

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):  
1999-0735-F; 2025-0235-S

FOIA Number:  
S

# FOIA MARKER

**This is not a textual record. This is used as an  
administrative marker by the George Bush Presidential  
Library Staff.**

---

**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:** 05483  
**Folder ID Number:** 05483-001

---

**Folder Title:**  
Chron File 1/92 [1]

---

Stack:

**G**

Row:

**0**

Section:

**0**

Shelf:

**0**

Position:

**0**

---

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet (George Bush Library)

| Doc. No. / Type | Subject/Title                                                                                                             | Date    | Restriction    | Classification |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|----------------|----------------|
| 01. Memo        | Phillip D. Brady to Tony Snow<br>Re: Presidential Remarks (1 pp.)                                                         | 1/17/92 | <del>P-5</del> |                |
| 02. Memo        | Clayton Yeutter to the President<br>Re: Political Affairs (4 pp.)                                                         | 1/17/92 | <del>PRM</del> |                |
| 03. Notes       | John Gardner to Phil Brady<br>Re: Post-Mortem on Farm Bureau (1 pp.)                                                      | n.d.    | <del>P-5</del> |                |
| 04. Memo        | Roger B. Porter to the President<br>Re: Liberty Mutual Insurance Company (2 pp.)                                          | 1/14/92 | <del>P-5</del> |                |
| 05. Memo        | John S. Gardner to Phillip D. Brady<br>Re: Office of Political Affairs (3 pp.)                                            | 1/13/92 | <del>P-5</del> |                |
| 06. Memo        | Roger B. Porter to the President<br>Re: Meeting with Earvin "Magic" Johnson (1 pp.)                                       | 1/13/92 | <del>P-5</del> |                |
| 07. Note        | Phillip D. Brady to Rose Zamaria<br>Re: Correspondent (1 pp.)                                                             | 1/10/92 | <del>P-5</del> |                |
| 08. Letter      | Thomas P. Melady to Phil Brady<br>Re: Letter Concerning the Election<br>[Open Upon Deed of Gift - March 16, 2015] (2 pp.) | 1/9/92  | <del>PRM</del> |                |

Page 1 of 2

**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 1/92 [1]

**Pinksheet Number:** BH396  
**OA/ID Number:** 05483-001  
**Date Closed:** 1/25/2001  
**FOIA/Sys Case #:** 1999-0735-F  
**Re-review Case #:** 2005-0331-S  
**P-2/P-5 Review Case #:**

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet (George Bush Library)

| Doc. No. / Type | Subject/Title                                                                                          | Date     | Restriction    | Classification |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|----------------|----------------|
| 09. Letter      | Thomas P. Melady to the President<br>Re: Election<br>[Open Upon Deed of Gift - March 16, 2015] (1 pp.) | 1/9/92   | <del>PRM</del> |                |
| 10. Letter      | Thomas P. Melady to the President<br>Re: Election<br>[Open Upon Deed of Gift - March 16, 2015] (2 pp.) | 12/27/91 | <del>PRM</del> |                |
| 11. Memo        | Phillip D. Brady to Rose Zamaria<br>Re: Executive Clerk's Office (1 pp.)                               | 1/13/92  | P-5, (b)(6)    |                |
| 12. Memo        | Ronald Geisler to Phillip Brady<br>Re: Promotions-Executive Clerk's Office (2 pp.)                     | 12/19/91 | P-5, (b)(6)    |                |
| 13. Note        | Maralyn to Phil (1 pp.)                                                                                | 1/10/92  | <del>P-5</del> |                |

Page 2 of 2

**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 1/92 [1]

**Pinksheet Number:** BH396  
**OA/ID Number:** 05483-001  
**Date Closed:** 1/25/2001  
**FOIA/Sys Case #:** 1999-0735-F  
**Re-review Case #:** 2005-0331-S  
**P-2/P-5 Review Case #:**

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

01/18/92

**TO:** GENERAL SCOWCROFT

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

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

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

01/18/92

**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.)



299/65

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

January 10, 1992

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

Dear Mr. President:

Many, many thanks for including me and the CEOs on your trip to Asia. It was a great honor that my last official duty as your Secretary of Commerce was accompanying you as you promoted increased trade and the opening of foreign markets.

During our two weeks abroad, your advance and support staff was efficient, hardworking, and very helpful to our group. No detail was left unattended. They made the trip easier for all of us and kept a helpful eye on the CEOs.

Again, thank you for the opportunity to travel with you to Asia.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'R. Mosbacher', written over a horizontal line.

Robert A. Mosbacher

299514



United States  
Environmental Protection Agency  
Washington, D.C. 20460  
JAN 10 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

The Administrator

SUBJECT: Follow Up to Your Address to the Senior Executive Service

Two years ago, you addressed the SES career service members at Constitution Hall. At that time you strongly encouraged America's young people to pursue careers in public service. I recall also your asking us at the first Cabinet meeting at Blair House to hire women and minorities.

Following your address, we undertook an aggressive recruitment program at EPA to attract the kind of talented and committed young people in which you can take special pride. I want you to know that we are meeting your expectations. We recently completed a survey of some 160 new entrants to EPA, learning the following about these young public servants:

- ° Ninety-six percent of those interviewed said they had joined EPA principally because of a chance to do something worthwhile. Forty-four percent said salary was a very important factor. The public service opportunity matters to our new hires.
- ° Our workforce is becoming more committed to making decisions based on risk rather than theory or ideology. The great majority of our new employees said they were attracted to EPA because of its commitment to scientific research and risk-based decision making.
- ° We have a diverse workforce. The 160 new entrants surveyed come from 137 universities all across the country. Of the 160, 50 percent are women and 20 percent are minorities.

We have good success attracting minorities and women at the entry level. Our challenge is attracting them at mid and senior levels. To enlarge the pools of minority professionals at more senior levels, we are building solid working relationships with a number of colleges and universities through our Minority Academic Institutions Task Force. We also helped launch the Environmental Science and Management Fellows Program at Tufts University for mid-career minority professionals.

*Bill*

William K. Reilly

*75% of our 3000 new hires during the past 3 years  
35 percent are minorities. Minorities constitute  
10 percent of management here.*



United States  
Environmental Protection Agency  
Washington, D.C. 20460

Jr 15 1982

The Administrator

**MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT**

**SUBJECT: Environmental Crisis in the Gulf: The U.S. Response**

As we discussed in June after my return from Kuwait, an interagency team published a booklet, copy enclosed, that describes the cooperative efforts of the many U.S. departments and agencies responding to the environmental crisis in the Persian Gulf. In the face of rapidly changing demands and needs, the agencies performed with resourcefulness and imagination.

Our work in Kuwait will phase down about March 1 after we complete a small project on hazardous waste. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has made arrangements for a several week data gathering effort on the Gulf. Beyond this, absent the resources in agency budgets or support from the Kuwaitis, our work in-country has gone about as far as it can. We will monitor the situation, work with the World Health and Meteorological Organizations and remain available should the need arise for further consultations.

When I returned, I had thought the United States might benefit from research we could undertake -- on health impacts of particulates, for example. The cost for this work -- for which we can articulate clearly stated benefits -- is about \$15 million. I am discussing with General Scowcroft how we might approach this. If agencies are asked to reprogram current funds, they may decide the priority is not as high as for already planned work.

Let me conclude by noting we can be proud of our role in stopping and containing the oil spill, helping put out the oil fires in Kuwait and helping these countries start on the road to recovery.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Bie", is written over the typed name.

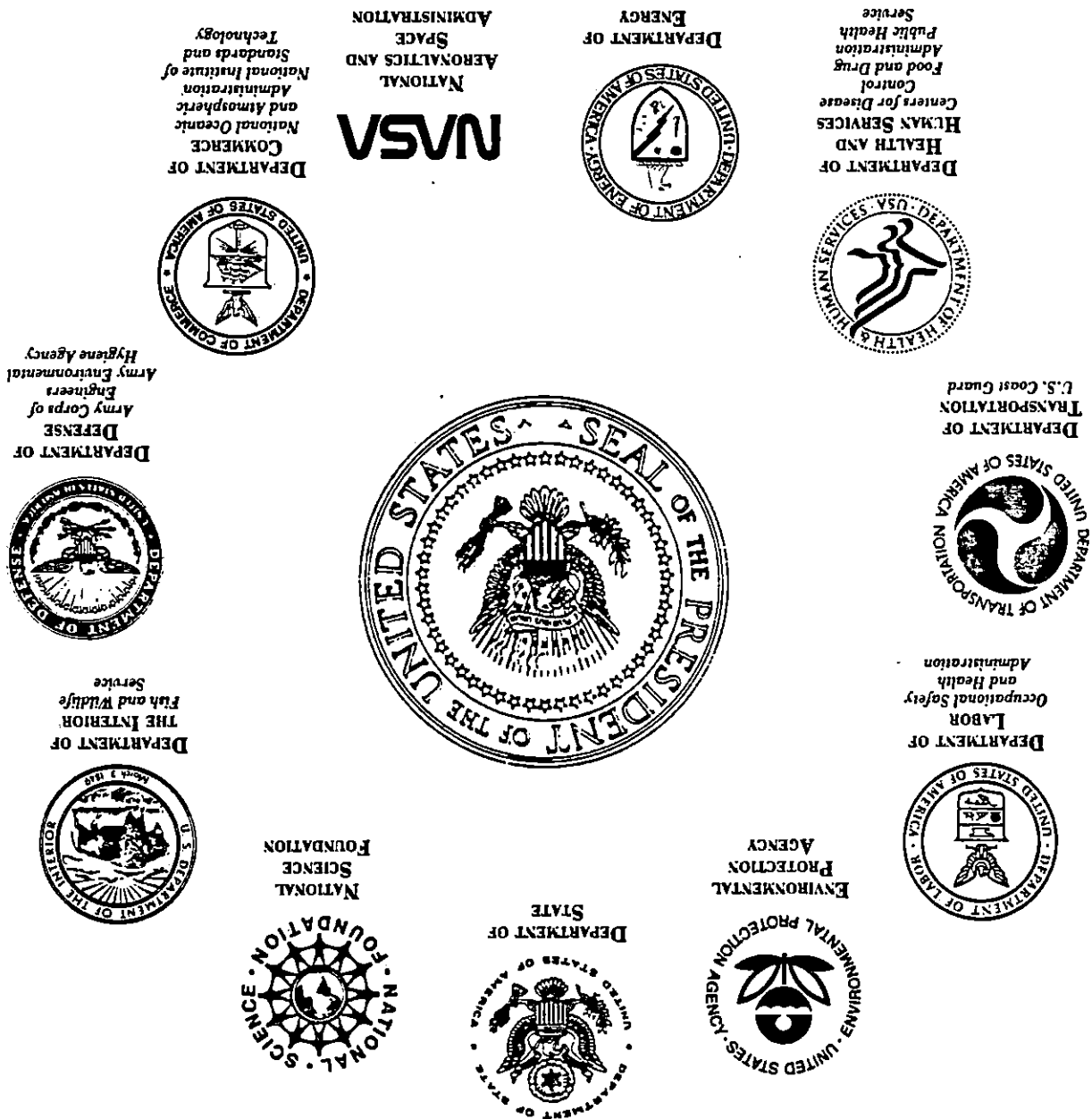
William K. Reilly

P.S. You may remember that in June the CIA reported that in Al Ahmadi, Kuwait there could be as many as 1,800 additional deaths per 100,000 people and a morbidity rate of 27,000 per 100,000 population. This was based on modelling, using a number of assumptions since revisited. We subsequently ran the model they used with actual smoke and fire data, and the estimates drop to 4 deaths per 100,000 with a morbidity rate of 17 per 100,000. The reasons for the difference? The smoke plume did not touch down to the ground the way a single fire plume does; the fires produced less pollutants than originally estimated; and the fires were put out faster than expected. There is no substitute for good scientific data.

A grainy, black and white photograph of a coastline. In the foreground, there's a dark, textured area that appears to be water or a beach. In the background, a line of land is visible with several dark, irregular shapes that look like oil slicks or debris floating in the water. The overall image has a high-contrast, noisy appearance.

**ENVIRONMENTAL  
CRISIS  
IN THE GULF  
THE U.S. RESPONSE**

The federal departments and agencies identified here are among those who have contributed human and scientific resources to evaluating or limiting the impact of Iraq's environmental terrorism in the Gulf. They also contributed to the creation of this booklet.



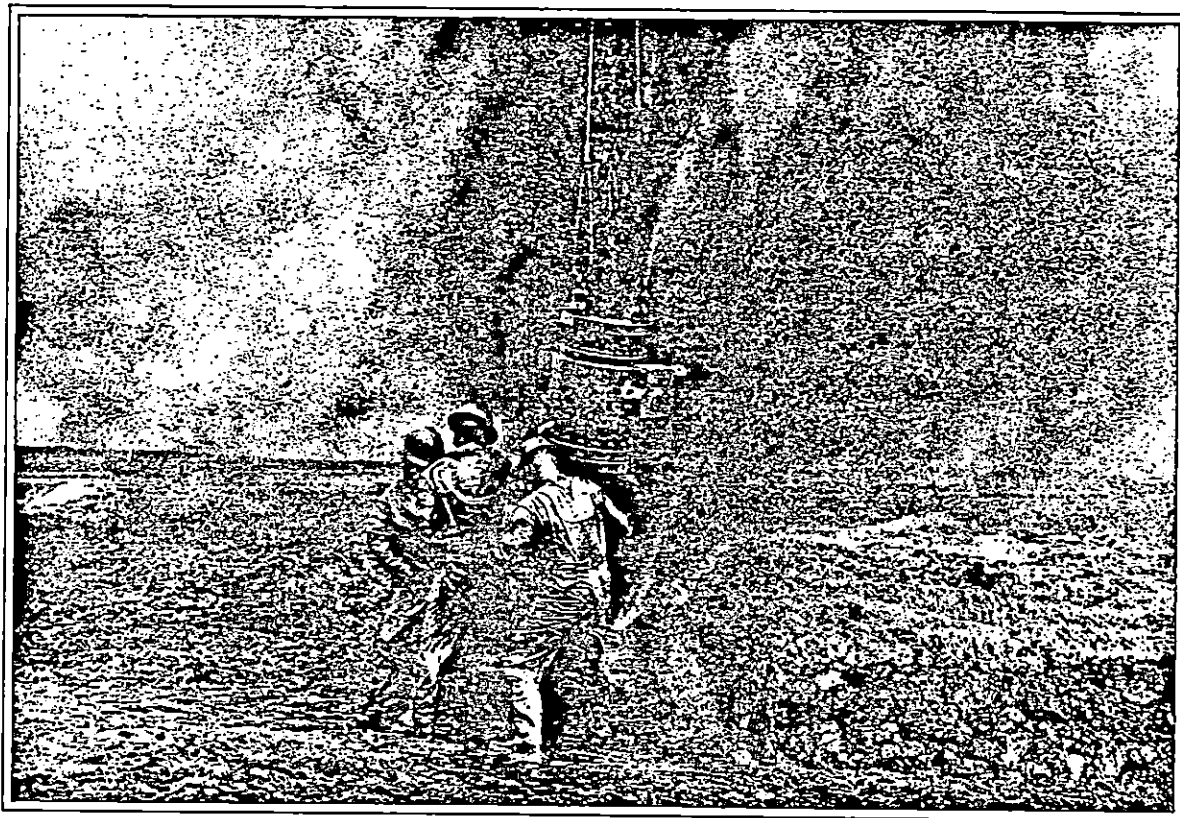
# ENVIRONMENTAL CRISIS IN THE GULF

## THE U.S. RESPONSE

*U.S. efforts in the Gulf were requested by and conducted in cooperation with the allied Gulf states, under the aegis of various national, regional, and international organizations, including: the United Nations Environmental Programme; the World Health Organization; the World Meteorological Organization; the International Maritime Organization; the International Oceanographic Commission; King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals/Research Institute; the Saudi Arabia Meteorological and Environmental Protection Administration; and the Kuwait Environmental Protection Department. Other nations and organizations also provided technical, material, and financial assistance.*



Printed on Recycled Paper



*Muscle and steel work to cap a gushing well.  
Photo by Sebastiao Salgado, Magnum Photos.*

## Introduction

On November 5, 1991, the last oil fire in Kuwait was extinguished, bringing to a close a dramatic period of achievement. Extinguishing and capping these wellheads had been Kuwait's highest economic, environmental, and health priority because of feared regional and global consequences. International cooperation, skill, and expertise resulted in a more rapid end to one part of this environmental catastrophe.

Attacks on the environment began in late January, 1991, when the Iraqi government ordered millions of barrels of crude oil released into the Gulf from tankers and oil terminals located off the coast of occupied Kuwait. Less than a month later, as Iraq's armies were driven from that country, they blew up hundreds of Kuwaiti oil wells, setting most of them ablaze.

In every war there is damage to the environment. But discharging the oil and igniting the wells had neither economic nor military benefit. The Iraqi government waged war against the environment itself, producing images of blackened waters and skies now burned into the memory of the world community.

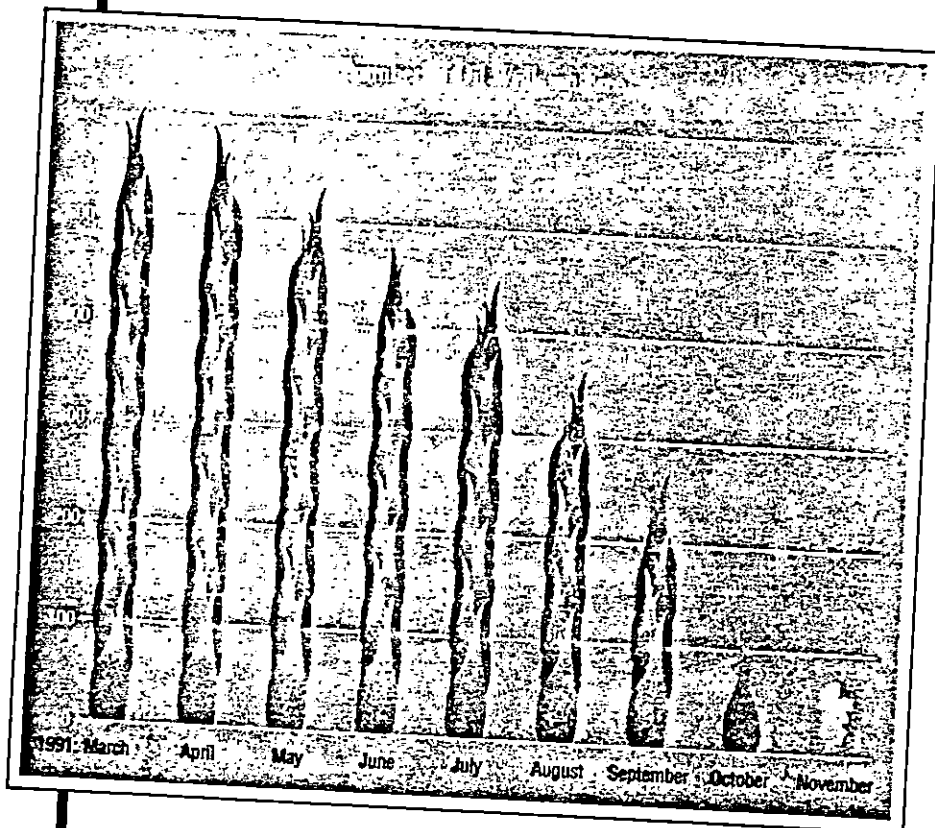
This booklet answers the questions most often asked by Americans about potential effects of this disaster on the environment and on the health of residents of the Gulf region, including American military and civilian personnel stationed there. The booklet briefly describes work performed by

U.S. government agencies, in cooperation with allied Gulf nations and the international community, to try to assess, limit, and remedy the damage caused by Iraq's environmental terrorism.

Since April 1991, official U.S. actions have been in concert with international programs responding to the oil release and addressing atmospheric problems from the burning fires. Private U.S. companies helped to extinguish the fires, clean up refuse, repair damage from the war and Iraqi vandalism, and respond to the Gulf oil release.

Even as the air, sea, and ground battles were waged in January and February 1991, the United States, through its multi-agency Emergency Response Team and other units, began mapping the spread of the oil discharges and mobilizing scientific teams to evaluate and mitigate environmental damage in the Gulf. Some of the data collected are still being analyzed, and more are being gathered. Some findings reported here should therefore be considered preliminary.

While outside of the scope of this report, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers must be cited for its work in helping to rebuild Kuwait's infrastructure including restoration of roads, electrical power, sewer and water systems, the airport, and public buildings. Without these basic systems and the efforts of the Corps, the environmental efforts described below would have been difficult to achieve as quickly.



The unprecedented number of oil fires challenged fire-fighting resources at the outset, but as more crews were brought in, and new techniques honed, the flames were snuffed out far more quickly. Graphic by Jean Wisenbaugh.

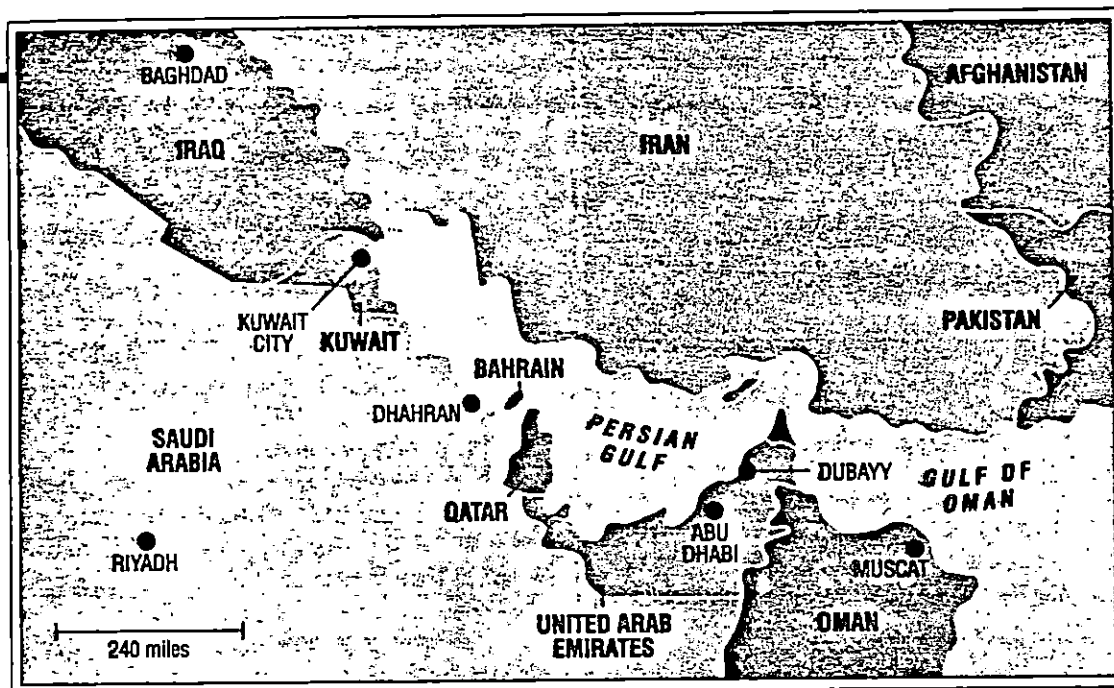
## HOW LONG DID IT TAKE TO PUT OUT THE FIRES?

*About nine months - far faster than many had expected. The rate at which the fires were extinguished climbed from one every few days in the early weeks to seven a day in the fall.*

On February 15, 1991, the retreating Iraqi army began systematically dynamiting oil wells, storage tanks, refineries, and other facilities located in seven oil fields north and south of Kuwait City (see map). Approximately three-quarters of the facilities in these fields—a total of 749—were either set on fire, turned into oil gushers or otherwise damaged. An estimated nine hundred million barrels were burned or spilled onto the land during these 9 months, enough oil to supply the United States for 50 days.

Firefighting teams from the United States, Canada, Kuwait, and later other nations, worked steadily to douse the fires and cap the gushing wells. The work was made even more difficult by explosives surrounding the wells and by the scarcity of water, which had to be pumped in from miles away.

Nonetheless, once the equipment was in place and the firefighting teams gained more experience, the work progressed far faster than originally expected. (Some had estimated it would take up to



Graphic by Jean Wiesenbaugh.

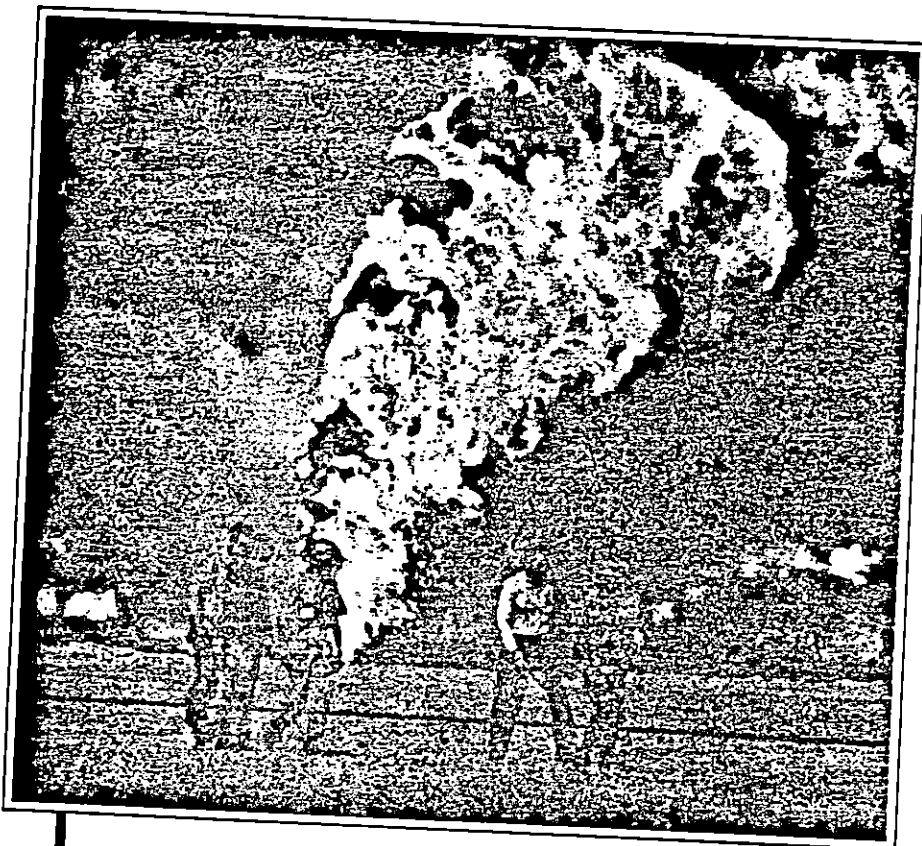
five years to control the fires.) While by mid-May, just 80 of the burning wells had been extinguished, half were out by August, and by early November, the last of the fires were doused.

With over 80% of the world's oil-fire fighting expertise in Kuwait, this disaster spawned ingenuity and competition among the international teams. Tested methods were measured against new technologies including jet engines mounted on tanks to "blow" the fires out and liquid nitrogen to displace oxygen, suffocating the flames.

## 2 HOW WIDESPREAD WAS THE POLLUTION FROM THE FIRES?

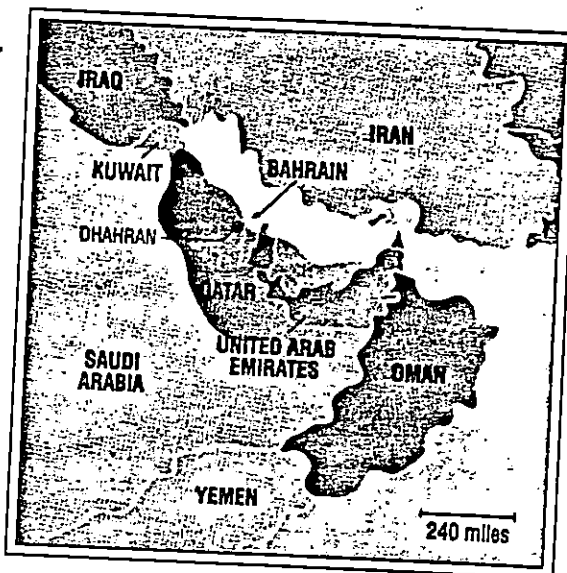
*The consensus of the international scientific community is that airborne emissions from the fires primarily affected southern Kuwait and a 200 mile stretch of eastern Saudi Arabia. Effects beyond the Gulf region have been slight.*

As the fires burned, they threw soot particles, chemical pollutants, and other emissions into the air. Carried aloft by the force of the heat, these emissions drifted away in dense plumes of smoke. Most of the large, heavier droplets of unburned oil, fell out of the smoke plume quickly and did not



U.S. government officials, including EPA Administrator William K. Reilly, above, survey the blazing oil fields. Photo by EPA.

Wind patterns generally moved the smoke plume, accentuated at right, over the southern desert region. Graphic by Jean Wisenbaugh.



travel far from the oil fields. Other, lighter pollutants were blown hundreds of miles by winds.

Because Iraqi troops had stolen most of Kuwait's air pollution monitoring equipment and destroyed its major laboratories, scientists from the United States and several other nations rushed equipment to the scene soon after the fires were set. Science teams from England and the U.S. sampled the contents of the smoke by flying aircraft with sophisticated instruments as near to the fires as they safely could (within a few hundred yards) and as far away as 600 miles from the source of the smoke. Ground stations throughout the Gulf region also took air samples. Kuwaiti stations were supplemented by equipment from France, Germany, Japan, Norway, and the United States.

During the spring and summer, prevailing winds from the north and breezes off the Gulf generally kept the plumes aloft and moving south over the desert, away from Kuwait City, the nearest population center. The plumes combined and were carried over eastern Saudi Arabia and Bahrain.

The smoke dimmed sunlight, apparently producing cooler regional temperatures for a period. Bahrain, for example, experienced its coldest May in 35 years with temperatures more than 7.2° F below average for that month. As the fires were extinguished, however, this local cooling effect diminished.

Not long after the fires were set, "black snow" reportedly fell in the Kashmir region of northern India, and sooty rain was reported in nearby Iran. There were reports of very small amounts of soot particles high in the air over Hawaii and Wyoming, but these anecdotal observations could not be positively linked to the Kuwait fires. Overall, there has been no clear evidence that the oil fire

emissions traveled beyond the region in significant amounts. Combustion products from the fires may still be detectable in trace amounts at great distances, however, as they were expected to remain in the atmosphere for several weeks.

Some computer models predicted that sulfur dioxide from the fires could lead to acid rain in Kuwait, Iran, and even as far away as China. The lack of rainfall in the Gulf during the time when the fires were burning minimized that potential problem.

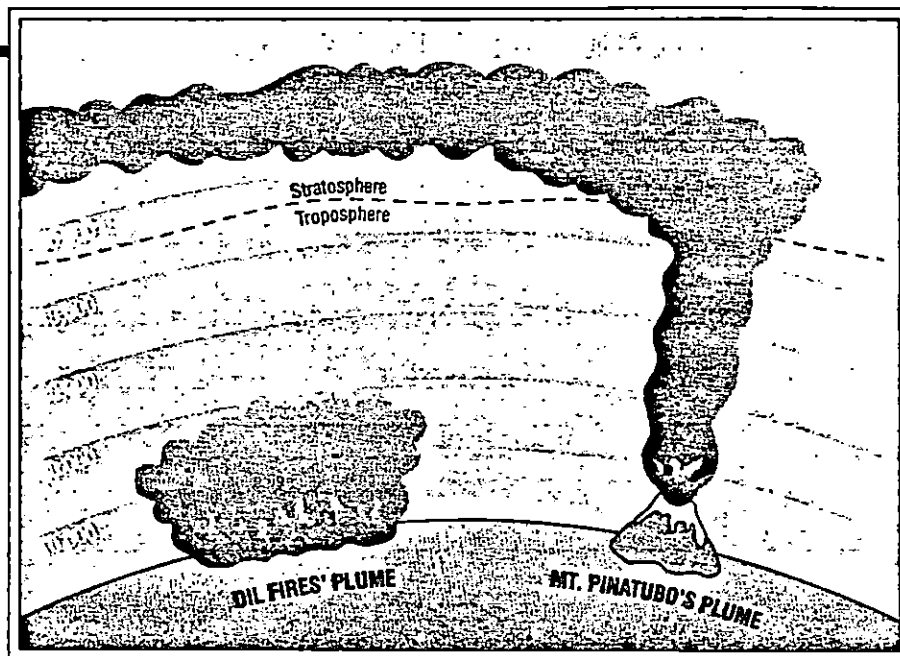
While new emissions are no longer spewing into the atmosphere now that the fires have been extinguished, pollution already deposited may still be blown around by winds. Monitoring of the region's air quality and weather must continue.



## HAS SMOKE FROM THE OIL FIRES AFFECTED GLOBAL CLIMATE?

*There is no evidence that the emissions reached altitudes high enough to be carried by winds around the globe.*

Material that reaches the stratosphere *can* be dispersed around the globe by high-altitude winds. But satellite images, along with observations and air sampling from aircraft, have shown that the oil fire smoke generally rose to altitudes of 12,000 to

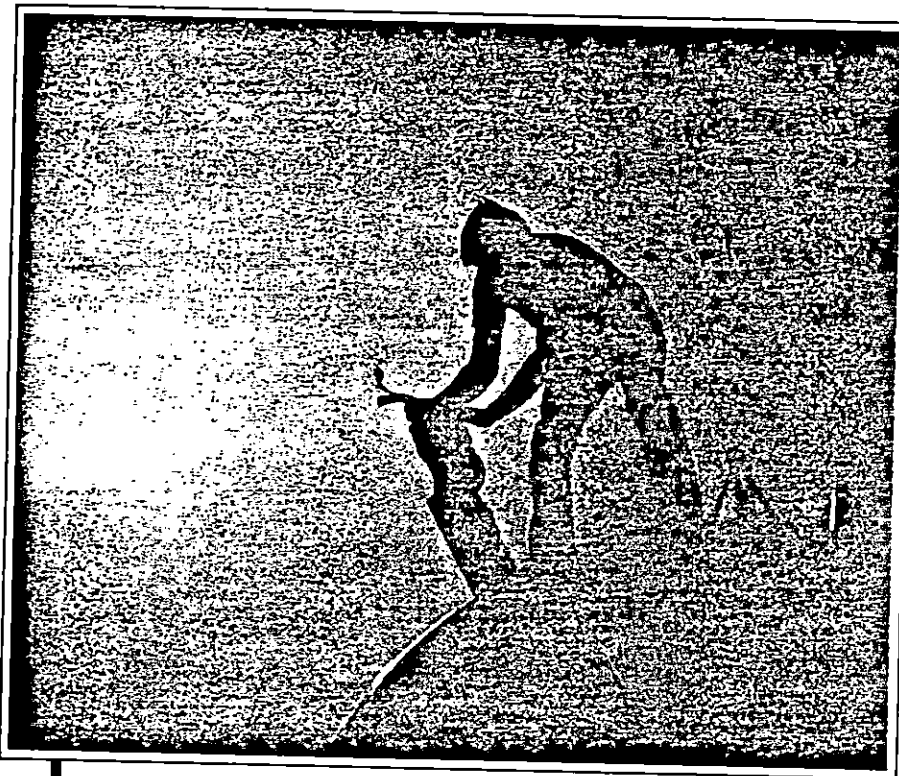


13,000 feet, with a maximum observed height of 19,000 feet, well below the 40,000-foot lower limit of the stratosphere. As one researcher from the National Center for Atmospheric Research put it, "As large as the smoke looks, and as ugly as it is, it's still pretty small on a global scale."

By contrast, smoke from the June 1991 eruption of Mt. Pinatubo in the Philippines lofted millions of tons of sulfur dioxide and dust well into the stratosphere, where it has spread around the globe. Mt. Pinatubo's material is expected to remain in the stratosphere for years, possibly even having a very slight worldwide cooling effect. Some parts of the world may witness particularly vibrant sunsets as a result of sunlight reflecting off the dust particles.

For the oil fires, however, research proved false an initial speculation that plumes would self-loft into the stratosphere causing cooling analogous to the "nuclear winter" scenario. There are several reasons why emissions from the oil fires did not reach these altitudes. They were not thrown upward with great enough force, as in the case of a

Particles from the 1991 explosion of the Filipino volcano, Mt. Pinatubo, reached the stratosphere and spread around the globe. The oil fires' smoke particles did not reach heights necessary for a global effect. Graphic by Jean Wisenbaugh.



Under a desert sun partially masked by smoke from oil fires, a U.S. scientist installs air-monitoring equipment atop a plane. In the spring of 1991, specially equipped aircraft flew over the Gulf region to examine air pollutants and wind patterns as part of an international, multi-agency environmental assessment. Two planes were supplied by the University of Washington and the National Center for Atmospheric Research, through a U.S. National Science Foundation program conducted with the assistance of the National Geographic Society. Another aircraft, supplied by the Department of Energy, sampled the plumes a month later during different meteorological conditions. In addition, a helicopter, supplied and operated by the Saudi Arabian Air Force, lifted off from Kuwait City airport, carrying scientists from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Environmental Protection Agency, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. The multi-national team flew next to blazing wells to gather emission samples later evaluated by a number of U.S. government scientists. Photo by National Institute of Science and Technology.

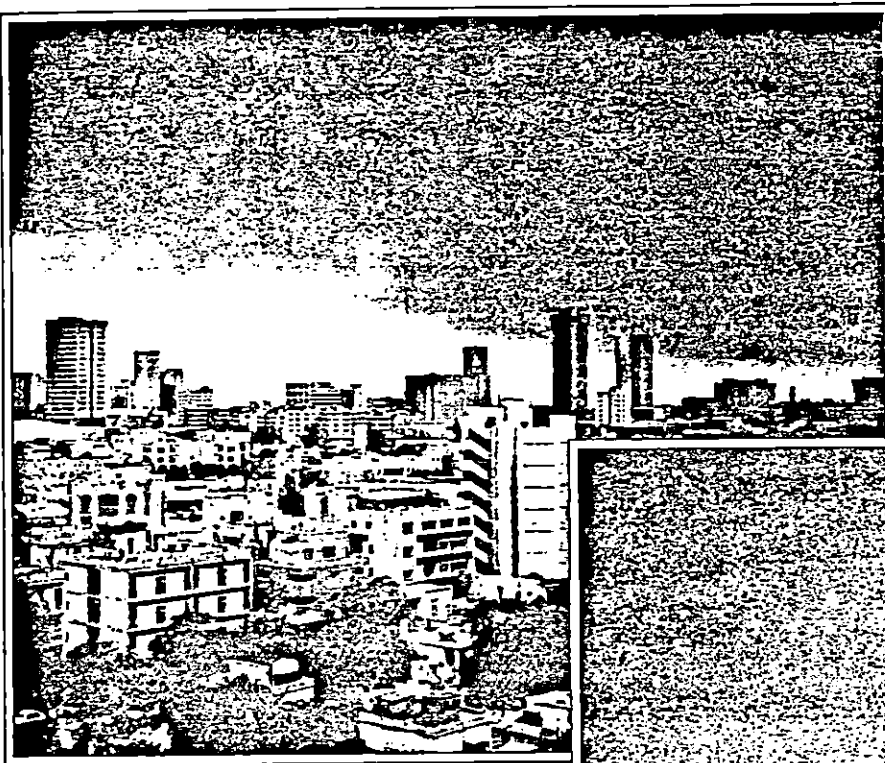
volcanic explosion. The smoke plumes also were not sufficiently warmed by absorbing solar energy, which would have lofted them higher into the atmosphere.

In the first few months after the fires were set, the fires were adding carbon dioxide to the atmosphere at an estimated three percent of the worldwide industrial emission rate. This rate dropped as more and more fires were extinguished. The fires' carbon dioxide output, according to atmospheric scientists, was too small and temporary to contribute significantly to any worldwide "greenhouse effect."

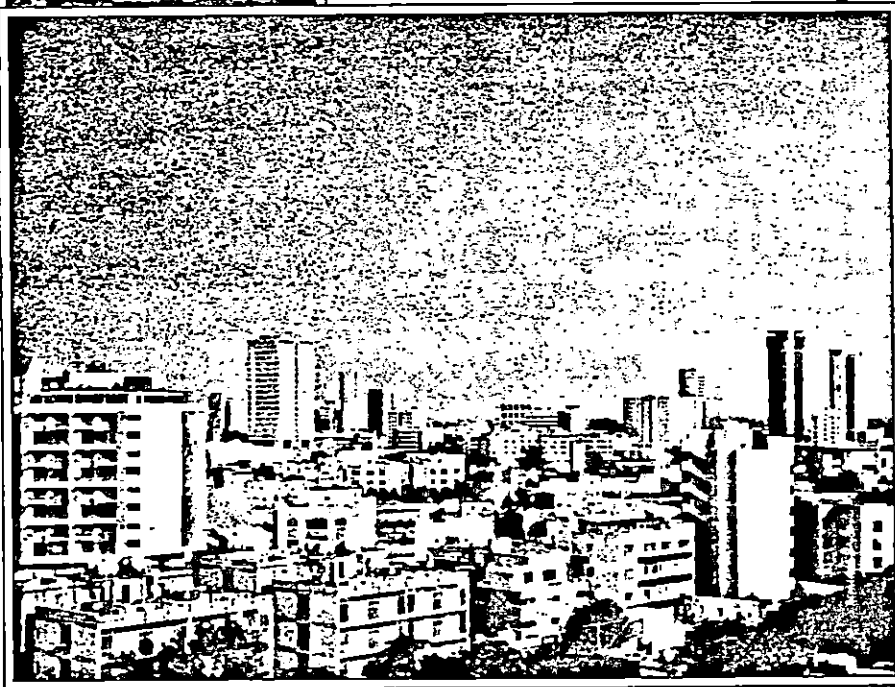
4

## DID THE EMISSIONS POSE AN IMMEDIATE HEALTH THREAT TO PEOPLE IN THE GULF REGION?

*Air quality measurements taken while the fires were burning showed no acute threat to the general population, although fine particles in the air did pose an increased risk of respiratory problems for some groups. Fortunately, because of prevailing winds, there were no long periods of exposure to high concentrations of pollutants.*



Smoke plumes occasionally darkened skies over Kuwait City (left), but on most days, the skies over the city were relatively clear (below). Photos by Steve Levy, EPA.

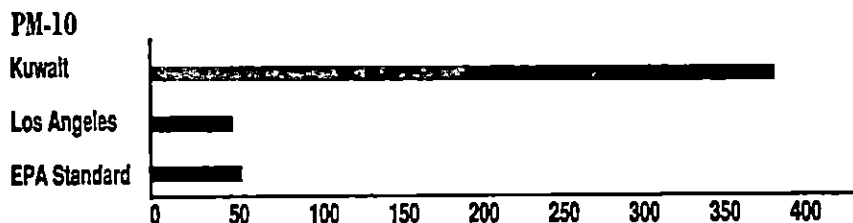


At the request of the Saudi government, the U.S. Interagency Air Assessment Team (USIAAT) was dispatched to the Gulf soon after the fires were started to assess the immediate, acute health threat. This "quick look," conducted from March through May 1991, involved researchers from several U.S. government agencies. The team sampled air near the burning wells, flew instrumented airplanes into smoke plumes, and sampled the air at various locations in the path of the smoke, including population centers in Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

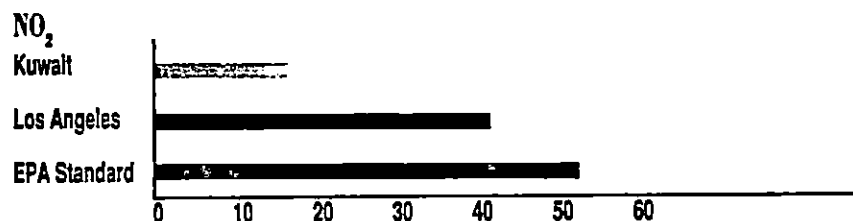
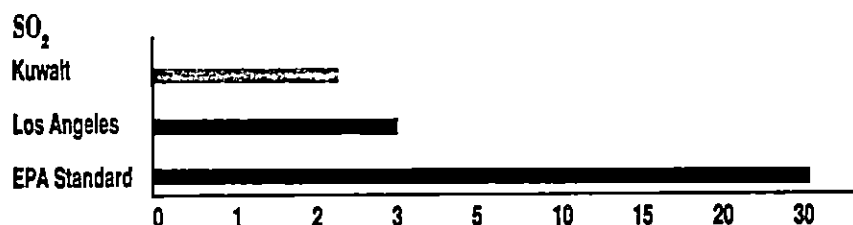
Based on this limited preliminary study, the team publicly reported in April that emissions from the oil fires were not immediately life-threatening. The ingredients of the smoke plumes varied from fire to fire, but in general they were the same pollutants one might find in the exhaust of a poorly functioning automobile: soot particles; or-

ganic compounds; trace metals; and gaseous pollutants such as sulfur dioxide, hydrogen sulfide, and carbon monoxide.

The USIAAT paid particular attention to measuring hydrogen sulfide, sulfur dioxide, and fine soot particles in the smoke, which are known acute health hazards at high concentrations. The two chemical pollutants with the greatest potential



Note: PM-10 is measured in micrograms per cubic meter. This is the average for April to June 1991.



Note: SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>2</sub> are measured in parts per billion. These are the average for April to September 1991.

Air monitoring in Kuwait City showed some anomalies: some pollutant levels were *lower* this spring than the year before, apparently because the Iraqi invasion had stopped most industrial activity and civilian vehicle use. These charts compare the levels of fine particulates (PM-10), sulfur dioxide, and nitrogen dioxide for the 1991 April to September average in Kuwait City to Los Angeles' 1989 levels and to EPA standards for annual average 24-hour readings. A very high PM-10 reading in Kuwait City is usual for that region, the result of blowing dust and sand.

health hazard—hydrogen sulfide and sulfur dioxide—were determined to be present in concentrations below the harmful levels established by EPA for the United States, both near the source of the fires and at locations sampled downwind. The USIAAT measured high concentrations of particles in the smoke, however, which remained a cause for concern while the fires were burning. Under certain weather conditions these fine particles can cause respiratory problems for individuals with asthma and other obstructive lung diseases, as well as other "high-risk" population groups—including the elderly, children, and pregnant women.

Subsequent studies supported the findings of the USIAAT. An air sampling mission in May and June, sponsored by the U.S. National Science Foundation (NSF), found that hydrogen sulfide was being burned quickly in the fires, as it did not appear in significant concentrations in the smoke. As for sulfur dioxide, the NSF team measurements showed small amounts but not enough to cause a significant acute health threat to populations in the path of the smoke, since winds tended to reduce the concentration.

The USIAAT also reviewed Saudi and Kuwaiti air quality and meteorological data, and evaluated the local health care system's ability to deal with potential acute effects from the fires. The U.N. prepared an interagency strategy for air monitoring in the area and air quality is still being monitored continuously at sampling stations throughout the Gulf region.

The number of air quality and weather monitoring stations are to be increased beyond what was in place prior to the hostilities and the 15 to 20 portable stations left behind by the U.S. air assess-

ment team. In addition, an "early warning system," developed by the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and other agencies was placed in Kuwait to alert the local population if severe pollution levels posed a significant health threat. Public education programs also were created to inform local citizens about potential hazards from airborne pollutants.

## 5 WITH ALL THOSE POLLUTANTS IN THE SMOKE, WHY WEREN'T MORE HEALTH PROBLEMS REPORTED?

*The most severe levels of pollution were found in the plumes far above ground level, and weather patterns generally kept the smoke away from population centers.*

Early in the crisis, there were predictions from some observers that the fires would have catastrophic health effects. But the nature and amount of pollution in the smoke, the behavior of the plumes in the atmosphere, and local weather conditions served to limit the impact of the fires on the human population.

The largest particles and oil droplets from the

## IF THINGS HAD BEEN DIFFERENT...

Even though there is no evidence to date that smoke from the Kuwaiti oil fires created acute health problems, air pollution can be deadly under certain conditions.

In October 1948, severe pollution over the town of Donora, Pennsylvania resulted in 20 deaths—17 in a single 14-hour period. A high pressure area kept winds to a minimum for several days straight, allowing a cold, dense fog containing sulfur dioxide, fine particles, and carbon monoxide to linger in the industrial valley where Donora is located.

A more severe episode occurred in London in December 1952, when a thick, four-day fog resulted in thousands of deaths due to inhalation of particles and sulfur dioxide.

In both these cases, dense, polluted air remained trapped over a populated area for several days. Fortunately, this was never the case in Kuwait. Prevailing winds effectively dispersed smoke from the oil fires during the time when most of the wells were burning, and most fires were extinguished before the beginning of the winter season when weather inversions would have been more likely to cause extended periods of stagnant air over Kuwait City. Also, a key pollutant in the Donora and London episodes—sulfur dioxide—did not appear in high concentrations in the smoke over the Gulf.

fires fell out of the smoke relatively near to the burning wells, in areas that were largely uninhabited. The spread of other, lighter airborne pollutants was determined by daily and seasonal local weather patterns. Winds thinned the smoke, thereby reducing the concentration of pollutants, and also kept the plume away from Kuwait City. Breezes from the Gulf itself helped protect other shoreline population centers. Thus, Kuwait City rarely was exposed to the plume for more than 48 hours at a time, even though the nearest oil field is less than two miles from the city's suburbs.



U.S. advisors examine a radar film showing the placement and movement of oil spills.  
Photo by U.S. Coast Guard.

6

## WHAT ABOUT LONG-TERM HEALTH EFFECTS?

*The unique nature of the situation—intermittent exposure to pollution from a large yet declining number of fires—will make long-term health assessments extremely difficult. Research and health studies are continuing.*

Long-term health effects from air pollution are determined primarily by the amount of exposure, which considers not only the concentration of a pollutant, but the length of time individuals are exposed to it. There were only a few days in which the population was subjected to high levels of pollution from the fires.

One problem in identifying long-term effects is that natural or normal "background" causes of disease and mortality first have to be factored out. Fine soot particles from the fires are of major concern because they can penetrate deeply into the lungs. But since Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are prone to sandstorms, the air normally carries extremely high levels of airborne particulates. Researchers must first examine long-term health data on the local population to find what is "usual" before determining if there have been changes from the fires. For example, Kuwaitis are known to have a high incidence of asthma.

Scientists also must have a full understanding

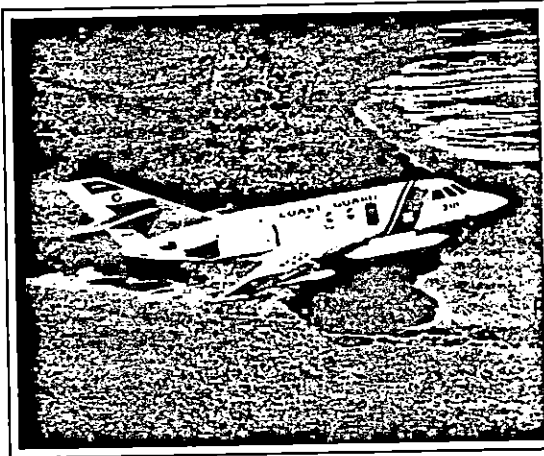
of which substances actually reached the people, and in what amounts. As part of the World Health Organization's plan for dealing with effects of the oil fires, a formal study is being conducted in Kuwait to determine whether local populations are being exposed to higher levels of fine particles in the air.

Included in the particulate matter emitted by the oil fires were polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and trace metals such as nickel, chromium and vanadium, which are known or suspected cancer-causing agents. These were detected in small amounts in smoke and soils near the source of the fires, but not at sampling stations located downwind.

## WHAT ABOUT THE HEALTH OF U.S. TROOPS AND CIVILIANS?

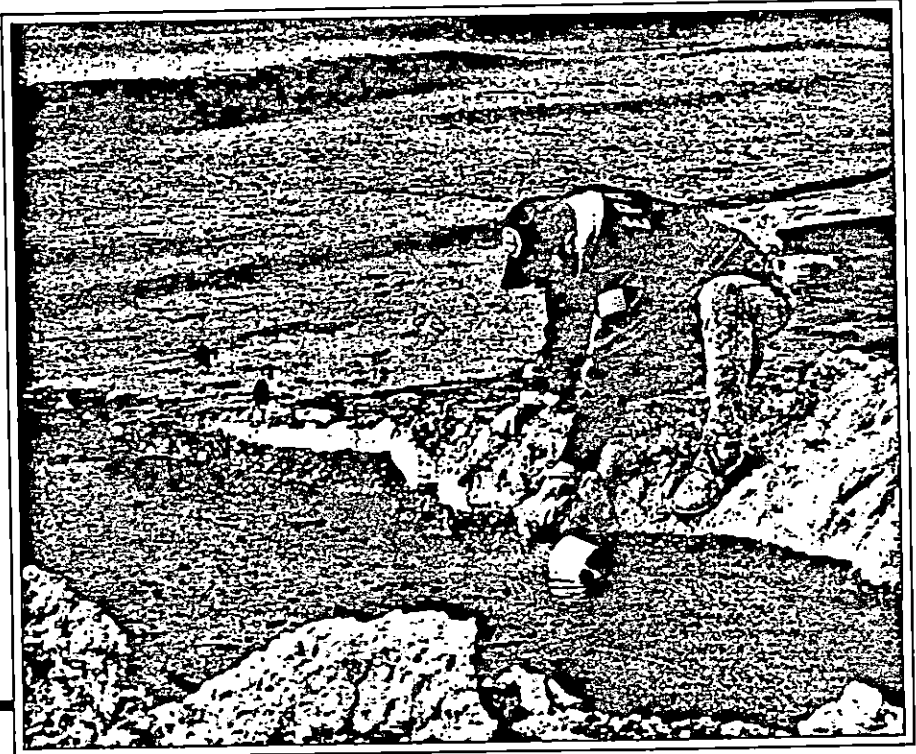
*There has been no evidence of fire-related health problems occurring among U.S. military or civilian personnel assigned to the region.*

A survey by the U.S. Navy of 2,700 Marines serving in the Gulf theater found no increase in sick call rates based on proximity to the fires. Similarly, initial results from a survey of 2,500 U.S. Department of Defense employees in the



Left, a U.S. Coast Guard plane tracks an oil slick to help local officials plan control and cleanup operations.

All oil spills are not the same in their chemical makeup. A U.S. scientist (below) scoops up oil samples for analysis to assist in evaluation of how the spill will affect the environment. Photos by U.S. Coast Guard.



## SOME MAJOR OIL SPILLS

| Date    | Spill /Location                         | Estimated volume in millions of gallons |
|---------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 1991    | Gulf War, Kuwait/Persian Gulf (On Land) | 420-4200                                |
| 1979-80 | Ixtoc I, Mexico                         | 139-428                                 |
| 1991    | Gulf War, Persian Gulf (On Water)       | 252-336                                 |
| 1983    | Nowruz Oil Field, Persian Gulf          | 80-185                                  |
| 1983    | Castillo de Beville, South Africa       | 50-80                                   |
| 1978    | Amoco Cadiz, France                     | 67-76                                   |
| 1979    | Aegean Captain, Tobago                  | 49                                      |
| 1989    | Exxon Valdez, Alaska                    | 10.8                                    |

region did not indicate a significant likelihood of long-term health effects. Military personnel generally are not in those groups considered to be highly susceptible to the effects of pollution—the very young, the elderly and those with severe asthma.

The U.S. Army is continuing its air monitoring activities, in addition to the civilian monitoring at existing regional sampling stations, as long as U.S. military personnel are in the region. Furthermore, new civilian and military personnel being assigned to the area, including those conducting environmental research, are being examined before departure from the U.S. to determine the status of their health. They will be examined again after their stay in the Gulf region to determine if the pollution has any health effects. Naturally, as the fires were extinguished, the potential for such effects diminished.

## HAS THE OIL IN THE GULF BEEN CLEANED UP?

*Over a million barrels of oil were removed from the Gulf by April. One third of the total released is estimated to have evaporated. Despite this record recovery of surface oil and significant evaporation, much of the oil sank, and about 400 miles of the western shoreline of the Gulf is contaminated with congealed oil.*

In January 1991, Iraq dumped an estimated six to eight million barrels of oil into the upper Gulf from tankers and terminals located off the coast of Iraq and Kuwait. Military actions produced some smaller additional spillage.

Taken as a whole, the Gulf release ranks among the largest in history, up to 30 times the amount of oil spilled in the 1989 Exxon Valdez accident. A substantial amount of soot and oil from the well fires also fell into the Gulf waters while the fires were burning, adding to the pollution from the oil spill. The total amount of contaminants and their effects are unknown.

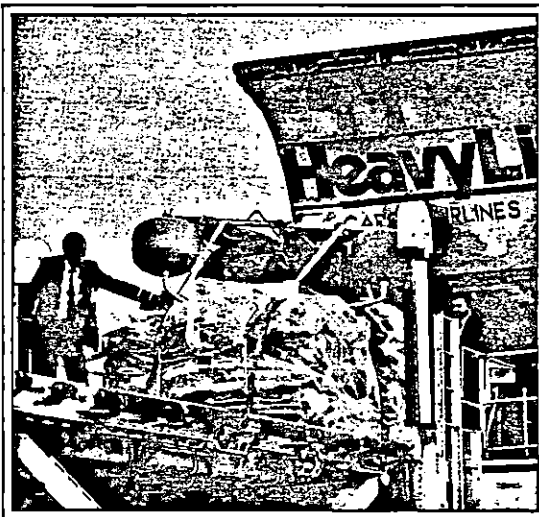
The then-ongoing war limited but did not prevent all actions to stop the flow of oil at the time of release: Kuwaiti employees at the Mina Al Ahmadi facility secretly closed the valves to one group of storage tanks to prevent release of millions of additional barrels of oil. Later, coalition

aircraft were able to use "smart bombs" to cut off much of the flow from the Mina Al Ahmadi facility off Kuwait, the source of the main release.

The released oil, carried by tides and currents and driven by prevailing winds, moved southward to Saudi Arabia. Shortly after the oil was first detected, that country requested technical assistance from the United States, which sent a U.S. Coast Guard-led team to the Gulf to help assess the oil slick's magnitude and impact. Despite the hostilities, daily overflights by scientists and the military, satellite imagery and onshore sightings helped track the oil's progress, and U.S. advisors assisted Saudi officials in planning a response strategy.

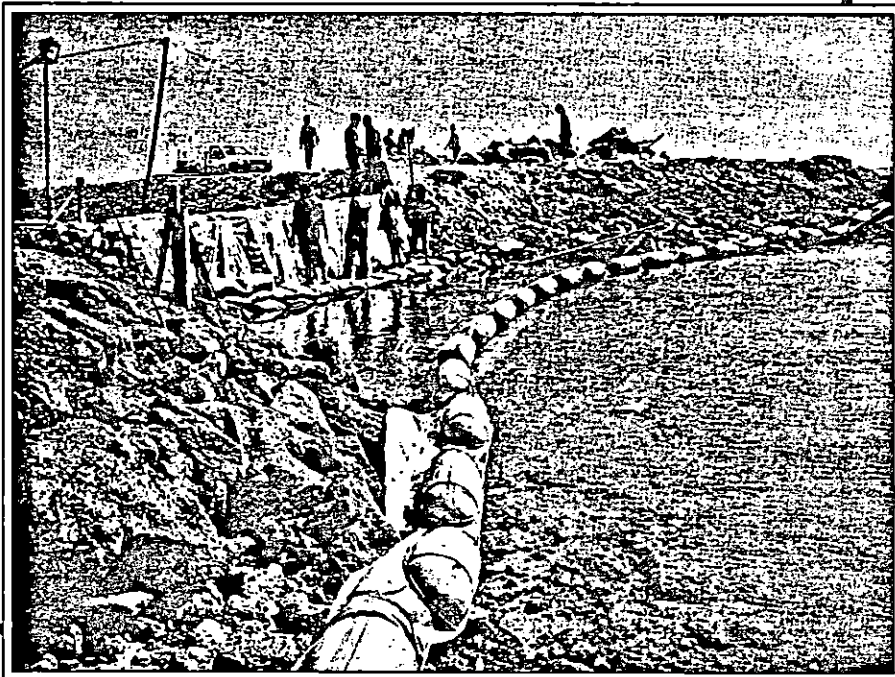
The slick covered an estimated 600 square miles of sea surface. Under the provisions of Saudi Arabia's National Oil Spill Contingency Plan, the highest priority for early protection was the desalination plant at Jubayl. The largest such facility in the world, Jubayl provides the Saudi capital of Riyadh with 80 percent of its water. Work crews successfully protected the plant by installing booms around inlet areas and skimming oil from the surface. The crews also were able to protect other desalination plants, power plants, and oil facilities designated as high priorities.

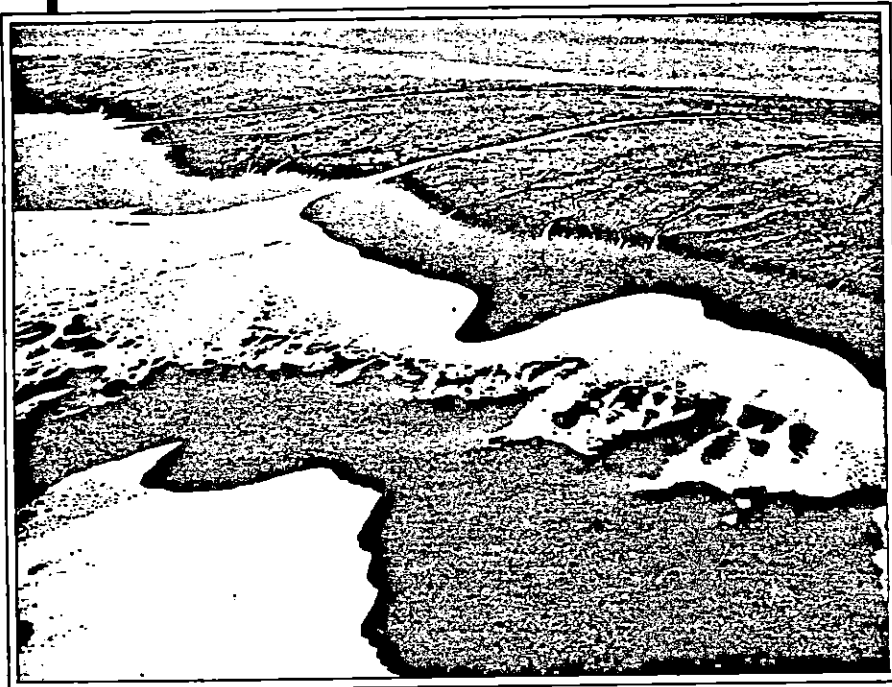
The initial clean-up operations were aimed at recovering free-floating oil from the water's surface. Using skimming vessels under contract to the Saudi-owned oil company, ARAMCO, crews isolated sections of the spill and scooped an unprecedented 1.4 million barrels of oil from the waters by mid-April. One third of the oil released is thought to have evaporated naturally from the surface of the water. Much sank to the bottom of the Gulf.



Additional oil containment, cleaning, and absorption material was brought to the Gulf (left).

Some booms protected inlets for critical water desalination plants (below). A record amount of oil was scooped up, but much remains. Photos by U.S. Coast Guard.





Oil sullies Gulf beaches.  
Photo by Jim Lukoski, Black  
Star.

Along the western shoreline, crews contracted by the Saudi government, using containment booms from several nations and guidance from the Coast Guard and ARAMCO, scavenged oil from bays where it collected naturally and built berms extending out from the shore to capture even more. The crews dug trenches to trap oil riding in on tides, and pumped the collected oil into containment pits. Despite these efforts, oil contaminated much of the shoreline, with the area between Safaniya and Abu Ali Island in Saudi Arabia bearing the worst pollution. On this stretch of the coast, which also was severely affected by a spill from an oil field in 1983, tarballs appear on the

beaches, and oil mixing with sand forms an asphalt crust a foot thick in some places.

The Gulf waters take more than five years to flush naturally through the Straits of Hormuz, and background levels of oil pollution in the Gulf are high. Even before the 1991 release, many beaches showed evidence of earlier contamination. According to a 1983 estimate, a quarter of a million barrels of oil are accidentally spilled every year into the Gulf through normal operations.

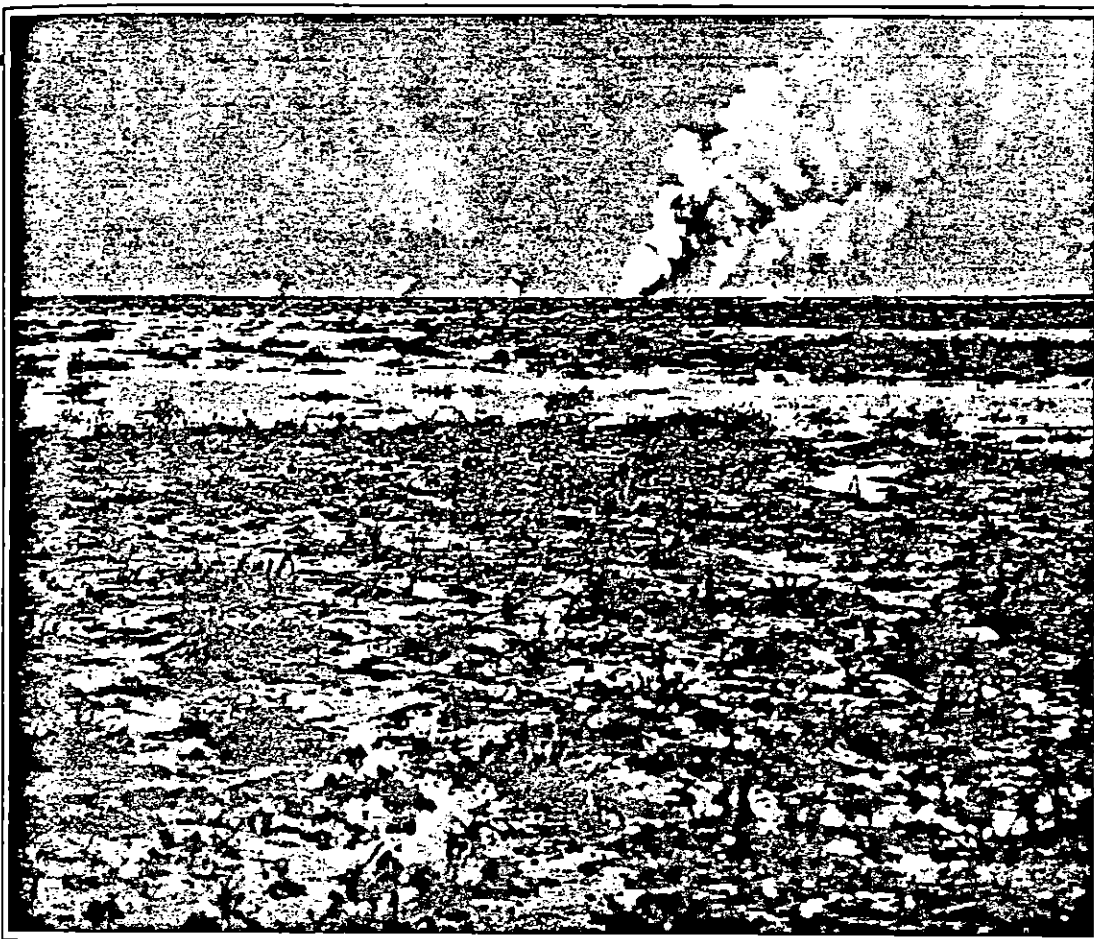
In late March 1991, the Saudi Arabian Meteorology and Environmental Protection Administration signed contracts with private corporations to begin clean-up operations along the coast, but absent significant funding from international donors, little change is expected.

2

## WHAT HAS BEEN THE EFFECT ON THE GULF'S ECOSYSTEMS?

*The western shore of the Gulf is severely polluted. Assessment of the ecological damage is continuing and the full effects may not be known for years.*

The coastal waters of the western Gulf are shallow, with wide intertidal zones—regions between high and low tides—that are contaminated with oil.



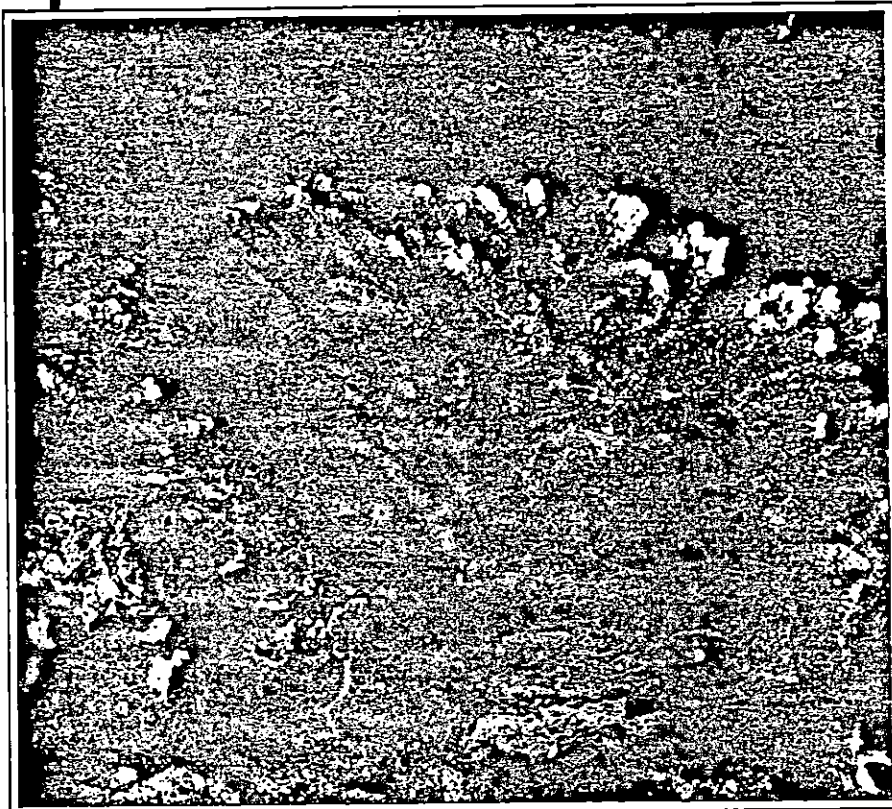
As fires burn in the distance, oil from unfired but damaged wells coats desert grasses. New growth of plantlife was evident in some areas within months, but the long-term effects are unknown. Photo by Abbas, Magnum Photos.

The rich ecosystem in these shallow waters includes salt marshes, mangrove swamps, beds of sea grass, and intertidal mud flats where fish and animals feed on algae. Coastal wetlands and islands provide nesting areas for many native and migratory birds, including flamingos and the endangered Socotra Cormorant. The oil also threatened shellfish, turtles, and coral.

Due to the size of the release and the impossibility of a full response during the war, many ecologically sensitive areas could not be protected. There were private wildlife rescue projects that saved some fowl and turtle nesting areas, but many shore birds fell victim to the oil slick. Some species

of wildlife in the Gulf have shown remarkable resiliency following major oil spills in the past. Unfortunately, the most heavily polluted salt marshes are unlikely to survive, which surely will reduce bird populations. While coral in shallow water shows the black stain of oil that sank below the surface, coral in deeper water apparently are not severely contaminated. Deep water fish are expected to fare better than marine life that spawns and feeds in shallow water.

Following a section-by-section examination of the coastline by Saudi and U.S. scientists, a database ranking the most ecologically sensitive areas along the coast has been prepared as a guide for



Oil that sank coats coral; prognosis unknown. Photo by Dr. Sylvia Earle, NOAA.

clean-up operations. Saudi environmental authorities are considering different strategies for cleaning up the oil, including the possible use of fertilizers to enhance the work of natural microbes that break down oil.

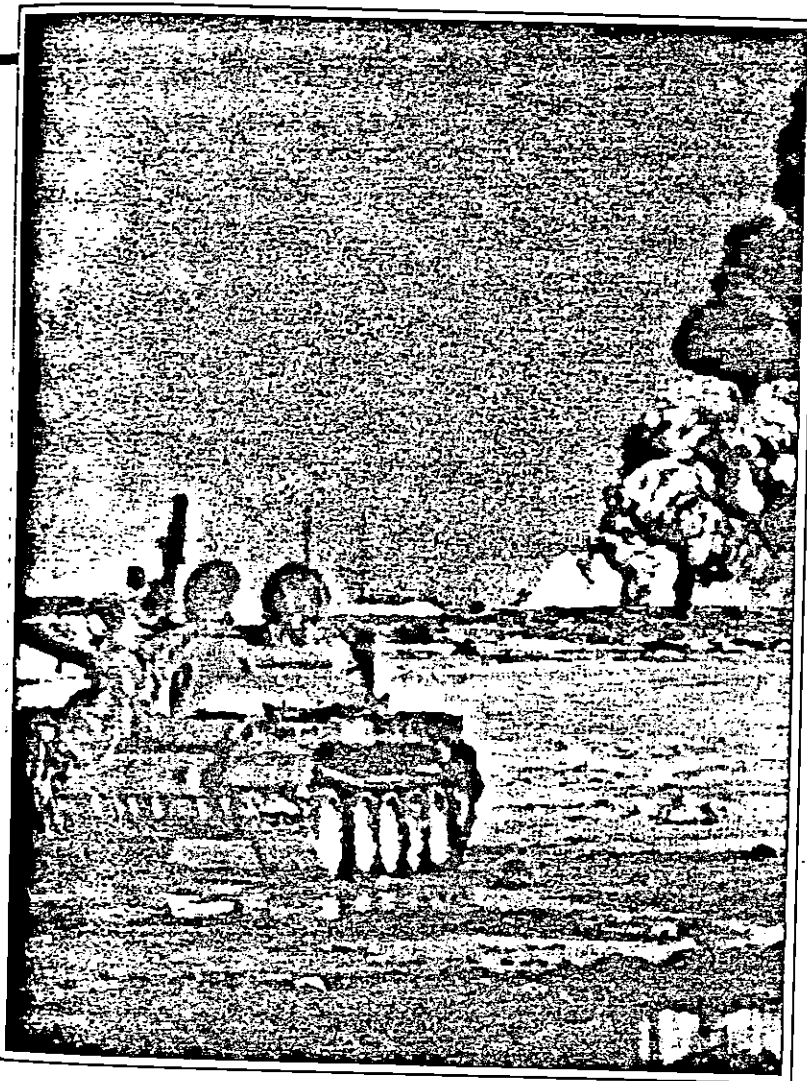
**10**

## WHAT OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE HAS THERE BEEN?

*Oil pooling on the ground near the burning wells, raw sewage pouring into the Gulf, and disruption of desert plant life and surface soil are additional ecological concerns facing the region.*

Millions of barrels of crude oil (estimates range from 10 to 100 million barrels) spilled onto the ground from wells damaged but not successfully ignited by the Iraqis. The spills formed ponds, some of which were ignited by nearby burning wells, adding more smoke and pollutants to the air and blackening the desert in the immediate vicinity.

Near the source, a large amount of the oil remained unburned, forming more ponds. Some oil, baked by nearby fires, hardened into asphalt on the surface. Some of it seeped into the sand, but indications are that the oil has not seeped deep



Environmental problems included oil pools, fires, and the debris of war (left). Unexploded munitions continue to be a special hazard for clean-up crews and the civilian population. Photo by Ken Stroech, EPA.

Below, a NOAA Scientist (at left), confers with local officials on monitoring the environmental damage. Photo by Dr. Sylvia Earle, NOAA.



enough to reach freshwater underground aquifers. Kuwaiti officials are surveying the oil pools to assess potential ecological damage and possibilities for recovering the oil. The unhardened pools also represent a continuing hazard to wildlife, particularly for birds who mistake the oil ponds for water.

In addition, unburned oil droplets from the smoke have coated mangroves and other wild plants in southeast Kuwait. The level of plant

mortality and the ability of the plants to recover are not yet known; in some areas new growth already has been spotted.

Also uncertain is the extent of the damage to the desert surface. The damage comes not only from oil, but also from the movements of thousands of heavy military vehicles and from the Iraqi Army's digging of trenches. One concern is that, because the desert's natural crust has been broken by these multiple impacts, more severe sandstorms

and movement of sand dunes could result.

The disposal of unexploded military munitions and of chemicals from damaged industrial plants created further burdens, as did Iraqi sabotage of sewage treatment plants, which increased the amount of raw sewage dumped into the Gulf until the plants could be repaired. Massive amounts of waste still litter the landscape and range from asbestos construction debris to PCB's from damaged power stations.



## WHAT ROLE WILL GULF NATIONS AND THE UNITED STATES PLAY IN THE CONTINUING ENVIRONMENTAL AND HEALTH ISSUES?

*The Gulf nations have taken responsibility for clean-up and recovery operations; the United States continues to provide technical assistance in accordance with international response plans and requests from governments in the region.*

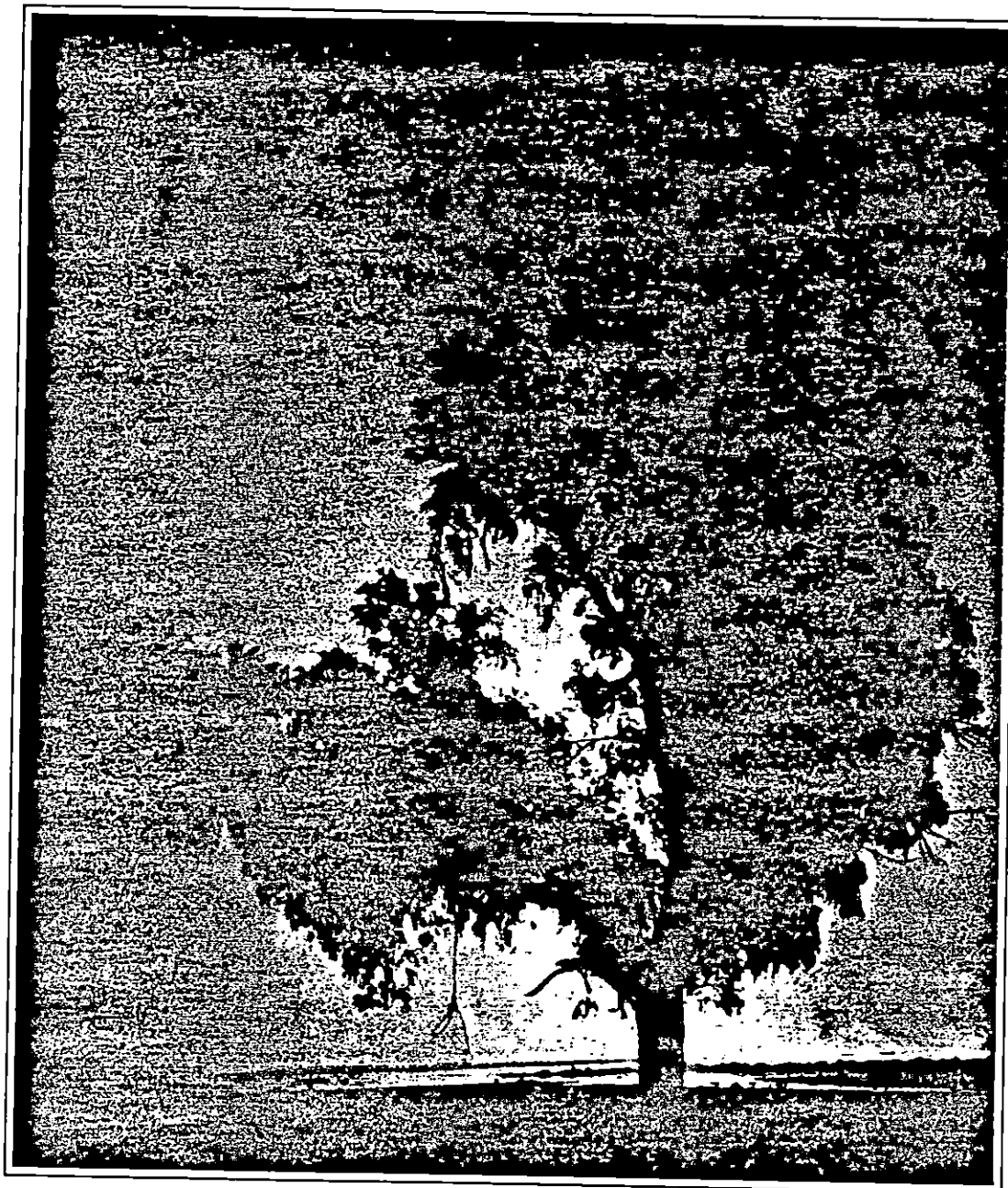
U.S. government efforts have evolved from initial emergency response to helping Kuwait and Saudi Arabia address medium- and long-term recovery. For example, the United States helped reestablish and expand air quality and weather monitoring systems so that local

authorities were alerted about possible incidents of severe air pollution. Those authorities could then take, or urge residents to take, actions to reduce the pollution levels or exposure.

The U.S. offered this technical assistance in part because Kuwait's scientific infrastructure was severely damaged during the Iraqi occupation. The United States supplied Kuwait with monitoring equipment to replace equipment stolen or destroyed by Iraq, and has provided considerable scientific expertise as well. By October 1991, the U.S. government had spent nearly \$10 million on health and environmental protection activities in the Gulf. (This amount does not include the time of U.S. personnel.)

Although scientists have preliminary data on the effects of the fires and oil discharges, there is more to be learned. For example, the U.S. has proposed sending public health experts to the area to try to determine the effects oil soot and droplets may have on local food supplies, including marine life. Other U.S. government personnel are advising Kuwaiti scientists measuring the amount of small particles, outdoors and indoors, that could be inhaled by local residents. U.S. government agencies also may be involved in more scientific research on the effects of the shoreline oil. A complete understanding of the severity of the threats to public health and the environment will take many months, even years.

This investment of U.S. government time and resources to date reflects the concern of our citizens for the human health and environment of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. When all is said and done, by helping the Gulf region respond to this disaster, the community of nations can learn new strategies and new methods for coping with future environmental crises. If we do, and if we encourage new modes of regional and international cooperation, then we will have drawn what benefits we could from this human and environmental tragedy.



*This booklet was produced by the U.S. Gulf Task Force.*

*Photo by Jim Lukoski, Black Star. Cover photo by Bruno Barbey, Magnum Photos.*

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

| Document No.<br>and Type | Subject/Title of Document                                         | Date    | Restriction                                                                                     | Class. |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 01. Memo                 | Phillip D. Brady to Tony Snow<br>Re: Presidential Remarks (1 pp.) | 1/17/92 | P/5<br><br>Open on Expiration of PRA<br>(Document Follows)<br>By <del>CS</del> (NLGB) on 4/5/05 |        |

**Collection:** Bush Presidential Records  
Office of the Chief of Staff  
Phillip D. Brady Files

**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 1/92 [1]

|                               |             |                             |           |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| <b>Date Closed:</b>           | 1/25/2001   | <b>OA/ID Number:</b>        | 05483-001 |
| <b>FOIA/SYS Case #:</b>       | 1999-0735-F | <b>Appeal Case #:</b>       |           |
| <b>Re-review Case #:</b>      | 2005-0331-S | <b>Appeal Disposition:</b>  |           |
| <b>P-2/P-5 Review Case #:</b> |             | <b>Disposition Date:</b>    |           |
| <b>AR Case #:</b>             |             | <b>MR Case #:</b>           |           |
| <b>AR Disposition:</b>        |             | <b>MR Disposition:</b>      |           |
| <b>AR Disposition Date:</b>   |             | <b>MR Disposition Date:</b> |           |

### RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 17, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR TONY SNOW

FROM: Phillip D. Brady   
SUBJECT: Presidential Remarks

As we discussed, a number of offices have expressed serious concern that substantive changes are being made to remarks after they are put into staffing and occasionally after they have cleared staffing and been sent to the President.

Our understanding is that Speechwriting should incorporate substantive comments from White House offices. It is in most cases better for these comments to be incorporated verbatim or close to it rather than adding new language which no one has seen.

Similarly, it's generally pretty clear whether the President wishes to have an insert he writes incorporated into remarks or whether he wishes Speechwriting to draft new additional remarks on an idea he notes in his comments. In the former case, his comments should be incorporated verbatim or as close to verbatim as possible.

As you know, the President has also not been receiving his speeches in a timely fashion. Even in those rare cases where speeches are simultaneously staffed and sent to the President, substantive comments from White House offices should still be incorporated. This is particularly important for speeches dealing with foreign policy and national security, where the President expects the NSC to have reviewed the text carefully.

Finally, one point that is of particular concern to our office: On the road just as in Washington, the originals of all Presidential handwriting should be returned to us. This office has the responsibility both to preserve Presidential records and to ensure they are easily accessible. Of course, we will make sure you have copies, but the original of any document the President sees is returned to us for files.

Thanks. I'd be happy to discuss any of this further.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

DATE: 01/17/92

TO: RON KAUFMAN

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

The attached has been forwarded  
to the President



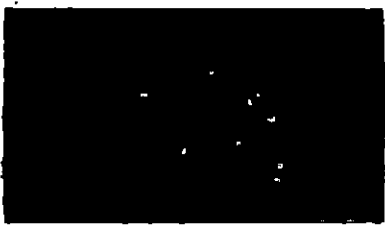
THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

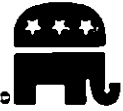
DATE: 01/17/92

TO: SAMUEL K. SKINNER

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

The attached has been forwarded  
to the President





Republican  
National  
Committee

32 JAN 17 P 6: 59

Clayton Yeutter  
Chairman

January 17, 1992

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: CLAYTON YEUTTER

You'll soon be able to laugh about that state dinner in Tokyo! It'll be a great story for your grandchildren for decades to come!

I do believe the trip will play better in the country than it has here in D.C. Opening markets is important, and there are jobs attached to such an effort. You communicated and illustrated that point, and we need to continue to do so. In my view the trip could have been better if it had not been postponed, and if it had not included the auto industry reps.

As you know, redistricting has gone well for us all year long, and we had some more good news recently. The Illinois Congressional boundaries came our way previously, and state legislative boundaries have gone our way as well. And in Texas we had a judicial outcome on state legislative redistricting that surprised and shocked the Democrats. On January 28 we should have a final decision in California, where more is at stake than anywhere.

I've had good reports on your Farm Bureau event, and the day in New Hampshire. The latter gave you an opportunity to respond to the contention that you haven't recognized the magnitude and length of the economic downturn. Conceding some shortcomings in that regard was helpful and politically therapeutic. People give a lot of slack to those who are willing to admit a misstep, particularly when they are persuaded that a corrective process is to follow.

If the State of the Union speech is well accepted, that will give the campaign a boost in New Hampshire and elsewhere. Expectations for that speech are incredibly high though, which suggests that having some of the content reach the public domain ahead of time could provide a bit of a relief valve. It also suggests that the White House, the campaign, and the RNC must all do a good job of preparing our constituencies to react properly in the aftermath of the delivery. That coordination effort has already begun.

The President  
January 17, 1992  
Page 2

Congressional Democrats will skewer the speech, of course, but we need to take them head-on in the policy battles which emerge. Buchanan will find fault with it too, but it could leave his campaign without much of a rudder. We do want to keep the expectations for his New Hampshire vote as high as possible, for the press will want to help him as much as they can.

I personally believe the economy has bottomed out, though the numbers may not show that until mid-year or even later. That makes it imperative that people believe you to be on top of the situation, even though they may still be hurting. The Fed did its part with a bold move (finally) a few weeks ago, and you can do your part at the State of the Union and thereafter. If businessmen and consumers begin to feel more confident about the future, they'll do their part. And that will bring about the political turnaround we need. There is ample time for all of that to happen, and I see no reason why we cannot nurse that process in an effective way.

This week's USA Today/CNN/Gallup poll had some interesting 1989-1992 comparisons. Not surprisingly it shows your approval rating declining in most categories, with the economy being the explanation for much of that. It shows you having gained ground on drugs, which is not surprising either, and on the environment, which is surprising and encouraging. I hope that is an accurate polling result; it could be useful if we have Clinton as an opponent since he has not had a good environmental record in Arkansas.

The poll also shows a healthy increase in support from both blacks (though approval is still only 15%) and Hispanics, especially the latter. That indicates some potential in cultivating minority groups this year.

We continue to do well with the younger generation, not so well with the older generation. Support has dropped among our white population, more among the least educated than among the more educated, and more in the South than elsewhere. And we still have a major challenge with the perception that you favor the rich over the middle class.

We had a remarkably good fundraising year, notwithstanding the state of the economy and the "competition" in recent weeks from Bobby Holt's effort. We raised more than \$30 million in 1991, with \$16 million coming from direct mail. That is about a million less than we'd planned, meaning that direct mail continues to slide a bit for us -- and for everybody else. We also absorbed a net loss of about \$3 million for promotional mailings to broaden our donor list. That's a lot of money to spend for that purpose, but it did yield us almost 200,000 new donors.

The President  
January 17, 1992  
Page 3

We netted more than \$8 million from the Eagles program, about \$3.5 million from Team 100, almost \$4 million from the other major donor endeavors (\$5,000, \$1,000 and \$500), and more than \$2 million from our regular telephoning program.

All in all, Larry Bathgate and our finance people did a truly outstanding job, particularly when one compares them with their Democrat counterparts.

We'll be announcing the top leadership of the Platform Committee within a few days. As you know, Senator Nickles will be the Chairman. The two Co-Chairmen will be Congressman McCollum and Governor Ashcroft.

Thanks for spending time with that group of candidates yesterday. That was a personal thrill for them.

We're looking forward to having you speak to the RNC winter meeting a few days from now. It'll be a good opportunity to extend the State of the Union message.

CY:lf

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE  
UNTIL JANUARY 20, 1992

January 17, 1992

The President today recognized Ricky Lee Reel of Fort Dodge, Iowa as the 672nd Daily Point of Light for the Nation. Mr. Reel, 44, is a college student and a volunteer social worker.

Since October 1989, Mr. Reel has put in some 2,150 volunteer hours on behalf of the Webster County Department of Human Services -- despite kidney failure which requires him to undergo three and a half hours of dialysis treatment three times a week. Originally a practicum student from Iowa Central Community College, he asked to remain with the Department beyond the usual term. Today, he carries a full case load of social work while remaining a full-time student at Buena Vista College.

As a volunteer, Mr. Reel provides spot assistance to the Service Unit as needed, and he performs back-up duties in the absence of the primary social worker. He occasionally represents the Department of Human Services at community meetings. He also volunteers with the Kidney Association.

Mr. Reel attributes his belief in the importance of voluntary service to his medical problems, which gave him a greater appreciation for the impact he could have on the lives of others. Professionally, he had worked with the railroad, construction, and insurance industries before contracting chronic renal disease.

The President salutes Ricky Lee Reel for exemplifying his belief that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

# # #

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tracey Taylor or Miah Homstad  
(202) 456-6266

*OK for release.*

*John A. Gardner*  
*1/16/92*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

January 16, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR RON GEISLER

FROM: Phillip D. Brady   
SUBJECT: Presidential Commissions

Please prepare commissions for the following:

Timothy J. McBride of Michigan  
Assistant to the President for  
Management and Administration

Nicholas E. Calio of Ohio  
Assistant to the President for  
Legislative Affairs

Thank you.

cc: Rose Zamaria

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

January 14, 1992

32 JAN 15 P4:16

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

FROM: SAMUEL K. SKINNER   
CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION FOR NICHOLAS E. CALIO

The following information is being provided to you regarding a  
Presidential Commission for Mr. Calio.

NAME: Nicholas E. Calio

TITLE: Assistant to the President for  
Legislative Affairs

HOME STATE: Ohio

Thank you for your assistance with this matter.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

92 JAN 15 P4:16

January 14, 1992

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

FROM: SAMUEL K. SKINNER  
CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION FOR TIMOTHY J. MCBRIDE

The following information is being provided to you regarding a  
Presidential Commission for Mr. McBride.

NAME: Timothy J. McBride

TITLE: Assistant to the President for Management  
and Administration

HOME STATE: Michigan

Thank you for your assistance with this matter.

1/16

Dear,

I'd appreciate it if  
you could make points  
1, 2 + 3 at one of  
your staff meetings. I  
recognize exceptions  
will arise but lets  
try to keep them at  
our level.

Thanks,  
JLH

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

| Document No.<br>and Type | Subject/Title of Document                                            | Date | Restriction                                                                                                   | Class. |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 03. Notes                | John Gardner to Phil Brady<br>Re: Post-Mortem on Farm Bureau (1 pp.) | n.d. | <del>P-5</del><br><br>Open on Expiration of PRA<br>(Document Follows)<br>By <u>JA</u> (NLGB) on <u>4/5/05</u> |        |

**Collection:** Bush Presidential Records  
Office of the Chief of Staff  
Phillip D. Brady Files

**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 1/92 [1]

**Date Closed:** 1/25/2001 **OA/ID Number:** 05483-001

**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

Phil:

Post-mortem on Farm Bureau:

1. Tony should take substantive comments from WH offices. That he did not do so when both NSC and Cab. Aff. made the same point (strengthening anti-EC language) is even worse. It is in most cases better for these comments to be incorporated verbatim or close to it rather than adding new language which no one has seen. Both NSC and Cabinet Affairs made edits on the EC section which were good statements of policy, even if they lacked rhetorical panache. Frankly, this goes back to the point you and I have noted for some time, most vividly expressed in that City Paper interview in which Tony said he had never received specific instructions that he had to incorporate comments on the speeches.
  2. Tony should refrain from adding strong rhetorical flourishes once a speech has gone to the President. This is particularly bad when he tries to modify the President's own written comments (e.g., adding "egg head" to what the President wrote about critics of his trip).
  3. On the road, Christina and Bill should return all Presidential handwriting to us. Period. I'm really getting tired of fighting with them over this issue. This office -- not Speechwriting -- has the responsibility both to preserve Presidential records and to ensure they are easily accessible. We obviously cannot do this if Presidential handwriting is sitting in Speechwriting's files, not ours. Of course, they should keep copies, but we should have the originals.
  4. We do check remarks to see what Speechwriting adds, both before something is sent to the President and before a final version is sent to him (cards or reading copy). But if speeches come in late, our ability to perform this function is severely diminished.
  5. My mea culpa: With more time, I should have checked the "Iron Curtain" line against the drafts. But I did not receive the draft until I got on the plane, so I didn't get to read it until the President got it. Of course, I'll do my job, but to do a line-by-line is time-consuming. More to the point, I'd really prefer that there's some trust between the offices, so I don't have to read every word against every word to see how things have been changed. It's not too much to ask that we receive a note as to what changes they made and why. If it's factual, I won't care -- and there were some factual problems with the speech which Gary Blumenthal fixed with Bob Simon. That's OK. But this is not a game. I shouldn't have to just get a text and find the problems and changes myself, with the implicit assumption that if I don't, they win. To some degree, this conflict between the offices is institutional: Rhett Dawson and Tony Dolan weren't even on speaking terms after a while. But I'd like to get things on a better relationship.
- 

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN  
1/16/92

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

-Released  
1/16/92

For Immediate Release

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

One year ago tonight I spoke to the American people at the moment an international coalition acting under United Nations authority went to war to end Saddam Hussein's brutal occupation of Kuwait. We can all take pride in the results of that effort--Kuwait is liberated and the legitimate government restored, the fires set by Saddam's retreating army are extinguished, the flow of oil from the Gulf is secure from political and economic blackmail, much of Iraq's arsenal is destroyed and what remains is now under international supervision, and the United Nations has been greatly strengthened.

The determination and strength demonstrated by the United States and its coalition partners has had lasting dividends throughout the region. A critical region of the world vital to its economic well being is secure. Thanks in large part to our efforts, direct peace talks between Arabs and Israelis are underway for the first time, multilateral negotiations on regional arms control have begun, and America's hostages in Lebanon are home.

The coalition fought a limited war for limited purposes, <sup>but still important.</sup> ~~but it~~ prevailed. Saddam's Iraq is weak and isolated, unable to impose its extremist policies on the region or the peace process. Nevertheless, the American people and I remain determined to keep the pressure on Saddam until a new leadership comes to power in Iraq. As was the case from the outset, our quarrel is not with the people of Iraq but with the dictator whose misrule has caused terrible suffering throughout the Middle East. We will maintain U.N. sanctions and keep Saddam's regime isolated, a pariah among nations. We will work to ensure adequate food and medicine reach the Iraqi people under international supervision while denying Saddam the means to rebuild his weapons of mass destruction.

We salute the efforts of thousands of brave Iraqis who are resisting Saddam's rule both inside and outside of Iraq. The United States reiterates its pledge to the Iraqi people and the Iraqi military that we stand ready to work with a new regime. A new leadership in Baghdad that accepts the U.N. resolutions and is ready to live at peace with its neighbors and its own people will find a partner in the United States, one willing to seek to lift economic sanctions and help restore Iraq to its rightful place in the family of nations.

# # #

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

| Document No.<br>and Type | Subject/Title of Document                                                        | Date    | Restriction                                                                                                   | Class. |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 04. Memo                 | Roger B. Porter to the President<br>Re: Liberty Mutual Insurance Company (2 pp.) | 1/14/92 | <del>P/5</del><br><br>Open on Expiration of PRA<br>(Document Follows)<br>By <u>AD</u> (NLGB) on <u>6/7/05</u> |        |

**Collection:** Bush Presidential Records  
Office of the Chief of Staff  
Phillip D. Brady Files

**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 1/92 [1]

|                                      |                                |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>Date Closed:</b> 1/25/2001        | <b>OA/ID Number:</b> 05483-001 |
| <b>FOIA/SYS Case #:</b> 1999-0735-F  | <b>Appeal Case #:</b>          |
| <b>Re-review Case #:</b> 2005-0331-S | <b>Appeal Disposition:</b>     |
| <b>P-2/P-5 Review Case #:</b>        | <b>Disposition Date:</b>       |
| <b>AR Case #:</b>                    | <b>MR Case #:</b>              |
| <b>AR Disposition:</b>               | <b>MR Disposition:</b>         |
| <b>AR Disposition Date:</b>          | <b>MR Disposition Date:</b>    |

### RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON  
January 14, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROGER B. PORTER *RBP*  
SUBJECT: Liberty Mutual Insurance Com

*FYI  
PB HAS  
w/ him  
to POTUS  
1-15  
ups*

Your stop, while in New Hampshire, at Insurance Company will bring you in contact active in the market for health insurance for small employers. This is a subject you heard a good deal about today in our meeting with the Healthcare Equity Action League (HEAL). Four thoughts are worth keeping in mind:

1. Small groups have significant variation in their costs.

One customer Liberty Mutual serves is the Episcopal Church. The church offers a plan to all parishes for their employees. More than 10,000 people are covered by this plan. If one person in this group develops a disease that requires very expensive treatment, the average cost for all 10,000 people would go up very little. However, in a small firm, one with ten employees, one very expensive person can increase a group's average cost substantially.

2. There are two ways to make money in the insurance business: risk selection and controlling health costs.

Some insurers succeed by estimating successfully the health care costs of the people they insure. There are strong incentives to charge groups that include sick people more. The other way is to be prudent in buying health care, i.e. utilizing managed care, for the people you insure.

3. Risk selection by health insurers creates the anecdotes that are driving the call for insurance market reforms.

The effort by insurers to find the least risky people to insure is called "cherry picking" in the insurance industry. The result is a good deal for groups made up of all healthy people. For small employers with a few expensive employees, the result is large cost increases and, in some cases, being found "uninsurable."

4. The purpose of "small group reform" is to make insurance more affordable for the sickest people.

Both HEAL and Liberty Mutual want health insurers to compete on their efficiency in buying health care. The proposals we have under consideration, as well as those advanced in both Republican and Democrat proposals on Capitol Hill, seek to do this through:

- Encouraging and facilitating small employers banding together to buy insurance as larger purchasing groups; (As the Episcopal Church has)
- Limiting the range of prices insurers can charge for people of the same age and sex; and
- Requiring every insurer selling insurance to small groups to sign up any employer who seeks coverage for his employees.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

January 15, 1991

The President today announced the appointment of D. Cameron Findlay, of Indiana, as Deputy Assistant to the President and Counselor to the Chief of Staff.

Since 1989, Mr. Findlay has served at the Department of Transportation, first as Special Assistant to the Secretary and then as Counselor to the Secretary. From 1988 to 1989, he was a law clerk to Associate Justice Antonin Scalia of the U.S. Supreme Court. From 1987 to 1988 Mr. Findlay served as a law clerk to Judge Stephen F. Williams of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit.

Mr. Findlay received a bachelors degree from Northwestern University and a masters degree in Philosophy, Politics, and Economics from Oxford University, which he attended as a Marshall Scholar. He returned to the United States to study law at Harvard University, where he received his J.D. Mr. Findlay was born September 7, 1959, in Chicago, Illinois. He is married to a law school classmate, Amy S. Findlay, and they have one child. They reside in Alexandria, Virginia.

# # #

*OK for release as edited.*

*John A. Barber*  
*1/15/92*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Date: 1/15

TO: *Jim Mun*

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

☐ Information

☒ Action

☐ Let's Discuss

*Please be sure the Vice President's name  
is correct (I think I made the same  
comment last year). Thanks JG*



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

22 JAN 14, 1992 12:22

MEMORANDUM FOR THE STAFF SECRETARY

THROUGH: David Taylor *[Signature]*  
Special Assistant to the Director

FROM: Julie Nichols *[Signature]*  
Senior Legislative Assistant

SUBJECT: FY93 Budget Documents for the President's Signature

In addition to the President's copy of the FY92 Budget and the two copies that require the President's signature for transmittal to the House and Senate, Director Darman recommends that the President sign twenty documents for key members of Congress and the Administration.

The attached list of Senators, Congressmen and Administration officials who should receive special copies of the FY93 Budget books signed by the President has been reviewed by White House Legislative Affairs and approved by Director Darman. The list is consistent with what was done last year.

The tentative release date for the FY93 Budget is January 29, therefore, this order needs to be finalized quickly. We would appreciate notification of any changes as soon as possible. Please feel free to contact me at X4790.

Attachment

**SPECIAL COPIES - FY93 BUDGET**

Hard-back, gold-embossed, to be signed by the President (21 books)

George Bush  
President of the United States

~~Mr.~~ Dan Quayle  
President of the Senate  
Vice President of the United States

George J. Mitchell  
Senate Majority Leader

Robert Dole  
Senate Republican Leader

Wendell H. Ford  
Senate Majority Whip

Alan K. Simpson  
Assistant Senate Republican Leader

James R. Sasser  
Chairman  
Senate Budget Committee

Pete V. Domenici  
Ranking Member  
Senate Budget Committee

Robert C. Byrd  
Chairman  
Senate Appropriations Committee

Mark O. Hatfield  
Ranking Member  
Senate Appropriations Committee

Thomas S. Foley  
Speaker of the House

Richard A. Gephardt  
House Majority Leader

Robert H. Michel, III  
House Republican Leader

David E. Bonior  
House Majority Whip

Newt Gingrich  
House Republican Whip

Leon E. Panetta  
Chairman  
House Budget Committee

Bill Gradison  
Ranking Member  
House Budget Committee

Jamie L. Whitten  
Chairman  
House Appropriations Committee

Joseph M. McDade  
Ranking Member  
House Appropriations Committee

Richard G. Darman  
Director  
Office of Management and Budget

Frank Hodsoll  
Deputy Director for Management  
Office of Management and Budget

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

DATE: 01/14/92

NOTE FOR: SAMUEL K. SKINNER

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

Information ☒

Action ☐

(This letter has been sent for a  
response to be prepared.)

Thank you.

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

cc:



Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives

Robert K. Dornan  
CALIFORNIA

January 10, 1992

JAN 10 1992

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

Dear Mr. President (Boss of Bosses):

Someone said you might value my opinion on your selection of the next Secretary of Transportation. Think "woman", which you've already done successfully on your cabinet three times. If you want to be a hero to California, the Republicans that is, pick a fighting Republican, Carol Hallett.

As you well know, she's done a super job as your Ambassador to the Bahamas and in that exceedingly difficult task of running the U.S. Customs Service.

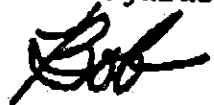
Like you and me, she's an aviator, and can be anywhere in a moments notice in her own Bonanza. (Her super hubby is a pilot also.)

I'm sure you recall, Carol was the Minority Leader in the California State Assembly. In my opinion, the best our state has had in this century. (What a Speaker she would have been!) Whatever transportation problems any state in the nation has, we obviously have them in California in spades!

I can't recall ever backing somebody for a cabinet position who was more uniquely qualified than our pal, Carol.

Whatever you decide, I'm all for it. See you in New Hampshire.

Best regards,

  
Robert K. Dornan  
U.S. Congressman

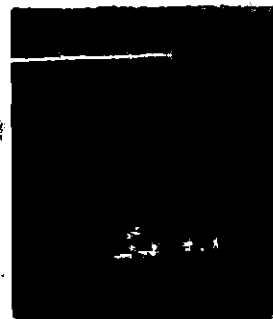
??  
FYE  
According to Adams  
they have no record  
he'll be in NH  
Dornan



OK for release.

John P. Garth

1/17/92



THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

January 14, 1992

ACTION TO PROMOTE ALTERNATIVE FUEL VEHICLES  
FACT SHEET

- While awaiting Congressional action on the National Energy Strategy, the Administration has moved aggressively to implement NES initiatives and an April 17, 1991 Executive Order on Federal energy management. A key priority is the purchase of alternative-fuel vehicles for the Federal fleet.
- The President announced today his FY 1993 budget proposal will include \$15 million for the Department of Energy to assist other agencies in purchasing alternative-fuel vehicles. The General Services Administration (GSA) yesterday announced the award of contracts totaling \$31,700,000 to Chrysler Corp. and General Motors Corp. for the purchase of 3,125 alternative-fuel vehicles.
- These actions will enable the Administration to meet its goal of bringing over 5,000 alternative-fuel vehicles into the Federal fleet by the end of 1993, ahead of the schedule required by the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments.
- The van driven today by President Bush and Cabinet members is the first of 31 compressed natural gas (CNG) vans being delivered to the Department of the Interior under an earlier contract.
- These actions will help build a U.S. market and fueling infrastructure for alternative-fuel vehicles, which emit less air pollution and reduce U.S. dependence on imported oil. Large-scale Federal procurement will reduce the cost and increase the availability and convenience of these vehicles. The action may have a market impact comparable to GSA's introduction of airbags into its fleet in 1985.
- More broadly, GSA will support American jobs by spending \$600,000,000 in FY 1992 to acquire about 50,000 fleet vehicles from American automakers, of which 3,125 will be alternative-fuel vehicles.
- The new contracts call for Chrysler to produce 2,500 methanol flexible-fuel sedans at its Newark, Del. facility, and for General Motors to produce 600 compressed natural gas (CNG) pickup trucks at its Pontiac, Mich. plant. Under a separate contract, Chrysler also will deliver 25 eight-passenger 1992 CNG vans.

-- MORE --

- The planned assignment of the alternative-fuel cars and pickups will be scattered among 22 states, with more than 1,000 assigned to California, some 700 in the metropolitan Washington, D.C. area, and about 400 in greater Chicago.
- The April 17, 1991 Executive Order directed all federal agencies to procure the maximum practicable number of alternative-fuel vehicles by the end of 1995; ordered agencies operating fleets of 300 or more vehicles to reduce gasoline and diesel use by 10% by 1995 from 1991 levels; and directed all agencies to reduce energy use in buildings by 20% by 2000 from 1985 levels. Implementation of the E.O. is proceeding under the direction of the Department of Energy.
- The goals of the E.O. go well beyond the requirements of existing laws, and will save American taxpayers up to \$800 million in annual energy costs and cut Federal energy consumption by up to the equivalent of 100,000 barrels of oil per day. The E.O. builds on provisions of the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments and the President's National Energy Strategy to reduce air pollution, lower dependence on imported oil, create jobs, and make the American economy more efficient and competitive.
- As early as 1981, George Bush made alternative fuels a key component of his environmental and energy agenda. As head of President Reagan's Task Force on Regulatory Relief, Vice President Bush worked to break down regulatory barriers to alternative fuels, approving guidelines to states to adopt alternative fuel programs to meet clean air requirements, and urging credits for CAFE compliance (Corporate Average Fuel Economy) for alternative-fuel vehicles.

# # # #

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

General Services Administration: Steve Guiheen, 202-501-1231

Department of Interior: John Wright, 202-208-3171

Department of Energy: Beth Miller, 202-586-4940.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

January 14, 1992

MR. PRESIDENT:

Marlin would like to issue  
this statement this afternoon.  
For your review.

Thank you.

  
Phillip D. Brady

THE WHITE HOUSE  
Office of the Press Secretary

---

For Immediate Release

January 14, 1992

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

Barbara and I are greatly saddened by the untimely death of Glenn Brenner, a man whose wit and ability has endeared him to so many Washingtonians. The suddenness of his death, and the warmth of his personality, leave all of us with a painful emptiness. Sometimes we think we know television personalities better than we really do. But Glenn Brenner's life, and his many friends, demonstrate that the man we saw was real: A man who loved his work, his family, and the community he served. We will remember him for those qualities that made him so special. Barbara and I offer our prayers and sympathy to his family and friends.

# # #

THE WHITE HOUSE  
Office of the President

For Immediate Release

January 14, 1992

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

President Bush accepted with regret today the resignation of Richard J. Kerr, who has served as Deputy Director of Central Intelligence since March 1989. Mr. Kerr will return to private life after serving 32 years as a professional intelligence officer.

Mr. Kerr has served the country and CIA with dedication and creativity for more than three decades. He played a critical role in the recent transition at CIA, serving with distinction as the Acting DCI, and he provided critical leadership at a time when CIA and the intelligence community were confronted with profound changes in the world. He was an important member of the intelligence team during Desert Shield and Desert Storm, for which he was awarded the Presidential Citizen's Medal. He also made an extraordinary contribution to the NSC Deputies Committee during his tenure as DDCI. ~~In accepting his resignation, the President said he~~ has great respect for Dick, and I am grateful for his counsel and support throughout this Administration. *→ in*

# # #

*OK per Scamcroft as edited.*

*OK for release.*

*John A. Bush*

*1/14/92*

**D R A F T   P R E S S   R E L E A S E**

The President today announced the appointment of Timothy J. McBride, currently Deputy Assistant to the President, to be Assistant to the President for Management and Administration.

Most recently, Mr. McBride served as Deputy Assistant to the President and Executive Assistant to the Chief of Staff, October 1991 to December 1991. Prior to this, Mr. McBride served as Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Trade Development, 1990-1991; Special Assistant to the President of the United States, 1989-1990; Personal Aide to the Vice President of the United States, 1985-1989; Deputy Director of the Vice Presidential Advance Office, 1985; Consultant to the Republican National Convention Arrangements Committee in Dallas, Texas, 1984; and a Small Business Management Consultant in Coral Springs, Florida, 1982-1984.

Mr. McBride was graduated from Eastern Michigan University (B.B.A., 1982). He was born October 10, 1958, and is a native of Michigan. Mr. McBride resides in Alexandria, Virginia.

1-14-92  
Per P. Brady  
OK for release  
fw

THE WHITE HOUSE  
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

January 14, 1992

The President today announced the appointment of Nicholas E. Calio, of Ohio, to be Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs. ~~He will serve as a Senior Advisor to the President in mapping legislative strategy.~~ He would succeed Frederick D. McClure.

Since 1991, Mr. Calio has served as Vice President of The Duberstein Group, Inc., a Washington based consulting firm. From 1989-1991, Mr. Calio served as Deputy Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs ~~at the White House in Washington, D.C.~~ He served with the National Association of Wholesaler-Distributors as Senior Vice President for Government Relations and Executive Director of the Wholesaler-Distributor Political Action Committee from 1984-1989. Mr. Calio served as Litigation Counsel for the Washington Legal Foundation, 1981-1984; Of Counsel with the law firm of Santarelli & Bond, 1981-1984; and as an Associate with the law firm of Santarelli & Gimer, 1978-1981. *S/Clev*

Mr. Calio was graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University (B.A., 1975) and Case Western Reserve University School of Law (J.D., 1978). He was born January 10, 1953, in Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Calio is married to the former Lydia Keller, has three children and resides in Washington, D.C.

# # #

*1/14/92  
OK for release  
per P. Brady  
w/ edits  
FW*

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

January 16, 1992

The President today recognized the volunteers of the Community Harvest Food Bank of Fort Wayne, Indiana, as the 669th Daily Point of Light for the Nation. Begun in 1983, this partnership between the food industry and local charitable organizations takes a systemic approach to the problem of hunger.

Approximately 2,500 volunteers prepare, process, and deliver food to some 60,000 low-income, unemployed, and elderly people monthly through more than 425 community agencies in northeastern Indiana. In addition to food preparation and delivery, other initiatives focus on helping those in need in other ways besides simply providing food. The "Growing Groceries" garden project enlists 200 at-risk youngsters, ages eight to fifteen years, in helping their neighbors by converting back yards, community land at low-income housing units, and vacant lots into gardens. Corporate sponsors provide seeds and equipment and loan employees to the project as volunteer instructors. Youth involved in the project increase their self-esteem and sense of accomplishment and obtain a marketable skill; last year, their efforts yielded 3,000 pounds of produce for their neighbors in need.

The SeniorPak program delivers 20 pounds of groceries every other week to homebound, low-income seniors aged 60 and older. In addition to distributing the groceries, the 150 SeniorPak volunteers offer companionship and friendship to many isolated elderly persons.

Donations from food producers, wholesalers, retailers, grocery stores, farmers, and gardeners support the Community Harvest Food Bank, which annually distributes over five million pounds of food.

The President salutes the volunteers of the Community Harvest Food Bank for exemplifying his belief that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

# # #

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tracey Taylor or Miah Homstad  
(202) 456-6266

*OK for release.*

*John A. Garvey*

*1/14/92*

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

January 17, 1992

The President today recognized the volunteers of El Centro de la Raza of Seattle, Washington, as the 670th Daily Point of Light for the Nation. This multi-purpose center attracts some 250 volunteers, who help alleviate or solve a range of problems affecting more than 40,000 people in the Seattle area.

Among El Centro de la Raza's many programs are emergency services, child development programs, the Community University, and Hope for Youth. Emergency services include providing food, housing, clothing, and transportation to those in urgent need. Child development programs are bilingual, multicultural services for children ages one to five and their families. Community University bridges the gaps between generations, races, and varied economic backgrounds by allowing the young and the old to discuss local, national, and international issues openly with one another in a classroom setting. Hope for Youth brings together young people of different races and economic backgrounds to share experiences and to develop a greater appreciation of cultural diversity and tolerance. This allows the youth to develop a feeling of self-worth and self-fulfillment.

Volunteers at El Centro de la Raza come from all walks of life, including some who have been served by the center in the past. As a result, El Centro's programs offer those in need, not only the basics of life, but also opportunities for individual achievement and increased self-esteem. It provides a vehicle for individuals and families to serve their broader community family.

The President salutes the volunteers of El Centro de la Raza for exemplifying his belief that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

# # #

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tracey Taylor or Miah Homstad  
(202) 456-6266

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

02 JAN 13 P5:04  
January 13, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR PHIL BRADY

FROM: SHIRLEY M. GREEN *sg*

SUBJECT: Beeville Music Hall Visit

We have a small number of letters from people who tell the President that he set a poor example for young people by drinking beer during his stop at a music hall in Beeville. Copies of typical letters are attached. Also attached is our draft response.

APPROVE *OK pny*

DISAPPROVE

COMMENTS:

--DRAFT CRITICISM OF BEEVILLE MUSIC HALL VISIT--

BW/SMG

Dear:

Thank you for your letter to President Bush. The President appreciates your sharing your concerns with him about his recent trip to Beeville, Texas.

President Bush takes great pleasure in talking with people when he travels outside of Washington, especially those rare occasions when he is able to meet people in an informal setting. He is also quite a fan of country and western music, and this is what prompted him to drop by a popular music hall.

Certainly, President Bush believes deeply, as you do, in the traditional values that have made America great -- faith, family, personal responsibility, respect for oneself, and respect and caring for others. He also recognizes that, in his position as President, he serves as an example to others; and he regrets if any actions during his recent visit to Texas offended you.

With the President's best wishes,

Sincerely,

SMG

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

32 JAN 13 P5:04

January 13, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR PHIL BRADY

FROM: SHIRLEY M. GREEN *smg*

SUBJECT: Former Soviet Union

The attached draft would be used to respond to mail about the break-up of the former Soviet Union, including recognition of the new states and what the United States is doing to assist the people. NSC provided us with a draft about the assistance and suggested that we add lines from the cable from State and the President's Christmas address to cover the recognition of the new states aspect. All of this is attached. We made several edits to the NSC draft, primarily things like changing republics to states to avoid saying the former republics a number of times.

APPROVE *OK smg*

DISAPPROVE \_\_\_\_\_

COMMENTS: \_\_\_\_\_

--DRAFT FORMER SOVIET UNION--

Dear:

On behalf of President Bush, thank you for your letter about major political and economic changes that are taking place in the former Soviet Union. As you know, the situation there has been changing rapidly, and I regret the delay in responding to you.

You are aware that eleven of the twelve former Soviet republics have formed a Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). The United States now recognizes all of the former republics as independent, sovereign states. In granting this recognition, President Bush said that every American can take pride in the demise of communism, for this is a "victory for the moral force of our values." The Administration announced its intention to establish diplomatic relations with six states and looks forward to discussions with the remaining six, with the goal of establishing diplomatic relations with them as well.

The President also said that America's new challenge is to engage these new states in efforts that will sustain peace and build a more prosperous future. Our world is interconnected, and the United States benefits in a world where democratic ideals prevail and where there is free and fair trade. A free and prosperous global economy means jobs and economic growth here at home.

As for how the United States is assisting the people in the new states, President Bush decided in mid-November, after having sent

four food missions to the USSR since May, to make available an additional \$1.25 billion in credit guarantees for the purchase of American agricultural commodities to help cope with expected shortages this winter. This brought to \$3.75 billion the amount of U.S. credit guarantees that were issued in 1991. Initial credits of \$500 million were made available in November and will be followed by credits of \$250 million each, on February 1, March 1, and April 1, 1992.

The President also decided to extend up to \$165 million in food grant assistance to particularly hard-hit areas of the former USSR. Under this program, the Department of Agriculture (USDA) began shipments of food to Armenia in early January, and shipments will follow to the industrial cities of the Urals and to St. Petersburg and Moscow. In order to cope with immediate, critical food shortages in the latter two cities, the Administration also plans to send food shipments by sea and by air throughout the winter, as needed by the Russian Government.

The Administration is also determined to assist the states to solve structural problems in their food distribution systems that are contributing to enormous waste and inefficiencies. This winter, USDA will undertake five new programs in several states to address this serious problem. The Administration has been gratified by the tremendous voluntary support that has been given to this effort by the American private sector.

Emergency medical assistance is another key area where the Administration has taken a leading role. Since President Bush announced our commitment to helping the Soviet people more than a year ago, the United States has distributed more than \$25 million in badly need medical supplies to seven of the former republics.

Finally, the Administration is trying to assure improved international coordination on humanitarian deliveries of food and medical supplies. The President called an international conference for mid-January in Washington in order to improve coordination and to make sure that critical needs are met this winter and beyond.

The Administration is working very hard to lessen the hardships faced by the peoples of the former Soviet Union as they seek to establish democracy and free markets where totalitarianism once reigned. President Bush appreciates your interest in this important matter, and he sends his best wishes.

Sincerely,

SMG

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

1/13

**TO:** ROGER PORTER

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

This letter was handed to the President today. Can you please prepare a response ASAP -- preferably tomorrow, for POTUS signature?  
Thanks.



## AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION

225 TOUHY AVENUE • PARK RIDGE • ILLINOIS • 60068 • (312) 399-5700 • FAX (312) 399-5896  
600 MARYLAND AVENUE S.W. • SUITE 800 • WASHINGTON, D.C. • 20024 • (202) 484-3600 • FAX (202) 484-3604

January 13, 1992

The Honorable George Bush  
The White House  
Washington, DC

Dear Mr. President:

Farm Bureau members are distressed about the policy shifts in your administration.

The first major shift was your reneging on your promise of no new taxes. Instead, we got the 1990 budget deal. As a result, the economy has weakened, the deficit worsened. Scrap the deal.

The second major shift has been your becoming President of regulatory abuse, despite your experience presiding over the regulatory cost control task force. Your administration seems to rule by Federal Register. Regulatory costs, risks and uncertainty are now adding to the worsening state of the economy. Help us in our effort to obtain a mandate requiring an assessment of the economic impact of laws and regulations before they take effect.

Our members' third major concern is the steady loss of private property rights under your administration. It is sad that as we applaud the collapse of communism, our government seeks more control over private property. Much of our private farm decision-making is now being decided by faceless bureaucrats in Washington. How can you tolerate this?

We have responded to your every call; supporting national defense spending, fast-track extension and capital gains rate cut and a spending freeze. Farmers and America's other productive citizens need your help.

We need you to:

Abandon the 1990 budget deal. Go on the offense with a program of real tax rate reductions, regulatory freeze and a spending freeze.

Become actively involved in the political fight to preserve private property rights.

Sincerely,

Dean Kleckner, President

DK/gp

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

| Document No.<br>and Type | Subject/Title of Document                                                      | Date    | Restriction                                                                                                  | Class. |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 05. Memo                 | John S. Gardner to Phillip D. Brady<br>Re: Office of Political Affairs (3 pp.) | 1/13/92 | <del>P5</del><br><br>Open on Expiration of PRA<br>(Document Follows)<br>By <u>CS</u> (NLGB) on <u>4/5/05</u> |        |

**Collection:** Bush Presidential Records  
Office of the Chief of Staff  
Phillip D. Brady Files

**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 1/92 [1]

|                                      |                                |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>Date Closed:</b> 1/25/2001        | <b>OA/ID Number:</b> 05483-001 |
| <b>FOIA/SYS Case #:</b> 1999-0735-F  | <b>Appeal Case #:</b>          |
| <b>Re-review Case #:</b> 2005-0331-S | <b>Appeal Disposition:</b>     |
| <b>P-2/P-5 Review Case #:</b>        | <b>Disposition Date:</b>       |
| <b>AR Case #:</b>                    | <b>MR Case #:</b>              |
| <b>AR Disposition:</b>               | <b>MR Disposition:</b>         |
| <b>AR Disposition Date:</b>          | <b>MR Disposition Date:</b>    |

### 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

Pl. hand  
copy to the COS's  
office for his reading  
file Don

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

1/13

Sam,

I believe the attached  
includes some food  
for thought on the  
advisability of  
closing the Office of  
Political Affairs.

Rankin, Jr.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

January 13, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR PHILLIP D. BRADY

FROM: John S. Gardner

SUBJECT: Office of Political Affairs

I understand that a decision may be near on the question of the status of Political Affairs. I believe strongly that closing Political Affairs would cause problems for the White House, for our office in particular, and for the President.

So far as I know, only two reasons have been advanced as to why Political Affairs should be closed -- the 1984 "precedent" and fear that Political Affairs would be the liaison to Bush-Quayle '92. Neither reason, frankly, is accurate, and the objections are easily dealt with. Moreover, the benefits of having an Office of Political Affairs have been overlooked.

The 1984 "precedent." In 1984, Chief of Staff Baker wanted tight control over the campaign. Yet he did not, literally, close Political Affairs; he simply made Margaret Tutweiler the only employee of Political Affairs (I am not sure from what account she was paid.) The distinction is not semantic: either there's a legal problem with having an office in the White House paid for by the RNC which handles political matters, or there isn't. If there is, there shouldn't have been an Office of Political Affairs for the last eleven years (including the time when Tutweiler was its only occupant and when George Bush was running for President in 1988 after he won the Republican nomination). If there isn't, there is no legal reason to abolish the Office of Political Affairs.

Even stranger, in 1984, Intergovernmental Affairs handled political functions (quietly) for the White House. I don't see how we could be in any way in a stronger legal position by having White House Office official staff handle political matters instead of having a political office paid for by the RNC.

The real -- and legitimate -- issue is control of liaison with the campaign. Margaret Tutweiler was the only person who was authorized to talk with or hold any contact with anyone at Reagan-Bush '84. This was somewhat frustrating from the campaign's perspective. Still, if the point is to limit unofficial contact with the campaign, we can just do so. The existence of Political Affairs, literally considered, has nothing whatever to do with liaison with Bush-Quayle '92. This function can be assigned to any White House office, without reference to

Political Affairs. They do not have to have charge of liaison with the campaign.

### The Role of Political Affairs

Instead, the Office of Political Affairs is the White House's liaison with the RNC, national Republican committees (NRSC, NRCC, National Black Republicans, etc.), and with State and local Republican parties. In this capacity, they provide direct support to the President and White House offices. This is the real reason for their existence and the reason that office should continue to exist.

Political Affairs is a great help to many offices in the White House, perhaps none more so than ours. In the absence of an Office of Political Affairs, who will prepare briefing papers for the President's travel (both political and official, since the President always receives a political briefing)? The RNC -- why would we farm out briefing material for the President to a private organization? Can you imagine Sharon having to call the RNC if briefing papers are late? And we'd have to rely on them for briefing papers on Presidential events such as staff photos, President's Dinner, and other political events. Who would be the project officer for political events in the White House?

Similarly, who would handle liaison with state and local Republican parties? If the RNC, what judgment can they bring to bear on a situation? With what criteria do they say that someone does or does not deserve a Presidential letter or endorsement or greetings or even something so simple as a message for the famous New Jersey dinner dance? Do the people at the RNC know who the President's supporters and friends are? More directly, by what criteria the RNC has can it even make these distinctions? The RNC, by definition, is the organization representing all Republicans in the country. How, by their own internal procedures and reason for existence, can they say that someone shouldn't get a letter because he worked hard against the President in 1988?

I think you agree that autopen authority should not be farmed out to the RNC or the campaign. But isn't giving the power of political judgment to the RNC for Presidential messages and endorsements tantamount to the same thing? No one else in the White House -- certainly not Correspondence or Intergovernmental Affairs -- has the expertise to provide political judgment on such matters. Abolishing Political Affairs, then, forces us as the Staff Secretary's Office to make judgments on autopenning and messages without the benefit of political advice.

An ad hoc decision in 1984 was just that, an ad hoc decision. There's no reason we have to repeat it just because it fit one particular situation -- particularly if doing so would harm the White House's effectiveness.

BT

JH

PB



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

DATE: 01/13/92

TO: SAMUEL K. SKINNER

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

The attached has been forwarded  
to the President





THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

January 13, 1991

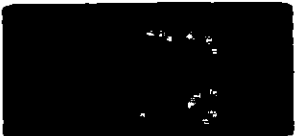
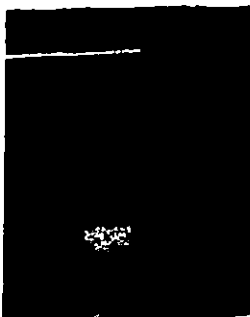
MR. PRESIDENT:

FYI, also attached is your  
letter to Magic Johnson  
inviting him to join the  
AIDS Commission.

Thank you.



Phillip D. Brady

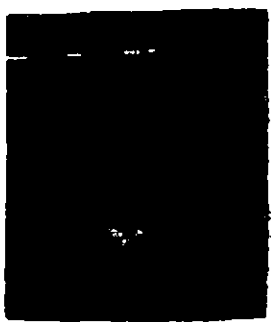




## AIDS

- In the current fiscal year (FY 1992), **total AIDS funding** -- research, prevention, treatment, and disability payments -- government-wide will be \$4.3 billion.
- More federal resources are devoted to **research and prevention** of AIDS than any other single disease -- \$1.8 billion for AIDS in FY 1992.
  - More than research and prevention of cancer. 1.5 million Americans die each year of cancer; 130,000 have died of AIDS in the last ten years.
- Since the AIDS epidemic began, we have devoted \$6.7 billion to **research and prevention**.

### Research



- FY 1992 AIDS biomedical research: \$1.3 billion.
- 



- **Research covers:**

- the **basic biology** of the virus,
- developing **new drugs** to fight the virus in infected people,
- developing **vaccines**, and
- studying the infections the virus produces.

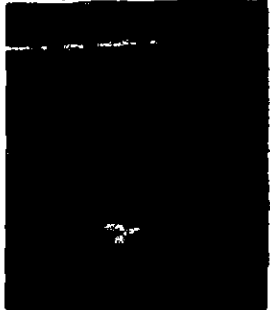
- About half the resources go to research on treatments.

### **Treatments**

- The NIH has screened **40,000** drugs to determine if they have an effect on HIV -- about 1 percent showed some effect.
- Several drugs have been approved by the FDA for treating conditions associated with HIV. The most important is AZT.

● ● ●

AIDS cases through Nov 1991: **202,843**..  
AIDS deaths through Oct 1991: **130,687**  
New cases this year (thru 12/21/91): **43,389**



# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

| Document No.<br>and Type | Subject/Title of Document                                                           | Date    | Restriction                                                                                       | Class. |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 06. Memo                 | Roger B. Porter to the President<br>Re: Meeting with Earvin "Magic" Johnson (1 pp.) | 1/13/92 | P5<br><br>Open on Expiration of PRA<br>(Document Follows)<br>By <u>CL</u> (NLGB) on <u>6/7/05</u> |        |

**Collection:** Bush Presidential Records  
Office of the Chief of Staff  
Phillip D. Brady Files

**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 1/92 [1]

|                               |             |                             |           |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| <b>Date Closed:</b>           | 1/25/2001   | <b>OA/ID Number:</b>        | 05483-001 |
| <b>FOIA/SYS Case #:</b>       | 1999-0735-F | <b>Appeal Case #:</b>       |           |
| <b>Re-review Case #:</b>      | 2005-0331-S | <b>Appeal Disposition:</b>  |           |
| <b>P-2/P-5 Review Case #:</b> |             | <b>Disposition Date:</b>    |           |
| <b>AR Case #:</b>             |             | <b>MR Case #:</b>           |           |
| <b>AR Disposition:</b>        |             | <b>MR Disposition:</b>      |           |
| <b>AR Disposition Date:</b>   |             | <b>MR Disposition Date:</b> |           |

### RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 13, 1992

32 JAN 13 P5:48

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROGER B. PORTER *RBP*  
SUBJECT: Meeting with Earvin "Magic" Johnson

Three thoughts that may prove useful for your meeting with Earvin Johnson tomorrow after his first meeting as a member of the National Commission on AIDS.

1. Status of the AIDS Commission's report.

Other members of the Commission have encouraged him to ask you about the status of the AIDS Commission's report, submitted to you and the Congress last fall.

The report has been distributed to all executive branch officials with responsibility for AIDS-related programs. Each is considering the recommendations that relate to his or her program. Secretary Sullivan has overall responsibility for taking the recommendations into account, as he does for our overall AIDS effort. If the Commission is concerned about follow up to any particular recommendation, they should raise the matter with Secretary Sullivan and his subordinates.

2. Potential criticism of the Administration.

In media interviews after his appointment was announced, Johnson said he would be an independent thinker and would not be constrained from criticizing the Administration where he thought it was wrong. Your meeting provides an opportunity to outline for him the four-part strategy we are pursuing. A one page statement on AIDS, that we developed at your request, outlining this strategy is attached, along with an updated facts and figures card.

3. The power of example.

It is already clear that Magic Johnson can reach people previously untouched by AIDS awareness programs. In New York City, the number of people requesting testing doubled in the week after Johnson announced he had tested positive for HIV. It is likely that many of these individuals would never respond merely to government officials urging those who have engaged in risky behavior to be tested.

Attachments

## AIDS

AIDS is a public health problem that challenges all of America. The approximately one million Americans infected with the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) deserve the best our biomedical research can produce and care in times of need. Those not infected need education and prudence to avoid infection, and should show compassion for those who are infected.

The Administration is pursuing a four part strategy in the battle against AIDS:

- A major biomedical research effort with three elements: research on the nature of the virus that leads to AIDS, research on treatment of HIV infection and its complications, and the development of vaccines to immunize against the virus.
  - Our nation's investment in biomedical research is enabling us to make rapid research advances. Had AIDS occurred before this investment, we would have been without the tools that make research and treatment possible.
  - The Administration is supporting research that promises to prolong and enhance the quality of life of those infected and to protect those who are not. Over 50 drugs to slow the progress of the virus or minimize its complications and five candidate vaccines are currently in NIH-sponsored clinical trials.
- Prevention of new cases of infection through education, greater awareness of how HIV is transmitted, and efforts to change behaviors that lead to infection.
  - The federal government is committing more resources to AIDS research and prevention than to research and prevent any other disease.
  - The greatly expanded testing effort allows those infected to seek early treatment and to modify their behavior to avoid infecting other people.
- Treatment of those who are infected with HIV and development of new and more effective treatments for the complications of HIV infection.
  - The Administration has reformed the review process for drug approvals in order to expedite the availability of promising new treatments.
- Help to individuals and communities to meet the costs of the disease for those with few resources and to provide legal support against discrimination.
  - The President signed the Americans with Disabilities Act that will provide legal protection to HIV infected Americans against discrimination in public accommodations and employment, and the Ryan White Act, which provides assistance to hard hit communities and medical help to individuals before their HIV infection progresses to AIDS.
  - The Medicaid program ensures that those who have AIDS and are so disabled they cannot work are not without health care.

Meeting the AIDS challenge is appropriately a major Administration priority and merits the \$4.3 billion commitment the President has made to his comprehensive research, prevention, and treatment strategy. The President set the tone for the Administration's effort when he told the National Leadership Coalition on AIDS, "In this nation, in this decade, there is only one way to deal with an individual who is sick: with dignity, with compassion, care, and confidentiality – and without discrimination."

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 13, 1991

Dear Magic:

There has been a lot of speculation about your joining the National AIDS Commission. I know that you have been asked to serve.

This letter is simply to say that I personally hope you will do this. The Commission is high-level and has a wonderful group of informed and influential members. There is genuine enthusiasm in all quarters for your undertaking this service.

I want to add, however, that I know you are being besieged with requests from all quarters -- a tribute not only to your achievement in life but to the way you have come forward on this issue. But please do not feel under any pressure to undertake this assignment if it conflicts with other things you want to do. I do not want you to feel that you are being used in any way. I do want you to know on a very personal basis that I respect you, admire you, and hope that you will be able to join the Commission. There will be times, perhaps, when the Commission and the President are not in total agreement. So be it! You will be a free and independent voice working with an outstanding group of leaders if you decide to accept.

We need you but, of course, my respect and admiration will in no way be diminished by whatever you decide.

If you decide to do this, I hereby invite you to the White House where we could make the formal announcement. I believe that will help the education process needed nationwide.

In either event, Barbara and I send you our warmest best wishes and our family love and respect.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Earl Warren".

Mr. Earvin "Magic" Johnson  
Los Angeles Lakers  
Great Western Forum  
Post Office Box 10  
Inglewood, California 90308

**FIRSTEAM**  
MARKETING, INC.

November 15, 1991

The President  
The White House  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

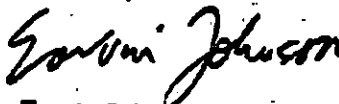
Thank you for your kind letter. I am very grateful for your expression of support.

I would be honored to accept your invitation to serve on the National Commission on AIDS. I hope that my participation will help to increase the attention of the American people to the AIDS crisis, and focus their awareness on what all of us must do to fight this disease.

I appreciate your understanding that it is important for me to remain an independent voice on this issue as I work to educate the heterosexual community, African-Americans and young people to the AIDS crisis.

I hope that the Commission and your Administration will be able to work hand in hand in the fight against AIDS, and I want you to know that I will do everything that I can to make a difference.

Sincerely,



Earvin Johnson

cc Michael S. Ovitz, Creative Artists Agency, Inc.  
Lon Rosen, FIRSTEAM Marketing, Inc.  
David Stern, National Basketball Association

1801 AVENUE OF THE STARS  
SUITE 344  
LOS ANGELES, CA 90067  
213 785-0048 FAX 213 277-0793

*Note: A copy of this letter was released by the Press Office 11/15/91*  
*Kan [unclear]*

plans to present something that he has already rounded up Democratic support for?

MR. FITZWATER: It just means we believe in consultations and we'll talk to members of the Congress. We'll be working very closely with the leadership and others.

Q He hopes to do that then? He hopes to have Democratic support by the time he brings --

MR. FITZWATER: No, I said there will be consultations with members and others, and will produce the plan.

Q Assuming nobody will object if I change the subject, what prompted this meeting today with the AIDS Commission, and whose schedule was that?

MR. FITZWATER: It's been scheduled for a month or so.

Q Why? Why did the President decide he wanted to do this after three years of not having met with them?

MR. FITZWATER: The commission is meeting with the Secretary of HHS Lou Sullivan, and they invited the President to attend the meeting, and he agreed. As I say, it's been on the schedule for a month or so.

Q Do we know if Magic is going yet?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't believe he is. He has other commitments.

Q Was the invitation issued prior to that?

MR. FITZWATER: Invitation to Magic?

Q Prior to Magic's revelation.

MR. FITZWATER: Yes, it's been on the schedule for a month or so.

Q Libya seems to be indicating that they're going to try the two alleged terrorists we want. Does that, in any way, satisfy us?

MR. FITZWATER: We have an independent judicial process underway with regard to the Libyan perpetrators of that act, and we intend to follow that through and we think that's the appropriate way. So the short answer is, no; the longer answer is, we believe that our criminal justice system needs to proceed as indicated, and we believe they should be brought here for prosecution.

Q Is there anything being done now that's different over the past couple of weeks that you can cite that we might have a chance of getting these two?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't know of any new developments, no, other than the ones that they've initiated. They continue to -- Libya has said that they will -- I guess they've apprehended the two fellows. They've said they're going to prosecute them. Those are the only new developments.

Q Marlin, for many years there have been petitions circulated in this country by hundreds of thousands of elderly people asking for universal health care. They don't have a lobbyist like NAM to come down to see the President. I wonder if the President is going to bring his consideration to the Canadian health plan and the other plans for universal care as well as NAM.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

January 15, 1992

The President today recognized the volunteers of the Pinellas County (Florida) Schools Volunteer Program as the 668th Daily Point of Light for the Nation. By tutoring, mentoring, and offering motivational support, one-to-one counseling, and classroom assistance, program participants enrich the education of the district's more than 93,000 students.

Since its origins in 1981, the Pinellas County Schools Office of Volunteer Services has grown to include over 17,000 parents, senior citizens, corporate employees, and other volunteers. Last year, this group contributed more than 865,000 volunteer hours, nearly 30% of which were instructional volunteer hours spent one-to-one with the students.

In 130 elementary, middle, and high schools, volunteers meet at least once a week during school hours with selected students, mentoring or tutoring them and encouraging self-esteem through art, computer, and music activities. Youth motivators are also matched with students needing extra attention and friendship, to whom they listen and offer advice and support at weekly meetings. A 1989 survey of 200 middle and high school students matched with tutors, mentors, or youth motivators, showed that 89% of the students improved at least one letter grade over the previous year; 75% improved in class attendance; and 92% exhibited greater self-confidence based on interviews with teachers and guidance counselors.

The President salutes the volunteers of the Pinellas County Schools Volunteer Program for exemplifying his belief that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others.

# # #

Debbie Taylor or Miah Homstad  
(800) 456-6266

92 JAN 13 P6: 53

OK for release.

John A. Garbarino  
1/13/92

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

DATE: 1/12/92

92 JAN 13 A 8:48

TO: ~~Phil~~ Brady

FROM: SAM SKINNER

- ☐ Action
- ☒ Your Comment
- ☐ Let's Talk
- ☐ See Me
- ☐ FYI

*Sam,  
A Condolence letter  
is being prepared for  
the President's signature.  
Thanks,  
AD*

1/10  
wcf

T H E  
WASHINGTON  
INSTITUTE

Jan 9

TO PHIL B.  
you thought  
I

Dear Sam -

A kind word from the White  
House about Warren Brookes report  
be well received.

Cordially,

Fred



# Warren Brookes — We will miss you

Columnist Warren Brookes, who died unexpectedly Dec. 28, was a scrappy fighter who wrote lively and authoritative columns on the burning environmental issues of the day. To a subject that is so often argued in emotional terms, Warren brought a welcome rational basis for discussion and for action. He loved to take on environmental extremists and their regulator friends in government—people who cared little for sound data and scientific fact, and even less for the harmful economic impact of their misplaced zeal.

Warren Brookes was an economist, not an environmental scientist. But in focusing in on this largely unexplored area of public policy, he was never satisfied to accept on faith the doomsday predictions, "worst case" scenarios, and unpublished "scientific" studies neatly packaged for reporters in three-page press releases or executive summaries. Instead, he approached the issues—asbestos, radon, dioxin, lead, acid rain, ozone depletion, greenhouse warming, and others—in depth, the way all science journalists should and too seldom do—with prior allegiance to no one, and with a determination to ask the tough questions and to get fact-based answers.

Among environmental activists—whose collective presence in Washington amounts to a \$500-million-a-year lobby—he made a lot of enemies. In the scientific community, he made a lot of friends, because Warren, more than any other writer, made it possible for dissenting voices to be heard. He provided a forum and wide public audience to meteorologist Richard Lindzen of MIT, who challenged the credibility of greenhouse warming models, to soil scientist Edward Krug, whose studies showed that acid soils and not acid rain determined the acidity of lakes, and, most recently, to climatologist Tom Karl of the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration, whose data dispelled the myth of climate warming disaster. There were many others.

Warren was the point man in a war of words, a journalist who encouraged working scientists to speak up and speak out against shoddy research, unfounded conclusions, and, yes, outright fraud that threatened the credibility of all scientific endeavor.

With issue after issue, his investigative reporting debunked the doomsday scenarios and revealed the true cost to the American workforce and American consumers. His message came through loud and clear: The cost of environmental controls is now well over \$100 billion per year and rising—that's more than \$1,000 per household. The heavy hand of current environmental regulation, together with uncertainties about the course of future regulation, is cutting into productivity and decreasing U.S. competitiveness on the world market. Businesses that are discouraged from starting up, or discouraged from expanding, don't hire workers.

And Warren made this point again and again: that environmental action makes sense only if the benefits exceed the costs, and that to judge the benefits, government needs a reliable scientific base. Only through science can one gauge the health impact or ecological impact of pollution and determine if a program of controls does any good.

But science does not stand still. As research proceeds and as new

facts come forward, policy should change. Yet, in practice, as he pointed out, the science changed but the policy kept marching on—as if laws and regulations had a life of their own, unconnected to the scientific base that led to their creation in the first place.

We will miss Warren. We came to depend on him to restore scientific integrity, to say what needed to be said. The task now falls to others to continue his mission to bring rationality to environmental decisionmaking in the United States. If we don't succeed, this country will continue to march down the path of ever-increasing and economically destructive levels of control.

S. FRED SINGER

Professor of Environmental Sciences  
University of Virginia  
Charlottesville

CANDACE CRANDALL

Editorial Director  
Science and Environmental Policy Project  
Washington



Warren Brookes

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE  
UNTIL JANUARY 19, 1992

January 18, 1992

The President today recognized the volunteers of Fresh Start Surgical Gifts, Inc., of Encinitas, California, as the 671st Daily Point of Light for the Nation. More than 150 Fresh Start volunteers make a difference in the lives of hundreds of children throughout the country who are afflicted with physical deformities.

Nearly 75 doctors, nurses, and other medical professionals not only waive their fees but, with support from throughout the San Diego area and the children's home communities, also cover all costs related to reconstructive surgery -- including medicine, laboratory fees, and pre-and post-operative care. Due to the complicated nature of these operations, the children are transported free of charge to Fresh Start's facilities, where they are housed, fed, and cared for tenderly by community volunteers. Two area hotels, the Del Mar Hilton and the Radisson, offer free rooms to patients' families while their children undergo treatment. Bilingual residents and students from the University of California, San Diego School of Medicine volunteer to translate between the doctors, the patients, and their families.

Fresh Start's volunteer surgical staff treats young people throughout the year during sessions that begin every six weeks. Their efforts have given several hundred children from across the United States, as well as some from Mexico, South America, and Romania, a new and more positive outlook on life.

The President salutes the volunteers of Fresh Start Surgical Gifts for exemplifying his belief that "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include service to others."

# # #

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tracey Taylor or Miah Homstad  
(202) 456-6266

*OK for release*  
*John H. ...*  
*1/13/92*

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

| Document No.<br>and Type | Subject/Title of Document                                     | Date    | Restriction                                                                                                  | Class. |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 07. Note                 | Phillip D. Brady to Rose Zamaria<br>Re: Correspondent (1 pp.) | 1/10/92 | <del>P5</del><br><br>Open on Expiration of PRA<br>(Document Follows)<br>By <u>CB</u> (NLGB) on <u>4/5/05</u> |        |

**Collection:** Bush Presidential Records  
Office of the Chief of Staff  
Phillip D. Brady Files

**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 1/92 [1]

|                                      |                                |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>Date Closed:</b> 1/25/2001        | <b>OA/ID Number:</b> 05483-001 |
| <b>FOIA/SYS Case #:</b> 1999-0735-F  | <b>Appeal Case #:</b>          |
| <b>Re-review Case #:</b> 2005-0331-S | <b>Appeal Disposition:</b>     |
| <b>P-2/P-5 Review Case #:</b>        | <b>Disposition Date:</b>       |
| <b>AR Case #:</b>                    | <b>MR Case #:</b>              |
| <b>AR Disposition:</b>               | <b>MR Disposition:</b>         |
| <b>AR Disposition Date:</b>          | <b>MR Disposition Date:</b>    |

### RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

January 10, 1992

NOTE FOR ROSE ZAMARIA:

Re Jane Schultz' note to you -- well,  
not exactly.

Jane faxes things in on a pretty  
regular basis, and Patty has always  
sent them to us to have a response  
prepared before the President sees  
them. Frankly, most of the letters  
have been responded to directly by  
NSC, rather than the President, but  
occasionally, the President does respond.  
She is, though, under the impression  
that the President sees her correspon-  
dence the day of the fax.

Just FYI.

Thanks.

  
Phillip D. Brady

Dear Mrs. Zamarco,

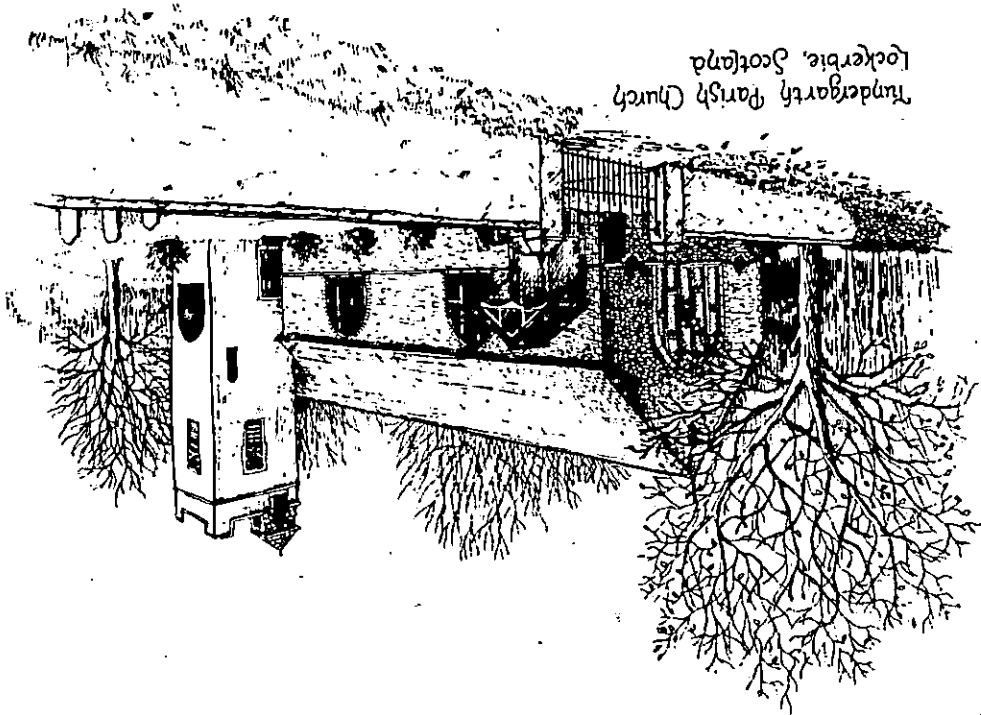
12/19/71

I have just spoken with Patty Presock and she told me of her donation. My son Thomas was a 20 year old student aboard Pan Am 103. Patty and I first met through a letter I had written President Bush and over the past 2 years, we have become friends.

Patty graciously gave me her fax number and has always seen that my correspondence has reached the President's desk with the utmost urgency.

Since the Pan Am 103 investigation is still ongoing

and very much in the news, <sup>Peace on Earth</sup> there is still the need for my fast communication with President Bush. In advance I am asking you for the kindness that Patty



attended to me.

You certainly have a very exciting and extremely fast-track time ahead of you. I wish you well, I'm sure Patty has properly warned you of this for you.

Happy New Year.

Patty has promised to introduce us some day to meeting you. In memory of those who lost their lives in the bombing of Pan Am 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland on December 21, 1988, I am forwarding this to you. Sincerely, Jane Schultz

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

January 13, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR ROSE ZAMARIA

FROM: Phillip D. Brady 

SUBJECT: Key

Would it be possible to issue John Gardner a key to the Brady/Super suite of offices? He does a fair amount of weekend and early morning work, and it would be very convenient for him to have a key.

Thanks for your consideration.

From  
let's refer  
to ~~Yugoslavia~~  
FYI only  
tr

Document Originally  
Attached to  
Following Page

*Thomas Patrick Melady*

January 9, 1992

92 JAN 13 AM: 57

Dear Phil:

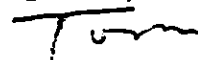
There are various ways to campaign for the middle class vote. I know that the economy is an important matter. But other issues are also important.

In my enclosed letter to the President, I suggest that he take up a subject that concerns many middle-class Catholic voters. I am sure that it also concerns others.

I would deeply appreciate your transmitting the enclosed letter to him.

With warm best wishes for 1992, I am

Very sincerely yours,



Thomas P. Melady  
Ambassador

Enclosure:

As stated

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

*Thomas Patrick Melady*

January 9, 1992

Dear Mr. President:

92 JAN 13 AM: 57

Subject: The Catholic Middle Class

The Catholic middle class is concerned about the tasteless, often vulgar, level of news that comes over television into the homes of their families. Recent details reported on television on a rape trial, sordid allegations made at a confirmation hearing, and the very distasteful news about the allegations against a former mayor and his conduct in a public room, are exposed to children, mothers and grandparents. Many others must feel the same way but I can accurately report what I am hearing from Catholic leaders.

There is an increase in this low-level pornography--on television and now over the phones. It is destructive of our goal of building strong family values among young people. It sets a very low level for the kind of conduct we expect in the public arena.

I urge you to continue speaking on this problem and to propose solutions. We do not want to interfere with free speech, but there must be some way to keep unwanted filth out of American homes.

In my opinion, your solution should include ways to:

- Protect all children from being exposed to the very destructive materials.
- Identify ways whereby those who do not wish to have this kind of news and information enter their homes, television, phone or print media, can do something about it.

You are a very authentic spokesman for this position as you stand for strong family and community values. I know that your continuing initiatives on this matter would be well received.

With warm regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

*Tom*

Thomas P. Melady  
Ambassador

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

Thomas Patrick Melady

101  
F. J. G.  
F. J. 1  
91 DEC 30 410: 51

December 27, 1991

Dear Phil:

I was pleased to note the rapid announcement by the President concerning our recognition of six Republics of the former Soviet Union including the Ukraine. I am thinking primarily of the 1992 political aspect.

My work with the Catholic groups in the past campaigns brought me into frequent contact with Eastern European communities that are heavily Catholic. In a few words the "up" side of ethnic-Catholic communities is that they voted heavily in favor of President Bush in the last campaign. On the negative side, they are sometimes difficult to deal with.

The important thing now Phil is to take steps to assure that they -- the American ethnics -- feel that we still care for them. Here are a few suggestions:

1 - Stay in contact with the Lithuanian, Ukrainian, Polish, Slovak, Hungarian, Russian, Armenian and related groups.

2 - As the President appoints the Ambassadors to these countries, consideration should be given to the President giving a "send off" for the Ambassadors inviting the heads of the appropriate ethnic groups. (I especially recommend that this be done in the case of Ukraine and Lithuania).

Mr. Philip D. Brady,  
Assistant to the President and Staff Secretary,  
Ground Floor, West Wing,  
The White House,  
Washington, D.C. 20500

3 - As major humanitarian shipments leave (like Americares), the President or Mrs. Bush should be identified with these efforts (through pictures, etc).

With warm best wishes for a healthy, happy and successful 1992, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Tom  
Thomas P. Melady  
Ambassador

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

| Document No.<br>and Type | Subject/Title of Document                                                | Date    | Restriction             | Class. |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|-------------------------|--------|
| 11. Memo                 | Phillip D. Brady to Rose Zamaria<br>Re: Executive Clerk's Office (1 pp.) | 1/13/92 | <del>P-3</del> , (b)(6) |        |

**Collection:** Bush Presidential Records  
Office of the Chief of Staff  
Phillip D. Brady Files

**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 1/92 [1]

**Date Closed:** 1/25/2001 **OA/ID Number:** 05483-001

**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)]**

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

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]

(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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

| Document No.<br>and Type | Subject/Title of Document                                                          | Date     | Restriction             | Class. |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------|--------|
| 12. Memo                 | Ronald Geisler to Phillip Brady<br>Re: Promotions-Executive Clerk's Office (2 pp.) | 12/19/91 | <del>P-5</del> , (b)(6) |        |

**Collection:** Bush Presidential Records  
Office of the Chief of Staff  
Phillip D. Brady Files

**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 1/92 [1]

**Date Closed:** 1/25/2001 **OA/ID Number:** 05483-001

**FOIA/SYS Case #:** 1999-0735-F

**Re-review Case #:** 2005-0331-S

**P-2/P-5 Review Case #:**

**AR Case #:**

**AR Disposition:**

**AR Disposition Date:**

**Appeal Case #:**

**Appeal Disposition:**

**Disposition Date:**

**MR Case #:**

**MR Disposition:**

**MR Disposition Date:**

### RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

1/13

Son,

By way of follow up to  
this morning's meeting, please  
find attached copies of the  
staffing sheets for last  
year's State of the Union.

As you will note the first  
"close hold" staffing was  
done six days before to  
an agreed upon list of folks.

P.S. There were no leaks ... Trust you, J.L.D.

**SENSITIVE****CLOSE HOLD**

Document No. \_\_\_\_\_

**WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM**DATE: 1/24/91ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 1/25/91 10:00 AMSUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: THE STATE OF THE UNION

|                | ACTION                              | FYI                                 |               | ACTION                              | FYI                      |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| VICE PRESIDENT | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            | MCCLURE       | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| SUNUNU         | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | NEWMAN        | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| SCOWCROFT      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | PORTER        | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| DARMAN         | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | ROGICH        | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| BRADY          | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | UTERMEYER     | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| CARD           | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <u>BOSKIN</u> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| DEMAREST       | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | _____         | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| FITZWATER      | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            | _____         | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| GRAY           | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            | _____         | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| HOLIDAY        | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | _____         | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> |

**REMARKS:**

Please forward any comments directly to Chriss Winston, Pm. 122, x2930, no later than 10:00 AM, Friday, January 25, with a copy to my office. Thank you.

**RESPONSE:****SENSITIVE****CLOSE HOLD**

PHILLIP D. BRADY  
Assistant to the President  
and Staff Secretary  
Ext. 2702

CLOSE HOLD

EYES ONLY

Document No. \_\_\_\_\_

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 1/28/91

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 1/28/91 5:00 PM

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: THE STATE OF THE UNION

|                         | ACTION                              | FYI                                 |            | ACTION                              | FYI                      |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| VICE PRESIDENT          | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | MCCLURE    | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| SUNUNU                  | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | NEWMAN     | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| SCOWCROFT               | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | PORTER     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| DARMAN                  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | ROGICH     | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| BRADY                   | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | UNTERMEYER | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| CARD                    | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            | _____      | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| DEMAREST                | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | _____      | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| FITZWATER               | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            | _____      | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| GRAY                    | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            | _____      | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| HOLIDAY <i>see comm</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | _____      | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> |

REMARKS:

Please forward any comments directly to Chris Winston, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than 5:00 PM, TODAY, Monday, January 28, with a copy to my office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

PHILLIP D. BRADY  
Assistant to the President  
and Staff Secretary  
Ext. 2702

# WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 1/29/91 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: ---

SUBJECT: TALKING POINTS RE STATE OF THE UNION

|                | ACTION FYI               |                                     |                    | ACTION FYI               |                                     |
|----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| VICE PRESIDENT | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | MCCLURE            | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| SUNUNU         | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | NEWMAN             | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| SCOWCROFT      | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | PORTER             | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| DARMAN         | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | ROGICH             | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| BRADY          | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | UNTERMAYER         | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| CARD           | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <u>ROGERS</u>      | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| DEMAREST       | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <u>BOSKIN</u>      | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| FITZWATER      | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <u>BROMLEY</u>     | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| GRAY           | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <u>DELAND</u>      | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| HOLIDAY        | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <u>PETERSMEYER</u> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
|                |                          |                                     | <u>CARNEY</u>      |                          | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

REMARKS:

The attached is for your information.

RESPONSE:

PHILLIP D. BRADY  
Assistant to the President  
and Staff Secretary  
Ext. 2702

1-11  
OK for  
release  
per JG

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

January 13, 1992

The President today recognized the volunteers of The Community Stewpot, Inc., of Jackson, Mississippi, as the 666th Daily Point of Light for the Nation. Drawing on the resources of a variety of local institutions, the organization extends a helping hand to homeless and transient families and individuals in Jackson.

From its origins serving meals in a converted service station ten years ago, the Community Stewpot has expanded to include a street clinic, a food pantry, and two shelters. It is supported by an ecumenical association of fifty-one congregations, as well as several local schools, area businesses, and generous Jackson citizens.

Each month the organization relies on over 500 volunteers who prepare and serve meals at the Soup Kitchen; counsel temporarily homeless women in child care, nutrition, and financial planning; advise other homeless individuals on job-training and educational opportunities; and offer administrative support at the Community Stewpot's five sites. Some volunteers furnish transportation for women at the Sims House shelter to job interviews, meetings of support groups, or appointments with counselors. Approximately 50 volunteer doctors and nurses provide free medical care and treatment to indigent individuals at the Street Clinic, which opened in 1986.

Students from Jackson State College, Millsaps College, Mississippi College, Bellhaven College, the Jackson public schools, and others also volunteer their time and talent to the Stewpot, having adopted the organization as their local service project. Local restaurants participating in the "Gleaners" program donate extra food to the Stewpot for the evening meals. These volunteers represent the caring spirit and support of the Jackson community.

The President salutes the volunteers of the Community Stewpot, Inc., for exemplifying his belief that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

# # #

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tracey Taylor or Miah Homstad  
(202) 456-6266

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

January 14, 1992

The President today recognized Hugh Larkins, Jr., of Nashville, Tennessee, as the 667th Daily Point of Light for the Nation. Through his service and example, Mr. Larkins offers hope and encouragement to the Rehabilitation Center outpatients at Vanderbilt University Medical Center.

A 35 year old former bodybuilder and contestant in the Mr. Nashville contest, Hugh Larkins has made a remarkable recovery from injuries sustained when he was hit by a drunk driver. The accident was thought to have caused him severe brain damage.

After his rehabilitation, Mr. Larkins took the suggestion of a therapist and began volunteering at the Vanderbilt University Hospital Rehabilitation Center. He volunteers five days a week, for nearly eight hours a day. His tasks include distributing mail, copying and collating documents, and escorting patients through the medical facility. Because of his tremendous recovery from the accident, Mr. Larkins is an inspiration to the patients he serves.

Working at the hospital has also given Mr. Larkins an opportunity to strengthen his body. He walks several miles a day during his volunteer efforts.

The President salutes Hugh Larkins, Jr., for his perseverance and for exemplifying his belief that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

# # #

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tracey Taylor or Miah Homstad  
(202) 456-6266

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

01/10/92

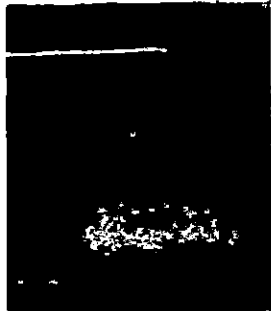
FOR: NSC

FROM: PHILLIP BRADY  
Assistant to the President  
and Staff Secretary

☒ Information

☐ Action

☐ Let's Discuss



~~ROUTINE~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

PAGE 01 OF 05

02 JAN 9 09:48

PRT: BRADY SKINNER  
S T HULL VAX WAYNE WHSR IN

<PREC> ROUTINE <CLAS> CONFIDENTIAL <DTG> 091022Z JAN 92

FM AMEMBASSY ROME

TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC 2467  
INFO RUEADWW/WHITEHOUSE WASHDC  
RUEHLB/AMEMBASSY BEIRUT 0054  
RUEHDM/AMEMBASSY DAMASCUS 2714  
RUEHAM/AMEMBASSY AMMAN 2953  
RUEHEG/AMEMBASSY CAIRO 0531  
RUFHTV/AMEMBASSY TEL AVIV 7595  
RUFHJU/AMCONSUL JERUSALEM 1966  
RUCNDT/USMISSION USUN NEW YORK 1036

*John  
Pl. refer as  
appropriate -  
Leigh Ann? NSC?  
R only*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ SECTION 01 OF 02 ROME 00330  
EXDIS  
WHITE HOUSE FOR CHIEF OF STAFF SAMUEL SKINNER,  
ALSO FOR PHILIP BRADY  
FROM EMBASSY VATICAN/MESSAGE NO. 0019/92

DECLASSIFIED  
E.O. 12068, SEC 3.5(B)  
WHITE HOUSE GUIDELINES, AUGUST 28, 1997  
BY WME NARA, DATE 1/21/01

UNCLASSIFIED UPON  
REMOVAL OF CLASSIFIED  
ATTACHMENTS

*Sharon -  
NSC - FYI.  
Thanks JS*

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

| Document No.<br>and Type | Subject/Title of Document | Date    | Restriction                                                                                               | Class. |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 13. Note                 | Maralyn to Phil (1 pp.)   | 1/10/92 | <del>P5</del><br><br>Open on Expiration of PRA<br>(Document Follows)<br>By <del>CE</del> (NLGB) on 4/5/05 |        |

**Collection:** Bush Presidential Records  
Office of the Chief of Staff  
Phillip D. Brady Files

**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 1/92 [1]

**Date Closed:** 1/25/2001 **OA/ID Number:** 05483-001

**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)]

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

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]

(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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

January 10, 1992

32 JAN 11 P1:34

Phil:

Mr. Skinner wanted to sign a copy of the Surface Transportation Bill for someone in your DOT office who worked really hard on the effort. He has signed one for Tom Larson, Marion Blakey and Brian Clymer. He asked me to check with you to see who you might suggest. Please advise. Thanks for your help!

Maralyn  
x6797

1/13  
Maralyn  
I believe the  
Secretary is thinking of  
Clare Donelan in the  
General Counsel's legislative  
affairs office. I sent her  
a copy of the signed bill  
and of course she'd love one  
from Sam. An alternative counsel  
might be Sam's sending one  
to Cindy who oversaw my  
old offices involvement in  
the effort. *Rambler*  
*Phil*



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

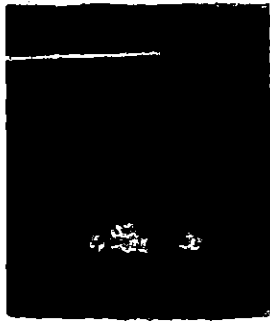
01/10/92

TO: PATTY PRESOCK

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

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

cc: Rose Zamaria



32 JAN 10 P6:24

*Office of  
Cabinet Affairs*



**CABINET  
REPORT**

**For the Week of:**

**January 12 - January 18**

---

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

January 10, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

EDE HOLIDAY *GH*

SUBJECT:

Cabinet Report Highlights - January 12 - 18

\* \* \* HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEK AHEAD \* \* \*

January 13

- Madigan will accompany the President to Kansas City to address the American Farm Bureau Federation (pg. 1).
- Alexander will join the President at the America 2000 Community Leadership Conference (pg. 1).
- Uruguay Round negotiators will convene in Geneva for a first appraisal of the draft final act (pg. 4).

January 13-15

- Martin will travel to Paris to participate in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development conference (pg. 3).

January 13-17

- Reilly will travel to Mexico to meet with Mexican environmental officials (pg. 5).

January 14

- Commerce will release retail sales figures for December (pg. 6).

DETAILS AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO FOLLOW IN THIS REPORT



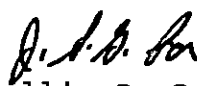
THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

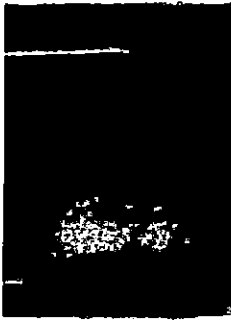
January 10, 1992

MR. PRESIDENT:

The Chief of Staff wanted  
you to see these letters,  
per your conversation with  
him.

Thank you.

  
Phillip D. Brady



1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28  
29  
30  
31  
32  
33  
34  
35  
36  
37  
38  
39  
40  
41  
42  
43  
44  
45  
46  
47  
48  
49  
50  
51  
52  
53  
54  
55  
56  
57  
58  
59  
60  
61  
62  
63  
64  
65  
66  
67  
68  
69  
70  
71  
72  
73  
74  
75  
76  
77  
78  
79  
80  
81  
82  
83  
84  
85  
86  
87  
88  
89  
90  
91  
92  
93  
94  
95  
96  
97  
98  
99  
100

SLADE GORTON  
WASHINGTON

730 HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING  
(202) 224-3441

TOLL FREE ISSUES HOTLINE  
1-800-282-8095

TDD 202-224-8273

# United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-4701

December 31, 1991

296847  
COMMITTEES:

APPROPRIATIONS

COMMERCE, SCIENCE,  
AND TRANSPORTATION

ETHICS

INDIAN AFFAIRS

INTELLIGENCE

Samuel K. Skinner  
Chief of Staff  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Sam:

Congratulations on your new position. I wish you and the President every success in the upcoming year.

You and I have worked well together over the past three years on transportation issues and we have accomplished many of our common objectives. During all that time, however, I have been facing an even more important issue--perhaps the most important issue in the Pacific Northwest: the spotted owl crisis. No issue is more important to me, and I need your help.

I have discussed the spotted owl issue with Administration officials and agency heads until I am blue in the face, and what do my constituents have to show for it? Absolutely nothing. If my recommendations were at odds with the best interests of the President, I could understand the resistance. As I have stated repeatedly, however, the President stands to gain nothing by either attempting to strike a "balance" or by attempting to take an "easy environmental" position.

News stories in the last week indicate that the draft spotted owl recovery plan, at least as it will apply in Washington state, barely differs from last year's Thomas Report. The Seattle P-I reports that "the timber industry, while battling environmentalists to a near-deadlock in Congress, appears to be losing the war of the spotted owl in a secretive but crucial Bush Administration panel." Rich Nafziger, chief timber adviser to Washington State Governor Booth Gardner, is quoted as saying, "The entire emphasis has been on maximizing protection of the owl. I'm not convinced that the plan does anything to reduce economic costs."

Despite all my efforts, the Administration remains paralyzed in the face of threats from the national environmental organizations. Despite a number within the scientific community who believe that the spotted owl can survive successfully in managed stands of timber, the wildlife biologists within the Administration insist on maintaining their addiction to the Thomas Report.

3206 JACKSON FEDERAL BUILDING  
915 SECOND AVENUE  
SEATTLE, WA 98174  
(206) 553-0350

130 FEDERAL BUILDING  
500 WEST 12TH STREET  
VANCOUVER, WA 98660  
(206) 696-7838

697 U.S. COURT HOUSE  
W. 920 RIVERSIDE AVENUE  
SPOKANE, WA 99201  
(509) 353-2507

MORRIS BUILDING, ROOM 119  
23 SOUTH WENATCHEE AVENUE  
WENATCHEE, WA 98801  
(509) 663-2118

Samuel K. Skinner  
December 31, 1991  
Page 2

Should the Administration choose to adopt the Thomas Report, it will violate three important obligations. First, it will violate the President's promise last year to work for a balance between the then just-released Thomas Report and the status quo. Second, it will violate his commitment to bring the economy out of recession by saving jobs, and will actually exacerbate a growing recession in the Pacific Northwest. This is an absurd position to take when the economy is weak and the President is being heavily criticized for inaction. And third, a recovery plan that adopts the Thomas Report violates the Endangered Species Act, because that report considered only the needs of the owl, not people, and the Endangered Species Act requires that the recovery plan consider and account for economic impacts as well.

Few issues are more important to voters in the Pacific Northwest than this one. No other issue has the potential to decide two U.S. Senate races in 1992. If the Bush Administration chooses to ignore the facts and attempts to protect the "environmental President," I know that Senator Packwood will have no choice but to attack the Administration's indifference to the rural, timber-based communities of the Pacific Northwest. I will feel constrained to agree with him. If the draft recovery plan is adopted as final without significant modification, the President will, in my view, give up his last chance of carrying either Washington or Oregon.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Slade', with a stylized, flowing script.

SLADE GORTON  
United States Senator

SG/jhb

SLADE GORTON ·  
WASHINGTON

730 HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING  
(202) 224-3441

TOLL FREE ISSUES HOTLINE  
1-800-282-8095

TDD 202-224-8273

# United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-4701

## COMMITTEES:

APPROPRIATIONS

COMMERCE, SCIENCE,  
AND TRANSPORTATION

ETHICS

INDIAN AFFAIRS

INTELLIGENCE

December 5, 1991

Samuel Skinner  
Chief of Staff Designee  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Sam:

As you may well know, the conflict over the northern spotted owl and old growth forests in the Pacific Northwest has disrupted families and communities there since the owl was listed as a threatened species last year. I have made a personal and professional commitment to my constituents, as has the President, to fight for a balance between protecting the owl and protecting their livelihood and that of future generations in timber-based communities.

I must begin by stating that I have no doubt that two U.S. Senate campaigns will be decided by this issue. Senator Packwood's reelection and the possibility of adding a Republican seat in Washington both depend heavily on a favorable outcome to the spotted owl crisis.

Last year, the President stated that he would work to seek a balance between the status quo and last year's restrictive Thomas Committee Report. The President's statement was cheered by working people in the Pacific Northwest, but since then the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has made a series of decisions that have slowly eroded any confidence in the Administration and the President that existed after his statement. For the past year, I have been in frequent contact with Governor Sununu and his staff. He has been supportive of my position and has attempted to carry out the President's objectives, despite great institutional opposition from within the Fish and Wildlife Service. With the hope that these White House goals will remain under your leadership, I would like to provide you with some background on this issue and bring you up to date.

Last year, the Thomas Committee proposed setting aside more than 8 million acres of forestland, including millions of acres of land that is already protected in National Parks and wilderness areas. This year, the Fish and Wildlife Service proposed designating 11.6 million acres of profitable forest land

3206 JACKSON FEDERAL BUILDING  
915 SECOND AVENUE  
SEATTLE, WA 98174  
(206) 553-0350

130 FEDERAL BUILDING  
500 WEST 12TH STREET  
VANCOUVER, WA 98660  
(206) 696-7838

897 U.S. COURT HOUSE  
W. 920 RIVERSIDE AVENUE  
SPOKANE, WA 99201  
(509) 353-2507

MORRIS BUILDING, ROOM 119  
23 SOUTH WENATCHEE AVENUE  
WENATCHEE, WA 98801  
(509) 663-2118

outside National Parks and wilderness areas as the owl's critical habitat. The Service reduced this amount to 8.4 million acres by eliminating private timberland, but when this set-aside is added to the owl habitat already preserved in National Parks and wilderness areas in Oregon and Washington, the total set-aside reaches 10 million acres. Also this year, Judge William Dwyer enjoined all timber sales in owl habitat on the 17 Northwest owl forests. The combined impact of these actions will reduce the 1991 Forest Service timber sale program from 3.4 billion board feet of timber to approximately 1 billion board feet, and only 300 million board feet on the west side of the Cascades. The impact of these decisions is not felt until you realize that a billion board feet of timber supports approximately 18,000 jobs. When you also understand that the timber harvest level has fallen from a 1989 level of 5 billion board feet to a current level of 1 billion board feet, then you can understand the damage being done to Northwest working families. Reasonable estimates of job losses due to the spotted owl range between 45,000 and 50,000 jobs!

Democrats in the House, far more interested in political posturing than in fair solutions, have laid a trap for the President. I urge you to recognize the trap and turn the tables by acting for Northwest working people.

Despite promises to the contrary, the House Democratic leadership refused to move on long-term authorizing legislation dealing with the spotted owl crisis during the last session. This will focus the public's attention on the Administration's actions. While House Democrats do nothing, ongoing activities within the Administration will be the only game in town. When the Administration makes decisions on these questions and they are attacked as either too restrictive on timber harvesting or too destructive to owl habitat, Northwest Democrats will blame the President for either result. Under these circumstances, you have but one good choice, both from a policy and from a political perspective. The Administration must reduce upcoming administrative decisions such that they have the least onerous impacts on working families in the Pacific Northwest.

The current trend toward blaming the Administration is taking place despite popular opinion in the Northwest that favors its economy over increased restrictions for the Spotted Owl. A poll conducted just this April illustrated that 49% of citizens from Oregon and Washington would risk between zero and 5,000 jobs to protect the owl, only 19% would risk between 5,000 and 30,000 jobs, and only 9% would risk more than 30,000 jobs. These numbers show a dramatic turn-around in only a year. A year ago, the public in the Northwest strongly favored owls over jobs. Since then, the trend is running overwhelmingly in the direction of saving jobs. While these numbers reflect a regional perspective, no citizens feel as passionately about this issue as

those in the Northwest. The poll numbers reflect a strong correlation between support for the President and support for jobs. Not surprisingly, the converse is also true. The people who support the largest set-asides for spotted owls are the people least likely to support the President.

Presently, the President is losing in both constituencies. The people whose jobs are being threatened by policies propounded by federal agencies blame the Bush Administration for much of their troubles as they have received no clear signal that the President is on their side. The people who want the greatest owl set-asides are suspicious that the Administration won't go as far as they want, so they, too, are hostile to the President. There is a natural tendency in many issues to "split the baby," but just as Solomon knew that was the wrong solution, so, too, is it wrong for the President here. This is a fight in which the President must pick a side. There is nothing for him to gain and much for him to lose if his agencies settle on policies that save just a few jobs.

The President's national constituency will not judge him primarily on the basis of the Spotted Owl issue. The time is ripe for the President to enter the debate and to enter it on the side of the families and workers whose jobs and communities hang in the balance and who are desperate for national leadership on this issue.

Within the next few months, the Administration will make two decisions in this area: the designation of critical habitat for the owl and the development of a recovery plan for the owl.

### Critical Habitat

The final critical habitat rule should be issued at the same time the draft recovery plan is released and the Administration should make clear that the critical habitat rule is binding only until the final recovery plan is actually implemented.

The Administration can take a meaningful first step by reducing the acreage proposed as the critical habitat of the Northern Spotted Owl. Fish and Wildlife proposed a rule designating 11.6 million acres as the owl's critical habitat. The Endangered Species Act gives the Secretary of the Interior plenty of authority to reduce the designation in order to account for the economic and "other relevant impacts" of the designation. The Secretary should reduce critical habitat, including a complete removal of private and state property from the designation, to a reasonable number of acres. Critical habitat should include only those lands necessary for the survival of the owl and should defer to the final recovery plan the task of bringing the owl back to appropriate population targets. The

critical habitat designation should make no reference to regulated activities. Finally, the critical habitat rule must provide proper economic justification for the inclusion of any non-federal lands in critical habitat.

If the Administration takes these actions, it will reinforce its commitment to the "balance" the President promised last year and to the survival of Northwest timber communities. Such a reduction will also help to silence the accusations of members of Congress that the Administration is trying to achieve a so-called "train wreck".

Attorneys within the Administration will likely counsel against significant reductions of critical habitat on the ground that they will invite lawsuits by the national environmental organizations against the Administration. The timber industry has already notified the Administration of its intent to file a lawsuit challenging critical habitat. The Administration will be sued regardless of any action it takes to reduce critical habitat. The requirement that the Administration consider the economic impacts of critical habitat and balance them against the biological considerations has never been tested in the courts; this is uncharted legal territory. Since the issue is going to be tested in the courts, the Administration should place the burden on the national environmental organizations to prove its actions were in error. Since the Administration will be sued regardless of its actions, it is better to be sued doing the right thing for Northwest timber workers and families.

### Recovery Plan

The recovery team has great flexibility in establishing its recovery goals, establishing a timeline for accomplishing those goals and recommending management actions to meet them. The recovery team need not consider the Thomas Report to be the only scientific plan for the owl. Recently, the recovery team was presented with a scientifically credible recovery plan for the owl that was prepared by wildlife biologists and silviculturists representing the forest products industry. Its recommendations include land set-asides of between 3 and 5 million acres. We raise this to illustrate the fact that scientifically defensible alternatives to the Thomas Report do exist.

Should the Administration follow my recommendations, it undeniably will be the subject of intense criticism by environmentalists, biologists on the Recovery Team and Democrats. But the Administration also will be criticized if it issues a recovery plan and a critical habitat designation that will destroy the livelihood of thousands of families and communities in the Pacific Northwest. The advantage of issuing these discretionary decisions with the fewest restrictions on timber

harvesting is two-fold: First, the President will make good on his promise of last year to achieve a balance between the Thomas Report and the status quo. Second, the threshold of the debate shifts below last year's Thomas Report. Democrats will be in the position of arguing for more restrictions on harvesting and arguing for the loss of more jobs. Otherwise, the threshold moves above the Thomas Report and negotiations fall somewhere between the Administration's new position and the larger set-asides supported by national environmental groups.

When the Administration announces its critical habitat designation and recovery plan, I recommend that it accompany these announcements with the strongest justification possible. The Administration should state, explicitly, that it has done its best, within the law, to protect both the spotted owl and the timber-based communities. The Administration should also use the strongest political terms to support its decisions.

The Administration--the Departments of Interior and Agriculture, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the Forest Service, the White House, and the President--must be reading "off the same page". When these announcements are made, every member of the Administration should be supportive. The Recovery Team--composed of wildlife biologists and other advocates--will likely criticize any changes in the recovery plan. Those scientists should be the only critics within the Administration.

More specifically, I recommend that the President himself make a brief announcement about these decisions and, more importantly, if the restrictions on timber harvesting have been substantially reduced, he should recommend that Congress ratify the recovery plan and critical habitat rule immediately, assuming that the plan and critical habitat have been drastically reduced as we have suggested. It is important that the President make this announcement--otherwise the administration's position will be lost in the static created by the Democrats and the national environmental groups.

The Congress must then respond to the President's position. If it does not ratify the plan, it will be responsible for the storm of litigation that will tie up the recovery plan and critical habitat designation for years. If it opposes ratifying the plan and critical habitat, Democrats will be in the awkward position of arguing for a more restrictive plan. At that point, the plan of the House leadership to stall on a bill until next April will have backfired and the President, not House Democrats, will be seen as the leader who was instrumental in producing a plan that was good for both owls and people.

Late last month, John Turner, Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service, indicated that he will not be able to

substantially reduce critical habitat. He is prepared to designate close to 7 million acres as critical habitat for the spotted owl and that he will do it in December or January. This represents a reduction from the first proposal to designate 11.6 million acres. Turner is convinced that if he reduces the acreage significantly below the seven million acre level he will lose in court and the Northwest timber program will remain subject to sweeping injunctions.

It is a very rough estimate that a 7 million acre set-aside would reduce the Northwest federal timber harvest level to 2.3 billion board feet. This harvest level compares to the 1989 level of 5 billion board feet and the 1990 "compromise" level of 3.9 billion board feet.

I have argued for a critical habitat designation of no larger than five million acres. We have asked that the Administration issue a critical habitat designation and a recovery plan that encompasses no more than this amount. In addition, we have asked that the President urge Congress to ratify and give legal protection to these actions.

I am convinced that Director Turner intends not to move much further in the direction Senator Packwood and I have proposed. This leaves two alternatives. Either Turner is persuaded by others to reduce further his critical habitat designation, or we modify our course.

As I have said, I suggest that Director Turner be encouraged to reduce the critical habitat designation and Interior be encouraged to reduce the scope of the recovery plan as far as possible, but within the context of presenting a proposal that will pass legal muster without the aid of Congressional action. If Turner cannot reduce the critical habitat designation below 7 million acres, then the President should go to the Northwest and announce that his Administration has gone as far as it can go, within the confines of the Endangered Species Act, to achieve a balance that recognizes people, families and communities but that he is still unable to achieve the balance he desires. To achieve the proper balance now requires congressional action. The President should call on Congress immediately to amend the Endangered Species Act. If the Administration is unwilling, yet, to take this step, the President could, alternatively, request that Congress pass the Packwood Labor-Management bill to provide long-term protection for both the forests and working families.

At the root of this entire crisis is the Endangered Species Act. Those members of Congress who continue to blame the Administration ignore the reality that the Administration, its agencies, and the courts are doing nothing more than what is required of them by the Endangered Species Act. This reality is becoming more and more apparent to the people in the communities

who are being affected by the owl restrictions. That message could not be delivered any more effectively than if the President stated the need to amend the Endangered Species Act. This message need not be delivered immediately. It should be delivered, however. Regardless, I am drafting amendments to the Endangered Species Act. Those amendments will soon be ready. I will share those proposed amendments with you in the hope that you will include them in your legislative requests for next year.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Slade Gorton", with a stylized flourish at the end.

SLADE GORTON  
United States Senator

| SUNDAY                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | MONDAY                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | TUESDAY                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | WEDNESDAY                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | THURSDAY                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | FRIDAY                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | SATURDAY                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Proposed &amp; Tentative for Administrative Use Only</b><br><br><b>T Tentative</b><br><b>B First Lady</b><br><b>A Away from WH</b>                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | <b>1 New Year's Day</b><br>Sydney, Australia<br>B* 8:00 Depart for Sydney<br>B* 10:30 Arrive Sydney<br>B* 11:30 Visit Business Museum<br>B* 12:30 Lunch on Cruise<br>B* 3:55 Arrive Canberra<br>B* 4:25 Amer. Emb. Greeting<br>B* 5:00 Private Time<br>B* 7:05 Dinner w/Gov.-Gen Hayden<br>Canberra, Australia<br>B* 9:45 Arrive Amb. Residence<br><b>RON CANBERRA</b>                                                                                       | <b>2</b><br>B* 9:15 Mtg. w/ PM Keating<br>B* 10:20 Mtg. w/Australian Cabinet<br>B* 11:00 Courtesy call w/ Opposition Leaders<br>B* 11:30 Drop by Pres. Bus. Mtg<br>B* 11:55 Mtg w/ Rural Groups<br>B* 12:30 Working Lunch w/PM<br>B* 2:05 Address Australian Parliament<br>B* 2:50 Mtg w/ Academic Comm<br>B* 3:40 Joint Press Session<br>B* 4:25 Private Time<br>B* 7:05 Dinner w/PM Keating<br><b>RON CANBERRA</b> | <b>3</b><br>B* 8:25 Wreath-Laying Ceremony<br>B* 11:05 Mtg w/US & Australian Business Leaders<br>B* 11:45 Address US & Austral. Community Leaders<br>B* 1:05 Recept. w/Coral Sea Commemorative<br>B* 1:30 US Consulate Greeting<br>B* 2:15 Depart Melbourne en route Singapore<br>B* 6:45 Arrive Singapore<br><b>RON SINGAPORE</b>  | <b>4</b><br>B* 8:30 Breakfast w/Lee Yew<br>B* 10:00 Arrival Ceremony<br>B* 10:20 Court. call w/Kim Wee<br>B* 10:40 Mtg. w/PM Goh<br>B* 11:15 Bus. Del. Mtg.<br>B* 11:40 Bilateral Mtg.<br>B* 12:35 Joint Press<br>B* 1:10 Lunch w/Bus. Rndtable<br>B* 2:30 Mtg. w/Asean Bus Coun.<br>B* 2:55 Singapore Lact. Group<br>B* 4:00 US Emb Greeting<br>B* 5:15 Private Time<br>B* 7:00 State Dinner<br><b>RON SINGAPORE</b> |
| <b>5</b><br>B* 7:50 Coffee w/Asean Amba.<br>B* 8:45 View Static Display of Aircraft<br>B* 9:00 Depart Singapore en route Seoul, Korea<br>B* 3:30 Arrive Seoul<br>B* 4:00 Wreath-Laying Ceremony<br>B* 5:35 Private Time w/President Roh<br>B* 7:30 Private Dinner w/President Roh<br><b>RON SEOUL</b> | <b>6</b><br>B* 8:25 Wrkg brkfst w/business groups<br>B* 10:00 Arrival Ceremony<br>B* 10:30 Mtg w/President Roh<br>B* 11:00 Bilateral Meeting<br>B* 11:30 Drop by Pres Bus. Del.<br>B* 11:45 Joint Press Avail.<br>B* 12:40 Lunch hosted by US Chamber of Commerce<br>B* 2:00 Great Ldrsp Nt Asean<br>B* 2:25 Address Nt. Assembly of Republic of Korea<br>B* 3:40 US/Military Greeting<br>B* 7:00 State Dinner<br><b>RON SEOUL</b> | <b>7</b><br>B* 8:30 Departure Ceremony<br>B* 9:40 Depart f/Osaka, Japan<br>B* 11:35 Visit Enthronement Rm<br>B* 11:40 View Sports Exhibition<br>B* 11:50 Tour Imp. Palace Garden<br>B* 12:20 Private Lunch w/former PM Kaifu<br>B* 2:20 Address US & Japanese Students<br>B* 3:40 Open Toys-R-Us Store<br>B* 5:15 Depart Osaka, Japan<br>B* 6:35 Arrive Tokyo<br>B* 6:55 NBC Today Show Intv.<br><b>RON TOKYO, JAPAN</b> | <b>8</b><br>B* 7:55 Intv. w/Detroit TV Stations<br>B* 10:00 Arrival Ceremony<br>B* 10:30 Courtesy Call on Emperor Akihito<br>B* 11:35 Bil. mtg w/PM Miyazawa<br>B* 12:10 Drop by mtg. w/Bus Del<br>B* 12:35 Bilateral Meeting<br>B* 1:40 Working Lunch w/PM Miyazawa<br>B* 3:20 Visit Toji Palace<br>B* 4:55 CBS This Morning Intv.<br>B* 7:00 Dinner Hosted by PM Miyazawa<br><b>RON TOKYO, JAPAN</b>                                                       | <b>9</b><br>B* 1:30 Bilateral Meeting<br>B* 4:30 Joint Press Avail.<br>B* 7:00 State Dinner hosted by Emperor Akihito<br><b>RON TOKYO, JAPAN</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | <b>10</b><br>B* 9:20 Farewell Call by the Emperor & the Empress<br>B* 10:40 Departs Tokyo, Japan en route Andrews<br>B* 9:15 Arrival Statement<br>B* 9:45 Arrive White House<br>B* 10:30 Mtg. with VP<br>B* 11:30 Address President's Drug Advisory Council's Idnshp forum<br>B* 12:00 Depart f/Camp David<br><b>RON CAMP DAVID</b> | <b>11</b><br><b>RON CAMP DAVID</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <b>12</b><br>B* 4:00 Arrive White House<br><b>RON WASHINGTON, D.C.</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | <b>13</b><br>B* 7:30 Depart f/Missouri<br>B* 10:00 Address the Amer. Farm Bureau Federation<br>B* 10:35 Recept. w/Farm Bureau Board<br>B* 10:45 Photo w/Federal Exec. Board of Kansas City<br>B* 3:15 Arrive White House<br>B* 4:00 Mtg. w/Portugese President Soares<br><b>RON WASHINGTON, D.C.</b>                                                                                                                               | <b>14</b><br>B* 8:45 Amer. 2000 Comm. Ldrshp Conf.<br>B* 10:00 Mtg w/NEAL<br>B* 11:00 Bush-Quayle '92 Nt. Finance Cmt. mtg.<br>B* 12:00 Lunch with VP<br>B* 12:45 Staff Time<br>B* 1:45 Mtg. w/Earvin Johnson<br>B* 2:30 Mtg. with Sec. Baker<br>B* 3:30 Mtg. w/Sec. Cheney<br>B* 5:00 Haircut<br><b>RON WASHINGTON, D.C.</b>                                                                                            | <b>15</b><br>B* 7:00 Depart f/New Hampshire<br>B* 8:55 Rndtable. w/Comm. Idre.<br>B* 10:15 Town Hall meeting/recp<br>B* 11:25 Brmp/hour w/managemnt. Davidson Int Trim Pint<br>B* 11:40 Lunch w/employees<br>B* 12:00 Tour of plant<br>B* 12:35 Mtg. w/management of Liberty Mutual<br>B* 12:45 Address employees<br>B* 1:40 Cabletron Tour<br>B* 3:30 Interviews<br>B* 6:20 Rotary Club Dinner<br>B* 8:55 Arrive White House<br><b>RON WASHINGTON, D.C.</b> | <b>16</b><br>B* 10:00 Hold<br>B* 10:30 Mtg. w/Mayors & locally elected officials<br>B* 11:30 Photo w/prospective GOP candidates<br>B* 3:00 Admin. Time<br><b>RON WASHINGTON, D.C.</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | <b>17</b><br>B* 7:20 Depart for Atlanta<br>B* 9:55 Tour Exhibition Hall<br>B* 10:05 Martin Luther King Proc. Signing Ceremony<br>B* 11:35 Wreathlaying Ceremony<br>B* 12:15 Tour Catalyst Project<br>B* TBD Arrive Camp David<br><b>RON CAMP DAVID</b>                                                                              | <b>18</b><br><b>RON CAMP DAVID</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <b>19</b><br><b>RON CAMP DAVID</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | <b>20</b><br>B* TBD Arrive White House<br><b>RON WASHINGTON, D.C.</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | <b>21</b><br>B* Hold for travel to California<br><b>RON CALIFORNIA</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | <b>22</b><br>B* 12:00 Call to March for Life Rally<br>B* Hold for travel to California<br><b>RON WASHINGTON, D.C.</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | <b>23</b><br>B* 9:15 Mtg. w/Nt. Assoc. of Wholesale Distributors<br>B* 9:45 Video Taping Session<br>B* 10:30 Senior Exec. Service Rank Awards<br>B* 11:15 Photo Ops<br>B* 1:30 Mtg. w/Union of Orthodox Rabbis<br>B* 2:30 Cers. honoring Women's World Cup Soccer Champions<br>B* 3:30 Admin. Time<br><b>RON WASHINGTON, D.C.</b>                                                                                    | <b>24</b><br>B* 10:50 Photo w/US Amb. to Denmark<br>B* 10:55 Photo w/US Amb. to Morocco<br>B* 11:00 Mtg. with Sec. Baker<br>B* 2:30 Photo w/Diamond Howard<br>B* 2:45 Photo w/NASA Astronauts<br>B* 3:00 Address Young Astronauts Council<br>B* TBD Depart f/Camp David<br><b>RON CAMP DAVID</b>                                    | <b>25</b><br>B* TBD Hold<br><b>RON CAMP DAVID</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <b>26</b><br><b>RON WASHINGTON, D.C.</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | <b>27</b><br><b>RON WASHINGTON, D.C.</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | <b>28</b><br>B* 10:00 Cabinet mtg.<br>B* 9:00 State of the Union Address<br><b>RON WASHINGTON, D.C.</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | <b>29</b><br>B* 10:00 Drop by bring f/Ntl. Religious Broadcasters Assoc.<br>B* 3:00 Admin. Time<br><b>RON WASHINGTON, D.C.</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | <b>30</b><br>B* 7:00 Ntl. Prayer Brkfst.<br>B* 11:00 Mtg. w/Sec. Derwinski<br>B* 11:15 Photo Op<br>B* 12:00 Lunch with VP<br><b>RON WASHINGTON, D.C.</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | <b>31</b><br><b>RON WASHINGTON, D.C.</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |