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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:	05481-003

Folder Title:
Chron File 5/91 [3]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
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Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
01. Memo	Debra Anderson to Andrew H. Card, Jr. to the President Re: Fish and Wildlife Regulations (2 pp.)	5/13/91	~~P-5~~	
02. Memo with Attachment	Clayton Yeutter to the President Re: Political Issues [Open Upon Deed of Gift - March 16, 2015] (5 pp.)	5/10/91	~~PRM~~	
03. Letter	Edward Madigan to George Bush Re: Agriculture Issues (1 pp.)	5/10/91	~~P-5~~	
04. Memo	Clayton Yeutter to the President Re: Political Issues [Open Upon Deed of Gift - March 16, 2015] (2 pp.)	5/10/91	~~PRM~~	
05a. Note	Jim Cicconi to John Gardner Re: Letter (1 pp.)	n.d.	~~P-5~~	
05b. Letter	Frederick W. Guardabassi to the President Re: Commission Service (2 copies) (2 pp.)	4/17/91	(b)(6)	
05c. Memo	Chase Untermeyer to Phil Brady Re: Commission Service (1 pp.)	5/4/91	(b)(6)	
06. Letter	Lynn Martin to the President Re: Hill Talks (1 pp.)	n.d.	~~P-5~~	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff to the President, Office of the
Series: Brady, Phillip D., Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Chron File 5/91 [3]

Pinksheet Number: BH249
OA/ID Number: 05481-003
Date Closed: 6/15/2000
FOIA/Sys Case #: 1999-0735-F
Re-review Case #: 2005-0331-S
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I am pleased to submit for your consideration and enactment the "Health Care Liability Reform and Quality of Care Improvement Act of 1991."

This legislative proposal would assist in stemming the rising costs of health care caused by medical professional liability. During recent years, the costs of defensive medical practice and of litigation related to health care disputes have skyrocketed. As a result, the access to quality care for significant portions of the population has been threatened.

The bill would encourage States to adopt within 3 years quality assurance measures, tort reforms, and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms. A pool of funds would be available to States and hospitals in those States that implement these reforms. The quality assurance measures require effective actions to improve quality and reduce the incidence of negligence. The tort reforms would include: (1) a reasonable cap on noneconomic damages; (2) the elimination of joint and several liability for those damages; (3) prohibiting double recoveries by plaintiffs; and (4) permitting health care providers to pay damages for future costs periodically rather than in a lump sum. Most of these provisions would be made specifically applicable to actions arising under the Federal Tort Claims Act.

I urge the prompt and favorable consideration of this proposal, which would complement initiatives the Administration will undertake concerned with malpractice and quality of care.

G Bush

THE WHITE HOUSE,

May 15, 1991.

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Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release May 15, 1991

HEALTH CARE LIABILITY REFORM

FACT SHEET

As part of the Administration's continuing efforts to improve the delivery of health care services throughout our nation, the President today transmitted to Congress the **Health Care Liability Reform and Quality of Care Improvement Act of 1991.** This new initiative will reduce the costs and increase the availability of quality health care by addressing the problems of medical malpractice. In part because of liability risks, too few physicians -- especially obstetricians and gynecologists -- are available to serve rural and low-income communities. The Administration's medical professional liability reforms will enable more physicians to serve these communities.

The Administration's proposal is built on three principles:

1. Medical malpractice reform should seek both improved quality and lower legal costs.

2. Legal reforms should reduce the incentives for physicians to practice unnecessary defensive medicine or to abandon practice in certain inner city and rural areas.

3. Incentives for states to act are preferable to Federal preemption of state law.

Background

Malpractice costs -- the direct costs of insurance, litigation, and settlements, and the indirect costs of defensive medicine -- play a significant role in the rapid growth of health care spending. The costs associated with medical liability have increased more rapidly than any other component of physician practice costs. During the mid-1980's, medical liability insurance was the fastest growing component of a physician's practice expense, rising at an average annual rate of 21.9 percent.

Nationally, between 70 and 80 percent of obstetricians have been sued, and other medical specialties have also been significantly affected. In Miami, Florida, for example, it was recently reported that neurosurgeons with good records paid $220,000 per year for liability insurance.

The rise in insurance premiums has forced many physicians to close certain practices, leaving some areas of the country without adequate medical services. The American Academy of Family Physicians reported that, at the end of 1985, 23.3 percent of its members had stopped practicing obstetrics because of professional liability concerns.

The fear of lawsuits has also imposed enormous costs on patients. Some doctors have begun practicing defensive medicine, in which they order vast batteries of costly, and often unnecessary, tests in order to protect themselves from the possibility of lawsuits. Researchers shy away from potentially promising products and techniques for fear of lawsuits. Moreover, the specter of litigation weakens the doctor-patient relationship, one that should be built on trust.

Legislative Proposal

The Health Care Liability Reform and Quality of Care Improvement Act of 1991 is designed to create incentives for states to implement tort and quality reforms and also address claims arising under the Federal Tort Claims Act.

To encourage states to implement tort law and quality of care reforms, a bonus pool of funds will be distributed to states that have implemented these reforms. The incentive mechanism would take effect in three years to give states time to respond. Many states have already enacted tort reforms and are well on the way to being able to comply with these reforms. The tort reforms a state would be required to have in place to be eligible for the incentive funds are:

- A $250,000 cap on non-economic damages -- those damages beyond economic expenses (e.g., for pain and suffering); a waiver may be granted for good cause, for example, to a state whose constitution does not permit a cap;
- The elimination of joint and several liability for non-economic damages (joint and several liability makes all parties responsible for the entire amount owed to the plaintiff);
- The elimination of the collateral source rule to prohibit double recovery by the plaintiff when compensation has been received from other sources such as health insurance;

- Allowing judgments for future costs, such as future medical bills, to be paid in periodic payments rather than as a lump sum; and

- An alternative dispute resolution mechanism such as mediation or pretrial screening panels.

In order to receive incentive payments, states would also be required to institute reforms to improve the quality of health care. These steps include:

- Cooperation with federal efforts to learn the comparative effectiveness of different medical treatments;

- Improved performance in the oversight of physicians through state medical boards; and

- A requirement that physicians sanctioned by the medical boards participate in continuing medical education in areas where the board has found deficiencies.

States could pursue alternatives to those activities involving medical boards if the alternatives were equally effective.

The incentive to implement tort law and quality of care reforms would be increased payments to states and hospitals in the qualifying states on a proportional basis. The incentive pools would be created by withholding two percent from the amount payable to states for Medicaid administrative costs and one percent from the annual increase payable to hospitals for operating costs through Medicare's prospective payment system. In Medicaid, the pool would be divided among states that have implemented the necessary tort reforms and quality assurance mechanisms. In Medicare, the pool would be directed to increased payments to hospitals in complying states.

Administrative Actions

The Administration will also take several administrative actions to reduce medical malpractice problems. These include:

- Gathering and disseminating scientific findings about the effectiveness of varying types of treatment, including clinical practice guidelines;

- Shifting the approach of Medicare's Peer Review Organizations (PROs) from after-the-fact review of hospital records toward providing statistical data which will enable hospitals to compare their performance;

- Providing the public with comparisons of the operation of state boards that license health care providers, along with technical assistance for improvement;

- Evaluating current risk management practices in health care settings and establishing an interagency study group to review malpractice cases against the federal government for lessons applicable across the health care system; and

- Expanding within the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program the number of plans that offer an alternative dispute resolution process instead of litigation.

A BILL

To improve the health care delivery system and ensure access to affordable quality health care through reduced liability costs and improved quality of care, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SHORT TITLE

This Act may be cited as the "Health Care Liability Reform and Quality of Care Improvement Act of 1991".

TITLE I-FINDINGS AND PURPOSE

SECTION 101. Findings. The Congress finds that:

(a) The Federal Government is a direct provider of health care to many Americans; a source of payment for the health care of a much larger number of Americans through Medicare, Medicaid and other programs; and a promoter of quality assurance efforts. As a result, the Federal Government has a major interest in health care issues, including the availability, cost, and quality of health care.

(b) The rising costs of malpractice insurance, litigation, and liability are contributing significantly to increases in the cost of health care. These and other health care liability problems have adversely affected health care consumers and created tensions among the medical and legal professions, the insurance industry and consumers.

(c) The fear of medical malpractice liability has caused some health care providers to practice unnecessary defensive medicine, adding to health care costs.

(d) This fear of liability and the increased costs adversely impact the ability of health care professionals to continue to practice in high risk specialty areas and certain geographic areas of the country.

(e) Improving the effectiveness of activities to reduce the incidence of health care injuries would reduce the incidence of medical malpractice as well as medical liability.

(f) Improving the effectiveness of the civil judicial system would not only deter frivolous actions which increase health care costs but would result in fair and expeditious compensation for meritorious claims of health care malpractice.

(g) The Federal Government is designing a pilot project, using the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program, to promote alternative dispute resolution procedures on a voluntary basis.

SECTION 102. Purpose. It is the purpose of this Act to:

(a) Provide incentives to States to enact health care liability tort reforms and establish alternative dispute resolution mechanisms to achieve efficient, cost effective and expeditious disposition of health care disputes;

(b) Provide incentives to States to adopt quality assurance reforms to reduce the incidence of malpractice; and

(c) Incorporate these reforms on the Federal level through amendments to the Federal Tort Claims Act.

TITLE II-HEALTH CARE LIABILITY REFORMS

SECTION 201. Definitions. For purposes of Titles II and IV,

(a) The term "economic damages" means losses for health care facility and medical expenses, lost wages and income, lost employment, burial expenses, and other pecuniary losses incurred by an individual as a result of negligence in the provision of health care services as recognized by State law;

(b) The term "non-economic damages" means losses for physical and emotional pain, suffering, physical impairment, emotional distress, mental anguish, disfigurement, loss of enjoyment, and loss of companionship, services, consortium and other non-pecuniary losses incurred by an individual as a result of negligence in the provision of health care services as recognized by State law;

(c) The term "health care provider" means any individual and any organization or institution that is engaged in the delivery of health care services, and is required by State or Federal law or regulation to be licensed or certified to engage in the delivery of such health care services;

(d) The term "health care liability action" means a civil action or proceeding in any judicial tribunal brought pursuant to

State law against a health care provider, alleging that injury was suffered by the plaintiff as the result of any act or omission by a health care provider without regard to the theory of liability asserted in the action. This term excludes civil penalty actions by any State or State agency or officer or by the United States or by any Federal agency or officer;

(e) The term "injury" means an injury, illness, disease, or other harm suffered by an individual as a result of the provision of health care services by a health care provider;

(f) The term "State" means any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands, and any other territory or possession of the United States;

(g) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Health and Human Services; and

(h) The term "person" means any individual, corporation, company, association, firm, partnership, society, joint stock company, or any other entity, including any governmental entity.

SECTION 202. In General. To be eligible to participate in the incentive program provided for in Section 209, the States shall enact, adopt, or otherwise have in effect no later than three years from the date of enactment of this Act the health care liability reforms set forth in Sections 203 through 208.

SECTION 203. Joint and Several Liability.

(a) In any health care liability action, the liability of each defendant for non-economic damages shall be several only and shall not be joint. Each defendant shall be liable only for the amount of non-economic damages allocated to that defendant in direct proportion to that defendant's percentage of fault, and a separate judgment shall be rendered against that defendant for that amount.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply with respect to those persons participating in joint conduct in a common scheme by two or more persons who consciously and deliberately agreed to jointly participate in such conduct with actual knowledge of the wrongfulness of the conduct resulting in a tortious act and where such acts proximately caused the injury complained of by the plaintiff and for which one or more of such persons is found liable for damages.

SECTION 204. Limitation on Non-Economic Damages.

(a) Non-economic damages may not be awarded in an amount in excess of $250,000 in any health care liability action. The Secretary, for good cause, may waive the requirement of this Section in determining a State's compliance with this Act pursuant to Section 209.

(b) For purposes of this Section, in addition to the parties within the purview of Section 201(d), "any health care liability action" includes all actions (including multiple actions) for damages, and includes all plaintiffs and all defendants in such actions, which arise out of or were caused by the same personal injury or death, whether or not each defendant is a health care provider.

(c) Cost-Of-Living. The amount described in subsection (a) shall be adjusted every three years to reflect changes in the cost-of-living index utilized by the Secretary in determination of adjustment in Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance benefits. The first such adjustment shall be made three years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SECTION 205. <u>Collateral Source Benefits</u>.

(a) Except as provided in subsection (c), the total amount of damages received by a plaintiff shall be reduced, in accordance with subsection (b), by any other payment which has been made or which will be made to such plaintiff to compensate such plaintiff for an injury, including payments under --

(1) Federal or State disability or sickness programs;

(2) Federal, State, or private health insurance programs;

(3) private disability insurance programs;

(4) employer wage continuation programs; and

(5) any other source of payment intended to compensate such plaintiff for such injury.

(b) The amount by which an award of damages to a plaintiff for an injury shall be reduced under subsection (a) shall be --

(1) the total amount of any payments (other than such award) which have been made or which will be made to such plaintiff to compensate such plaintiff for such injury, less

(2) the cost incurred by such plaintiff (or by the spouse, parent, or legal guardian of such plaintiff) to secure the payments described in clause (1).

(c) Subsection (a) shall not apply to any payment which the individual is required by law to repay out of any damages recovered from a negligent health care provider.

SECTION 206. Periodic Payment of Judgments.

(a) In any health care liability action subject to this Act in which damages for future economic damages are awarded, no health care provider shall be required to pay for such future damages in a single, lump-sum payment but shall be permitted to make periodic payments based on when the damages are found by the court to be likely to occur or at the time such damages accrue.

(b) The court may require such health care provider to purchase an annuity or fund a reversionary trust to make such periodic payments, if the court finds a reasonable basis for concluding that the health care provider may be unable to or will not make the periodic payments.

(c) The judgment of the court awarding such periodic payments may not be reopened at any time to contest, amend, or modify the schedule or amount of the payments in the absence of fraud or any ground permitting relief to be granted after entry of a final judgment.

(d) This subsection shall not be construed to preclude a settlement providing for a single, lump-sum payment.

SECTION 207. Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanisms.

(a) In General. It is declared to be the policy of the United States to encourage --

(1) the creation, adoption, and use of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms to achieve the efficient, cost effective and expeditious disposition of civil disputes; and

(2) the modification of procedural and evidentiary rules to the extent feasible to accommodate such alternative dispute resolution techniques.

(b)(1) To encourage the resolution of claims prior to litigation of a health care liability action, the State shall establish at least one alternative dispute resolution mechanism. The Secretary, for the purpose of determining compliance under

Section 209, shall deem a State to be in compliance with the requirements of this Section if the State has in effect at least one mediation or pretrial screening panel alternative dispute resolution mechanism specified in regulations issued by the Secretary in consultation with the Attorney General, or if the State has in effect another alternative dispute resolution mechanism which the Secretary, in consultation with the Attorney General, finds to be equally effective in deterring frivolous actions and resulting in fair and expeditious compensation for meritorious claims. The Secretary, in consultation with the Administrative Conference of the United States and the Attorney General, shall promulgate regulations that specify the Secretary's criteria for evaluating the effectiveness of these mechanisms.

(2) The time period during which a proceeding pursuant to this Section is pending shall not be included or counted in determining whether any statute of limitations bars a health care liability action.

SECTION 208. <u>Quality Assurance Reform</u>.

(a) Promote State Cooperation with Federal Effectiveness Research Efforts.

The State, through the appropriate health authority, shall cooperate with Federal research efforts with respect to patient outcomes, clinical effectiveness and clinical practice guidelines.

(b) Improve the Performance of State Medical Boards.

(1) The State, through the appropriate health authority, shall collect, analyze and supply the Secretary with information and data, as specified in regulations to be promulgated by the Secretary, on staffing, revenue, disciplinary actions, expenditures, case-loads of the State Medical Board, and use of continuing medical education programs in order to demonstrate that the State medical boards meet performance criteria established by the Secretary in regulations.

(2) The State, through the appropriate health authority, shall impose a requirement on the State Medical Board to require a physician disciplined by the State Medical Board to take a certain number of continuing

education courses as the board requires, with educational outcome measures required, in the subject areas in which the board determines that the physician's knowledge is deficient.

(c) Alternative Programs.

The Secretary, for purposes of determining compliance under Section 209 of the Act, shall deem a State in compliance with the requirements of this Section if the State has in effect, instead of the programs described in subsection (b), a program to reduce the incidence of negligence which the Secretary finds to be at least as effective in reducing the incidence of negligence as compliance with the Secretary's standards promulgated under Section 208(b). The Secretary shall promulgate regulations that specify the Secretary's criteria for evaluating the effectiveness of alternatives to Section 208(b), including, for example:

(1) Requirements for risk management systems to be carried out by institutions providing health care in the State;

(2) Quality assurance systems, administered by the State or professional bodies, which review the quality of care rendered by the physicians of the State; or

(3) State programs for the promulgation of standards of care in areas of medical practice in which the risk of negligence is greatest and assurance of satisfactory levels of compliance with such standards.

SECTION 209. <u>State Implementation of Health Care Liability Reforms</u>.

(a) Implementation. The States shall have three years from the effective date of this Act in which to enact, adopt, or otherwise comply with the provisions as set forth in Sections 202 through 208 of this Act.

(b) Notification.

(1) Notification by the State shall be submitted to the Secretary, with a Certification by the Chief Executive Officer of the State that, on the date the Notification is submitted, the State has enacted, adopted, or otherwise has in effect the health care liability reforms set forth in this Act.

(2) The Notification shall be accompanied by documentation to support the Certification required by this subsection, including copies of relevant State statutes, rules, procedures, regulations, judicial decisions, State

constitutional provisions, and opinions of the State Attorney General.

(3) The Notification shall contain such other information, be in such form, and be submitted in such manner, as the Secretary may require.

(c) Review of Notification.

(1) Within 90 days after receiving a Notification under subsection (b), the Secretary shall review the Notification and determine whether the Notification demonstrates that the State has enacted, adopted, or otherwise has in effect the health care liability reforms set forth in this Act.

(2) If the Secretary determines that the Notification makes such a demonstration, the Secretary shall approve the Notification, authorizing the State to participate in the incentive program provided for in subsection (f).

(3) If, after reviewing a Notification under this subsection, the Secretary determines that the Notification does not make the demonstration required under such subsection, the Secretary shall, within 15 days after making such determination, provide the State which submitted such

Notification with a written notice specifying such determination and containing recommendations for revisions which would cause the Notification of the State to be approved.

(4) Within 30 days after receiving a revised Notification, the Secretary shall review the revised Notification and determine whether the Notification demonstrates that the State has enacted, adopted, or otherwise has in effect the health care liability reforms set forth in this Act. If the Secretary determines that the revised Notification makes such a demonstration, the Secretary shall approve the revised Notification, authorizing the State to participate in the incentive program provided for in subsection (f).

(d) Non-Compliance.

(1) If a State fails to submit to the Secretary a Notification or revised Notification pursuant to this Section, the Secretary shall, within 15 days after the time period under Section (b)(1) expires, send the State written notice of determination of non-compliance.

(2) If, during the time period determined by the Secretary under subsection (c), the Secretary determines

that a revised Notification does not demonstrate that the State has enacted, adopted, or otherwise implemented the health care liability reforms set forth in this Act, and that the State's revised Notification is not approved, or if a determination of non-compliance is made pursuant to subsection (d)(1)(A), the Secretary shall, within 15 days after making such determination, provide the State with written notice of non-compliance, including the determination of the Secretary and the reasons therefor.

(3) If, during any time period after a Notification is approved under subsection (c), the Secretary determines that the State does not have currently in effect the health care liability reforms upon which the Notification was approved, the Secretary shall within 30 days of making such determination provide the State with written notice of such determination and withdraw the approval of the Notification. Such notice shall specify --

(A) the determination of the Secretary and the reasons therefor;

(B) that the Secretary will require the State, within 60 days after receipt of such notice, to return all funds provided to the State under the incentive program provided for in this Act in subsection (f) of this Section which have not been expended by the State at the time such notice is received unless the State takes such corrective action as may be necessary to ensure that the State has such health care liability reforms in effect in the State and presents a Certification to this effect to the Secretary in accordance with subsection (b).

(e) Consultation with the Attorney General.

In making determinations of compliance or non-compliance pursuant to this Act, the Secretary shall consult with the Attorney General with respect to any issues of tort law or policy.

(f) Incentive Program - Distribution of Funds. The Secretary shall establish an administrative process to:

(1) withhold from each State two percent of the amount computed under 42 U.S.C. § 1396b(a)(7) and from each hospital one percent of the total amounts computed under 42 U.S.C. § 1395ww(d)(1) for each fiscal year beginning after the initial three-year period after the enactment of this Act; and

(2) distribute that part of the withheld funds comprising two percent of the amount computed under 42 U.S.C. § 1396b(a)(7) on a proportional basis among States whose Notifications have been approved by the Secretary pursuant to this Section, and that part of the withheld funds comprising one percent of the total amounts computed under 42 U.S.C. § 1395ww(d)(1) on a proportional basis among hospitals otherwise entitled to those funds in States whose Notifications have been approved by the Secretary pursuant to this Section.

"Proportional basis" means (i) with respect to funds withheld from amounts payable under 42 U.S.C. § 1396b(a)(7), in proportion to the average Medicaid payments made to a State for the last three preceding fiscal years for which data is available to such payments to all States whose Notifications have been approved by the Secretary, and (ii) with respect to funds withheld from amounts computed under 42 U.S.C. § 1395ww(d)(1), in proportion to the hospital's share of payments made under that section to all payments to hospitals operating in States whose Notifications have been approved by the Secretary.

(g) Conforming Amendments.

(1) Medicaid. Section 1396b(a)(7) of Title 42, United States Code is amended by adding at the end thereof the following sentence:

> "Effective the first day of the first fiscal year beginning at least three years after the enactment of the Health Care Liability Reform and Quality of Care Improvement Act of 1991, a State shall only receive 98 percent of the amount of the payment to which it would otherwise be entitled under this paragraph."

(2) Medicare. Section 1395ww(d)(1) of Title 42, United States Code is amended by adding the following sentence at the end thereof:

> "Effective the first day of the first fiscal year beginning at least three years after the enactment of the Health Care Liability Reform and Quality of Care Improvement Act of 1991, a hospital shall only receive 99 percent of the amount of the payment to which it would otherwise be entitled under this paragraph."

SECTION 210. In the case of any experimental, pilot, or demonstration project, as defined by regulations promulgated by the Secretary in coordination with the Attorney General, which, in the judgment of the Secretary, is likely to assist in promoting the objectives of this Act, in a State or States, the Secretary may waive compliance with any of the requirements in this Title to the extent and for the period the Secretary finds necessary to enable such State or States to carry out such project.

TITLE III - FEDERAL IMPLEMENTATION OF HEALTH CARE LIABILITY REFORMS

SECTION 301. Limitations on Liability.

(1) Section 2674 of Title 28, United States Code, is amended by inserting "(a)" at the beginning of the section, and by adding at the end of the section the following new subsections:

"(b)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2) of this subsection, in any health care liability action the United States shall not be found jointly and severally liable for non-economic damages, but shall be liable, if at all, only for those non-economic damages directly attributable to its pro-rata share of fault or responsibility for the injury, and not for non-economic damages attributable to the pro-rata share of fault or responsibility of any other person (without regard to whether that person is a party to the action) for the injury, including any person bringing the action.

"(2) This subsection shall not apply as between the United States and any person with which it is acting in concert where the concerted action proximately caused the injury for which either the United States or that person is found liable.

"(3) For the purposes of this subsection, "concerted action" and "acting in concert" mean the conscious acting together in a common scheme of two or more persons who consciously and deliberately agreed to jointly participate in such conduct with actual knowledge of the wrongfulness of the conduct resulting in a tortious act and where such acts proximately caused the injury complained of by the plaintiff and for which one or more of such persons is found liable for damages.

"(c)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (3), the total amount of damages received by an individual shall be reduced, in accordance with paragraph (2), by any other payment which has been made or which will be made to such individual to compensate such individual for an injury, including payments under --

(i) Federal or State disability or sickness programs;

(ii) Federal, State, or private health insurance programs;

(iii) private disability insurance programs;

(iv) employer wage continuation programs; and

(v) any other source of payment intended to compensate such individual for such injury.

"(2) The amount by which an award of damages to an individual for an injury shall be reduced under paragraph (1) shall be --

(i) the total amount of any payments (other than such award) which have been made or which will be made to such individual to compensate such individual for such injury, less

(ii) the amount paid by such individual (or by the spouse, parent, or legal guardian of such individual) to secure the payments described in clause (i).

"(3) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to any payment which the individual is required by law to repay out of any damages recovered from a negligent health care provider.

"(d)(1) No damages, other than damages for economic loss, shall be awarded in excess of $250,000 in any health care liability action against the United States.

(2) For purposes of this Section, in addition to the parties within the purview of Section 201(d) of the Health Care Liability Reform and Quality of Care Improvement Act of 1991, any "health care liability action" includes all actions (including multiple actions) for damages, and includes all plaintiffs and all defendants in such actions, which arise out of or were caused by the same personal injury or death, whether or not each defendant is a health care provider.

(3) Cost-Of-Living. The amount described in subsection (a) shall be adjusted every three years to reflect changes in the cost-of-living index. The first such adjustment shall be made three years after the date of the enactment of this Act. For purposes of this subsection, the "cost-of-living index" means the cost of living index utilized by the Secretary in determination of adjustment in Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance benefits."

SECTION 302. Periodic Payments of Judgments.

(1) Chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by adding the following new section 2681:

"§ 2681. Periodic payments of judgments.

In any health care liability action subject to this chapter in which the damages awarded for future economic loss exceed $100,000, the court shall, at the request of the United States, enter an order providing that damages for future economic loss be paid in whole or in part by periodic payments based on when the damages are found likely to occur rather than by a single lump-sum payment. The court shall make findings of fact as to the dollar amount, frequency and duration of the periodic payments. The United States at its discretion may pay the judgment periodically or purchase an annuity or fund a reversionary trust for the same purpose. The judgment of the court shall be final, and shall not be reopened at any time to contest, amend, or modify the schedule or amount of such payments in the absence of fraud or any ground permitting relief to be granted after entry of a final judgment."

(2) The table of sections of chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new item:

"§ 2681. Periodic payments of judgments."

SECTION 303. Applicability of Amendments.

(a) State alternative dispute resolution procedures shall not be applicable to the United States.

(b) For the purposes of Title III, the term "plaintiff" means any person who has allegedly suffered injury from professional services provided by a health care provider and who brings a health care liability action or who brings such an action on behalf of any person who has allegedly suffered injury from such professional services or who brings such an action because a person allegedly suffered injury from such services.

(c) The amendments made by this Title shall apply to all actions filed on or after, and all administrative claims pending on or presented on or after, the date of enactment of this Act.

TITLE IV-CONSTRUCTION OF PROVISIONS

SECTION 401. In General. Nothing in this Act shall be construed --

(a) To waive or affect any defense of sovereign immunity asserted by any State under any law or by the United States;

(b) To preempt State choice-of-law rules with respect to claims brought by a foreign nation or a citizen of a foreign nation;

(c) To affect the right of any court to transfer venue, to apply the law of a foreign nation, or to dismiss a claim of a foreign nation or of a citizen of a foreign nation on the ground of inconvenient forum;

(d) To create or vest jurisdiction in the district courts of the United States over any health care liability action subject to this Act (which is not otherwise properly in Federal district court); or

(e) To prevent the States from enacting, adopting, or otherwise having in effect more comprehensive or additional health care liability reforms than those set forth in this Act.

SECTION 402. Severability.

If any provision of this Act or the amendments made by this Act or the application of the provision to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of this Act and such amendments and the application of the provision to any other person or circumstance shall not be affected by that invalidation.

SECTION 403. Effective Date.

This Act shall become effective on its date of enactment.

HEALTH CARE LIABILITY REFORM AND QUALITY OF CARE IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1991

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Analysis of Titles

I. Findings and Purpose

II. Health Care Liability Reforms

III. Federal Implementation of Health Care Liability Reforms

IV. Construction of Provisions

INTRODUCTION

This bill, the "Health Care Liability Reform and Quality of Care Improvement Act of 1991," sets forth health care liability reforms and provides incentives to the States to implement these reforms. The analysis below summarizes and explains the various provisions of the Act.

I. Findings and Purpose

Sections 101 and 102 set out the findings and purposes of the Act.

II. Health Care Liability Reforms

Section 201 sets out definitions of certain terms used in the Act. A key term tied to the application of many provisions of the Act is "health care provider." The definition is intended to broadly include within its sweep all professionals, regardless of their role, engaged in health care activities of any kind.

The term "health care liability action" is intended to cover all judicial proceedings of any kind that may relate to the remedial purposes of the Act. The term is broadly defined to exclude circumvention by artful pleading. It includes health care liability civil actions or proceedings of any kind regardless of the theory of liability (negligence, strict liability, statutory, constitutional or otherwise) pursued.

States must enact health care liability reforms meeting the criteria of Title II to participate in the incentive program established by this Title.

Section 203 eliminates the application of joint and several liability to non-economic damages in all health care liability actions subject to the Act, except for persons jointly engaged in conscious and deliberate conduct with actual knowledge of its wrongfulness. Subsection (a) requires that the trier of fact determine the percentage of each person's responsibility for the harm for which the action was brought. States may desire to consider whether the limitation on joint and several liability should be applied to economic as well as non-economic damages.

Section 204 imposes a $250,000 cap on all non-economic damages, including pain and suffering, emotional distress, mental anguish, disfigurement, loss of enjoyment, companionship and services, with a cost of living adjustment as provided in subsection (c). The Secretary of Health and Human Services is empowered to waive the requirements "for good cause." The waiver authority is intended to be used sparingly to ensure that non-economic damages are limited within reasonable bounds. The decision of a State Supreme Court declaring a State statute implementing the provision to violate a State constitution may constitute "good cause."

The cap applies to all health care liability actions which arise out of or were caused by the same personal injury or death. For purposes of Section 204, health care liability action is defined (Section 204(b)) to include all medical negligence/malpractice actions for damages and to apply to all plaintiffs and defendants in such actions.

Section 205, subsection (a), requires that any award of damages under the Act be reduced by the amount of compensation received from collateral sources of income for the same harm for which damages are awarded, except as provided in this section. The purpose of the section is to avoid double recoveries or windfalls.

Section 206 provides that no health care provider shall be required to pay damages awarded for future economic loss in a single, lump-sum payment. Instead, payments may be made periodically over the time that the loss is found likely to occur. If the court has a reasonable basis for believing that the person may not make the periodic payments, subsection (b) authorizes the court to require the purchase of an annuity or the funding of a reversionary trust to make such periodic payments.

Subsection (c) provides that the court order making such periodic payments is final and may be reopened only upon a showing of fraud (the term "fraud" is intended to adopt the term "fraud" as it is applied in the courts) or any ground permitting relief to be granted after entry of a final judgment, pursuant to the standard set forth in Rule 60 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Therefore, a structured judgment may be reopened only if a party establishes actual and material dishonesty, i.e., intentional perversion of truth for the purpose of inducing the surrender of a legal right. The Section also provides that it shall not be construed to preclude settlements providing for a single, lump-sum payment in order to avoid limiting the parties' power to reach accommodations to encourage out-of-court settlements.

Section 207 encourages utilization of Alternative Dispute Resolution ("ADR") mechanisms. Subsection (b) provides that the States must have in effect within three years after the enactment of the Act an ADR mechanism, at least as effective in deterring frivolous actions and resulting in fair and expeditious compensation as mediation or pretrial screening panel mechanisms to be specified in regulations.

Sample specifications for two ADR mechanisms (mediation and pre-trial screening) are set forth in the Appendix.

Section 208 specifies that to comply with the Act and to receive payments under the incentive program, the States must cooperate with certain Federal research efforts and improve the performance of State medical boards. The process of improving performance would begin with the collection of data on the activity of the boards. This would allow States to know where their performance stands relative to the Secretary's standards. However, States could also achieve compliance by taking actions which the Secretary finds are at least as effective as compliance with standards promulgated for State medical boards. In order to reduce the burden on States pursuing alternative approaches to meeting the quality assurance requirements, subsection (c) requires the Secretary to issue regulations specifying criteria for evaluating the effectiveness of risk management systems for institutions; quality assurance systems; and State programs for promulgation of standards of care in selected areas of medical practice as alternatives to compliance with subsection (b). Activity is already underway in these areas. Colorado has enacted a health facilities quality assurance program, and Maine has enacted a program that will lead to State standards of practice.

Section 209 provides that the States shall establish plans for State implementation to comply with the provisions as set forth in Sections 202 through 208 of the Act. For a State to be eligible for participation in the incentive pool established under Section 209, the State must have satisfied the criteria established under each of these sections.

Subsection (b) specifies the Notification procedure by which the State shall certify and document that it has health care liability reforms meeting the Act's criteria in effect.

Subsection (c) provides that the Secretary shall review each Notification and if the Notification demonstrates that the State has in effect such health care liability reforms, the Secretary shall approve the Notification, thereby authorizing the State to participate in the incentive program provided in the Section. If the Notification is not approved, the Subsection provides for the submission of a revised Notification and approval process.

Careful review of Notifications is key to insuring that the Act is implemented according to its terms. Accordingly, the Secretary is vested with discretion to require information to be supplemented in addition to the information required to be submitted with a certification.

Subsection (d) provides that upon a determination of non-compliance, the Secretary shall provide written notice of such determination and the reasons therefor. If the Secretary determines that after approval the State does not have currently in effect the health care liability reforms upon which the Notification approval was based, the Secretary shall give notice of such determination, withdraw approval of the Notification, and require the State, within 60 days after receipt of such notice, to return all funds provided to the State under the incentive program not yet expended unless the State takes the necessary corrective action to ensure and certify that the health care liability reforms remain in effect. Section 209(d)(3)(B).

Subsection (e) is included to ensure coordination by the Secretary with the Attorney General on questions of tort law and/or policy arising in the course of resolution by the Secretary of whether a determination of compliance or non-compliance shall be made.

Subsection (f) sets out the Incentive Program - Distribution of Funds process, the administration of which shall be established by the Secretary. Such process will pool the funds contributed and distribute the pooled funds annually on a proportional basis among States and hospitals in those States which have the health care liability reforms in effect.

Subsection (g) amends the Medicaid and Medicare programs to transfer a portion of such funds to the pool established for distribution to complying States.

Section 210 provides that the Secretary may waive this Act's requirements if the State has in place an experimental, pilot, or demonstration project, as defined by regulations promulgated by the Secretary, which, in the judgment of the Secretary, promotes the objectives of the Act.

Title III-- Federal Implementation of Health Care Liability Reforms

Title III sets out the Federal Implementation of Health Care Liability Reforms. These reforms amend the Federal Tort Claims Act. Under Section 301, joint and several liability is limited similarly as in section 203. The section also limits the collateral source rule in a manner similar to section 205.

Section 301 places a cap of $250,000 on the amount of non-economic damages that can be awarded against the United States. This subsection is the analogue of section 204.

Section 302 amends the Federal Tort Claims Act by authorizing periodic payment of judgments. This subsection is similar to Section 206.

The court would make the determination as to the amount, frequency and duration of the payments, and the United States could then make the payments periodically, either by periodic payments directly out of the Judgment Fund or by purchasing an annuity or funding a reversionary trust to make the payments.

Section 303 provides that Title III is intended to apply to all actions filed on or after, and all administrative claims pending on or after, the enactment of the Act.

Alternative Dispute Resolution procedures are not to be applied to the United States. The Federal Tort Claims Act already has in place a well functioning system of low-cost alternative dispute resolution. See 28 U.S.C. § 2672.

Title IV - Construction of Provisions

Section 401 provides that the Act does not waive or affect sovereign immunity defenses, preempt State choice-of-law rules regarding claims by foreign nationals, and create or vest jurisdiction in Federal courts.

Section 401 also makes it clear that the Act sets forth the acceptable level of compliance with respect to health care liability reforms. However, the States may, if they determine to do so, implement additional or supplemental health care liability, reforms that limit liability or otherwise supplement the requirements that the Act imposes.

Section 402 is a severability clause which would preserve the balance of the Act if any portion of it is held to be invalid.

Section 403 provides that the Act shall become effective on the date of enactment.

Appendix to Section-by-Section Analysis

Sample specifications establishing an effective State mediation program

(1) The State shall establish a mechanism under which, prior to treatment, health care providers may offer their patients an opportunity to enter into an agreement to submit any claims of health care negligence to mediation prior to the commencement of a health care liability action.

(2) The State shall provide that an individual's consent to a mediation agreement may not be a prerequisite to the provision of health care services.

(3) The State shall provide that a health care liability action cannot be initiated with respect to an alleged injury prior to invoking the terms of a mediation agreement to resolve the dispute, if such an agreement under this subsection with respect to such injury is in effect at the time of such injury.

(4) The State shall provide that any mediation agreement entered into under this subsection must include, in boldfaced print, a notice that --

(A) by signing the agreement, the patient is relinquishing the patient's right to initiate or commence a health care liability action prior to the completion of the mediation process;

(B) the patient may revoke the mediation agreement at any time after the patient signs the agreement, except that the patient may not revoke the agreement after health care services are provided. The health care provider may not revoke the executed mediation agreement. The agreement shall be applicable to any cause of action that accrues prior to revocation of the agreement; and

(C) execution of the agreement by the patient cannot be required by the health care provider as a prerequisite to the provision of health care services.

(5) The State shall establish a mediation process including a mediation panel consisting of two or more non-judicial persons, including at least one health care professional, as mediators. The mediators would conduct hearings and meet with counsel for all parties, in an effort to resolve the dispute without litigation in accordance with the terms of the mediation agreement.

(6) If one or more of the parties reject the mediation panel's evaluation, the claim may proceed to litigation.

(A) If a party rejects an evaluation and the claim proceeds to litigation, that party shall pay the opposing party's actual costs unless the judgment is at least ten percent (10%) more favorable to the rejecting party than the mediation evaluation, after adjustment pursuant to clause (6)(B). However, if all parties reject the evaluation, no party is entitled to recover its costs from any other party.

A mediation evaluation shall be adjusted by adding to it the actual costs of the party accepting the mediation evaluation. Actual costs include those costs taxable in any civil action and reasonably incurred attorney fees as determined by the trial judge for services incurred subsequent to the rejection of the mediation evaluation. In no event shall the attorney fees determined by the trial judge exceed two hundred percent of the paying party's reasonable attorney fees incurred subsequent to the rejection of the mediation evaluation. "Reasonable attorney fees" shall be calculated on the basis of a reasonable hourly charge regardless of whether the fees were actually charged at a higher hourly charge or whether the fees were contingent upon the outcome of the action.

Sample specifications establishing an effective State Pre-Trial Screening Panel

(1) A Panel shall have at least three members and may sit as a single body or in smaller units of at least three members. Each Panel shall include at least one licensed or certified health care professional representative to be agreed upon by the parties, one person admitted to practice law in the State in which the Panel sits, and may include such other members as the Attorney General of such State may provide. Wherever practicable, a representative from each health care specialty involved in a dispute under this Section shall be appointed to the Panel hearing such case, except that not more than three health care professionals shall serve on any Panel.

(2) Claims alleging professional negligence shall be decided according to the law of the State in which a Panel sits. The Panel shall, whenever practicable, decide a claim within six months after the date on which the claim is filed with the Panel. One continuance, not to exceed 90 days, may be granted to any party upon a showing that extraordinary circumstances and the interests of justice warrant the continuance. A Panel may dismiss any claim or defense it determines to be frivolous and impose administrative costs (not to exceed $10,000) upon a party whose claim or defense is so dismissed.

(3) After hearing all the evidence presented by the parties, a Panel shall decide whether or not the person alleging

injury established professional negligence and, if so, whether that injury resulted from such negligence. Not later than 30 days after the conclusion of the hearing of the evidence (unless a delay is necessary due to extraordinary circumstances), a Panel shall transmit a written decision to the parties. The decision shall include a statement of the findings of fact and conclusions of law on which the Panel based its decision. A party to a claim decided by a Panel shall be entitled to file an action in the court of appropriate jurisdiction. The entire written record of the Panel proceedings, including the determination made, shall be admissible in a trial of such an action.

[redacted]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

5/14

Deb,

Apologies but the lawyer in me became concerned with the "concurrence" language & Andy & I conspired on the attached edits. Accordingly, I'd appreciate it if you could do a redo for your signature & send it down.

[redacted]

Thanks, Phil

[redacted]

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

91 MAY 13 PM 5:51

May 13, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH ANDREW H. CARD, JR. Andy

FROM DEBRA ANDERSON Deb

The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service has proposed regulations for purposes of the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration and Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Acts. This is a $240 million grant program to states requiring a state match (75%-25%). This regulation currently requires states to use interest earned on state hunting and fishing license revenues for fish and wildlife resource management as a condition to remain eligible to receive Federal aid funds.

The Governors and State Budget Officers are in strong opposition to the interest provision. The elected officials say this is unnecessary intrusion into their individual budget processes; that the interest generated ($10 million/yr. nationally) is from their sale of licenses and they should be allowed to spend that interest as they see fit. States view this as another mandate through regulation. They argue that states should be free to dedicate interest, or not, on an individual basis.

Although this seems like a very small issue (and small amount of money), whenever we have meetings to go over "lists of grievances", if you will, states always include this as an important item. They feel, rightly so, that this sets a terrible precedent for future Federal regulations to dedicate revenues which belong to the states.

OIRA, through OMB, has requested a suspension of the proposed rule with the goal being to accommodat~~ing~~ the states. The Office of Intergovernmental Affairs wholeheartedly agrees with this suspension. ~~Please keep in mind that~~ Until two years ago, the states were free to spend these interest revenues as they deemed appropriate.

~~OMB's request is~~ consistent with
~~This falls directly into~~ your "more flexibility, fewer mandates" directive~~, and the Office of Intergovernmental Affairs respectfully asks for your concurrence in this rule suspension~~.

cc: Governor John Sununu
David Demarest

[redacted]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

05/14/91

TO: SHIRLEY GREEN

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

[redacted]

For the President's Reading File.

Thanks.

[redacted]

ID# 237967

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: MAY 13, 1991

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: MR. MALCOLM S. FORBES JR.

SUBJECT: FORWARDS THE FIRST BOUND COPY OF THE MAY 27 91 ISSUE OF "FORBES" THAT INCLUDES A QUOTE ON PAGE 28 FROM THE PRESIDENT'S COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY (STAFF NAME)	ACTION: ACT CODE	ACTION: DATE YY/MM/DD	DISPOSITION: TYPE RESP	DISPOSITION: C D	DISPOSITION: COMPLETED YY/MM/DD
DORRANCE SMITH	ORG	91/05/13			/ /
REFERRAL NOTE:					
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COMMENTS:

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: 4620

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

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

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

237967

11/

D. Smith

FORBES MAGAZINE

MALCOLM S. FORBES, JR.
PRESIDENT & CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

May 9, 1991

The Honorable George Bush
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Many thanks!--see page 28.

Cordially,

Malcolm S. Forbes, Jr.

ama
Enc: Forbes, May 27, 1991

FORBES BUILDING 60 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK, N.Y. 10011 212/620-2282

Milton Friedman: Why we need for-profit colleges

Two top seers turn bearish on the stock market

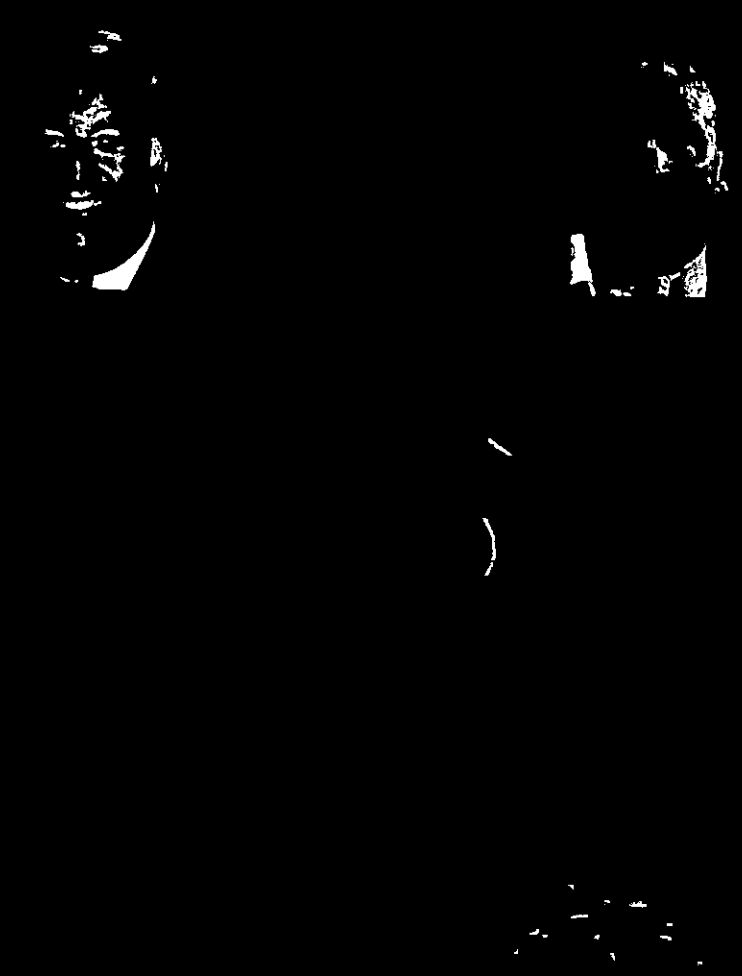
George Gilder on new frontiers in communications

May 27, 1991 Four Dollars

Forbes

WHAT 800 CEOs MADE LAST YEAR

Steve Ross made $78 million last year. He's in the entertainment business.



