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1999-0735-F; 2025-0235-S

FOIA Number:
S

FOIA MARKER

**This is not a textual record. This is used as an
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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:	05483-004

Folder Title:
Chron File 2/92 [2]

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
01. Memo	James D. Watkins to the President Re: Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT) (1 pp.)	2/27/92	P-5	
02. Note	The President to Bob Mosbacher Re: Jerry Weintraub [Open Upon Deed of Gift - March 16, 2015] (2 pp.)	2/26/92	PRM	
03. Letter	Joseph Zappala to the President Re: Resignation (4 pp.)	2/18/92	(b)(6)	
04. Memo	Robert T. Swanson to Phillip D. Brady Re: 1988 Letter to Bo Hi Pak (2 copies) (4 pp.)	2/4/92	P-5	
04a. Letter	Terry Good to Phillip D. Brady Re: Search (1 pp.)	2/14/92	P-5	
04b. Memo	Shirley M. Green to Phil Brady Re: 1988 Letter to Bo Hi Pak (1 pp.)	2/18/92	P-5	
05. Note	Phillip D. Brady to the President Re: Political Issues [Open Upon Deed of Gift - March 16, 2015] (1 pp.)	2/20/92	PRM	

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 2/92 [2]

Pinksheet Number: BH399
OA/ID Number: 05483-004
Date Closed: 2/21/2001
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
06. Memo	Ronald C. Kaufman to Phillip Brady Re: Bush-Quayle '92 Finance Committee Request [Open Upon Deed of Gift - March 16, 2015] (8 pp.)	2/14/92	PRM	
07. Letter	Merrie Spaeth to Phillip Brady Re: Personal Issue (1 pp.)	2/15/92	(b)(6)	
08. Memo	C. Boyden Gray to the President Re: The History of Presidential Consultation with the Senate on Supreme Court Nominations (2 pp.)	2/18/92	P-5	
09. Report	The History of Presidential Consultation with the Senate on Supreme Court Nominations (22 pp.)	n.d.	P-5	
10. Memo	Constance Horner to the President Re: Alternatives (1 pp.)	2/13/92	(b)(6)	

Page 2 of 2

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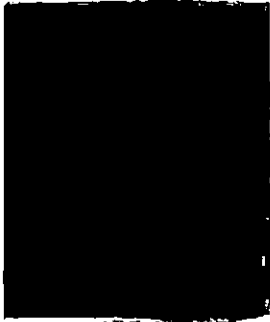


THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

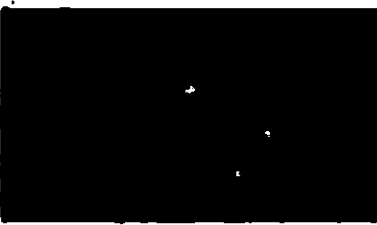
02/27/92

FOR: RON KAUFMAN

FROM: PHILLIP BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary

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

(This has not yet been approved by
the Chief of Staff.)





32 FEB 27 P7:31

February 26, 1992

RECOMMENDED TELEPHONE CALL

TO: The Honorable Bill Armstrong
Former U.S. Senator from Colorado

DATE AND TIME: Friday, February 28, 1992

RECOMMENDED BY: Mary Matalin
Jeff Larson

PURPOSE: To encourage Senator Armstrong to help
Get Out The Vote during the March 3
Republican Primary.

BACKGROUND: Senator Armstrong commands a great deal
of respect in Colorado. His endorsement
of the Bush-Quayle '92 ticket is key to
our success in the Colorado Republican
Primary. Colorado is conducting its
first Presidential Primary this year.

Vice President Quayle addressed a prayer
luncheon hosted by Senator Armstrong
while he was in Denver on February 19.

TOPIC OF DISCUSSIONS:

1. Senator Armstrong should be
commended for his support of the
Vice President at his successful
prayer luncheon on February 19.
2. The Senator should be encourage to
help Get Out The Vote on Tuesday,
March 3 (Primary Day).

RECOMMENDED TELEPHONE CALL - MIKE ROSEN
PAGE 2

3. The Senator should be thanked for his participation in the Bush-Quayle '92 campaign leadership in Colorado.

**CONTACT PERSON AND
TELEPHONE NUMBER(S):**Senator Bill Armstrong
(o) (303)595-3828**DATE OF SUBMISSION:**

February 26, 1992

ACTION:

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: ^{02/27/92}

TO: SAMUEL K. SKINNER

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

The attached has been forwarded
to the President

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Memo	James D. Watkins to the President Re: Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT) (1 pp.)	2/27/92	P-5 Open on Expiration of PRA (Document Follows) By <u>CK1</u> (NLGB) on <u>6/7/05</u>	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff to the President, Office of the
Series: Brady, Philip D.
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Chron File 2/92 [2]

Date Closed: 2/21/2001	OA/ID Number: 05483-004
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]
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(b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
(b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information



The Secretary of Energy
Washington, DC 20585

February 27, 1992

22 FEB 27 P5:37

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: ALTERNATIVE MINIMUM TAX (AMT)

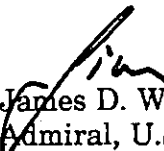
I understand that the Administration will not advance a proposal for AMT relief for the depressed domestic oil and gas industry. Instead, Administration representatives will "wink and nod" when others propose AMT relief in the Senate Finance Committee markup of a tax bill, now scheduled for early next week. I must tell you that I think this is a serious mistake.

Based on conversations with knowledgeable Senate Republicans like Don Nickles, I am convinced that Bentsen will put AMT relief in his bill. Thus, he and the Democrats will get all the credit for trying to give the oil and gas industry the single thing it both needs and is crying for more than anything else. If this occurs, I believe it could seriously threaten your reelection in the oil and gas producing states and be devastating to all Republicans there as well.

The argument against an Administration AMT initiative now, as I understand it, is that it will alienate other important constituencies who are also seeking tax relief from the Administration. The answer to this argument, however, is that no other industry has its expenses, intangible drilling costs, subject to a tax surcharge. An Administration AMT initiative also is justified by the rapidly collapsing domestic oil and gas industry, as illustrated in the materials I sent you last week, and by the need to compliment the recently passed Senate energy bill with additional provisions to encourage domestic oil production.

In sum, I urge you to seek AMT relief from the Congress. At a minimum, intangible drilling costs should no longer be treated as preference items for purposes of AMT. Further, and if at all possible, the depletion allowance for stripper wells should not be treated as a preference item for AMT purposes.

I urge you to announce something similar to the attached statement immediately, before the Senate Democrats get the jump on you. An announcement like this, done while standing next to a drilling rig surrounded by a group of workers from the oil patch, could give you a tremendous boost.


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

Attachment

STATEMENT

The oil and gas industry has furnished the lifeblood of the American economy -- abundant, affordable supplies of energy. It has provided millions of jobs for Americans, from petroleum geologists to roughnecks to steel makers to landmen. Now, this great industry is in trouble, deep trouble. Only about 650 rigs are operating in the entire country, fewer than at any time since the Federal government began collecting statistics in 1970. Only 85 seismic crews are even looking for oil and gas, fewer than at any time since 1972.

One reason for this feeble activity in the oil patch is that oil and natural gas prices have dropped to levels not seen in years. Natural gas has sold in Oklahoma this month for prices as low as \$5.50 per barrel of oil equivalent. Not since 1976 have gas prices been so low.

Another reason is our tax system. In most industries, business expenses are deducted from income. In the oil and gas industry, however, we treat certain expenses, called intangible drilling costs, as income for purposes of the alternative minimum tax, and we tax it. We must stop this discriminatory tax treatment of this great and troubled industry.

We have lost 370,000 jobs in the oil and gas extraction industry, alone, since 1982. The 23 major U.S. energy companies have eliminated 600,000 jobs since 1982. But this is not just a concern of the energy industry and of oil and gas producing states. The energy we don't produce here must be obtained from others by sending U.S. dollars and jobs overseas. As we become more dependent on unstable supplies of foreign oil, our entire country is placed in jeopardy.

DRAFT

This is directly contrary to the thrust of my National Energy Strategy, which would provide this nation with a cleaner, more efficient, more secure energy future.

It is for these reasons that I am today urging Congress to amend the tax laws so that intangible drilling costs are no longer treated as preference items for purposes of the alternative minimum tax. I pledge to work with the Congress to obtain this AMT relief and stop the hemorrhaging of U.S. jobs and energy.



Aboard Air Force One

February 26, 1992
(Enroute San Antonio, Texas)

MEMORANDUM FROM THE PRESIDENT

TO: CRAIG FULLER

Jerry Weintraub would like to advise on the convention. He is producing a new movie in Houston starring George Strait, country music's hottest talent.

Let's get Jerry's ideas on how to make our convention come alive.

Please call or have someone call him, show him the Astrodome when he is there, etc.

Maybe get him to a planning meeting or ask him to submit some ideas. As you know, he used to stage tours for the stars (Elvis, John Denver, etc.)

Please have someone follow-up.

Thanks.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "G. H. W. Bush".

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Honorable Craig Fuller
Philip Morris Company, Inc.
1341 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

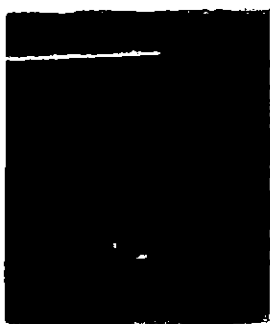


THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

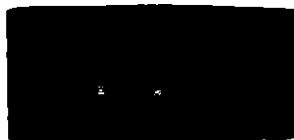
DATE: 02/27/92

TO: ALLAN BROMLEY

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



For your appropriate action.



①

Feb 21, 1992

He!

I was looking up what 5/6 (tin) was. It's stannum, a mixture of lead & silver. Did anyone ever test the silver from the Incas for lead - with Nagars? I have pointed out to Nagars may have died of lead poisoning with obsidian blades. Someone, Moche? or some Andes people in the Chile who may have been looking for tin/lead also had copper in Chile for bronze for bells. And found silver too - Bolivia. Then they changed to gold & carving. But time may have been some kind of communication between (peru?) the Moche & Chile (the Agas?)

Stannum is in a class in Webster's dictionary where a standpipe is found. Webster mentions standpipes, here & there. In fact he also mentioned... tinbysse which was probably stannbysse for letting out orders, perhaps in outhouses or now, bathrooms. They were mentioned in connection with swamps among the collection

Routine handling.
The President has
not seen.

Handwritten text, likely a signature or address, is visible but illegible due to the high contrast and noise of the scan.





Aboard Air Force One

February 26, 1992
(Enroute San Antonio, Texas)

MEMORANDUM FROM THE PRESIDENT

TO: BOB MOSBACHER

SUBJECT: MY MAN JERRY

I saw Jerry Weintraub in California. He says you owe him a call.

He wants a "title" and something other than fundraising to do.

Jerry is a very loyal friend and I hope he can be slotted.

I sent Craig Fuller the attached memo.

Help!

GB /



Aboard Air Force One

February 26, 1992
(Enroute San Antonio, Texas)

MEMORANDUM FROM THE PRESIDENT

TO: CRAIG FULLER

Jerry Weintraub would like to advise on the convention. He is producing a new movie in Houston starring George Strait, country music's hottest talent.

Let's get Jerry's ideas on how to make our convention come alive.

Please call or have someone call him, show him the Astrodome when he is there, etc.

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Please have someone follow-up.

Thanks.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "G. H. W. Bush".



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 02/26/92

TO: EDE HOLIDAY

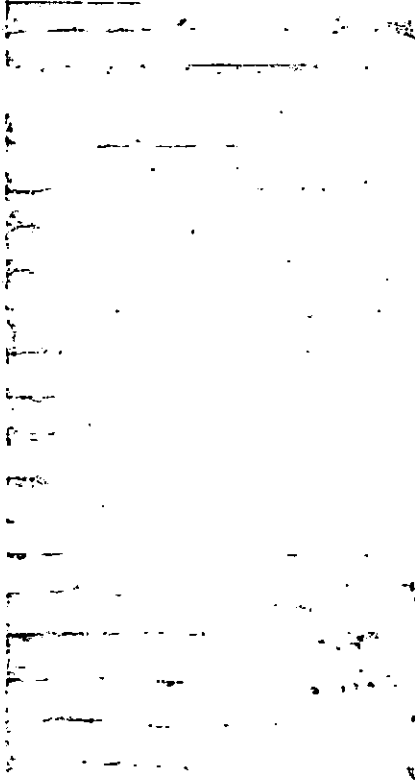
FROM: PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President and
Staff Secretary

please prepare an appropriate
response.

Thanks.



cc: Sherrie Rollins
Kathy Super





**Great Lakes Carbon
Corporation**

Office of the President

320 Old Briarcliff Road, Briarcliff Manor, NY 10510
914-944-1004

February 24, 1992

General & Confidential

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

Dear Mr. President:

The leadership of The American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Disabled American Veterans have recently expressed their concern regarding the future of health care at The Department of Veterans Affairs and have asked for my assistance in further improving their communications with you.

Mr. President, they are seeking your personal leadership. They will not ask you to acquiesce to their views but they want to be on your team. I suggest that you meet with the Commanders of The American Legion, VFW, and DAV in the White House, a meeting they have officially requested.

Presently, the Department of Veterans Affairs does not have a comprehensive, cost effective health care plan for the future. They would like to be part of the process in developing such a plan. In my experience, I have never seen a more propitious moment to provide leadership to our veterans, and hope you will find it in your heart to seize this moment to meet with them.

I stand ready, Mr. President, to assist you in any way that you deem helpful.

Respectfully yours,

Harry N. Walters

HNW:vh

Handwritten:
Pls. cc, then to Clerk

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 02/25/92

FOR: SECRETARY JAMES BAKER
GENERAL BRENT SCOWCROFT
CONSTANCE HORNER

resident has reviewed the attached, and it is
ded to you for your:

Information ☒ X
Action ☐

Thank you.

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

cc:

From the desk of
George Bush

Phil

Have this
letter formally
replied to.
cc Conner, Bunt, TAB

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

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03. Letter	Joseph Zappala to the President Re: Resignation (4 pp.)	2/18/92	(b)(6)	

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Subseries:
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AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

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PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 02/25/92

TO: EDE HOLIDAY

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

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

Thank you for your attention to
this matter.

PRESCOTT SHELDON BUSH, JR.

110 EAST 42ND STREET, SUITE 1300

NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

FAX: 212-599-2236

TEL: 212-599-1409

Dear Pop,

Feb. 20, 1991

Enclosed is an article on the Job Corps. From it, the Job Corps looks like a solid answer to helping underprivileged youngsters earn good jobs and stable lives.

Returning \$1.46 for every \$1⁰⁰ spent seems a good investment. With an annual cost per student per year of \$8,831 vs the cost per person in a juvenile detention center of \$29,600 or a residential drug center cost per person per year of \$19,000 wouldn't greater emphasis on the Job Corps be good for the country and good for you?

I'm much better. Walking with one crutch today, moving to a cane tomorrow. Hope to be free of aids by mid-week next week.

Away to China, Hong Kong and Indonesia March 4, back March 22.

A seer in Spain predicts you'll be reelected in November. Just a little reinforcement.

Did I tell you about my driver who took me to the airport Dec. 2? He's a Dem. lifelong. Only voted Rep. for you. Says nobody in either party can compare favorably with you and when the Dem. nominee is selected, you'll blow him away.
Love to you & Bob, Pres

Remnant of the War on Poverty, Job Corps Is Still a Quiet Success

By JANE GROSS
Special to The New York Times

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — After Alisa Campbell quit school in the ninth grade, she hung out at home with her grandmother, mother and sister, watched soap operas all day and lived off a welfare check.

After Thomas Helton dropped out of school, at about the same age, he flipped hamburgers at Burger King, quit because it was clear that only chumps worked for a living, and devoted himself to getting high, picking fights and trying to stay out of jail.

Ms. Campbell and Mr. Helton were part of a growing army of American young people so uneducated, unskilled, undisciplined and unsocialized that they often cannot keep jobs even if they are lucky enough to get them.

Unemployed and some say unemployable, they swell America's welfare rolls, fill its jails, bear its illegitimate children, terrorize its cities and raise concerns about its ability to compete in the international marketplace.

But Ms. Campbell and Mr. Helton have since taken a higher road than many of the nation's five million impoverished young men and women. They are model students at a Jobs

Corps center here, one of 106 campuses across the nation that inconspicuously carry out a mission that dates back to 1964, when President Lyndon B. Johnson began the war on poverty and set about transforming some of America's most disadvantaged 16- to 22-year-olds into skilled, responsible workers.

Job Corps has had its ups and downs. It was slashed in the Nixon years, when it was called a wasteful extravagance, and was threatened with extinction during the Reagan Administration when the President snidely compared the program's cost to that of Harvard University. But other critics are few.

Continued on Page A14, Column 1

News Summary	A2
Obituaries	D7
Weather	D6
Arts	C13-18 Op-Ed
Bridge	B6 Politics
Chronicle	B4 Sports
Crossword	C18 TV Listings
Editorials	A16 Weddings
Media	D1, D4 Word and Image
Classified	B7 Auto Exchange



08

A Remnant of the 60's Enjoys Quiet Success

Continued From Page A1

and far between.

Students of Job Corps are its best advertisement, recruitment posters made flesh.

Today Ms. Campbell, an 18-year-old from Los Angeles, is working toward her high school equivalency diploma, studying computer programming, learning to get out of bed when the alarm rings and "controlling my attitude."

Mr. Helton, a 20-year-old from San Diego, is nearly done with his training in building maintenance, earns extra spending money as a leader in his Job Corps dormitory and says he now knows how to avoid drugs and get along with others.

Larry Delsler, the director of the Sacramento center, said: "I almost get goosebumps thinking of what we can do for these kids. And they're lost people otherwise."

Success Out of the Limelight

Job Corps, a mix of vocational training, boarding school and boot camp, is widely hailed for its effectiveness and cost-efficiency, a Federal program that actually works. But despite rare consensus from government officials, elected leaders, economists and social scientists across the ideological spectrum, the program, which serves 82,000 young people a year, gets scant attention and

struggles to hold its own in the annual budget minutiae on Capitol Hill.

"The single most important social policy issue facing this country is what to do about disadvantaged youth," said Gordon Berlin, a senior vice president at the Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation in New York City, which evaluates and develops social programs. "Job Corps is the only thing that seems to make a difference. This is right under our noses, and it's surprising to me we haven't given it more time or attention. It's a very valuable resource we could draw on. Why not double Job Corps?"

Proposals have lately been made to do something close to that. The National Commission on Children, a bipartisan study group appointed by the President and Congress, recommended last year that 10 new centers be opened immediately, at a total cost of \$160 million, and 10 more each year for the next four years. And a coalition of organizations led by the National Association of Home Builders and the Children's Defense Fund is calling for 50 additional centers by the year 2000, an expansion expected to cost \$1.16 billion.

But the Bush Administration's 1993 budget proposal, which sharply increases spending for Head Start, the other crown jewel of President Johnson's Great Society, seeks to interrupt an expansion of Job Corps. Six new

centers had been authorized by Congress, with three of them near completion. The Bush budget redirects money from building the other three centers to maintaining old ones, asking for \$910 million for Jobs Corps in the next fiscal year, down slightly from 1992. "If we had the money, we would expand in a heartbeat," said Carolyn Goldberg, deputy assistant secretary for employment and training in the Department of Labor, which administers Job Corps. "But this is the only way we can see to maintain the quality of the program and live within the current spending ceilings."

A Savior in Orrin Hatch

The biggest threat to the program came early in the Reagan Administration, when the President tried to eliminate it. The program's savior was Senator Orrin G. Hatch, a Utah conservative who is the ranking Republican on the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee.

Mr. Hatch said he became a convert to the Job Corps after his first visit to a center in his home state. "They take the worst of the worst and really help these kids," he said. "They get substitute parental training. They get taught values, responsibility, honesty, the kind of discipline that comes from working and the kind of pride that comes from being able to support yourself."

R. Sargent Shriver, who ran the war on poverty in the Johnson Administration, also cites the values of hard work, spartan living, self-respect and respect for others that are taught at Job Corps centers, where students endure curfews and dress codes, sleep in bunks in crowded dormitories, and hang awards and inspirational messages on their bulletin boards.

"You don't come from your mother's womb with discipline," Mr. Shriver said. "You have to be brought up. That's what Job Corps does — belatedly."



Alisa Campbell, a student at the Jobs Corps center in Sacramento, Calif., is working toward her high school equivalency diploma, studying computer programming, learning to get out of bed when the alarm rings and "controlling my attitude."

Terrence McCarthy for The New York Times

Rescuing Teen-Agers

While Job Corps students are mastering work skills, they are also acquiring habits missing in their chaotic homes and neighborhoods.

"Some of these kids, if you saw them on the street, you'd move to the other side," said Lee M. Mathews, director of the South Bronx center. "Much of America considers them bad kids. But when you deal with them on a day-to-day basis, you realize they want discipline and guidance."

Mr. Mathews recalled summoning one student to his office for a chat. "He looked like a thug. He had this, you know, this street walk." The director gestured with his elbows, demonstrating the roll walk popular with teen-age boys in New York City.

"I told him: 'The name of this place is Job Corps. The idea is to get a job. Do you know what America thinks of that walk? They think it's violent. It's intimidating. We don't do that here.'"

Mr. Mathews watched the boy over the next few weeks struggling to walk as instructed, to swing his arms just the right amount. Then he called him in again.

"Mr. Mathews, I'm trying, I'm trying," the boy pleaded.

"I know," the director replied, "and I just wanted to say I'm proud of you."

Some young people who arrive at Job Corps had no respect for property, like Chad Daniels, 17, a student at the center in Joliet,

A Profile of Job Corps Members

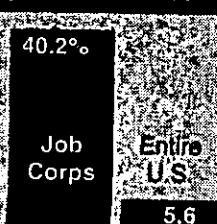
Job Corps had 82,000 members from July 1, 1990, to June 30, 1991.

Of Job Corps members, 90% never employed in full-time jobs before they entered the program.

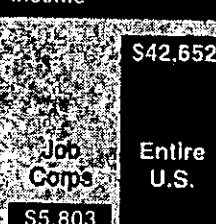
Racial makeup



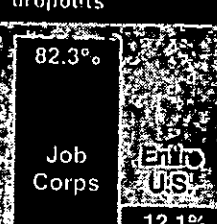
From families on public assistance



Annual family income



High school dropouts





Steve Kagan for The New York Times

Chad Daniels, who said he had been kicked out of grade school, is a student at the Jobs Corps center in Joliet, Ill. He worked on an engine during an automotive class.

Ill., who said he was kicked out of school in the ninth grade.

"Before, if somebody came up and handed me a radio, I really wouldn't care if I broke it," said the teen-ager, a nervous young man, reluctant to look anyone in the eye. "Now I wouldn't do that."

Others had never been comforted in times of trouble.

