mrs. Martha H. Ashe
Hon. Victor H. Ashe, II

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON



DATE: 4/29/91

NOTE FOR: RON KAUFMAN

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

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(x2702)

cc:

Dec 11

H.O. THE PRESIDENT

Re

PHIL

REMINDER:

ASHE LETTER AS REQUESTED BY
PSB JR. TIME IS RUNNING OUT
I KNOW I CAN'T DO IT BUT NEED
TO GET BACK TO PRES.

CB 4-27

8b

4

I'd double check with you.
thoguth we could NOT do what he asks but
I told Pres Thursday that I
you think necessary call Victor, too
you call Pres.. tell him this; and
appearance of endorsement. Thus, will
But we cannot endorse or give the
mother are very close friends.
As you know Victor Ashe and his
Ron:

Ron Kaufman

To:

FROM THE PRESIDENT

2-27-92

WILLIAM H. JOHNSON
WASHINGTON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 22, 1991

MR. PRESIDENT:

Political Affairs recommends that you not write such a letter.

Of the six candidates in the race, the Republican frontrunner, Alex Patterson, received 47% last fall against the incumbent, and he is expected to win this time. (Patterson is not the person referred to in Prescott's letter to you.)

She is a recent party-switcher, but she has little chance against the Republican frontrunner. A letter from you would be taken as an implicit endorsement, and it could only confuse the situation by taking votes away from the frontrunner. In a non-partisan election, this could hurt the eventual Republican candidate.

Thank you.

Phil
Phillip D. Brady

Discuss Ron K with

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

PRESCOTT SHELDON BUSH, JR.

110 EAST 42ND STREET, SUITE 1100

NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

FAX: 212-500-2935

TEL: 212-500-1400

April 22, 1991

The Honorable George Bush
President of the United States
Washington, DC
202/456-2397

Dear George:

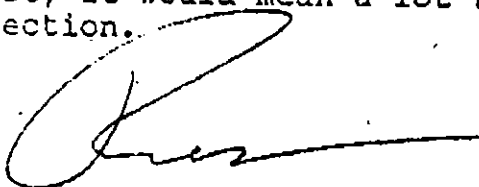
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04-19-81 08:10PM PHJ&W RTL

P04/6

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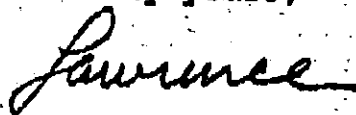
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decided not to use at the end of the governor's race. The reason: Polls showed Miller far out front (further than he actually was), and he did not want to engage in overkill. Presumably, the unused dirt on Isakson would be turned over to Democratic incumbent Wyche Fowler who may be in the fight of his political life against the Republicans next year.

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copy

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

May 21, 1991

The President announced that Judge Reggie B. Walton will serve in the White House Office of Media Affairs on special assignment focusing on the President's Comprehensive Violent Crime Control Act of 1991.

Prior to this appointment, Judge Walton served as Associate Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy for Bureau of State and Local Affairs in the Executive Office of the President, 1989 to present. In addition, he served as Deputy Presiding Judge of the Criminal Division of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, 1986-1989; Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, 1981-1989; Executive Assistant United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, 1980-1981; Assistant United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, Chief of the Career Criminal Unit, 1979-1980; and as Assistant United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, 1976-1980. Judge Walton served as a Staff Attorney for the Defender Association of Philadelphia.

Judge Walton was graduated from West Virginia State College (B.A., 1971) and American University Washington College of Law (J.D., 1974). He was born February 8, 1949 in Donora, Pennsylvania. Judge Walton is married, has one child and resides in Washington, D.C.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date:

5/21

91 MAY 21 3:40 PM

TO:

Phil

FROM:

LINDA CASEY
x2533

Per Andy, it's a go.
"We want it," he said.

21 MAY 51 PM 3:40

Bill

The body is a
"we want it" he said

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: 5/21

91 MAY 21 PM 3:48:40

TO:

Phil

FROM:

LINDA CASEY
x2533

*Per Andy, it's a go.
"We want it," he said.*

Chiron

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

May 21, 1991

The President today announced a series of President's Environment and Conservation Challenge Awards. The awards are designed to recognize outstanding individuals, organizations, or groups who make a substantial contribution to environmental quality. Leaders who find innovative ways to better manage our nation's resources, stimulate innovation, improve environmental education, and create working partnerships merit Presidential recognition.

The President's Challenge Awards will not only recognize outstanding American citizens or programs, but also establish a data bank listing model programs for replication. The program objectives are to promote working partnerships, incorporate environmental thinking into business decision-making, create innovative approaches to environmental challenges, and develop an environmental and conservation ethic in our country.

The Challenge Awards will be presented in four categories:

- 1) Quality Environmental Management,
- 2) Partnership,
- 3) Innovation, and
- 4) Education and Communication.

A Selection Committee, consisting of leaders in environmental, conservation, business, academic, and professional fields, will judge the nominations.

Applications for the award can be obtained from:

President's Environment and
Conservation Challenge Awards
The White House
Council on Environmental Quality
722 Jackson Place, NW
Washington, DC 20503

(202) 395-1154

The awards program is open to all U.S. residents, organizations and groups. Applications are due by July 19, 1991. Winners will be announced this fall at a White House ceremony and at an awards symposium.

-more-

The following individuals comprise the Selection Committee for the President's Challenge Awards program:

John H. Adams, Executive Director of the Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc., and an Adjunct Professor of Law at New York University in New York, NY.

Frank A. Bennack, Jr., President and Chief Executive Officer of The Hearst Corporation in New York, NY.

Michael R. Deland, Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality, Executive Office of the President, in Washington, DC.

Gilbert M. Grosvenor, President and Chairman of the Board of the National Geographic Society in Washington, DC.

Dr. Bernadine Healy, Director of the National Institutes of Health, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, in Bethesda, MD.

Drew Lewis, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Union Pacific Corporation in Bethlehem, PA., and Chairman of The Business Roundtable in New York, NY.

Dr. Joseph T. Ling, an internationally recognized expert in environmental management, and Chairman of the American Institute for Pollution Prevention in St. Paul, MN.

Jack Lorenz, Executive Director of the Izaak Walton League of America in Arlington, VA.

Dr. Thomas E. Lovejoy, Assistant Secretary for External Affairs at the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, DC.

J. Michael McCloskey, Chairman of the Sierra Club in Washington, DC, and an Adjunct Professor of Public Policy at the University of Michigan.

Senator Gaylord Nelson, former U.S. Senator from Wisconsin and Counselor of the Wilderness Society in Washington, DC.

David Packard, founder of the Foundation for the Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Award and Chairman of the Hewlett Packard Company in Palo Alto, CA.

Sumner Pingree, Chairman of the Board of the Chesapeake Bay Foundation in Annapolis, MD, and Vice President of the Global Environment Fund in Washington, DC.

-more-

Dr. Frank Press, President of the National Academy of Sciences in Washington, DC.

David Rockefeller, Jr., Chairman of the Rockefeller Brothers Foundation in New York, NY.

Senator Robert T. Stafford, former U.S. Senator from Vermont and former chairman of the Senate Environmental and Public Works Committee, from Rutland, VT.

Franklin A. Thomas, President of The Ford Foundation in New York, NY.

Dr. Keith Thompson, President of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia, PA.

Russell E. Train, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the World Wildlife Fund in Washington, DC.

Joanna D. Underwood, Founder and President of INFORM, Inc., in New York, NY.

James W. Whittaker, first American to climb Mt. Everest and consultant, lecturer, and outwear designer and manufacturer in Port Townsend, WA.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

May 21, 1991

PRESIDENT'S ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION CHALLENGE AWARDS

FACT SHEET

The President's Environment and Conservation Challenge Awards are designed to recognize and encourage innovative solutions to environmental concerns.

APPLICATION PROCESS: Nominations are open to all U.S. residents, organizations and groups, including businesses, non-profit organizations, educators, communicators and state and local government agencies. Candidates will submit applications to the Council on Environmental Quality through an open nomination process. Environmental, professional, business, education, and media organizations are encouraged to submit the names of suitable candidates.

ANNOUNCEMENT: The President's Challenge Awards will be presented annually at a White House ceremony. In addition, an awards symposium will highlight the winning programs. Up to three awards will be presented in the following categories:

- 1) **QUALITY ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AWARDS:** Emphasis will be placed on the incorporation of environmental thinking into sound management decisions and practices.
- 2) **PARTNERSHIP AWARDS:** Emphasis will be placed on innovative and successful coalition building efforts toward environmental quality enhancement.
- 3) **INNOVATION AWARDS:** Emphasis will be placed on innovative technology, programs, or processes that demonstrate unusual vision, creativity, or "environmental entrepreneurship".
- 4) **EDUCATION and COMMUNICATIONS AWARDS:** Emphasis will be placed on educational programs that contribute to the development of a conservation and environmental ethic.

Presidential Citations will be given to a select group of finalists who demonstrate notable or unique achievements, but were not designated as award winners. This group of finalists will also participate in the awards symposium.

-more-

ORGANIZATION: A group of organizations known as the Awards Program Partners will contribute resources and expertise to the implementation and promotion of the President's Challenge Awards program. They include:

- * Council on Environmental Quality -- has overall responsibility for managing the awards program as part of the Executive Office of the President.
- * National Geographic Society -- a non-profit scientific and educational organization that supports exploration and research projects worldwide.
- * The Hearst Corporation -- a communications firm involved in publishing and broadcasting, and in the operation of the Good Housekeeping Institute.
- * The Business Roundtable -- an association of chief executive officers who examine public policy issues to reflect sound economic and social principles.
- * World Wildlife Fund -- a conservation organization working worldwide to preserve wildlife and nature, and promote wise and balanced use of natural resources.

SELECTION PROCESS: The Awards Program Partners and a Selection Committee, consisting of leaders in environmental, conservation, business, academic, and professional fields, will judge the nominations. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Justice will also be consulted on technical and legal issues.

HOW TO APPLY: Application forms may be obtained from:

President's Environment and
Conservation Challenge Awards
The White House
Council on Environmental Quality
722 Jackson Place, NW
Washington, DC, 20503

Phone: (202) 395-1154

Three copies of completed applications should be submitted by July 19, 1991. Winners will be notified in Fall 1991. Winners will work with the President's Commission on Environmental Quality to help replicate successful programs nationwide.

#



The President's Environment and Conservation Challenge Awards



*"We can establish a new kind of environmentalism, one in which
a sound ecology and a strong economy go hand in hand."*

President George Bush

The President's Environment and Conservation Challenge Awards



1991

The President's words signal a new era in the American environmental movement, an era in which public and private forces are joining together to develop economically productive solutions to the nation's environmental challenges. *Innovation, education, partnership, and environmental quality management* are the key themes of this effort, as Americans pool their creative energy in pursuit of a "sound ecology and a strong economy."

To recognize those who are in the vanguard of this new movement, President George Bush has announced the *President's Environment and Conservation Challenge Awards*. The President will confer these awards annually on individuals and organizations whose activities best exemplify the cooperative, innovative spirit of the new environmental era. Award winners will be presented to the public at a White House ceremony and highlighted at a national symposium. Winners will also be listed in a national database of model programs and projects that lend themselves to replication.

AWARD CATEGORIES

A Selection Committee will choose up to three winners in each of the following categories. Please place special emphasis on responses to the questions listed under the award for which you are competing. You may include additional information that highlights the achievements of your program. (*Please see application Item #16 for instructions.*)

PARTNERSHIP AWARD: awarded to organizations or groups that have fostered cooperative approaches to environmental needs at the local, regional, or national level.

- How, why, and when was the partnership created?
- Who are the partnership's members, what are their roles, and what resources do they bring to the partnership?
- What are the partnership's specific environmental or conservation objectives? Has a sustainable plan of concerted action for meeting environmental and conservation needs been established?
- How is the partnership distinctive or innovative? What obstacles, environmental or otherwise, does it overcome?
- What measurable environmental or conservation benefits has the partnership produced?
- What aspects of the partnership can be modeled by others or transferred to other settings?

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT AWARD: awarded to pioneering organizations which have demonstrated that environmental values can be integrated into sound management decisions and practices.

- What are the organization's environmental policies and objectives?

6. How long has the program or project been operational?

7. Which of the following most accurately describes the applicant(s)?
(Check more than one, if applicable)

- (01) ☐ National Business or Industry
(02) ☐ Regional or Local Business or Industry
(03) ☐ National Nonprofit Organization
(04) ☐ Regional or Local Nonprofit Organization or Foundation
(05) ☐ Local or State Government / Government Agency
(06) ☐ Educational Institution
(07) ☐ Voluntary Civic Organization
(08) ☐ Trade or Professional Society
(09) ☐ Youth Organization
(10) ☐ Labor Organization
(11) ☐ Individual
(12) ☐ Other (Please describe): _____

8. If business or industry, which of the following best describes the type of business or industry?

- (01) ☐ Agriculture/Forestry
(02) ☐ Aerospace
(03) ☐ Communications
(04) ☐ Construction
(05) ☐ Electronics/Computers
(06) ☐ Energy
(07) ☐ Engineering
(08) ☐ Environmental Services
(09) ☐ Financial Services/Insurance/Real Estate
(10) ☐ Manufacturing-Chemical
(11) ☐ Manufacturing-Other
(12) ☐ Mining
(13) ☐ Recreation
(14) ☐ Trade-Wholesale
(15) ☐ Transportation
(16) ☐ Utilities-Electric
(17) ☐ Utilities-Petroleum or Gas
(18) ☐ Other (Please describe): _____

NOTE: Items 9, 10, 11, and 12 are intended to assist the Selection Committee in understanding the scope of the program and the sources of program support. If specific figures are not available, please estimate.

9. Please indicate the total annual revenue for the organization which is applying for the award for the most recent calendar or fiscal year (if applicable).

\$ _____

10. Please list the sources of the program's support and the percentage of support, including grants and in-kind contributions of goods and services, provided. (Use separate sheet if more space is needed)

Source _____ % _____

Source _____ % _____

Source _____ % _____

11. Please estimate the cost to develop the program or project, including approximate value of in-kind contributions of goods and services:

\$ _____

12. If the program or project is ongoing, what is the annual cost?

\$ _____

13. Please indicate which of the following are the primary audiences, beneficiaries, or users of the program, project, or service and estimate how many persons are served in each category: (Select up to 3 categories.)

Type	How Many People
(01) ☐ Business or Industry	_____
(02) ☐ Trade or Professional Societies	_____
(03) ☐ Government	_____
(04) ☐ Educational Organizations	_____
(05) ☐ Youth	_____
(06) ☐ Community or Public Interest Groups	_____
(07) ☐ Local Community or Local Public	_____
(08) ☐ Public at Large	_____
(09) ☐ Employees	_____
(10) ☐ Customers or Clients	_____
(11) ☐ Other (Please describe): _____	_____

14. Have you been honored with any other environmental or conservation awards in the past five years?

15. In one paragraph (not to exceed 50 words), please summarize the program, its objectives, and what it has accomplished. (Use space provided below.) This paragraph should be suitable for use in a catalog, database or brochure.

16. Please attach one-page (not to exceed 500 words) which responds to the specific award questions listed on page 2 of the application folder. **The one-page response should be clear, concise, and should emphasize quantifiable results or benefits of the program.** The Selection Committee will rely heavily on this information in determining how well the program or project meets the award objectives.

You may attach up to ten pages of supporting material to this application. Supporting materials may include materials such as graphic presentations of the project's results, brochures, photographs, press clippings, etc. **Supporting materials may not be used as a substitute for written responses to the criteria.** All materials become property of the President's Environment and Conservation Challenge Awards Program.

Application Form – 1991

Please read the application form carefully and provide all information requested.
Please type or print clearly. If extensive use is made of supplementary pages, follow the
format of this form as closely as possible. Incomplete applications will not be reviewed.



1. Select the Award for which you are competing (one only, please):

- (01) ☐ Partnership Award
(02) ☐ Environmental Quality Management Award
(03) ☐ Innovation Award
(04) ☐ Education and Communication Award

2. Name of project or program described in this application:

3. Name of Award Applicant(s): (Use separate sheet, if needed.)

☐ Mr. ☐ Mrs. ☐ Ms. ☐ Dr.

Title _____

Organization _____

Street _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Telephone _____ FAX _____

Organization or Group Applicant Name(s):

Street _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Telephone _____ FAX _____

4. Name of organization head for each group listed in Item #3: (Use separate sheet, if needed.)

☐ Mr. ☐ Mrs. ☐ Ms. ☐ Dr.

Title _____

Organization _____

Street _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Telephone _____ FAX _____

5. Program contact who can answer questions regarding the application:

☐ Mr. ☐ Mrs. ☐ Ms. ☐ Dr.

Title _____

Organization _____

Street _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Telephone _____ FAX _____

- How has the organizational leadership demonstrated commitment to these policies and objectives (beyond legal compliance)?
- What are the organization's environmental standards for its product(s) and operations? Explain how they go beyond legal constraints and how they relate to management control mechanisms.
- How are these policies, objectives, and standards incorporated or reflected in the:
 - Day-to-day management of the organization;
 - Organization's decision-making about research & development, long-range planning, capital, and operating budgets;
 - Organization's relationships with employees, customers, suppliers, and the public?
- What are the organization's control mechanisms that give decision makers objective data to measure continuous performance improvement toward its short and long term objectives?
- What quantifiable, sustained environmental quality results in products and processes have resulted from the organization's environmental approach?

INNOVATION AWARD: awarded to individuals, organizations, or groups who have demonstrated exceptional vision and creativity in the development of technologies, programs, projects, or services that are environmentally sensitive and economically sensible.

- What is the purpose of the technology, program, project, or service?
- How is it distinctive or innovative? What obstacles, environmental or otherwise, does it overcome?
- Can the technology, program, product, or service be replicated in an economically feasible manner?
- What are the measurable, net long-term environmental benefits or results of the technology, program, product, or service?

EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION AWARD: awarded to individuals, organizations, or groups which have developed educational or informational programs that inspire respect for the environment and raise the public's environmental awareness and literacy.

- What is the program, when was it established, and what are its environmental or conservation objectives?
- Who is the program's audience? How large is the audience? How is the program's effect on the audience determined?
- What is original or distinctive about the program?
- What are the measurable results or benefits produced by the program? How does the program promote the development of an environmental ethic and make a positive contribution to environmental awareness?
- How can the program be used or modeled by others?

In addition, up to thirty **Presidential Citations** will be presented to finalists who demonstrate noteworthy achievements in any of the award categories.

17. Please have three references submit one-page letters of recommendation by July 19, 1991 to the President's Environment and Conservation Challenge Awards Program, The White House, Council on Environmental Quality, 722 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, DC 20503, Attention: *Awards References*. Please list the names of the three references in the spaces below. References should have first-hand knowledge of the program, project, service, or technology and should be able to offer a candid evaluation of its success or effectiveness. References may include users or beneficiaries of your program, representatives of conservation/environmental groups or others who can speak knowledgeably about the program.

Name _____ Title _____

Street _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Telephone _____ FAX _____

Name _____ Title _____

Street _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Telephone _____ FAX _____

Name _____ Title _____

Street _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Telephone _____ FAX _____

18. Please list any relevant organizations, associations, or groups that you would like notified in the event that you are an award recipient.

19. All finalists are subject to review by relevant federal agencies to determine the status of compliance with applicable state and federal environmental and conservation laws, regulations, and standards.

20. Applicants will be contacted by the Council on Environmental Quality if further information is needed to evaluate their applications.

21. Please sign below to indicate that all applicants agree (1) to abide by the rules and requirements of the awards competition, and (2) that all information submitted is true and accurate to the best of their knowledge.

Signature: _____ Date _____

Title: _____ Organization _____ Telephone _____

ELIGIBILITY

The awards competition is open to all U. S. residents, businesses, nonprofit organizations, professional and trade associations, communities, and state and local governments.

REVIEW PROCESS

Applications will undergo the following review:

1. Evaluation by technical experts.
2. Evaluation by a selection committee composed of leaders from academia, business, conservation, environmental, scientific, and other organizations.
3. In the case of finalists, review by federal agencies to determine the status of compliance with applicable laws and regulations.
4. Reference checks for all finalists.
5. In the case of finalists, on-site visits may be requested.

ADMINISTRATION

The awards program is administered by the Council on Environmental Quality. Partners in the program include the

National Geographic Society, the Hearst Corporation, the Business Roundtable, and the World Wildlife Fund and Conservation Foundation.

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Challenge Awards Program
The White House
Council on Environmental Quality
722 Jackson Place, N.W.
Washington, DC 20503.
(202) 395-1154

All information submitted with the application should be considered public information.

Winners will be notified in Fall 1991. Winners must be willing to assist the President's Environment and Conservation Challenge Awards Program in making nonproprietary information about their programs or projects available to others who wish to replicate their success.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 21, 1991

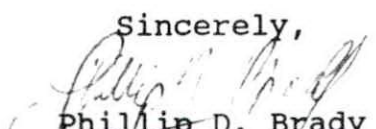
Dear Mr. Sogoyan:

On behalf of the President, thank you for your letter of April 16. Plans for the Presidential Library are very indeterminate, so we could not make any arrangement such as you describe at this time. But please know that we appreciate your generous offer very much.

It was good to read your kind words for Ambassador Matlock.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,


Phillip D. Brady
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary

Mr. Friedrich Sogoyan
USSR
103473 Moscow
Delegatskaya Str. 16/1 85

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mr. Friedrich Sogoyan
USSR
103473 Moscow
Delegatskaya Str. 16/1 85

Monday
April 29, 1991

Letter from Friedrich Sogoyan

Mr. Sogoyan said that you "expressed an interest in his sculpting you for the Bush Presidential Library." Is this so? **No!!**

GUIDANCE:

*Role suggested it! He brought him in
Advice: "Cool it"*

LS

Patty Presock

P. Presock
cc J. Burmeister
233629

Friedrich M. Sogoyan
103473 Moscow
Delegatskaja Str. 16/1 85
April 16, 1991

President George Bush
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear President Bush:

I really enjoyed meeting you on March 29th and presenting you with a model of the monument "Mother Earth" I placed in front of the American Red Cross. It was a moment that both I and the Armenian people will long remember. I think the earthquake survivors will be most interested in hearing that their plight has not been forgotten and that the leader of the great American people is still involved with the earthquake tragedy.

I am thankful to the American Embassy in Moscow, and especially to Ambassador Jack Matlock for his quick and efficient solution to our transportation problem. Without their help the statue would have arrived too late.

I would also like to thank Senator Dole who arranged this meeting with you and who, together with Elizabeth have been friends of the Armenian people. I enjoyed sculpting Senator Bob Dole last summer and spending time with him--he is truly a great man.

~~I would like to thank you for the honor to work with you, Mr. President, and would make myself available at any time convenient for you. As you are well aware, I live in Moscow and plan to return to the States for a visit in September. And, as you had said, you can contact me also through Senator Dole's office.~~

Once again, Mr. President, thank you from me and my people.

Sincerely,

Friedrich Sogoyan

cc: Senator Dole
Alan Lehn
Ambassador Matlock

F. Sogoyan

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

5/20

Candy,

As we've discussed,
we've been holding the
attaché pursuant to
the Chief of Staff's
request. Rogers' office
has made inquiry
about some of your
further guidance which
be appreciated. Truly,
Sincerely,
The

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02. Memo	Roger B. Porter to the President Re: Assessing our Trade Strategy (2 copies) (8 pp.)	5/7/91	P-5 Open on Expiration of PRA (Document Follows) By <u>QA</u> (NLGB) on <u>6/7/05</u>	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff to the President, Office of the
Series: Brady, Philip D.
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Chron File 5/91 [2]

Date Closed: 6/14/2000	OA/ID Number: 05481-002
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1999-0735-F	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 7, 1991

91 MAY -8 AM 8:15

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROGER B. PORTER *RBP*

SUBJECT: Assessing our Trade Strategy

With transmittal of your action plan last week, the struggle for fast track extension is fully engaged. While we must guard against overconfidence, there are encouraging signs that we will prevail. Under these circumstances, it is appropriate to begin to consider how the Administration should pursue its long-term trade strategy and objectives, using the perspective of the fast track.

Assessing our Trade Strategy to Date

Your Administration's trade strategy has embodied three principal themes:

1. The multilateral trading system is key to U.S. and global economic prosperity.

The centerpiece of our strategy has been strengthening and broadening the GATT through a successful Uruguay Round. It is beyond question that an open multilateral trading system has been one of the engines of post-War global economic prosperity. A strong multilateral system will also help to maintain U.S. access to key growth markets in Europe and Asia.

While the Uruguay Round is now deadlocked, the United States has won respect in the world trading community by insisting on a substantive outcome. We have forced the European Community to reassess its approach to agriculture reform, and built credibility among many third world countries and U.S. farm and business groups.

2. Regional trade initiatives can constructively support the multilateral system.

Some trade experts are concerned that the current trend toward regional trading arrangements threatens the multilateral trading system. These experts fear that regional blocs will raise barriers against outsiders, inhibiting the worldwide flow of goods and services.

While you have begun North American free trade agreement (NAFTA) negotiations, launched the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative, and supported the European Community's 1992 initiative, our key premise is that these regional arrangements can complement the multilateral system by reducing trade barriers at a faster pace among participants and creating new opportunities for outsiders. To realize these benefits, however, it is important to ensure that regional arrangements in the Americas, Europe, and Asia remain non-discriminatory and open to outsiders.

3. The Administration is committed to aggressively challenging unfair trade barriers.

Using the leverage provided in existing trade laws, such as Super 301, you have aggressively challenged unfair foreign barriers to American goods, services, and investment.

Ambassador Hills has worked skillfully to open markets without damaging our broader multilateral trade objectives or our bilateral relationships with Japan, the EC, Korea, and other key allies and trading partners. Bilateral negotiating processes, such as the U.S.-Japan Structural Impediments Initiative (SII), have also been fashioned to resolve sensitive trade complaints. Your success in implementing U.S. trade law and dealing resolutely with unfair trade barriers has given you credibility with Congress and the U.S. business community, and scope to pursue your long-term multilateral and regional trade agenda.

Perceptions

Your Administration is perceived, both in the United States and abroad, as firmly committed to open markets, but also capable of finding practical solutions to trade problems. Your decision in September 1989 to seek an end to special rules for steel trade represented a careful blending of principle and practicality. Our credibility was greatly increased last December by your decision to end the GATT Ministerial meeting in Brussels when it became clear that the basis for a meaningful outcome of the Uruguay Round did not yet exist.

You have also gained support in the Congress because of your efforts to revive and strengthen the tradition of bipartisan cooperation on trade issues. In the process, your clear personal commitment to our trade strategy has been a major asset.

Future Directions

Assuming that we prevail on fast track extension, it is important to fashion a strategy for using our negotiating authority over the next two years.

1. There are two windows during which Congress may be more likely to approve the results of the Uruguay Round and NAFTA negotiations.

It may be counterproductive to seek Congressional approval of a controversial trade agreement during the months immediately preceding the 1992 elections. Thus, there are two windows for concluding agreements that will be subject to the fast track procedures. The first window closes at or soon after the end of this year. The second window opens in mid-November 1992 and closes on June 1, 1993, when the fast track expires.

Ideally, we can complete the Uruguay Round by the end of this year. This depends largely on whether the European Community is prepared to make sufficient reforms in its Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). My meeting last week with EC Agriculture Commissioner MacSharry was ambiguous on this score. He argued that political realism requires the U.S. to accept the minimalist agricultural package that the EC offered in Brussels, although he also indicated that the EC will shortly begin considering fundamental reform of the CAP. By the London Economic Summit, it should be clear whether there is the basis for a political commitment to complete the Round by the end of this year. If not, it may be difficult to sustain interest in the GATT talks. The terms of EC President Delors and Commissioners Andriessen and MacSharry end on December 31, 1992, an additional reason for finishing this year.

During the fast track debate, our position on the timing of the NAFTA negotiations has shifted. Instead of our earlier goal of completing negotiations by the end of this year, we have agreed to take the time needed to reach a good agreement. We need to decide soon on the best timeframe for finishing NAFTA negotiations and seeking Congressional approval of the results. Based on the diversity and intensity of views during the fast track debate, these negotiations will not be quick or simple. They also are likely to remain politically charged.

Over the next eighteen months, we need to respond to interest from Chile, Venezuela, and others in negotiating free trade agreements under the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative (EAI). Latin America's interest in EAI is encouraging. As a practical matter, however, we may need to

complete the NAFTA before beginning additional free trade talks.

2. Support for our trade strategy will depend importantly on continued successful handling of bilateral concerns.

By June 3, a decision must be made on extension of MFN treatment for the Soviet Union and China. While the U.S. business community supports MFN and would prefer to separate trade and human rights, there is discomfort with the lack of progress on intellectual property and efforts by the Chinese Government to improve its trade balance by restricting imports. Our large (\$11 billion) and growing bilateral trade deficit with China is sure to be a factor in Congress' debate over MFN.

Bilateral issues with Japan continue to need steady attention. U.S. pressure on SII must be maintained, despite Japan's inclination to let it fade away. It is important for the Administration's credibility on U.S.-Japan trade that SII yield concrete and identifiable improvements in U.S. access to Japan's market.

The European Community (EC) is likely to become even more preoccupied with internal affairs as 1992 approaches. During this period, we must be alert to preserving U.S. access to the EC market. At the same time, we must ensure that the EC recognizes and fulfills its broader international economic responsibilities, especially with respect to the Uruguay Round and support for Eastern European recovery.

3. We must aggressively link our trade strategy to our growth agenda.

In your May 1 remarks to the Society of Business Editors and Writers, you put our trade strategy in the context of "our vision for a strong and vibrant American economy". It is important that Americans see open markets as part of our strategy of investing in the future to assure higher incomes and better jobs for their children and grandchildren in the next century.

copy

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 7, 1991

91 B K Scovroff
JH CC: COS
Mc Clellan
PB Holiday

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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SUBJECT: Assessing our Trade Strategy

With transmittal of your action plan last the
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w/PB

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Phil: I think Shirley has a robe on
this - I'd send to her.

JS

OK

HOUSE
ON

1

TO: SHIRLEY GREEN

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

For appropriate handling.

91 MAY 20 PM 4: 26

1502 Barton Drive
Sunnyvale, Ca. 94087
May 9, 1991

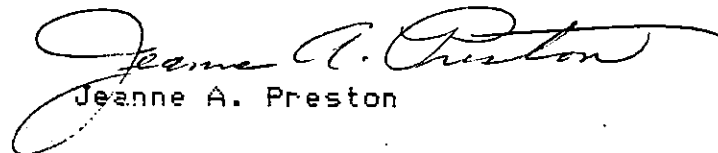
President George Bush
The White House
1600 Pennyslvania Ave.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear President Bush,

As a long-time Republican and a supporter of your administration, I am appalled and distressed that my country has seen fit to honor Mrs. Margaret Thatcher with the Presidential Medal of Freedom. Her human rights record is completely inappropriate to this honor and certainly, in my opinion, awarding her this medal sends an hypocritical message to the world at large as to the United States of America's human rights stand.

As a woman executive for many years, and as a woman who has also had to "fight the system", I admire many of Mrs. Thatcher's accomplishments. Her support of U.S. action throughout the world during her years as Prime Minister of Great Britain certainly deserves our thanks--but NOT the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

A very discouraged citizen,


Jeanne A. Preston

Amor

3723

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

May 20, 1991

91 MAY 20 PM 3:55

MEMORANDUM FOR PHILLIP D. BRADY

FROM: WILLIAM F. SITTMANN *W*

SUBJECT: Fact Sheets for the President's Meeting with
Chancellor Kohl of Germany, May 20, 1991

Attached are Fact Sheets explaining the initiatives the President will announce during his 6:00 p.m. joint press availability with Chancellor Kohl. They should be issued as soon as possible after that time.

Attachments

Tab A Fact Sheet -- RIAS Foundation
Tab B Fact Sheet -- U.S.-German Nuclear Energy Safety
Initiative for Central and Eastern Europe
~~Tab C Fact Sheet -- U.S.-Soviet Initiative on Nuclear Reactor
Operational Safety~~

replace w/ new, combined fact sheet

OK per Sittmann

OK for release per Phil.

John D. Barber
5/20/91

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

FACT SHEET

RIAS FOUNDATION

The President announced today creation of a RIAS Foundation to support and promote information and exchange programs with the five German states of the former East Germany. Named after RIAS -- Radio in the American Sector (of Berlin) -- the Foundation will be created under the auspices of the United States Information Agency with U.S. Government funding but jointly directed by the United States and Germany.

RIAS was founded by the U.S. military government in Berlin in 1946, when Soviet occupying forces refused to share broadcasting time on the only surviving Berlin radio station. The station became a major cultural and information medium not only for Berlin but also for the people of East Germany. For people denied access to independent domestic media, "RIAS" came to be synonymous with objectivity and reliability, as well as American and West German commitment to the cause of freedom. RIAS, which developed as a jointly managed U.S.-West German operation, now comprises a radio station with two separate programs and a television station. The latter began broadcasting in 1988, with funding including \$12 million from USIA.

The U.S. Government, through USIA, retains legal responsibility for RIAS, whose status was based on Allied rights in Berlin. These rights terminated upon German unification in October 1990. At German request, USIA's role in the station continues while the German government considers how to integrate RIAS into the national broadcasting system. USIA will use proceeds from the sale of RIAS equipment owned by the U.S. -- such as radio transmitters and television equipment -- to provide the initial funding for the RIAS Foundation. The precise value of those assets will be determined through negotiations between the Governments of Germany and the United States.

The RIAS Foundation will have the mission of fostering democratic values and better understanding between the U.S. and eastern Germany, including Berlin. The foundation would, in the spirit of continuing the RIAS tradition, focus on programs for training, exchanges and other projects designed for broadcast journalists, media professionals and students. It could also involve cooperative television productions, linkages between media organizations in Germany and the U.S., and acquisition of programs, as well as some non-media activities in the fields of student exchanges and fellowships. The organization would be a public foundation, based in Germany, with a board comprised of equal numbers of American and German citizens.

USIA will also use a portion of the proceeds from the transfer of RIAS assets to establish direct satellite service to Germany for the placement of radio and television programs.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

FACT SHEET

U.S.-GERMAN NUCLEAR ENERGY SAFETY INITIATIVE

Technical Assistance for Central and Eastern Europe

The President and Chancellor Kohl announced today that the United States and Germany will offer joint technical assistance programs to enhance nuclear energy safety in central and eastern Europe. This initiative was prompted by their shared commitment to the safe operation of peaceful nuclear facilities worldwide, as well as by requests from central and east European governments for assistance in nuclear energy safety.

As technological leaders in the field, the U.S. and Germany will offer joint assistance to central and eastern Europe as well as working through the and with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Vienna. Cooperation will focus initially on safety matters related to older reactors operating in the region, with the primary objective of enhancing operational safety at these facilities. Both sides anticipate that this initially modest program will lay the foundation for further U.S.-German joint efforts with central and eastern Europe, as part of their broader commitment to the success of these new democracies.

The IAEA is now engaged in a comprehensive safety review of first generational nuclear reactors in central and eastern Europe. The United States and Germany will provide teams of experts and jointly contribute up to \$400,000 in support of this work, which will focus on instrumentation and control, operating procedures, fire protection, and facility management and organization. The U.S. and Germany also support follow-on measures to the IAEA safety review in key areas such as operator training, power plant maintenance, and safety procedures, and have agreed to matching financial commitments totalling up to \$2 million over the next two years to help fund these activities.

In addition, the U.S. and Germany will work closely with the World Bank and the newly created European Bank for Reconstruction and Development to encourage a priority focus on safety and environmental concerns in their energy-related lending programs. This could include, for example, funding for alternative sources of electricity to cover energy demands while safety repairs are performed at nuclear power plants. Both sides will also work to promote energy efficiency and adequate supplies of energy resources in these countries; and they will work jointly through the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the Nuclear Energy Agency, and the International Energy Agency to promote nuclear energy safety in central and eastern Europe.

Coordination of Bilateral Programs with the Soviet Union

The President and Chancellor Kohl also agreed to coordinate their existing programs of nuclear operational safety cooperation with the USSR. The U.S. program, which commenced with a U.S.-Soviet agreement signed on March 16, 1990, is being implemented under a longstanding U.S.-USSR Memorandum of Cooperation on Civilian Nuclear Reactor Safety. The program emphasizes improved operational safety practices through strengthened operating instructions, training, and management and operational controls.

cc: CoS
Stamp
Bray
PDB
CAMP
DAVID
Michael
Dawn

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

05/18/91

E CHIEF OF STAFF

PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President and
Staff Secretary

The attached has been forwarded
to the President

PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President and
Staff Secretary

The attached has been forwarded
to the President

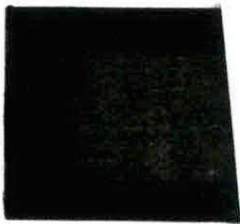
T
WASHINGTON

05/18/91

TO: GENERAL SCOWCROFT

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

The attached has been forwarded
to the President



THE VILLAGE

VOICE

May 21, 1991

Behind the 'October Surprise'

Jimmy Carter Talks About Gary Sick, Ronald Reagan, George Bush, and the Origins of the Iran-Contra Affair

By Robert Morris

ATLANTA—After more than 10 years of silence, former president Jimmy Carter has finally identified a member of his own National Security Council as the man he suspects of having helped the Reagan-Bush campaign to delay the release of 52 American hostages held in Iran—and thereby change the outcome of the 1980 election. Donald Gregg, who later went on to become Vice-President George Bush's chief adviser on military and intelligence matters and then, upon Bush's assumption of the presidency, his first nominee to head the Central Intelligence Agency (though rejected by the Senate), and finally the U.S. ambassador to South Korea, may have leaked information that was key in preventing an "October Surprise," the subject of an upcoming book by former Carter aide Gary Sick.

In a series of interviews with Carter, former vice-president Walter Mondale, and key members of Carter's National Security Council staff, a picture emerges of at least one—and possibly four—disgruntled career intelligence officers who could have initiated a series of leaks that enabled Reagan campaign officials to know exactly what top secret negotiations and military operations were planned to resolve the crisis and, perhaps, prevent an "October Surprise" hostage release. This scenario suggests that in

*This story is a joint investigation by The Village Voice
and Atlanta's alternative weekly, Creative Loafing.*

~~turn the Reagan loyalists informed oppo-~~
nents of Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, then the moderate president of the Iranian government, that he was dealing with the Americans, further discrediting him in the eyes of his people. This was followed by Bani-Sadr's expulsion and the complete assumption of power on the part of the Ayatollah Khomeini—and ultimately Ronald Reagan's inauguration as president of the United States.

In an exclusive interview early this month, Carter was asked who he thought was responsible for leaking information to the Republicans. Carter's response: "I'm not prepared to name names, but there were some—there was one particular, key member of my National Security Council who stayed on and worked full-time for Vice-President Bush."

When asked if he meant the man who now "happens to be the current ambassador to South Korea," Carter replied, "That's correct."

Attempts to reach Gregg were unavailing. "I don't know if the ambassador wants to make a quote," an embassy official in Seoul said. "I don't know if they'll get back to you at all."

If Gregg did, in fact, supply the Reagan-Bush campaign with inside information, then the Republicans would have been able to negotiate a delay in the hostage release with the Iranians from a greatly enhanced position. The Reagan-Bush team would have known, for example, that if the hostages were freed, the Carter administration was prepared not only to return almost \$8 billion in frozen Iranian assets, but to deliver an arms shipment Iran had already purchased and desperately needed to oppose the invasion launched by Iraq's Saddam Hussein.

"I looked upon those machinations as being inside Iran," says Carter, recounting his reaction when he first heard reports in 1980 that the Reagan-Bush campaign was attempting to delay the release of the hostages. "I never thought seriously that there were any efforts being made within this country to keep Americans prisoners."

Gary Sick, another former member of Carter's NSC staff, recently wrote an op ed piece for *The New York Times* that described how William J. Casey, the Reagan campaign chair who later became director of the Central Intelligence Agency, may have negotiated a deal with a top Iranian cleric in which Iran would receive arms in exchange for delaying the release of the hostages until after the election.

"I've talked to Gary Sick in the last few weeks, who has done a great deal of research on this and is going to publish a book on the subject, and I have seen some of the evidence that he has. The evidence is so large—the number of people that make the reports and so forth—I think it has aroused a genuine question," says Carter.

After an interview in which the former president described in detail the suspicious events that led up to his 1980 defeat, Carter told this reporter to read a chapter in the Bible about "forgiving others" before attending a Sunday school class the former president would hold later in the week.

"It might be appropriate," Carter said.

How the Republicans May Have Done It

By the spring of 1980, Carter had effectively frozen Iranian assets and enacted a worldwide arms embargo against Iran that, to many insiders, was certain to force the ayatollah to the bargaining table. Iran was already involved in its bloody war with Iraq, which threatened not only Iran's territorial integrity but even the ayatollah's hold on the revolution itself. Carter, well aware

of Iran's desperate need for arms, especially for military spare parts, used his influence to make the embargo complete. "On one occasion, Israel was caught sending spare parts to Iran, but when I confronted Prime Minister Begin with that fact, he agreed not to do it anymore."

When Carter is asked whether the sources Sick relied on to document the conspiracy were the same sources he heard from in 1980, he responds: "They were quite low-level and kind of mysterious people, and there were dozens of names that came by, from Gary Sick and others who were working on the release. But I don't recall them. I think they were pretty far down."

But Carter speculates that Gregg, while still a member of the administration, joined with a number of former CIA officials who were fired when Carter came to office in a vendetta against his administration. Stansfield Turner, the man who replaced Bush as director of the CIA, alienated many in the intelligence community because of the direction Carter gave him.

"We tried to clean up the CIA. It had been shot through with people that were later involved in the Iran-contra affair; people like Secord and so forth had been in the CIA when I took over," says Carter. "So Stansfield Turner, who is a preeminent leader—he was a Rhodes Scholar, he was an all-American football player, he was very high academically in my class in the Naval Academy—[came in]. He was a person of high integrity. So I put him in there to run the thing and to get it cleaned out. He finally discharged or required about 600 or 700 to retire, and those people were quite disgruntled."

"We knew that some of the former CIA officials were loyal to Bush and not particularly loyal to me and Stan Turner. We were worried about revelations of what we were doing," says Carter. "I never did have an official report come to me and say that Bill Casey was meeting with Iranian officials in Paris or anything specific, just allegations and rumors that were kicked around. But nobody believed them. I didn't believe them. It was just inconceivable to me that any American citizen would consider something or attempt to keep hostages in captivity one extra hour and certainly endanger their lives. It was just inconceivable to me."

"But sometimes—for instance in April, before the hostage rescue effort was launched—I had worked out with Bani-Sadr signals back and forth in our public statements. He was to include a paragraph in his speech to the Iranian people, which he did. We sat around the radio in the Oval Office early one morning, at five in the morning, with the secretary of state and others, and listened to Bani-Sadr's speech. We had interpreters from the State Department interpreting what he said. He did indeed give the code paragraph indicating that the hostages would be released. By noon, I had made a public statement and included the prearranged paragraph in my public statement because we thought the hostages would be released. But it was vetoed for some reason. It was only after that we moved for the rescue attempt."

As the clock ticked down to the day of the election, Carter still believed that he would secure the release of the hostages and win the election.

"The [Iranian] parliament was meeting and we had every information from Bani-Sadr and others that they were going to vote overwhelmingly to let the hostages go," says Carter, reconstructing the final days of his presidency. "And, at the last

minute on Sunday [two days before the Tuesday election], for some reason, they had adjourned without voting. And at that point our political fortunes turned down. We were monitoring telephone calls all day. The votes were there, but the ayatollah or somebody commanded them to adjourn."

Carter, completely exhausted and discouraged, finally conceded to his closest aides that the election was lost.

"At the time, during the election, we knew that Bush was making statements about an October surprise," Carter says, referring to Republican fears that he might have been able to arrange for a "surprise" October release of the hostages just before the election.

Almost exactly eight years later, on September 23, 1988, Richard Brenneke, an Oregon businessman, claimed in a hearing before Judge Jim R. Carrigan in Denver, Colorado, that he had attended a meeting between Reagan campaign chair Casey and the Iranians at the Hotel Florida in Paris on October 20, 1980. Brenneke asserted before the court that George Bush, then a candidate for vice-president, also attended the Paris meeting. When asked by reporters about the claim two weeks ago Friday, Bush said: "Was I ever in Paris in 1980? Definitely, definitely no."

At no point in his interview did Carter explicitly say that members of the Reagan-Bush team had colluded with the Iranians; he did say, however, that Bani-Sadr's efforts to release the hostages failed because of mysterious forces, inspired by motives that were not clear to him at the time.

However, Bani-Sadr, who now lives in exile in Paris, says that there is no way the Republicans can escape the truth. Two weeks ago, after the Bush administration finally gave up its attempt to deny Bani-Sadr an American visa in order to promote his new book, *My Turn To Speak: Iran, the Revolution & Secret Deals with the U.S.*, the former Iranian president began talking to the American press about his opinion that the 1980 Reagan campaign team did indeed negotiate with Iranian officials to delay the release of the hostages. In his book, Bani-Sadr explains the "mysterious forces" as the result of two different lines of negotiation: one between himself and the Carter administration and the other between the ayatollah, Hashemi Rafsanjani (Iran's current president), Mohammad Hussein Beheshti (the principal organizer of Iran's revolutionary government), and the Reagan-Bush campaign.

Although Bani-Sadr's book, which was published last Wednesday, does not provide conclusive proof for that theory, it does offer convincing speculation based on the actions of his political opponents in Iran at the time.

"I have proof of contacts between Khomeini and the supporters of Ronald Reagan as early as the spring of 1980," writes Bani-Sadr. "the sole purpose of which was to handicap Carter's re-election bid by preventing the hostages' release before the American elections in November 1980. Rafsanjani, Beheshti, and Ahmed Khomeini [the ayatollah's son] played key roles in proposing this agreement to the Reagan team."

While many Americans were looking forward to a new Reagan era of strong national defense and tough terms for Iran, Bani-Sadr says that the Reagan-Bush people were actually attempting to get him, as the sitting head of government in Tehran, to give verbal consent to their secret dealings with

Iranian representatives over the preceding six months. When the hostages were finally released—just 20 minutes after Reagan's inauguration—the country and the world believed it was the result of Reagan's strong words. But if Bani-Sadr's charges prove true, it would mean that Reagan's inauguration and the coincidental release of the hostages was but another Hollywood scene carefully scripted for the actor turned president.

"Why, in this period, was Reagan so intent on contacting me despite my persistent refusals?" Bani-Sadr writes. "He knew that this secret agreement would have to be ratified one way or another by the time he entered the White House. If I were to state officially that I knew nothing about the agreement, how could it be carried out?"

Both Carter and Bani-Sadr agree that people in Carter's administration helped supply information to the Reagan-Bush campaign.

"As for me, I thought that certain elements in the Carter administration had allied themselves with the Reagan camp and were leaking information to it," writes Bani-Sadr.

"The reports continue to come to distinguished reporters like Flora Lewis [of *The New York Times*] and others, substantially from President Bani-Sadr and a number of others," said Carter.

Today, Carter remains close to a number of the hostages who he has said in the past became like family members. He says they are "disturbed" by the conspiracy theory. "I noticed that a couple of the hostages have called for an investigation and even alleged that they might file a lawsuit against somebody because they were kept in Iran for an extra few months," says Carter.

Whatever Happened to Desert Two?

Carter's negotiations with the Iranians were not the only American efforts to retrieve the hostages that may have been exposed by secret leaks to the Reagan campaign. For months prior to the 1980 election, the Carter administration had been planning a second attempt to free the hostages.

"We were planning a possible second rescue mission," says former vice-president Walter Mondale. "We had to have one ready in case they were killed or subject to torture or trial."

"My understanding is that the second hostage rescue effort was a big, huge military operation designed to kick the shit out of Iran while we [freed the hostages]," says Carter deputy national security adviser David Aaron, the NSC staff member who worked closest with Mondale. "So, yes, it wasn't like the attack on Iraq, but it was as big an effort as one could mount with some secrecy."

But, according to Mondale and others, the plans for the top-secret military venture were provided to the Reagan-Bush campaign—by Carter's own people.

"My guess is that—and according to Sick—someone on that small rescue-mission planning team told somebody in the Republican camp that we were planning a second mission," says Mondale.

Aaron says that the two people who headed up the mission were William Odum, then national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski's military adviser, and air force general Richard Secord, a career intelligence man who would later play a prominent role in the Iran-contra scandal.

As the deputy director of the second planned mission to rescue the American hostages, Secord relied on his experience as the chief of the Air Force Mission in Tehran from '75 to '78. In 1978, Secord had returned to the Pentagon to take charge of the worldwide aviation arms sales program. In 1980, Secord—by then a major general—was called on by superiors to draw up plans for a second rescue operation.

A highly ambitious West Point graduate and career CIA man, Secord had a lot riding on the secret mission. If his operation had been implemented and proven successful, he would have been hailed as the man who saved the hostages.

Aaron theorizes that Secord "may have felt frustrated that [the mission] didn't happen. He also may have been the source. . . ."

Whether the Paris meeting between Bush, Casey, and the Iranians ever took place and, if it did, whether the Carter plan to carry out a second rescue mission was discussed, no one is sure—no one, at any rate, who is talking. What is certain, however, is that during the month of October, Bush was making public statements about the possibility of a second rescue attempt, the "October Surprise" that, if successfully carried out, would have certainly enhanced Carter's chances of being reelected.

"If Bush was there [at the Paris meeting], no doubt he would have been amplifying what he was already saying in public," adds Aaron.

Aaron says that even if Bush and his campaign workers did not leak the details of the hostage rescue effort to the Iranians, Bush's public statements alone would have been enough to make it politically and strategically impossible to carry out the mission.

"They may well have either said, 'There is going to be [a second rescue attempt], we know for a fact,' " says Aaron, "and they may well have said, 'We can't leak the fact that there is going to be a rescue attempt, but we are going to talk about an October surprise. We are going to make it politically impossible for the president to launch an-

other attack.' And that's a possible quid pro quo which goes, which really goes, to the edge of treason."

But Aaron takes the theory one step further by suggesting that Bush knew of and encouraged efforts to delay the release of the hostages. "What I think is increasingly clear is that Casey and the Republicans and higher level people in the campaign—in my judgment probably including George Bush—were aware that these efforts to stop the hostage release were underway," says Aaron. "The fact of the matter is that they took this effort to be a scandal of enormous magnitude [in the event that it was revealed in the American press]."

Sowing the Dragon's Teeth of Iran-Contra

Aaron claims that the deal cut by the Republicans for the Iranians to keep the hostages until after Reagan's election was a precursor for the Reagan-Bush administration efforts to "reestablish some kind of connection" with the Iranians—a "connection," Aaron asserts, that would become the Iran-contra scandal.

"Yes, it would've been stupid to go off [to Tehran] on the basis of the small feelers that they had [in 1984]," says Aaron. "But against the backdrop of having already had a successful covert action carried out jointly with the Iranians, this was not an unreasonable thing to think it might pay off. So that's why I think the two episodes are directly connected."

Aaron also raises questions about William Odum and Robert Gates, the inside favorite for director of the CIA, both of whom left the Carter administration and "went on to later glory and fame in the Republican administration"—who are also possible sources for information supplied to the Reagan-Bush team.

"Robert Gates was my assistant for some time; he left actually before the election. I believe," says Aaron. "Nonetheless, he became not only a favorite of Bill Casey's but, as you now see, is about to be named the head of the CIA going from the Bush White House."

Gates, who joined the CIA in 1966 at the tender age of 23, became a favorite of Casey's because, as Bob Woodward points out in his book *Veil*, he was willing to "bend the rules."

Aaron claims that Odum, in addition to being a "planner for the hostage rescue thing," could have leaked information to the Republicans.

After Reagan took office, Odum was given a "plum" post as director of the National Security Agency, the super-secret military-run outfit—larger than even the CIA—that intercepts and decodes communication traffic all over the world.

Under Odum's tenure, the NSA was said to have withheld intelligence intercepts from Secretary of State George Shultz and Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger that would have informed them about the arms shipments to Iran during the Iran-contra scandal.

Briefinggate

Aaron also believes that the notorious Carter debate briefing book that was reportedly stolen from Aaron's office and handed over to the Reagan-Bush campaign was taken by yet another person in the Carter administration who Aaron says was leaking information to the Republicans.

"So the possibility that there were two or three people who would've been sources for the Republican campaign can't be excluded," says Aaron. "I think the one thing that hasn't been done is to tie [the theft of Aaron's copy of the debate briefing book] together [with the "October surprise"]. The possibility that whoever stole the briefing book also was instrumental in leaking stuff about the hostage rescue effort is not to be excluded."

"The interesting thing about that, of course, is that people like [columnist] George Will and [former Reagan media adviser] David Gergen and a whole range of people really know who did this," says Aaron. The former Carter adviser assumes that anyone who knows who took the debate book must also know who leaked information to the Republicans about the hostage negotiations. "Somebody knows, and Richard Allen [the one-time Reagan national security adviser who was dismissed for accepting wristwatches from Japanese interests] certainly knows. . . . Somebody is lying about [the theft of the briefing book]."

The Reagan campaign, of course, has always insisted that they never stole anything.

The Christian Way

Though Carter had lost the election, it did not stop his efforts to gain the hostages' release. He continued to try to win their freedom, right up to the day of Reagan's inaugural—when they were, in fact, let go. Carter, who patterned his political career upon his spiritual values, said he has until now refused to tell reporters about the allegations. "That would not have been appropriate."

There is no doubt that Carter's deep spiritual beliefs not only made it hard for him to conceive that the Reagan-Bush team could have been involved in such a conspiracy, but impossible for him to even consider revealing the information because he believed it was not his position to be the benefactor of negative campaigning, but rather the peacemaker—an ideal he aspired to throughout his career as an elected official.

Carter explains: "When I left the White House I was disgraced. I suffered from that. I have gotten on fairly well with Bush, but I was a target for eight years by Reagan, and I tried to react in a Christian way. . . . But Reagan will go down as the worst disaster that ever afflicted this country, in whatever measure you want to use.

"How is Bush going to escape what he and Reagan did?" Carter asks rhetorically, referring to a number of national dilemmas—including a stumbling economy, a ruined savings and loan system, massive environmental destruction, and an astronomical federal deficit. "I don't know if we'll ever get over the fiscal policies of Reagan."

But about one thing the former president is certain. "There's no doubt about it," Carter says when asked if he would have won the election had the hostages had been released. "I have never had any question about that at all. Had the hostages been released before November the 4th, I would've been reelected without any problems. In fact, even a week before the election, Reagan and I were neck-and-neck."

Now, more than a decade after the election and after logging a long list of personal accomplishments that include condemning

the former Panamanian dictator Manuel Noriega for falsifying election results and persuading former Nicaraguan president Daniel Ortega to agree to fair elections, Carter believes it is important for the American public to know the truth about the events that led to his political demise.

"The preeminent gratification I have is just seeing the truth come out," says Carter concerning recent media reports that have cast his presidency and life in a more favorable light. "Because I had to sit back for eight years, maybe longer, in fear [that] my successor in the White House [would] allege all kind of things about what I did and the decisions I made and so forth that were not true. It is not feasible or appropriate to try to debate what an incumbent president says that are not true. So just having the truth revealed is all I want. I have never wanted the facts to be distorted in my favor. We had some disappointments and some successes, but I don't have any fear that, if historians have the truth, I don't have any doubt it will come out all right.

"Since then," continues Carter, "there has been a resurrection of my popularity, and there is still no real Democratic candidate. And I'm not a candidate. I think if I were to announce as a candidate for president, I would immediately go down in popularity and the press would bring up the negative things."

Hard-Boiled Gregg

Donald Gregg was a career man who joined the CIA in 1951, specializing in the Far East. He did not leave the agency until 1979, when he was appointed to Carter's National Security Council staff. Carter deputy national security adviser David Aaron says that no one in the Carter administration—with the possible exception of Zbigniew Brzezinski, who was Carter's national security adviser at the time—knew that Gregg had longstanding ties to Bush.

"I was unaware of [Gregg's] connections with Bush, and I think most people were unaware of them," says Aaron. "Zbig hired him, so if Zbig was aware of it, he's never told anybody that."

Between the years of '70 and '72, Gregg headed covert CIA operations in South Vietnam around Saigon. Under Gregg's direction, former CIA operative Felix Rodriguez developed a system using low-flying helicopters and airplanes deployed in small airborne squads for destroying Viet Cong positions—experience that would later become crucial in Nicaragua.

Gregg first met Bush when the latter was appointed head of the newly opened U.S. liaison office in Peking from '74 to '75 and Gregg traveled there to brief the former Republican Party chief on his new duties. In 1976, Bush was named head of the CIA, and Gregg worked directly under him in Washington, D.C. Their relationship blossomed after the '80 election; both were eventually implicated in the Iran-contra scandal.

Eugene Hasenfus, who was shot down over Nicaragua while running arms to the contras, told the Sandinistas that Rodriguez was a CIA employee who was a runway supply operator working from a Salvadoran base in the clandestine enterprise to support the contras. When media reports during the 1984 campaign speculated that Gregg (who once claimed to be "fast friends" with Rodriguez) and Bush were trying to hide something because they were refusing interviews, Gregg

eventually talked to *The New York Times*. He explained how. In January 1985, he had set up at least two meetings that included himself, Rodriguez, and Bush. Gregg also admitted that. In May of that year, he set up a meeting with Edwin G. Corr, whom several American officials said closely monitored the contra supply network's operations from his office in San Salvador.

Though Rodriguez served in the CIA in '76—when Bush was director—Bush said he never met the man until the Washington meetings arranged by Gregg. At the time, Bush denied involvement in overseeing the supply operations to the rebels and claimed that he and Rodriguez spoke only about El Salvador—which happened to be the country Rodriguez was said to be using as a base while participating in the illegal operation.

Carter is not the only member of his administration to suspect Gregg of leaking to the Republicans. Aaron says that he suspects Gregg to have been the leak for a number of reasons, including "the intimacy with which Gregg worked with [Bush]." Aaron says that Gregg was "even writing speeches for George Bush" while he was a member of Carter's NSC staff.

"[Gregg] went on to be such an intimate adviser to George Bush," Aaron says. "That didn't happen to anyone else" from the Carter staff.

Robert Hunter, a member of Carter's NSC staff who was fired when Reagan came to power, says that the new Republican administration "pretty well cleaned house, which itself was pretty unusual."

It also seemed unusual to other former members of the NSC staff that Gregg was the only key Carter player to remain on board—and to develop a close association with Bush. "Don Gregg was the only one I remember," says Hunter when asked if there were any other key members of Carter's NSC staff that went on to work full-time for Bush. —R.M.

Dead Men Tell No Tales

The last secular political leader of Iran, Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, says that at one point during the hostage crisis, on September 10, the Iranians tried to send word to the Carter administration that they should deal with the same people he claims the Reagan-Bush campaign was dealing with, rather than with himself.

"Carter believed that we were a state run like any other," recounts Bani-Sadr in his book, *My Turn To Speak*. "There was a president and it was to him that one should address oneself, as protocol demanded. This is what Carter did a short time later when he sent me new proposals, again through the West German ambassador to Tehran. But Carter was mistaken."

"Bani-Sadr was vetoed by whoever was superior to him in Iran," says Carter. "Obviously the ayatollah, but there were others. Maybe through [current Iranian president] Rafsanjani and others who I can't name right now, who were, in political terms, superior to Bani-Sadr. But we couldn't quite understand the political hierarchy in Iran at that time."

"Most others that opposed the ayatollah in any way were executed," explains Carter. "As

you know, [foreign minister Sadegh] Ghotbzadeh, who along with Bani-Sadr was also helping us, was executed. When they found out that he was trying to arrange—along with Bani-Sadr—for the hostages' release, he was still in Iran, and he was killed by a firing squad."

Bani-Sadr writes that Ghotbzadeh had told him in September of 1981 that he was planning a coup against the ayatollah. Reagan had campaigned heavily on a promise to get tough with the ayatollah; but when Ghotbzadeh solicited the covert American ally, Saudi Arabia, for support, things went awry. "Relations between the Saudis and the Americans were such that the Reagan administration was immediately informed of [Ghotbzadeh's] plan," Bani-Sadr writes. "Several days later, Ghotbzadeh was arrested and then executed, on September 15, 1982." Ghotbzadeh's promised revelations of secret deals with the Americans died with him.

Rashid Sadrol Hefazi, the Iranian director of information services, was also executed because he knew too much about the ties between Iranian revolutionary leader Mohammed Hosseni Beheshti, Rafsanjani,

Reagan, and Bush, according to Bani-Sadr.

Important corroboration for Bani-Sadr's claims might be found in a videotape he says Ghotbzadeh made just before his execution. "In a television broadcast, Ghotbzadeh had very harshly criticized the regime and had especially denounced its collusion with Reagan," writes Bani-Sadr.

Another victim of the plot, according to Bani-Sadr, was former air force chief General Bahman Bagheri, who Bani-Sadr claims was married to the daughter of a U.S. senator (at this time, Senator Robert Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia and one-time majority leader, was the only senator whose daughter was married to an Iranian). He says that Bagheri was on his way to the U.S. to find documents that would prove that Beheshti had long-standing ties to the CIA. Bani-Sadr says Bagheri was arrested by the Revolutionary Guards and "has been rotting in prison for years."

While promoting his book last week in the U.S., Bani-Sadr met with Indiana representative Lee Hamilton and other House leaders to help with their informal investigation into the hostage conspiracy allegations. —R.M.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

May 20, 1991

The President today named the volunteers of Arizona Women's Education and Employment, Inc., of Phoenix, Arizona, as the 460th "Daily Point of Light" for the nation. The volunteers of the Arizona Women's Education and Employment (AWEE) are helping end the cycle of poverty for women.

Founded in 1981 by concerned community members, AWEE is a non-profit organization which offers job training and placement opportunities to teenage mothers and women who are unemployed or underemployed, divorced, separated, single, and those who are incarcerated. More than 80 volunteers support the efforts of AWEE, teaching the women employable skills.

Women who are in need of assistance from AWEE are referred by social service agencies, prisons, courts, and ~~by~~ friends. The women initially attend a four-week program, where they participate in motivational seminars on building self-esteem; and attend classes in writing resumes, interviewing, good work habits, and career exploration. The women set goals, such as entering an educational program or obtaining a job. They take preparation classes to receive a GED or attend a job search and placement program. After completing the program, AWEE maintains contact with the women for at least one year, offering them support and advice with achieving their goals.

The President salutes the volunteers of Arizona Women's Education and Employment as the 460th "Daily Point of Light" for the nation. 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 Arizona Women's Education and Employment; 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

P
F-12

MATERIALS FORWARDED TO THE PRESIDENT

May 17, 1991

ACTION

1. Bilateral Investment Treaty Between the United States and the Republic of Tunisia
2. H.R. 2122 -- Emergency Supplemental Persian Gulf Refugee Assistance Act of 1991
3. Judicial Nomination -- D.C. Court of Appeals
4. Personnel Selection: Environment for the Americas Board
5. Letters to Congress in Compliance with Section 3 of Authorization for the Use of Force Resolution
6. Personnel Selection -- Commission on National and Community Service
7. Message to Congress in Response to Japanese Trade in Sea Turtles
8. Disaster declaration for the state of Mississippi (to Camp David)

CLASSIFIED

1. Middle East Arms Control Initiative -- Response to Prime Minister Major

INFORMATION

1. Letter from Sen. John Seymour re dinner invitation/Chamorro and letter from Rep. Larry LaRocco re fast track

REMARKS

1. Transportation Week Proclamation Signing Ceremony -- cards
2. Scripts for Video Taping Session for May 20
3. Video Script for Steven Pierce

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

05/17/91

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.

May 21, 1991

Behind the 'October Surprise'

Jimmy Carter Talks About Gary Sick, Ronald Reagan, George Bush, and the Origins of the Iran-Contra Affair

By Robert Morris

ATLANTA—After more than 10 years of silence, former president Jimmy Carter has finally identified a member of his own National Security Council as the man he suspects of having helped the Reagan-Bush campaign to delay the release of 52 American hostages held in Iran—and thereby change the outcome of the 1980 election. Donald Gregg, who later went on to become Vice-President George Bush's chief adviser on military and intelligence matters and then, upon Bush's assumption of the presidency, his first nominee to head the Central Intelligence Agency (though rejected by the Senate), and finally the U.S. ambassador to South Korea, may have leaked information that was key in preventing an "October Surprise," the subject of an upcoming book by former Carter aide Gary Sick.

In a series of interviews with Carter, former vice-president Walter Mondale, and key members of Carter's National Security Council staff, a picture emerges of at least one—and possibly four—disgruntled career intelligence officers who could have initiated a series of leaks that enabled Reagan campaign officials to know exactly what top secret negotiations and military operations were planned to resolve the crisis and, perhaps, prevent an "October Surprise" hostage release. This scenario suggests that in

*This story is a joint investigation by The Village Voice
and Atlanta's alternative weekly, Creative Loafing.*



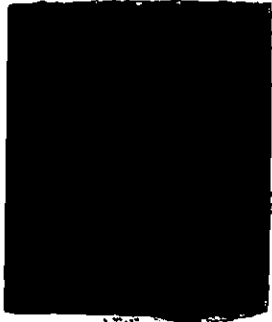
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 17, 1991

MR. PRESIDENT:

Attached, for your information,
is a copy of a letter Marilyn
Quayle will hand carry to
Prime Minister Zia.

Mrs. Quayle will be departing
very early Saturday morning,
hence the reason for the need
to have it autopenned.



Phillip D. Brady



Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03. Letter	The President to the Prime Minister Re: Relief Efforts [SENT FOR AGENCY REFERRAL] (2 pp.)	5/17/91	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff to the President, Office of the
Series: Brady, Philip D.
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Chron File 5/91 [2]

Date Closed: 6/14/2000	OA/ID Number: 05481-002
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1999-0735-F	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

91 MAY 17 PM 5:59

May 17, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FREDERICK D. MCCLURE 
SUBJECT: Weekly Legislative Report

THE WEEK OF MAY 13 - MAY 17

HOUSE AND SENATE FLOORS

HOUSE

On Tuesday the House passed by voice vote the following bills under suspension of the rules: H.R. 1578, the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act of 1991; H.R. 794, the Connecticut River National Fish and Wildlife Refuge Act; H.R. 1370, the National Sea Grant College Program Authorization Act of 1991; and H.R. 972, allowing Indians the right to assert criminal jurisdiction on their lands. Also on Tuesday, the House passed S. 248, the Niobrara Scenic River Designation Act.

On Wednesday the House passed H.R. 1415, the Foreign Relations Authorization Act. The issue receiving the most attention was whether to tear down and rebuild the Moscow Embassy, or to add two secure floors to the existing building. Representative Howard Berman's (D-CA) amendment requiring a report on these options was approved 223 to 185. The House then passed 414-0 an amendment by Representative Frederick Upton (R-MI) requiring partial payment of construction costs by the Soviet Union.

On Thursday the House received Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II in a Joint Session.

SENATE

On Tuesday the Senate approved S. 100, the Central American Democracy and Development Act, by a vote of 87-9. This bill applauds progress in Central America and authorizes some preexisting State Department programs.

Also on Tuesday the Senate ratified four treaties by a vote of 97-0: The International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, with Annex, 1978; Annex III to the 1973 Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; the 1988 Protocols Relating to the Safety Line of Life at Sea and Load Line Conventions; the Convention Concerning the Abolition of Forced Labor.

On Wednesday the Senate voted 70-28 in favor of S.Res. 117, which urged the Administration to extend additional credit to the Soviet Union to allow for more purchases of U.S. grain.

On Thursday the Senate began debate on S. 3, campaign finance reform, and voted 50-44 in favor of a Boren "Sense of the Senate" amendment stating that funding for the Campaign Finance Fund will not be accomplished by increasing revenues or cutting existing programs.

Also on Thursday the Senate adjourned to the House Chamber for an address by Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II.

On Friday the Senate continued consideration of S. 3 and passed by a vote of 44-43 Senator Bob Graham's (D-FL) amendment which requires candidates to participate in presidential debates to get public campaign funds.

Nominations:

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: John Keller, Under Secretary for Travel and Tourism, Department of Commerce, and John Reynolds and Jack Lentfer, Members of the Marine Mammal Commission.

HOUSE AND SENATE COMMITTEES

HOUSE

On Tuesday the House Ways and Means Committee voted 27-9 to report unfavorably H.Res. 101, a resolution denying the extension of fast track negotiating authority.

On Tuesday the House Foreign Affairs Committee continued mark up of the FY 1992 foreign aid bill. The bill moves away from the Administration's request for greater flexibility in aid programs and specifically authorizes funding for international family planning organizations that provide abortion counseling.

On Wednesday three subcommittees of the House Appropriations Committee marked up their FY 1992 appropriations -- Energy and Water Development Subcommittee; Military Construction Subcommittee; and the VA, HUD and Independent Agencies Subcommittee. The Energy and Water Development Subcommittee cut virtually all funding for the space station and \$100 million from the Administration's request for the super collider.

On Wednesday United States Trade Representative Carla Hills testified before the House Intellectual Property and Judicial Administration Subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee on intellectual property issues.

21 MAY 17 PM 7:43

*Office of
Cabinet Affairs*



**CABINET
REPORT**

For the Week of:

May 19 - May 25

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 17, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: EDE HOLIDAY *Ede*
SUBJECT: Cabinet Report -- May 19 - 25

* * * THE WEEK AHEAD * * *

AGRICULTURE

May 19. NBC's "Expose" is expected to broadcast a segment on the use of "non-ambulatory" livestock in meat production. The program will criticize the stockyard handling of animals who are unable to walk because of illness or injury. The program may raise questions about the safety of meat produced from these sick or injured animals. Assistant Secretary for Marketing and Inspection Services Jo Ann Smith was interviewed for the segment, reassuring the public about the safety of the meat supply.

May 20. Secretary Madigan will travel to Danville, Indiana to meet with state agriculture leaders. Topic: agriculture issues of concern to Indiana.

May 20. The European Community (EC) will send review teams to visit approximately 25 U.S. meat plants to determine whether recertification for meat exports will be approved. U.S. meat exports to the EC were stopped last year due to a dispute over whether U.S. meat plants were in compliance with the EC's Third Country Meat Directive, which sets inspection standards for imported meat. Under the terms of an interim agreement, the EC will now accept meat from U.S. plants that meet U.S. standards while a review is conducted of the variance in standards between U.S. and EC meat inspection. The review will be completed by December 31, 1991.

May 21. Madigan will meet with Deputy Director General of the GATT Charles Carlisle. Topic: the Uruguay Round. Ambassador Hills will also meet with Carlisle on the same topic.

May 22. Madigan will hold a courtesy meeting with Uruguayan Secretary of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Alvaro Ramos. Later, he will address the Republican Congressional Leadership Council Executive Board. Topic: general agriculture issues.



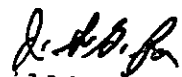
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 17, 1991

MR. PRESIDENT:

Attached for your review is
an additional video script
for your session Monday
morning.

Thank you.


Phillip D. Brady



May 17, 1991
Draft Two

DRAFT SCRIPT FOR STEVE PIERCE ENDORSEMENT

Many years ago, Sil Conte and I were in Congress together. He was a friend and someone who fought for Western Massachusetts -- and he delivered.

In the special June 4th election to fill Sil's seat, I am supporting Steve Pierce. Steve Pierce was a fighter for Western Massachusetts in the legislature. Steve fought against all those taxes being pushed in the legislature. Steve Pierce is running to help the economy the right way -- creating more jobs -- not more taxes.

Sil Conte and I would sometimes disagree, and Steve Pierce and I might do so as well. However, Steve Pierce is the best candidate for the first district seat. When he is in Congress -- one thing he will do is roll up his sleeves and work for Western Massachusetts.

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30: Second Steve Pierce Endorsement

Sil Conte and I served in Congress together. And we were personal friends. He was a fighter for Western Massachusetts and he delivered.

In the June 4th special election to fill Sil's seat, I am supporting Steve Pierce. Steve is a fighter for Western Massachusetts. Steve fought against all those taxes being pushed in the legislature. Steve Pierce is the best person running to help the economy.

When he's in Congress, Steve Pierce will work hard to bring more jobs to Western Massachusetts.

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SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
Proposed & Tentative for Administrative Use Only T Tentative B First Lady A Away from White House			7:05 Great American Workout 8:45 Staff Time 9:00 Parade Mag. Interview * 10:00 Awards Cer. at the Ntl. Security Agency * 12:10 Address Society of American Business Editors & Writers 1:30 Mtg. with Sec. Baker 2:00 Courtesy Call by South Korean FM Lee Sang-Ok 2:15 Photo Op w/R. Seltz 2:30 Drop by briefing w/business coalition RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	2 7:30 Nat'l Day of Prayer Reception 10:35 Photo Op B 10:45 Photo Op w/Marian Anderson 10:55 Photo Op 11:00 Video Taping Session 12:00 Lunch with VP 1:15 Drop by briefing w/Agriculture Groups of Congress 2:30 Mtg. w/Select Members of Congress 3:20 Drop by PCAST Mtg. 3:30 Parks Service Reception RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	3 9:15 Mtg. with Sec. Baker 9:45 Mtg. w/President Perez of Venezuela 10:40 Depart for Missouri St. Louis, Missouri * 12:30 Cochran Gardens Community Discussion Drop by Cochran * 1:00 Garden's Playground * 1:25 Address Cochran Gardens Community 5:05 Arrive White House 5:15 Staff Time RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	4 B 8:35 Depart for Michigan Ann Arbor, Michigan B* 11:00 Address the University of Michigan Commencement B* 2:20 Arrive Camp David RON BETHESDA, MD
5 Proposed & Tentative for Administrative Use Only T Tentative B First Lady A Away from White House	6 9:25 Arrive White House 10:00 Retail/Consumer Mtg. 10:30 Asian-Amer Briefing 10:45 Video Taping Session 1:30 Mtg. w/Shevardnadze 2:30 Mtg. w/R. Boschwitz 3:00 Photo w/President Biya 3:30 Mtg. with Sec. Brady 4:00 Cities-in-Schools Recp RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	7 10:00 Announ. of Small Bus. Person of Year 10:20 Mtg. w/Select Members Meeting with President Kolvioto of Finland 12:15 Working Luncheon with President Kolvioto 1:15 Departure Statements 1:30 Mtg. w/Select Members 3:00 Mtg. w/President Cossiga of Italy 3:45 Second mtg. for President's Dinner RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	8 8:45 Apt. at Bethesda Naval 9:00 Mtg. w/Select Members 9:30 Mtg. w/Environ. Group 10:00 Cong. Ldrship Mtg. 11:15 Mtg. w/President Landsberg 11:50 Photo w/Steve Pierce 11:55 Photo Op 12:00 Lunch with VP 1:00 Mtg. w/Solarz & Lugar 3:30 Mtg. w/Select Members 5:30 PNC Eagles Reception RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	9 6:45 Apt. at Bethesda Naval 10:00 Photo Op 10:10 Mtg. w/Hispanic Free Trade Alliance 10:20 Second PAS Briefing 11:00 Mtg. w/General Perez de Cuellar 12:15 Working Luncheon 1:15 Departure Statements 2:00 Dom Policy Council Mtg 3:45 Photo Ops 4:00 Mtg. w/Select Members 5:30 PNC Eagles Reception 6:15 Mtg. w/B. Novotny RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	10 7:00 Breakfast w/Sec Cheney B 8:30 Depart for Princeton, NJ Princeton, New Jersey B* 11:00 Building Dedication Ceremony at Princeton University * 1:55 Arrive Camp David RON CAMP DAVID	11 RON BETHESDA, MD
12 Mother's Day 7:50 Depart for Hampton, VA Hampton, Virginia * 10:00 Address Hampton University Commencement 12:45 Arrive Camp David RON CAMP DAVID	13 5:30 Arrive White House RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	14 B 11:00 Arrival Ceremony for Queen Elizabeth II B 12:00 Lunch with Queen Elizabeth II B 1:25 Presentation of Churchill Award B 1:45 Tree Planting Ceremony 2:00 Staff Time 2:30 Haircut 3:15 Mtg. w/Sen. Leahy 3:45 Photo w/Amb. Gnehm B 7:15 State Dinner (Black Tie) RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	15 11:15 Photo Op * 12:30 Senate Republican Policy Lunch 2:00 Mtg. w/PM Manley of Jamaica B* 7:35 Attend Orioles Baseball Game RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	16 9:15 Mtg. w/Select House Members 10:00 Drop by textile & apparel briefing 10:15 Staff Time 10:30 Intv. for PBS 12:15 Eisenhower Documentary 1:30 Tape Message t/Cuban Independence Day B* 7:55 Reciprocal Dinner (Black Tie) RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	17 10:00 Photo w/Peter Graves 10:15 Proc. Signing t/Natl. Transportation Week 12:00 Lunch with Sec. Baker 1:45 Depart for Camp David RON CAMP DAVID	18 Armed Forces Day RON CAMP DAVID
19 RON CAMP DAVID	20 10:00 Mtg. w/speechwriting team 10:20 Photo Op 10:30 Photo Op w/Tom Ewing 10:45 Video Taping Session 3:30 Mtg. with Sec. Cheney 4:30 One-on-one mtg. w/German Chancellor Helmut Kohl 5:00 Expanded mtg. w/Kohl 6:00 Press Availability 7:00 Private Dinner with Chancellor Kohl RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	21 10:00 Congressional Leadership Mtg. 11:30 Mtg. w/speechwriting team 2:30 Mtg. with Sec. Baker 3:00 Mtg. w/Unguyuan President Lacalle 3:30 Mtg. w/Select Senate Members RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	22 TBD Travel to Minneapolis, Minnesota RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	23 7:45 Photo Ops 10:00 Mtg. w/President Goncz 11:00 Drop by briefing for National Retail Fed. 11:30 Photo Op 11:35 Mtg. w/Guy Molinari 11:45 Photo w/Amb. Wells 12:00 Staff Time 12:30 Lunch with VP 1:30 Staff Time 2:45 Teleconference 3:15 Staff Time 5:00 Receipt t/Republican Cong. Ldrship Council RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	24 * 9:30 Dedication of the Kahlil Gibran Memorial Garden * 10:10 San Jacinto Reunion * 10:20 Depart for Boston Boston, Massachusetts * 12:00 Mtg. w/President's Export Council * 12:30 Exports Generating Jobs for Americans Cnf * 1:00 Fundraiser for GOP nominee t/1st Cong. District * TBD Depart t/Kennebunkport RON KENNEBUNKPORT	25 RON KENNEBUNKPORT
26 RON KENNEBUNKPORT	27 Memorial Day Observed RON KENNEBUNKPORT	28 RON KENNEBUNKPORT	29 B* TBD Depart for Colorado Colorado Springs, Colorado B* 10:00 Address the U.S. Air Force Academy Commencement B TBD Arrive White House RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	30 Memorial Day 10:00 Mtg. w/President Vassiliou of Cyprus 11:00 Photo w/Ambassador Shirley 11:15 US Mint presentation 11:30 Presentation of books for the WH Library 12:00 Lunch with VP B 7:00 Team 100 Dinner (Black Tie) RON WASHINGTON, D.C.	31 10:30 Photo Ops 11:00 Mtg. with Sec. Baker. RON CAMP DAVID	

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

May 21, 1991

The President today named Michael Ponn, of Ridley Park, Pennsylvania, as the 461st "Daily Point of Light" for the nation. Mr. Ponn, a 63-year old retired Boeing employee, has dedicated his retirement years to serving others.

Since retiring in 1987, Mr. Ponn has not decreased his work schedule. As a volunteer for the Delaware County Legal Assistance Program, he serves as a legal advocate for seniors, helping them with matters such as social security, landlord/tenant relations, and community disputes. He founded the Financial Counseling Program of Delaware County, through which he helps seniors with financial planning. He also offers a pre-retirement seminar at Boeing, through which he encourages individuals to volunteer during their retirement years. In addition, he volunteers for many other organizations, including the Retired Senior Volunteer Program, the Delaware County Alcohol and Addiction Program, and Taylor Hospital.

The President salutes Michael Ponn as the 461st "Daily Point of Light" for the nation. 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 Michael Ponn; 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

May 22, 1991

The President today named Sharon Lawrence, of Roswell, New Mexico, as the 462nd "Daily Point of Light" for the nation. While fighting her own battle against muscular dystrophy, Mrs. Lawrence, 47, is also helping young people overcome lives of abuse and neglect.

Mrs. Lawrence is determined not to allow muscular dystrophy to confine her to a wheelchair. This resolution, combined with a family problem which resulted in her responsibility to care for her granddaughter, awakened Mrs. Lawrence to the fact that there were many children in need of support and compassion and that she had the time and will to fill that need. In 1989, she became a volunteer Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA), dedicating her life to serving troubled children.

As a CASA volunteer, Mrs. Lawrence is appointed by the court to act as an advocate for children who are in the court system. She currently works with six children, all of whom have suffered severe abuse and neglect. She befriends the young people, taking time to gain their trust and love. She meets with them on a weekly basis, sometimes more frequently, depending on their needs. In addition, in 1990, Mrs. Lawrence became the volunteer coordinator of the Chaves County CASA, where she assists other volunteers in their advocacy for abused and neglected children. Besides serving as a CASA volunteer herself, Mrs. Lawrence supervises other volunteers, offering them advice and support. Currently, more than 140 children are served by the Chaves County CASA.

The President salutes Sharon Lawrence as the 462nd "Daily Point of Light" for the nation. Daily Point of Light recognition is intended to call every individual, group, and organization in America to claim society's problems as their own by taking direct and consequential action; to identify, enlarge, and multiply successful initiatives, like the efforts of Mrs. Lawrence; 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

May 23, 1991

The President today named the volunteers of the Georgia Veterans Leadership Program, of Marietta, Georgia, as the 463rd "Daily Point of Light" for the nation. The volunteers of the Georgia Veterans Leadership Program help veterans develop skills needed to enter the business world.

Since 1982, the Georgia Veterans Leadership Program has been working to assist veterans and their families obtain employment, purchase or manage small businesses, and prevent drug and alcohol abuse. All services are offered to the veterans at no charge.

Over 250 volunteers, many veterans themselves, offer their experience and knowledge to teach other veterans job and business skills. Volunteers teach a 10-week course, through which they offer seminars each week on topics such as developing a business plan, completing forms for a small business administration loan, accounting, financing, sales strategies, and franchise opportunities. The volunteers also offer drug and alcohol abuse counseling and assistance with seeking employment.

The President salutes the volunteers of the Georgia Veterans Leadership Program as the 463rd "Daily Point of Light" for the nation. 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 Georgia Veterans Leadership 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

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

May 24, 1991

The President today named the volunteers of Corey Elementary School's Adopt-A-Grandfriend Program, of Arlington, Texas, as the 464th "Daily Point of Light" for the nation. The Corey Elementary School has discovered a knowledgeable and experienced group of people, senior citizens, and has reached out to them to serve as a resource for young people.

Founded in the 1989-1990 school year, the Adopt-A-Grandfriend Program fills a special need in the lives of students and seniors. The seniors, whose average age is 81, benefit from the program by developing special relationships with young people, enriching their lives with the energy and curiosity of children. The program allows young people to experience the joy of an intergenerational relationship.

Currently, more than 30 senior citizens from Arlington Plaza, a local retirement center, visit the school weekly. Grandfriends are matched with a classroom, where they read a story or teach a craft to the children. The Grandfriends also tell stories about their own experiences, such as travel, careers, hobbies, and family. They teach phrases in different languages and, using a map, show the young people where they have lived and visited. In addition, the young people periodically visit their grandfriends at Arlington Plaza. They bring hand-made gifts, write poems, and share stories. The young people also write letters to their grandfriends, helping them develop good writing skills.

The President salutes the volunteers of Corey Elementary School's Adopt-A-Grandfriend Program as the 464th "Daily Point of Light" for the nation. 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 Adopt-A-Grandfriend Program; and to discover, encourage, and develop new leaders in community service, reflecting the President's conviction that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

#

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE UNTIL
SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1991

May 24, 1991

The President today named the volunteers of The Samaritans of Rhode Island, of Providence, Rhode Island, as the 465th "Daily Point of Light" for the nation. The Samaritans of Rhode Island comfort and console those who are contemplating suicide and offer support to those who have lost someone to suicide.

Founded in 1978, The Samaritans of Rhode Island offers a variety of support systems for those dealing with suicide. After completing 21 hours of training and committing to serve for at least one year, more than 100 volunteers help the small staff coordinate a variety of prevention programs.

Volunteers answer calls on a 24-hour hotline, where individuals can call during a crisis situation for comfort and support. The volunteers work one overnight shift each month and one four-hour shift each week. Some volunteers help with the School Awareness Program, instructing teachers on how to counsel teenagers contemplating suicide. Volunteers also visit schools when a suicide has occurred, helping teachers and students deal with the trauma. Other volunteers facilitate the Safe Place Program, a support group for friends and family of those who have committed suicide. Through the Lifeline Program, volunteers teach specified inmates at local jails suicide awareness techniques so they may identify those inmates who are experiencing suicidal thoughts. The volunteers also offer suicide prevention workshops for health care professionals, police departments, social workers, college health facilities, and nursing homes.

The President salutes the volunteers of The Samaritans of Rhode Island as the 465th "Daily Point of Light" for the nation. 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 Samaritans of Rhode Island; 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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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
04. Note	Phillip D. Brady to Patty Presock Re: Attached Letter (1 pp.)	5/16/91	P-5 Open on Expiration of PRA (Document Follows) By <u>SL</u> (NLGB) on <u>11/3/08</u>	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff to the President, Office of the
Series: Brady, Philip D.
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Chron File 5/91 [2]

Date Closed: 6/14/2000	OA/ID Number: 05481-002
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1999-0735-F	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 16, 1991

NOTE FOR PATTY PRESOCK:

We asked Cabinet Affairs to see whether there is an office in Commerce which helps businessmen in situations such as this. Mr. Laughter has visited with Assistant Secretary McBride, and Secretary Mosbacher has also written him. Commerce strongly recommends that no special action be taken on this case now.

Please let me know should you want me to contact Mr. Laughter.

Thanks.

Phil
Phillip D. Brady

5/17 *no -- let's just file*
Thanks
Patty

May 16, 1991

Phil:

POTUS has not seen the attached. All yours for appropriate,
routine handling.

Thanks.

Patty Presock

America's Die Shop

LAUGHTER CORPORATION

P.O. BOX 651 DAYTON, OHIO 45401
(513) 461-4930

May 13, 1991

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

Dear Mr. President:

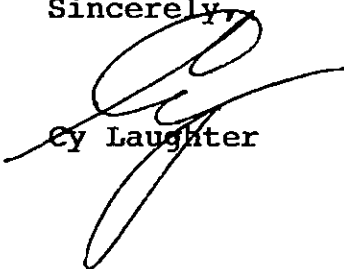
Marujun-Seiki Industries from Japan will be arriving in Dayton May 19, 1991, to start negotiating with Laughter Corporation.

Anyone such as Bud Brown, lobbyist for Honda, the Japanese Ambassador, the Commerce Department, or Honda direct, that you can think of to help give Laughter Corporation a strong hand in negotiations and a fair and just agreement, would be greatly appreciated.

If you have any questions for me please contact me at (513) 461-4930.

I need your help!

Sincerely,



Cy Laughter



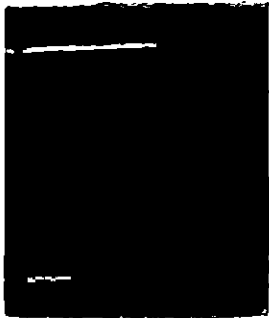
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

05/16/91

TO: EDE HOLIDAY

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

As we discussed.



THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

5/15/91



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

May 15, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: LAMAR ALEXANDER (✓)

Request: Phone Call to Al Shanker, President of American Federation of Teachers

Reason:

1. Thanks for support of America 2000. (Shanker called it "historic").
2. Learn from him about the Saturn School of Tomorrow in St. Paul, which Shanker inspired and which the President will visit on May 22.

Talking Points:

- ✓ 1. "Thanks, Al, for supporting America 2000. I think you can see several of your ideas in it: the idea of national examination, the idea of radically restructured schools, the idea of incentives for schools that move toward the national goals."
- ✓ 2. "I'm going out to St. Paul next week to see the Saturn School. I'd love for you to with me but Lamar tells me you'll be in Prague. He told me you visited the Saturn School last week. Tell me about it."

Note: In 1986, in his weekly New York Times column, Al Shanker wrote, "Perhaps the most important step in revitalizing the automobile industry is the Saturn project. It is designed to make believe that no one has ever made a car before and to start the whole process from scratch -- to reopen not just what a car should look like and how it should run but every question of production, supplies, labor relations, the role of management." Shanker suggested, if there can be a Saturn plant, why not a Saturn School? St. Paul picked up the idea and started the Saturn School of Tomorrow in 1989. It is an example of "the new generation of American Schools."

3. "Thanks for serving on our Advisory Commission for Education. We look forward to working with you in America 2000."

Note: Shanker has been critical of only two parts of America 2000. He wants more money. And he hates the idea of government money to private schools, which your choice proposals would permit.

(202) 879-4400

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 16, 1991

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Thanks.



Phillip D. Brady

May 16, 1991

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Thanks.

Patty Presock

America's Die Shop

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May 13, 1991

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The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

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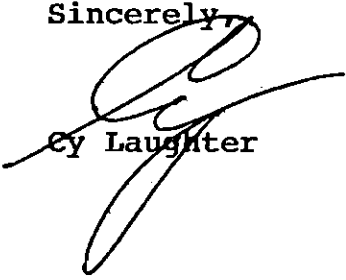
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If you have any questions for me please contact me at (513) 461-4930.

I need your help!

Sincerely,


Cy Laughter

Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Recommended Telephone Call

TO: Sterling Johnson, Jr.

TELEPHONE: Home: (718) 525-2656
Office: (212) 815-0411

DATE TO CALL: May 15, 16, or 17, 1991

RECOMMENDED BY: The Attorney General, Governor John H. Sununu, C. Boyden Gray, Frederick D. McClure and Charles G. Untermeyer

PURPOSE: To ask him to serve as United States District Judge for the Eastern District of New York

TOPICS OF DISCUSSION:

1. Since 1975 Mr. Johnson has served as Special Narcotics Prosecutor for the City of New York. Before that he was Executive Liaison Officer for the Drug Enforcement Administration, 1974-1975; Executive Director of the Civilian Complaint Review Board of the New York City Police Department, 1970-1974; Assistant United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, 1967-1970; a policeman for the New York City Police Department, 1956-1967; and served in the United States Marine Corps, 1952-1955.
2. Mr. Johnson received a B.A. degree (1963) from Brooklyn College and an LL.B. degree (1966) from Brooklyn Law School.
3. Mr. Johnson is 56 years old, married, his wife's name is Barbara, they have three children and reside in Laurelton, New York.

DATE OF SUBMISSION: May 15, 1991

ACTION

1. Columbus was fascinating. He left Spain, headed in the wrong direction for India, ended up in the Bahamas, and claimed he had discovered America---and he did it all on somebody else's money! If he was alive today, he'd be running for Congress.
2. Recession is a time when we have to go without things we never dreamed we'd have.
3. One of the important things about having a computer is that you can blame anything on it. And people will automatically believe you.
4. Sometimes in public life there is a certain nobility to the science of leaving things undone. Congress has achieved state-of-the-art proficiency in this endeavor.
5. We will proceed with caution. You do not test the depth of the water with both feet.
6. The challenge is to preserve free speech while diminishing cheap talk.
7. American know-how must be encouraged. I admire the person who invented the first wheel. But the guy I really applaud is the one who came up with the other three.
8. We need to turn our eyes toward the future. The media, in particular, delights in reheating yesterday's sins for breakfast.
9. Congress has an interesting approach to its agenda. It is a pace based on the idea that the sooner you fall behind schedule, the more time you'll have to catch up.
10. I enjoy reading what the economists have to say. They love to say that the world is unpredictable, and then they start making more predictions.
11. Look, we've all sat in on meetings or lectures or concerts where we wished we had a fast forward button.
12. Our "Thousand Points of Life" program merely means that we each take on a manageable task. It's like that advice: If you're going to try cross-country skiing, better start with a small country.
13. I never thought I'd live long enough to see the day when doctors and lawyers can't afford each other.
14. It'll be 1992 soon---time for politicians to rediscover the "common man." Time to dust off the resume and decide whether they were born in a log cabin or a stable. Time to lay a wreath at the tomb of the unknown political pollster.
15. The EPA is determined to get the lead out of gasoline. Once that's done we may ask them to take a look at Congress.

16. The reason that economists exist is to offer living proof that not everything in nature has a useful purpose.
17. I don't know why we have so many lawyers. I can only conclude that hell is full.
18. No question that he has great respect for the truth. Why else would he use it so sparingly?
19. Actually, the differences between me and Congress are overstated. They are only annoying twice a year, but it's for six months at a time.
20. To do this job well you need a patient wife, a loyal dog and a creative budget director---not necessarily in that order.
21. Does Congress work hard? I'll tell you this---you can see the lights in their offices burning after they've gone home for the night.
22. We've worked out an excellent marriage---I don't try to run her life, and I don't try to run mine.
23. He's bilingual---he speaks English and economics.
24. Years ago I asked one of my professors in college why he took an immediate dislike to me. He said, "It saves time!"
25. The Congressional philosophy is clear. They know that hard work won't kill you, but why take a chance?
26. He used to love wine, women and song. He can still sing.
27. The campaign chairman said to the candidate, "If I don't raise enough money, will you still like me?" The candidate said, "Of course, I will.....I'll miss you.....but I'll still like you."
28. Usually age and wisdom are companions, but sometimes age arrives unescorted.
29. I played golf at this very strict club. My ball was a foot ahead of the tee and they made me put it back. Even though I tried to point out that it was my second shot.
30. The press really watches your every move. Make a mistake in front of them and it's like cutting yourself shaving in front of Dracula.
31. A penny saved is Congressional oversight.

32. There is no power so immune to failure, so safe from error, so abundant in self-righteousness as the power of the second-guess. And when uttered it must be done with a sort of spiritual passion blended with a generous hint that this was your position all along, but it was somehow overlooked in the early public debate.
33. The nation's editorial pages are at constant flood stage in providing advice---advice being a commodity where supply consistently exceeds demand.
34. Let's not make this process too complicated, or a problem more than it is. Our baseball coach used to tell our pitchers: "Throw strikes. Home plate doesn't move." If you see a dangerous snake, get rid of it. Don't appoint a committee on snakes.
35. This job is very easy when you don't know how, very difficult when you do.
36. It's time to cut down on two favorite American pursuits. One is "crisis enrichment"---that unique ability to take a small problem and snowball it into a massive dilemma. The other is "guilt distribution"---finding someone to blame for every problem no matter how minor it may be.
37. We should not follow trends---we should set them.
38. Politics permit us to correct our faults by confessing the shortcomings of others.
39. The possession of knowledge (skill) is not a substitute for using it.
40. We must continue to make room in our minds for the things of tomorrow.

- - - - -

PHIL:
The President asked that
the speechwriters receive
a copy of the attached.
(The President has a copy)
Thanks,
Bridget
May 16, 1991

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

mw
Copy
(4 calls)

Recommended Telephone Call

TO: Judge Jane R. Roth

TELEPHONE: Home: (302) 656-8755
Office: (302) 573-6104

DATE TO CALL: May 8, 9 or 10, 1991

RECOMMENDED BY: The Attorney General, Governor John H. Sununu, C. Boyden Gray, Frederick D. McClure and Charles G. Untermyer

PURPOSE: To ask her to serve as United States Circuit Judge for the Third Circuit

TOPICS OF DISCUSSION:

1. Since 1985 Judge Roth has served as United States District Judge for the District of Delaware. Before that she was affiliated with the law firm of Richards, Layton & Finger as a partner, 1973-1985 and as an associate, 1965-1973; and served with the United States Department of State as a clerk-typist and administrative assistant at the United States Embassy, Tehran, Iran; the United States Consulate General, Salisbury, Rhodesia; and the United States Embassy, Brazzaville, Republic of Congo.
2. Judge Roth received a B.A. degree (1956) from Smith College and an LL.B. degree (1965) from Harvard Law School.
3. Judge Roth is 55 years old, married to Senator Roth, they have two children and reside in Wilmington, Delaware.

DATE OF SUBMISSION: May 8, 1991

ACTION _____

copy

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Recommended Telephone Call

TO: Judge Fernando J. Gaitan, Jr.

TELEPHONE: Home: (816) 478-3333
Office: (816) 474-3287

DATE TO CALL: May 9 or 10, 1991

RECOMMENDED BY: The Attorney General, Governor John H. Sununu, C. Boyden Gray, Frederick D. McClure and Charles G. Untermeyer

PURPOSE: To ask him to serve as United States District Judge for the Western District of Missouri

TOPICS OF DISCUSSION:

1. Since 1986 Judge Gaitan has served on the Missouri Court of Appeals for the Western District. Before that he served as a Circuit Judge for the Sixteenth Judicial District of Missouri, 1980-1986; and as an attorney for the Legal Department of Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, 1974-1980.
2. Judge Gaitan received a B.S. degree (1970) from Pittsburg State University and a J.D. degree (1974) from the University of Missouri at Kansas City School of Law.
3. Judge Gaitan is 42 years old, married, his wife's name is Sylvia, they have two children and reside in Lee's Summit, Missouri.

DATE OF SUBMISSION: May 9, 1991

ACTION _____

Copy

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Recommended Telephone Call

TO: Harvey Bartle, III

TELEPHONE: Home: (215) 242-6031
Office: (215) 994-2437

DATE TO CALL: May 9 or 10, 1991

RECOMMENDED BY: The Attorney General, Governor John H. Sununu, C. Boyden Gray, Frederick D. McClure and Charles G. Untermeyer

PURPOSE: To ask him to serve as United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania

TOPICS OF
DISCUSSION:

1. Since 1967 Mr. Bartle has been affiliated with the law firm of Dechert Price & Rhoads as a partner, 1973 to present and as an associate, 1967-1973. Before that he served as Attorney General for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 1980-1981; as insurance commissioner for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 1979-1980; and as a law clerk to the Honorable John Morgan Davis, United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.
2. Mr. Bartle received an A.B. degree (1962) cum laude from Princeton University and an LL.B. degree (1965) cum laude from the University of Pennsylvania Law School.
3. Mr. Bartle is 49 years old, married, his wife's name is Elizabeth, they have three children and reside in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

DATE OF SUBMISSION: May 9, 1991

ACTION _____

copy

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Recommended Telephone Call

TO: Dee V. Benson

TELEPHONE: Home: (801) 942-4643
Office: (801) 524-3409

DATE TO CALL: May 13, 1991 (preferably before 3:00 p.m.) or
May 15, 1991 (after 12:00 p.m.)

RECOMMENDED BY: The Attorney General, Governor John H.
Sununu, C. Boyden Gray, Frederick D. McClure
and Charles G. Untermeyer

PURPOSE: To ask him to serve as United States District
Judge for the District of Utah

TOPICS OF
DISCUSSION:

1. Since 1989 Mr. Benson has served as United States Attorney for the District of Utah. Before that he served as Principal Associate Deputy Attorney General with the Deputy Attorney General's Office of the United States Department of Justice, 1988-1989; as legal counsel of the United States Senate's Iran Contra Investigating Committee, 1978; as chief legal counsel & administrative assistant to the Honorable Orrin Hatch, United States Senate, 1986-1988; as legal counsel to the Subcommittee on the Constitution, Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate, 1984-1986; as legal counsel to the Ralph M. Parsons Company, Yanbu, Saudi Arabia, 1980-1981; and was affiliated with the law firm of Snow, Christensen & Martineau as a partner, 1979-1984 and as an associate, 1976-1979.

2. Mr. Benson received a B.A. degree (1973) from Brigham Young University and a J.D. degree (1976) from Brigham Young University Law School.

3. Mr. Benson is 42 years old, married, his wife's name is Patricia, they have four children and reside in Sandy, Utah.

DATE OF SUBMISSION: May 9, 1991

ACTION _____

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

05/16/91

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 WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

91 MAY 15 PM 5:33

May 15, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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

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

FROM: CATHY HUTCHINSON *CH*
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: CALIFORNIA SPECIAL ELECTION RESULTS

Republicans won three legislative special elections yesterday, with a net pick up of one assembly seat. Your signature on endorsement letters for Tim Leslie and Dean Andal greatly assisted their efforts, and significantly contributed to their victories. These victories will give Governor Wilson the necessary one-third votes to guarantee that his veto can not be over-ridden.

In Senate District 35 (Orange County), Republican Assemblyman John Lewis defeated Democrat Francis Hoffman. This seat was vacated by the appointment of John Seymour (R) to the U.S. Senate. In Senate District 1 (Sacramento), Republican Assemblyman Tim Leslie defeated Democrat Patti Mattingly. The seat was previously held by John Doolittle (R), who was recently elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. In Assembly District 26 (Stockton), Republican Dean Andal defeated Democrat Patti Garamendi. Andal will succeed Patrick Johnston (D) who resigned after being elected to the State Senate.

The following are the election returns from yesterday's special election.

Senate District 1:

John Lewis (R)	35,027	67.5%
Francis Hoffman (D)	13,871	26.7%

CALIFORNIA SPECIAL ELECTION
PAGE TWO

Senate District 35:

Tim Leslie (R)	64,257	54.7%
Patti Mattingly (D)	50,585	43%

Assembly District 26:

Dean Andal (R)	27,955	56%
Patti Garamendi (D)	20,727	41.5%

With the victories of Tim Leslie and John Lewis, Governor Wilson will now need to call a special election to fill these two Assembly seats.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

5/15

Patly,

Your call on
whether the President
would be interested
in the enclosed as
I'm not sure how
involved he was in
the original request.

Thank,
A.D.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

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(b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
(b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
(b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
(b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
(b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 15, 1991

MR. PRESIDENT:

We tried to be as accommodating as possible with June Scobee-Rogers' requests. But Counsel had concerns about your writing corporate leaders on the Challenger Center's behalf, and the idea of writing members of Congress on behalf of a specific appropriation also raised questions.

Since the Vice President is now Honorary Chairman of the Challenger Center, as well as head of the National Space Council, he did sign some letters (attached at TAB A) to members of Congress and the founders of the Center. He also spoke at their annual dinner, to which you sent a message.

Thank you.

Phil
Phillip D. Brady



Challenger Center
for Space Science
Education

Suite 190, 1101 King Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22314
703-683-9740
Fax: 703-683-7546

Challenger Center
for Space Science
Education

Suite 190, 1101 King Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22314
703-683-9740
Fax: 703-683-7546

June Scobee-Rodgers, Ph.D.
Founding Chairman

March 21, 1991

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

My dear Mr. President and Mrs. Bush,

You both have accomplished so very much for our nation and the world. People everywhere are waving the U.S. flag again - all symbolic of the pride of what America has accomplished under your leadership, Mr. President. And Barbara, you continue to bless our nation with your example and good humor. Women throughout our nation are once again taking pride in their motherhood. Recently, I talked to a young mother who spoke highly of you as her role model. She quietly confided in me that she kept a copy of one of your speeches tacked to her refrigerator door as a reference for inspiration and motivation.

I want to take this opportunity as well to thank you again for helping us with Challenger Center and to share our good news with you. This year the Challenger families and Board of Directors celebrate our fifth year anniversary. Our celebration today is in marked contrast though to the state we were in five years ago after the accident. Then, we were brought together with you not in celebration but in tremendous sorrow and grief. You joined the families at Kennedy and Arlington, responded to our letters and calls, invited us into your home and gave us loving moral support. We were truly blessed by your words and genuine kindness.

When the families conceived the idea to create Challenger Center - a living tribute to our loved ones to continue their mission for them, you joined our effort as loyal supporters. With the valuable assistance from Craig Fuller and Patty Presock, you helped us contact leaders in our nation to join the effort. And you didn't stop there, you continued to support us during the early years of our development, allowing us to meet in your home and joining us to speak at our major events.

You would be very proud to know just how far we've come. From the fledgling group of seven family members, we have

The President
March 21, 1991
Page 2

grown to an impressive group of leaders and to a support group of thousands. We are increasing our student participants to over a million each year and reaching thousands of their teachers.

Challenger Center provides teleconferences that reach classrooms nationwide and teacher workshops in every state. We now have six learning centers located in Texas, Virginia, Florida, Maryland, Ohio and Connecticut with others soon to be under construction in Washington, Missouri, New York, California and Canada.

It really isn't important that youngsters attending these centers know that they are at a memorial site to the Challenger crew, for it is reward enough to see the children's faces light up, the sparkle in their eyes and broad smiles while working together on a team mission or solving a problem aboard their child-sized mission control or space station simulator! The joy is in seeing how excited the students are helping each other as team members to apply their classroom lessons in science and math using this technology in their 21st Century classroom.

Many people thought that it couldn't be done and even discouraged us from trying, but thanks to the few who believed, we have turned a national tragedy into a resource to benefit the nation. And now, for the first time, I'm writing you not to ask for yet another favor, but to offer our assistance to help you reach your national goal to make the U.S. Number One in science and math by the year 2000. So many have followed your lead to join in our effort. In particular, Vice President Quayle has agreed (schedule permitting) to honor us with an appearance at our April 24th benefit dinner at the Departmental Auditorium, and David Kearns has agreed to provide the keynote address. Norm Augustine has joined us on our Advisory Council and plans to attend the event.

We want others of your administration to know of your early personal involvement and that we now stand ready to help them achieve your national education goals. So, we've contacted Phillip Brady to begin making the arrangements for letters to go to several executive, legislative and business leaders.

Senator Jake Garn remains loyal to our charter and helped us work with congress to gain financial support through legislation to create the Science, Space and Technology Education Trust Fund. Representative George Brown from

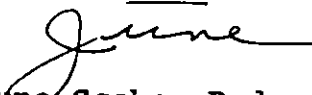
The President
March 21, 1991
Page 3

California recently learned about our Challenger Learning Center science-technology activities and invited his entire House Science, Space and Technology Committee to join him at the local Challenger Learning Center in Greenbelt, Maryland.

What a delight to see several Congressmen joining with the children at the controls of the commander or medical and navigator teams - all absorbed in their work while control panels flashed and buzzed, switches clicked and computers whirred. Others joined teams of young scientists and engineers, each immersed in their own unique tasks working with robots, assembling a scientific probe, analyzing murky contents of test tubes or small green leaves in a special dome-covered glove box. Chairman Brown was delighted to see that even the intrusion of the adult observers failed to deter the sheer determination and excitement of the student crew members applying their classroom science and math lessons. It was clear, he said, that they had a mission to accomplish, and they were going to accomplish it together.

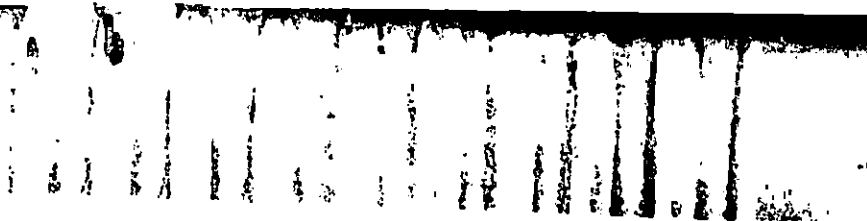
You can see why we are so excited. We want to share with you in the reward of having accomplished so much so soon. My family knows that Dick Scobee and his crew would be pleased, too. You are both heroes to our nation, but you were my personal guardian angels long before the world knew just how wonderful you really are. God bless you for all you do, for all you are to us.

With much love,


June Scobee Rodgers Ph.D.
Founding Chairman

P.S. ~~The~~ Senate confirmed my nomination to the National Council on Education Research and Improvement. Thank you for appointing me to that position. I look forward to working with Lamar Alexander to help you reach your educational goals.

A





THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

April 29, 1991

The Honorable Jake Garn
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Jake:

On the occasion of the Fifth Anniversary of the Challenger Center, I want to thank you for your solid support.

Five years ago, America grieved with the Challenger families at their tragic loss. Those families rose above their individual pain and anguish and created a legacy to America's future -- the Challenger Center.

Since its inception, the Center has made a remarkable contribution to improving the education of our children. They have touched over a million students and teachers in helping prepare young people to meet the technological demands of the future.

I know you have committed significant time and energy to making the Challenger Center successful, and I want to personally thank you for your support. It has made all the difference.

Sincerely,



THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

April 29, 1991

The Honorable George Brown, Jr.
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear George:

As you may know, the Challenger Center is an effort that President Bush and I strongly support. Its mission, to make America first in science and math education, is right on target in preparing our young people for the technological demands of the future.

I know you have committed significant time and effort to helping the Center accomplish its goals and I thank you for that. It certainly makes a difference.

In the past five years, the Challenger Center has touched over a million students and teachers using innovative teaching and learning experiences. They are, in President Bush's words, "sparking in our young people, an interest -- and a joy -- in science."

I look forward to working with you on this very worthwhile effort.

Sincerely,



THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

April 24, 1991

Mrs. Jane Smith-Wolcott
1202 Yancey Circle
Virginia Beach, Virginia 23454

Dear Jane:

Congratulations on Challenger Center's Fifth Anniversary.

You and the other family members heroically transformed your personal grief into a noble vision - a living memorial to the spirit and ideals of your loved ones. That vision has become a national resource of innovation in education -- Challenger Center.

Through its exciting network of Learning Centers, National Faculty and other innovative programs, Challenger Center is making a difference in the lives of young people - America's future leaders.

President Bush and I commend you for your important contribution to reaching the President's national education goal of making the United States first in the world in science and mathematics achievement by the year 2000.

I wish you all the best as you continue to make a difference for America's future.

Sincerely,



THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

April 24, 1991

Dr. June Scobee-Rodgers
Quarters 4
Ft. McNair
Washington, D.C. 20024

Dear June:

Congratulations on Challenger Center's Fifth Anniversary.

You and the other family members heroically transformed your personal grief into a noble vision - a living memorial to the spirit and ideals of your loved ones. That vision has become a national resource of innovation in education -- Challenger Center.

Through its exciting network of Learning Centers, National Faculty and other innovative programs, Challenger Center is making a difference in the lives of young people - America's future leaders.

President Bush and I commend you for your important contribution to reaching the President's national education goal of making the United States first in the world in science and mathematics achievement by the year 2000.

I wish you all the best as you continue to make a difference for America's future.

Sincerely,



THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

April 24, 1991

Ms. Lorna L. Onizuka
2047 Walnut Green Drive
Houston, Texas 77062

Dear Lorna:

Congratulations on Challenger Center's Fifth Anniversary.

You and the other family members heroically transformed your personal grief into a noble vision - a living memorial to the spirit and ideals of your loved ones. That vision has become a national resource of innovation in education -- Challenger Center.

Through its exciting network of Learning Centers, National Faculty and other innovative programs, Challenger Center is making a difference in the lives of young people - America's future leaders.

President Bush and I commend you for your important contribution to reaching the President's national education goal of making the United States first in the world in science and mathematics achievement by the year 2000.

I wish you all the best as you continue to make a difference for America's future.

Sincerely,



THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

April 24, 1991

Ms. Cheryl M. McNair
1623 West Chelsea Place
Seabrook, Texas 77586

Dear Cheryl:

Congratulations on Challenger Center's Fifth Anniversary.

You and the other family members heroically transformed your personal grief into a noble vision - a living memorial to the spirit and ideals of your loved ones. That vision has become a national resource of innovation in education -- Challenger Center.

Through its exciting network of Learning Centers, National Faculty and other innovative programs, Challenger Center is making a difference in the lives of young people - America's future leaders.

President Bush and I commend you for your important contribution to reaching the President's national education goal of making the United States first in the world in science and mathematics achievement by the year 2000.

I wish you all the best as you continue to make a difference for America's future.

Sincerely,



THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

April 24, 1991

Ms. Marcia G. Jarvis
P.O. Box 1503
Mammoth Lakes, California 93546

Dear Marcia:

Congratulations on Challenger Center's Fifth Anniversary.

You and the other family members heroically transformed your personal grief into a noble vision - a living memorial to the spirit and ideals of your loved ones. That vision has become a national resource of innovation in education -- Challenger Center.

Through its exciting network of Learning Centers, National Faculty and other innovative programs, Challenger Center is making a difference in the lives of young people - America's future leaders.

President Bush and I commend you for your important contribution to reaching the President's national education goal of making the United States first in the world in science and mathematics achievement by the year 2000.

I wish you all the best as you continue to make a difference for America's future.

Sincerely,



April 22, 1991

I am pleased to send warm greetings to all those gathered to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the Challenger Center for Space Science Education.

Five years ago, the families of the Challenger crew founded this Center as a place where the spirit of Challenger could be reborn -- to flourish again in the hearts and minds of our youth. Since then, the unique learning experiences offered by the Center have helped young people to recognize the value of mathematics and science and to realize that travelling beyond the boundaries of our world is more than just a dream. Today this institution's record speaks for itself, and who knows how many future pioneers have taken their first step on a journey to the stars because of what the Challenger families have done to turn tragedy into triumph. I commend each of them and all those who, through their hard work and their support of this institution, have made an important contribution to American education.

Barbara joins me in sending best wishes for a wonderful celebration and for every future success. God bless you.

GEORGE BUSH A



THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

April 24, 1991

Dr. Charles S. Resnik
3909 Log Trail Way
Reisterstown, Maryland 21136

Dear Dr. Resnik:

Congratulations on Challenger Center's Fifth Anniversary.

You and the other family members heroically transformed your personal grief into a noble vision - a living memorial to the spirit and ideals of your loved ones. That vision has become a national resource of innovation in education -- Challenger Center.

Through its exciting network of Learning Centers, National Faculty and other innovative programs, Challenger Center is making a difference in the lives of young people - America's future leaders.

President Bush and I commend you for your important contribution to reaching the President's national education goal of making the United States first in the world in science and mathematics achievement by the year 2000.

I wish you all the best as you continue to make a difference for America's future.

Sincerely,



THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

April 24, 1991

Mr. Steven J. McAuliffe
8 Park Ridge
Concord, New Hampshire 03301

Dear Mr. McAuliffe:

Steve
Congratulations on Challenger Center's Fifth Anniversary.

You and the other family members heroically transformed your personal grief into a noble vision - a living memorial to the spirit and ideals of your loved ones. That vision has become a national resource of innovation in education -- Challenger Center.

Through its exciting network of Learning Centers, National Faculty and other innovative programs, Challenger Center is making a difference in the lives of young people - America's future leaders.

President Bush and I commend you for your important contribution to reaching the President's national education goal of making the United States first in the world in science and mathematics achievement by the year 2000.

I wish you all the best as you continue to make a difference for America's future.

Sincerely,

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

05/16/91

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

05/16/91

TO: THE CHIEF OF STAFF

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

The attached has been forwarded
to the President

BT
JB CS
RB The Chief
Info

05/16/91

TO: FRED MCCLURE

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

The attached has been forwarded
to the President

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

05/16/91

TO: ROBERT GATES

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

The attached has been forwarded
to the President

Phil: I am reluctant even to highlight
this until you review. It's an interesting and
potentially useful document, but do you think
it's too close to the Chief's responsibility?
Phil
Let's highlight
& cc Fred (info?)
Let's discuss

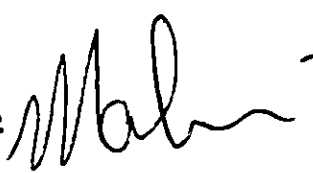
THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 15, 1991

91 MAY 15 PM 5:33

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: MARLIN FITZWATER 
SUBJECT: CONGRESSIONAL REACTION TO GATES NOMINATION

Reaction from the Senate Intelligence Committee was mostly positive, as was overall Senate reaction. Some opponents of Gates' 1987 nomination, including Sens. Cranston (currently on the panel) and Specter (no longer on the panel), voiced positive reaction to the nomination. Sen. Metzenbaum issued the only outwardly negative comment; neutral comments came from panel members Bradley & Glenn and Sen. Mitchell. This memorandum was compiled from media reports filed after the announcement through 12:00 p.m. today.

+ indicates generally positive response
- indicates generally negative response
o indicates neutral response

SENATE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

Democrats: Boren (chairman), Nunn, Hollings, Bradley, Cranston, DeConcini, Metzenbaum, Glenn

Republicans: Murkowski (ranking member), Rudman, Warner, Danforth, D'Amato, Gorton, Chafee

+ SEN. BOREN (supported '87 nomination)

"Barring some new revelation, I would be inclined to vote for Mr. Gates, and I think the Senate probably would be, too."

(Susan Spencer, CBS)

Boren said Monday he expected Gates would face some stiff questioning about his Iran-Contra role. Nonetheless, Boren predicted Gates could win confirmation. Boren Tuesday praised Gates as "an extremely able and nonpartisan professional" who "has vigorously supported a policy of cooperation by the executive branch with the congressional intelligence oversight process." However, Boren promised, "The committee will engage in a very thorough and careful confirmation process conducted in a timely manner."

(Tom Raum, AP)

"He [Gates] was a real architect of the (CIA Director) Webster policy of total candor with the committee."

(Laurence McQuillan, Reuter)

BOREN (continued)

Boren said he believed the Senate would approve Gates this time because of his performance since 1987 and because a committee inquiry had found no evidence of Iran-contra wrongdoing by him. "I never found any evidence that he was a co-conspirator, that he took any action, gave any orders to further the wrongdoing." He said he believed the late CIA Director Casey deliberately did not tell Gates of the illegal activity so that Gates could credibly testify to Congress that the CIA was not involved in it. Boren said Gates had performed "tremendous public service" since 1987, currently as Bush's deputy national security adviser.

(Jim Adams, Reuter)

Boren and Murkowski warned, however, that they were predicting Gates's approval on the assumption that the hearings would not disclose he was involved in the scandal, or some other wrongdoing they know nothing of now.

(Jim Adams, Reuter)

+ SEN. MURKOWSKI

Murkowski agreed that "Iran-Contra will certainly come up but... (confirmation hearings) should eliminate any concerns some may have."

(Jim Adams, Reuter)

"Some will see if they can milk any more out of this [Iran-contra], but I don't think they can."

(Waldman & Shaw, Newsday)

+ SEN. NUNN

"He's done an excellent job" as Deputy National Security Adviser.

(Waldman & Shaw, Newsday)

Nunn said the panel would certainly look at Gates' role in the Iran-contra affair, but is unlikely to plow new ground. "To use it [the nomination] as an excuse to open up a new area of inquiry, I wouldn't be in favor of it."

(Devroy & Kenworthy, Washington Post)

+ SEN. CRANSTON (opposed '87 nomination)

Cranston noted that he had explored Iran-contra questions in the context of Bush's nomination of Donald Gregg to be ambassador to South Korea. "The evidence was very strong" against Gregg, he said, but added: "From what we know now, Gates' role seems to have been much more ambiguous."

(Jim Drinkard, AP)

"I am favorably disposed toward the nomination. I will, of course, wait until his confirmation hearing is completed before making a final decision."

(Andrew Rosenthal, New York Times)

+ SENS. CRANSTON & HOLLINGS

Hollings & Cranston said they were inclined to support the nomination.

(Major Garrett, Washington Times)

+ SEN. GORTON

Gorton said through a spokesman that there were "valid questions that deserve answers" about the Iran-contra period. But he said he supported the nomination and that Gates is "extremely qualified and has tremendous experience in the intelligence community."

(Andrew Rosenthal, New York Times)

+ SEN. RUDMAN

"Unless there's something I don't know about, I don't think there'll be much of a problem. Barring something unexpected, I would expect to support him."

(Seib & Mossberg, Wall Street Journal)

Rudman called for a careful review of Gates' testimony on the Iran-contra affair before the Senate Intelligence Committee on Dec. 4, 1986. "There were serious questions about whether he was entirely candid with the committee about what he knew," Rudman said, although he added: "I don't think anything in the record indicates Gates was a participant in the events leading up to Iran-contra."

(Gerstenzang & Fritz, Los Angeles Times)

+ SEN. D'AMATO

"It would be premature to take a position on Mr. Gates' confirmation until the hearing process is over. But I believe he is fully qualified for the job and unless disqualifying information should be revealed during the hearing, the President's choice should be honored."

(Andrew Rosenthal, New York Times)

o- SEN. BRADLEY

"I intend to pursue the most important unresolved questions about Mr. Gates' record, his view on the future challenges and direction of the intelligence community and its role in protecting U.S. interests."

(Andrew Rosenthal, New York Times)

Bradley said that "serious questions" [on Iran-contra] remain. "We deserve to give his nomination a thorough look," adding that another issue is "where he will take the agency."

(Waldman & Shaw, Newsday)

o SENS. BRADLEY & GLENN

Glenn & Bradley said they were neutral on the nomination.

(Major Garrett, Washington Times)

+ SEN. DECONCINI

"He's pretty well liked up here" on Capitol Hill. "He's friendly. He makes a good impression." ... "People want to put it [Iran-contra] away," said DeConcini.

(Jim Drinkard, AP)

DeConcini said he is eager to explore with Gates his knowledge of the Iran-contra affair and his role in preparing "testimony that was untruthful." Even so, DeConcini said that Gates is unlikely to run into significant opposition in the Senate.

(Devroy & Kenworthy, Washington Post)

- SEN. METZENBAUM

"Four years ago, Mr. Gates suddenly withdrew from consideration as CIA director amid serious questions about his possible role in the Iran-contra scandal. Those questions remain.... I am surprised and disappointed that President Bush has made such a controversial choice."
(Devroy & Kenworthy, Washington Post)

+ ANONYMOUS INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE AIDE

An Intelligence Committee aide said the staff has been reviewing Gates' past testimony and comparing it with what has been learned since 1987 through a congressional investigation and through the prosecutions of figures like Oliver North and John Poindexter. That review has turned up only a few, relatively minor, discrepancies, said the aide, who spoke on condition of anonymity. "Our impression is that there may not be a whole lot more than what was on the table the last time."
(Jim Drinkard, AP)

RANK-AND-FILE SENATORS

+ SEN. SPECTER (Intelligence Committee member in 1987; Gates' main GOP opponent in '87)

"I believe Iran-Contra has been investigated enough.... We are not likely to learn anything new. My real concerns turn on what is going to happen from here on," he said, adding that Gates' past performance is relevant only insofar as it might predict future behavior.
(Jim Drinkard, AP)

Specter has been favorably impressed by Gates' professional performance since 1987. "There's a great deal to be said about having someone direct the CIA who knows the CIA," adding that Iran-contra had been investigated enough. (Laurence McQuillan, Reuter)

"When I look at Mr. Gates' nomination I am concerned about him as an individual, but I'm even more concerned about what is going to happen as to congressional oversight." Specter said Gates has impressed him in his current job but questioned whether Gates would be forthcoming with Congress. (Major Garrett, Washington Times)

Specter said that Gates' role in preparing Casey's testimony remained a "relevant factor" in judging how he would perform as DCI. "I believe the critical question is what kind of...director Bob Gates will be." However, Specter and others on the Hill said the nomination should not serve as a springboard to reopening either the Iran-contra investigation or the Gary Sick 1980 allegations.
(Devroy & Kenworthy, Washington Post)

+ SEN. COHEN (ranking member of Intelligence Committee in '87)

Cohen said he believed Gates would be confirmed although "there will be a hard look at some of the issues" from the Iran-contra period.
(Andrew Rosenthal, New York Times)

o SEN. MITCHELL

Mitchell said he expects Gates' role in the Iran-Contra scandal to be an issue in his confirmation hearings. But Mitchell said he will not decide on whether to support or oppose Gates' nomination "until the hearing process is completed." (Tom Raum, AP)

o SEN. BIDEN

Biden predicted the nomination would revive questions of whether Bush helped arrange a deal whereby freedom for U.S. hostages in Iran would be delayed until Ronald Reagan became President. (Maureen Santini, New York Daily News)

"I think that the President is not unmindful of the fact that in nominating Mr. Gates, who may or may not be confirmed, that the Iran-contra issue will be raised again." (Susan Spencer, CBS)

+ SEN. DOLE

Dole called Gates "a seasoned pro who has earned the respect of members on both sides of the aisle with his expertise, dedication and commitment to America's national security." (Tom Raum, AP)

"I have watched him operate under pressure, counseling presidents, Cabinet members and congressmen. He has the right stuff to meet this important new challenge." (Major Garrett, Washington Times)

+ SEN. HATCH

"He's very honest, and very nonpartisan in his approach. If there were covert actions on his watch, I think they would be very well put together, and carefully monitored." (Lardner & Pincus, Washington Post)

HOUSE MEMBERS

- REP. HAMILTON

Hamilton, who was chairman of the House Iran-Contra committee in 1987, framed the questions that linger over Gates. "If Casey knew, is it possible Bob Gates did not know" about the diversion of funds to the contras and North's resupply network?" Hamilton asked in an interview Tuesday. "It certainly raises doubts." Casey and Gates "worked very closely together." (Terence Hunt, AP)

+ REP. SHUSTER

Gates is not only bright and experienced, but "calm and level-headed," said Shuster, ranking minority member of the House Intelligence Committee. "He has a coolness that's necessary in an intelligence officer. If one responds emotionally to a very tense situation, you can end up making bad decisions." (Meddis & Lee, USA Today)

Chiron

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

May 17, 1991

The President today named the volunteers of Hawaii Youth At Risk, of Honolulu, Hawaii, as the 458th "Daily Point of Light." Through Hawaii Youth At Risk, community members are supporting young people through a difficult time in their lives, the teenage years.

Founded in 1988, Hawaii Youth At Risk is a prevention and early intervention program, helping deter juvenile delinquency. More than 1,500 community members participate in this effort, and over 200 volunteers are matched with young people for one-to-one mentoring.

The Hawaii Youth At Risk program consists of three phases. Stage one is community outreach, whereby volunteers are recruited and trained and participants are referred to the program by school counselors and social service agencies. During stage two, the young participants attend an intensive course, where they are challenged to explore the consequences of negative behavior. They learn how to work in teams and develop trust in each other. Also during phase two, the parents and siblings of the participants attend a workshop, where they learn how to communicate effectively with a troubled young person. In the last phase, the young participants are matched with volunteers to meet regularly for at least one year. The volunteers help the youth deal with problems related to school, family, relationships, jobs, and juvenile justice authorities. They also offer the young people alternatives to negative behavior.

The President salutes the volunteers of Hawaii Youth at Risk as the 458th "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 Hawaii Youth at Risk; 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