Jack Welch made a 16th of that. He runs a highly complex high-tech company.

A FIRST BOUND COPY

chron

From the desk of

George Bush PHIL ~~Coly~~

1. mail to Treen

2. send Clayt's back to him

3. note my comments "*" p.2

Chron

Republican
National
Committee

Clayton Yeutter
Chairman

91 MAY 10 PM 2:03

Back to Clayt
GB
5-11

May 10, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: **CLAYTON YEUTTER** C

First, thanks to both you and Barbara for making two appearances this week with the Republican Eagles. They really enjoyed what you had to say. Their mood was upbeat, we gave them a first rate program, and their rapport with each other was very good. We're going to try to give that program a shot in the arm in a number of ways so that we boost the retention rate. There has been too much attrition to suit me. It should be easier to retain major donors than attract new ones.

Larry Bathgate did not participate this week because of a major refinancing problem on some of his real estate loans. The local publicity on this caused him to offer to resign as RNC Finance Chairman, but I told him neither he nor I should do anything precipitous, and that we ought to wait a few days to see whether he can work his way out of his precarious financial situation. As with many real estate people, his problem is one of liquidity and nervous creditors, rather than net worth.

I agree I heard Friday at Princeton + Larry'd it

On that same front, I had a conversation today with Skip Hove, my fellow Nebraskan who is Vice Chairman of the FDIC. Skip feels that real estate values are now leveling off in the South and Southwest, though not yet in some areas of the East and Northeast. He sees this as encouraging since he believes most (though not all) of the credit crunch is real estate related. Skip agrees with me that by far the healthiest sector of the U.S. economy today is the Midwest.

good

Thanks for having a conversation with Dick Thornburgh on the Pennsylvania Senate situation. His prospective opponent is credible but by no means outstanding, so Dick should be able to hold that seat easily if he runs. But he'll irritate people in Pennsylvania if he delays too long and appears indecisive. Should Dick not run, the nod may well go to Congressman Tom Ridge even though his name identification is the lowest of the potential Republican candidates.

Our friends in Louisiana are still working hard to avoid having a state convention which would likely endorse someone other than Governor Roemer. And they're still trying to persuade Clyde Holloway to drop out of the gubernatorial race and

Hope he does

Dwight D. Eisenhower Republican Center • 310 First Street Southeast • Washington, D.C. 20003 • (202) 863-8700
FAX: (202) 863-8820

I wrote him

concentrate on winning re-election to the Congress. Both endeavors are still below 50-50 in probability, but not impossible. Former Governor Dave Treen has been devoting a lot of time to this, and a note thanking him would be very appropriate.

Dan Cook, another fellow Cornhusker who is Goldman Sachs' top man in Dallas, has just taken on a big fundraising obligation for us. He has been attempting to raise $1.5 million for our redistricting battles. That would be worth a 10 minute motivational stop in the Oval Office sometime if you can spare it.

* OK w/ me!

Tom Pauken did lead the race for the Congressional contest in Dallas, with Sam Johnson, a state legislator, joining him in the runoff. Pauken took some flak for publicly criticizing you on domestic spending, but he responded by saying that critics failed to appreciate the context of his remarks and that he was really a big fan of George Bush. He would appear to have some unguided missile characteristics!

My impression is that Boyden Gray and his staff did a fine job on the travel controversy, though it is too early to tell whether that will extend the story or cause it to wind down. My guess is the latter because the press is now relegated to working the details, and the American public is not much interested in those.

There are a co~~uple of lessons to~~ be learned from this experience. One is that it almost never pays to be dilatory in providing the facts in such situations. That simply generates suspicion of wrongdoing, and fosters conjecture and innuendo which keep the story alive. It would have been better to have gotten the facts out more quickly in this case, but what has now been done seems responsive.

so true

The second lesson is that one has to be scrupulously careful about travel because it is such a political lightning rod. Perceptions count for more than reality in this area, and we sometimes learn that the hard way.

I took the political pulse of some of our top Republican chairmen, committeemen, and committeewomen this past week and found them optimistic. All said the travel allegations were a negative, though not nearly as big a story as here in D.C. All were more concerned about your health, and about the political impact of that incident on the Vice President. They are very supportive of the Vice President but concerned that he may now be battered even more in the press. Fortunately, that pendulum seems to be swinging a bit to the Vice President's side in recent days. It has required remarkable restraint on his part over the past couple of years not to strike out against the press, but that will pay political dividends for him in years to come. People respect a class act, and the Vice President has been just that.

I hate DA bai

true!

Finally, I hope you'll ease your schedule a bit. The American people want you strong and healthy for the long pull.

a little - taking Monday off.

CAMP DAVID

5-11-91

Dear Dave,

Clayton Yeutter told me how helpful you've been on the Governor problem. I just wanted to say thanks. I'd sure like to keep the seat!

I'm OK - really fine - no heart problems at all - just a thyroid correction now underway

All Best

Gary

[redacted]

Phil:

I prepared this memo after the meeting with Rose but hesitated to dump more paper on you.

91 MAY -8 PM 9:43

However, there are some points here that I believe worthwhile.

Terry

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

5/9

[redacted]

Terry,

Let's share this w/ Anita informally & advise her of my conversation w/ Rose

Thanks, Phil

[redacted]

April , 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR PHILLIP BRADY

FROM: TERRY GOOD

RE: ORM PERSONNEL MATTERS

For past two years, ORM has worked closely with the Personnel Office to:

a) set up personnel evaluation forms,
which we employed at the end of last year for the first time as part of what we intended to be an annual review,

b) establish grade levels and promotion standards,
which we believed were in place as of this year,

c) assign more accurate titles to the ORM employees,
which was completed last year,

d) promote and/or give merit-step increases to 16 staff members,
which was done last year,

e) enforce personnel standards,
which lead to the resignation of one staff member and the reassignment of the other.

In further defense of our grade level/promotion guidelines, we believe that they reflect the level of responsibility that we assign to any individuals employed at those respective levels. Further, they are in line with and, hopefully slightly ahead of the National Archives guidelines. We have intentionally done this in the hope that we could thereby compete with NARA and perhaps occasionally attract members of its staff in the early stages of their careers. If we can hold them until they reach the GS-9 level, then we probably can hold some of them even longer with the understanding that they would be line for supervisory slots as they become available.

We have made no secret of our desire to up-grade this operation to reflect the increasingly complex nature of our responsibilities. Thus we have been cautious in our selection of new employees, offering positions to those with:

college degrees: Ellis, Diaz, Raizk and Droege,

National Archives experience: Freeman, Brooks, Nelson and L. Jones,

Library of Congress experience: Bowen

computer experience and education: Tucker (completing a degree in computer science)

banking experience: Christoff

In our opinion, if we are unable to promote or reward the ORM employees, we can anticipate the following developments:

a) the best new people will find other employment,

b) the less marketable staff (without college degrees) will stay on but with considerable loss of morale,

c) the less marketable staff will of necessity be given responsibilities beyond their abilities,

c) new employees with skills/education commensurate with ORM's more demanding mission will hereafter stay long enough to add this to their resume and then move on just at the point where they are learning enough about the position to become fully productive, and

d) the Director and Deputy Director of ORM will spend inordinate amount of their time on personnel hunts.

In our opinion, the costs of the constant staff turnover will:

a) force ORM's senior staff to spend a significant percentage of their time in training new employees,

b) burden the senior staff with more of the workload due to limitations placed upon new staff pending the completion of the three-to-five month security background investigation,

c) increase the volume of personnel paperwork to be processed by ORM, the Personnel Office and the Security Office, and

d) degrade ORM's institutional memory which has been a resource of incalculable value.

May 8, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR ROSE M. ZAMARIA

THROUGH: PHILLIP D. BRADY

FROM: TERRY W. GOOD

Of the three segments in our March 21 memo on personnel matters, the most pressing (and becoming more so each day) is the request for personnel actions for the thirteen employees in the GS-5 through GS-8 levels.

In the last two weeks no less than four of those people have informed me that they are looking at other job possibilities. One person at the GS-6 level gave me her two week notice Monday afternoon. She is returning to the National Archives. Another GS-6 interviewed with the Mail Analysis Section this morning.

Once again, we find ourselves in the interviewing/hiring cycle. We are at a loss about what to tell the new applicants regarding salary and career possibilities. Certainly, we are unwilling to promise anything we can't deliver, but we know that if we can't offer the possibility of advancement we will be unable to attract the quality candidates that we have been bringing into the office over the past two years. Thus the "freeze" on promotions hurts us doubly: we are definitely going to lose some of our best current staff, and we will not be able to replace them with people of equal talents and abilities.

Rose,

As we discussed, it would be very much appreciated if we could proceed at least with the above described portion of our proposal. Terry and I stand ready to provide anything we can to help expedite this matter.

Thank you for your consideration.

Phil

March 21, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR PHILLIP D. BRADY

FROM: TERRY W. GOOD

SUBJECT: Office of Records Management Personnel Actions

To increase the efficiency of the Office of Records Management (ORM), and to recognize those ORM staff members whose work merits it, I am recommending the following actions:

I) Promote thirteen of our junior staff in line with the structure for the job titles and salary levels agreed to in March 1990.

II) Provide merit-step increases for seven of our more experienced staff members.

III) Upgrade three of our positions to more accurately reflect the importance and variety of work required.

Justifications for these actions follow.

I) <u>PROMOTIONS</u>

I believe that promotions for Julia Diaz, Cathleen Ellis, Wanda Evans, and Randy Nelson from their current grade 5 status to grade 6 status would be appropriate. Diaz works the late shift for the Correspondence Review Section and is a thorough and meticulous reviewer of outgoing mail. Ellis works in the same section. She is a productive, enthusiastic, and personable performer. Nelson performs a number of tasks in our Search and File Section, adapting to the procedures with speed and skill. Evans has been with us longer. She is bright, talented, and has taken on new assignments with ease. She is one of two ORM employees who was rated "outstanding" in her performance with the new optical disk technology by the supervisor of that section.

I believe that promotions for Crystal Brooks, Terry Christoff, Myra Freeman, and Deborah Jones from their current grade 6 status to grade 7 status would be appropriate. Brooks is an amiable, cooperative individual who has a good outlook on the job and a great deal of potential. Like Brooks, Freeman is a former National Archives employee. She has adapted splendidly to her new responsibilities in our Search and File Section. We fully expect that she will someday assume supervisory responsibilitities in ORM. Christoff is a no-nonsense employee who is capable of working well with little superfision. She transferred from our Classification Section to our Data Entry Section where she has displayed the same high productivity observed in her former position. Deborah Jones has been a consistent performer in our Data Entry Section. She is friendly and outgoing and she is a productive and efficient employee.

I believe that promotions for Crystal Jones, Cindy Shourds, Phyllis Stone, and Geri Williams from their current grade 7 status to grade 8 status would be appropriate. Crystal Jones has been a consistent and reliable employee for several years in ORM. She is dependable and adapts well to new assignments and situations. Shourds is another consistent performer who we almost lost to another White House support unit last year. Obviously, I am not the only one aware of her abilities! I am pleased she chose to stay with ORM. Stone has always been a productive employee and she has developed, over the past year, a new maturity in handling her duties in the Classification Section of ORM. Williams is an indispensable member of our Search and File Section and has proven a willing and able performer when assigned new tasks in our Data Entry and Correspondence Review Sections.

Finally, I believe that a promotion for Tom Taggart from his current grade 8 status to grade 9 status would be appropriate. Taggart is a very reliable and conscientious staff member. He has mastered the procedures of all of the Sections of ORM. We expect that with increased maturity he will be a candidate for a future supervisory position.

II) MERIT-STEP INCREASES

The following seven individuals, all of whom are ORM "veterans," richly deserve merit-step increases: Frances Campbell, Everlene Fisher, Dolores Gorham, Theodoric James, Charles Nash, William Roberts and Pat Young. In addition to outstanding performance of their own duties, all have devoted considerable time and effort to train the many new staff members in ORM. (When you consider that ORM last three staff members to other White House support units in the past year, and that we have had eleven new hires since the beginning of 1989, the magnitude of this part of their endeavors should be apparent.)

III UPGRADES

It has been our goal from the beginning of this Administration to make ORM a more efficient, better integrated operation. We have added three employees, extended our hours of night and weekend coverage, utilized the help of contract and volunteer workers, introduced a large percentage of the staff to new computer applications, instituted a program of cross-training, and involved a large number of the staff in the operation of our new optical disk system. All of these efforts have changed the nature of work assigned and completed in our various sections. In the past, our sections were more self-contained, now, regardless of primary work assignments, there is a closer integration of responsibilities. This makes distinctions in terms of grades between sections more artificial. Thus I am proposing that the grade level cap for Supervisors in our Data Entry and Correspondence Review Sections be raised from the present grade 11, as reflected in the structure for job titles and salary levels of March 1990, to grade 12. This would give us the following ORM Section hierarchy: Classification Section and Search and File Section Supervisors would cap at grade 13, Data Entry and Correspondence Review Supervisors would cap at grade 12, and the Supervisor for Optical Disk Section would cap at the present grade 11. This structure would more accurately reflect the current job responsibilities in ORM than the grade structure currently in place.

One other upgrade involves the staff member who serves as ORM "night supervisor." Currently a grade 9 in the Search and File Section, the present incumbent literally is responsible for anything that may arise during a time period when there often are no other staff members available. Given the level of responsibility and the potential range of assignments, a grade 10 cap for this position would be appropriate.

The three individuals who would be affected by these upgrades are Wandra Simpson, Willie Howell and Everett Houser. All three are long-time ORM staff members who have established themselves as knowledgable, dependable and productive workers. I would be willing to promote them on the basis of their work alone, but my primary and long-range prupose for these upgrades is to ensure that whoever holds these positions will be rewarded at a grade level communsurate with the work expected.

[redacted]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

5/13

Kathy,

Richard Breeden requested that I bring the attached to your personal attention. The pencil marks are his. Thanks.

Phil

[redacted]

[redacted]

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

CHAIRMAN

April 22, 1991

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

Dear Mr. President:

Next September 23-26, the Securities and Exchange Commission will be hosting the Annual Meeting of the International Organization of Securities Commissions ("IOSCO") here in Washington. We expect 800-1,000 delegates and others to attend the Conference, which will be headquartered in the J.W. Marriott and Willard hotels. This is the first time since 1982 that the Annual Meeting of IOSCO has been held in the United States.

IOSCO is the world organization through which the regulatory authorities for securities markets of more than 50 countries coordinate their activities to promote stability in the world's securities markets. In addition to government agencies, the New York Stock Exchange, the National Association of Securities Dealers and securities exchanges in numerous other nations participate as associate or affiliate members of IOSCO. The agencies attending the conference oversee equity securities markets that as of year-end 1989 had a total value in excess of $11 trillion. Taken together, these markets represent the largest pool of private capital in the world available to finance economic growth.

On behalf of the SEC, and all our colleagues worldwide, I would like to invite you to speak to the Annual Meeting. Ideally, we would appreciate your willingness to serve as a dinner guest and speaker at the closing dinner on Thursday, September 26, or at a dinner on the evening of September 24. Alternatively, if the evening events proved impossible we would be pleased to arrange a speech to the opening session of the Conference during the morning of September 24 or during the plenary session on September 25 at a convenient time from 9:30 a.m.-12:00 p.m.

A speech to the IOSCO Conference would enable you to present your views concerning major international economic issues. In addition, since many of the countries represented are countries from Latin America, Eastern Europe and other areas seeking to use emerging securities markets to finance economic growth, this forum would also be very appropriate to discuss both trade and development issues. Since the United States has approximately one-half of the largest securities firms in the world, and the largest equity securities market in the world, this Conference can also highlight the extraordinary strength of U.S. firms in this area of international finance.

Obviously I would be delighted to furnish any further information concerning this request. This Annual meeting is occurring at a pivotal time for the future of world capital markets, and your participation would be an enormously significant event for all of us.

With very best personal regards,

Sincerely,

Richard

Richard C. Breeden
Chairman

RCB:cv

Chron - 5/13

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS INITIATIVE

The Gulf war has once again raised the specter of chemical weapons and demonstrated that unscrupulous regimes can and will threaten innocent populations with these weapons of terror so long as we permit them to exist. These stark events renew and reinforce my conviction, shared by responsible leaders around the world, that chemical weapons must be banned -- everywhere in the world.

The world's best hope for this goal is the Chemical Weapons Convention now being negotiated by the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva. The United States is committed to the early, successful completion of this Convention and I am today announcing a number of steps we will take to accelerate the negotiations and achieve an effective chemical weapons ban as soon as possible. I hope this initiative also will spur other nations to commit themselves equally to this critical objective.

I have instructed the United States negotiating team in Geneva to implement my decisions at the next session which begins May 14. To demonstrate the United States commitment to banning chemical weapons, we are formally forswearing the use of chemical weapons for any reason, including retaliation, against any state, effective when the convention enters into force, and will propose that all states follow suit. Further, the United States unconditionally commits itself to the destruction of all our stocks of chemical weapons within ten years of entry into force and will propose that all other states do like wise. We will offer technical assistance to others to do this efficiently and safely.

In addition, we will call for setting a target date to conclude the Convention and recommend the Conference stay in continuous session if necessary to meet the target. The United States also will propose new and effective verification measures for inspecting sites suspected of producing or storing chemical weapons. To provide tangible benefits for those states that join the Convention and significant penalties for those that fail to support it, the United States will propose the Convention require parties to refuse to trade in chemical weapon-related materials with states that do not join in the Convention. The United States reaffirms that we will impose all appropriate sanctions in response to violations of the Convention, especially the use of chemical weapons.

These steps can move the world significantly closer to the goal of a world free of chemical weapons. I call upon all other nations to join us in the serious and cooperative pursuit of this important goal.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

FACT SHEET ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS INITIATIVE

Noting that the recent conflict in the Persian Gulf had brought into play once again the specter of the use of chemical weapons against innocent populations, the President announced a new series of steps in his long-term goal of ridding the world of these weapons of terror. The President reiterated his belief that the best hope for achieving that goal is the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)--a multilateral treaty that would completely ban the production, possession, transfer, and use of chemical weapons--under negotiation in the Conference on Disarmament (CD) in Geneva.

The primary purposes of this initiative are to strengthen the prospects of an early successful conclusion of the Convention, to demonstrate the commitment of the United States to achieving an effective ban on CW as soon as possible, and to provide incentives to other nations to commit themselves equally to this critical objective. To this end, the President declared that the United States delegation to the CD would take the following actions when the next session of the talks on the CWC resumes May 14, 1991:

1. The United States will call for the resolution of all major outstanding issues in the CD talks in Geneva on the CWC by the end of 1991 and the completion of the CWC within twelve (12) months.

2. To help reach these goals and to ensure that no time is lost and no opportunity is wasted to bring the negotiations to a successful conclusion soon, the United States will propose that the CW ad hoc negotiating committee of the CD stay in continuous session in Geneva, beginning with the May session. The United States is prepared to keep its ambassador at the table and to reinforce its delegation as necessary to support this schedule.

3. The United States will formally declare its intention to become an original party to the CWC and will call upon all states publicly to commit to becoming original parties to the treaty and to declare their CW stocks.

4. The U.S. will drop its position that states retain a right of retaliation with CW as long as they have CW stocks if CW are used

against them first . The U.S. will formally foreswear the use of CW for any reason, including retaliation in kind with CW, against any state, effective when the CWC enters into force. The United States will also propose a provision for the CWC prohibiting the use of CW for any reason.

5. The U.S. will drop its position that we must be allowed to keep two percent of our CW stockpile (500 tons) until all CW-capable states have joined the Convention. The United States will unconditionally commit itself to the destruction of all of its CW stocks and former production facilities within ten years of entry into force of the CWC. We will call upon all states to follow our lead and to begin the destruction of their CW stocks and production facilities as soon as possible. We will propose provisions for the CWC that require all parties to begin the unconditional destruction of their CW stocks and production facilities as soon as the CWC enters into force, and to complete their elimination within ten years of that date.

6. The U.S. will provide practical and effective help to other states to assist in the speedy, safe, and environmentally sound destruction of CW where ever they may be found. We will:

--Create a Task Force comprised of U.S. government and private industry representatives to develop proposals on how the U.S. can advise and assist states in CW destruction.

--Provide technical destruction assistance (e.g., visits to U.S. destruction facilities, blueprints, and technical advice) to states parties that have CW located on their territory.

--Propose the creation of a CD Working Group on CW destruction and offer to provide U.S. experts to it.

7. The U.S. will provide extensive information to other states on U.S. export controls on CW-related materials and technology and our domestic legislation to enforce them . We will call on all states to enact similar controls, thereby enhancing the control of CW proliferation as we work toward a complete and formal ban.

8. Aside from the significant intrinsic benefits that will flow to all parties from a total ban on CW, there should be tangible benefits for those states that join the Convention and enhance its strength, and specific penalties for those states that fail to support it in the most fundamental and important way by not joining it. Therefore, the United States will propose provisions for the CWC that require parties to refuse to trade in CW-related materials with states that do not become parties within a reasonable time after entry into force.

9. The United States will reaffirm our position that there should be sanctions against those states that violate the CWC and

especially severe sanctions against any state that initiates the use of CW. The U.S. declares that it will consider violations of the CWC, especially the initiation of the use of CW, as extremely grave breaches of international law, and that the U.S. will impose all appropriate sanctions.

10. The United States will reaffirm our commitment to a strong and forthright verification regime. We will offer additional concrete proposals to address the central issue of inspecting suspect sites. We will call on the CD to adopt our position for "anytime/anywhere" challenge inspections of such sites.

Chron - 5/13

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE May 13, 1991

The President today named the volunteers of the First United Methodist Church/Washington Elementary School Partnership, of Vancouver, Washington, as the 454th "Daily Point of Light." The volunteers from the First United Methodist Church are enhancing the education of young people.

In the 1989-1990 school year, the First United Methodist Church "adopted" the Washington Elementary School, a school where the majority of students live at or near the poverty level. For the last two school years, church volunteers have visited the school on a daily basis, ensuring that students are prepared to attend school, enabling them to focus on their studies without worry.

The volunteers visit the school each week at a scheduled time, assisting teachers in the classroom, tutoring students who need academic support, and helping students in the reading lab. Each month, some church volunteers collect and distribute clothing to children in need. They also periodically donate school supplies for the children, including pencils, erasers, paper, tissues, and crayons. Yet other volunteers prepare food baskets for children and their families during the holidays.

The President salutes the volunteers of the First United Methodist Church/Washington Elementary School Partnership as the 454th "Daily Point of Light." Daily Point of Light recognition is intended to call every individual, group, and organization in America to claim society's problems as their own by taking direct and consequential action; to identify, enlarge, and multiply successful initiatives, like the efforts of the volunteers of the Partnership; and to discover, encourage, and develop new leaders in community service, reflecting the President's conviction that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

# # #

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE May 14, 1991

The President today named the volunteers of Advanced Resources for Foster Kids, of Orange, California, as the 455th "Daily Point of Light." The volunteers of Advanced Resources for Foster Kids (ARK) support foster parents, helping them better serve the emotional, physical, and psychological needs of foster children.

Founded in 1984 in response to a large number of foster children who move from home to home, ARK provides support to foster families, helping them create the best possible environment for the children. More than 80 volunteers supplement foster families in a variety of ways.

Some volunteers serve as "compeers," acting as both a companion and peer to a foster child. Volunteers are matched with a child to ensure that he or she feels stable and secure. Other volunteers serve as "Family Friends," helping a specified family care for the foster child. They provide transportation and help coordinate special events such as birthday parties. The START (Short Term Assistance Response Team) team is available for crisis intervention, helping foster families deal with emergency situations. Some volunteers also facilitate visits between children and their birth family, ensuring the meetings are free of stress and fear. And yet other volunteers serve as center volunteers, leading recreational activities for foster children at the ARK center three days a week.

The President salutes the volunteers of Advanced Resources for Foster Kids as the 455th "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 Advanced Resources for Foster Kids; and to discover, encourage, and develop new leaders in community service, reflecting the President's conviction that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

# # #

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE May 15, 1991

The President today named Tracy Koziara, of South Lyon, Michigan, as the 456th "Daily Points of Light." Ms. Koziara, 27, has overcome her own multiple disabilities to motivate young people to excel in school.

For almost two years, Ms. Koziara has been a volunteer at the Willow Run High School, an inner-city secondary school which once suffered from high drop-out and suspension rates and low grades. Ms. Koziara is the coordinator of "Renaissance," a program which provides incentives for students to perform well in school. Her efforts have resulted in 83% more A's and B's, college admission scores increasing by 20%, drop-out rates decreasing by 30%, and suspensions by 40%.

Ms. Koziara has a special way of relating to the students, especially those who have experienced difficulties in school. Almost 500 students have responded to her encouraging words, improving their grades noticeably. Through Renaissance, Ms. Koziara presents students who do well in school with a card which entitles them to discounts on school events, at bookstores, and in local shops. They also earn early priority registration and reserved parking. She also recruits local merchants to participate in this program.

The President salutes Tracy Koziara as the 456th "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 Tracy Koziara; and to discover, encourage, and develop new leaders in community service, reflecting the President's conviction that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

# # #

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE May 16, 1991

The President today named the volunteers of the Thursday Volunteer Group, of Baltimore, Maryland, as the 457th "Daily Point of Light" in honor of Older Americans Month. The volunteers of the Thursday Volunteer Group, all of whom are over the age of 65, cheer patients in the Mason F. Lord Building of the Francis Scott Key Medical Center, a geriatric care facility.

The Mason Lord Building of the medical center is a long-term care facility, where many of the patients have resided for over 20 years with little contact with their families. The Thursday Volunteer Group "adopted" the patients over 15 years ago and have never missed a visit.

The Thursday Volunteer Group has formed a band, "The Gene Nardone Royal Five." Named after one of the volunteers, the band consists of retired professional musicians and music lovers. While some of the volunteers are preparing refreshments for the audience, the patients sing and hum along with the band. The patients look forward to the visits each week, assured of entertainment and an emotional uplift.

The President salutes the volunteers of the Thursday Volunteer Group as the 457th "Daily Point of Light." Daily Point of Light recognition is intended to call every individual, group, and organization in America to claim society's problems as their own by taking direct and consequential action; to identify, enlarge, and multiply successful initiatives, like the efforts of the volunteers of the Thursday Volunteer Group; 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 18, 1991 — May 17, 1991

The President today named the volunteers of NOVA Project, Inc., of Toledo, Ohio, as the 459th "Daily Point of Light." The volunteers of the NOVA Project offer friendship and care to persons living with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or AIDS.

Founded in 1987 by a group of six people, all of whom either have HIV or have lossed someone to AIDS, the NOVA Project recruits and trains volunteers to support individuals suffering from the emotional, physical, and financial stresses of living with AIDS.

The volunteers offer a variety of support systems to individuals, depending on their needs. The volunteers serve as "buddies," visiting those with AIDS weekly to ensure that their needs are being met. The buddies offer emotional comfort and practical support, helping their friends obtain food stamps, medical care, Social Security benefits, and other needed assistance. Throughout the relationship, the volunteers periodically report on the patients' progress to NOVA Project. Other volunteers provide regular supplementary care, such as offering respite for primary caregivers, assistance with household chores, and transportation to medical appointments, while others are available on an emergency basis.

The President salutes the volunteers of NOVA Project as the 459th "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 NOVA Project; 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

PP
COS
Gen.

91 MAY 10 PM 9:33

Cabinet Correspondence

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

May 7, 1991

The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Thank you for taking the time to meet with the National Association of Farm Broadcasters during their recent visit to Washington. The broadcasters thoroughly enjoyed your briefing and were all pleasantly surprised at how much time you made available to them.

This group of reporters is exceptionally influential in the radio field. They represent hundreds of farm radio stations across the country with daily shows reaching millions of farmers nationwide. Their visit should have very positive repercussions over the next several months.

Again, thank you for your time and participation.

Sincerely,

Ed

Edward Madigan

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

May 10, 1991

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

Dear Mr. President:

The sign up period for the conservation reserve program is completed for this year. You will recall that it was intended to encourage farmers to withhold from cropping lands identified as "highly erodible." Total acreage in the program now exceeds 34 million acres and is a very positive environmental legacy of the Reagan-Bush era. Under your direction, the program is not finished and will continue to not less than 40 million acres.

There is a story within a story here; beginning this year, we are focusing our bid acceptance procedures toward additional environmental benefits.

Of the total, 4,658,551 acres are now dedicated to such functions as tree planting, wetlands protection, wildlife habitat, wellhead protection, and wind breaks.

On a less happy note, I have visited with EC Agriculture Commissioner MacSharry and can only describe him as stonewalling on agriculture reforms.

The most forthcoming European with whom I have visited is GATT Director General Arthur Dunkel. I am sending him a note to express my disappointment with the MacSharry talks.

This weekend, I am in California raising money for Congressman Herger.

We are all happy here to know that your health concern is not cardiovascular, and you are well on your way to recovery.

Sincerely,

Ed

Edward Madigan

Cmon

Republican
National
Committee

Clayton Yeutter
Chairman

91 MAY 10 PM 2:03

May 10, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: **CLAYTON YEUTTER** CY

First, thanks to both you and Barbara for making two appearances this week with the Republican Eagles. They really enjoyed what you had to say. Their mood was upbeat, we gave them a first rate program, and their rapport with each other was very good. We're going to try to give that program a shot in the arm in a number of ways so that we boost the retention rate. There has been too much attrition to suit me. It should be easier to retain major donors than attract new ones.

Larry Bathgate did not participate this week because of a major refinancing problem on some of his real estate loans. The local publicity on this caused him to offer to resign as RNC Finance Chairman, but I told him neither he nor I should do anything precipitous, and that we ought to wait a few days to see whether he can work his way out of his precarious financial situation. As with many real estate people, his problem is one of liquidity and nervous creditors, rather than net worth.

On that same front, I had a conversation today with Skip Hove, my fellow Nebraskan who is Vice Chairman of the FDIC. Skip feels that real estate values are now leveling off in the South and Southwest, though not yet in some areas of the East and Northeast. He sees this as encouraging since he believes most (though not all) of the credit crunch is real estate related. Skip agrees with me that by far the healthiest sector of the U.S. economy today is the Midwest.

Thanks for having a conversation with Dick Thornburgh on the Pennsylvania Senate situation. His prospective opponent is credible but by no means outstanding, so Dick should be able to hold that seat easily if he runs. But he'll irritate people in Pennsylvania if he delays too long and appears indecisive. Should Dick not run, the nod may well go to Congressman Tom Ridge even though his name identification is the lowest of the potential Republican candidates.

Our friends in Louisiana are still working hard to avoid having a state convention which would likely endorse someone other than Governor Roemer. And they're still trying to persuade Clyde Holloway to drop out of the gubernatorial race and

Dwight D. Eisenhower Republican Center • 310 First Street Southeast • Washington, D.C. 20003 • (202) 863-8700
FAX: (202) 863-8820

concentrate on winning re-election to the Congress. Both endeavors are still below 50-50 in probability, but not impossible. Former Governor Dave Treen has been devoting a lot of time to this, and a note thanking him would be very appropriate.

Dan Cook, another fellow Cornhusker who is Goldman Sachs' top man in Dallas, has just taken on a big fundraising obligation for us. He has been attempting to raise $1.5 million for our redistricting battles. That would be worth a 10 minute motivational stop in the Oval Office sometime if you can spare it.

Tom Pauken did lead the race for the Congressional contest in Dallas, with Sam Johnson, a state legislator, joining him in the runoff. Pauken took some flak for publicly criticizing you on domestic spending, but he responded by saying that critics failed to appreciate the context of his remarks and that he was really a big fan of George Bush. He would appear to have some unguided missile characteristics!

My impression is that Boyden Gray and his staff did a fine job on the travel controversy, though it is too early to tell whether that will extend the story or cause it to wind down. My guess is the latter because the press is now relegated to working the details, and the American public is not much interested in those.

There are a couple of lessons to be learned from this experience. One is that it almost never pays to be dilatory in providing the facts in such situations. That simply generates suspicion of wrongdoing, and fosters conjecture and innuendo which keep the story alive. It would have been better to have gotten the facts out more quickly in this case, but what has now been done seems responsive.

The second lesson is that one has to be scrupulously careful about travel because it is such a political lightning rod. Perceptions count for more than reality in this area, and we sometimes learn that the hard way.

I took the political pulse of some of our top Republican chairmen, committeemen, and committeewomen this past week and found them optimistic. All said the travel allegations were a negative, though not nearly as big a story as here in D.C. All were more concerned about your health, and about the political impact of that incident on the Vice President. They are very supportive of the Vice President but concerned that he may now be battered even more in the press. Fortunately, that pendulum seems to be swinging a bit to the Vice President's side in recent days. It has required remarkable restraint on his part over the past couple of years not to strike out against the press, but that will pay political dividends for him in years to come. People respect a class act, and the Vice President has been just that.

Finally, I hope you'll ease your schedule a bit. The American people want you strong and healthy for the <u>long</u> pull.

John,

I'd cc

Scowcroft, Martin

and Don as to

the memos only –

not all the attachments.

What think you??

R.

ocument Originally
Attached to
Following Page

Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

91 MAY 10 AM 10: 27

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: C. BOYDEN GRAY CBG

SUBJECT: Alleged 1980 Paris Trip

As you know, the press has revived the old Richard Brenneke story that when you were a candidate for Vice President in 1980, you allegedly flew to Paris between October 17, 1980 and October 20, 1980, to negotiate a delay in the release of the American hostages in Iran. Please find attached (1) a summary of your whereabouts for those dates (Tab A), and (2) the Secret Service logs on which the summary is based (Tabs B, C, D, and E). A similar summary for October 15 and 16, 1980, will follow as soon as the records are retrieved from Secret Service archives. As you can see, it is plain that you did not fly to Paris during that time, nor did you meet with any representatives of the Iranian government.

The logs have been redacted by the Secret Service. Ron vonLembke of my staff has reviewed unredacted copies of the logs, and can attest that there are <u>no</u> gaps in Secret Service coverage for the period in question.

For security reasons, the names of the special agents and their shift schedules have been redacted. There were, however, four secret service teams that protected you during this period. Three teams travelled with you at all times, and one remained in Washington to protect your residence on a 24-hour basis. The travelling teams are identified as Alpha, Beta, and Charlie. The team that protected your residence is designated as Omega. The Alpha team had the first shift of each day, Beta the second, and Charlie the third. The logsheets that show your whereabouts ("President Bush Itinerary") for each shift of each day are highlighted in yellow.

Attachments

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

91 MAY 10 AM 10:28

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: C. BOYDEN GRAY CBG

SUBJECT: Alleged Paris Trip (Addendum)

Please find attached (1) a summary of your whereabouts for October 15 and 16, 1980 (Tab A), and (2) the Secret Service logs on which the summary is based (Tabs B and C). As was the case with the previous report, it is plain that you did not fly to Paris during that time, nor did you meet with any representatives of the Iranian government.

The logs have been redacted by the Secret Service. Ron vonLembke has reviewed unredacted copies of the logs, and can attest that there are <u>no</u> gaps in Secret Service coverage for the days in question. Your whereabouts for those days are highlighted in yellow.

As before, the names of the special agents and their shift schedules have been redacted. There were four secret service teams protecting you during this period. Three teams travelled with you at all times, and one remained in Washington to protect your residence on a 24-hour basis. The travelling teams are identified as Alpha, Beta, and Charlie. The team that protected your residence is designated as Omega. The Alpha team had the first shift of each day, Beta the second, and Charlie the third.

Attachments

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

91 MAY -9 PM 1:18

May 8, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR PHIL BRADY

FROM: SHIRLEY M. GREEN smg

SUBJECT: Foreign Aid

With the decline in the economy, we have received mail complaining that the United States spends too much on foreign aid, why don't we spend that money here at home, etc. The attached draft is a compiliation of edits to our original draft by Barry Anderson, OMB and Nancy Dyke, NSC. We wrote our draft from a State Department letter, which is attached. Due to the nature of the incoming, we felt it was important to keep in OMB figures that NSC omitted. We used parts of NSC draft, but it contains more detailed theory than I think the general public wants to hear.

5/8/91

APPROVE ____________ DISAPPROVE ____________

COMMENTS:

--DRAFT FOREIGN AID-- BW/SMG

Dear:

On behalf of President Bush, thank you for your letter about United States aid to foreign countries. The President appreciates your comments and the interest that prompted you to write.

America's interests are best served in a world that is increasingly receptive to democracy, market economics, and cooperation against aggression. Our foreign economic assistance programs are designed to promote peace and to encourage stability by vigorously supporting emerging democracies. Experience has shown that stable, prosperous countries make strong, reliable trading partners, with the promise of ever-growing markets for U.S.-made goods and services. More markets, in turn, lead to higher U.S. industrial production and to more jobs for Americans. A large amount of our aid consists of equipment, food, training, and expert services, which are provided by American farms, factories, universities, and research institutions. Therefore, a significant part of every aid dollar remains in, or is returned to, the United States.

The American people are well known for their generous spirit and for their willingness to extend a helping hand to those in need. Foreign aid allows us to provide economic and technical assistance to developing countries that are struggling to overcome such long-term problems as hunger, health deficiencies, and illiteracy. U.S. assistance helps to prevent famine, avert epidemics, and fight problems that know no political boundaries and that can affect our own national well-being -- problems such as AIDS, environmental damage, and terrorism.

The cost of foreign economic assistance is actually low in relation to the overall benefits. In Fiscal Year 1992, spending for Federal domestic programs, ranging from school lunches to Social Security to Medicare, is estimated to be 51.7 percent of total Federal spending. In contrast, bilateral economic aid to foreign countries comes to less than one percent. Put another way, two out of every three dollars goes for domestic, non-defense Federal spending, while less than one out of every one-hundred dollars goes for foreign aid. In addition, last year's budget agreement placed real and stringent caps on Congressional spending, so that there are now new limits on discretionary spending for international programs. There are rare instances when we consider reduction of the debt that a foreign country owes the United States, but this is only permitted when it is in the best interest of the U.S. to do so in order to advance democracy and security.

I hope that this information is helpful to you. Please be assured that we are working to ensure that available funds bring us the highest possible return in securing a more prosperous, peaceful, and humane international environment.

With the President's best wishes,

Sincerely,

SMG

[redacted]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

05/09/91

FOR: SHIRLEY GREEN

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

[redacted]

☐ Information

XXX Action

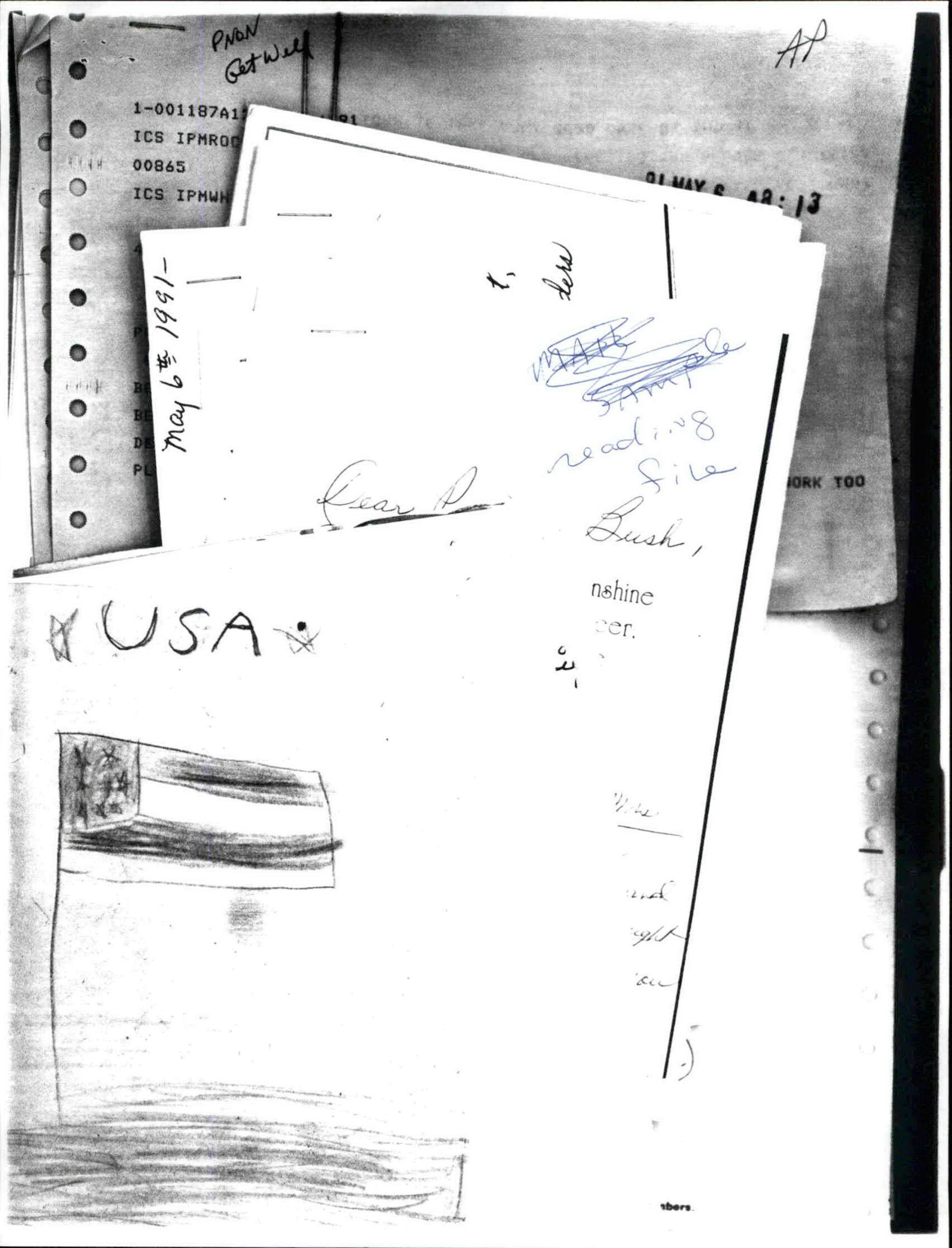
☐ Let's Discuss

For acknowledgement.

[redacted]

GET WELL WISHES, AS WELL
AS GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE
(mostly from children)

TS Phil for ack. P.



PNON
Get Well
AP
1-001187A1
ICS IPMROC
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ICS IPMWH
May 6th 1991-
Dear
Bush,
nshine
cer.
reading file
USA
WORK TOO
nbers.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: 5/9

TO: Counsel

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

Please comment on the attached.

Thanks, JG

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

91 MAY -8 PM 6:08

DATE: 5/8/91

TO: Phil Brady

I think this is a nice idea. Do you see any problem if it is purely voluntary? I know we aren't supposed to try to raise money for outside projects. (in Fed. bldgs.)

Your thoughts, pls-

SG

SHIRLEY M. GREEN
Special Assistant to the President
for Presidential Messages
and Correspondence
Room 94-OEOB, 456-7610

May 8, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR SHIRLEY M. GREEN

FROM: DIAN MOORE DM

SUBJECT: PEW PROJECT

It has come to my attention that there are twenty pews in the new chapel at Camp David that need sponsors. The pews "sell" for $1000 each and the donor's name appears on a placque on each pew.

I would like to propose to the volunteers that we sponsor a pew and request the placque to read "The 1991 White House Volunteers". Donations would be strictly voluntary. Should we fall short of the $1000, we would donate what money we did collect to the general Camp David Chapel fund to be used for future maintenance.

I would appreciate your thoughts regarding this project.

PP B BC BF / FYI

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

05/09/91

Kathy S.

FYI

When I left the President's schedule I mentioned to Chris the Usher about the early a.m. breakfast in the Oval Office. He said he thought it was in the residence.

A little later he called me to say that the breakfast is going to be in the second floor dining room.

I told Chris that I would come back to fix the gold line, but he said he had to give the President a list of breakfast attendees and would make sure that he knew the correct location.

sharon

cc: Phil/FYI

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

05/09/91

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sharon

cc: Phil/FYI

m
anyone
to PP

May 9, 1991

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

I read with distress your comments reported in the attached clip from our News Summary.

I can categorically assure you that I never was in Paris as claimed by the rumormongers. I can also categorically assure you that I have no information direct or indirect of any contact with Iranians relating to this hostage question.

I am disappointed that you would feel I might have been a participant in a scheme to keep any American held hostage. I emphatically deny any such complicity.

One of the sad things about public life is you have to suffer attacks on your character, on your honor.

I can readily understand your concern when allegations are made like those made by Mr. Sick. A proposition so fundamentally immoral would certainly concern anyone. Please accept my word that I know nothing about anyone else's involvement in such an insidious plot, and I know for a fact that I had no contact such as those being alleged by Mr. Sick.

I wish you all the best and I hope this has laid to rest some of your understandable concerns.

Sincerely,

Mr. Moorhead Kennedy
The American Forum for Global Education
Moorhead Kennedy Institute
Suite 1200
45 John Street
New York, NY 10038

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Phil:

I don't really like fake quotes, and we haven't done very many of them, but the President is very supportive of Jim Burke and the Partnership.

JB.

John:
What think you as to whether or not we need to run this by the (P) or I've amended the quote. I'm comfortable with it.
Thanks
Phil

Phil:

I don't think the Pres. needs to see this – it's pretty innocuous.

OK Phil JB.

PB thru
JG

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON 91 MAY

To: Phil Brady

From: Kris Dee
(Assistant to David Demarest)

Date: May 8, 1991

Re: Clearance of a quote

Attached please find a release by The Partnership for a Drug-Free America.

The second paragragh needs to be approved. Marlin has no problems with this.

The Partnership would like to put this out today.

Thanks.

PRESIDENT BUSH CREATES ANTI-DRUG MESSAGES FOR THE PARTNERSHIP FOR A DRUG-FREE AMERICA

New York, NY, May 9, 1991 — President George Bush this week reaffirmed his commitment to focus the country's attention on the illegal drug crisis by creating two new radio and television anti-drug messages for the Partnership for a Drug-Free America.

made a difference in
convincing

"The Partnership has done an excellent job in educating America about the dangers of illegal drugs," said the President. "These volunteers from our country's communications industry really have ~~convinced~~ Americans, ~~large and small,~~ that you can't attain your dreams unless you stay drug free. I ~~welcome the opportunity~~ am proud to join them in their continuing effort to change attitudes toward illegal drugs ~~and their users~~ by creating these new messages."

The first message, to be released this week, thanks America's teens for rejecting the false promise of illegal drugs. "I'm thankful for the commitment of this country's young people who stay in school and stay away from drugs," President Bush says in the message.

-more-

The second message, scheduled to be released in July, encourages America to get involved. "Action against illegal drugs is everyone's responsibility," says the President. "It will take time, but America is turning off drugs because Americans are making it happen."

The Partnership for a Drug-Free America is a non-profit, private sector coalition of volunteers from the advertising, public relations, production, research, media and entertainment industries. To date, the Partnership has created nearly 300 anti-drug messages and the media is contributing time and space at the rate of about $1 million per day.

-###-

Copy

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

91 MAY -7 PM 4: 16

May 7, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: MARLIN FITZWATER Marlin

BF
~~JS~~ cc: Counsel
PB ~~COS~~ done
Scowcroft
~~NSC~~
Don Rhodes

We now have a block calendar accounting for your activities in the month of October 1980. We also have campaign travel schedules for the entire month; news clippings available through Nexis.

I also have received a copy of a letter from Richard Allen to Representative Lee Hamilton, refuting all charges of a conspiracy in this matter and asking the Congressman for the right to respond in-person to the members of his committee.

Attached is a copy of my memorandum to Rita Beamish.

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 7, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR RITA BEAMISH

FROM: MARLIN FITZWATER Marlin

In response to your request for the President's whereabouts on October 20, 22, and 23 of 1980, I'm reporting the following:

1. Then-Candidate Bush was on the campaign for the Vice Presidency during the entire month of October 1980. That fact was reported by all the major newspapers in this country, including the Associated Press. These travel dates and locations can be verified by nearly every major news organization in America, and the hotels where the Candidate stayed.

2. -- On October 20, Candidate Bush was in New Haven, Connecticut, and remained overnight in New Haven.

   -- On October 22, Candidate Bush was in Allentown, Easton, Bethlehem, Lancaster, and Erie, Pennsylvania. He spent the night in Champaign, Illinois.

   -- On October 23, Candidate Bush was in Champaign, Illinois; Chicago, Illinois; and spent the night in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

3. These events are all documented by campaign travel schedules published at the time, available to all reporters at the time, and available now in the files of President Bush.

4. Just for the record, the Candidate was not in Paris.

Thank you for your interest.

The Associated Press

October 21, 1980, Tuesday, AM cycle

LENGTH: 360 words

HEADLINE: Bush Concludes Connecticut Swing

BYLINE: By DAN HALL, Associated Press Writer

DATELINE: MERIDEN, Conn.

New Haven
Oct. 20-21
RON New Haven

KEYWORD:
Bush

BODY:

George Bush wrapped up a campaign swing through Connecticut Tuesday by defending his Republican running mate's Social Security views and chastising President Carter on the human rights issue.

Bush told some 250 members of the Meriden Senior Citizens Center that GOP presidential candidate Ronald Reagan has called the Social Security system "absolutely indispensable" to the nation's elderly.

Bush said the economic plunge under the Carter administration had weakened the system by forcing the government to borrow to pay benefits.

Carter has said the Social Security system would not be safe in Reagan's hands because he once said it should be voluntary.

Earlier, at a Chamber of Commerce breakfast in Waterbury, the former U.N. ambassador accused Carter of following a "hypocritically selective human rights policy" in foreign affairs.

The United States should "come down (as) hard" on human-rights violations by communist countries as it does on friendly governments, such as that of the late Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza, he said.

With just two weeks to go before Election Day, Bush hammered away at the Carter record just about as much as he explained the Reagan-Bush view of issues.

Referring to Carter's promise to balance the budget in four years and to champion human rights around the world, Bush said, "He really has screwed up the campaign promises business for everybody."

The vice presidential candidate got a friendly but quiet reception at the senior citizen center.

"In 1976, Jimmy Carter asked American senior citizens, 'Why not the best?' In 1980, American senior citizens must ask themselves whether they can economically survive four more years of Mr. Carter's best."

On Monday night, he said Reagan is an "honorable man" who will "keep America out of war."

Reagan's opposition to the second U.S.-Soviet strategic arms limitation treaty (SALT II) does not mean he is a "warmonger," Bush said.

He said that Reagan merely believes the existing pact would leave the U.S. behind in terms of strategic arms and unable to detect a Soviet arms buildup that goes beyond the terms of the treaty.

GRAPHIC: With Laserphotos NX2, NX3

LEVEL 1 - 3 OF 4 STORIES

October 22, 1980, Wednesday, AM cycle

SECTION: General News

LENGTH: 350 words

DATELINE: BETHLEHEM, Pa.

KEYWORD:
Bush

Oct. 22
Bethlehem, Allentown, Erie, Lancaster Pa
RON Champaign, Ill.

BODY:

Republican vice presidential candidate George Bush said Wednesday the United States must use ''sound diplomacy'' to avoid taking sides in the Iran-Iraq war if it decides to sell Iran military spare parts.

Bush spoke to reporters after touring the Bethlehem steel mills, where he criticized President Carter's handling of steel problems.

Bush, on his arrival in neighboring Allentown Tuesday, appeared to give some support to President Carter's suggestion that parts for military hardware could be supplied to Iran if the American hostages are released first.

''There are advantages in a parts for hostages'' swap with the Iranian government, Bush said on his arrival. But he said it, ''must be accomplished by much quiet and effective diplomacy.''

Wednesday, asked to elaborate, Bush said, ''An awful lot of sound diplomacy has to be done if we give parts, so it will not appear that we are taking sides'' in the Iraq-Iran conflict.

Bush also defended Ronald Reagan's decision to criticize Carter's handling of the hostage situation.

''People are concerned,'' Bush said. ''Why should any rational discussion be precluded from the debate?''

He said Reagan never promised not to bring the situation up, and noted he had addressed the issue himself several times in the past year. U.S. diplomats in Iran were taken hostage last Nov. 4, and still have not been released.

Bush greeted blue collar workers coming off the night shift at Bethlehem Steel Corp. and later met the company's office workers.

''Jimmy Carter has been in office for four years and has done nothing about accelerating depreciation, nothing about capital formation, nothing about review of regulations so a great industry like this (steel) can compete,'' he told workers.

Still wearing a hard hat after his tour, Bush said, ''There's too much regulation and we need a review to be sure every regulation has a cost efficiency placed on it, and that regulations do not drive us to a noncompetitive stance abroad and that they do not throw people out of work.''

Bush later flew to Lancaster, Pa.

4TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

The Associated Press

October 24, 1980, Friday, PM cycle

LENGTH: 150 words

HEADLINE: Bush Says Reagan Would Seek 'Full Accounting' On Hostage Crisis

DATELINE: CHICAGO

KEYWORD:
Political Briefs

BODY:

Republican vice-presidential candidate George Bush says a Reagan administration "would seek a full accounting" of the circumstances surrounding the hostage crisis in Iran, calling the situation "a disgrace to the United States."

Fielding questions on a locally televised "Ask George Bush" show financed by the Reagan campaign, Bush said Thursday that he and Reagan "hope the hostages come out," but added that the United States must be cautious about agreeing to terms for their release.

"We do believe that there are certain terms that a country like the United States cannot pay," Bush said. "We don't want any of these people tried. We're not going to make an abject apology to someone like Ayatollah Khomeini, who violated international law. And we don't want to see ourselves involved in a war between Iran and Iraq that we should stay out of."

Oct. 23
Campaign, Ill.
Chicago, Ill
RON Minneapolis

chron

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 6, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR PHIL BRADY

FROM: SHIRLEY M. GREEN SG

SUBJECT: Executive Order re:Smoking in Federal Buildings

This draft reply would be used for a small amount of mail regarding the possible ban of smoking in Federal buildings. It was written with language suggested by HHS Counsel's Office in a phone conversation. Daniel Casse, Agency Liaison has approved with an edit, which we have incorporated.

5/7

APPROVE Ok w/ edits DISAPPROVE__________

COMMENTS:

--DRAFT PROPOSED SMOKING BAN-- BW/SMG

Dear:

On behalf of President Bush, thank you for your message about smoking ~~policy applied~~ in Federal buildings.

The Department of Health and Human Services is circulating for comment by Federal agencies an Executive Order in draft form concerning ~~a ban on~~ smoking in the Federal work place. Because this review is in a preliminary stage, I know you will understand why it is inappropriate at this time to comment on the ~~merits of the~~ proposal. However, we ~~the President appreciates the views and suggestions of individual Americans~~ on this matter.

With the President's best wishes,

Sincerely,

SMG

do appreciate receiving the benefit of your thoughts

Ron,
Pl. be sure
to keep a
copy for our
chron. - V

[redacted]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

5/7

Patty,

As we discussed, please find attached a copy of our "reminder" on presidential gifts. I've also highlighted this matter and the President's personal interest with Jay Parmer. Any additional thoughts would be appreciated.

Thanks, Phil.

[redacted]

[redacted]

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 11, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR SENIOR STAFF

FROM: PHIL BRADY

SUBJECT: 1990 FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE REPORT (SF 278)

The White House Gifts Office is finalizing the preparation of the President's 1990 Financial Disclosure Report which, as you know, is legally required and is due May 15, 1991. To insure completion of the report, this memo will serve as a final check for any gifts that you may have received on behalf of the President and/or Mrs. Bush for the calendar year of 1990. **If you have any gifts for the President and/or Mrs. Bush which have not been forwarded to the White House Gifts Office, please do so immediately. The gifts should be accompanied by a properly completed Presidential Gift Form.**

As you know, certain White House officials are also required to file annual Financial Disclosure Reports. For your assistance, the White House Gifts Office will provide a list of your gifts that were reported to them for the 1990 calendar year. In order to accomplish this, the Gifts Office asks that you please **forward to them by Friday, April 19 any gifts which should be included in your 1990 Financial Disclosure Report. The gift should be accompanied by a properly completed Staff Gift Form.**

I appreciate your bringing this matter to the attention of your entire staff.

chron.
orig to RM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

91 MAY -6 PM 6:07 Date: 5/6

TO: Phil Brady

FROM: LINDA CASEY
x2533

For appropriate file.
Governor & Andy have
looked into.

AC HAS SEEN

To: John Sununu May 6, 1991

The attached squib on Hampton is a little disconcerting. It would be a mistake to go toan event that would be totally negative.

Do we have any feeling as to how serious the protest is?

GB

FROM THE PRESIDENT

EDITOR'S NOTE: "Bush's Doctors Face Difficult Choices On Discovering Cause Of Heart Problem," by Jerry Bishop, appears in The Wall Street Journal, page A18.

"A Blunt-Speaking Doctor (Bush's Own) Leads A Team Treating President," by Robert Pear, appears in The New York Times, page B8.

'POLITICAL CORRECTNESS' GETS A PRESIDENTIAL CHASTISING

President Bush got cheers and applause when he used a weekend commencement speech at the University of Michigan to attack the bruising of the First Amendment under the guise of "political correctness" on the nation's college campuses.

But it may be a different story Sunday at Virginia's historically black Hampton University, where hundreds of students view the white Republican and the decision to invite him to be commencement speaker as "politically incorrect" and insensitive.

Hampton students said the President might be greeted with armbands, silence, a rebuff of his handskae if one is offered, or even a boycott. (Carol Innerst, Washington Times, A1)

WHITE HOUSE LAWYERS PROPOSED LOOSENING SPOUSE TRAVEL RULES

The lawyers who President Bush wants to tighten travel rules wrote plans last year to loosen them so that spouses of White House and Cabinet officials could travel more at taxpayer expense.

White House Counsel Gray and his staff proposed that the government pay for travel by spouses of Cabinet-level officials so long as the trips involved "official spousal activities," according to documents made available to the AP....

"Although these spouses are not employees of the federal government..., certain activities on their part have an official government purpose and may appropriately be supported by the government," Gray said in a Nov. 27 memo....

The documents show that late last year Gray's office considered changing the policy with a Presidential order. But the proposal never reached Bush's desk, White House officials told the AP. (Steven Komarow, AP)

'OTHERS' GET A PLANE DEAL, TOO

Rep. Aspin...was accompanied by his girlfriend last month on an 11-day taxpayer-funded swing through the Middle East. But his decision to take a "guest" on the C-20 jet -- the same type of military plane that Chief of Staff Sununu recently was criticized for using -- is not unusual.

Rep. Rostenkowski...took his wife and daughter on a June 7-14 trip last year to visit Czechoslovakia, Switzerland and Poland.

It could not be determined immediately whether Aspin paid for any of the travel costs for his girlfriend, Sharon Sarton, or whether Rostenkowski paid for his wife and daughter.

Attempts to reach Sarton, Aspin and his press secretary were unsuccessful. Attempts to reach officials in Rostenkowski's office were unsuccessful. (Paul Rodriguez, Washington Times, A1)

Houston Chronicle

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Editorials

Congratulations

We congratulate Texas A&M University for being chosen as the site of George Bush's presidential library. It will be a fine addition to the A&M campus in College Station. The entire Aggie community — beginning with Houstonians Michel T. Halbouty, John H. Lindsey and Ross Margraves — deserves a well-done for its vigorous effort in winning the Bush library.

We know that the University of Houston and Rice University and their alums are deeply disappointed to lose out to A&M. Their leadership — chairman Kenneth Lay and Rice board chairman Charles Duncan Jr. — worked to sell the merits of their respective un the library. They cooperated in ways that bring future joint benefits.

A&M was the winner, but in truth there in this competition. The Bush library wil resource for this area.

PB's
copy

A-26 /The Houston Post/Saturday, May 4, 1991

A PRESIDENTIAL MISTAKE

A&M is fine, but library in Houston made more sense

HISTORY WILL RECORD as a misjudgment President Bush's decision to establish his library at Texas A&M University. Not because the school is lacking academically — nothing could be less true — but because this siting ignores the three rules of real estate: location, location and location.

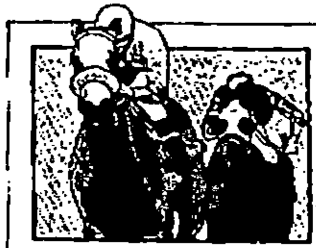
The president had the opportunity to place his papers and other research materials at Rice University or the University of Houston. Either was seriously committed to establishing a first-class scholarly facility.

If Bush had chosen the nation's fourth largest city for this honor, opportunities for research and serving the general public would have been immeasurably greater than they will be in College Station.

Nonetheless, the Bush library at A&M is a coup for Texas and as such deserves serious support from all Texans. A&M will be working diligently to raise funds for the project. Give generously if you can; federal funds no longer build presidential libraries.

Since the choice was not to be Houston, The Post wishes A&M well with this hugely important new project. All Houstonians should do likewise. Quibbles about accessibility aside, we anticipate a fine library.

SPORTS DAY, PAGE C-1



Ray Buck forecasts outcome of today's Kentucky Derby

STYLE, PAGE F-1

Tour shows how Houston architects raising the roof

Weather,
A windfall, by George.
Scattered thunderstorms.
High 85, low 73.
Details, page A-28

The Houston Post

Houston owned, Texas proud

50 Cents | SATURDAY, May 4, 1991 | ★ FINAL EDITION

Texas A&M wins Bush Library sweepstakes

By Karen Roebuck and John Gravois
OF THE HOUSTON POST STAFF

WASHINGTON — Texas A&M University — not Houston — will be the site of the George Bush Presidential Library and Museum, the White House announced late Friday afternoon, ending a 2½-year lobbying effort.

"It's the single greatest event that ever happened to Texas A&M," said Ross D. Margraves Jr., chairman of the board of regents. "I'm ecstatic and every Aggie in the country is ecstatic."

Bush called the Houston lawyer Friday from aboard Air Force One to tell him his decision. "I told him I was busy and call back later," quipped a giddy Margraves.

Actually, he said, "(What) I think I said — if I can remember through my excitement — was, 'Read my lips: Mr. President, you have made my day.' " The president, he said, just laughed.

The president then phoned his friend and former A&M Chairman William A. McKenzie with the news. "My reaction when I talked to the president was I had goose pimples all over me and tears in my eyes and great appreciation to the president," he said.

Meanwhile, officials at the University of Houston and Rice University, who also lobbied hard for the coveted library and museum, expressed disappointment, but spoke flatteringly of their College Station rival.

"I'm disappointed but not surprised," said Kenneth L. Lay, chairman of the UH board of regents. "The president talked to me about this when he was down here three weeks ago. . . . He told me pretty much that that's where he decided to put it. It wasn't 100 percent certain, but it was 99 percent."

Officials at UH and Rice, who combined forces in their attempt to beat Texas A&M and promised to work together with a number of area schools in Houston if chosen, said they don't believe their proposals lacked anything.

But Lay, a close friend of the Bushes', said, "It comes down to a personal deci-

Please see LIBRARY, A-14

LIBRARY: Texas A&M beats out UH, Rice

From A-1

sion ... and the president has always had a warm spot in his heart for Texas A&M ... (which) always, going back for decades, has reflected the patriotism and the values that he holds very dear."

Officials at Rice — and Texas A&M, of course — agreed.

"I think they exemplify the philosophy and ideals George Bush exemplifies," Margraves said. "I'd like to think that if George Bush started college all over again, he'd go to Texas A&M."

Bush went to Yale University, which made the first pitch for the library while he was still vice president.

One of two key reasons Bush chose A&M was because of its promise to establish both a public affairs school and a center for presidential studies so that the library will integrate with academic programs, White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater said.

Library construction is expected to cost about $35 million, and, legally, public money cannot be used. Bush allies said the president does not want to have to raise funds himself as some of his predecessors had to do — somewhat embarrassingly.

"We're going to raise every nickel of it ourselves," Margraves promised. "We're not going to have any problem whatsoever in raising the funds for this presidential library, and we're not going to settle for second best....

"I can assure you this will be the flagship of presidential libraries."

Bush sent his two top library liaisons to College Station Thursday to review the proposal with top A&M leaders. Fitzwater said A&M's financial commitment was the other main reason the school was selected.

Both Rice and UH, however, also guaranteed to use private endowments to cover building and operations costs if they could not be raised elsewhere, so fund raising was not considered an issue.

Fitzwater and A&M officials also contradicted each other on another issue — when the library will be built. Fitzwater said that, ideally, the library will be completed just before the end of Bush's desired second four-year term in 1996.

John H. Lindsey, a Houston businessman and close friend of the Bushes' who was one of A&M's three key organizers of the library proposal, said, "The library will not be built until after Mr. Bush leaves the White House — hopefully that will be five years from now."

Regardless, A&M has dedicated a 90-acre site for the library complex on a street regents recently renamed George Bush Drive. Bush plans to spend a lot of time at his office in the library and participate in some of the center's activities, though in what way has not been determined, Fitzwater said.

It will be the state's second presidential library. The Lyndon B. Johnson Presidential Library and Museum opened in 1971 at the University of Texas at Austin. Fitzwater and A&M officials said they expect the two to complement each other, not compete.

Some officials who pushed for Houston as the site of the library had worried that the city's chances were weakened after being named to host both the 1990 Economic Summit of Industrialized Nations and the 1992 Republican Convention.

"It is possible that that figured into his thinking," said Rice Dean James Pomerantz. "He only has a certain number of these major prizes to give away and Houston got two of them.... The worst part is there won't be another chance down the road. With a convention, there's always four years down the road."

Lay said that the city will still "benefit from the president and Mrs. Bush after they come to Houston."

He refused to elaborate, saying: "We've got some other ideas and proposals on the table that I think will be very exciting.... It woul be premature to talk about them now."

Aggie jokes began flying around Capitol Hill as news of the expected announcement leaked out. "A&M used to have a library, but it burned down," quipped one Democratic congressional aide. "Both books were lost, and one of them hadn't even been colored yet."

B

Houston Chronic

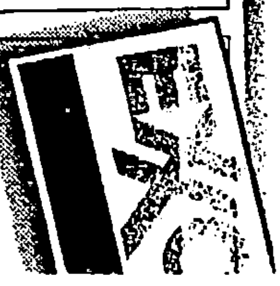
Vol. 90 No. 203

Saturday, May 4, 1991

To the rescue
Couple try to save Frank Lloyd Wright house on west side
Page 30A

Try, try again
Four trainers return with top contenders at Kentucky Derby
Sports

A tad better
U.S. jobless rate declines slightly to 6.6 percent
Business



Hullabaloo! A&M wins Bush library

Houston schools lose

By CRAGG HINES
Houston Chronicle Washington Bureau

■ **A&M officials hope to cut the ribbon by the last day of Bush's second term: Page 29A.**

WASHINGTON — President Bush will house his presidential library on the Texas A&M campus in College Station, rejecting impassioned bids by the University of Houston and Rice University to put the historical plum in his adopted hometown, the White House said Friday.

The decision was announced after Bush telephoned A&M Board of Regents Chairman Ross D. Margraves Jr. of Houston from Air Force One as he returned from East St. Louis, Ill.

Calling the selection "the single greatest event" in the land grant school's 115 years, Margraves said he replied: "Mister President, read my lips: You have made my day."

Bush told Margraves he and first lady Barbara Bush had made the decision.

Presidential spokesman Marlin Fitzwater, who made the announcement at the White House, said Bush also notified the losing institutions.

Texas A&M, a school with which Bush had no formal ties, had been the front-runner in the spirited quest for the library. The library will house papers from Bush's more than a quarter century in public life.

Fitzwater said Bush was impressed by A&M's proposal to establish, in connection with the library, a public service school and center for presidential studies, which almost

See LIBRARY on Page 14A.

Library

Continued from Page 1A.

certainly will bear Bush's name.

After his White House tenure, Bush intends to participate in the activities of the library as well as its educational adjuncts, including working on his memoirs there, Fitzwater said. No definite plans have been formulated.

Not an insignificant factor in the decision was A&M's conservative, gung-ho reputation, to which Bush alluded when he spoke there in May 1989.

Bush referred to Sen. Phil Gramm, R-Texas, who taught economics at the school before entering politics, and Rep. Joe Barton, a 1972 graduate who represents the school in his central Texas district, and praised the "wonderful combination of Aggie values" they embody.

UH board Chairman Kenneth Lay of Houston cited Bush's philosophical links to A&M even as he regretted that Houston had lost out.

"Bush has a soft spot in his heart for A&M," Lay said. "Over many decades, the institution has reflected values the president holds very dearly."

Fitzwater said national archivist Don W. Wilson, who under the national presidential libraries act must review site proposals, reported to Bush that any of the three prospects had the basic requirements. But he recommended A&M.

A&M also appeared to have the soundest funding proposal, Fitzwater said. The law governing presidential libraries requires that no federal funds be used, and a 1986 amendment to the law requires establishment of an operational endowment equal to 20 percent of the cost of land, building and equipment.

Because plans for the library, subject to approval by Congress, had not been drawn, no cost estimate was available, Fitzwater said. But A&M officials Friday said costs could run from $50 million to $100 million.

"Whatever it costs, A&M is committed to raise the money to cover it," Fitzwater said.

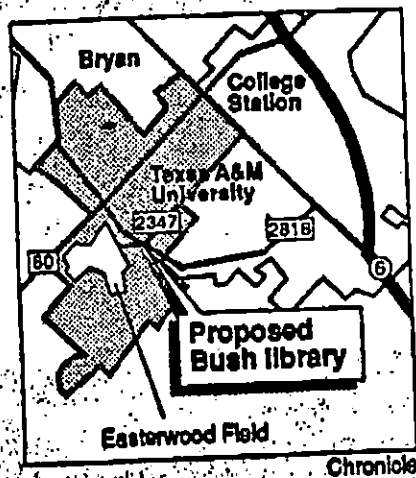
The presidential spokesman said it also was A&M's plan not to use state money.

"I can assure you some of the most influential Aggies in the country have committed to raise millions and millions of dollars to build the library and maintain it," Barton said.

Of the eight presidential libraries overseen by the National Archives and Records Administration, the building costs have ranged from $369,000 for the Franklin D. Roosevelt library at Hyde Park, N.Y., opened in 1940, to $36 million for the Jimmy Carter library and study center in Atlanta, opened in 1987.

Richard M. Nixon's library, opened in Yorba Linda, Calif., last summer and mired in controversy for brushing over the scandal that drove him from office, is the only presidential library not administered by the National Archives.

Federal archivist Wilson had moved at the beginning of the administration in 1989 to get Bush to



focus on selecting a library site, Fitzwater said. Wilson was concerned that the new financing laws could delay construction.

With a selection now made, Fitzwater said, it is assumed the library can be completed before Bush's tenure ends — a calculation that banks on his re-election in 1992.

In addition to A&M and the Houston universities, schools initially interested in acquiring the Bush papers included the president's alma mater, Yale University in New Haven, Conn., and Texas Tech in Lubbock.

A&M, with a 4,000-acre campus, offered to place the library and related complex on 90 acres of land at the intersection of West Bypass and George Bush Drive, so named to make the bid more alluring.

"We judge it to be an impressive site," Fitzwater said. He described the area as "a tranquil wooded landscape" — which may reflect an architect's rendering more than the natural state of the property.

Fitzwater said no style of design had been selected.

The library will provide central Texas with a rich lode of material that will yield dissertations for presidential scholars. Only 85 miles away is the Lyndon B. Johnson Library on the University of Texas campus at Austin.

Fitzwater sought to play down what will almost certainly be a rivalry between the facilities at UT and A&M — natural enemies under the best of circumstances.

Barton said Bush's decision "shows the president loves Texas and Texas A&M." He credited A&M boosters John Lindsey, a Houston insurance executive; Michel Halbouty, a Houston oilman; former A&M board Chairman William McKenzie, a Dallas attorney; and Fred McClure, the president's chief congressional liaison officer, with helping A&M land the library.

Just before the announcement, McClure rushed through the White House with a football painted in A&M's maroon and white.

"I didn't have to say a word," McClure said, as if pressing A&M's case had been an effortless task.

Presidential libraries also can prove to be major tourist attractions. Approximately 343,000 persons toured the LBJ Library last year, making it the most visited of the presidential libraries.

Chronicle reporters Todd Ackerman and Nancy Mathis also contributed to this story.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

[redacted]

May 6, 1991

NOTE FOR SIG ROGICH:

Would it be possible to make or purchase teleprompter screens which, instead of being supported by rods, are supported by clear plastic for the length of the screen to the ground or platform? Would this help reduce the amount of sway which wind can give to the equipment?

Thanks.

[redacted]

Phillip D. Brady

Sig,
John advises that there was a bit of wind in Michigan which reminded him of the above potential.
Thanks,
Phil

[redacted]

Chron ✓

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

5/6

Jose,
I find the attached fairly dispositive — a Presidential reply should not be necessary particularly as you've already replied.
Regards,
Phil.

CC Andy Card.

draft were part of the movement protesting the war on moral grounds. Some of us had knowledge of the history of Vietnam and the Vietnamese way of life and believed we had no right to interfere in their affairs. Yes, we protested the draft, but had the Vietnam War been a more "righteous" cause, the uproar would have been much less and the draft far more palatable.

DEBBIE ROMEO
Lawrenceville, N.J.

• • •

"Incredibly, it
were prosecuted
story about the
the events of the
the shootings bet
aments of the s
smashing police
windows in the
down the ROTC
cocktails, flares
been legal? Whi
fighters' hoses w
prevent them fro
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National Guard
shootings were t
ing to understan
guardsmen's poi
fuller comprehen

JG—
I read this to Jan N.
I think it resolves
ques of whether we keep
this guy or not.
JL
6-7-90

• • •

The four dead in Ohio are definitely remembered, but you seem to have forgotten their names. Let me help you: Allison Krause, Jeffrey Miller, Sandra Scheuer and William Schroeder.

SUZANNA COLE
Washington, D.C.

Bishops' Bad Press

The National Conference of Catholic Bishops has valid reasons for hiring public-relations and polling firms to assist with its new nationwide anti-abortion campaign ("The Bishops Under Fire," NATIONAL AFFAIRS, April 23). The church has been forced to air the arguments against abortion on demand because many stories in the national media seem to accept the "abortion rights" rhetoric unchallenged, rather than provide a forum to discuss both sides of this issue.

BRIAN GREEMAN
St. Cloud, Minn.

• • •

Now that the bishops have had the unmitigated gall to hire a public-relations firm—and spend a cool $5 million over five years—to help them lobby against abortion, it might be time to pull their tax exemption. The Roman Catholic Church may be violating the IRS code, which prohibits political lobbying or propagandizing by tax-exempt organizations.

NEIL NISSENBAUM
Jacksonville, N.C.

• • •

Instead of spending $5 million on attitude surveys and public-relations consulting, why doesn't the Catholic Church fund an awareness campaign to prevent unwanted pregnancies? Or how about using it to train teenage mothers to care for their children? Or give the money directly
unvented babies?
would be a big help
AIDS-infected babies.
about preventing
we should
unwanted children

N G. SWANSON
Ardmore, Pa.

recent racial inci-
of Texas at Aus-
stated that the
enrollment of
'Sambo T Shirts,'
fall 1989 our enroll-
African-American,
Hispanic, 5.8 percent Asian-
Anglo and 7.1 percent foreign. Due to our recruiting efforts during the 1980s, enrollment of African-Americans grew 68 percent, Hispanics rose 46.6 percent and Asian-Americans more than quintupled. These increases came at a time when the number of African-American and Hispanic college students was declining across the nation. UT Austin has more minority students than any other major comprehensive university in the nation.

WILLIAM H. CUNNINGHAM, *President*
The University of Texas at Austin
Austin, Texas

Liberty for Lithuania?

I cannot praise George Will enough for putting his finger on President Bush's mania for doing what is perceived as popular rather than what is morally right ("Bush: Read My Polls," May 7). Bush has turned his back on Lithuania—which is not only cowardly but also rubs against the grain of the American spirit of standing up for the little guy when the bully is about to beat his brains out. We have fought many battles in the past to defend the rights of the little guys. Why are we wimping out now? Who will we betray next? Stay tuned.

FREDERICK W. GUARDABAS
Ft. Lauderdale, Fl

Current Newsweek

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: April 26, 1991

TO: Chase Untermeyer

FROM: ANDY CARD

- [x] Action
- [ ] Your Comment
- [ ] Let's Talk
- [ ] FYI

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
05b. Letter	Frederick W. Guardabassi to the President Re: Commission Service (2 copies) (2 pp.)	4/17/91	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff to the President, Office of the
Series: Brady, Philip D.
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Chron File 5/91 [3]

Date Closed: 6/15/2000	**OA/ID Number:** 05481-003
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1999-0735-F	**Appeal Case #:**
Re-review Case #: 2005-0331-S	**Appeal Disposition:**
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	**Disposition Date:**
AR Case #:	**MR Case #:**
AR Disposition:	**MR Disposition:**
AR Disposition Date:	**MR Disposition Date:**

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

April 24, 1991

Dear John -

Thank you for your letter. We should get together for lunch and Bay State political chat soon. I'll be in touch.

The Fred Guardabassi situation will be reviewed.

Sincerely,

Andy Card

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Mr. John Lizzi
Human Events
422 First Street, S.E.
Washington, DC 20003

Human Events
THE NATIONAL CONSERVATIVE WEEKLY

Rec'd
APR 19

April 18, 1991

The Honorable Andrew Card
Deputy Chief of Staff
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Andy,

Here we are, one month from another birthday for you and nine months from the time we last saw each other at the White House, where--before four of my friends--you promised me another lunch and some good conversation about Bay State politics. Patient I remain!

But I'm hopeful, largely because you've been such a good friend over the years and I'm confident you'll call when you're not so busy. I'm also anxious--I have written more about Massachusetts in the past year than ever before and I somehow feel I'm missing something by not having your input.

But prior to that, I would very much like your help on another matter involving my good friend Fred Guardabassi, a supporter of the President.

Fred's unhappy plight concerning the work he so loves on the Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Jubilee Commission is described succinctly in the enclosed letter from him to the President, a copy of which is also enclosed for you. I would deeply appreciate it if you would make sure the original gets in the hands of the President, whom I understand first became acquainted with Fred during their summers as children in Massachusetts.

Andy, this one is important to me and I'm anxious to see it through to what I hope is a happy conclusion. I know you'll do your best and I look forward to hearing from you.

Thanks.

Faithfully,

John

John Gizzi
Associate Political Editor

JG:djh
Enclosures

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
05c. Memo	Chase Untermeyer to Phil Brady Re: Commission Service (1 pp.)	5/4/91	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff to the President, Office of the
Series: Brady, Philip D.
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Chron File 5/91 [3]

Date Closed: 6/15/2000	**OA/ID Number:** 05481-003
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P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	**Disposition Date:**
AR Case #:	**MR Case #:**
AR Disposition:	**MR Disposition:**
AR Disposition Date:	**MR Disposition Date:**

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(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

[redacted]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 6, 1991

MR. PRESIDENT:

Attached for your signature is a letter requested by Secretary Brady on banking legislation. OMB, CEA, Cabinet Affairs, Legislative Affairs, and Policy Development concur. Counsel has no legal objection.

Thank you.

Phil

Phillip D. Brady

[redacted]

[redacted]

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 6, 1991

Dear Mr. Chairman:

As the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs moves forward with legislation addressing banking reform, let me reiterate my strong support for the Administration's proposal to modernize the Nation's financial system. I applaud your Committee's bipartisan decision to use this comprehensive proposal as the foundation for Committee action before the end of June. My Administration stands ready to work closely with you in every stage of this process.

I believe the time has come to address the fundamental problems of our banking system. We must have a comprehensive legislative solution to fuel economic growth through stronger, more competitive banks -- ones that are better able to lend to customers in good times and bad. Without comprehensive reform the economy is exposed to the potential of future credit crunches. This is why the Administration has proposed such broad-based reforms.

The decision of your Committee to reject a much more narrow approach was the right one. A bill that would merely recapitalize the Bank Insurance Fund and make minor changes to the law would be shortsighted. We must fix the fundamental problems in the banking industry, not just fund them. If the Congress fails to adopt a broad-based solution along the lines I have suggested, we may have to face another recapitalization of the insurance fund. This additional exposure of the Bank Insurance Fund imposes risks on savers and taxpayers that no one can seriously desire.

We have taken the first step toward comprehensive reform by laying a broad-based proposal before the Congress. You have taken the second step by agreeing to take up this proposal in your Committee. Let us now work together to craft the broad banking reform legislation that this country needs.

Sincerely,

G Bush

The Honorable Henry B. Gonzalez
Chairman
Committee on Banking, Finance
and Urban Affairs
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 6, 1991

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Sincerely,

The Honorable Frank Annunzio
Chairman
Subcommittee on Financial Institutions
Supervision, Regulation and Insurance
Committee on Banking, Finance and
Urban Affairs
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

[redacted]

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 6, 1991

Dear Congressman Wylie:

As the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs moves forward with legislation addressing banking reform, let me reiterate my strong support for the Administration's proposal to modernize the Nation's financial system. I applaud your Committee's bipartisan decision to use this comprehensive proposal as the foundation for Committee action before the end of June. My Administration stands ready to work closely with you in every stage of this process.

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Sincerely,

The Honorable Chalmers P. Wylie
Ranking Member
Committee on Banking, Finance
and Urban Affairs
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 6, 1991

Dear Mr. Chairman:

As the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs moves forward with legislation addressing banking reform, let me reiterate my strong support for the Administration's proposal to modernize the Nation's financial system. I believe the time has come to address the fundamental problems of our banking system. We must have a comprehensive legislative solution to fuel economic growth through stronger, more competitive banks -- ones that are better able to lend to customers in good times and bad. Without comprehensive reform the economy is exposed to the potential of future credit crunches. This is why the Administration has proposed such broad-based reforms.

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We have taken the first step toward comprehensive reform by laying a broad-based proposal before the Congress. Let us now work together to craft the broad banking reform legislation that this country needs.

Sincerely,

Geo Bush

The Honorable Donald W. Riegle, Jr.
Chairman
Committee on Banking, Housing,
and Urban Affairs
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 6, 1991

Dear Senator Garn:

As the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs moves forward with legislation addressing banking reform, let me reiterate my strong support for the Administration's proposal to modernize the Nation's financial system. I believe the time has come to address the fundamental problems of our banking system. We must have a comprehensive legislative solution to fuel economic growth through stronger, more competitive banks -- ones that are better able to lend to customers in good times and bad. Without comprehensive reform the economy is exposed to the potential of future credit crunches. This is why the Administration has proposed such broad-based reforms.

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We have taken the first step toward comprehensive reform by laying a broad-based proposal before the Congress. Let us now work together to craft the broad banking reform legislation that this country needs.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Jake Garn
Ranking Member
Committee on Banking, Housing,
and Urban Affairs
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 6, 1991

TO: ANDY CARD

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

Thought you might find the attached of interest if it hasn't already come to your attention.

Lightning Bolts From Left and Right Can't Resist Arts Endowment Chief

By DAVID JOHNSTON
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, May 2 — The cliché around town on the performance of John E. Frohnmayer as chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts is that he arrived in the capital without a grasp of the art of politics or the politics of art, and not much has changed in the 18 months he has been here.

After starting out as the quintessential rookie in Washington — early on in his tenure he remarked that "my great hope is to exit alive" — the 48-year lawyer from Oregon has moved on to establish himself as one of Bush Administration's most polarizing and least nimble figures.

At first, he alienated the cutting-edge artists by rejecting some grants and forcing them to sign an anti-obscenity pledge. Then he antagonized powerful conservatives like Senator Jesse A. Helms, a North Carolina Republican, by continuing to finance highly explicit works.

And now, with an exasperated White House trying to avoid replacing him because of the almost certain ugly uproar over Federal arts policy that would accompany a new appointment, when Mr. Frohnmayer acts, he simply mystifies.

Furor Over Film

That is what he did when he held a news conference recently to put the Bush Administration solidly behind "Poison," a film supported by a $25,000 post-production grant from the endowment. The 85-minute examination of the dehumanizing effects of violence had been castigated by some religious groups as Government-financed homosexual pornography.

Mr. Frohnmayer talks about his decision in tones that reflect both his experience as a First Amendment lawyer and his education in Christian ethics, a subject in which he holds a master's degree. "In this instance," he said, "the film obviously had serious artistic content, dealt with a serious societal issue, namely violence, and how that tends to destroy relationships."

But as in the case of many of his actions as chairman, what his friends say was intended to be a decisive turning point in his tenure was instead a misfire. Mr. Frohnmayer failed to redeem himself among the artists and incited a blast of condemnation and calls for his resignation from groups like Pat Robertson's Christian Coalition and the Rev. Donald Wildmon's American Family Association.

"It was too little too late," said Charlotte R. Murphy, executive director of the National Association of Artists' Organizations, an arts advocacy group.

"This guy has got to go," said Ralph Reed, executive director of the Christian Coalition. "Can you be more politically reckless and arrogant than to defend a tax-funded porno flick on Good Friday?"

Symbols and Lightning Rods

Such personal attacks, Mr. Frohnmayer says, are really assaults on the endowment. "No question about it," he said. "There are people who have never met me, who don't know a thing about me, who have viciously attacked me on all sorts of grounds. But I do realize in this world of hardball politics that attacks are made on the basis of a symbol and I'm the symbol of the agency, so I'm the lightning rod."

By training and by personality, Mr. Frohnmayer appears to be miscast in a job that requires a supple political touch. He is, according to people who know him, by nature private, individualistic, contemplative and largely apolitical.

Early in his tenure he emerged stone-faced from an angry meeting with artists in New York City about his decision to suspend the endowment's support for a controversial show. "He was saying you cannot yell at me," Ms. Murphy said. "It totally threw him off. It was like he felt totally persecuted."

His supporters acknowledge that his background as chairman of the relatively placid Oregon Arts Commission, and on committees like one that selected art for Oregon's State Capitol Building, provided little schooling for the kind of mean fights over art, censorship and obscenity that he has encountered in Washington.

Artists' groups had hoped that President Bush would select an iconoclastic chairman in the mold of Dr. C. Everett Koop, the former Surgeon General.

Conservatives wanted Mr. Bush to choose someone like William J. Bennett, the hard-charging former director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, who would champion traditional family values.

Choice of an Unknown

Instead, Mr. Bush picked Mr. Frohnmayer, a man virtually unknown outside of Oregon arts circles. He got the job after working on the Bush Presidential campaign in Oregon and with the help of his brother, Dave, the state's Attorney General.

"It's been a traumatic couple of years," said Harvey Lichtenstein, president of the Brooklyn Academy of Music and a member of the National Arts Council, a group that advises the endowment on grant matters. "He was caught somewhat off guard and made some mistakes and has not handled it nearly as well as he could have. But he's learned a lot since then."

Mr. Frohnmayer's friends say his support for "Poison" reflected his growing maturity on the job, and was an important effort to stand by his own beliefs about the purpose of the arts and the endowment's role in underwriting confrontational works.

"He's seen everything that anybody can dish out," said Robert V. Witeck, a public relations consultant and friend who has advised Mr. Frohnmayer on how Washington works. "The risks aren't there for him anymore. He's lost the fear of failing. There's a great deal less tentativeness in this man."

But Mr. Frohnmayer insists that his position on "Poison" was in keeping with his earlier decisions involving decency issues. "I view it as being entirely consistent with everything I have always stood for and tried to articulate in the agency," he said.

That, conservatives say, is exactly what has driven a wedge between President Bush and the right wing of the Republican Party. Senior Presidential aides like John H. Sununu, the chief of staff, are displeased by the repeated clashes over obscenity at the small agency, which has an annual budget of $174 million. Administration officials say that Mr. Frohnmayer is under heavy pressure to lower the agency's profile.

The incessant criticism has created an atmosphere of siege that permeates the endowment. Mr. Frohnmayer, a slender, soft-voiced man with a wan face and a twitch of a smile, exudes the caution-light wariness of a man trying to negotiate the rim of a volcano.

Some nights, he said, he does not get much sleep. Four days a week, he relieves the stress by rowing a shell along the Potomac River. "One thing that I have developed," he said, "is a much thicker skin."

Dispute Over Financing

He took over the agency at the peak of the debate over Federal financing of a retrospective exhibit of photographs by Robert Mapplethorpe, which included several explicitly homosexual images, and Andres Serrano, whose work included a photograph of a crucifix immersed in the artist's urine.

"Art does a lot of differen' ..hings," said Mr. Frohnmayer, w'.. defends experimentation but is fon.i of asserting that only about 30 o: the 90,000 grants awarded by the ..idowment in the last 25 years have ..uched off debate. "It reflects a '-ind of piety and faith. But it also holds up a mirror to the dark side of human nature. It holds up a mirror to social problems and sometimes that art is unflinching so that you can't duck it. You confront the art, you confront the problem and that makes people uncomfortable sometimes."

But until he endorsed "Poison," he had rarely stood up so unequivocally. The decision contrasted startlingly with his suspension of a grant to Artists Space in New York City in November 1989 because of the content, not of a show about AIDS, but of a catalogue accompanying it. It was also in sharp contrast to his decision last June to reject four grants to performance artists whose work included strong sexual content.

It seemed to represent a sharp reversal from Mr. Frohnmayer's decision, widely seen in political and art circles as a move to placate conservatives in Congress, to require artists who received grants from the endowment to sign a statement promising that they would not use the money to create works the endowment might find obscene.

Anger Over 'Loyalty Oath'

The requirement, which came after Congress adopted an amendment to prohibit Federal support for obscene art, has been dropped. But the "loyalty oath" as some artists called it, left a heavy residue of anger and mistrust.

"It wasn't a matter of simply accommodating Congress and taking a few hits from the artistic community as a price," said Floyd Abrams, a lawyer who represented the New School of Social Research in a lawsuit over the issue. "It was seeking but failing to appease Congress at the same time he incurred the enmity of significant elements of artistic community. It accomplished nothing and it was all self-imposed."

On both the right and the left, people have stopped asking when he will turn things around. They are wondering how long he will last. But Mr. Frohnmayer himself denies that he is in trouble with his sponsors at the White House, with the defensive air of a man who has grown accustomed to nasty surprises.

"I put no credibility in it, because it's not borne out by my experience, and I guess if anybody would know I would," he said. "I talk with the White House frequently on a whole range of issues, but nobody over there has put any pressure on me at all."

Mike Geissinger for The New York Times

After 18 months in office, John E. Frohnmayer, chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts is finding himself under fire by artists while conservatives are clamoring for his resignation.

The last thing Bush wants is another flare-up on arts policy.

'My great hope is to exit alive,' says the man behind the arts grants.

John Edward Frohnmayer

Born: June 1, 1942.

Hometown: Portland, Ore.

Education: B.A., Stanford University; M.A., University of Chicago; J.D., University of Oregon.

Career highlights: Legal practice in Portland since 1972; member of Oregon Arts Commission, 1978 to 1985; arts commission chairman, 1980 to 1984.

Interests: Singing, rowing.

West Coast Graffiti Vandal Gets Jail and Cleanup Term

LOS ANGELES, May 2 (AP) — A teen-ager whom prosecutors described as the nation's most prolific graffiti vandal has been sentenced to a year in jail and more than 1,500 hours of graffiti cleanup.

The 18-year-old defendant, Daniel Ramos, scrawled his nickname, "Chaka," in about 10,000 public places from Los Angeles to San Francisco, causing an estimated damage of $500,000 to walls, trains, traffic and light poles and freeways.

Last month he pleaded no contest to 10 counts of vandalism. He was sentenced on Wednesday by Municipal Court Commissioner Robert Sandoval who ordered him to clean up graffiti for a minimum of 65 hours a month, for a total of 1,560 hours.

Simon

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE May 7, 1991

The President today named Gary VanScoy, of Swoyersville, Pennsylvania, as the 449th "Daily Point of Light." Mr. VanScoy, 41, offers comfort and advice to those who have attempted suicide or have lost someone to suicide.

In 1987, Mr. VanScoy founded "Suicide Survivors," a support group for individuals who are grieving from the loss of a loved one due to suicide. He facilitates support groups which meet twice a month, whereby he helps people deal with despair, shame, abandonment, depression, disbelief, guilt, and even suicidal thoughts. He also visits the participants in their homes, getting to know them personally so he may offer individualized advice.

In addition, Mr. VanScoy offers a suicide prevention workshop to schools, where he talks to students, teachers, parents, and school administrators about suicide. He offers techniques on recognizing warning signs of those having suicidal thoughts, offers advice on how to support those with suicidal thoughts, and tells success stories of those who once considered suicide and are now leading happy lives.

The President salutes Gary VanScoy as the 449th "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 Gary VanScoy; and to discover, encourage, and develop new leaders in community service, reflecting the President's conviction that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

# # #

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE May 9, 1991

The President today named Walda Sylvester, of Elkhart, Indiana, as the 451st "Daily Point of Light." After surviving a destructive relationship, Mrs. Sylvester, 51, dedicated her life to ensure that women are no longer victims of domestic abuse.

In 1980, Mrs. Sylvester founded "Project Assist," a program which offers support and advice for abused women. Mrs. Sylvester and volunteers operate a 24-hour hotline, whereby those suffering from abuse can talk to someone who understands their situation. They offer information about legal and medical services and help arrange a safe place where the women and their children can stay. In addition, Mrs. Sylvester facilitates support groups for women who have suffered from domestic abuse.

Mrs. Sylvester also founded "GIFTS (Growing In Fairness To Someone)." Currently, she spends the majority of her time serving this effort. Through this program, she visits local elementary, junior, and high school classrooms, encouraging students "not to make their anger someone else's problem." She offers suggestions on how to handle their feelings in a mature, non-violent manner, helping decrease the chances that the children become involved in abusive relationships. Mrs. Sylvester also teaches students how to not let their problems affect their studies.

The President salutes Walda Sylvester as the 451st "Daily Point of Light." Daily Point of Light recognition is intended to call every individual, group, and organization in America to claim society's problems as their own by taking direct and consequential action; to identify, enlarge, and multiply successful initiatives, like the efforts of Mrs. Sylvester; 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

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE May 10, 1991

The President today named the volunteers of the St. Xavier High School's Community Action Program, of Cincinnati, Ohio, as the 452nd "Daily Point of Light." Through the Community Action Program, students at St. Xavier, a Jesuit college preparatory school for boys, are given an opportunity to experience the joys of serving others.

The Community Action Program offers students four ways of serving their community: an after school volunteer program, a Big Buddy program, a Big Brother program, and a community service class. Over 40% of the student population voluntarily participate in at least one of these activities.

Each student specifies the type of volunteer work he is interested in performing. After school, students can volunteer at a hospital, tutor younger students, play with children at a day care center, rehabilitate houses for low-income families, or assist the staff at an orphanage. The Big Buddy Program matches students from St. Xavier with low-income boys from the local Boys Clubs. The boys are usually between six and ten and have no father or male role model. The buddies meet every other Saturday afternoon at a Boys Club facility to participate in recreational activities. The Big Brother program, similar to the Big Buddy program, matches St. Xavier students with boys who have no male role model. However, through the Big Brother program, St. Xavier locates boys in need at local schools and through social service agencies. The Big Brother and Little Brother meet at St. Xavier, where they participate in scheduled activities. In addition, senior students at St. Xavier have an option of enrolling in the community service class, where they learn about the benefits of community service.

The President salutes the volunteers of the St. Xavier High School's Community Action Program as the 452nd "Daily Point of Light." Daily Point of Light recognition is intended to call every individual, group, and organization in America to claim society's problems as their own by taking direct and consequential action; to identify, enlarge, and multiply successful initiatives, like the efforts of the volunteers of the St. Xavier High School's Community Action 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 11, 1991

May 10, 1991

The President today named the volunteers of the Hospice of Southwest Missouri, Inc., of Springfield, Missouri, as the 453rd "Daily Point of Light." The volunteers of the Hospice of Southwest Missouri care for terminally ill individuals and their families, enabling them to enjoy their time together without having to worry about daily needs.

Founded in 1980, the Hospice of Southwest Missouri offers home care for the terminally ill. After completing an intensive training program, where they learn how to counsel individuals who are terminally ill and comfort families who are grieving, more than 170 volunteers visit patients in their home.

The volunteers provide emotional and practical support to the patients and their families. They offer respite for primary caregivers, during which they visit with the patient, offering compassion and understanding. They also complete chores and offer transportation to appointments and assistance with errands. Each week, volunteers submit reports of the patients' progress on a weekly basis to hospice staff. The volunteers also support patients and family through the stages of grief and bereavement following the deaths of their loved ones.

The President salutes the volunteers of the Hospice of Southwest Missouri as the 453rd "Daily Point of Light." Daily Point of Light recognition is intended to call every individual, group, and organization in America to claim society's problems as their own by taking direct and consequential action; to identify, enlarge, and multiply successful initiatives, like the efforts of the volunteers of the Hospice of Southwest Missouri; 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

Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE May 6, 1991

The President today named Annie Howard, of Louisville, Kentucky, as the 448th "Daily Point of Light." Mrs. Howard, 49, offers hope to women who have committed criminal offenses.

In 1976, Mrs. Howard began her lifetime commitment to community service by visiting homebound individuals. In 1979, she became a volunteer at the Kentucky Correctional Institute For Women, where she initially taught Bible studies once a week. She has expanded her services to include support groups, parenting skills classes, dance classes, and craft workshops. She has recruited over 100 volunteers to help her with this effort.

Mrs. Howard matches volunteers with female prisoners, many of whom are serious offenders. The volunteers visit the women on a weekly basis, listening to them and convincing them that their lives are worthwhile. The volunteers help the women set goals, such as learning new skills, entering an educational program, or dealing with anger in a positive way. Some couples volunteer together to serve as surrogate parents for the inmates. Mrs. Howard spends many hours at the prison, where she is available to talk to any woman who needs a friend. Once the inmates are released from prison, Mrs. Howard and the volunteers continue to mentor the women, helping them adjust to society. Currently, Mrs. Howard is establishing a volunteer program at the Owensboro Prison, which is located 125 miles from her home.

The President salutes Annie Howard as the 448th "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 Annie Howard; and to discover, encourage, and develop new leaders in community service, reflecting the President's conviction that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

# # #

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE May 8, 1991

The President today named Dr. Valerie Chapman Gale and Mr. Röger Gale, of Tucson, Arizona, as the 450th "Daily Point of Light." The Gales are offering a new beginning for individuals experiencing difficulties in their lives.

Dr. Gale, a marriage and family counselor, was compelled to help others after suffering from an abusive relationship. She founded Roots and Wings in 1984, which fosters "roots for security and wings of confidence" for individuals who face similar circumstances, helping break the cycle of mental, physical, and sexual abuse. With the assistance of her husband, Dr. Gale offers counseling free of charge to those who suffering from emotional and financial difficulties. The Gales help them solve their problems so they may lead happy, fulfilling lives.

Through Roots and Wings, the Gales offer support to those confronted with problems such as domestic abuse, divorce, thoughts of suicide, mental disorders, and substance abuse. Dr. Gale leads support groups for teenagers, young adults, women, men, families, parents and children, and couples. She works from 5:00 a.m. until she has seen the last individual in need of counseling on that day. Mr. Gale ensures that each individual has shelter, food, and clothing. He also tutors individuals and, if necessary, helps them write resumes and obtain employment.

The President salutes Dr. Valerie Gale and Mr. Roger Gale as the 450th "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 Gales; and to discover, encourage, and develop new leaders in community service, reflecting the President's conviction that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

# # #

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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

05/04/91

TO: GENERAL SCOWCROFT

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

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

[redacted]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

05/04/91

TO: THE CHIEF OF STAFF

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

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

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

SECRETARY OF LABOR
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Dear Mr. President,

Today I was up schmoozing on the hill for the Fast-Track. Discussion at lunch in private member dinner/lunch room: Planes - they're worried that everyone will now look at them and their trips. Plus, evidently alot of the planes are 707's and old. Now, how do you ask for new ones and at the same time try to embarrass the Administration? General judgement: it's a subject most member would just as soon see pass.

Other "gossip": Sonny says "hello". One Dem said I was running Labor like you: disagreeing on issues but not making enemies - "It's the nicest compliment I could have had — not bad for you either, Sir

Lyn

Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D.C. 20530

May 2, 1991

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

Dear Mr. President:

It is my pleasure to transmit to you a copy of the *Annual Report of the Office of Justice Programs, Fiscal Year 1990*. This is submitted in accordance with Sections 102(b) and 810 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended (42 USC 3711 *et seq*). As you know, the Act was amended in 1984 to create the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) within the Department of Justice to provide the coordination needed at the Federal level to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Nation's criminal justice system.

This Report describes the important programs, initiatives, and other activities conducted during Fiscal Year 1990 by the Office of Justice Programs and its five Bureaus and Offices: the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), and the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC). During the fiscal year, OJP's primary focus was on working with other Federal, State, and local government officials to help implement the *National Drug Control Strategy* at the State and local levels. Through the initiatives described in this Report, OJP worked to fulfill its mandate to reduce crime, particularly drug-related crime, to respond to the needs of the innocent victims of crime, and to improve the administration of justice in America.

I hope you will find this Report to be both useful and informative.

Respectfully,

Dick Thornburgh
Attorney General

Enclosure

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs

Office of Justice Programs

Annual Report of the Office of Justice Programs

Fiscal Year 1990

[redacted]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

05/03/91

[redacted]

TO: PATTY PRESOCK

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

The attached has been forwarded to the President

[redacted]

forwarded on
5/4 By John
Gardner, on
the road

Office of
Cabinet Affairs

CABINET
REPORT

For the Week of:

May 5 - May 11

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 3, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: EDE HOLIDAY

SUBJECT: Cabinet Report -- May 5 - 11

*** * * THE WEEK AHEAD * * ***

AGRICULTURE

May 6. Secretary Madigan will be interviewed by Farm Journal. Topic: the 1990 Farm Bill, the GATT and fast track extension.

May 7. Madigan will address California Farm Bureau leaders. Topics: agriculture and the environment, and general agriculture issues. Secretary Lujan and Ambassador Hills will also address the group. Later, Madigan will address the Georgia Republican Foundation. Topic: general agriculture issues.

May 8. Madigan will address the Corn Refiners Association. Topics: demand for farm products, expanding the American diet and department plans to emphasize its services available to farmers.

May 9. Madigan will hold a courtesy meeting with U.S. Ambassador-designate to Paraguay Jon Glassman.

May 11. Madigan will travel to Yuba City, California to attend a fundraiser for Representative Wally Herger.

COMMERCE

May 6. Secretary Mosbacher will hold a courtesy meeting with FDIC and Resolution Trust Corporation Chairman William Seidman. Later, he will meet with the American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico. Topic: trade promotion and investments between the U.S. and Mexico. He will also meet with President of the Federal Economic Chamber of Austria Leopold Maderthaner. Topic: American trade and business initiatives in Austria. Ambassador Hills will also meet with Maderthaner. Mosbacher will also address the Council of the Americas conference. Topic: the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative and trade and investment

[redacted]

TO CAMP DAVID early Sunday 5/5 rum

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 3, 1991

CEA #'s for release on Mon AM were also sent w/ Monday schedule

MR. PRESIDENT:

The briefing papers for your 2:30 p.m. Meeting with Rudy Boschwitz and your 3:00 p.m. Photo with the President of Cameroon will be forwarded on Monday morning.

[redacted]

Phillip D. Brady

[redacted]

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

Monday, May 6, 1991

6:30 am	B	Depart Camp David	
7:00 am	B	Arrive White House	South Lawn
8:00 am (15 min)		Intelligence Briefing (Scowcroft/Sununu)	Oval Office
8:15 am (30 min)		National Security Briefing (Scowcroft/Sununu)	Oval Office
8:45 am (30 min)		Meeting with Governor Sununu	Oval Office
9:15 am (45 min)		Administrative Time	Oval Office
10:00 am (10 min)		Meeting with Retail and Consumer Groups (Demarest) (TAB A)	Roosevelt Room
10:10 am (20 min)		Personal Staff Time	Oval Office
10:30 am (10 min)		Drop by Briefing and Proclamation Signing Ceremony for Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month (Demarest) (TAB B)	450 OEOB
10:45 am (10 min)		Video Taping Session (Rogich) (TAB C)	459 OEOB
10:55 am (65 min)		Personal Staff Time	Oval Office
12:00 pm (75 min)		Lunch	Oval Office
1:15 pm (15 min)		Personal Staff Time	Oval Office
1:30 pm (30 min)		Meeting with former Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze (Scowcroft) (Distributed Separately)	Oval Office

UNP 05/03/91
6:00 pm

2:00 pm (30 min)	Personal Staff Time	Oval Office
2:30 pm (20 min)	Meeting with former Senator Rudy Boschwitz (Scowcroft) (Distributed Separately)	Oval Office
3:00 pm (10 min)	Photo with President Paul Biya of Cameroon (Scowcroft) (Distributed Separately)	Oval Office
3:15 pm (5 min)	Photo with Edward Gnehm, U. S. Ambassador to Kuwait (Scowcroft) (TAB D)	Oval Office
3:30 pm (30 min)	Meeting with Secretary Brady	Oval Office
4:00 pm	The President departs for Beltsville, Maryland for Training Demonstration at U. S. Secret Service Training Facility (Magaw) (TAB E)	South Lawn
6:00 pm	Departs Beltsville for Potomac, Maryland for National Rehabilitation Hospital Reception (Rogich) (TAB F)	
7:00 pm	Departs Potomac for White House	
7:15 pm	Arrives White House	South Lawn

SUPPLEMENTARY BRIEFING MATERIALS

TAB G -- Briefing on Local Issues, Maryland (Anderson)

TAB H -- Maryland Political Briefing (Kaufman)

UNP 05/03/91
6:00 pm

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 3, 1991

Dear Joseph:

Thanks very much for forwarding the toast from the reunion dinner in Hobe Sound. It will be sent to the Bush Presidential Library, which, as you may have heard, the President has recently decided to locate at Texas A&M in College Station.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Phil

Phillip D. Brady
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary

The Hon. Joseph V. Reed
The Chief of Protocol
Department of State
Washington, DC 20520-2317

United States Department of State
The Chief of Protocol
Washington, D.C. 20520-2317

April 15, 1991

Dear Phil,

Would you be good enough to forward this to the appropriate archives.

Mr. Louis Walker, the President's Uncle was the presiding officer at the Alumni Dinner. I thought it would be appropriate to place it in the archives.

Best to you,

The Honorable
Phillip D. Brady
The White House

TOAST

GIVEN BY

AMBASSADOR JOSEPH VERNER REED

AT A

REUNION DINNER

OF

ALUMNI OF YALE UNIVERSITY

IN

HOBE SOUND, FLORIDA

AT THE

JUPITER ISLAND CLUB

ON

FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1991

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 05/03/91

NOTE FOR: MARLIN FITZWATER

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

Information ☐

Action XXX

Thank you.

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

cc:

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
8/3/91

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

91 MAY -3 PM 3:39

May 1, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: MARLIN FITZWATER Marlin

SUBJECT: RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS FROM THE WASHINGTON TIMES

George Vassallo, the sports collectibles columnist for The Washington Times, is doing a feature article on you for the sports page. In lieu of a Presidential interview, he has submitted the attached questions. We have drafted proposed responses to the questions for your approval.

APPROVE________ APPROVE AS AMENDED________

Attachment

SPORTS INTERVIEW FOR THE WASHINGTON TIMES

Q: What athlete, past or present, bests exemplifies basic American values to you and why?

A: As a kid the player I thought embodied a strong value system and the player I looked up to most was Yankee first baseman Lou Gehrig. Gehrig played college ball at Columbia and set the standard of quiet excellence, both on and off the field. Nothing flashy, no hotdogging, a truly dedicated man and the ideal sportsman. He could field, hit, hit with power and come through in a clutch. He was a great athlete and team leader. I think children need wholesome role models, sports help provide these positive examples. Sports teach important out-of-class values like teamwork, sacrifice, competition and commitment.

Q: Have you saved any sports memorabilia? What?

A: I still have my left-handed, first baseman's glove from Yale. I also collected baseball cards as a kid, but, unfortunately, in all of my travels my cards did not keep up with me. We keep the balls I have thrown out at the start of games, and I keep the shirts, balls and jackets that visiting sports teams give me when they visit the White House. These will go to the Presidential Library.

Q: As a college baseball player, what was your fondest memory?

A: I honestly cannot single out a specific moment. The whole student-athlete experience was wonderful. Some of the high points would have to include playing in the first two College World Series games and meeting Babe Ruth. I met "Babe" when he visited Yale to donate the original manuscript of his autobiography. It was the afternoon of our home game against Princeton; and as team captain, I took part in the pre-game presentation ceremony. I will never forget what he said to me: "You know," he said, winking, "when you write a book like this, you can't put everything in it."

- more -

Q: Did you envision a career as a pro baseball player? Any favorite team?

A: I think every young man who played college ball dreams of playing professional baseball with the type of contract my Yale teammate Frank Quinn got from the Red Sox. I was the Team Captain in '48, happy to be called a classy first baseman, but was in the lower half of the batting order when it came to hitting. Good field, no hit was the way they described my kind of ballplayer in those days. ~~Average .2~~ (Average .251)

Once after an especially strong day at bat in a game at Raleigh, North Carolina, I was ~~four~~ 3 for five, with a double and a triple ~~couple of extra-base hits~~, ~~some~~ a scout approached me as I left the field. But that was the first and last nibble I ever got from the pros.

When I put on my uniform for the last time in the 1948 NCAA College World Series at Hyames Field in Kalamazoo, Michigan I knew I was heading for the business world. I headed straight home from Kalamazoo to gas up my '47 Studebaker and start the long drive to Texas where my job as an equipment clerk with the International Derrick and Equipment Company was waiting.

En route to Texas, I stopped to see a ballgame in Birmingham, Alabama. My teammate Frank Quinn was already there playing for the Red Sox' Southern Association team. I knew Frank was doing what was best for him, and I was doing what was best for me.

In my youth my team was the Boston Red Sox, but after spending so many years in Texas, I have to say the Astros are my hometown favorite. My son George is the Managing General Partner for the Texas Rangers, and I have enjoyed watching many of their games.

Q: Has America gone too "sports crazy" or not?

A: I do not think Americans are too sports crazy. America has a long, broad history with sports. In any aspect of life people can go to excess. It is important to keep sports in the proper perspective. Both participatory and viewing sports are healthy for body and spirit. I am a great believer in fitness and I am trying to encourage all America to stay fit.

- more -

golf, tennis, football, baseball, even fishing

Q: What sports do you most enjoy on television? In person?

A: I enjoy watching a variety of sports on television. But there is nothing quite like going to the ballpark with family and friends and enjoying a good ballgame. I have many fond memories of going to the ballgames as a kid. There is something magical about a day at the ballpark.

Q: Do you have any recommendations for American youngsters in the sports collecting field?

A: I know that kids still save their ticket stubs as a memento of a day at the ballpark. And, if you get the chance, have the ticket stub signed by one of the players, write the score along with the signature and you will have a treasure for life.

Collecting sports memorabilia is a fun hobby. Some of the neatest things you can save cost very little, like a program, ticket stub, or if you are really lucky, a foul ball.

1# # #

Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 2, 1991

NOTE FOR PATTY PRESOCK:

I understand that this issue came up a few months ago, and it was regretted then. We have had this reviewed by Counsel again, and they still feel it would be inappropriate for the President to sign any such prints, even if the other living Presidents do so. The Museum is not a component of the Navy, but a private organization.

[redacted]

Assuming you concur in this, I'm happy to write Admiral Moorer.

Thanks.

Phil

Phillip D. Brady

334523

Brady

NAVAL AVIATION MUSEUM FOUNDATION, INC.

BUILDING A NATIONAL TREASURE

April 19, 1991

Dear Mr. President,

One of the Naval Aviation Museum Foundation's ongoing fund raising programs is the annual production of a limited edition signed print. Our productions to date include "The 75th Anniversary Commemorative," which you as Vice President graciously signed along with eleven other noted Naval Aviators; "Naval Aviation in Space" signed by nine former Naval Aviator astronauts; "The Turning Point" signed by three Naval Aviators who flew at the Battle of Midway; and "Low Holding over San Jacinto," which you again signed along with members of your Avenger squadron. (Brochures of the aforementioned limited edition artwork are enclosed.)

Our current project is a painting by William S. Phillips, a well known aviation artist whose works hang in the Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum, as well as other major museums around the nation. The painting, "Threading the Eye of the Needle," depicts the USS George Washington (CVN-73) which will be commissioned in 1992. (A photograph of the 36" X 48" oil painting is enclosed.) It is the sixth aircraft carrier to bear the name of a U.S. President, the others being U.S. Ships F.D. Roosevelt, John F. Kennedy, Dwight D. Eisenhower, Theodore Roosevelt and Abraham Lincoln.

Our plan is to request you and four former Presidents of the United States to sign the original oil painting, which will be placed on permanent display in the Museum, and 256 limited edition prints. We are currently approaching former Presidents Nixon, Ford, Carter and Reagan to gain their agreement. The proceeds of the sale of the prints will greatly aid the Museum Foundation, the nonprofit civilian support arm of The National Museum of Naval Aviation, in generating funds for the expansion and development of the Museum.

As you know, The National Museum of Naval Aviation, located on board historic Naval Air Station Pensacola, is currently one of the three largest air and space museums in the world with approximately 100 Navy/Marine Corps/Coast Guard aircraft on display. Our near-term projects include the establishment of a National Flight Academy whose mission

P.O. BOX 33104 • NAS PENSACOLA, FL 32508-3104 • (904) 453-2389 • 1-800-327-5002 • FAX (904) 457-3032

is to motivate through the wonders of aviation America's youth to pursue career fields of mathematics, science and high technology. Additionally, plans are nearing completion to commence construction of a new Entrance Building including a large screen multimedia theater/lecture hall to enhance the educational programs of the Museum.

Again, we sincerely hope you will give a positive response to our request. I eagerly await your reply and am available to answer any questions or concerns you personally may have.

Very respectfully,

Tom Moorer

Thomas H. Moorer
Admiral, USN (Ret)
Chairman of the Board

The Honorable George Bush
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Encls

chron

John:

The reconciled version of the Housing event fact sheet for tomorrow is attached. 91 MAY -2 PM 2:14

Please let me know if there is a problem.

Thanks.

Holly
5-2

Press

OK for release as appropriate tomorrow

Thanks

JG, 5/2

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release May 3, 1991

FACT SHEET

PROMOTING JOBS, HOMEOWNERSHIP, AND OPPORTUNITY

In his State of the Union Address, the President said: "The strength of democracy is not in bureaucracy. It is in the people and their communities....We must return to families, communities, counties, cities, states and institutions of every kind the power to chart their own destiny, and the freedom and opportunity provided by strong economic growth."

On February 27, 1991, the President announced a series of initiatives to expand choice and opportunity for individuals, families, and communities. Today, the President called for policies to promote jobs and homeownership for low-income people, and to return flexibility to local organizations to maximize opportunity for low-income people.

In St. Louis today, the President announced that his **Enterprise Zone and Jobs-Creation Act of 1991** will be introduced in Congress next week by a bipartisan coalition and called on Congress to enact this important legislation swiftly. He also called upon Congress to appropriate $855 million for the **HOPE** (Homeownership and Opportunity for People Everywhere) initiative in Fiscal Year 1992. The President announced that the **Community Opportunity Act of 1991** would be transmitted to the Congress today. These three initiatives are vital components in the effort to revitalize America's communities and to increase jobs and homeownership for low-income people.

CREATING JOBS IN ENTERPRISE ZONES:

Enterprise zones will attack poverty by promoting investment in economically distressed neighborhoods. Enterprise zones will attract new seed capital for small business start-ups, create new incentives for entrepreneurial risk-taking, and reduce high effective tax rates on those moving from welfare to work.

(more)

- The **Enterprise Zone and Jobs-Creation Act of 1991** will target tax incentives and regulatory relief to some of our nation's most economically depressed areas.

- The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development will designate up to 50 (urban, rural, and Indian) enterprise zones over a four year period. Competitive designation will be based on the level of distress, as well as on the nature and extent of State and local efforts to improve living conditions and to eliminate government burdens to economic activity. Designation will be for a maximum of 24 years.

- This legislation will provide tax incentives to attract seed capital, stimulate employment, and increase the economic return from work for the working poor:

  - Workers will be eligible for a 5 percent refundable tax credit for the first $10,500 of wages earned in an enterprise zone business. This will put up to $525 more income in the pockets of low-income workers. The credit phases out between $20,000 and $25,000 of total annual wages.

  - To spur investment, capital gains taxes will be eliminated for gains on investment in tangible property (e.g., buildings and equipment) used in a business located in an enterprise zone for at least two years.

  - To encourage entrepreneurial risk-taking, individuals will be permitted to expense investments in the capital of corporations engaged in enterprise zone businesses. This essentially provides an immediate write-off for investments in enterprise zone businesses. Corporations must have $5 million or less of total assets. Expensing will be permitted up to $50,000 annually per investor, with a $250,000 lifetime limit.

- This legislation will also give enterprise zone communities priority for free trade area status. Such status would, for example, allow a business in an enterprise zone to import materials duty-free if the materials are used to manufacture products for export to other countries.

- Enterprise zones will reduce Federal tax revenues by $1.8 billion over five years.

REDUCING FEDERAL BUREAUCRACY AND ESTABLISHING OPPORTUNITY AREAS:

Programs providing social, child welfare, health and nutrition, education, and job training services are often delivered in fragmented ways. Allowing services to be integrated effectively will better serve the recipients of these programs, expand social and economic opportunities, and promote greater personal responsibility and individual and family self-sufficiency.

- The **Community Opportunity Act of 1991** will enable local communities to develop "community opportunity systems" and allow them to restructure Federal programs to provide services and benefits in the way the community deems best to meet the needs of the individuals and families served.

- The legislation creates the framework for experimentation and innovation across a broad band of domestic social programs not allowed under current law. It moves Federal programs from being an impediment to being a catalyst in the work of States and localities as laboratories of change.

- The legislation will allow a Federal administrator designated by the President to recommend to the appropriate Federal agency heads a waiver of most Federal statutory and regulatory requirements applicable to each of the Federally funded programs included in the community's opportunity delivery system. Activities carried out under the waiver must be budget-neutral overall but can target available funds to areas of innovation.

- Communities will be able to develop community opportunity systems in which:

  - services and benefits can be integrated, combined, and collocated at the community level;

  - the system is neighborhood- or community-based, with a specified target group of individuals and families and could adopt a consolidated and streamlined eligibility process;

  - the individuals and families served can participate in the design of the system;

  - the labeling and stigma associated with participation in many categorical programs can be eliminated; and

-- the delivery system offers individuals and families in the target group of beneficiaries the maximum choice and control over the types of the services and benefits to be provided, the providers of services, and the service environment.

o Each community opportunity system will have clear and measurable goals and will be evaluated with regard to both the short- and long-term impact on individuals and families.

# # #

Imon

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 5/2/91

NOTE FOR: CHIEF OF STAFF

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

Information ☒

Action ☐

Thank you.

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

cc: David Demarest
Ede Holiday
Fred McClure

5/1/91

Phil:

The attached note was handcarried to Bruce Caughman by Bobbie Kilberg. POTUS has seen -- I'm forwarding to you to share w/ others.

Patty Presock

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mr. President,

After your remarks in Room 450, La Raza Unida's President is at the press stake out endorsing Fast Track. That is a major break with AFL-CIO.

Bobbie Kilberg

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 1, 1991

Dear Don:

Thank you for your letter of April 17 regarding your interest in having Jim Hastings return to the National Archives to take on the responsibilities of Acting Director of the Records Declassification Division. While we very much regret the loss to the White House of his extensive knowledge of the National Archives and specifically the Presidential Libraries, we can appreciate the opportunity this presents for him personally and for the National Archives.

Naturally, we are pleased that you wish to extend our mutually beneficial arrangement through the placement of another senior archivist with experience in the Presidential Library system. Based on discussions with Terry Good, the Director of the Office of Records Management, we would suggest two archivists who may be good possibilities in that regard: David Alsobrook at the Carter Library and David Humphrey at the Johnson Library. Terry informs me that each possesses extensive Presidential Library experience and has the temperament to interact successfully with White House staff at all levels. If neither of them is available, we would appreciate your thoughts on other individuals who would have comparable talents and background. We would ask that in any event, we make every effort to have an agreed upon archivist in place no later than July.

Additionally, we have been advised that we are now at a point in this Administration where you might wish to assign a second archivist to the Office of Records Management with a different mission: to become intimately familiar with ORM, its procedures and the records themselves and who might eventually transfer with the papers to the Bush Presidential Library. It is our understanding that the knowledge gained of the "papers, people, and place" would be invaluable at the Library. Naturally, we are interested in this possibility and we look forward to discussing it further at your convenience.

As was the case with Jim Hastings, any NARA employee assigned to ORM would report directly to its Director. The White House would reserve the right to modify or terminate the arrangement at its discretion.

Thank you for your ongoing assistance and best regards.

Sincerely,

Phil

Phillip D. Brady
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary

The Honorable Don W. Wilson
Archivist of the United States
Washington, DC 20408

Don,
Please know that Jim has been a great professional and has contributed significantly to the operation of the White House Records Management Office these last three years.
Best personal regards,
Phil

[redacted]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

5/1

Edie,

The mails being what they are it took a bit of time to obtain my proofs on it being 3 "routes" which were transpired not 4. Please excuse my compulsiveness in pursuing this.

Phil

[redacted]

[redacted]

U.S. Department of Transportation

News:

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

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY
April 25, 1991

DOT 45-91
Contact: Ed O'Hara
Tel. (202) 366-5571

DOT APPROVES SALE OF 3 TWA LONDON ROUTES TO AMERICAN; DISAPPROVES OTHERS

The Department of Transportation today approved the sale of three Trans World Airlines routes to London -- from New York, Los Angeles and Boston -- to American Airlines.

But the department, in a final order, disapproved the proposed transfer to American of three other TWA routes to London -- from Baltimore, Philadelphia and St. Louis. DOT said it followed much of its March 14 show-cause order, but the final order leaves three routes with TWA.

Secretary of Transportation Samuel K. Skinner, saying the case represented his "most difficult decision," added he placed "great weight" on the comments of interested parties. DOT decided to disapprove the sale of three TWA routes after consultation with the Department of Justice Antitrust Division. Transferring all six routes would not promote aggressive international competition, the department said.

Skinner said, "We believe very strongly that this decision is the right one." He said it will make American Airlines a major player in the U.S.-U.K. aviation market, "thereby enhancing the quality and competitiveness of air service." Letting TWA keep three routes will preserve "a greater level of competition in air services across the Atlantic."

Skinner said there is nothing in the decision to prevent TWA from negotiating with the Tracinda Corporation on its proposal to buy TWA. "We are saying that we would allow TWA to sell three London routes to American; we are not requiring them to do so."

Skinner noted that TWA will retain the vast majority of its route structure -- about 90 percent of its available seat miles, including routes to London and to various European countries. "There is no basis whatsoever for treating our willingness to approve the sale of three routes to London ... as though it were somehow the end of TWA," he said.

The final order discusses the possible offer by Tracinda

(more)

Corp. to buy TWA. DOT said that it is sympathetic to the efforts by the unions and government officials to protect the future of TWA. However, it did not find that Tracinda's proposal compelled disapproval of the entire transaction.

In approving the sale of the New York, Los Angeles and Boston routes, the department said that no party has presented persuasive evidence against its decision that American would be a strong competitor to counter the strength of British Airways in the U.S.-London market.

In disapproving the other three routes, DOT referred to its earlier tentative decision, which said that transfer of the Philadelphia, Baltimore and St. Louis routes to American could be detrimental to competition among U.S. gateway cities. For example, if American were to serve the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, it would have little incentive to develop these gateways since it would have large East Coast gateways at New York, Boston and Miami.

In affirming its earlier decision not to transfer the St. Louis route, DOT noted that TWA operates 83 percent of all flights at St. Louis. It said no other carrier can offer equal or better competitive service than TWA in the St. Louis-London market.

The department determined that TWA's viability could be enhanced by the route transfer as approved today.

The final order noted that while Tracinda's filing identified TWA's heavy debt and lack of new aircraft as major problems and said that it intends to solve them, "it has provided little explanation of how it would achieve the goal of solving these problems."

Tracinda's proposal would require DOT to void part of the transfer agreement between American and TWA so that TWA could negotiate with Tracinda, the order said. Tracinda seeks an extraordinary degree of intervention by DOT into the management decisions of a private firm, TWA. Such intervention would be contrary to Congress' decision to deregulate the airline industry, the department said.

DOT said it could not find that the public interest would benefit from its disapproving or delaying the route transfer to give Tracinda or others the opportunity to persuade TWA to accept an acquisition proposal.

# #

U.S. Department of Transportation

News:

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

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

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION SAMUEL K. SKINNER ON DOT DECISION ON TWA/AMERICAN ROUTE TRANSFER

April 25, 1991

I am announcing today the Department's decision in the TWA/American route transfer case. As you know, TWA and American applied to DOT for approval of a transaction in which TWA would sell six routes to London to American for total consideration in excess of $500 million.

The routes proposed to be transferred are those between London and New York, Boston, Los Angeles, St. Louis, Baltimore, and Philadelphia.

I think it is fair to say that this decision has been among the most difficult of my two years as Secretary of Transportation. At stake are the livelihoods of thousands of airline employees, the future of two great and proud airlines, and the international competitiveness of the U.S. airline industry. All of us at the Department have placed great weight on the comments of interested groups and individuals, and have thought long and hard about what is best for our country.

In that regard, I want to say a special word about the participation in this proceeding by the citizens of Missouri and the employees of TWA. I find it both gratifying and deeply encouraging that there is so powerful a commitment on the part of my friend, Senator Jack Danforth, the people of St. Louis, the employees of TWA, and the Tracinda Corporation to the preservation of TWA as a viable competitor in our airline industry.

-more-

They made a persuasive case that this transaction involved important issues -- including the continued viability of one of our nation's oldest airlines -- so that I decided to reopen the record and to ask for material on Tracinda's proposal. Our review benefited significantly from this, and our final decision differs from the tentative decision I announced in March largely in response to the addtional information and views we received.

Before announcing the decision, I want to set the record straight on what DOT's responsibility is in a case of this kind, and what it is not. We <u>cannot</u> force TWA to sell its routes to a specific party. That decision is TWA's, and TWA's alone. Our only responsibility, when a route transfer is proposed, is simply to decide whether that transfer would be consistent with the public interest.

Upon careful consideration of the comments and answers that came in after our issuance of the order to show cause, and after carefully considering the material filed by Tracinda Corporation and the responses to that material, I have decided the following:

The Department approves the transfer of the New York-London, Boston-London, and Los Angeles-London routes as in the public interest. On the other hand, we disapprove the proposed transfer of the St. Louis, Baltimore, and Philadelphia routes. Under this decision, American would be able to take over the first three routes, but TWA would keep the second three. In other words, contrary to the tentative decision issued in March, we will not hold carrier selection proceedings for the Baltimore or Philadelphia routes.

We believe very strongly that this decision is the right one. <u>First</u>, our decision will make it possible for American Airlines -- one of our strongest carriers -- to become a major player in aviation between the U.S. and the U.K., thereby enhancing the quality and competitiveness of air services in our largest overseas market.

<u>Second</u>, our disapproval of the proposed sale of three routes will keep a larger number of U.S. carriers in the U.S.-U.K. market, thereby preserving a greater level of competition in air services across the Atlantic and ensuring the highest quality service at all of the U.S. gateways to London. In particular, it preserves TWA as a major U.S. airline participant in the U.S.-U.K. market.

<u>Third</u>, nothing in our decision prevents TWA from negotiating with Tracinda at this point. We are saying that we would <u>allow</u> TWA to sell three London routes to American; we are not requiring them to do so. The agreement between TWA and American is for the transfer of all six routes. That is now a legal impossibility and American and TWA have publicly stated they will have to renegotiate their agreement if any transfer is to take place.

-more-

__Finally__, even if the transaction with American ultimately takes place, the vast majority of TWA's route structure will remain intact -- about 90 percent of TWA's available seat miles -- including three routes to London, as well as other important international routes. In addition to the U.K., TWA flies to Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Israel, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Turkey. It has authority to serve even more destinations. There is no basis whatsoever for treating our willingness to approve the sale of three routes to London -- if TWA and American decide to renegotiate their agreement along those lines -- as though it were somehow the end of TWA. It will bring substantial new cash to the airline, and the prospects for other transactions are very real.

I will be happy to answer any questions you might have.

# # # #

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON 91 MAY -1 PM 3:10

May 1, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR PHIL BRADY

FROM: SHIRLEY M. GREEN SMG

SUBJECT: Welcoming Home Troops

This draft is to update the letter we have been using about welcoming home Operation Desert Strom troops. The update is to reflect announcement of the June 8th National Victory Celebration. This letter will also be used to respond to people suggesting Vietnam/other veterans be included in ceremonies. Approval of this draft by Leigh Ann Metzger is attached.

APPROVE ______ DISAPPROVE ______

COMMENTS: 5/1/91

--DRAFT WELCOMING HOME TROOPS/HONORING OTHER VETS-- BW/SMG

Dear:

On behalf of President Bush, thank you for your message. The President appreciates your comments, and he understands the concern that prompted you to write.

America's military veterans have bravely guarded our Nation and stood steadfast to uphold the ideals on which it is founded. Like all Americans, President Bush is proud of the most recent victory that our troops won in the Persian Gulf. He believes that the lessons we learned in Vietnam contributed to our success in the Gulf and that this success brought about what the President calls a "renewed sense of pride and confidence here at home."

President Bush appreciates the many suggestions he has received about honoring our service men and women. A non-profit foundation formed by twenty Congressionally-chartered veterans organizations has announced plans for a National Victory Celebration in Washington, D.C. on June 8th. The foundation is in the process of developing plans for honoring the Gulf troops, those who have answered their country's call to duty in America's previous wars, and the memory of their fallen comrades.

In addition, you may know that President Bush has urged every community in the Nation to conduct special local celebrations this coming 4th of July for the participants of Operation Desert

Storm. This can be a time when America says "thank you" to all those who have proudly worn our country's uniform in previous conflicts. In light of your interest, you may wish to contact your local elected officials and Veterans organizations with your views and suggestions.

With the President's best wishes,

Sincerely,

SMG

OFFICE OF PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE
REQUEST FOR CLEARANCE – COMMENTS

TO: Leigh Ann Metzger
193

DATE DUE: ASAP

TYPE OF RESPONSE: ☒ Multiple Mailing ☐ Form Reply ☐ One-Time Reply

SUBJECT:

Welcoming Home Desert Storm Troops

REQUESTED BY/ADDRESSED TO:

Beverly Ward

BACKGROUND:

We have updated our response to suggestions on welcoming home troops. This letter also is intended for Vietnam/Korean War vets who want recognition. We understand that plans are still in the making for the D.C. celebration, so we were a bit vague on that.

This issue is continuing to run in the mail, so would appreciate your reviewing soon.

Thank you

SIGNATURE:

DATE: 4/29/91

Old Executive Office Building
Room 94
(202) 456-7610

Your Recommendation/Comments:

APPROVED X

DISAPPROVED ____

COMMENTS: Looks fine to me!

SIGNATURE: Leigh Ann Metzger

DATE: 4/30/91

--DRAFT WELCOMING HOME TROOPS/HONORING OTHER VETS-- BW/SMG

Dear:

On behalf of President Bush, thank you for your message. The President appreciates your comments, and he understands the concern that prompted you write.

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With the President's best wishes,

Sincerely,

SMG

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 1, 1991

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As was the case with Jim Hastings, any NARA employee assigned to ORM would report directly to its Director. The White House would reserve the right to modify or terminate the arrangement at its discretion.

Thank you for your ongoing assistance and best regards.

Sincerely,

Phil

Phillip D. Brady
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary

The Honorable Don W. Wilson
Archivist of the United States
Washington, DC 20408

Don,

Please know that Jim has been a great professional and has contributed significantly to the operation of the White House Records Management Office these last three years.

Best personal regards,

Phil