Reinaldo Colon, 25, a 1989 graduate who is now a police officer in the Bronx, recalled when a classmate was shot to death outside the spiked fence of the center, not an unusual event in the neighborhood and the sort of thing he had shrugged off while growing up.

But Mr. Mathews called a meeting. "I remember his making a speech about how we needed to be careful out there," Mr. Colon said. "He was crying like it was his own son. I was new, but I thought, 'This guy really cares.'"

Training and Jobs

Job Corps was a ragged operation in its early days, long on good intentions about removing young people from the ghettos and hollows but short on strategies that worked. But it survived and matured, replicating things that succeeded and discarding those that did not.

What evolved, many experts say, is a unique partnership between the Federal Government, which sets the program guidelines, private corporations, which run the centers, and unions and trade groups, which train the students and help them find work.

Entrants to Job Corps are lured by recruiting posters and broadcast advertising and by social workers. The academic curriculum allows students to progress at their own pace in reading and math, while they learn basic social and workplace skills, like how to handle criticism and how to act at a job interview. A high school equivalency diploma is the goal. The average length of stay at a

the nearly 4 in 10 students who quit the program in the first three months or are kicked out for infractions like using drugs or carrying a weapon. And according to a 1993 study by Mathematica Policy Research Inc. of Princeton, N.J., Job Corps returns \$1.46 for every dollar spent, because of increased tax revenue and decreased welfare, crime, and incarceration costs.

The only bad thing anyone seems to say about the program is that it is expensive: \$18,831 to educate, house and outfit one student for a year. At Harvard, to use President Reagan's comparison, tuition, room, board, fees and books come to \$23,161 a year.

But proponents of the program say different calculations are more to the point, say the cost of a year in a juvenile detention center or a residential drug treatment center. The former costs \$29,600, on average, according to the Justice Department; the latter \$19,000 for teen-agers, according to Phoenix House, which runs drug programs nationwide.

The Great Worry

The prospect of imprisonment or addiction no longer looms large for successful Job Corps students. But they talk incessantly about those who spend a lifetime working at a fast-food restaurant or a convenience store.

Candace Ellisor, who had been thrown out of the house by her mother and was living in a homeless shelter when she saw a Job Corps recruiting poster, is now vice president of the student government at the Sacramento center, has mastered carpentry, building maintenance and landscaping and plans to be a millwright.

But as she approaches graduation, Ms. Ellisor grieves for her friends who are stuck working at a convenience store, praying for a 50-cent-an-hour raise and fearing they will be dismissed the first time they make a mistake.

"Bosses don't make money teaching you how to do things," she said. "They make

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 2/25

TO: SAMUEL K. SKINNER

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

Is this OK with you?

Thanks.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 25, 1992

32 FEB 25 P6:11

RECOMMENDED TELEPHONE CALL BY THE PRESIDENT

TO: SENATOR ALFONSE D'AMATO (R-NY)

DATE: February 25, 1992

RECOMMENDED BY: Nicholas E. Calio *NEC*

PURPOSE: To thank Senator D'Amato for his vote on the Conference Report to H.R. 2212, conditional Most Favored Nation Status for China.

BACKGROUND: Today the Senate approved the Conference Report to H.R. 2212, conditional Most Favored Nation Status for China. The vote was 59-39. Once again we have demonstrated veto strength in the Senate on this difficult issue. Senator D'Amato was the only Republican to abandon his previous position and come with you in support of your policy. The purpose of this call is to thank him and encourage him to stay with us on the next vote to sustain your veto.

(You should know that Senator D'Amato may express his strong support of independence for Croatia).

KEY POINTS:

-- Al, I am tremendously grateful for your vote on our China policy. I want to assure you that we intend to press the Chinese hard on human rights, trade and missile policy.

-- Your vote was a courageous one, and I am deeply appreciative of your support.

DATE OF
SUBMISSION:

February 25, 1992

ACTION:

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

2/24

THE DIRECTOR

1011 MONT AVENUE, NW
WASHINGTON, DC 20525

Connie,

Thought you
might wish to
glance at the
attached for
old times sake —

February 21, 1992

Thanks,
J.A.K.

Fiscal Year 1991 Annual Report as
Volunteer Service Act, Public Law
93-113, as amended, Section 407).

Sincerely,

Jane A. Kenny
Jane A. Kenny

Enclosures



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

1100 VERMONT AVENUE, NW
WASHINGTON, DC 20525

February 21, 1992

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

Dear Mr. President,

Enclosed please find ACTION's Fiscal Year 1991 Annual Report as required by law (The Domestic Volunteer Service Act, Public Law 93-113, as amended, Section 407).

Sincerely,


Jane A. Kenny

Enclosures

ACTION'S MISSION

To stimulate voluntary citizen participation in addressing the needs of American communities, particularly those of the poor, the disadvantaged and the elderly.

Page -
OK for release
as appropriate.
Thurston
2/24

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

February 25, 1992

The President today recognized Alice Harris of Los Angeles as the 703rd Daily Point of Light for the Nation. For more than thirty years, this mother of nine children has worked to provide a decent, drug free and safe place to live for her neighbors.

Known as "Sweet Alice" for her remarkable capacity to befriend all who come her way, Ms. Harris founded Parents of Watts (P.O.W.) more than 25 years ago to address a variety of unmet needs in the Watts-Willowbrook area of Los Angeles. Today, as Director of the organization, she oversees fifteen programs, ranging from job training to language instruction. P.O.W. employs six paid staff members along with four full-time and twenty-five part-time volunteers.

Primarily aimed at young people, Parents of Watts also serves those who are homeless, unemployed, or addicted to drugs. Convinced that everyone has a gift to give, Ms. Harris requires drug addicts and homeless individuals who are sheltered by P.O.W. to help with laundry, cleaning, gardening, and other tasks. She believes that, by fulfilling these responsibilities, those who receive her help will learn to value themselves.

Having been a single teenage mother herself, "Sweet Alice" is especially concerned for the well being of girls and young women with children, counseling them and leading them on frequent trips outside their neighborhood. She often links pregnant teenagers with community organizations that "adopt" them and pay their expenses through childbirth. Ms. Harris also works directly with gang members, mediating their disputes and encouraging them to return to school. Young people who participate in P.O.W. programs find in her a lifelong adviser and mentor. Most eventually attend college.

As founder of the Black and Brown Committee, Ms. Harris has played a critical role in reducing interracial tensions and violence in her area. She has fostered greater communication and interaction between black and Hispanic residents of the neighborhood and, at P.O.W., serves those in need regardless of their ethnic background.

The President salutes Alice Harris 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

February 28, 1992

The President today recognizes Donnalee Velvick of Nampa, Idaho, as the 706th Daily Point of Light for the Nation. Ms. Velvick, 49, is founder and coordinator of Hope House, a home for disabled and hard-to-place children.

A childhood spent in foster homes convinced Ms. Velvick at age eleven that she should pursue a career helping disadvantaged children. Since 1973, she has devoted her life to helping physically and mentally impaired children and to caring for children from dysfunctional families.

Since founding Hope House in an old school building, Ms. Velvick has seen it expand and move to a multi-room concrete structure situated on some seventy-one acres of land. Taking in all types of disabled children, Ms. Velvick and her volunteers instructs them in day-to-day living. Some 60 kids live "family style," at Hope House, learning everyday skills and sharing responsibilities. Twelve full time volunteers live with the children. There is also a paid staff of five, including three teachers (Hope House will soon be an accredited school), a morning cook, and an employee to work at the House's thrift store.

Hope House is funded by private donations, thrift store profits, sales of homemade jellies and foodstuff, and coupon clipping. Of the sixty children, thirty-eight are eligible for and receive Social Security and Medicare benefits.

The President salutes Donnalee Velvick 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

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE
UNTIL FEBRUARY 29, 1992

February 28, 1992

The President today recognized the volunteers of Operation: DIGNITY, a project of Chapel Hill Harvester Church of Decatur, Georgia, as the 707th Daily Point of Light for the Nation. The project offers hope to residents of Atlanta's public housing projects and is helping to break the cycle of poverty.

In 1988, with drug-related gunfire so rampant that postal and utility workers refused to enter the Bankhead housing project, Bishop Earl Paulk decided that the time had come for the Chapel Hill Harvester Church to "adopt" the community. Church volunteers created and implemented a variety of programs aimed at changing the lives of Bankhead's tenants, the majority of whom are women and teenagers.

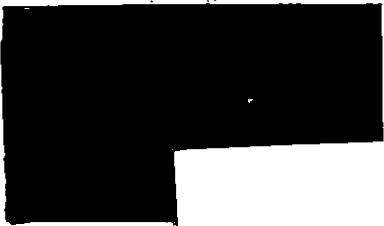
Up to three times a week, volunteers travel thirty miles to the housing project, where they teach ballet and art, direct Boy Scout and Girl Scout troops, and tutor adults and children in literacy. Literacy volunteers, who are certified by the church, have tutored nearly 300 of Bankhead's 1700 residents. "Boys to Men," one of Operation: DIGNITY's newest programs, pairs teenage boys who are inclined toward gang activity with professional men from the ministry who act as role models and mentors. Two programs -- a security operation and a family store -- are staffed by tenant volunteers.

Thanks to the efforts of Operation: DIGNITY volunteers, police visits to Bankhead have decreased, children are improving in school, and tenants live with an increased sense of security. Because of the project's success at Bankhead, volunteers have started a popular GED program at another housing project, East Lake Meadows. Operation: DIGNITY has been selected by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development as a model to be replicated around the country.

The President salutes the volunteers of Operation: DIGNITY 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

Date: 2/24

TO:

Jim Munn

FROM:

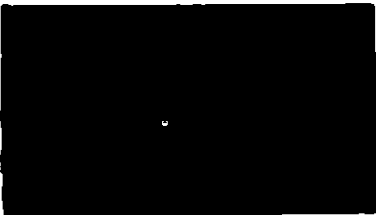
JOHN S. GARDNER
Special Assistant to the President
and Assistant Staff Secretary



- ☐ Information
☒ Action
☐ Let's Discuss

*Per your request, please comment/
clear the attached.*

Thanks JSG



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 22, 1992

32 FEB 24 P1:14

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROGER B. PORTER *RBP*

SUBJECT: The Grace Commission on Government Waste

President Reagan established the President's Private Sector Survey on Cost Control (PPSSCC), known as the Grace Commission, in 1982. J. Peter Grace assembled 161 business executives, who in turn enlisted approximately 2,000 people from private industry to conduct an extensive study of Federal operations. The Grace Commission's report was submitted to President Reagan in January of 1984. Later that year, J. Peter Grace and Jack Anderson, the columnist, founded Citizens Against Government Waste to follow up on the Commission's work.

The Grace Commission made 2,478 recommendations on 784 issues. Some of these issue areas overlapped, producing duplicative recommendations. After the Commission eliminated the duplications, 2,160 recommendations remained, with a projected savings of \$424.4 billion over a three-year period.

Number of Recommendations Pursued

The last published tracking of the Grace Commission recommendations was in the FY 1990 budget document, Management of the United States Government, which indicates that of a total of 2,160 recommendations, 1,792, or 83 percent, were accepted in the FY 1990 or prior budgets. This report notes that all of the Grace Commission recommendations accepted by the President "require congressional cooperation in the form of enactment of changes in substantive laws or other types of congressional support."

- Of the 1,792 recommendations that were accepted, 1,607, or 90 percent, were agreed to by Congress.
- 117, or six percent of those accepted, were rejected by Congress and not repropounded by the Reagan Administration.
- 68, or four percent of those accepted, were proposed or repropounded in the FY 1990 budget.

Budget Savings

Between fiscal years 1986 and 1989, OMB reported savings of \$152.4 billion. The savings for FY 1990 were estimated by Citizens Against Government Waste to be an additional \$45 billion. Adding together the OMB estimate for FY 1986-89 and the Citizens Against Government Waste FY 1990 estimate yields a five-year total of \$197.4 billion in savings.

Major differences exist between the Grace Commission estimates on savings and OMB's estimates. These differences are due to cost accounting methods and to the fact that nearly all of the information on which the Grace Commission made its saving estimates was gathered in 1982.

Major Recommendations Implemented

According to Citizens Against Government Waste, the major Grace Commission recommendations that have been implemented to date include the following:

- Military base closings, which save \$5.6 billion over 20 years for those closings approved in 1989, and \$1.7 billion annually for bases approved for closing in 1991.
- The Chief Financial Officers Act, establishing CFO's in 23 departments and agencies.
- Facilitating the transfer of federal funds to state and local governments. Public Law 101-453 established a revolving fund to collect interest on funds transferred to states, saving the federal government an estimated \$50 million annually, according to Citizens Against Government Waste.
- Offsetting delinquent debts owed the government against IRS tax refunds. The most recent estimate, from FY 1990, projected \$2.1 billion in collections through FY 1995.
- User fees imposed by the Customs Service and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.
- Privatization, including the sale of Conrail (\$2 billion) and turning over the operation of National and Dulles airports to a regional airport authority from Virginia, the District of Columbia, and Maryland.

Status of the Grace Commission Recommendations

A chart showing the status of Grace Commission recommendations in FY 1990 is attached. The Administration ceased tracking the Grace Commission's recommendations in this way after FY 1990.

In short, these recommendations, produced nearly a decade ago, have been extensively and usefully mined. If you have any questions, or there is other information about the Grace Commission recommendations you would like, please let me know.

Attachment

From: Management of the United States Government
 Fiscal Year 1990 (US Gov't Printing Office
 Washington, DC)
 5-4 **MANAGEMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1990**

STATUS OF GRACE COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS

Grace Commission Report	Number of Recommendations				
	In Prior Budgets	In 1990 Budget	Deferred	Duplicated	Total
01 Department of Agriculture	99	3	30	22	154
02 Department of the Air Force	17	0	9	24	50
03 Department of the Army	59	5	4	10	78
04 Automatic Data Processing (ADP)	28	0	8	22	58
05 Boards/Commissions—Banking	51	12	18	3	84
06 Boards/Commissions—Business	223	3	54	9	289
07 Department of Commerce	13	0	4	12	29
08 Office of the Secretary of Defense	47	0	18	8	73
09 Department of Education	52	0	3	5	60
10 Department of Energy	69	0	5	8	82
11 EPA/SBA/FEMA	70	1	7	0	78
12 Federal Construction Management	10	0	12	1	23
13 Federal Feeding	13	0	2	0	15
14 Federal Hospital Management	41	0	16	3	60
15 Federal Management Systems	27	0	8	0	35
16 Financial Asset Management	75	5	10	0	90
17 Health and Human Services—Management	115	0	0	2	117
18 Health and Human Services—PHS/HCFA	62	0	8	1	71
19 HHS—Social Security Administration	52	0	4	0	56
20 Housing and Urban Development	41	0	5	4	50
21 Department of the Interior	8	1	8	10	27
22 Department of Justice	23	0	12	2	37
23 Department of Labor	32	1	12	4	49
24 Land/Facilities/Personal Property	7	0	2	0	9
25 Low Income Standards and Benefits	7	0	5	12	24
26 Department of the Navy	39	0	6	24	69
27 Personnel Management	75	0	8	8	91
28 Privatization	6	6	3	7	22
29 Procurement/Contracts/Inventory Mgmt	28	0	14	15	57
30 Real Property Management	43	0	9	0	52
31 Research and Development	11	14	0	0	25
32 State/AID/USIA	23	0	5	3	31
33 Department of Transportation	48	0	12	9	69
34 Department of the Treasury	54	0	9	0	63
35 User Charges	19	14	6	18	57
36 Veterans Administration	17	0	2	5	24
37 Publishing, Printing, Audiovisual	24	0	5	0	29
38 Travel and Traffic Management	11	0	0	0	11
39 Financial Management in the Federal Gov	12	0	1	0	13
40 Wage Setting Laws	10	0	3	0	13
41 Anomalies in the Federal Work Environment	0	0	0	56	56
42 Federal Retirement Systems	22	0	5	0	27
43 Information Gap in the Federal Gov	15	0	0	0	15
44 The Cost of Congressional Encroachment	14	3	8	6	31
45 Federal Health Care Costs	5	0	0	0	5
46 Opportunities beyond Grace Commission	7	0	4	0	11
47 Federally Subsidized Programs	0	0	4	0	4
Unidentified by report	0	0	0	5	5
Total	1,724	68	368	318	2,478

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: 2/24

TO: *Sam Casse*

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

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

Please clear this.

Thank you J.S.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Tony:

It is with regret that I learned that you are stepping down as Postmaster General of the United States. Although I am sorry to see you go, I am pleased to have this opportunity to thank you for the fine job that you have done in this important post.

Your innovation and skill have helped to revolutionize the way in which the Postal Service conducts its vital mission. Most notably, you succeeded in implementing a reasonable and farsighted strategic plan for automating the postal processing and delivery system and for strengthening the morale of the 750,000 employees under your supervision. Moreover, these changes saved many millions of dollars, while also increasing the confidence that Americans have in the Postal Service.

I know that you will look back with pride on the good that you have done in behalf of the American people during your leadership of the United States Postal Service. You have my gratitude and that of all of those who have benefitted from your outstanding efforts.

Barbara joins me in sending best wishes to you and Gay for every happiness. God bless you.

Sincerely,

Mr. Anthony M. Frank
Postmaster General of
the United States
475 L'Enfant Plaza, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20260-0010

Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 21, 1991

02 FEB 21 P4:55

MEMORANDUM FOR PHILLIP BRADY

THROUGH: RONALD C. KAUFMAN ^{ACK}
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR POLITICAL
AFFAIRS

FROM: RUTH C. GUIMOND ^{pd}
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT, OFFICE OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: INDOOR AIR QUALITY STATEMENT

Phil, attached please find the reconciled version of the President's statement on indoor air quality.

This statement will appear in the March edition of the publication, Indoor Air Review.

The Bush-Quayle '92 Primary Committee has requested approval by close of business Monday, February 24.

Thank you.

Ruth-
OK for use per Phil as edited.

Thanks
J.B.
2/24

Question: "Three to five paragraphs from the candidate covering a comprehensive overview of his feelings with regard to indoor air quality."

→ elaborate the EPA to become the

President Bush's Answer: The condition of our Nation's land, water, and air affects the quality of life for each one of us. When I took office, I promised to enhance environmental stewardship of our natural resources and to balance environmental protection with the need to sustain jobs and encourage economic growth. The result has been a reinvigorated Environmental Protection Agency, a new Clean Air Act, and the initiation of a number of new programs, such as "Green lights" and the toxic reduction program, to cut pollution levels. To ensure that environmental issues remain a priority for future administrations, I have proposed that Congress create a Department of the Environment, to replace the EPA.

Pollution of indoor air can have a devastating impact on people whose health is affected. It can lead to high medical costs, lost productivity from absence due to illness, and decreased efficiency on the job. The Environmental Protection Agency has determined that exposure to indoor air pollutants in office buildings can be reduced significantly by implementing sound operation and maintenance practices and reducing emissions of volatile organic compounds sometimes released from carpets and floor coverings. The EPA and the Department of Energy have conducted several programs to address the quality of indoor air in office buildings and also continue to study the effects of passive tobacco smoke on workers.

But EPA is not the only federal agency focused on indoor air quality issues.

~~I have also directed The Occupational Safety and Health Administration to focus on indoor air quality. It has established permissible exposure limits for more than 600 air contaminants, including chlorine, carbon monoxide, and nitrogen oxide, which are prominent indoor air contaminants. OSHA Acting Administrator Dottie Strunk and her staff are now reviewing comments received in response to a September 20th OSHA Federal Register notice to determine whether regulatory action is called for to control potential health problems arising from indoor air pollutants. The Consumer Product Safety Commission and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health are also involved in monitoring indoor air quality issues.~~

The causes and effects of environmental problems are diverse and complex. My Administration will continue to work toward solutions to problems that threaten our most important resources -- the working men and women of our Nation.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 24, 1992

Dear Bob:

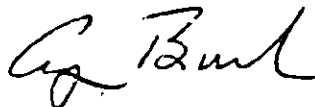
In my State of the Union address on January 28, 1992, I laid out both a plan "to address our immediate needs and heat up the economy" and a plan "to guarantee our future." In that address, I called upon Congress to pass by March 20, 1992, seven proposals that would immediately stimulate new investment in capital and real estate and put Americans back to work. I also asked Congress to pass as soon as possible this year a package which includes a \$500 increase in the personal exemption for children. Two days after my State of the Union address, I sent legislation to Congress containing all of my proposals, including my request for a \$500 increase in the personal tax exemption for children. R1

This increase in the personal exemption for children is a proposal to which I am personally committed and in which I believe strongly. American families pay too much in taxes. My proposal will help them. For a family with four children my proposal will provide an additional \$2000 in needed tax relief.

I remain firmly committed to all of my proposals and ask once again that Congress pass them without delay. Let there be no doubt: My January 28 proposal to increase the personal tax exemption by \$500 continues to be one of my Administration's major legislative priorities in this session of Congress.

I know I can count on the support of you and your fellow Republicans. I also trust that the Democratic majority will put aside partisanship and enact these important measures into law. America's working families deserve immediate action.

Sincerely,



The Honorable Robert Dole
Republican Leader
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 24, 1992

Dear Bob:

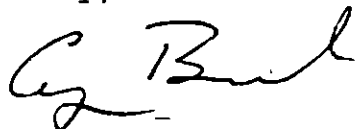
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Sincerely,



The Honorable Robert H. Michel
Republican Leader
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Eide.

The attached was forwarded
to the Chief of Staff late
Friday with a note advising
that it was being forwarded
"pursuant to Eide's request."
Presumably this closes the
matter out for the time
being but I would recommend
that this document be held
on a "close hold" basis.

Truly, Phil

February 21, 1992

CABINET RANK FOR CHIEFS OF STAFF/COUNSELLORS

	<u>Cabinet Rank</u>	<u>Comments</u>
<u>James A. Baker, III</u>	No	Appointed on 1/22/81 by commission that read: " <u>Chief of Staff and Assistant to the President of the United States of America</u> ". Was not accorded Cabinet rank in this capacity.
<u>Edwin Meese III</u>	Yes	Appointed 1/22/81 by commission that read: " <u>Counsellor to the President of the United States of America</u> ". Executive Clerk was advised on 1/22/81 by Craig Fuller, Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of the Office of Cabinet Administration, that the President conferred Cabinet rank on Mr. Meese.
<u>Donald T. Regan</u>	Yes	Appointed on 2/3/85 by commission that read: " <u>Chief of Staff to the President of the United States of America</u> ." The President by memo of 3/4/85 concurred in a recommendation from Craig Fuller that Mr. Regan would be listed "immediately after the thirteen department heads serving on the Cabinet." NOTE: Neither the remarks by the President of 1/8/85 announcing the appointment of Secretary Regan as Chief of Staff, nor the formal press release dated that same day mentioned cabinet rank status being conferred on Regan.
<u>Howard H. Baker, Jr.</u>	Yes	Appointed on 3/2/87 by commission that read: " <u>Chief of Staff to the President of the United States of America</u> ." Executive Clerk was advised on 2/28/87 by David Chew, Deputy Assistant to the President and Staff Secretary that Senator Baker would have cabinet rank. There was no mention in the President's remarks of 2/27/87 announcing Baker's appointment of cabinet rank status for him.

<u>David M. Abshire</u>	Yes	Appointed on 1/5/87 by commission that read: " <u>Special Counsellor to the President of the United States of America.</u> " The press release of 12/26/86 announcing Ambassador Abshire's appointment noted he would have Cabinet rank. (NOTE: Ambassador Abshire served as the White House Coordinator for the Iran inquiry until 4/6/87.)
<u>Kenneth M. Duberstein</u>	Yes	Appointed on 7/1/88 by commission that read: " <u>Chief of Staff to the President of the United States of America.</u> " Executive Clerk advised on 6/30/88 by Nancy Risque, Assistant to the President and Cabinet Secretary, that the President accorded Cabinet rank to Duberstein. The President's statement of 6/14/88 announcing Duberstein's appointment did not mention cabinet rank status.
<u>John H. Sununu</u>	No	Appointed on 1/21/89 by commission that read: " <u>Chief of Staff to the President of the United States of America.</u> " Was <u>not</u> accorded Cabinet rank in this capacity.
<u>John H. Sununu</u>	Yes	Appointed on 12/16/91 by commission that read: " <u>Counsellor to the President of the United States of America.</u> " The President noted in his acceptance letter of 12/3/91 accepting the Chief of Staff's resignation that Governor Sununu would have Cabinet rank in this capacity.
<u>Samuel Knox Skinner</u>	No	Appointed on 12/16/91 by commission that read: " <u>Chief of Staff to the President of the United States of America.</u> " In the press conference of 12/5/91, the President made no mention of Cabinet rank status when he announced the appointment of Mr. Skinner.

Clayton Yeutter

No

Commission for Mr. Yeutter reads:
"Counsellor to the President of the United States of America for Domestic Policy." There has been no formal White House press release or statement concerning Mr. Yeutter's appointment. In Fitzwater's briefing of 2/3/92, he answered a question on Mr. Yeutter's addition to the White House staff by saying that "The organization is that EPC and DPC will be consolidated into the Policy Coordination Group which will be chaired by the President in which Mr. Yeutter will direct the operations thereof."

INDIVIDUALS WHOM PRESIDENT BUSH HAS ACCORDED CABINET RANK

<u>Name and Title</u>	<u>Date of Rank</u>	<u>Terminated</u>
Richard G. Darman, Director of the Office of Management and Budget	1/25/89	
Edward J. Derwinski, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs	3/3/89	3/15/89 (became Sec. of VA)
Carla Anderson Hills, United States Trade Representative	2/1/89	
John H. Sununu, Counsellor to the President of the United States of America	12/16/91	3/1/92 (through this date per the President's letter of 12/3/91

INDIVIDUALS WHOM PRESIDENT REAGAN HAS ACCORDED CABINET RANK

<u>Name and Title</u>	<u>Date of Rank</u>	<u>Terminated</u>
William Emerson Brock III, United States Trade Representative	1/22/81	4/29/85 (appointed Sec. Labor)
Edwin Meese III, Counsellor to the President of the United States of America	1/22/81	2/25/85 (appointed A.G.)
William J. Casey, Director of Central Intelligence	1/28/81	1/29/87
David A. Stockman, Director of the Office of Management and Budget	1/28/81	7/31/85
Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations	1/29/81	4/1/85
Donald T. Regan, Chief of Staff to the President of the United States of America	2/3/85	2/27/87
Vernon A. Walters, Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations	5/17/85	1/20/89
Clayton Yeutter, United States Trade Representative	6/28/85	1/20/89
James C. Miller III, Director of the Office of Management and Budget	10/5/85	10/15/88
David M. Abshire, Special Counsellor to the President of the United States of America (will serve as White House Coordinator for the Iran Inquiry)	1/5/87	4/6/87
Howard H. Baker, Jr., Chief of Staff to the President of the United States of America	3/1/87	6/30/88
Beryl Wayne Sprinkel, Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers	10/29/87*	1/20/89
Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President of the United States of America	7/1/88	1/20/89
Joseph Robert Wright, Jr., Director of the Office of Mangement and Budget	11/8/88	1/20/89

The effective date of Cabinet Rank is the date of appointment.

* Date the Press Secretary announced that the President had accorded Chairman Sprinkel the rank. He had been appointed on 4/18/85.

7/24

Bill

DRAFT

12/4/91

I had used this
draft, without making a change
any

4, 1991

Enclosed find attached
a history with respect
to the President's Special
Award for Exceptional Service.
Also attached is the Citizenship
Medal which can be
awarded posthumously.
The latter is probably
appropriate.

Class advise

PCO

Medals to the second level of
the President's Special Award for

President on an individual basis and
there are no laws or Executive orders
governing the award. Usually, the award is presented to
persons of unusual nature, such as
distinguished and outstanding service.

Date Awarded

Irwin Hicks, Deputy Secretary of State,
for his role in the departure of Jews from
Ethiopia

6/4/91

Robert Frasure, Director for African Affairs,
NSC, for his role in the departure of Jews
from Ethiopia

6/4/91

Robert Houdek, Charge d'Affairs, U.S. Embassy,
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, for his role in the
departure of Jews from Ethiopia

6/4/91

Fernando Manfredo, a citizen of Panama,
Deputy Administrator of the Panama Canal
Commission, for his ten years of service as
Deputy Administrator

1/17/91

General Dennis P. McAuliffe, Administrator of
the Panama Canal Commission, for ten years of
service as Administrator

1/17/90

Maurice Lipton, for thirty years of dedicated
Federal service to the United States

1/22/87

Joan M. Auten, a citizen of Great Britain, for
over forty years of dedicated service at the
U.S. Embassy in London.

6/10/84

- Recipient: Grandomenico Picco, a citizen of Italy,
for facilitating the release of hostages held
in Lebanon.

12/12/91

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

February 24, 1992

The President today recognized the Volunteer Services Program of the International Institute of Boston as the 702nd Daily Point of Light for the Nation. Program participants help newly-arrived refugees and immigrants from Southeast Asia, Africa, Eastern Europe, and Central America adjust more easily to life in the United States.

Through the International Institute, some 150 volunteers befriend and assist immigrants and refugees. The volunteers, some of whom are bilingual and former immigrants, must commit themselves to at least six months of service, usually for three to six hours a week. After an orientation session on cultural differences, expectations, and methods of teaching English as a Second Language, each is matched with a refugee or immigrant.

Serving as ESL and Citizenship Education tutors, the volunteers work one-on-one with newcomers to America, often tutoring those who cannot attend regularly scheduled classes. By taking the program directly into immigrant homes and communities, they have expanded the Institute's services to house-bound mothers and students with special learning needs. By forming lasting friendships with immigrants and training them in language and job skills, participants in the Volunteer Services Program have helped improve understanding and relations between newcomers and the host community.

The President salutes the Volunteer Services Program of the International Institute of Boston 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

February 26, 1992

The President today recognized Ron Watson of Pittsboro, North Carolina, as the 704th Daily Point of Light for the Nation. In addition to his own voluntary service as a tutor and gardener, Mr. Watson has mobilized fellow residents of the Fearrington Retirement Community to engage in service.

Following a thirty-one year career in education, including twenty years as a high school principal, Mr. Watson moved with his wife, Carolyn, to the Fearrington Retirement Community in Pittsboro. In 1988, he convinced twenty residents to become certified tutors and establish their own literacy program. Known as the Chatham County Literacy Council, the program's sixty volunteers teach basic reading and writing skills to adults and children. In addition to coordinating the activities of these volunteers, Mr. Watson personally tutors three adult students.

Thanks to Mr. Watson's leadership, Fearrington residents also take part in North Carolina's Adopt-A-Highway program. Every six weeks, a team of residents spend a Saturday morning picking up trash along a three mile strip of highway 15-501.

Mr. Watson devotes countless hours to a variety of voluntary activities in his community, serving as a college counselor at Northwood High School and working helping special education students at Pittsboro Elementary School in the spring to plant and maintain a garden. He has also served as a court-appointed Guardian Ad Litem to four youth who were abused or neglected, working with each of them until they turned eighteen.

The President salutes Ron Watson 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 of Miah Homstad
(202) 456-6266

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

February 29, 1992

The President today recognized the volunteers of Operation: DIGNITY, a project of Chapel Hill Harvester Church of Decatur, Georgia, as the 707th Daily Point of Light for the Nation. The project offers hope to residents of Atlanta's public housing projects and is helping to break the cycle of poverty.

In 1988, with drug-related gunfire so rampant that postal and utility workers refused to enter the Bankhead housing project, Bishop Earl Paluk decided that the time had come for the Chapel Hill Harvester Church to "adopt" the community. Church volunteers created and implemented a variety of programs aimed at changing the lives of Bankhead's tenants, the majority of whom are women and teenagers.

Up to three times a week, volunteers travel thirty miles to the housing project, where they teach ballet and art, direct Boy Scout and Girl Scout troops, and tutor adults and children in literacy. Literacy volunteers, who are certified by the church, have tutored nearly 300 of Bankhead's 1700 residents. "Boys to Men," one of Operation: DIGNITY's newest programs, pairs teenage boys who are inclined toward gang activity with professional men from the ministry who act as role models and mentors. Two programs -- a security operation and a family store -- are staffed by tenant volunteers.

Thanks to the efforts of Operation: DIGNITY volunteers, police visits to Bankhead have decreased, children are improving in school, and tenants live with an increased sense of security. Because of the project's success at Bankhead, volunteers have started a popular GED program at another housing project, East Lake Meadows. Operation: DIGNITY has been selected by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development as a model to be replicated around the country.

The President salutes the volunteers of Operation: DIGNITY 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

AKIN, GUMP, HAUER & FELD, L.L.P.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

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1900 PENNZOIL PLACE-SOUTH TOWER
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HOUSTON, TEXAS 77002
(713) 220-5800

4100 FIRST CITY CENTER
1700 PACIFIC AVENUE
DALLAS, TEXAS 75201-4618
(214) 969-2800

65 AVENUE LOUISE, P.B. NO. 7
1050 BRUSSELS, BELGIUM
(011) 32-2-535.29.11

February 18, 1992

Mr. Perry L. Adkisson
Chancellor Emeritus
and Regents Professor
Department of Entomology
Texas A&M University
College Station, Texas 77843-2475

Dear Perry:

Many thanks for the budget information and for a copy of the A&M fundraising plan. It reflects much hard work, for which we're all appreciative. There are probably a few organizational steps we may need to consider to assist in implementation and I hope to discuss a few thoughts on that, and the overall plan, with you shortly.

I'm also pleased to see that you've made an offer to Bill Stewart. I spoke about this with Don recently, and it's good to have it underway. It does raise a question, though, in terms of what other expenses of this nature we anticipate in the course of the year, and whether they will be paid by A&M or by the Foundation.

There is another point related to Bill Stewart that I want to stress: his consulting on our behalf with the architect relates to those features needed to comply with the technical requirements of the Archives. Other questions of design, or where a particular feature may be desirable to the Archives but not required, must be brought to the foundation board for approval. This must be understood up front because the needs of the Archives is one of many factors that will have to be considered in designing the library.

Finally, I think we are all looking to you to advise on when sufficient business questions have accumulated that we will need to schedule another meeting. My own preference would be to hinge it on when the A&M fundraising plan is ready for board discussion.

AKIN, GUMP, HAUER & FELD, L.L.P.

Mr. Perry L. Adkisson
February 18, 1992
Page 2

and approval (and I assume that will follow approval by Bill Mobley and the regents).

Thanks again for everything you're doing.

Best regards,


James W. Cicconi

/jh

cc: George W. Bush
Terri Lacy

bcc: Phillip D. Brady

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: 2/21/92

FOR: DON RHODES

FROM: PHILLIP BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary

- ☒ Information
☐ Action
☐ Let's Discuss

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: 2/21/92

FOR: PATTY PRESOCK

FROM: PHILLIP BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary

- ☒ Information
☐ Action
☐ Let's Discuss

GARTH & BRADLEY ASSOCIATES

655 FIFTEENTH STREET, N.W. • SUITE 200 • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005
TELEPHONE (202) 639-8035

A PUBLIC RELATIONS / PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMPANY

2/21/92

TO:
Kelly S.

February 21, 1992

Mr. Phillip D. Brady
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Phil:

It was good talking to you the other day. I hope things continue to go well for you. My business is doing fine in spite of me.

Per your request, I'm enclosing the letter of invitation to the President that you and I talked about on the telephone. I had hoped you would agree that this event has real possibilities.

But in the meantime, Phil, we received the enclosed regret. Maybe the issue can be revisited??

Warm personal regards.

Sincerely,


Melvin L. Bradley

Reading file?

PB

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

02/21/91

FOR: SHIRLEY GREEN

FROM: PHILLIP BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary

☐ Information

☒ Action

☐ Let's Discuss

For the Reading File, if
appropriate.

Thanks.

*To Shirley for
reading file if
appropriate*



Republicans Abroad

February 17th, 1992.

32 FEB 20 P5:02

President George Bush,
The White House,
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue,
Washington, DC 20050,
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. President,

Thank you very much indeed for your letter of support written to me as Chairman of Republicans Abroad on the occasion of our Lincoln Dinner on February 12th. I read your letter to the largest ever gathering in London of Republicans Abroad and it was greeted with strong applause. Bucky and Patty were great emissaries - Bucky delivered a rousing and humorous speech, Patty was gracious and charming as ever, both worked the crowd superbly and all were very impressed by their attendance. It was a terrific boon to our efforts on your behalf to have them with us. Also attending the Lincoln Dinner were our Ambassador, Ray Seitz, Chris Patten (Chairman of the Conservative Party here in England), Lord Whitelaw (former Deputy Prime Minister under Margaret Thatcher) and a number of British MPs.

In the last nine months Republicans Abroad in England have raised more money than has ever been raised by any RA Chapter anywhere ever and, having met my financial requirements to RA, I hope to be giving Bobby Holt a check for \$10,000 from us next month. Our voter registration drive is efficiently organized and moving full speed ahead.

I want to express my sincere gratitude to you for my appointment to the Board of Directors of the Panama Canal Commission. Having attended my first meeting in Panama at the end of January it is clear that the role of the Commission will be critical, interesting and challenging during this transition period. Secretary of the Army Mike Stone conducts a comprehensive and disciplined meeting. Panamanian Administrator Gilberto Guardia and American Deputy Administrator Laverty are dedicated to their work and, throughout all levels of personnel, the dedication to the smooth operation of the Canal is nothing short of inspirational. May the extraordinary operation of this ingenious American creation continue so well under new ownership into the 21st century.

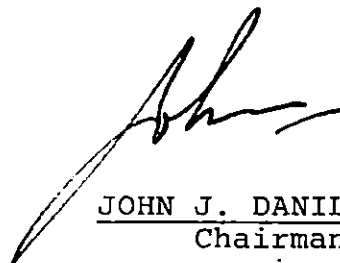


Your re-election announcement co-incided with our Lincoln Dinner and was shown on a television monitor during the cocktail reception. A great, welcome, although not entirely surprising, announcement! My thoughts and prayers are with you tomorrow in New Hampshire and throughout the coming months.

You can count on us.

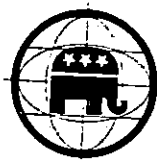
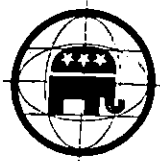
With warm regards to you and Mrs. Bush.

Yours sincerely,



JOHN J. DANILOVICH
Chairman

*P.S. Hope you like the photos of
Dick + Patty et al in action!*



*Republicans Abroad
United Kingdom*

Lincoln Dinner

Wednesday, 12th February 1992

*Hyde Park Hotel
London*



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 21, 1992

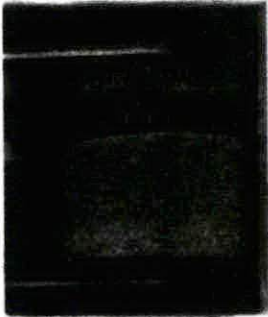
NOTE FOR BOYDEN GRAY

Pursuant to your request of
February 4, 1992, please
find attached memoranda from
Shirley Green and Terry Good
regarding the alleged 1988
letter to Bo Hi Pak.

Hope this is helpful.

PB signed

Phillip D. Brady



Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
04. Memo	Robert T. Swanson to Phillip D. Brady Re: 1988 Letter to Bo Hi Pak (2 copies) (4 pp.)	2/4/92	P-5	
		Open on Expiration of PRA (Document Follows) By <u>CA</u> (NLGB) on <u>4/5/05</u>		

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff to the President, Office of the
Series: Brady, Philip D.
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Chron File 2/92 [2]

Date Closed:	2/21/2001	OA/ID Number:	05483-004
FOIA/SYS Case #:	1999-0735-F	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:	2005-0331-S	Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 4, 1992

02 FEB 11 A10: 01

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

THROUGH: C. BOYDEN GRAY *CM*
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT T. SWANSON *RTS*
ASSISTANT COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: 1988 Letter to Bo Hi Pak

The President has requested that we attempt to determine whether a letter purportedly signed by George Bush is a forgery. The letter was shown on a recent episode of Frontline, a WETA program, entitled "The Resurrection of the Reverend Sung Yung Moon." We would appreciate your advice on what additional steps, if any, should be taken to locate a copy of the letter in any files that may exist from the Office of the Vice President.

We have obtained a videotape of the program on which the letter was aired. Although no date or Vice Presidential stationery marks were shown on the air, the commentator states that the letter was written in June or July 1988. The letter purported to be from George Bush to Bo Hi Pak, editor of Insight Magazine, Inc., and a follower of Reverend Moon. It also purported to be a follow-up to a meeting that allegedly took place between Vice President Bush and Bo Hi Pak between April and June 1988, and that was set up between the then Vice President and Mr. Pak by Max Hugel, former Deputy Director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

We have attempted to locate a copy of the letter in the National Archives, and have worked with Shirley Green and Dave Alsobrook in Records Management. Searching for "Bo Hi Pak," "Max Hugel," "Insight Magazine," "The Committee to Defend the Constitution," "The Unification Church," and related topics, the following files were reviewed:

- o The "alpha" file for the Office of the Vice President was searched. This file should contain all incoming and outgoing correspondence from the Office of the Vice President, arranged alphabetically by name. In particular, we understand that it should contain all correspondence -- like the letter from Bo Hi Pak -- signed by the Vice President.

- o Tom Collamore's VP schedule files were examined from April through July 1988. These files includes schedules for all meetings, events and trips taken by the Vice President.
- o The "controversies" subject file for the OVP Press Office was searched. This file contains all records of correspondence that the OVP Press Office considered a controversial subject. In addition, the archivist at the National Archives examined the subject heading files for all of the Press Office files.
- o Don Gregg's files, under the headings "Meetings with Americans, Jan.-Dec. 1988," and "Meetings with Foreigners, April-June 1988."
- o The C-track for all Vice Presidential letters. This file contains all tracked correspondence in the Office of the Vice President from approximately 1985 through 1989.

A few letters between Max Hugel and the Vice President were located, but none of these letters concerned Bo Hi Pak. In addition, the archivists located one 1986 letter to Insight Magazine from the Vice President, by which he provided a quote for use in their magazine. No other relevant correspondence was found, including the letter to Bo Hi Pak.

We may want to search additional files, but Dave Alsobrook has advised us that any additional searches at the archives are unlikely to be productive. For example, we understand that there are additional Tom Collamore scheduling files for 1988, but not for the dates during which the meeting would have taken place.

Accordingly, we would like your advice on what additional searches, if any, should be undertaken before we can reasonably conclude that the Bo Hi Pak letter is not in the National Archives. After we have taken every reasonable step to determine that we do not have a copy of the letter, we intend to advise the President about whether to contact Frontline for additional information.

cc: Dorrance Smith
 Shirley Green
 Maria Sheehan
 Dave Alsobrook

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 4, 1992

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

THROUGH: C. BOYDEN GRAY *MB*
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT T. SWANSON *RTS*
ASSISTANT COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

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cc: Dorrance Smith
 Shirley Green
 Maria Sheehan
 Dave Alsobrook

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
04a. Letter	Terry Good to Phillip D. Brady Re: Search (1 pp.)	2/14/92	5	
Open on Expiration of PRA (Document Follows) By <u>JA</u> (NLGB) on <u>4/5/95</u>				

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff to the President, Office of the
Series: Brady, Philip D.
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Chron File 2/92 [2]

Date Closed:	2/21/2001	OA/ID Number:	05483-004
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

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 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

February 14, 1992

Phil:

92 FEB 14 P6:55

I have been peripherally involved in this search.

During the course of this search, David Alsobrook has discussed with me the NARA efforts to locate the documents within the VP Bush files. Everything I have heard leads me to believe that NARA has made a "good faith" effort, in fact, the search was quite inclusive.

At Counsel's request, NARA continued looking, even after the February 4th memo, for a missing schedule and eventually found it among some miscellaneous files marked "[Received] Too Late To Be Filed." Another Max Hugel letter was also found in this set of boxes. These documents were turned over to Rob Swanson of the Counsel's Office on February 12.

Evidently, there remain no other series of VP documents -- among those in the NARA custody -- in which anyone would reasonably expect to find additional relevant material.

Having said that, there is one caveat. I am told that NARA does not have in its custody many boxes that appear on the VP Bush file inventory sheets. I understand that many (all?) of these have been retained under the custody of the Counsel's Office or other individuals close to the President.

Of course, no one ever feels totally comfortable having conducted a search of this magnitude if there remains an unlocated document. The possibility that the document was overlooked, misfiled, or placed in a totally unexpected file unrelentingly gnaws away at the participants for weeks afterward. I suspect that the NARA archivists will carry this type of battle fatigue for some time.

Beyond looking through the records, I could only suggest that interviews be conducted with members of the Vice President Bush staff who would have been involved in this matter. If there is any thought given to going beyond this group, I would wonder if Max Hugel might have some relevant information. I understand that the President is still on good terms with him.

Personally, I would like to know the opinions of the former staff members regarding the authenticity of the signature on the letter alleged to have been signed by the Vice President to Bo Hi Pak.

Jerry

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
04b. Memo	Shirley M. Green to Phil Brady Re: 1988 Letter to Bo Hi Pak (1 pp.)	2/18/92	P-5	
Open on Expiration of PRA (Document Follows) By <u>CL</u> (NLGB) on <u>4/6/06</u>				

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff to the President, Office of the
Series: Brady, Philip D.
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Chron File 2/92 [2]

Date Closed:	2/21/2001	OA/ID Number:	05483-004
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.

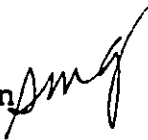
Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

(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]
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(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

February 18, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR PHIL BRADY

32 FEB 19 A10:45

FROM: Shirley M. Green 
SUBJECT 1988 Letter to Bo Hi Pak

You had asked me to review the attached memo to see if I could think of any further places that a letter from, or information about a meeting with, Bo Hi Pak might be located. Although I frankly doubt that there is any likelihood of further information, three possibilities are:

1. Hector Irsatorza's files. Although he was head of scheduling, I doubt that his files would reveal anything that are not in Tom Collamore's schedules.
2. Charlie Greenleaf's files. He was head of domestic policy, and I suppose there is a remote possibility that his office might have heard from Pak or Hugel.
3. President's Personal Files. Although Rob Swanson's memo does not state it specifically, I believe he has already consulted with Patty Presock about any possible such record.

Considering the amount of checking that has already been done and the appearance of the purported George Bush signature on the letter, I'd be very surprised if such a letter turns up in any additional files.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 20, 1992

MR. PRESIDENT:

Attached is a memo from Bush-Quayle '92 requesting approval for the use of two specific dollar amounts in upcoming fundraising letters.

Ron Kaufman, Bobby Holt, and the campaign feel including the amounts would be appropriate, both for previous \$1000 givers and for low-dollar givers whom we are asking to raise their level of support. Secretary Skinner recommended this be brought to your attention; on balance, he would recommend including the figures.

At a minimum, it would seem we could include the \$1000 figure for those who have previously given this amount.

Thank you.



Phillip D. Brady

*P.S. Re \$1000 mailout to previous givers in 1988 is to approximately 15,000
The followup mailout to 1991/1992 givers would be to approximately 87,000.*

PRESIDENT BUSH'S RESPONSE TO THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS

→ Due 2/21

1. Do you have an absolute commitment to sovereign government among Native American tribes, including the use of land? Can the United States do that?

President Bush's Answer: The federal government and individual states have established the unique political relationship that has reaffirmed a government-to-government relationship.

This government-to-government relationship has been governments being incorporated into the history books. We are moving a relationship in which the President: Reaffirming

Government And Tribal Governments, 6/14/91; Presidential Documents, 11/14/90; George Bush on Native Americans, 10/11/88)

2. The United States government is committed by treaty to improving the health, education, and welfare of Native American tribes. Yet many Native Americans believe these obligations are not being met. What do you plan to do to improve the quality of life on Native American reservations?

President Bush's Answer: I have taken several steps to address the needs of Native American tribes. These include: 1) establishing an Office of Self-Governance in the Department of the Interior to work with tribes to craft creative ways of transferring decision-making powers over tribal government functions from the Department to tribal governments; and 2) creating an Office of American Indian Trust in the Department of the Interior to oversee the trust responsibility of the Department and to insure that no Departmental action will be taken that will adversely affect or destroy those physical assets that the Federal Government holds in trust for the tribes. Also, I have designated a senior staff member, my Director of Intergovernmental Affairs, as my personal liaison with all Indian tribes. While it is not possible for a President or his small staff to deal directly with the multiplicity of issues and problems presented by each of the 510 tribal entities in the nation now recognized by and dealing with the Department of the Interior, the White House will continue to interact with Indian tribes on an intergovernmental basis.

We have not yet solved all the quality of life issues confronting Native American tribes. We will continue to strive to respond to these issues by providing new approaches to business development, including access to working capital. Most importantly, education will remain a

Handwritten note on yellow paper:
P. 1001
note this on
our listing - It came in
2/20 PM for tomorrow
approval of 2 hand delivered
to Steven Hollins
for handling
JZ

major focus so as to prepare the next generation for the challenges of the future. My efforts include helping Native American parents take charge of the educational system on the reservation just as parents have done elsewhere, directing that financial resources be controlled at the local level by parents and local school boards. I am also proposing an expansion of Head Start programs that service Native American children. (Sources: Statement by the President: Reaffirming The Government-To-Government Relationship Between The Federal Government And Tribal Governments, 6/14/91; Presidential Documents, 11/14/90; 1988 Fact Sheet on Native Americans, 10/11/88)

3. Do you have any Native Americans on your staff? On any steering committees? How many and what do they do?

President Bush's Answer:

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 14, 1992 ³²FEB 14 P6:34

MEMORANDUM FOR PHILLIP BRADY
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND STAFF SECRETARY

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

SUBJECT: BUSH-QUAYLE'92 FINANCE COMMITTEE REQUEST

I would appreciate your guidance on the attached memo from Margaret Alexander. They have requested an answer on this no later than Wednesday, February 19th.

Thank you.

BUSH 92 QUAYLE

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

FEB 11 1992

Finance Division

February 11, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR RON KAUFMAN

FROM: MARGARET ALEXANDER *MCA*

SUBJECT: BUSH "ONE-PAGE" LETTER

Please find attached the "One-Page" Letter, signed by President Bush, which was approved by the White House on January 15 (#1). I have also attached the copy which was sent to the White House for approval (#2).

Please note that the one paragraph which was deleted was the only ask for money in the letter. This letter is ineffective without the money-ask, as the potential donor must be given specific instructions on how to donate within the body of the letter.

I understand that the reason the original money-ask was deleted was because it referenced the specific dollar amount donated in 1988. We have rewritten the paragraph to exclude that reference and would like to insert the following new money-ask (#3):

I know you contributed generously to my 1988 campaign. I now would like to ask if it would be possible for you to repeat that generosity today with a check to Bush - Quayle '92 of \$1,000. Can I count on you again?

In addition, we feel that with the money ask reinserted this letter could be effective as a low-dollar (<\$250) piece as well. Therefore, we would like to mail the letter to all dollar selects of the Bush '88 housefile who have not yet donated and to the Bush '92 donors who have not yet given a total of \$1,000. I have attached the copy which would mail to the current donors. There are two minor differences in this version (#4).

We would like to mail the letter ~~as a follow-up to the~~ Announcement package on either February 28 or March 3.

Please let me know as soon as possible if we can use the new money-ask and if we can mail the letter to all dollar ranges of the '88 and '92 housefiles. Please call if you have any other questions.

MCA:af

Paid For By Bush-Quayle '92 Primary Committee, Inc.

Printed On Recycled Paper

2

The White House

Dear Margaret,

I have asked you for help in the past, and you have stood by me. Today, I am asking you, personally, for your help once again.

Margaret, I very much need your support, and I need it now.

I know that I will never be able to repay the debt I owe you, or fully express my gratitude for your past support and faith in me. But the fact remains that running for the Presidency is a job no one can do alone. It is a job that needs the continued, loyal, selfless support of friends. And that is why I must turn to you one last time.

For many months the political pundits have talked about how "certain" a Bush - Quayle reelection would be. But you and I know that the only certainty in politics is uncertainty. And you and I know that every ounce of money and manpower the Democrats can muster will be directed to one cherished goal: seizing the White House in 1992.

I know you must share my frustrations over the slow progress of some of our agenda. But Margaret, that is just the point. Our job is not finished yet.

We have laid the groundwork for significant progress in education, crime, economic growth, deficit reduction and more. But these are serious problems with deep roots, and we are trying to build solid, long term solutions for them. Not quick fixes. And we're trying to do so in the face of an astonishingly intransigent and uncooperative Democrat-controlled Congress.

Yes, some aspects of our agenda are moving slower than I would like -- especially in the economic area. But I cannot believe that the Democrat's perennial solutions of big government, high taxes, and runaway government spending would be better for this country.

Yet that is the choice that will be before the American people in 1992.

That is the choice before you right now.

Now is the time for choosing. By election day the course will be set, the time for making a difference will be over. Now is the time to become involved. Now is the time you can make a difference. I hope you will choose to do so. I hope you will choose to help me out this one last time.

P which
was deleted

In 19xx you contributed \$xxxx to my campaign. I need to ask you if it would be possible for you to repeat that generosity today with a check to Bush - Quayle '92 in the amount of \$xxxx. Can I count on you again ?

The political pundits would have everyone believe that there is no way the Democrats can win the White House in 1992. I would like to believe that too. But that is just not realistic. This is going to be a tough, long, hard-fought campaign. And that is why I am reaching out to you for this, my last campaign effort.

I look forward to hearing from you. And once again, Margaret, thank you.

Cordially,

George Bush

GEORGE BUSH

WASHINGTON

Dear :

I have asked you for help in the past, and you have stood by me. Today, I am asking you, personally, for your help once again.

, I very much need your support, and I need it now.

I will never be able to repay the debt I owe you or fully express my gratitude for your past support and faith in me. But the fact remains that running for the Presidency is a job no one can do alone. It is a job that needs the continued, loyal, selfless support of friends. And that is why I am contacting you once again.

For many months the political pundits have talked about how "certain" a Bush-Quayle re-election would be. But the only certainty in politics is uncertainty. Every ounce of money and manpower the Democrats can muster will be directed to one cherished goal: seizing the White House in 1992.

We have laid the groundwork for significant progress in education, crime, economic growth, deficit reduction, and more. But these are serious problems with deep roots, and we are trying to build solid, long-term solutions for them. Not quick fixes. And we're trying to do so in the face of an astonishingly intransigent and uncooperative Democrat-controlled Congress.

Yes, some aspects of our agenda are moving slower than I would like -- especially in the economic area. But the Democrats' perennial solutions of big government, high taxes, and runaway government spending will erode the progress we have made in my first term.

Yet that is the choice that will be before the American people in 1992.

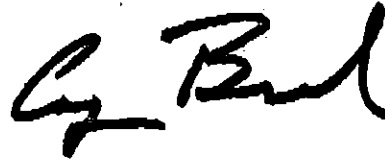
That is the choice before you right now.

Now is the time for choosing. By election day the course will be set, the time for making a difference will be over. Now is the time to become involved. Now is the time you can make a difference.

The political pundits would have everyone believe that there is no way the Democrats can win the White House in 1992. I would like to believe that, too. But that is not realistic. This is going to be a tough, long, hard-fought campaign. And that is why I am reaching out to you for this, my last campaign effort.

I look forward to hearing from you. And once again,
thank you.

Cordially,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "G. Bush". The signature is stylized with a large, sweeping "G" and a cursive "Bush".

(as desired to '88 \$1,000 donors)

#3
GEORGE BUSH
WASHINGTON

Dear NameXXXXX,

I have asked you for help in the past, and you have stood by me. Today, I am asking you, personally, for your help once again.

NameXXXXX, I very much need your support, and I need it now.

I will never be able to repay the debt I owe you, or fully express my gratitude for your past support and faith in me. But the fact remains that running for the Presidency is a job no one can do alone. It is a job that needs the continued, loyal, selfless support of friends. And that is why I am contacting you once again.

For many months the political pundits have talked about how "certain" a Bush-Quayle re-election would be. But you and I know that the only certainty in politics is uncertainty. Every ounce of money and manpower the Democrats can muster will be directed to one cherished goal: seizing the White House in 1992.

We have laid the groundwork for significant progress in education, crime, economic growth, deficit reduction and more. But these are serious problems with deep roots, and we are trying to build solid, long term solutions for them. Not quick fixes. And we're trying to do so in the face of an astonishingly intransigent and uncooperative Democrat-controlled Congress.

Yes, some aspects of our agenda are moving slower than I would like -- especially in the economic area. But the Democrats' perennial solutions of big government, high taxes, and runaway government spending will erode the progress we have made in my first term.

Yet that is the choice that will be before the American people in 1992.

That is the choice before you right now.

Now is the time for choosing. By election day the course will be set, the time for making a difference will be over. Now is the time to become involved. Now is the time you can make a difference.

* I know that you contributed generously to my 1988 campaign. I now need to ask if it would be possible for you to repeat that generosity today with a check to Bush-Quayle '92 of \$1,000. Can I count on you again? *would like*

The political pundits would have everyone believe that there is no way the Democrats can win the White House in 1992. I would like to believe that too. But that is not realistic. This is going to be a tough, long, hard-fought campaign. And that is why I am reaching out to you for this, my last campaign effort.

I look forward to hearing from you. And once again, Namexxxxx, thank you.

Cordially,

George Bush

(as desired to current \$100-\$900 donors)

#4

GEORGE BUSH
WASHINGTON

Dear NameXXXXX,

★ Recently I asked you for help, and you stood by me. Today, I am must ask you for your help once again.

I will never be able to repay the debt I owe you, or fully express my gratitude for your support and faith in me. But the fact remains that running for the Presidency is a job no one can do alone. It is a job that needs the continued, loyal, selfless support of friends. And that is why I am contacting you once again.

For many months the political pundits have talked about how "certain" a Bush-Quayle re-election would be. But you and I know that the only certainty in politics is uncertainty. Every ounce of money and manpower the Democrats can muster will be directed to one cherished goal: seizing the White House in 1992.

We have laid the groundwork for significant progress in education, crime, economic growth, deficit reduction and more. But these are serious problems with deep roots, and we are trying to build solid, long term solutions for them. Not quick fixes. And we're trying to do so in the face of an astonishingly intransigent and uncooperative Democrat-controlled Congress.

Yes, some aspects of our agenda are moving slower than I would like -- especially in the economic area. But the Democrats' perennial solutions of big government, high taxes, and runaway government spending will erode the progress we have made in my first term.

Yet that is the choice that will be before the American people in 1992.

That is the choice before you right now.

Now is the time for choosing. By election day the course will be set, the time for making a difference will be over. Now is the time to become involved. Now is the time you can make a difference.

Would like

★ I know that you have already contributed generously to our campaign. I now need to ask if it would be possible for you to repeat your generosity today with a check to Bush-Quayle '92 or 5XXXX. Can I count on you again?

The political pundits would have everyone believe that there is no way the Democrats can win the White House in 1992. I would like to believe that too. But that is not realistic. This is going to be a tough, long, hard-fought campaign. And that is why I am reaching out to you for this, my last campaign effort.

I look forward to hearing from you. And once again, Namexxxxx, thank-you.

Cordially,

George Bush

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 20, 1992

MR. PRESIDENT:

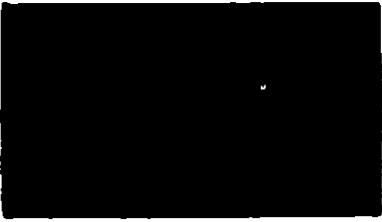
By way of follow up to our discussion yesterday, please find attached a copy of Joe Russo's letter re the Houstonian.

Also attached is a copy of Counsel's Office guidance to Marlin which was coordinated with Terry Lacy. *Tab A*

Thank you.



PD
Phillip D. Brady





THE HOUSTONIAN

• THE HOUSTONIAN HOTEL & CONFERENCE CENTER
• THE HOUSTONIAN CLUB
• THE PHOENIX SPA

02 FEB 20 A10:45

February 19, 1992

VIA FACSIMILE

The Honorable Samuel K. Skinner
Chief of Staff
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Skinner:

On Wednesday February 19th, we were informed that our landlord, Houstonian Properties Limited, filed for reorganization under Chapter 11 bankruptcy. This action was brought about due to their inability to reach an agreement with their primary lender, The Prudential Insurance Company.

Since the Houstonian Hotel and Fitness Center are under a long term lease agreement, as leasee, the decision of the landlord will not affect the operations of the Hotel or the Fitness Center. We are planning a \$3.0 million dollar capital improvement program for the Hotel which has already commenced. We feel confident that The Prudential Insurance Company and the landlord, Houstonian Properties Limited, will reach an agreement very shortly. Houstonian Properties Limited (the partnership) has submitted a pre-packaged plan to exit bankruptcy which indicates their confidence in getting this event behind them as quickly as possible. Our attorney in this matter is Mr. Daniel H. Johnston, Jr. of the firm Baker, Brown, Sharman and Parker and Mr. Johnston's telephone number here in Houston should you care to reach him, is (713) 654-8111.

Our landlord's decision is strictly economic to the extent that they are in their final phase of restructuring their debt, and they consider this to be a strategic economic move. While our landlord's filing will in no way affect President and Mrs. Bush's occupancy, in fact the capital investment being made will enhance the position of the lender Prudential, and we are looking forward to an early resolution since our pre-packaged bankruptcy plan will be heard by the court hopefully within the next thirty (30) days.

The Honorable Samuel K. Skinner
February 19, 1992
Page Two

We are sorry for the action that has been taken, but in the real world of economics, you have to make hard decisions, which, while not popular, will allow us to protect over 500 jobs that we have here on our campus. It will also preserve the integrity of our investment. Our property has a valuation in excess of \$50 million dollars with Prudential debt of only \$28.3 million, giving us a real equity net worth in excess of \$21 million dollars.

Thank you again for the continued confidence that the White House has shown in The Houstonian. We are looking forward to continuing our long term relations for years to come. Mr. Skinner, we want four more years!

Sincerely,



Joe E. Russo
Chairman of the Board

JER:kkb



The owner of the Houstonian Hotel and Conference Center, 111 N. Post Oak Lane, has filed for Chapter 11

bankruptcy protection. The hotel is President Bush's official residence for voting purposes.

Hotel

Continued from Page 1B.

Feb. 15 of this year, Johnston said. Prudential is owed \$28.3 million. Houstonian Properties' unsecured debts, which include money owed to a number of the hotel's suppliers, total \$1.2 million. Assets of the partnership are \$49 million, the estimated value of the facility.

The reorganization plan calls for all creditors to be paid in full. Johnston said he expected the plan to be approved by the court within 120 days.

The filing is signed by L.L. Seelig, president of Housland Inc., which is identified as a partner in the ownership of the hotel.

Joe Russo, who manages the Houstonian, no longer owns an interest in the facility, Johnston said.

The owners of the hotel also are not affiliated with the Vidal Martinez group that has been hired by the city to operate the recreational facilities at Memorial Park, Russo said. If a fitness center were built at Memorial Park, Russo's firm would manage the fitness center, Russo said.

Bush's heartbreak hotel

President's Houston home files Chapter 11

By RALPH BIVINS
Houston Chronicle

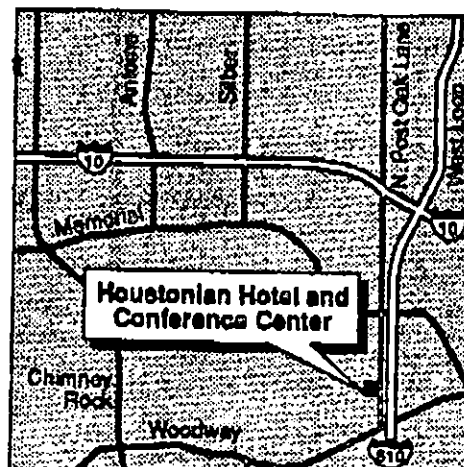
The partnership that owns the Houston hotel that President Bush calls home has filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy reorganization.

The Houstonian Hotel and Conference Center has long been Bush's official residence for voting purposes, even while Bush has lived in the White House.

Ed Martin, executive director of the Texas Democratic Party, said this brush with a Chapter 11 filing, although unfortunate, should help Bush understand the nation's economic troubles. "If this helps him get the message, then that's good," Martin said.

Sherry Johnson, Harris County Republican Party leader, said, "I feel that President Bush is very well aware of the trouble the real estate business is having across the country and he is compassionate about the problems people are having."

She dismissed suggestions he might choose other quarters during the Republi-



can National Convention for image reasons.

"I think his quarters are very comfortable, and fit his needs well when he's in Houston. I really don't think it will make a great deal of difference . . . I feel these difficulties will be resolved quickly."

The filing should have little obvious

effect on the operation of the 300-room hotel and health club situated on 18 acres at 111 N. Post Oak Lane. The facility owned by Houstonian Properties Ltd. is just west of Memorial Park, in the exclusive Memorial area noted for upscale homes nestled on large wooded lots.

The Chapter 11 petition, filed Tuesday, was taken after four years of unsuccessful efforts to renegotiate terms with the partnership's primary lender, Prudential Insurance, said Daniel H. Johnston Jr., attorney for Houstonian Properties.

The hotel owners had been seeking more money from Prudential to renovate the hotel, which opened in 1979, Johnston said.

A Chapter 11 debt reorganization plan filed by the Houstonian partnership calls for the owners to stop making \$289,000 monthly payments to Prudential for several months. This would allow the hotel to use money that would have gone to pay its debts to pay for about \$3 million in renovations.

Since the hotel was built in 1979, the owners only missed one payment, — on

See HOTEL on Page 10B.

Houston Post 2/20/92

Houstonian Partners seeks reorganization

By CARL HOOPER
POST REAL ESTATE WRITER

The owners of the Houston property President Bush calls home have filed for Chapter 11 reorganization under the Bankruptcy Code.

A spokesman said the filing applies only to the land and buildings included in the 18-acre complex housing The Houstonian Hotel and Conference Center at 111 N. Post Oak Lane.

Bush and his wife, Barbara, have a suite reserved at The Houstonian, and occupy it as their official residence while in Houston.

"The filing doesn't affect the operation of the hotel and club," said Daniel H. Johnston, an attorney with the Houston law firm of Baker, Brown, Sharman & Parker, who filed the Chapter 11 petition in federal court for Houstonian Partners Ltd.

"The hotel and club are owned and operated by tenants who pay rent to my clients, the property owners," he explained. "The tenants are not involved in the filing. It doesn't affect any of their operations, guests, members, suppliers or employees."

Johnston said a reorganization plan filed at the same time as the bankruptcy petition is aimed at restructuring the debt on the property in four months, thus providing the speediest possible exit from Chapter 11.

He said the debt includes \$400,000 owed to tradespeople as well as the \$28.3 million balance on a mortgage loan from Prudential Insurance Co.

"The property is worth about \$50 million," he said. "It couldn't be duplicated anywhere else for less than \$100 million. But \$3 million is needed for renovation. And the owners want to pay for the work either by borrowing the money or by selling a piece of the equity."

Johnston said the bankruptcy petition was

Please see PARTNERS, D-3 +

PARTNERS: Hotel group to reorganize

From D-1

filed after a four-year attempt to restructure the loan owed the Prudential by Houstonian Partners Ltd.

He said approval for new financing of the renovation could not be obtained as required under a first lien held on the property by the insurance company.

"The HPL reorganization plan calls for utilizing equity and cash flow to enhance the value of the property," he said. "We expect it to be approved by the court within 120 days. It calls for all creditors to be paid in full with interest."

Johnston said Prudential would receive 9.75 percent interest as well as full principal on its loan to be fully amortized in December 2012.

The Houstonian Hotel and Conference Center as such is owned and managed by H Fund Inc. Joe E. Russo is president of the firm. The Houstonian campus includes the hotel and club, a fitness center, the Phoenix Spa and the Manor House Restaurant.

Thirty-three meeting rooms and 297 guest rooms are included in the hotel opened in 1980 on a wooded site near luxury housing and the Galleria. A \$3 million renovation was launched last year as a multistage project to be completed in 1994. Hotel officials said many of the new facilities are planned to be ready in August when Houston acts as host city for the Republican National Convention.

Proposed talking point

Q: Will the bankruptcy filing by the owners of the Houstonian Hotel affect the President's domicile or voting residence?

A: No. We have been informed that the Houstonian Partnership, one of two owners of the Houstonian Hotel in Houston, Texas [the other owner is Houstonian Properties, Ltd.], filed for reorganization under Chapter 11 of the bankruptcy laws on Wednesday February 19 [Not yet confirmed] We understand that this filing will not affect the day-to-day operation of the hotel, and therefore will not affect the President's use of the hotel.

[FYI: (1)The President has no financial interest in the Houstonian Partnership; (2) the President has never abandoned his intention of returning to Texas to permanently reside [the legal test of domicile]; (3) the Houstonian is the President's personal mailing address; (4) the President votes in Texas and maintains a Texas driver's license.]

gsw/2/19/92/draft 2



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

02/19/92

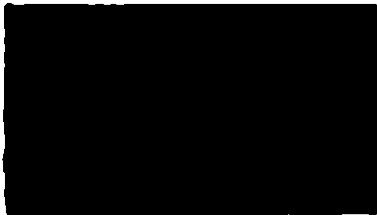
FOR: LEIGH ANN METZGER

FROM: PHILLIP BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary

☒ Information

☐ Action

☐ Let's Discuss



Thomas Patrick Melady

02 FEB 18 P2:16

104
1 High Can full
American Embassy (VAT)
PSC 59
APO AE 09624

February 10, 1992

Dear Phil:

The Catholic League for Religious and Civil Rights has had a change in leadership. Leaders of the organization were very helpful in the Catholic project of the last three presidential campaigns.

The new Executive Director should be added to the appropriate list for contact and mailings. He is:

Dr. John P. Puthenveetil
National Executive Director
Catholic League for Religious and Civil Rights
111 Presidential Boulevard, Suite 227
Bala Cynwyd, PA. 19004

Enclosed is a copy of a recent newsletter from the League.

With warm regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Tom
Thomas P. Melady
Ambassador

Enclosure:

As stated

The Honorable
Phillip B. Brady
Assistant to the President & Staff Secretary
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Catholic League Newsletter

Vol. 18, No. 9

November 1991

Irish "Joke" Book Not Very Funny

Jay Allen's *500 Great Irish Jokes* (Penguin Books, 1991) is not very funny. Catholic League National Executive Director John Puthenveetil labeled it "a squalid and grossly offensive work" in a letter to Marvin Brown, President of the New American Library Division of Penguin Books.

The only thing remotely "Irish" about the jokes is the Irish names given to the priests, nuns and other unsavory characters in this collection of obscene, blasphemous and pornographic jokes. Puthenveetil noted that "jokes written by a non-Irishman, distributed by a British publishing house, and falsely labeled and packaged as Irish" was "a tawdry marketing device."

Puthenveetil went on to add, "Identifying the belief in the Trinity by Irish priests as easy because 'most of them are fairies,' and the insult to the Christian faith by reference to a 'vibrating crucifix' as 'the newest rage among Irish nuns,' in addition to all the other sordid sexual references to Catholic priests and nuns, I found to be utterly

Continued on pg. 2.

"Stop the Church" aftershocks continue

L.A. Archdiocese Says Station Misleading Public on "Pressure"

Los Angeles Archdiocesan officials have accused the management of KCET of making "misleading and inaccurate" statements in letters to people who are withdrawing their support of the station in the wake of the "Stop the Church" airing.

The Archdiocese is in possession of copies of a form letter being sent to those who are resigning their support. The letter, which indicates that more than 10,000 have written the station to date, leaves the reader with the impression that both sides applied pressure to the station *before* the decision was made to air "Stop the Church." It goes on to claim that the controversy "raised significant questions regarding freedom of expression" for a station which sees itself as providing "a neutral, non-commercial forum for the free expression of ideas and dialogue." The letter is signed by station president and CEO, William H. Kobin.

In a letter to Kobin made available to Catholic League officials, Father Gregory Coiro, OFM Cap., of the Arch-

diocesan Office of Public Affairs, takes exception to several of Kobin's assertions. He takes Kobin to task for claiming that the decision to air "Stop the Church" was made "independent of any threats or demands" and that these came from "both sides" prior to that decision.

Father Kobin makes it clear that the Archdiocese was fully aware of the threats by ACT-UP, Queer Nation and the Gay and Lesbian Alliance Against Defamation (GLAAD) to "phone zap" the station's pledge drive. He points out that KCET "never showed any interest or initiative in getting input from representatives of the Church prior to [its] decision (emphasis his)."

Father Coiro goes on to point out that the only communication with the station prior to its decision was a polite letter from him asking the station to exercise "the same good editorial judgment PBS employed when it withdrew the film from the 'P.O.V.' series." He

Continued on pg. 3.

Sun-Times Editorial, ADL support League

Chicago Radio Show Mocks Eucharist

The Chicago Chapter of the Catholic League has publicly condemned the blatantly anti-Catholic remarks made during the course of a Steve & Garry Show broadcast over Chicago's WLUP radio station on Friday, October 18, 1991.

At a news conference on Monday, October 28, Chicago Chapter Executive Director Tom O'Connell said that the remarks, which ridiculed the Eucharist, showed a gross insensitivity toward Catholics. O'Connell singled out references to the Body of Christ as the

"Cajun Body of Christ" and the "Spicy Body of Christ."

O'Connell said that tapes of the broadcast and printed transcripts would be sent to the general manager of the station and that a public apology to the Catholic community in the Chicago area was expected. Within hours of the news conference, station management contacted League officials and arranged for a meeting.

Continued on pg. 2

IN THIS ISSUE

Board names National
Executive Director..... pg. 3

The USCC
General Counsel
looks at today's
anti-Catholicism pg. 5

The Catholic League—
Christmas catalog.... pp. 7-10

The next issue of the Catholic
League Newsletter will be a
combined December-January
issue that should reach most
members by mid-December.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Conrad,

2/19

Any feeling
on the attached?

As you probably
know Merle worked
here for a time in
the last Administration
& Tex was with me
at Justice. Thanks, Phil.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
07. Letter	Merrie Spaeth to Phillip Brady Re: Personal Issue (1 pp.)	2/15/92	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff to the President, Office of the
Series: Brady, Philip D.
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Chron File 2/92 [2]

Date Closed: 2/21/2001	OA/ID Number: 05483-004
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



Biography

Alphonso Jackson **Executive Director**

Before coming to the DHA in January of 1989, Mr. Jackson was Director of the Department of Public and Assisted Housing in Washington, D.C., where he formulated, recommended and implemented housing development policy for the \$137 million operation, and managed 18,000 public and assisted housing units.

Mr. Jackson holds a bachelor's degree in political science from Northeast Missouri State University; a master's degree in education administration, Northeast Missouri State University; and a law degree from Washington University School of Law.

At 29 years of age he became the Director of Public Safety for the City of St. Louis. Mr. Jackson also served as executive director for the St. Louis Housing Authority; a director of consultant services for the certified public accounting firm of Laventhol and Horwath, the City of St. Louis; and special assistant to the chancellor and assistant professor at the University of Missouri.

His awards and honors include a Kellogg Fellowship in 1970; a Lincoln College Fellowship for the Diploma of Law, Oxford University, England in 1977; and admission to the Senior Executives in State and Local Government Program, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, 1981.

Mr. Jackson serves on the Board of Directors for Zale-Lipshy University Hospital at the University of Texas Southwestern Medical School; Texas Commerce Bancshares, Inc.; Texas Commerce Bank, N.A.; Dallas Assembly; Dallas Planning Council; Dallas Alliance; Cotton Bowl Athletic Association; Dallas Theater Center; YMCA of Metropolitan Dallas; Dallas Citizens Council; The Episcopal School of Dallas; The Circle Ten Boy Scouts of America for Metropolitan Dallas; The City Club; Dental Health Programs, Inc.-Dallas; the Wadley Research Institute and Blood Bank; Dallas Summer Musicals; and the Community Council of Greater Dallas.

He is a native Dallasite, married, and the father of two daughters.

The Dallas Morning News

VIEWPOINTS

My friendship with Thomas tells me he is a good choice



ALPHONSO JACKSON

While thumbing through newspapers and listening to television since President Bush nominated Clarence Thomas to the U.S. Supreme Court, I have been quite offended by the unwarranted labeling, outrageous charges and ludicrous judgments made against the appeals court judge.

The Clarence Thomas I know is a self-made man who has worked enormously hard to get where he is today. He will serve the Supreme Court well. Not through "Uncle Toming," buying his way to the top or being a "token," as some have suggested, but through his own strength of character, perseverance and strong belief in the American dream. I should know — I have known him for

almost 20 years.

Clarence and I were introduced in the early '70s by John C. Danforth, then the Missouri attorney general and now the state's senior U.S. senator. Since that time, he and I have become good friends. Most of our earlier moments together were spent in St. Louis with our good friend Larry Thompson, now a partner at King & Spalding in Atlanta.

Later, our political careers took us to Washington, where Clarence became chairman of the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and I headed the district's Department of Public and Assisted Housing. There we spent countless hours debating politics and disagreeing on issues; but, through the years, we remained loyal friends and philosophically in tune.

That is why I am convinced the allegations being made against Clarence Thomas are merely quick and simplistic judgments of the real man behind the

robe and gavel, and oversimplified speculations of what he might do once in office.

Some are saying Mr. Thomas has allowed himself to be used as an instrument to push African-Americans back from the fight for racial justice; I say, never. The Clarence Thomas I know remembers the pain of discrimination.

From our many private and public discussions, I recall him saying, "I can never forget the agony of discrimination — the humiliation of prejudice. Through summer work at the New Haven Legal Assistance Clinic, under a grant from the Law Students' Civil Rights Research Council, I did not forget. Through Holy Cross and Yale, I did not forget. As assistant attorney general and assistant secretary, I did not forget. As chairman of the EEOC, I cannot and will not forget."

Others are saying Mr. Thomas opposes affirmative action and does not support civil rights. I say the Clarence Thomas I

know strongly supports civil rights. In an appearance at Holy Cross College, I was proud to hear him say:

"My grandparents, who raised me, are perfect examples of what discrimination can do. No matter what efforts they made, race was a roadblock to taking full advantage of the benefits of this country. As a result of living through this experience and other experiences, I have strong views about civil rights. Many of us have walked through doors opened by the civil rights leaders; now you must see that others do the same."

While some in the civil rights movement contend that they are not convinced that Mr. Thomas is the right choice, I say he is. I think the main issues should be his ability to interpret the law fairly, follow it through and judge with compassion. There is no doubt in my mind that Clarence Thomas will be a fair and equitable Supreme Court justice.

President Bush could not have made a

more sound decision than to nominate Clarence Thomas for the next Supreme Court justice. Mr. Thomas is a man who believes that justice must be colorblind, just as the late Dr. Martin Luther King believed when he, during the march on Washington in 1964, stated that one day, he hoped that his children would be judged by the content of their character, not the color of their skin.

The Clarence Thomas I know is capable, competent and compassionate. His credentials speak for themselves and are above reproach. I firmly believe he will be capable of recognizing racism when it comes before him on the Supreme Court, competent to fairly judge critical issues, and compassionate to rule on each case according to facts, not politics.

Isn't that what we really want from a Supreme Court justice?

Alphonso Jackson is executive director of the Dallas Housing Authority.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

2/19

Saw,

RM - With respect
to the attached which we
discussed today, please
be advised it has
evolved into a
written message from
the President. Leigh
Ann and Kathy Super
are aware of this.

Rash. Phil.

original phonecall
sent to RM

2/19/92

SEWAGNER

of copy

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 13, 1992

RECOMMENDED TELEPHONE CALL

TO: To the Navy League Dinner in New York City.

DATE: February 19, in the evening

RECOMMENDED BY: Sherrie Rollins *SR*
Assistant to the President
for Public Liaison and Intergovernmental Affairs

Leigh Ann Metzger *LAM*
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Public Liaison

PURPOSE: To accept the second annual Admiral Arleigh Burke Leadership Award.

BACKGROUND: The 87th annual Navy League Dinner will honor the President with its Leadership Award for his lifetime and continuing leadership. The award recognizes a "civilian leader for his or her personal integrity, professional achievement, and unselfish devotion to America."

The League, founded by Teddy Roosevelt, is a 74,000 member civilian organization. The motto of the League is "Peace Through Strength...Strength Through Science." The guest speakers at the dinner will be the Secretary of the Navy and the Chief of Naval Operations.

The request for the President to attend was made by John Reagan "Tex" McCrary. He is a long time friend of the Bushes. The President would join the group at dinner to receive the award by telephone. The presentation of the award will be made by the Secretary of the Navy, Honorable H. Lawrence Garrett, III. There are three other persons who will be receiving awards, they are:

Leadership Award for Industry, Norman R. Augustine, Chairman and CEO of Martin Marietta Corporation.

Roosevelts Science Medal to Brian H. Rowe, Senior VP, GE Aircraft Engine Division.

Frank Knox Media Award to Richard M. Smith, President and Editor in Chief of Newsweek.

TOPICS OF DISCUSSION:

1. Recognition of the picture with LT JG Bush in his Avenger, with Barbara III on the nose, which will be displayed during the evening. Also the fact that Admiral Burke was one of his commanders in the Pacific Theater.
2. The fact that the world is no longer as Dr. Robert Oppenheimer, father of the atom bomb, once said "Like two scorpions in a bottle." Communism is no longer a threat, the cold war is over, but...
3. Leadership is challenged all over the world and in America, from Tianamen Square to main street America.
4. Watchword of the Navy League has never been more relevant than now, "Peace through Strength . . . Strength through Science." The cuts we have proposed in defense will amount to a 30% reduction since 1988, we can go no further. We can not repeat the mistake we made twice in this century and purge defense as if the world was permanently safe.
5. The President could also address our need for industrial strength and a strong educational foundation - America 2000.

CONTACT PERSON AND

TELEPHONE NUMBER: "Tex" McCrary, 212-912-1111

DATE OF SUBMISSION: February 13, 1992

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

2/19

Henson,

The attached, which
was prepared by the
Department of Energy,
was forwarded to
the President
pursuant to his
request. FYI -

Travis, Phil

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MAJOR PROVISIONS OF S.2166

Listed below are some of the major provisions of S.2166, the National Energy Security Act of 1992. This bill closely resembles the Administration's National Energy Strategy introduced on February 20, 1991. Although the Administration is very disappointed that there is no provision relating to the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR), the Administration is particularly pleased that the Senate did not pursue raising Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) standards.

- S.2166 promotes the development and use of clean burning alternative motor fuels by: requiring government and large private fleets to use alternative fuels; setting up electric and electric-hybrid vehicle demonstration programs; and providing financial support for increased use of alternative fuels by urban mass transit systems.
- S.2166 promotes greater use of clean-burning natural gas by expediting licensing procedures for construction of interstate gas pipelines, facilitating gas producers' market access, and eliminating regulatory barriers to greater use of natural gas in motor vehicles.
- S.2166 promotes energy efficiency in Federal, State and industrial, commercial, and residential uses through: energy-efficient construction for new Federal buildings and homes financed with Federal mortgages; energy efficiency improvements in existing Federal facilities; technology development for improved efficiency in energy-intensive industries; and energy efficiency standards for industrial, commercial, and residential equipment and appliances.
- S.2166 supports the future use of nuclear energy by streamlining the regulatory process and encouraging the development of advanced nuclear power plant designs.
- S.2166 encourages increased research and development on a wide range of energy technologies, including natural gas end-use technologies, high efficiency heat engines, advanced oil recovery, and many others.
- S.2166 removes obstacles to wholesale power competition in the Public Utilities Holding Company Act of 1935. The bill enhances competition and benefits consumers.
- S.2166 enhances the viability of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
- S.2166 promotes the development and use of renewable energy resources by: expanding programs to promote export of renewable energy technologies and increasing the use of hydropower by streamlining the Federal licensing process.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 14, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR THE WHITE HOUSE STAFF

FROM: Phillip D. Brady
Assistant to the President and Staff Secretary

SUBJECT: Fax Correspondence to the President

Recently, it has become clear that the White House Complex is being inundated with multiple copies of fax correspondence. In many cases, the same letter to the President is being sent to various people throughout the Complex. Frequently the incoming fax is a copy of a letter that has already been sent to the President by mail or delivery service.

In order to ensure that all fax correspondence is handled properly and that only one response is sent, the following basic guidelines are established:

- o ALL incoming faxes addressed to the President should be messengered to Mail Analysis, OEOB, Room 54A, attention Lillie Bell. That office has the responsibility of processing all incoming mail and is the appropriate point of contact for identifying duplicate correspondence.
- o The Mail Analysis staff will process each incoming fax in the same manner that it processes mailed or delivered incoming correspondence. Faxes of official mail will be logged into the CTRK system and routed to the appropriate office for action.
- o Duplicate faxes will not be entered into the system.

Staff members should continue responding to fax letters personally addressed to them on issues that fall under their purview. However, if the issue does not fall under your area of responsibility, that fax should be forwarded to Mail Analysis for appropriate handling. You may, however, wish to send an interim response to the writer stating that you have forwarded his or her letter to the responsible office for review.

Your cooperation in handling fax correspondence is essential, especially given the increased use of this popular means of rapid communication.

RELATED ISSUE. All staff members are reminded that they should not respond to copies of incoming correspondence. Often, Mail Analysis will CTRK an incoming letter with action to one office and provide a copy of the correspondence to another office for information. When the action office answers the letter, that office is responsible for annotating the record so that a copy of the response is sent to each office that received a copy of the incoming as noted on the tracking sheet. By following this guidance, we prevent duplicate responses and ensure that each interested office has a complete record of the file.

Thank you for your assistance.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 02/18/92

NOTE FOR: EDE HOLIDAY

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

Information ☐

Action ☒

Please dispatch to James B. Busey.
Thanks.

Thank you.

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

cc:

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN



THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20590

February 14, 1992

*Thanks for
this good
report!
GJB
2-18*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: James B. Bussey, Acting Secretary

SUBJECT: Governor Voinovich's Inquiry Regarding a new interchange on Interstate 270 in Columbus, Ohio

Governor Voinovich recently indicated his belief that the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) is opposed to efforts to develop a new interchange on Interstate 270. The new interchange is needed to support the development of an undeveloped tract of land. The land development is expected to create a significant number of jobs.

Our FHWA was approached informally last fall by the Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT) and asked to review a proposal for the new interchange. At the time, ODOT was beginning its own review of the proposal. FHWA advised that the proposal required additional analysis and coordination with the ongoing Columbus-area transportation planning process. FHWA suggested a meeting of the involved parties to develop a comprehensive plan for this project.

ODOT and FHWA representatives met on February 13th and devised a plan for this interchange program. I have been advised that the Director of ODOT will inform the Governor of FHWA's support for this project.

FHWA is anxious to assist in the development of this project. I have directed the Administrator of FHWA to be involved in this project personally. In addition, I have called the Governor to inform him of our actions and to pledge our full support and help.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 02/18/92

NOTE FOR: CONNIE HORNER

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

Information ☒XX

Action ☐

Thank you.

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

cc:

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

32 FEB 14 P6:38

February 12, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: CONSTANCE HORNER
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
AND DIRECTOR OF PRESIDENTIAL PERSONNEL

SUBJECT: Major Robin L. Higgins, USMC

I thought you might be interested to know that Major Robin Higgins, USMC, will be joining the Department of Labor as Deputy Assistant Secretary for Veterans' Employment and Training later this month.

As you know, Robin Higgins is the widow of Colonel William R. Higgins, USMC, who was taken captive by terrorists in Lebanon in 1988 and later executed.

Currently Major Higgins is serving as the Director of the Joint Public Affairs Office, 4th Marine Aircraft Wing, New Orleans, Louisiana. Her military decorations include the Defense Meritorious Service Medal and the Navy Commendation Medal.

In her new job Major Higgins will be responsible for administering veterans' employment and training programs and activities throughout the service. Because of the extensive public affairs background Major Higgins brings to the position she will play an important role in the coordination of outreach activities with employers, labor unions, veterans organizations, and community organizations.

*Connie -
Good
She's wonderful!
CPS
2-18-92*

CC 65

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 02/19/92

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

February 18, 1992

MR. PRESIDENT:

Regarding your questions:

1. As of last Friday, New Jersey had not yet applied for a waiver or an amendment to their State welfare plan. OMB expects New Jersey to apply for an amendment to the State plan, which is easier to obtain than a formal waiver. Barring other guidance, HHS will in all likelihood approve the New Jersey plan.

2. Secretary Garrett has written to Rep. Bennett (attached) justifying the Navy's policy on homeporting.

Please let me know if you need further information.

Thank you.

Phil
Phillip D. Brady



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20350-1000

DHL

3 January 1992

The Honorable Charles E. Bennett
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Thank you for your recent letters concerning the Navy's new homeports. I am responding for the President and Secretary Cheney.

The 1991 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission conducted a careful and complete review of all bases in order to make recommendations regarding which bases were most suitable for realignment and closure. Based on this thorough review, the Commission did not include any of the new homeports among its recommended realignments and closures. Likewise, the 1988 Base Closure Commission following their review, concluded that the new homeports should not be closed.

Since FY-86, military construction projects to construct these bases have been authorized and appropriated by Congress. Construction at most of the new homeports is nearly complete. Consequently, we are proceeding with efforts to make the new homeports fully operational.

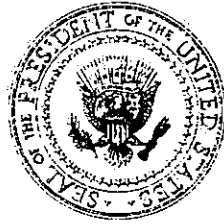
If I can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

H. Lawrence Garrett, III
Secretary of the Navy

14015051

48442-



February 18, 1992

To: Phil Brady

Please / get me an answer to the questions attached.

GB

GB /

FROM THE PRESIDENT

Rep. Bill Broomfield (R-MI) Rep. Dante Fascell (D-FL) Sen. Claiborne Pell (D-RI) Sen. Jesse Helms (R-NC)
#406586

Note "with appreciation...your recent statements which indicate that resolution of the Cyprus problem is a near-term objective of United States foreign policy." Believe the occasion of Prime Minister Demirel's upcoming visit "should be used to help push forward the prospects of a negotiated settlement in Cyprus."

Sen. George Mitchell (D-ME)
#305217

Forwards a report prepared by a Task Force of Committee Chairmen which reviewed the confirmation process. The report is a "thorough analysis of the various aspects of the confirmation process and contains a number of suggestions for the Senate and the Executive Branch. These suggestions attempt to protect the historical prerogatives of the Senate and the Executive Branch in the nomination process, along with the rights of the nominee and witnesses." Looks forward to your views on possible improvements in the process.

Rep. Chris Smith (R-NJ)
#305251

✓ Is "absolutely shocked, dismayed and angered" over a new New Jersey law that would deny AFDC-dependent women welfare benefits for any child born while the woman is on welfare. "This policy is an insult to the women of New Jersey. It is anti-poor-child. It is an affront to the family." A federal waiver is required for this policy to go into effect. Several community-based organizations and religious groups strongly oppose the new policy. "Strongly" urges you to reject a federal waiver to New Jersey's request for this "odious policy."

Do we have a position?

Sen. John Chafee (R-RI)
#306271

The data released by NASA raises the possibility of enhanced ozone depletion over populated areas of the Northern Hemisphere making it clear that further strengthening amendments are necessary for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. Urges you to develop and publish a U.S. proposal in advance of the negotiating session of the Contracting Parties scheduled during April in Nairobi, Kenya.

Sen. Claiborne Pell
(D-RI)
#305963

Applauds "the bold steps you have proposed to reduce defense spending," but does not believe your proposals take sufficient account of the human consequences of the economic changes involved. "The Federal government has a clear obligation to help mitigate the impact of abrupt changes in its policies" Urges you to "direct the Department of Defense to assign high priority to this problem in the context of its impending study of the submarine industrial base."

Rep. Charles Bennett
(D-FL)
#306329

Again writes you to call to a halt the Navy's Strategic Homeporting Plan. Asks, "How can we justify creating new homeports, and extending significant capital in infrastructure at the new homeports, when we are eliminating strategic weapons." Believes "existing Navy homeports are more than sufficient to accommodate the anticipated future needs of the smaller Navy."

} what is
DOD policy

Office of Congressional Correspondence ext. 7500

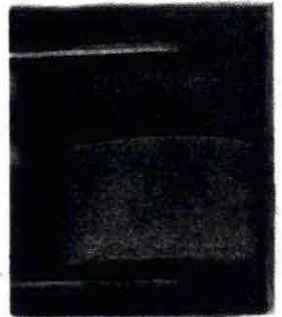
BT
cc: Skinner
PB

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 02/19/92

TO: SAMUEL K. SKINNER
FROM: PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President and
Staff Secretary

The attached has been forwarded
to the President



Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
08. Memo	C. Boyden Gray to the President Re: The History of Presidential Consultation with the Senate on Supreme Court Nominations (2 pp.)	2/18/92	P-5 Open on Expiration of PRA (Document Follows) By <u>CD</u> (NLGB) on <u>1/19/09</u>	

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 18, 1992

32 FEB 18 P2: 08

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: C. BOYDEN GRAY *CMG*
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: The History of Presidential Consultation with the Senate on Supreme Court Nominations

You asked for information regarding the history of Presidential consultation with the Senate on Supreme Court nominations. The Department of Justice's Office of Legal Counsel and my office have jointly produced a study of this subject, which I attach at Tab A.

I would summarize the conclusions as follows:

(1) There is nothing that prevents the President from consulting whomever he chooses in the selection of a nominee. Indeed, your consultation of some Republican Senators before both of your Supreme Court nominations illustrates this point. (As you will remember, before you nominated David Souter, you met with Senator Thurmond to listen to his case for Judge Billy Wilkins; and before you nominated Clarence Thomas, you had Vice President Quayle call Senator Danforth to make sure he would offer his full support.)

(2) Consultation proponents, however, are not talking about this type of contact between the President and Senators. Rather, they claim that there is a Presidential obligation to consult broadly with the Senate or its leaders, including Democratic Senators. Those favoring this view advance three arguments:

- o The Senate's constitutional responsibility of "advi[sing]" as well as "consent[ing]" to a nomination places the President under a duty to seek Senators' views before making a nomination;

- o Moreover, there is a long history of broad Presidential consultation of the Senate, which has tended to result in the nomination of distinguished jurists;

- o And finally, history suggests that Presidents sometimes have an obligation to appoint persons with a view of the Court's role different from their own.

(3) None of these claims stands up to scrutiny. In particular:

- o The Constitution states that "[the President] shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the

Senate, shall appoint ... Judges of the supreme Court." It is utterly clear from the text of the Constitution, the Convention and ratification debates, and historical practice that the Constitutional responsibility of "advising" has nothing to do with the nomination power, which is the President's alone. Rather it pertains to the appointment power, for whose exercise both the Senate's "advice" and "consent" are required. Moreover, the word does not mean "advice" in the ordinary modern sense of the term, but rather means the Senate's reasons for consenting to or withholding consent from a nomination after it has been made.

o There is no long tradition of consulting the Senate leadership before making a Supreme Court nomination.

-- In fact, with the sole exception of Chief of Staff and former Majority Leader Howard Baker's consultation of the Democratic leadership before President Reagan's nomination of a replacement for Justice Lewis Powell (which was done before the nomination of both Bork and Ginsburg, as well as Kennedy), we have found no examples of Presidents consulting leaders from the opposite Party before making a nomination.

-- We have also found very few examples of Presidential consultation of the Senate institutionally or the Senate leadership even when that would have involved members of his own political Party. Most of the instances generally cited as examples of consultation instead involve occasional Presidential decisions to consult individual Senators, who are almost always members of his own Party and are generally either close personal friends or from a State or region with a geographical claim on the seat.

-- Finally, although in one instance where a prominent Senator (along with many others) played a role in a selection decision, the process produced a great Justice (Benjamin Cardozo), as a general matter the Senate has influenced or attempted to influence the nomination process in favor of undistinguished candidates.

o Finally, we have identified no instances of a President deliberately setting out to select a nominee with a view of the Court's role different from his own in order to assure balance. The cases that are commonly cited as examples of such nominees are either inapposite, involve nominations made on the basis of other considerations, or reflect splits in the Court on issues entirely different from the ones at center stage when the nominees were selected.

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THE HISTORY OF PRESIDENTIAL CONSULTATION WITH THE SENATE ON
SUPREME COURT NOMINATIONS

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The History of Presidential Consultation with the Senate on Supreme Court Nominations

In the wake of the controversy surrounding the manner in which the Senate discharged its "advice and consent" responsibilities in connection with Clarence Thomas's nomination to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, many have called for changes in the process. Some have suggested shortening the period between nomination and confirmation hearing, providing additional protection for the confidentiality of uncorroborated allegations, and other measures designed to reduce the influence of special interests at the confirmation stage. Others, however, have called for more advance consultation of key Democratic Senators by the President regarding whom he is planning to nominate. The most recent advocate of that position is Senator George Mitchell, who set up a task force that issued a report containing this recommendation.

There is, of course, nothing to prevent the President from consulting whomever he chooses in the selection of a nominee. Indeed President Bush has consulted key Republican Senators before proceeding with his two Supreme Court nominations to date. Consultation proponents, however, argue that the President has a duty to engage in broader consultation. Although advocates of this position tend to blur them together, they basically advance three arguments. First, they claim that the Senate's constitutional responsibility of "advi[sing]" as well as "consenting" to a nomination places the President under at least a moral duty to seek Senators' views before making a nomination. Second, they argue that there is a long history of broad Presidential consultation of the Senate, and that this consultation has tended to result in the nomination of distinguished jurists. Finally, they make the related argument that history suggests that Presidents sometimes have an obligation to appoint persons with a view of the Court's role different from their own.

Surprisingly, none of these claims stands up to scrutiny. As we shall discuss, first, it is utterly clear from the text of the Constitution, the Convention and ratification debates and historical practice that the Constitutional responsibility of "advising" on nominations does not give the Senate any role before a nomination is made. Rather, it is the authority to give reasons for consenting to or withholding consent from a nomination, akin to the President's duty to sign a bill or "return it, with his Objections."

Second, with the sole exception of President Reagan's consultation of the Democratic leadership before proposing a replacement for Justice Lewis Powell, we have found no examples of Presidents consulting leaders from the opposite Party before making a nomination. There are very few examples of Presidential consultation of the Senate institutionally or the Senate

leadership even when they were members of his own party. Most of the instances cited instead involve occasional Presidential decisions to consult individual Senators. These, however, have almost always been members of his own party, and usually have either been close personal friends or come from a particular State or region with a geographical claim on the seat. The modern analogue would be checking with Senator Rudman before nominating David Souter, or with Senator Danforth before Clarence Thomas. Moreover, although in one situation where a prominent Senator (along with many others) played a role in a selection decision, the process produced a great Justice (Benjamin Cardozo, appointed by Hoover), as a general matter the Senate has influenced or attempted to influence the nomination process in favor of undistinguished candidates.

Finally, we have identified no instances of a President deliberately setting out to select a nominee with a view of the Court's role different from his own in order to assure balance. The cases that are commonly cited as examples of such nominees are either inapposite, involve nominations made on the basis of other considerations, or reflect splits in the Court involving issues entirely different from the ones at center stage when the nominees were selected.

I. Advice and Consent

A. The Constitutional Text

Article II, section 2 of the Constitution provides that the President "shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law"

One point is perfectly clear from this text: the Senate's authority to give its "Advice," like its authority to give its "Consent," attaches after nomination, not before it. Otherwise the clause would read "with the Advice of the Senate, the President shall nominate, and with the Consent of the Senate, he shall appoint etc." Or, as George Mason explained the matter to Madison in a letter:

I am decidedly of opinion, that the Words of the Constitution "He shall nominate, and by & with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, appoint Ambassadors &c." give the Senate the Power of interfering in every part of the Subject, except the Right of nominating. There is some thing remarkable in the Arrangement of the Words "He shall nominate." This gives the President alone the Right of Nomination. And if the Senate were to refuse their Approbation of the person nominated. (which the subsequent

Part of the Clause puts in their Power) they wou'd have no Right to nominate another Person; the Right of Nomination being complete in the President.

George Mason went on to explain "advice" as follows:

"And by and with the Advice & Consent of the Senate, appoint Ambassadors &c." The Word "Advice" here clearly relates in the Judgement of the Senate on the Expediency or Inexpediency of the Measure, or Appointment; and the Word "Consent" to their Approbation or Disapprobation of the Person nominated; otherwise the word Advice has no meaning at all.

Letter of George Mason to James Monroe (Jan. 30, 1792), in P. Kurland & R. Lerner, eds., 4 The Founders' Constitution at 110, 111 (1987) (henceforth Kurland & Lerner).¹ See also J. Harris, The Advice and Consent of the Senate: A Study of the Confirmation of Appointments by the United States Senate 34 (1953).

B. The Constitutional Debate

This construction of the Constitutional text is not only obviously correct, it is also the only one consistent with everything we know about the Framers' decision about where to place the power to select officers. For example, in Federalist 76, Hamilton defended the wisdom of the Constitutional arrangement on appointments by explaining that of course, the selection power was better vested in the President. As "there would always be great probability of having [the Presidency] supplied by a man of abilities, at least respectable," Hamilton argued that he would inevitably do a better job than any collective body, even one composed of men of greater distinction. Hamilton advanced a number of reasons for this view: Knowing that he would be held personally responsible, any single individual would be more careful than a group among whom

¹These statements are all the more remarkable because Mason was a leading opponent of the Constitution on two grounds that would have predisposed him to construe the Senate's role in appointments broadly. He was very concerned that its failure to include an executive council, with, among other things, a power to veto officers, granted the Executive too much power, and that the constitutional mode of appointment dangerously blended executive and legislative power in the Senate. J. Harris, The Advice and Consent of the Senate 24-25. In addition, he made the statements quoted in text in a letter the principal point of which was his opposition to President Washington's nomination of Gouverneur Morris to serve as Minister to the Court of France. Letter of George Mason to James Monroe, supra.

responsibility was spread; he would be less prey to personal attachments; and the choice that would result from group decisionmaking would very likely be the result of political dealmaking, not "the intrinsic merit of the candidate."² To construe "Advice" to grant the Senate a pre-nomination role would utterly obviate the advantages Hamilton attributed to the Constitutional design.

C. The Practice and Views of Early Presidents and Senates

Finally, this interpretation of the allocation of power is consistent with the practices and views of all the early Presidents, to which the early Senates made no serious challenge. The message by which George Washington transmitted his first nomination clearly indicates that he understood "advice" to be a post-nomination, not a pre-nomination, function: "'I nominate William Short, Esq., and request your advice on the propriety of appointing him.'" George B. Haynes, 2 The Senate of the United States: Its History and Practice 725 (1960) (emphasis added). The question whether to confirm Mr. Short was likewise framed as "Do you advise and consent that Mr. Short be appointed." Harris, supra, at 38-39 (emphasis added). Washington made his understanding on the subject explicit in the second year of his presidency, when he recorded in his diary the view, with which he indicated James Madison, Thomas Jefferson, and John Jay agreed, that "'[the Senate's] powers extend[] no farther than to an approbation or disapprobation of the person nominated by the President, all the rest being executive and vested in the President by the Constitution.'" Haynes, supra, at 726 (quoting Washington's diary, April 28, 1790).

Washington also refused to meet with James Madison and James Monroe, who had been sent by a caucus of Republican members to urge him to nominate Aaron Burr as Minister to France. Haynes at 725. When the two returned a second time, Washington declared that his decision was irrevocable. Id. The two attempted to see Washington a third time, but left a note with the Secretary of State, who refused to deliver it to Washington. Washington

²Hamilton also noted that the Senate might try to use its post-nomination power to defeat nominees in order to force its choice on the President. He believed, however, that this would not succeed, because the Senate would know that it would not be able to select the replacement candidate.

likewise resisted requests from specially appointed Committees of the Senate to meet on nominations.³

When Madison became President, he went even further, refusing a post-nomination request by a Committee appointed by Senate resolution to meet with him "to confer with the P. on the subject of the nomination made by him of a Min: Plenipo. to Sweden." While expressing a willingness to transmit to the Senate additional information on the nominee, he noted that in his view a meeting would be improper because

the Executive & Senate in the cases of appointments to Office & of Treaties, are to be considered as independent of and co-ordinate with each other. If they agree the appointments or treaties are made. If they disagree they fail.

Message of James Madison to the Senate of the United States, June 1813, quoted in Kurland & Lerner at 112.

D. Conclusion

In sum, the notion that "advice" in the Constitutional sense confers any kind of legal right or authority on Senators to provide their suggestions ("advice" in the ordinary sense) in advance of a nomination has absolutely no support in the text or legislative history of the clause, or in the views or practice of the early Presidents, to which the early Senates made no serious challenge. At least as a formal matter, it is very clear that the nomination power is the President's alone.

II. Historical Practice with Respect to Consultation

Of course, the fact that the Senate has no formal share of the nomination power is not the end of the story. Even if, as is clearly the case, the Senate's only formal power is to accept or reject nominations, the power to say no can always in theory be used as a negotiating tool to insist on a role in the original selection. Hamilton himself suggested that this was a possibility, albeit an unlikely one. The President's power to

³President John Adams did receive one such committee, but "'under the protestation that it should not be mentioned in the report [of the Senate's action], nor considered as a precedent.'" Haynes at 729. This is probably a reflection of Adams's generally greater deference to Congress's views, which Adams himself attributed to the fact that his political position was weaker than Washington's. Roy Swanstrom, The United States Senate 1787-1801: A Dissertation on the First Fourteen Years of the Upper Legislative Body reprinted as S. Doc. No. 31, 100th Cong., 1st Sess. 109 (1988).

veto bills has developed in just this fashion into a power to transform legislation he would veto into legislation he will sign.

By and large, however, the "advice and consent" power has not developed this way with respect to most nominations, including Supreme Court nominations.⁴ This is probably just as well, since Hamilton's prediction that a large group cannot make decisions of this sort on the merits has been borne out and then some in modern times by the influence of special interest groups on the confirmation process.

In particular, contrary to the arguments of those favoring broad consultation as a matter of policy even if it is not required by law, there are almost no historical examples of Presidential consultation of the Senate institutionally or the leadership of the Senate with respect to nominations. And with the lone exception of President Reagan's consultation of Senate Democrats before selecting a nominee to replace Lewis Powell, we have found no examples of Presidential consultation of the leadership of the opposing Party. Most of the examples that are frequently cited by modern proponents of consultation of the Senate leadership turn out, upon closer examination, to involve something quite different: consultation of home state or regional Senators or consultation of individual Senators personally or politically close to the President.⁵

A. Washington's Practice with Respect to Appointments

Contrary to some popular belief, George Washington did not establish a precedent of consultation of the Senate prior to the nomination of judicial or other candidates. The author of a detailed study of the early history of the Senate concluded that Washington's "chief source of advice was not the Senate as a

⁴The tradition of Senatorial courtesy with respect to district judges, U.S. Attorneys and marshals is the most glaring counterexample.

⁵A note about method is in order here. Obviously, there are no comprehensive records anywhere regarding all informal contacts between Presidents and Senators about Supreme Court nominations. There are undoubtedly large numbers of such contacts that were not recorded anywhere. There also are undoubtedly many that are a matter of public record but that are not discussed here, because they were not viewed as of any great moment by the scholars and historians who have studied this subject. We do discuss a few of these that we have come across simply to give this study some additional nuance, and we do address what we believe are all the principal examples cited by consultation proponents.

body, nor individual Senators, but members of his Cabinet and James Madison, House Member from Virginia." Swanstrom, The United States Senate 1787-1801: A Dissertation on the First Fourteen Years of the Upper Legislative Body, reprinted as S. Doc. No. 31, 100th Cong., 1st Sess. 94 (1988). The same author observed that this was contrary to even Washington's expectations: Although Washington and others anticipated that the Senate's role would "go beyond the technical "advice and consent" demanded by the Constitution . . . , the first President discovered almost immediately that he preferred to seek his informal advice elsewhere." Id.

Washington did consult home-state Senators on a few occasions with respect to officers who would be serving in the State. For example, upon receiving a list of candidates for revenue agents in North Carolina, he submitted it to the Senators of that state "for their inspection and alteration." Haynes, supra at 725 (quoting Washington's diary, Feb. 15, 1790). However, this is the only recorded instance in which Washington followed such a procedure, and it was apparently motivated by the extremely strong antifederalist sentiment in the state.

B. Jefferson's Nomination of Thomas Todd

In one of the very few examples in which the President invited official participation of the legislative branch in a nomination decision, President Jefferson officially requested two names not only from each Senator but also from each member of Congress as to a nominee for the newly created seventh seat on the Supreme Court. H. Abraham, Justices and Presidents: A Political History of Appointments to the Supreme Court 86 (3d ed. 1991) ("Abraham"). Congress caucused repeatedly on the nomination, and debated the relative merits of three men: Kentuckians John Boyle and James Hughes, and Congressman George Campbell of Tennessee. Id. (Because the newly formed circuit in which the new Supreme Court justice would ride circuit consisted of Kentucky, Ohio and Tennessee, it was assumed that the new Justice would come from one of the three states). The Congress came forward with the official recommendation of one of its own, Congressman Campbell of Tennessee.

Jefferson, however, did not accept this recommendation. He believed that the Constitution forbade him to nominate someone who served in the Congress that created the seat, and he also did not like the choice of Campbell. Accordingly, he rejected Campbell and nominated Thomas Todd, who was not even one of the three whose relative merits Congress had been debating, but had been listed by every member of Congress from the states that composed the newly-created circuit. "History of Appointments to the Supreme Court," 4 Op. Off. Legal Counsel 457, 467 (March 5, 1980).

There is no evidence that Jefferson consulted the Congress before making his other two Supreme Court nominations (Todd was the last of the three), and in any event, no succeeding President chose to follow Jefferson's example of soliciting names from all members of Congress. As for Todd, he did not distinguish himself on the Court. (Judge Frank Easterbrook's series of articles on the question of who was the most insignificant Justice concluded that Todd won that honor, see Easterbrook, The Most Insignificant Justice: Further Evidence, 50 U. Chi. L. Rev. 481, 496 (1983), although the articles were only semi-serious. A poll of legal scholars taken in 1970 concluded only that Todd was "average." See A. Blaustein & R. Mersky, The First One Hundred Justices 37-40 (1978).

C. The Early Nineteenth Century

The next famous example cited by consultation proponents is Lincoln's nomination of Samuel Miller. The unremarked-on corollary is that the Justices of the eighteenth and early nineteenth century, who are among the most respected that have ever sat (John Marshall, Joseph Story, and Roger Taney are three of a total of twelve Justices the 1970 poll ranked as "great", id., were selected without significant Senatorial input. Indeed, the Senate indicated displeasure with all three. In Marshall's case, they refused to act on the nomination for a week, despite the fact that the Federalists were imminently going to lose both Presidency and Senate, in the hope of persuading President Adams to send another nomination. Abraham at 82. Likewise, there was a storm of opposition from the Senate (Madison's party) upon the nomination of the 32 year old Story. Nevertheless, the Senate confirmed him, having previously rejected two Madison's two previous nominees for the vacancy. Id. at 89. Finally, they postponed action on Roger Taney's nomination in such a fashion as to kill it the first time Andrew Jackson nominated him, and he was only confirmed after a new Senate had been seated and three months of bitter debate had passed. Blaustein & Mersky, supra, at 77-78.

D. Lincoln's Nomination of Samuel Miller

President Lincoln's nomination of Samuel Miller was the result of "one of the most vigorous nomination drives in the history of the Court." Abraham at 118. With the help of the Iowa Congressional delegation and other prominent politicians, Miller secured a petition - before he was nominated - signed by 129 out of 140 members of the House of Representatives and all but four of the Senators. Abraham at 119. Lincoln, who had not even heard of Miller, gladly nominated him in light of this show of support and of Miller's strong Republican credentials.

E. President Grant

During the Reconstruction Era the Court was viewed as merely another partisan entity where appointments were to be "geographically dispersed and politically reliable." See Friedman, The Transformation in Senate Response to Supreme Court Nominations: From Reconstruction to the Taft Administration and Beyond, 5 Cardozo L. Rev. 1, 4 (1983). In addition, the Presidency was institutionally weak. Consequently, Congressional influence over Supreme Court appointments reached its high-water mark.

President Grant was strong-armed on at least one Supreme Court nomination and also encountered severe difficulties in getting his other nominees to the Court confirmed. Very soon after his election in 1868, President Grant had two vacancies to fill. These were the first vacancies to occur since the Congress had abolished the seat to which President Johnson had nominated Henry Stanberry in order to prevent Johnson from filling it. Indeed, the first vacancy resulted from a Congressional decision to restore that seat as a "gift" to Grant. Abraham at 127. Grant nominated his Attorney General, Ebenezer Hoar, to that seat. Hoar was a very well-respected lawyer and the press commended the President on such a fine selection, see Harris at 74-75; Friedman at 28. But Senators were not very pleased with Hoar because, among other objections (e.g., geography), he had ignored their advice as Attorney General in selecting judges for the federal district courts. Abraham at 127; Friedman at 28, 33.

While Hoar's nomination languished in the Senate, a second vacancy was created by the resignation of Justice Grier. A petition to support Secretary of War Edwin Stanton for the other vacancy was circulated in Congress and presented to the President. (Stanton's removal as Secretary of War by President Johnson had been the precipitating event for Johnson's impeachment.) The President feigned delight in receiving the petition and said that he had been afraid to make the appointment without receiving the Senate's "indorsement." Friedman at 36. In the hope of helping his nomination of Hoar for the first vacancy, Grant reluctantly acceded to the Congressional petition and nominated Stanton. Abraham at 127. His strategy did not work: Stanton was quickly confirmed (but died before he was sworn in) and Hoar was rejected shortly thereafter.

F. President Harrison's Nomination of Howell Jackson

In the waning days of President Harrison's lame-duck administration, Justice Lamar died and allowed Harrison one more opportunity to appoint a Justice to the Court. President Harrison wanted to appoint a southern Republican, but was advised by Senator Hoar, a fellow Republican and the Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, that he could not hold enough

Republicans to confirm the nomination in the fact of unified Democratic opposition. Friedman at 40. The lame-duck Harrison, who was being succeeded by Democrat Grover Cleveland, realized the seat would be filled either by a Republican's Democrat or a Democrat's Democrat. Id. Therefore, he nominated Howell Jackson, a Tennessee Democrat who was a federal circuit judge and a former member of the Senate. Nevertheless, despite his membership in the opposite party (which shocked everyone), Jackson was considered quite conservative. Jackson was confirmed, and Harrison managed to retain control over the filling of the vacancy despite his Party's recent loss of the White House and Senate. Id.

G. President Cleveland

Recent articles have pointed to the administration of Grover Cleveland as an example of a success story of cooperation and consultation with Congress. See Rosenbaum, "The Thomas Confirmation: Selection Under Attack on All Sides," New York Times, Oct. 17, 1991, p. A22. The successful nomination that resulted from direct consultation was that of Rufus Peckham in 1895. President Cleveland sent a letter to Senator David Hill, from Peckham's home state, inquiring as to whether he would support the nomination. Yet this appointment was less the result of consultation than of high politics and personal animosities that controlled the previous appointment. See Pierce, A Vacancy on the Supreme Court: The Politics of Judicial Appointment 1893-94, 39 Tenn. L. Rev. 555 (1972). In particular, they involved a confrontation between New Yorker Cleveland and a leading New York Democratic Party Senator regarding who would select a Supreme Court Justice from New York.

The death of Justice Blatchford in 1893 created a vacancy on the Court. Custom dictated that Blatchford, a New Yorker, would be replaced by another New Yorker. Senator David Hill was the recognized leader of the Democratic Party in New York, and was also a bitter political enemy of President Cleveland, his fellow New York Democrat. Id. at 566-67. Cleveland broke all ties with Hill and the state party when he was elected President in 1892. Id. That set the stage for the confrontation.

Before Cleveland announced a nominee, Hill came out publicly in favor of Rufus Peckham, a Justice on the New York Court of Appeals. Id. at 563. Cleveland, however, chose William Hornblower. Although not regarded as a candidate for the Supreme Court before he was nominated, Hornblower received the support of the New York bar. Id. Nevertheless, Hill succeeded in orchestrating his defeat, after which he once again publicly expressed his support for Rufus Peckham. In what may be regarded as a spite nomination, Cleveland instead nominated Rufus's brother Wheeler. To Cleveland, Wheeler had the advantage of being a vigorous opponent of Hill. Although also a Democrat, he

had supported Hill's Republican opponent in the 1888 race for Governor, and shortly after Hornblower's rejection Wheeler had called Hill a "reptile." Id. at 582. The Senate rejected Wheeler Peckham as well. Nevertheless, Cleveland refused to nominate Hill's man, Rufus Peckham. Instead, he nominated the Senate Majority leader, Senator Edward White of Louisiana. The Senate speedily confirmed White and New York had lost a seat.

Several years later, wishing to avoid a similar controversy, Cleveland wrote to Hill before making a nomination to ask whether nominating Rufus Peckham would meet with Hill's approval and to express hope that Hill would lead the effort for Peckham's confirmation. Abraham at 146. In light of Hill's earlier public and vigorous support of Rufus Peckham, such a letter could hardly be viewed as consultative. President Cleveland was determined to return a seat to his home state of New York and any other candidate would have been very difficult to confirm. President Cleveland nominated Rufus Peckham, who was promptly and easily confirmed. Id. Peckham, incidentally, was the author of the opinion in Lochner v. New York.

H. The Wane of Home State Senatorial Courtesy

After Senator Hill's invocation of senatorial courtesy to defeat two very well qualified nominees for purely political reasons, this practice was severely criticized and looked upon as illegitimate in relation to Supreme Court nominations. Friedman at 53. When the next vacancy occurred, President Theodore Roosevelt did consult Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, who was among Roosevelt's closest advisors, regarding his assessment of fellow Bostonian Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr. Abraham at 158-59. Lodge assuaged Roosevelt's concerns and Roosevelt nominated him. It is clear, however, that Roosevelt was talking to Lodge because of his personal confidence in Lodge's judgment, not because of his prerogative either as a Senate leader or a home-state Senator: Roosevelt did not check with the other home state Senator, Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, even though Hoar happened to be the Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee! Friedman at 54. Although Senator Hoar was furious at not being asked and did not think well of the nominee, he kept his displeasure private and Holmes was quickly confirmed. Id. On another occasion, Roosevelt also checked with Lodge about a non-Massachusetts candidate, Horace Lurton, whom Lodge reportedly talked Roosevelt out of because of the candidate's politics. Abraham at 167.

I. President Taft

President Taft, who would later go on to serve as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, made six appointments to the Court. He considered each selection a deeply personal affair and was offended with what he considered unwarranted meddling with his decision-making process. In one instance, Taft was offended

after being personally lobbied by Senator Warren of Wyoming to appoint his friend and constituent, Judge Van Devanter. Friedman at 79. Realizing his error, Warren sent a letter apologizing and asking the President to "discontinue consideration of the name of Judge Van Devanter in connection with immediate appointments to the Supreme Bench." Id. Taft, who would not be told whom to consider or not consider, continued reviewing Van Devanter's record and ultimately selected him. Id.

J. Hoover's Nomination of Justice Owen Roberts

When Justice Sanford died in March 1930, Hoover had his second vacancy to fill. The vacancy came on the heels of Chief Justice Hughes' appointment, which was somewhat contested by a coalition which included progressive Republican Senators. Abraham at 201. Hughes was confirmed 52-26 with 18 Senators abstaining, but the progressive Republicans had flexed their political muscle and were ready to battle over another Supreme Court nomination. Their opportunity came with Justice Sanford's death and Hoover's nomination of a well-known and well-liked North Carolina Republican, Judge John Parker of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit. He was vigorously opposed by labor and civil rights leaders and the Senate rejected him by the narrow vote of 39-41. This was a devastating defeat for Hoover, since it was the first rejection of a Supreme Court nomination in almost 40 years, and it was by a Senate at least nominally controlled by the President's own party. Shortly after the Parker rejection, the President huddled with, among others, Senator Henry Allen of Kansas, a Republican and key Hoover ally in the Senate, to determine the President's response to the defeat. Fish, Spite Nominations to the United States Supreme Court: Herbert C. Hoover, Owen J. Roberts, and the Politics of Presidential Vengeance in Retrospect, 77 Ky. L. J. 545, 556 (1988-89).

After the rejection of a conservative nominee, Hoover reportedly told Senator Allen that it would be politically imprudent to name a liberal. Id. at 563. Hoover had already been lectured by Republican old guard and Senate majority leader James E. Watson on why it was necessary to not name a liberal. The White House owed a debt to the loyal Republicans, mainly conservative, who defended Parker and nominating a liberal would be highly insulting to them. Senator Watson apparently left his meeting with the President at the White House satisfied that Hoover would not name a liberal. Id. at 564. President Hoover remained true to his word and nominated Owen Roberts, who despite being very conservative, was universally commended and speedily confirmed.

K. Hoover's nomination of Benjamin Cardozo

President Hoover's nomination of Benjamin Cardozo is often cited as an example of a President consulting the Senate prior to

nomination. But this particular selection was probably due as much to a widespread lobbying effort by others on behalf of Cardozo, including Supreme Court Justices and close Hoover advisers, as to consultation with Senators.

When Justice Holmes retired in January of 1932, Cardozo received overwhelming support as reflected in a New York Times editorial noting that "seldom, if ever, in the history of the Court has an appointment been so universally commended." Abraham at 206. "Labor as well as business leaders, liberals as well as conservatives, advocates of judicial self-restraint as well as judicial activists" supported the nomination. Abraham at 204. In particular, two powerful progressive Republicans, Senator George Norris, the Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and Senator William Borah, had indicated their strong preference for Cardozo. Carmen, The President, Politics and the Power of Appointment: Hoover's Nomination of Mr. Justice Cardozo, 55 Virginia L. Rev. 616, 627, 642 (1969) ("Carmen").

The progressive faction of the Republican Party, led by these two men, had helped to defeat the confirmation of Parker two years earlier because Parker was too conservative. Hoover recognized that in order to get any nominee confirmed in this election year, he would need the support of this faction of the party.

Twenty-four hours before he made his decision, Hoover summoned Senator Borah, the powerful progressive Republican, to the White House to seek his advice. Abraham at 205. Hoover reportedly showed Borah a list of finalists ranked in order of preference, with Cardozo listed last. When Borah objected to Hoover's first choices and pleaded for Cardozo, Hoover expressed his reluctance based on the geographic and religious concerns, but Borah argued that with such a high quality candidate these considerations should not affect Hoover's decision. Abraham at 205-206. It should be noted that the President did not discuss the nomination at all with Judiciary Committee Chairman Norris, a vocal Cardozo supporter who had been announcing that he wanted a liberal nominated and would settle for nothing else. Carmen at 645.

But Hoover also consulted many others. The person he later described as providing the critical advice was Attorney General William Mitchell, who had been considered a candidate for the vacancy but withdrew when Hoover opened the conversation by mentioning some embarrassment about how to proceed. He then indicated his support for Cardozo. Carmen at 643.

L. Consultation of Individual Senators

There are undoubtedly many examples where Presidents have discussed potential nominees with individual Senators for various reasons. For example, the aptly named Senator Plumb, a Kansas Republican, responded to an inquiry from President Harrison

regarding fellow Kansan David Brewer by encouraging him to make the appointment because Kansas had not yet received its fair share of patronage. Friedman at 51. Harrison made the nomination. President Wilson consulted one Senator, Robert La Follette, a Progressive, before nominating Louis Brandeis, because La Follette was a political ally of Wilson and very influential in the Senate. Abraham at 182.

A more significant instance involved President Franklin D. Roosevelt's consultation of his allies in the Senate before nominating Senator James Byrnes to a seat on the Court in 1941. Byrnes had been an administration stalwart in helping the President pass his New Deal program. Abraham at 231. He had also gained a number of political IOUs for his long time loyal Democratic party service and when the vacancy arose many of these influential party leaders contacted Roosevelt supporting Byrnes' candidacy, including Senators Barkley, Harrison, and Glass. The President reportedly responded to one of Senator Glass's pleas by stating: "Of course, I will appoint him . . . He is just as much my friend as yours." Abraham at 231 quoting Byrnes, All in One Lifetime (New York: Harper & Bros., 1958), p.130.

M. President Reagan's Nominations

The Reagan Administration did not consult the (Republican) Senate leadership prior to its successful nomination of Justices O'Connor and Scalia and Chief Justice Rehnquist. In the only instance we have found of consultation of the leadership of the opposing party, however, Chief of Staff and former Majority Leader Howard Baker did seek the views of Democratic Senatorial leaders before President Reagan nominated Robert Bork to succeed Justice Lewis Powell, and was informed that there would be a major battle. "A Friend of the Constitution" (anonymous Reagan administration official), "Congress, the President, and Judicial Selection: Lessons from the Reagan Years," Judicial Selection: Merit, Ideology and Politics 49, 54 (National Legal Center for the Public Interest, 1990). The consultation did not diffuse the controversy surrounding the nomination, but did give Bork opponents a full week to make their case in the press with no response.

The Baker overture also resulted in a list of reportedly acceptable candidates that included both Judge Douglas Ginsburg and Judge Anthony Kennedy. The sign-off on Ginsburg, however, proved of little value once President Reagan announced his intention of selecting a second nominee whom the interest groups would find as unpalatable as Bork, once word leaked that Ginsburg had been the choice of Attorney General Edwin Meese over White House staff choice Anthony Kennedy, and once interest group opposition raised conflict-of-interest charges and uncovered and informed NPR reporter Nina Totenburg of Ginsburg's use of marijuana as a Harvard Law School professor. The sign-off on

Kennedy did stick, but this may have had less to do with the prior agreement than with the leak of the Administration split redounding to his benefit by casting him as the moderate choice, and with the Senate's exhaustion.

N. Conclusion

There is no basis for the proposition that there is a longstanding and universal practice of Presidents consulting the Senate or its leaders before making Supreme Court nominations. With the arguable exception of the Thomas Todd nomination, where Jefferson followed the truly anomalous process of consulting every Senator and Congressman, the only instance we have been able to find where a President consulted Senate leaders of the opposite political party is President Reagan's decision to consult the Democratic leadership prior to selecting Robert Bork, Douglas Ginsburg, and finally Anthony Kennedy to fill the Powell vacancy. We have only found seven instances where Presidents have even been substantially influenced by Senate leaders of their own Party: the nominations of Thomas Todd, Samuel Miller, Edwin Stanton, Howell Jackson, Rufus Peckham, Benjamin Cardozo, and James Byrnes. There are more examples of home State Senators being allowed some voice in the decisionmaking, but even that practice waned significantly toward the beginning of this century.

Finally, the only instance where nomination of a Justice who is generally considered truly distinguished resulted from a process in which Senatorial influence arguably played a significant role is Benjamin Cardozo. None of the other 11 Justices considered "great" in a poll of legal experts conducted in 1970,⁶ see A. Blaustein & R. Mersky, The First One Hundred Justices 37-40, which does appear reasonably reflective of legal opinion on the subject, was nominated in a process in which Senators played a significant role, and many encountered substantial Senate opposition. Of the other six instances involving significant Senatorial influence, Samuel Miller was considered "near great",⁷ id., and Thomas Todd and Rufus Peckham were considered "average",

⁶John Marshall, Joseph Story, Roger Taney, John Harlan I, Oliver W. Holmes, Jr., Charles Hughes, Louis Brandeis, Harlan Stone, Hugo Black, Felix Frankfurter, and Earl Warren.

⁷Along with fourteen others: William Johnson, Benjamin Curtis, Stephen Field, Joseph Bradley, Morrison Waite, Edward White, William Taft, George Sutherland, William Douglas, Robert Jackson, Wiley Rutledge, John Harlan II, William J. Brennan, Jr., and Abe Fortas.

id.⁸ Howell Jackson is one of six classified as "below average," id. James Byrnes is one of eight classified as a "failure", id.⁹, and Edwin Stanton is one of six who were confirmed to the Court but never served, id. at 73.

III. The Obligation to Make "Balancing" Nominations

One additional theory discussed in this context is not strictly speaking an argument for consultation per se but nevertheless is frequently advanced at the same time and should perhaps be addressed here. This theory would have it that there is some type of obligation on the part of Presidents to nominate Justices with whose jurisprudence they disagree in order to maintain "balance" on the Court. Those making this argument also contend that the time has come for this President to do so. Unfortunately for proponents of this argument, however, history does not bear out the claim that Presidents have ever deliberately gone out of their way to make "balancing" nominations of this type. On the contrary, an examination of the examples that are often given to support this claim shows that the nominations generally reflected the usual jurisprudential and political considerations. These have sometimes resulted in appointees who did not reflect the President's approach to judging, but that appears to be the result of accident rather than design.

A. Hoover and Cardozo

Perhaps the most frequently given example of a President reaching out to opposing views is President Hoover's nomination of Benjamin Cardozo. Other issues surrounding that nomination are discussed above. For purposes of the "balance" question, however, two points should be noted.

First, the groundswell of support for Cardozo included conservatives such as Senator Watson and Attorney General Mitchell as well as liberals such as Senator Borah, and appears

⁸History may consider this evaluation charitable in both instances, although for different reasons. As Easterbrook's article explains, Todd produced almost no opinions, see Easterbrook, supra. Rufus Peckham, on the other hand, was the author of Lochner v. New York, a famous opinion holding that the Fourteenth Amendment's due process clause prevented New York State from regulating bakers' working hours. This case became a key precedent for subsequent opinions invalidating portions of the New Deal, which in turn became a chief focus of FDR's attack on the Court.

⁹Harold Burton, whose nomination is discussed in the next section, is also classified as a failure.

to have reflected primarily not support for his judicial philosophy but respect for his reputation as a brilliant jurist and person of absolute integrity. Abraham at 204; Carmen at 633, 645. The seat being vacated belonged to Oliver Wendell Holmes, and there was widespread sentiment that Cardozo, who had been passed over so many times, was the only nominee with sufficient luster to fill that role. The closest parallel one can imagine today (which shows just how unimaginable the entire episode is today) would be if a groundswell of establishment legal opinion, with very little discussion of his theory of judging, were brought to the attention of a Democratic President on behalf of Robert Bork.

Second, although some of Cardozo's supporters, such as Senator Norris and to some extent Senator Borah, viewed the issue in jurisprudential terms, Hoover appears to have been surprisingly uninterested in his potential nominee's jurisprudence or even political party affiliation. Carmen, The President, Politics and the Power of Appointment: Hoover's Nomination of Mr. Justice Cardozo, 55 Virginia L. Rev. 616 (1969). Rather, as Henry Abraham reports, Hoover's hesitation stemmed from the fact that he would be appointing a third New Yorker and a second Jew to the Court. Abraham at 205-206. There is no indication that Hoover was either in favor of or concerned about Cardozo because he had jurisprudential views different from those favored by Hoover.

B. Roosevelt's and Truman's "Balancing" Nominations

Two of President Roosevelt's appointees, Stanley Reed and James Byrnes, also have been listed as instances of outreach to opposing views. This claim is extremely implausible. In both cases the President acted largely for political reasons. At the time of his nomination, Stanley Reed was Roosevelt's Solicitor General, the President's advocate before the Court, and according to Abraham, the appointment reflected the President's confidence that he had a "fundamental commitment to FDR's governmental philosophy". *Id.* at 219. Even if Justice Reed took some arguably conservative positions once on the bench (although Abraham notes that he "faithfully backed the President's program," *id.*), it is impossible to believe that Roosevelt thought he was reaching out to his opponents by selecting his own Solicitor General.

The nomination of Byrnes (also discussed in the consultation context above) appears to have reflected simple politics: Byrnes was a Roosevelt arch-loyalist. Abraham points out that Byrnes was "an influential, articulate, and shrewd Administration stalwart in the Senate" to whom the President owed many political favors. Abraham at 231. Roosevelt may have felt that his debt to Byrnes was especially heavy: in 1940, Byrnes himself had Presidential aspirations, but nevertheless strongly backed Roosevelt in his bid for the unprecedented third term. Yet

Byrnes did not receive the Vice Presidential nomination he coveted. Moreover, Byrnes was Roosevelt's sixth appointment, and the Court was already solidly New Deal. Id. The nomination may have reflected a Presidential decision to reward one of his own despite some differences in views when the Court was already secure, but again it certainly was not a decision to reach out either to people who disagreed with Roosevelt about the Court or to his political opponents.

Moreover, whatever Byrnes' approach to judging might have turned out to be, Roosevelt did not give us very long to find out: after Byrnes had been on the Court little more than a year, Roosevelt asked Byrnes to step down to become assistant to the President for economic affairs, and Byrnes accepted. Abraham at 232. Roosevelt replaced him with Wiley Rutledge, after assuring himself that Rutledge was "a bona fide libertarian, an early and solid New Dealer who had ardently championed the Court-packing scheme, and a judge whose opinions demonstrated a solid commitment to the President's philosophy." Abraham at 238.

In 1945, President Truman did appoint Harold Burton, a Republican, to the Supreme Court. Burton, however, was a personal friend of Truman's and often a political ally despite their different parties. Although Burton's membership in the opposite party may have influenced Truman, who was replacing Republican Owen Roberts at a time when national unity was important, Abraham at 242, the appointment again does not seem to have been motivated by any desire to appoint someone whose thinking was not in line with the President's. Abraham notes that Burton and Truman "had often championed similar causes in the Senate," Abraham at 242. More generally, according to Abraham, all four of Truman's appointees to the Court "were his political, professional, and personal friends; he understood them; he liked them; he liked their politics. Loyal to a fault, he wanted to reward them, and he did." Abraham at 241. What Truman did not do was purposely place his jurisprudential opponents on the Supreme Court. In this he was like all of his predecessors and successors.

C. Conclusion: The Myth of Balance

To the extent these examples prove anything, they tend to prove the opposite of the proposition they are being advanced for. Between them, Roosevelt and Truman controlled the Presidency for 20 years, and the Democratic Party controlled both Houses of Congress for 18 of those 20 years. Yet throughout that period they remained extremely careful to select Justices they were confident would protect the New Deal, and were entirely

successful in that endeavor.¹⁰ The fact that the Court they assembled became quite fractious in the 1950's when confronted with new issues has led people looking at that Court in 1991 without investigating very deeply to maintain that this was the result of a deliberate effort to seek "balance." This explanation, however, is quite wrong. Instead, the Justices for the most part did exactly what their sponsors wanted on the issues of chief concern to the sponsors. It splintered, however, when confronted with new issues.

The lessons to be drawn, if any: (1) A Supreme Court may appear to be completely monolithic one day only to split in numerous different directions as the issues change; and (2) if one cares about the direction of the law rather than winning particular cases, Justices should be picked on the basis of a combination of jurisprudence and judicial excellence rather than views on particular issues.

¹⁰Proponents of "balance" argue that the length of time Republican Presidents have controlled the nomination process is another argument for a "balancing" appointment. They make the period 20 years, comparable to Roosevelt/Truman, by counting Presidents Nixon and Ford and not counting Carter because he did not get any vacancies. As noted in text, however, Roosevelt and Truman did not really make any "balancing" appointments. If, on the other hand, "balance" is redefined to include members of the opposite party and appointees who take "liberal" positions by 1991 standards on 1950's issues that were not even contemplated when the nominations were made in the 1930's, then surely Presidents Nixon and Ford made three "balancing" appointments with Democrat Lewis Powell and liberals Harry Blackmun and John Paul Stevens, two of whom are still serving and ought to meet Republicans' "balancing" obligations for some time to come. To make this argument, however, is to take the entire notion more seriously than it deserves.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 18, 1992

Dear Mike:

Thank you for your recent letter regarding the possibility of a meeting with the President for the Board of Directors of the Semiconductor Industry Association during March 10-12.

Please know I have forwarded your request to Kathy Super, Director of Scheduling for active consideration. You should be hearing directly from the Scheduling Office soon.

Best regards,

Sincerely,



Phillip D. Brady
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary

P. I have P.D. Brady's request in SAC's

Mr. Michael R. Riksen
Director, Federal Affairs
Harris Corporation
1201 East Abingdon Drive, Suite 300
Alexandria, Virginia 22314

*Let us see to give
to Chairman. Hope
all is well with
the Riksen family*



MICHAEL R. RIKSEN

DIRECTOR
FEDERAL AFFAIRS

02 FEB 11 P 3: 51

February 10, 1992

Mr. Phillip D. Brady
Assistant to the President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Phil:

I'm writing to ask for your advise on the attached letter in the hopes of scheduling a meeting at the White House for the Board of Directors of the Semiconductor Industry Association, or SIA. Member companies of this association represent over 95% of America's semiconductor manufacturing capability, while the products of our companies form the basis for everything that is electronic. It is also worth noting that while the President has met with the chief executives of other electronics companies, the Board of the Semiconductor Industry Association has never had this privilege.

Each year the Association holds a Washington Conference on public policy issues crucial to our industry. Access to closed foreign markets, cost of capital and a rational U.S. approach to technology development are reoccurring issues which the industry addresses. This year's themes fall generally into these categories with access to the Japanese market once again a dominant topic.

The SIA Board will be in Washington, D.C. during March 10 - 12, 1992. Meetings with policy-making officials in several Departments will occur in an attempt to communicate more effectively about the importance of America's semiconductor industry. From the perspective of the SIA Board, no meeting could be more important than one with the President.

Attached are several documents which explain the Association. I'll give you a call in a few days to see if a meeting with the President during the March Washington Conference is possible.

Regards,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Mike', written over a light-colored background.

Encls



SEMICONDUCTOR INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION

4300 Stevens Creek Boulevard • Suite 271
San Jose • CA 95129 • (408) 246-2711

FAX (408) 246-2830

December 30, 1991

The Honorable George H.W. Bush
President
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

The U.S. Semiconductor Industry Association applauds your trip to East Asia. Obtaining greater market access for U.S. products must be a cornerstone of U.S. economic policy.

For the semiconductor industry, free market access to the \$20 billion Japanese market -- the world's largest -- is particularly vital. Without the opportunity to compete freely and fairly in Japan, we will be seriously handicapped in our efforts to meet the competitive challenge facing our industry in an ever more complex global market.

Nor do we need to remind you of the critical role that a competitive semiconductor industry plays in both national security and economic security. If we are given a fair opportunity, Mr. President, I assure you that we will maintain the vital and competitive industry that our nation needs.

Unfortunately, fully opening Japan's market has proved no simple task. In 1986, the Reagan-Bush Administration negotiated a market-opening agreement that reversed a decline in the already small U.S. share of Japan's market (then 8.5%) and contributed to the ability of the U.S. industry to reverse the decline in its share of the world semiconductor market in 1990.

That agreement, however, did not solve the problem. Thus, your Administration negotiated a second agreement calling for a full opening of Japan's market and a 20% foreign share of that market by the end of 1992. In actuality, the U.S. industry is far more competitive than the 20% figure would indicate. By comparison, the U.S. industry's share of the world market excluding Japan in 1990 was over 57% and over 72% in the United States, the world's most open market. The 20% figure was chosen as a very low estimate of the share that foreign semiconductors would have of Japan's market if the market were more fully open. What the agreement sought was merely a fair chance to compete for greater share.

Unfortunately, foreign share of Japan's market has again stagnated. It is now reported (using a new calculation system) at 14.3% for the third quarter of 1991, but sales have been stagnant or falling for over a year.

The Honorable George H.W. Bush
December 30, 1991
Page 2

Mr. President, we implore you to tell Prime Minister Miyazawa in no uncertain terms that this agreement must be strictly abided by and U.S. firms must be given a full and free opportunity to compete in Japan. With a fully open market, the U.S. industry would have much more than 20% of the Japanese market. A totally open market is our goal, but we will need your help to achieve that goal.

Good luck in the new year! The nation needs your success.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Andrew A. Procassini". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Andrew A. Procassini
President, Semiconductor
Industry Association

bcc: Dr. Winston Chen, Solelectron Corp.
Robert Galvin, Motorola Inc.
Raymond Marlow, Marlow Industries



SEMICONDUCTOR INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION

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January 24, 1992

Mr. Jeff Vogt
Associate Director for Public Liaison
Old Executive Office Building
17th Street & Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Room 193
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Vogt:

Alan Wolff, counsel to the Semiconductor Industry Association (SIA), has informed me of the possibility of a meeting between SIA's Board of Directors and President Bush. As you are aware from your conversation with Mr. Wolff, SIA's Board will be in Washington, D.C. March 10 - 12, 1992 for the association's annual Washington Conference, which I am overseeing.

Given the conference schedule, March 11 or 12 would be ideal for a Roosevelt Room visit at the White House, although I'm sure a majority of the Board members would make themselves available at other times if these dates are not obtainable. I have attached a list of SIA Board members who will be in Washington for the conference.

Thank you for your assistance in arranging this meeting. Please feel free to contact me (703-739-1946) or Marianne Picinich (202-862-1068) if you need any further information.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Mike Riksen".

Mike Riksen
Director of Federal Affairs
Harris Corporation

SIA BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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VLSI Technology, Inc.

Jonathan Greenfield
Partner
Ware & Freidenrich

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
December 30, 1991

Contact: Tom Beermann
Daryl Hatano
408-246-2711

SEMICONDUCTOR INDUSTRY HAILS PRESIDENT'S EFFORT TO OPEN JAPANESE MARKET

In a letter dated today, the Semiconductor Industry Association (SIA) applauded President Bush's decision to personally become involved in efforts to eliminate foreign trade barriers during his East Asian trip. In particular, SIA called upon President Bush to ensure that the Japanese semiconductor market is fully opened to U.S. semiconductor chips.

Andrew A. Procassini, President of the SIA, said that "if the Japanese market were more fully open to U.S. semiconductors, our sales would increase by more than \$1 billion annually."

SIA stressed to the President "the critical role that a competitive semiconductor industry plays in both national security and economic security," and urged the President to demand a fully open market "in no uncertain terms."

Foreign share of the \$20 billion Japanese semiconductor market -- the world's largest -- has stagnated over the past year in spite of the second U.S.-Japan Semiconductor Agreement negotiated in June 1991 which called for an increased foreign share in Japan's market.

"Based upon our world-class competitiveness, the U.S. industry should have a much larger share of the Japanese market," Procassini said, "but we are not even approaching the 20% share called for in the agreement." New U.S.-Japan data show that foreign share of the Japanese market was only about 14.3% in the third quarter of 1991, far below the level expected either under the Agreement or in a fully open market. By comparison, in 1990, the U.S. industry's share of the world market excluding Japan exceeded 57% and exceeded 72% in the United States, the world's most open market.

In his letter, Procassini added: "If we are given a fair opportunity, Mr. President, I assure you that we will maintain the vital and competitive industry that our nation needs . . . but we will need your help" to fully open the Japanese market.

SIA NEWS

SEMICONDUCTOR INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION

4300 Stevens Creek Boulevard
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San Jose, CA 95129
(408) 246-2711

For Further Information Contact:

Tom Boermann

January 22, 1992 -- FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

U.S. SEMICONDUCTOR INDUSTRY BACKS U.S.-JAPAN COMPUTER ACCORD

(San Jose, CA) -- The Semiconductor Industry Association (SIA) today announced its support for the U.S.-Japan Public Sector Computer Agreement. The agreement was ratified at a signing ceremony held today at the White House.

"President Bush has set a clear course for opening the Japanese market to all U.S. products," said Andrew A. Procassini, SIA president. "We view the signing of today's agreement as a particularly positive development not only for the U.S. computer systems industry, but for the U.S. semiconductor industry as well.

"In cases where there is a demonstrated lack of market access to the Japanese market, a targeted, results-oriented agreement that is vigorously enforced, is clearly the best approach. We believe this new trade pact meets this test and will serve to further open Japan's market to foreign products."

While the SIA indicated support for the new computer accord with Japan, U.S. semiconductor industry officials remain concerned over slowing progress toward opening Japan's market to American semiconductor products.

The U.S. and Japan entered into formal trade agreements in 1986 and 1991 to open the Japanese market to foreign semiconductors and eliminate dumping. The 1991 trade pact commits Japan to achieving at least a 20 percent foreign market share by the end of 1992. According to government statistics, the foreign share of the Japanese market remains flat at 14.3 percent, up from a historical level of approximately 10 percent.

U.S. semiconductor manufacturers hold the dominate market share position in every world market outside Japan.

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Motorola Chairman: Japan Not Likely to Hit 20%

By JACK ROBERTSON and JOANNE CONNELLY

WASHINGTON — Motorola chairman Robert Galvin last week said "Japan will probably not make 20 percent foreign semiconductor share by the end of this year" as called for in the second U.S.-Japan Semiconductor Agreement. He told a breakfast briefing last week before testifying to Congress that both U.S. government and industry leaders accompanying President Bush on his recent trip to Tokyo warned their counterparts in Japan that they must meet the 20 percent market share "expectation."

Asked if the U.S. should consider trade sanctions against Japan if the 20 percent goal is missed, Mr. Galvin said "Sanctions always have to be in the wings. I believe there will be much clearer evidence by the end of 1992 that significant progress is being made, and sanctions won't be needed. However, if necessary, we should use whatever means will achieve results in the semiconductor agreement."

Testifying before the Senate Finance Committee last week, Mr. Galvin expressed hope that the computer accord reached during the President's trip and officially signed off on last week would go a long way toward helping reach the 20 percent goal.

In written testimony submitted to the committee, Commerce undersecretary for international trade J. Michael Farren said the President's recent trip to Japan also resulted in a "reaffirmation" of the 1991 U.S.-Japan Semiconductor Agreement. Mr. Farren further noted that current foreign market share of semiconductors in Japan is about 14.3 percent, and that foreign sales "will have to increase by about \$1.2 billion by the end of this year" to reach a 20 percent share.

Mr. Galvin said last week that he felt the Japanese "got a clear message from the President" that they must make greater strides in opening markets. "It was

the first time they heard this directly from the President himself."

The Motorola executive told the Senate panel that the results of the trip should energize American industry, and should be seen as "a very strong step forward towards greater success for American business in Japan."

Mr. Galvin told those gathered for the breakfast briefing and the Senate panel that "True market openings in Japan rarely occur without the outside pressure and influence to pry a market open." He said his experience is that Japanese trade negotiators "never concede anything until the eleventh hour and 59th minute of negotiations. All the Japanese public statements during this negotiating period are rhetoric and posturing for public consumption," he added. "The important thing is what is happening behind the scenes in government and industry."

Mr. Galvin's remarks and those of the computer industry in general stand in stark contrast to a gathering storm of criticism over what some see as the failure of the Administration to secure more concrete trade concessions from Japan, particularly in the area of automobiles and automobile parts.

Some committee members, including its chairman, Lloyd Bentsen (D., Tex.), questioned why anyone believed the recently signed computer accord would yield any different results than the semiconductor agreements.

Testifying before the committee last week in support of the President's trip, U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills hailed the success of the computer agreement aimed at substantially increasing Japanese government procurement of foreign computers (EN, Jan. 13). Unlike the agreement on automobiles, which Ambassador Hills characterized as an unenforceable private sector-to-private sector agreement, the computer accord is a govern-

ment-to-government pact which will be monitored and enforced, she said.

"Because of the President's effort in Tokyo, the Japanese market is, as a matter of fact, more open than it was, and American firms and American workers today can expect billions of dollars of increased exports to Japan," Ambassador Hills told the Senate panel last week.

Specifically, Ambassador Hills estimated that the value of the computer market-opening agreement could be worth between \$3.5 and \$5.5 billion annually by 1995.

C3 Completes Telos Buy

HERNDON, Va. — C3 Inc., a systems integrator and maintenance services firm, has completed the acquisition of Telos Corp. from GTE for \$40 million.

Telos, a 22 year old software development and hardware/software maintenance company located in Santa Monica, Calif., was acquired by GTE in February 1991 as part of its merger with Contel.

Fred Knoll, C3 chairman, said the combined company will have more than 2,000 employees and sales of over \$225 million.

"This acquisition is the next logical step in our strategy of building a full service information technology company that provides custom solutions through consulting services, software development, integration of off the shelf and custom hardware, and the maintenance of these and other software and hardware systems," Mr. Knoll said.

Founded in 1969, C3 has specialized in products and systems that function under adverse weather conditions and in hostile environments.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 18, 1992

Dear Bennett:

I understand that during the Senate's consideration of S. 2166, the "National Energy Security Act of 1992," Senator Graham plans to introduce amendments that would prevent development of oil and gas resources potentially totalling more than 5 billion barrels of oil and 28 trillion cubic feet of natural gas. These resources are equivalent to almost one-fifth of our proven oil reserves and one-sixth of our proven natural gas reserves. These amendments are simply unacceptable.

In 1990, I decided to exclude from consideration environmentally sensitive areas off California and Florida until after the year 2000. I directed the Department of the Interior to undertake additional oceanographic, ecological, and socioeconomic studies, with outside review, to improve our knowledge of these environmentally sensitive areas. The adoption of Senator Graham's amendments would not materially advance the protection of these sensitive OCS areas.

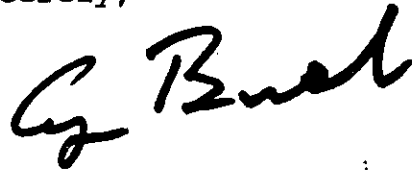
The Nation's domestic oil production has declined to its lowest level in three decades. We are now importing more than 40 percent of our oil. Imports are projected to increase to 57 percent by the year 2000, with an estimated cost of \$120 billion annually.

Over the last ten years, employment in the U.S. oil and gas industry has declined by 350,000 jobs. During this same period, companies representing two-thirds of the exploration and development activity in the United States spent almost three times as much on domestic exploration and development as they did on foreign. Today, however, their foreign expenditures slightly exceed their domestic expenditures for

exploration and development. Exploration drilling and leasing bans, like those in Senator Graham's amendment, will only accelerate the exodus of U.S. jobs and investment overseas and increase oil imports.

My National Energy Strategy has laid the foundation for a more efficient, less vulnerable, and environmentally sustainable energy future. So far, the Senate, under your leadership, is making substantial progress in meeting these goals. To adopt Senator Graham's amendments would undermine our energy security and energy industry.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "C. B. Bueh". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style. To the right of the signature is a thick, solid black vertical bar.

The Honorable J. Bennett Johnston
Chairman
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 18, 1992

Dear Malcolm:

I understand that during the Senate's consideration of S. 2166, the "National Energy Security Act of 1992," Senator Graham plans to introduce amendments that would prevent development of oil and gas resources potentially totalling more than 5 billion barrels of oil and 28 trillion cubic feet of natural gas. These resources are equivalent to almost one-fifth of our proven oil reserves and one-sixth of our proven natural gas reserves. These amendments are simply unacceptable.

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My National Energy Strategy has laid the foundation for a more efficient, less vulnerable, and environmentally sustainable energy future. So far, the Senate, under your leadership, is making substantial progress in meeting these goals. To adopt Senator Graham's amendments would undermine our energy security and energy industry.

Sincerely,

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

The Honorable Malcolm Wallop
Ranking Republican Member
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

February 18, 1992

The President today recognized Fred Stavinocha of Rosenberg, Texas, as the 697th Daily Point of Light for the Nation. Mr. Stavinocha, 74, is a long-time companion and friend to individuals who are developmentally disabled.

A retired small businessman, Mr. Stavinocha devotes his time to the Richmond State School, which serves people with developmental disabilities. Since 1983, he has made three hour visits to the school at least three days each week, usually arriving unannounced to surprise his "buddies." When he first began to volunteer, he asked to spend time with one person who received few, if any, visitors. As he realized how many of the school's residents needed companionship, he wanted more and more to reach out to those who were isolated and lonely. Now he visits more than twenty people, looking out for their daily needs, taking them for walks, joking with them, listening to their problems, and offering them advice.

Together with his Richmond State School friends, Mr. Stavinocha developed the "Wheelchair Train:" he pushes one resident's wheelchair, that person pushes another's, and so forth. This enables him to interact with more than one resident at a time. He also leads the "Ride On" program, walking beside residents who are on horseback.

Mr. Stavinocha grew up with a sister who was mentally disabled and credits his family experience with inspiring him to volunteer. As he puts it, "I realized that they need a friend and companion, not one who feels sorry for them, but one who cares about them."

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

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

February 20, 1992

The President today recognized the volunteers of the Fort Smith Community Dental Clinic of Fort Smith, Arkansas, as the 699th Daily Point of Light for the Nation. Clinic volunteers provide affordable or free dental care to the indigent and working poor of Sebastian and Crawford Counties, offering them quality health care and a sense of well being.

In 1989, a group of citizens formed a nonprofit organization, Community Solutions in Progress, to identify and solve the most serious problems facing the Fort Smith community. Following an extensive survey of local needs, the group identified emergency dental care as the greatest unmet challenge in the two-county area. To address the problem, the group contacted the Fort Smith Dental Association to discuss opening a clinic staffed by local dentists who would volunteer their services.

In March 1991, after securing workable dental equipment, the Fort Smith Community Dental Clinic began seeing its first patients in a room donated by the Westminster Presbyterian Church. For the remainder of 1991, the clinic served more than 300 patients, based on need. Over thirty-five dentists have volunteered their services, addressing not only the immediate dental needs of their patients, but also teaching them proper preventive dental care.

At the end of 1991, the clinic closed temporarily to allow its volunteers time to help Fort Smith Habitat for Humanity renovate a building which could serve as a larger clinic with longer and more flexible hours. Located on the Church of the Pines property, the expanded clinic now houses two dental chairs. Volunteers hope to attract more area dentists to serve a larger number of patients with acute dental needs.

The President salutes the volunteers of the Fort Smith Community Dental Clinic 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

February 21, 1992

The President today recognized the volunteers of the Lend-A-Hand program of Boulder City, Nevada, as the 700th Daily Point of Light for the Nation. Lend-A-Hand volunteers provide frail, elderly, and disabled individuals with a sense of well being through in-home support and visitation.

Lend-A-Hand, a combined effort of church and community organizations, was founded in 1989 by Patricia Duncombe, a retired social worker, to fill the gaps in services available to local residents in the home health field. Its four member volunteer staff and 71 direct-service volunteers reach out to over 108 homebound people each month, donating more than 400 hours of service.

Volunteers make an average of 12 to 14 home-visits per day to visit with, check on, and lend a hand to those who are ill, infirm, or in need of special assistance -- enabling them to live independently in their own homes as long as possible and providing respite to regular caregivers. Many volunteers and Lend-A-Hand clients develop special friendships through their daily or weekly interaction. Homebound individuals know that someone in the community is concerned for their well being, which may ease the anxiety of living alone.

In addition to 10 hours of initial training to become caregivers, Lend-A-Hand volunteers also participate in hour-long in-service training sessions each month. The training program is under the direction of a retired registered nurse. Other Lend-A-Hand components include outreach, support group, community resource development, and educational programming for caregivers.

The President salutes the volunteers of the Lend-A-Hand program 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

February 19, 1992

The President today recognized April Nicole Bagley of Alma, Georgia, as the 698th Daily Point of Light for the Nation. Eleven year-old April brings joy, happiness, and a sense of well being to the elderly residents of Twin Oaks Convalescent Center.

April, a seventh grader at Bacon County School, became involved with Twin Oaks by "adopting" two female residents as "grandmothers" for a 4-H project. After visiting each of them for an hour, she visited other residents and volunteered her services to the Activity Director, quickly exceeding the requirements of her project. Through her regular presence -- delivering mail, helping residents write letters, praying with them -- she has become an integral part of life at the center and a friend to many who live there. April has developed an especially close friendship with an elderly Honduran woman, whom she now tutors in basic English.

During the summer of 1991, April visited her friends at Twin Oaks nearly every day, helped plan the activities calendar, and provided much of the entertainment herself. Along with two of her classmates, she sang songs, led Bible study, and helped with cook-outs and other special events. One of the summer's highlights was the "Ms. Young-at-Heart Pageant," which April orchestrated for the residents.

During the school year, her visits are less frequent, but no less appreciated by her elderly friends. She sets aside several hours each week to call on them, while maintaining her studies and involvement in extracurricular activities. Shirley Carter, the activity director at the center, describes April as "a ray of sunshine in the very limited world of the Twin Oaks residents."

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

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE
UNTIL FEBRUARY 22, 1992

February 21, 1992

The President today recognized the volunteers of the Children's Advocacy Center of Sullivan County in Blountville, Tennessee as the 701st Daily Point of Light for the Nation. The center and its volunteers provide love, care, and a sense of well being for children suffering from abuse and neglect.

For nearly 15 years, the center has taken a multidisciplinary approach to caring for children victimized by physical or sexual abuse. The youngsters' needs, as well as those of their families, are addressed through investigative counseling, advocacy, and education programs. Annually, five volunteers work with over 100 children, who range in age from one to 18 years.

A council comprised of 17 agencies, organizations, school districts, and hospitals supports the operation of the center. Council members refer child abuse victims to the facility, where they can be interviewed by trained professionals. Because a sensitive contact person and a non-threatening atmosphere are critical to gaining a child's confidence and trust, the center uses specially designed rooms that create a comfortable environment.

The volunteers comfort each child and try to rebuild the child's trust and self-esteem by offering as much emotional support as possible. Through the "court school" program, volunteers acquaint the children and their families with knowledge of courtroom personnel and structure, judicial processes, and legal terminology. They participate in a mock trial to learn courtroom behavior, manners, and dress. The goal is to ensure that courtroom appearances will be less intimidating and painful to these already vulnerable children.

The Children's Advocacy Center of Sullivan County, previously known as Comprehensive Emergency Services, was modeled on the National Children's Advocacy Center in Huntsville, Alabama. Because of its success, it has been replicated in the Memphis and Chattanooga areas.

The President salutes the volunteers of the Children's Advocacy Center of Sullivan County for exemplifying his belief that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
10. Memo	Constance Horner to the President Re: Alternatives (1 pp.)	2/13/92	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff to the President, Office of the
Series: Brady, Philip D.
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Chron File 2/92 [2]

Date Closed: 2/21/2001	OA/ID Number: 05483-004
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



Copy to:
D Smith
COS
R. Kaufman
E Holman
RP
RZ
B
PB
Fitwala

February 14, 1992

RECOMMENDED TELEPHONE CALL

TO: Roger Wood
WOKQ-Radio, Dover, New Hampshire

DATE/TIME: Monday, February 17, 1992
8:35 am - Live

RECOMMENDED BY: David M. Carney

PURPOSE: For the President to grant an interview to one of the top three news/talk radio stations in New Hampshire and increase presidential media coverage the day before the New Hampshire primary.

BACKGROUND: This is an opportunity for the President to keep momentum going for his proposals following his State of the Union address.

TOPICS OF DISCUSSION:

1. Ask the listeners for their vote so that you can lead America back to prosperity.
2. Emphasize family values, education, health care, free trade, and economic growth/jobs.
3. Ask the listeners for their vote to put our nation on notice that New Hampshire Republicans stand united to defeat the liberal Democrats in the Fall.
4. Send a message to Congress to pass your Plan for Economic Growth.

RECOMMENDED TELEPHONE CALLS
February 14, 1992

CONTACT PERSON AND
TELEPHONE NUMBER(S):

Roger Wood
WOKQ-Radio, Dover, NH
603/749-9750

DATE OF SUBMISSION:

February 14, 1992

ACTION:
