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Record Group/Collection: George H. W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series: Brady, Phillip D., Files
Subseries: Chronological Files

OA/ID Number: 05484
Folder ID Number: 05484-002

Folder Title:
Chron File 4/92 [2]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

4/23

Nich,

Hope the attached
is responsive to your
good request and
thank you for bringing
this sad situation
to our attention.

Phil

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

02 APR 21 P3:54

April 21, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR PHIL BRADY

FROM: NICK CALIO *NC*

SUBJECT: Photograph for the President's Signature

I would like to request a photograph with the President's signature. (Perhaps, the photo of the President on the Rocks up in Maine).

Samantha Stone is a ten year old girl from Florida who is dying at a Children's Hospital which makes this request rather time sensitive. She is a friend of Congressman Ireland who would very much like to make her last few months happy ones.

Many thanks for your assistance in this matter.



*To Samantha Stone
With warm regards,*

Cy Bond

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

4/21

Stibly,



It would be
appreciated if you
could get this done

ASAP

Thanks,

Mary -
incc - AP
ASAP

Phil

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

APR 21 1992 13:54

April 21, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR PHIL BRADY

FROM: NICK CALIO

SUBJECT: Photograph for the President's Signature

I would like to request a photograph with the President's signature. (Perhaps, the photo of the President on the Rocks up in Maine).

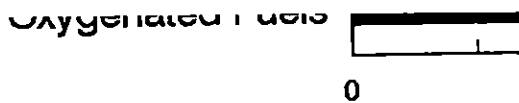
Samantha Stone is a ten year old girl from Florida who is dying at a Children's Hospital which makes this request rather time sensitive. She is a friend of Congressman Ireland who would very much like to make her last few months happy ones.

Many thanks for your assistance in this matter.

4/23

Saw,
FYI - Re
Weekly mail tally
chart. Text has
been provided w/
a copy.

Rank,
Phil



Pro and Con refer to Writer's Pos

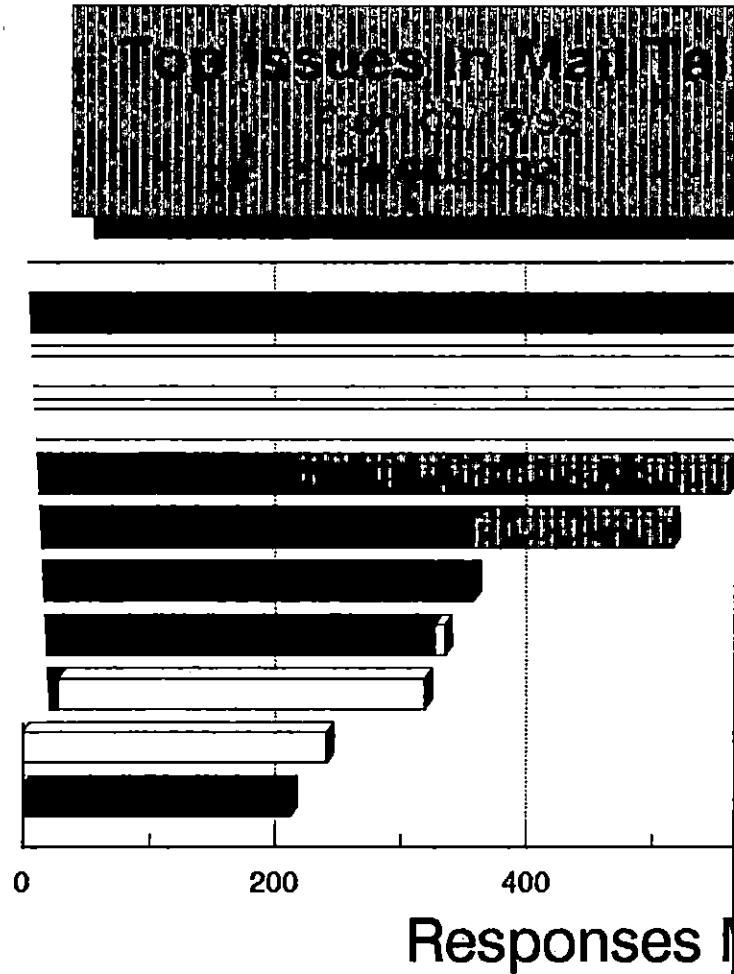
Source: Quorum Presidential Mail System

4/23

Bob,
FYI for
your personal
review.

Rank,
Phil

Health Care
Oxygenated Fuels



Pro and Con refer to Writer's Position on Issue

Source: Quorum Presidential Mail System

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

4/73
-

Conrad,

I spoke with Jim
Bragg & he'd be pleased
to discuss the SEC with
you or your office or
appropriate. His number in
New York (at Morgan-Stanley)
is (212) 703-8971.

Incidentally, the name we were
both groping for is Bill McFucas
who heads up enforcement at the
SEC & knows Jim well. ✓ Love, J.W.D.


THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 22, 1992

02 APR 22 P12: 08

MEMORANDUM FOR MICHAEL BOSKIN

FROM:

Phillip D. Brady 

SUBJECT:

Bush Administration Record Update

As you know, we have planned to update the Bush Administration Record to reflect changing developments over the course of the year. With that in mind, I'd appreciate your asking your staff to review the Record papers they prepared and mark where changes should be made or new material inserted. (Ideally, we would get a new paper for staffing, but that's not necessary if the changes are minor.) We will restaff these new papers for comment.

I have attached the papers for which your office was responsible. If possible, we'd appreciate a response by COB Friday, May 1.

Thanks very much.

THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION RECORD ON

ECONOMIC OVERVIEW OF THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION

"As we move into 1992, the fundamental conditions to generate economic growth are falling into place."

**-- President George Bush
February 5, 1992**

Inflation and Interest Rates are Low

During 1991, consumer price inflation was only 3.1%, the second lowest rate since 1967. From the end of 1982 through 1991, consumer price inflation averaged 3.9%, compared to a 9.3% average from the end of 1973 through 1981. Interest rates generally are at their lowest levels in two decades or more. Rates on 30-year fixed rate mortgages, for example, fell from more than 11% in early 1989 to about 8.25% in mid-January 1992. Declining rates greatly increase housing affordability: monthly payments on a \$100,000 30-year loan at an 11% mortgage rate are \$952.32; at 8.25%, monthly payments are \$751.27. Furthermore, households who already own homes can refinance their mortgages at lower rates, freeing up income to consume or save.

International Comparisons of GDP and Productivity

The United States is the world's best example of the interrelated strengths of democracy and market-oriented economics. Americans have the highest standard of living in the world: U.S. gross domestic product per capita was \$22,056 in 1990 (the last year for which comparable data are available), placing the United States more than 35% above Germany and 25% above Japan. The United States has the highest level of productivity of any country in the world, with output per worker about 20% above the average of the other major industrial countries.

Export Growth Has Been Strong

The Nation's international competitiveness is strong. Exports have provided a significant boost to our economy. Over the past four years, real exports have risen nearly three percentage points of GDP; by the end of 1991, real exports reached 11.6% of real GDP. At the same time, real imports relative to GDP have remained relatively stable.

requirements for Federally-insured institutions; established and funded the Resolution Trust Corporation to reorganize economically insolvent institutions; and established the Office of Thrift Supervision within the Treasury Department to replace the Federal Home Loan Bank Board as the chief regulator of the S&Ls. It also established the Savings Association Insurance Fund within the FDIC to replace the insolvent FSLIC. In addition, the law strengthened criminal and civil sanctions for illegal activities involving financial institutions.

Policies for Long-Term Economic Growth

While the Administration is concerned about the short-term health of the economy, an important part of our economic strategy has been to encourage policies conducive to significant long-term growth and strengthening our position in the global economy. For instance:

- . The Administration has pursued free and fair trade and sought to open markets for goods and services around the world.
- . Since a nation must be educated to compete successfully in the global economy, the Administration's AMERICA 2000 program will revolutionize American education and help us meet the National Education Goals.
- . An emphasis on prevention in health care reduces health care costs and increases productivity.
- . We have sought to bring millions of disabled Americans fully into the economic mainstream through the Americans with Disabilities Act.
- . The Administration has invested heavily in research and development -- supported at a record \$76 billion in the FY 1993 budget.
- . Finally, we have sought measures to increase capital formation and economic security for millions of individual Americans. The President outlined such policies in his recent State of the Union address.

These policies of the Administration will reap economic benefits for the Nation for decades to come.

(February 18, 1992)

THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION RECORD ON

INCREASING CAPITAL FORMATION

"We must encourage investment. We must make it easier for people to invest money and create new products, new industries, and new jobs."

-- President George Bush
January 28, 1992

Ready access to capital is a requirement of a well-functioning economy and a tool for economic growth. The Bush Administration has worked hard to ensure greater access to capital -- and greater freedom for Americans to reap the rewards of their success -- by seeking to make it easier to obtain access to capital and to increase capital formation throughout our economy.

The President's 1989 Capital Gains Proposal

Recognizing that capital formation is key to our economic growth, the President early in his term fulfilled his promise to work for a reduction in the rate at which capital gains are taxed. The President believes this will, as the experience of the 1978 capital gains tax rate cut shows, once again not lower government revenues but will instead simply benefit the economy.

The President originally proposed a bill reducing the capital gains tax rate on individuals in order to spur investment and entrepreneurship. The bill was approved by the House of Representatives on September 28, 1989. On November 14, the Senate voted 51 to 47 in favor of this tax cut, yet this was fewer than the 60 votes needed to amend a reconciliation bill.

New Capital Gains Proposal

The President has continued his effort to increase capital formation by reducing the tax rate on capital gains. The 1993 budget includes a reduction of the capital gains tax rate for individuals on long-term investments. The budget provides for a 15, 30, or 45% exclusion for long-term capital gains on assets held by individual taxpayers for one, two, or three years, respectively. The three-year holding period requirement will be phased in over three years. Currently, about 60% of Americans who would benefit from a reduction in capital gains tax rates earn less than \$50,000 per year.

Human Capital

The 1993 budget includes record Federal investment in Head Start, children, and education, as well as proposals that strengthen the war on drugs and improve the implementation of job training through Job Training 2000. The budget also provides a deduction for interest on student loans for higher education or post-secondary education and penalty free IRA withdrawals for educational expenses.

AMERICA 2000 is the President's strategy for achieving the National Education Goals. These include having all children starting school ready to learn, universal literacy, drug- and violence-free schools, a high school graduation rate of 90%, and making U.S. students first in the world in math and science.

Permanent Research and Experimentation Tax Credit

The President's budget proposes, once again, to make the Research and Experimentation tax credit permanent. This would provide incentives for firms to increase these activities.

Flexible Individual Retirement Accounts

The budget would establish flexible Individual Retirement Accounts to which middle-income taxpayers may make nondeductible contributions of up to \$2500 per year and from which contributions and interest may be withdrawn without penalty after seven years.

(February 18, 1992)

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

April 23, 1992

The President today recognized the volunteers of the Vietnam Veterans Leadership Program (VVLP) of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, as the 753rd Daily Point of Light for the Nation. VVLP volunteers help veterans prepare for and secure meaningful employment opportunities.

Since 1983, VVLP, a non-profit corporation, successfully has taught job search skills to veterans, many of whom have since secured employment. VVLP draws from the talents of 50 volunteers. The volunteers include both client-veterans, who counsel those with similar experiences, and non-veterans, who assist in the daily operations of the office.

A large number of VVLP's clients are homeless veterans who receive shelter, a shower, and a set of clean clothes through the program. Many veterans need both emotional and career counseling. Once they have received sufficient emotional support from VVLP, they are offered direct, one-to-one job assistance and participate in informational interviews. With the help and guidance of understanding volunteers, veterans learn resume writing, interviewing, and job retention skills.

VVLP volunteers, who include corporate CEOs and resource managers, often serve as motivational speakers. Other professionals offer some of their time each week to teach employment skills and offer support and advice to veterans in search of employment.

The President salutes the volunteers of the Vietnam Veterans Leadership 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

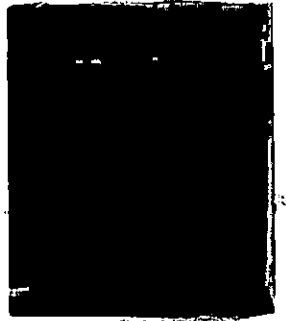


THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

4/21

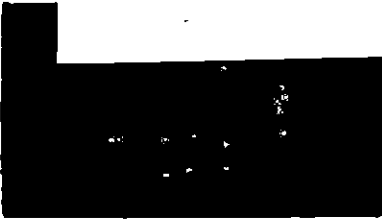
Shirley,

Please handle
as you deem
appropriate.



Thank,

Paul



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 20, 1992

2 APR 21 P 3: 55

MEMORANDUM TO PHIL BRADY

FROM: SIG ROGICH *SR*

The President may very well want to sign the attached card. But, I pass it on to you for appropriate action.

Thank you.

HOGAN & HARTSON

COLUMBIA SQUARE
555 THIRTEENTH STREET NW
WASHINGTON DC 20004-1109
(202) 637-5600

FRANK J. FAHRENKOPF, JR.
PARTNER
DIRECT DIAL (202) 637-5676

BRUSSELS
LONDON
PARIS
PRAGUE
WARSAW
BALTIMORE, MD
BETHESDA, MD
MCLEAN, VA

April 14, 1992

Mr. Sig Rogich
Assistant to the President
for Public Events and Initiatives
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Sig:

I thought you would find the enclosed fascinating and might be able to get President Bush and Vice President Quayle to fill out the cards. I am not sure, but the dates would seem to indicate that Smoky Joe Wood was probably the President's baseball coach at Yale.

Kindest regards,

Frank J. Fahrenkopf, Jr.

FJF:gat
Enclosure

3703w



Washington Senators



Alan Feinberg
P. O. Box 50566
Washington, D.C.
(202) 628-1389

FRAME COMPANY

OVER ONE-HALF CENTURY OF SERVICE

Alan Feinberg

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 21, 1992

NOTE FOR EDE HOLIDAY:

In our view, these would not require West Wing clearance since they are merely redactions of material the White House has released publicly.

We would staff, by contrast, material which can be taken as a public statement of a position by the President (such as questionnaire responses).

Similarly, we do not typically staff Public Liaison or Intergovernmental Affairs mailings to their constituency groups.

Thanks.



Phillip D. Brady

PS Our assumption is that the campaign has fact checked the presidential quotes against the publicly released materials w/ the subjects.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: April 20, 1992

2 APR 20 P 7: 44

TO: Phil Brady

FROM: EDE HOLIDAY *EH*
Assistant to the President
and Secretary of the Cabinet

Attached for clearance are talking points for the Beck Decision and Job Training sent from the campaign.

The campaign will send copies to 100 business leaders inside the beltway.

They would appreciate a response by COB Thursday, April 23.

Thank you.

Attachments

FAX



1030 15th St. NW
Washington, DC 20005
202/336-7210

Date: April 16

To: Ede Holiday

Organization:

Fax Number:

From: Claire O'Donnell
Staff Secretary

Number of Pages to Follow: 4

Fax Number 202/336-7321

Comments:

cc Daniel

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Staffing Memorandum



Date: 4-16 Action/Concurrence/Comment Due By: _____

Subject: Talking Points: The Beck Decision and Job Training

	Action	FYI		Action	FYI
MOSBACHER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	HOOLEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
TEETER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	HUCKABY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MALEK	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	LAKE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ALEXANDER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MATALIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BLACK	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	NOONAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BURCHFIELD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PHILLIPS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARNEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PINKERTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CANARY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	STEEPER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Holiday</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CLARKE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Kaufman</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DAWSON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FELTUS/GOODMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HOLT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Remarks:

Response:

Claire O'Donnell
Staff Secretary
Ext. 7210

**MEMORANDUM**

TO: Friends of Bush/Quayle

FROM: Mimi Dawson
Director, National Coalitions

DATE: April 15, 1992

RE: The Beck Decision and Job Training

We thought you may find the attached talking points on Job Training 2000, the Youth Apprenticeship Act and the "Beck decision" both informative and useful.

Since we last communicated with you on March 20th, we have been working on the structure of the National Coalitions effort and blueprints for implementing our portion of the campaign plan. You soon will be hearing more about how these efforts are developing and, in the meantime, we welcome your comments and suggestions.



TALKING POINTS: APRIL 13, 1992

PRESIDENT BUSH TO CONGRESS: "PASS MY JOB TRAINING 2000 ACT"

President Bush called on Congress to pass his Job Training 2000 Act, a bold proposal that will "provide Americans with the skills this age of intense international competition demands." Noting that the government's current system is "merely a crazy quilt of good intentions," Bush outlined his program for making vocational training both more accessible and more affordable for younger workers in search of job skills.

"A truly competitive America can't afford this waste of talent and energy," said Bush. "Job training 2000 will disentangle the knot of federal programs and make them serve the people who need them."

Job training 2000 will:

- * Create one-stop shopping for vocational training in every community,
- * Assure programs so that they meet the needs of local labor markets,
- * Provide vouchers so aspiring workers can choose the training they want.

The President wants Job Training 2000 to be a team effort with the nation's governors. Once governors bring together business leaders and local officials to consolidate state job training programs, the President will:

- * Grant waivers to accelerate state efforts,
- * Provide incentives to help get them started.

A companion initiative to Job Training 2000 is the President's Youth Apprenticeship Act of 1992.

"Apprenticeship is one of the surest routes into the world of work," said President Bush, "and we need to make it more widely available to our young people."

To sharpen America's long-term economic edge, students must be encouraged to complete a high school education that prepares them for a lifetime of learning. The Apprenticeship Act accomplishes this goal by enabling 11th and 12th graders to combine on-the-job training with their regular studies and rewarding these high school students a diploma that represents a substantial and varied education.

"The freely made decision of the people must take precedence over the engineering schemes of government," said President Bush. "And all our institutions, from Congress to the local trade school, must be accountable to those they serve."



APRIL 14, 1992

BUSH EXECUTIVE ORDER TARGETS UNIONS PLAYING POLITICS WITH UNION DUES

President Bush signed an executive order today directing the Secretary of Labor to require all companies that perform federal contract work to inform employees of their constitutional rights regarding the payment of union dues for anything other than collective bargaining.

The executive order stems from the 1988 Supreme Court case *Communications Workers of America vs. Beck*, which ruled that unions may not use compulsory fees extracted from objecting nonunion members for political purposes. An estimated 3 million workers out of 19 million with labor contracts are in union or agency shops where they must pay dues to a union while remaining a non-member.

The President's executive order and campaign reform package force special interests to be accountable for their actions by disclosing where their contributions go. It is part of the President's reform agenda, one of his five "pillars" of fundamental change. "Our new actions to protect individual liberties are important efforts in the larger crusade I am waging to reform our system of politics and government," said Bush. "I would like to ask you to join me...in turning up the heat on Congress to enact a sweeping reform of campaign financing."

President Bush's executive order requires unions to post work place notices informing employees of their guaranteed rights: the right to refrain from joining a union; the right of non-members to object to the use of their mandatory union payments for purposes of political activities; and the right to seek appropriate refunds and reductions in payments.

By signing this executive order, the President is acting to protect the fundamental rights of Americans against political abuse by special interest groups. Unions make up less than 20% of the work force but exercise a disproportionate share of political influence. A 1987 TIME magazine article quoted an AFL-CIO executive as saying, "We control the committees and the agenda on the floor."

Texas representative Tom Delay puts it in perspective: "There might be some union leaders in town who don't like us, but few people can argue against freedom of information and the right to make a decision on how your money is spent."

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

April 20, 1992

The President today recognized Anisa Kintz of Conway, South Carolina, as the 750th Daily Point of Light for the Nation. By working to break down racial barriers in her community, nine-year old Anisa exemplifies good character and values.

Miss Kintz delivered her first speech advocating racial harmony and equality at the Louis Gregory Baha'i Institute when she was six years old. Since then, she has addressed various adult groups, including the Rotary Club and School Administrators. Recently, she organized a conference, "Calling All Colors," for 100 of her peers in grades 3-8, who listened to speakers and participated in skits and small group discussions. Due to the success of the conference, the skit groups have continued to rehearse and perform twice weekly.

Born in Nairobi, Kenya, Miss Kintz's interest in race relations grew out of her experience of living in Africa and travelling abroad with her family. Having been exposed to many different cultures and peoples, she was dismayed to discover when she started school that her peers tended to segregate themselves by race. Never hesitating to share her message of interracial harmony with her fellow children, she has touched many people in her community and, according to school administrators, she has made a positive impression upon her classmates.

The President salutes Anisa Kintz 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

April 21, 1992

The President today recognized the student volunteers of the Mount Rainier Volunteer Network (MRVN) of Des Moines, Washington, as the 751st Daily Point of Light for the Nation. MRVN links high school students to community service activities that help solve serious social problems in the Seattle area.

Established in January 1991 by a group of concerned students pursuing the International Baccalaureate Degree at Mount Rainier High School, MRVN includes some seventy volunteers who serve the elderly, the homeless, and school-age children through three main programs.

Through the Senior Focus Program at the Wesley Gardens, students have the opportunity to forge friendships with "grandparent," with whom they play games or visit every other week. MRVN volunteers also participate in Excel, a tutoring program through which students mentor and tutor the children attending Mar Vista Elementary School. MRVN Homeless Outreach Program volunteers organize clothing, food, and hygiene drives and assist at soup kitchens.

With the support of the Seattle Jaycees, the MRVN hopes to expand its programs and eventually become a model for other service-oriented youth programs to emulate. The founders attribute their program's success to the energy and enthusiasm of the young volunteers.

The President salutes the student volunteers of the Mount Rainier Volunteer Network 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

April 22, 1992

The President today recognized Vicki Davis of Little Rock, Arkansas, as the 752nd Daily Point of Light for the Nation. Mrs. Davis, 38, fosters a sense of well-being among indigent men and women in her community and among children with terminal illness.

At age 15, having spent her childhood years in several foster homes, Mrs. Davis began to help other homeless youth find stable family situations. Since then, she has dedicated herself to serving children and the needy, currently devoting an average of 60 hours each week to volunteer activities.

When her two children were diagnosed with terminal illnesses, Mrs. Davis was inspired to help families and children in similar situations. She is the volunteer coordinator of Arkansas Children's Dreams, Inc., a non-profit organization that she founded to grant special wishes to children who have life-threatening diseases. Mrs. Davis also provides comfort, support, and counseling to cancer patients, transplant patients, and their families. For the past eight years, she has arranged and hosted a Christmas party for these individuals.

Mrs. Davis' remarkable commitment to service is not limited to children. During the winter months, she prepares and serves meals to 150 homeless families at her own home. In emergencies, she has helped replace furniture, appliances, and clothing, and has gathered food for families whose homes were destroyed by fire.

The President salutes Vicki Davis 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

April 24, 1992

In honor of National Crime Victims Rights Week, the President today recognized the volunteers of Survivors of Crime, Inc., of Essex, Vermont, as the 754th Daily Point of Light for the Nation. By offering comfort and support to fellow crime victims, these volunteers are helping to make their communities decent and safe places to live.

In 1990, Survivors of Crime, Inc., a non-profit organization, was established to counsel crime victims, support their families, and further the cause of criminal justice reform. Founded by Susan W. Sweetser and Sue Kremelberg, who both are victims of rape, the rapidly growing organization now has more than 1,200 members.

Volunteers devote thirty or more hours per week to their efforts. Rotating hours and serving on-call when needed, they escort victims of crime to hospitals and to court hearings. Every week, Survivors of Crime offers counseling sessions that provide victim to victim contact. It also publishes a quarterly newsletter, which informs crime victims of available support services and advocates measures to make their communities more inhospitable to criminals.

The President salutes the volunteers of Survivors of Crime, Inc., for exemplifying his belief that, "From now 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 April 25, 1992

April 24, 1992

The President today recognized Bobby J. Trimble of Midland, Texas, as the 755th Daily Point of Light for the Nation. Mr. Trimble, 62, is committed to making sure that everyone in his community has a decent place to live.

Mr. Trimble founded "Christmas in April" in Midland. He saw the need for this program when he was teaching a Sunday School class some twenty years ago. Teaching mostly men from a congregation that included a number of elderly widows, he saw the opportunity to put the men's talents to use helping the widows maintain their homes. Although the main workday for the volunteers is the last Saturday in April, Mr. Trimble is on the job year-round; securing materials needed for the work and remaining on-call for emergency home repairs. He is the heart of a Midland chapter whose 3,000 volunteers repair over 250 homes each year. "Christmas in April" receives support from corporations, civic organizations, foundations, and religious groups.

In 1988, "Christmas in April" was able to establish a national headquarters which helps facilitate a nation-wide expansion. In 210 cities in 28 states, "Christmas in April" volunteers are mobilized to repair the homes of persons physically or financially unable to do so themselves.

The President salutes Bobby Trimble 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

Thomas Patrick Melady

*Tom
April 14, 1992
R41*

American Embassy (VAT)
PSC 59
APO AE 09624

April 14, 1992

2 APR 16 P3:22

Dear Phil:

Subject: American Veterans

Dominic D. DiFrancesco, National Commander of the American Legion, and his wife were our guests while visiting Rome.

Dom is an enthusiastic supporter of the President. He will complete his term as National Commander of the American Legion in August.

I recommend that Dom be recruited to play a major role in organizing Veteran support for the President as soon as he completes his term in August.

His Address is:

Mr. Dominic D. DiFrancesco
National Commander
The American Legion
1808 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008

With warm regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Tom

Thomas P. Melady
Ambassador

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

92 APR 15 P4: 49
April 15, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR PHIL BRADY

FROM: SHIRLEY M. GREEN *smg*

SUBJECT: Congressional Perks

This draft would be used to respond to writers who are concerned about the House Bank and various other privileges that have received much attention lately. It has been reviewed by Nelson Lund, and his edits are included.

APPROVE _____ DISAPPROVE _____

COMMENTS:

*Shirley /
lets discuss
Randy
Phil*

[REDACTED]

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

2 APR 15 P4:49
April 15, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR PHIL BRADY

FROM: SHIRLEY M. GREEN

SUBJECT: Congressional Perks

[REDACTED]

This draft would be used to respond to writers who are concerned about the House Bank and various other privileges that have received much attention lately. It has been reviewed by Nelson Lund, and his edits are included.

APPROVE _____ DISAPPROVE _____

COMMENTS:

[Handwritten signature]

--DRAFT CONGRESSIONAL PERKS--

BW/SMG

Dear:

President Bush has asked me to thank you for your letter and for sharing your concerns with him.

The recent problems involving the House of Representatives Bank and Post Office have caused deep concern throughout the Nation. The President understands your frustrations with government -- particularly with a Congress whose Democrat leadership has too long protected the status quo and has maintained the old system, which is dominated by special interests and special privilege. President Bush understands why hardworking Americans like you are not only tired of a system that "looks the other way" at abuse of privileges but also of a government that is too big and spends too much.

Clearly, the Congressional system is broken, and there must be constructive change. President Bush feels strongly that there must be more accountability in Congress and more responsiveness to the people. Therefore, the President has proposed a series of measures that are designed to bring about genuine reform. He is calling on Congress to:

- o extend to itself ~~these~~ laws that it imposes on everyone else
- o reform its committee system and operations
- o reduce the influence of special interests by adopting campaign finance reform
- o cut Federal spending to help shrink the deficit
- o eliminate unnecessary government regulations

Proposed and Requested

- o limit the number of terms that ~~members~~ can serve

President Bush believes that these reforms, taken together, can renew the American people's faith in government and ~~can~~ encourage a return to the principles that have guided our form of government for over 200 years. Enclosed is more information about the President's plan of action. It comes to you with his best wishes.

Sincerely,

SMG

Enclosure: 4/3/92 WH Fact Sheet



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

4/16

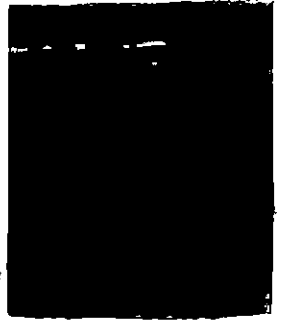
Kathy,

R414

please return.

Bob,

Phil



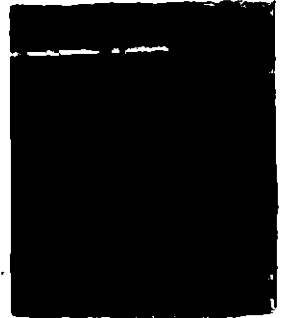
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

12 APR 16 11:42

Phil

I agree and
appreciate the
input.

Tom



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON DCF HAS SEEN

Son,

The attached proposed scheduling item has been informally discussed with Kathy Super, Bill Githran and Henson Moore. Also, it has been reviewed by Jim Cicconi in his capacity as a Policy Board member with George W. The general view is that this could be a good fall event when the President is in Texas and the students are on campus. Kathy will be doing up a formal recommendation for you and the President but I thought you might appreciate this background. *Travis*

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Memo	Shirley Green to Phil Brady Re: Slab of Berlin Wall (2 pp.)	4/11/92	P-5	
<p>Open on Expiration of PRA (Document Follows) By <u>CA</u> (NLGB) on <u>4/5/05</u></p>				

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

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Chief of Staff to the President, Office of the

Series: Brady, Philip D.

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Chron File 4/92 [2]

Date Closed: 2/28/2001	OA/ID Number: 05484-002
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1999-0735-F	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

April 11, 1992

12 APR 13 AM 11:31

MEMORANDUM FOR PHIL BRADY

FROM: Shirley Green *SG*
SUBJECT: Slab of Berlin Wall

I talked to Jim Cicconi yesterday to get his opinions and recommendations regarding the President's accepting a portion of the Berlin wall. He wholeheartedly agrees with me that this issue (1) must be resolved and (2) the President should personally accept it.

Jim had the following information/thoughts/suggestions, some of which perhaps Nikki and I had not fully conveyed to you:

- o The President has personally said that he wants to have a piece of the wall for his Library. George W. has reiterated the President's expectation that a slab would be donated to his Library.
- o The current Mayor of Berlin and the Mayor at the time the wall came down are prepared to come to the acceptance to express the appreciation of the people of Berlin to the United States.
- o The sponsors say it will take three weeks to ship, but they will not ship until they have a commitment that the President is going to receive it in a reasonably definite time frame.
- o Texas A & M is prepared to receive it, and it will take four weeks to prepare the installation site; therefore, we need 7-8 weeks from time of decision until time of acceptance event.
- o Jim thinks the slab should be permanently concealed until the President unveils it.
- o The President has not yet been to A & M to view the site of his library.
- o The Reagan Library people said that Reagans's acceptance of his slab -- and its attendant publicity -- was the best event they have had to stimulate interest in the Library -- and, as you know, fundraising for the Bush Library has not gotten underway.
- o George Bush loves Texas A & M, and the cadets go bonkers when he is there; a very good event can be easily structured.

o A & M was the site of his first 1989 "post containment" speech, on May 12, that spelled out his view of the era the US was entering with the collapse of communism. It would be a great site, therefore, to give a follow-up speech -- close to the anniversary of the first speech -- on where we have come in 3 years, and then unveil the slab.

o If we do before end of school year, we have a built-in crowd. However, the event could be scheduled just before -- or just after -- the convention as a stage-setter to highlight GB's accomplishments for the fall campaign.

o We are bound to be in Texas a number of times, so we could schedule event in September after students have returned.

o Finally, it is inconceivable to me that the enormously significant, historic event of individuals physically attacking and bringing down the hated wall would not be personally acknowledged by the United States President who was sitting at the time.

The sponsors of the slab are getting very frustrated that they cannot get a firm answer on the President's acceptance. They have been calling Nikki twice a day, have talked to someone in Scheduling, have called Cicconi, etc. We have simply got to address this issue, hopefully with a positive decision, and send a written response to the sponsors.

Phil, Nikki is nearly at her wit's end trying to know what to tell the sponsor. We'd really appreciate your taking the lead to re-open this scheduling request as soon as possible. Thank you.

cc: Henson Moore
Kathy Super
Nikki Richnow

Week Ending Friday, May 19, 1989

**Statement on International Discussions
on Global Climate Change
May 12, 1989**

The United States delegation to the steering group of the Response Strategies Working Group on Climate Change carried instructions to move the international community forward in establishing a process for considering how to respond to climate change. I am pleased to note that the nations meeting in Geneva have agreed to a workshop this fall, looking at the range of financial, economic, technical, and legal issues for responding to climate change. The United States looks forward to playing a significant role in efforts to assess and respond to global climate change.

I expect that these efforts will lead to formal negotiations on the establishment of a framework convention on global climate. It is important that this process lead to international scientific consensus on the seriousness of the issue for the environment and for the world economy. At the same time, we should ensure that the interests of developing countries are taken into account in this process.

The United States will host a meeting under the auspices of the Response Strategies Working Group this fall that is intended to advance our understanding and promote consensus. I look forward, personally, to reviewing its results.

Note: This statement was not received in time for inclusion in last week's issue.

**Remarks at the Texas A&M University
Commencement Ceremony in College
Station, Texas
May 12, 1989**

Thank you, Governor. Thank you all very much for that welcome. Good luck. Good luck to you. Thank you, ladies and gentle-

men. Thank you all. Chairman McKenzie and Dr. Adkisson and Dr. Mobley, thank you for having me here. And to the Singing Cadets, thank you for that very special treat. And to my Secretary of Commerce, Bob Mosbacher, I'm delighted that he's with me today.

I want to pay my special respects to our Governor, Bill Clements; to your Congressman from this district, Joe Barton; and then, of course, to Senator Phil Gramm. He said he taught economics here and in Congress. It's hard to be humble. But nevertheless—[laughter]—the point is the guy's telling the truth, and we are grateful to him every day for his leadership up there in Washington, as we are for Joe Barton as well. So, we've got a good combination—Phil Gramm in the Senate and today Joe Barton in the United States Congress—a wonderful combination, with these Aggie values in the forefront.

I was brought here today by an Aggie, and I brought him here to this marvelous ceremony with me. He was mentioned by Congressman Barton, but I would like to ask the pilot of Air Force One, Lt. Col. Dan Barr, to stand up so you can see another Aggie all suited up, up there. And you met my day-to-day inside Aggie, Fred McClure. We work every minute of the day on matters affecting the legislative interests of this country. But I won't reintroduce Fred.

But I am delighted to be back among my fellow Texans and friends. And for those of you who are Democrats, there is no truth to the rumor that Phil Gramm and I are ready to take our elephant walk. [Applause]

My sincerest congratulations go to every graduate and to your parents. In this ceremony we celebrate nothing less than the commencement of the rest, and the best, of your life. And when you look back at your days at Texas A&M, you will have a lot to be proud of: a university that is first in baseball and first in service to our nation. Many are the heroes whose names are called at

muster. Many are those you remember in Silver Taps.

We are reminded that no generation can escape history. Parents, we share a fervent desire for our children and their children to know a better world, a safer world. And students, your parents and grandparents have lived through a world war and helped America to rebuild the world. They witnessed the drama of postwar nations divided by Soviet subversion and force, but sustained by an Allied response most vividly seen in the Berlin Airlift.

And today I would like to use this joyous and solemn occasion to speak to you and to the rest of the country about our relations with the Soviet Union. It is fitting that these remarks be made here at Texas A&M University.

Wise men—Truman and Eisenhower; Vandenberg and Rayburn; Marshall, Acheson, and Kennan—crafted the strategy of containment. They believed that the Soviet Union, denied the easy course of expansion, would turn inward and address the contradictions of its inefficient, repressive, and inhumane system. And they were right. The Soviet Union is now publicly facing this hard reality. Containment worked. Containment worked because our democratic principles and institutions and values are sound and always have been. It worked because our alliances were, and are, strong and because the superiority of free societies and free markets over stagnant socialism is undeniable.

We are approaching the conclusion of an historic postwar struggle between two visions: one of tyranny and conflict, and one of democracy and freedom. The review of U.S.-Soviet relations that my administration has just completed outlines a new path toward resolving this struggle. Our goal is bold, more ambitious than any of my predecessors could have thought possible. Our review indicates that 40 years of perseverance have brought us a precious opportunity, and now it is time to move beyond containment to a new policy for the 1990's, one that recognizes the full scope of change taking place around the world and in the Soviet Union itself. In sum, the United States now has as its goal much more than simply containing Soviet expansionism. We seek the integration of the Soviet Union

into the community of nations. And as the Soviet Union itself moves toward greater openness and democratization, as they meet the challenge of responsible international behavior, we will match their steps with steps of our own. Ultimately, our objective is to welcome the Soviet Union back into the world order.

The Soviet Union says that it seeks to make peace with the world and criticizes its own postwar policies. These are words that we can only applaud. But a new relationship cannot simply be declared by Moscow or bestowed by others; it must be earned. It must be earned because promises are never enough. The Soviet Union has promised a more cooperative relationship before, only to reverse course and return to militarism. Soviet foreign policy has been almost seasonal: warmth before cold, thaw before freeze. We seek a friendship that knows no season of suspicion, no chill of distrust.

We hope *perestroika* is pointing the Soviet Union to a break with the cycles of the past—a definitive break. Who would have thought that we would see the deliberations of the Central Committee on the front page of Pravda or dissident Andrei Sakharov seated near the councils of power? Who would have imagined a Soviet leader who canvasses the sidewalks of Moscow and also Washington, DC? These are hopeful, indeed, remarkable signs. And let no one doubt our sincere desire to see *perestroika*, this reform, continue and succeed. But the national security of America and our allies is not predicated on hope. It must be based on deeds. And we look for enduring, ingrained economic and political change.

While we hope to move beyond containment, we are only at the beginning of our new path. Many dangers and uncertainties are ahead. We must not forget that the Soviet Union has acquired awesome military capabilities. That was a fact of life for my predecessors, and that's always been a fact of life for our allies. And that is a fact of life for me today as President of the United States.

As we seek peace, we must also remain strong. The purpose of our military might is not to pressure a weak Soviet economy or to seek military superiority. It is to deter

war. It is to defend ourselves and our allies and to do something more: to convince the Soviet Union that there can be no reward in pursuing expansionism, to convince the Soviet Union that reward lies in the pursuit of peace.

Western policies must encourage the evolution of the Soviet Union toward an open society. This task will test our strength. It will tax our patience. And it will require a sweeping vision. Let me share with you my vision. I see a Western Hemisphere of democratic, prosperous nations, no longer threatened by a Cuba or a Nicaragua armed by Moscow. I see a Soviet Union as it pulls away from ties to terrorist nations like Libya that threaten the legitimate security of their neighbors. I see a Soviet Union which respects China's integrity and returns the northern territories to Japan, a prelude to the day when all the great nations of Asia will live in harmony.

But the fulfillment of this vision requires the Soviet Union to take positive steps, including: First, reduce Soviet forces. Although some small steps have already been taken, the Warsaw Pact still possesses more than 30,000 tanks, more than twice as much artillery, and hundreds of thousands more troops in Europe than NATO [North Atlantic Treaty Organization]. They should cut their forces to less threatening levels, in proportion to their legitimate security needs. Second, adhere to the Soviet obligation, promised in the final days of World War II, to support self-determination for all the nations of eastern Europe and central Europe. And this requires specific abandonment of the Brezhnev doctrine. One day it should be possible to drive from Moscow to Munich without seeing a single guard tower or a strand of barbed wire. In short, tear down the Iron Curtain. And third, work with the West in positive, practical—not merely rhetorical—steps toward diplomatic solution to these regional disputes around the world. I welcome the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, and the Angola agreement. But there is much more to be done around the world. We're ready. Let's roll up our sleeves and get to work. And fourth, achieve a lasting political pluralism and respect for human rights. Dramatic events have already occurred in Moscow. We are impressed by limited, but freely contested

elections. We are impressed by a greater toleration of dissent. We are impressed by a new frankness about the Stalin era. Mr. Gorbachev, don't stop now. And fifth, join with us in addressing pressing global problems, including the international drug menace and dangers to the environment. We can build a better world for our children.

As the Soviet Union moves toward arms reduction and reform, it will find willing partners in the West. We seek verifiable, stabilizing arms control and arms reduction agreements with the Soviet Union and its allies. However, arms control is not an end in itself but a means of contributing to the security of America and the peace of the world. I directed Secretary [of State] Baker to propose to the Soviets that we resume negotiations on strategic forces in June and, as you know, the Soviet Union has agreed.

Our basic approach is clear. In the strategic arms reductions talks, we wish to reduce the risk of nuclear war. And in the companion defense and space talks, our objective will be to preserve our options to deploy advanced defenses when they're ready. In nuclear testing, we will continue to seek the necessary verification improvements in existing treaties to permit them to be brought into force. And we're going to continue to seek a verifiable global ban on chemical weapons. We support NATO efforts to reduce the Soviet offensive threat in the negotiations on conventional forces in Europe. And as I've said, fundamental to all of these objectives is simple openness.

Make no mistake, a new breeze is blowing across the steppes and the cities of the Soviet Union. Why not, then, let this spirit of openness grow, let more barriers come down. Open emigration, open debate, open airwaves—let openness come to mean the publication and sale of banned books and newspapers in the Soviet Union. Let the 19,000 Soviet Jews who emigrated last year be followed by any number who wish to emigrate this year. And when people apply for exit visas, let there be no harassment against them. Let openness come to mean nothing less than the free exchange of people and books and ideas between East and West.

And let it come to mean one thing more. Thirty-four years ago, President Eisenhower met in Geneva with Soviet leaders who, after the death of Stalin, promised a new approach toward the West. He proposed a plan called Open Skies, which would allow unarmed aircraft from the United States and the Soviet Union to fly over the territory of the other country. This would open up military activities to regular scrutiny and, as President Eisenhower put it, "convince the world that we are lessening danger and relaxing tension." President Eisenhower's suggestion tested the Soviet readiness to open their society. And the Kremlin failed that test. Now, let us again explore that proposal, but on a broader, more intrusive and radical basis, one which I hope would include allies on both sides. We suggest that those countries that wish to examine this proposal meet soon to work out the necessary operational details, separately from other arms control negotiations. Such surveillance flights, complementing satellites, would provide regular scrutiny for both sides. Such unprecedented territorial access would show the world the true meaning of the concept of openness. The very Soviet willingness to embrace such a concept would reveal their commitment to change.

Where there is cooperation, there can be a broader economic relationship. But economic relations have been stifled by Soviet internal policies. They've been injured by Moscow's practice of using the cloak of commerce to steal technology from the West. Ending discriminatory treatment of U.S. firms would be a helpful step. Trade and financial transactions should take place on a normal commercial basis.

And should the Soviet Union codify its emigration laws in accord with international standards and implement its new laws faithfully, I am prepared to work with Congress for a temporary waiver of the Jackson-Vanik amendment, opening the way to extending Most Favored Nation trade status to the Soviet Union. After that last weighty point, I can just imagine what you were thinking: It had to happen. Your last day in college had to end with yet another political science lecture. [Laughter]

In all seriousness, the policy I have just described has everything to do with you.

Today you graduate. You're going to start careers and families. And you will become the leaders of America in the next century. And what kind of world will you know? Perhaps the world order of the future will truly be a family of nations.

It's a sad truth that nothing forces us to recognize our common humanity more swiftly than a natural disaster. I'm thinking, of course, of Soviet Armenia just a few months ago, a tragedy without blame, war-like devastation without war. Our son took our 12-year-old grandson to Yerevan. At the end of the day of comforting the injured and consoling the bereaved, the father and son went to church, sat down together in the midst of the ruins, and wept. How can our two countries magnify this simple expression of caring? How can we convey the good will of our people?

Forty-three years ago, a young lieutenant by the name of Albert Kotzebue, the class of 1945 at Texas A&M, was the first American soldier to shake hands with the Soviets at the bank of the Elbe River. Once again, we are ready to extend our hand. Once again, we are ready for a hand in return. And once again, it is a time for peace.

Thank you for inviting me to Texas A&M. I wish you the very best in years to come. God bless you all. Thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 3:05 p.m. in G. Rollie White Coliseum. In his opening remarks, he referred to William McKenzie, Perry Adkisson, and William H. Mobley, chairman of the board of regents, chancellor, and president of the university, respectively. The President also referred to Frederick D. McClure, Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs. These remarks were not received in time for inclusion in last week's issue.

Nomination of Jerry M. Hunter To Be General Counsel of the National Labor Relations Board
May 12, 1989

The President today nominated Jerry M. Hunter to be General Counsel of the Na-

tional Labor Relations Board for a term of 4 years. He would succeed Rosemary M. Collyer.

Since 1986 Mr. Hunter has served as the director of the Missouri State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations. Mr. Hunter served as labor counsel for the Kellwood Co., St. Louis, MO. He served with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission in St. Louis as a senior trial attorney, 1980-1981, and as a trial attorney, 1979-1980. Mr. Hunter was a field attorney for the National Labor Relations Board in St. Louis, 1977-1979.

Mr. Hunter graduated from the University of Arkansas (B.A., 1974) and the Washington University School of Law (J.D., 1977). He was born July 5, 1952, is married, and currently resides in Jefferson City, MO.

Note: This nomination was not received in time for inclusion in last week's issue.

Remarks at the Alcorn State University Commencement Ceremony in Lorman, Mississippi
May 13, 1989

Thank you all, and especially, my thanks to you, Dr. Washington. You know, last month we commemorated the bicentennial of the American Presidency. And, Walter, I have to tell you, after all these actors in powdered wigs, it is a relief to stand beside someone who really is President Washington. [Laughter] Good morning.

But to you and your wonderful faculty here at Alcorn, I just say I am delighted to be here. Incidentally, Dr. Washington's ears should have been burning, because when I rode down on the helicopter from Jackson with the two United States Senators from Mississippi, they were telling me in considerable detail more than I knew from my briefing papers of this man's commitment to excellence. And so, I salute him and his service to this wonderful university.

Lieutenant Governor Dye, it's a pleasure to be with you, sir. I'm, of course, delighted that Thad Cochran and Trent Lott are with us today, a tribute to all here. I'm very pleased that my good friend, Sonny Montgomery, a Congressman whose home is in

Meridian, is here. We're in Congressman Mike Espy's district, and I salute him. Congressman Mike Parker is here, and many other distinguished guests. I also want to say thanks to all of them.

Congratulations also to the families and the friends and the fans of these students. But I think most of all, to the Alcorn State University Class of 1989, we salute you, and I'm proud to be with you. You've been part of what they call the Alcorn family. And this is a day for the family. But it's your own individual families, the mothers and fathers and grandparents gathered here, that I want to congratulate. In a very private way, your years of hard work and your years of sacrifice and, yes, love for your sons and daughters have brought this moment to pass. And I think you, really—although the first round of applause has died now—I think you all really deserve the first round of applause—the parents and the grandparents of the graduates here today.

I know how deadly long graduation speeches can be. I'll never forget Yale University where I went. A man got up, he says, "I'm going to give you a brief graduation speech. And I will choose, because our school has a short name, Y. Y is for youth." He went on for about 30 minutes. "And then it's A, altruism." [Laughter] Another 20—L, loyalty. Rushed that off in about 18 minutes. And then, of course, E, for excellence. He concluded about an hour and a half after he started. And there was one person left, his head bent in prayer. And the minister, the speaker, very touched by it, said, "Well, sir, I see that you are praying for these values." The man said, "No, no." He said, "I wasn't praying for the values. I was giving thanks to the Lord that I did not go to Alcorn State University in Lorman, Mississippi." [Laughter] I'll try to be a little more considerate.

Dr. David Matthews, in his lovely invocation, alluded to family. He alluded to some of the problems that we face. And the American family has been under siege in recent times. But as the months unfold, I've become more and more certain that the answer to our problems can be found in the strength of the American family. Looking around this room, you can sense the feeling of pride, and it's a powerful force for good.

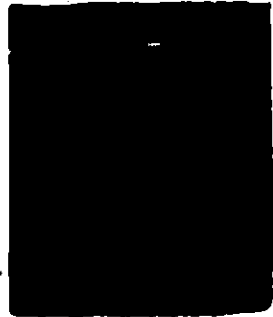


THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 04/16/92

TO: NSC

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



For your comments/clearance.

Thanks.



Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02. Memo	Ede Holiday to the President Re: Letter from the President's Export Council (PEC) (1 pp.)	4/15/92	b5	
Open on Expiration of PRA (Document Follows) By <u>GA</u> (NLGB) on <u>4/3/05</u>				

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

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Chief of Staff to the President, Office of the

Series: Brady, Philip D.

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Chron File 4/92 [2]

Date Closed: 2/28/2001	OA/ID Number: 05484-002
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1999-0735-F	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

- P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 15, 1992

2 APR 16 P3:30

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

EDE HOLIDAY 

SUBJECT: Letter from the President's Export Council (PEC)

Please find attached a note from Secretary Franklin, transmitting a letter to you from PEC Chairman Heinz Prechter. The letter encourages you to relax the embargo on Vietnam, recommending steps the U.S. could take to enhance American industrial competitiveness without reducing our leverage on key issues that remain unresolved.

Also attached is a proposed response from you, drafted by the Department of Commerce and Cabinet Affairs.

Attachments

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02a. Memo	Barbara Hackman Franklin to the President Re: The President's Export Council's Position on the Vietnam Trade Embargo (1 pp.)	3/27/92	P/S	
		Open on Expiration of PRA (Document Follows) By <u>CA</u> (NLGB) on <u>6/7/95</u>		

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

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Chief of Staff to the President, Office of the

Series: Brady, Philip D.

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Chron File 4/92 [2]

Date Closed: 2/28/2001	OA/ID Number: 05484-002
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P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

- (b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

Washington, D.C. 20230

March 27, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR The President

SUBJECT: The President's Export Council's Position on the Vietnam Trade Embargo

President's Export Council Chairman Heinz Prechter has asked me to send you the attached letter recommending that the United States relax the embargo on Vietnam. The private sector members of the Council are concerned that the embargo presents a serious detriment to American companies whose East Asian and European competitors do not have the same restrictions.

The Council members recommend immediate steps the United States could take that would help American competitiveness without sacrificing the leverage needed to ensure Vietnamese support for the Cambodian peace accord and cooperation on POW/MIA and other humanitarian issues. These steps include: permitting the collection and dissemination of trade data; eliminating currency restrictions; permitting U.S. firms to bid and sign contracts for oil and gas leases; permitting U.S. telecommunications companies to develop links with Vietnam and sell equipment; planning for placement of commercial officers in Vietnam; and permitting the export of American agricultural goods, pharmaceuticals, medical devices and other items that may meet basic human needs.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Barbara Hackman Franklin".

Barbara Hackman Franklin

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02b. Letter	Heinz Prechter to the President Re: Exports to Southeast Asia (3 pp.)	3/2/92	P-5	
<p>Open on Expiration of PRA (Document Follows) By <u>OM</u> (NLGB) on <u>6/7/05</u></p>				

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

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Chief of Staff to the President, Office of the

Series: Brady, Philip D.

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Chron File 4/92 [2]

Date Closed: 2/28/2001	OA/ID Number: 05484-002
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1999-0735-F	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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THE PRESIDENT'S EXPORT COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

March 2, 1992

The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

The private-sector members of your Export Council have recently conducted a review of the outlook for U.S. exports to Southeast Asia. Our review has revealed that this area holds tremendous promise for American exports. One nation in particular, Vietnam, is an especially attractive market, although the ongoing trade embargo has effectively halted trade between the two nations since the 1970s. The Council believes that the United States needs to pay serious attention to the market potential for American products in Vietnam and that American policy towards Vietnam needs to take into account the important role increased trade ties could have for improving U.S.-Vietnamese relations.

Vietnam is a country of over 66 million people. It is seeing a substantial growth in trade and investment from market economies, particularly Japan, South Korea, Singapore, Taiwan, Hong Kong and France. Vietnam has great potential for exploiting its oil and mineral resources and has recently begun to solicit bids from foreign investors to develop these resources. American investors are now blocked from involvement in this process due to the embargo.

The Council is extremely concerned that American companies will be severely disadvantaged if the embargo continues in the face of substantial investments from our East Asian and European competitors. If anything, Vietnam appears to be picking up the pace of its efforts to lure foreign investment in recent months. Particularly in the case of oil and gas exploration, American companies may be shut out entirely from this market when the Vietnamese bid out the tracts with the greatest market potential.

The Council recognizes that the United States cannot have normal economic and trade relations with Vietnam without a satisfactory resolution of the MIA question and the Cambodian peace process. The Administration has worked diligently towards resolving both issues and it is our understanding that substantial progress on both questions has been made. It is also our understanding that it is current U.S. government policy that the embargo will not be lifted until additional progress is made on the MIA and Cambodian issues and other humanitarian issues.

It is the Council's belief that the United States will lose substantial competitive ground in Southeast Asia in the immediate future if we do not begin some relaxation of the embargo on Vietnam. At this time, appropriate U.S. government agencies

should be considering the specific conditions and procedures under which we would grant Vietnam MFN status; permit the sale of dual-use items controlled for national security purposes; provide U.S. government-subsidized export financing, guarantees or insurance; and agree to loans for Vietnam in the international development banks.

There are a number of immediate steps which could be taken now that would help American competitiveness without sacrificing the leverage needed to ensure Vietnamese compliance with the Cambodian peace accord and the search for American MIAs.

These immediate steps could include:

- Permit the Commerce, Agriculture and State Departments to begin collecting and disseminating trade data and market forecasts on Vietnam and developing an aggressive export promotion plan for American products in Vietnam.

- Begin planning for the placement of Foreign Commercial Service Officers in Vietnam as soon as the United States develops a formal diplomatic presence there.

- Eliminate all currency restrictions, including limits on the use of credit cards, on American businessmen travelling in Vietnam.

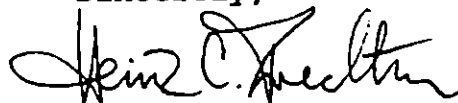
- Permit U.S. firms to bid and sign contracts for oil and gas leases that are put out for international competitive bidding and to engage in all other phases of energy exploration and development.

- Permit U.S. telecommunications companies to develop links with Vietnam and to sell telecommunications equipment.

- Permit the export of American agricultural goods, pharmaceuticals, medical devices and other items that may facilitate basic human needs.

The Council would like to reiterate its recognition of the sensitivity of its recommendations to those concerned with both the MIA issue and Cambodia. However, the Council strongly believes that increased trade between Vietnam and the United States will lead to improved understanding and warmer political relations between the two nations that should help foster our country's goals to resolve the MIA issue and achieve a lasting peace in Cambodia.

Sincerely,



Heinz C. Prechter
Chairman

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 16, 1992

Dear Heinz:

Thank you for advising me of the Council's support for relaxing the embargo on Vietnam.

Over the past several months, considerable progress has been made in resolving many of the difficult issues that have stood in the way of establishing normal economic relations with Vietnam. I will continue to work diligently toward removing these barriers.

I appreciate the President's Export Council's thoughtful approach to this and other problems relating to U.S. trade expansion, and will consider all possible options to ensure that U.S. firms have an equal opportunity to succeed in foreign markets.

Sincerely,

George Bush

Mr. Heinz C. Prechter
Chairman
President's Export Council
Room 3215
Washington, D.C. 20230

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

4/16

Edo,

If you think this
need to go in I'd
recommend it be
included in the
Cabinet Correspondence
section of the Cabinet
Report. Thanks, Phil.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 15, 1992

12 APR 15 P 7: 44

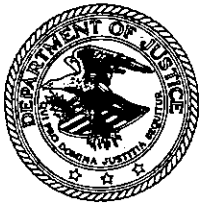
MEMORANDUM FOR PHIL BRADY

FROM: EDE HOLIDAY 

SUBJECT: Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice

Attached is a letter from Attorney General Barr to the President describing the 1991 recommendations of the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Attachment



Office of the Attorney General

Washington, D. C. 20530

April 14, 1992

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

Dear Mr. President:

As Chairman of the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, I am pleased to forward the Council's 1991 recommendations concerning the coordination of overall policy and development of objectives and priorities for all Federal juvenile delinquency programs and activities.

1) Federal agencies should continue to address the problems of illiteracy, low academic achievement, school dropout, and school discipline through aggressive and innovative programs. Agencies should increase their efforts to establish public and private partnerships to improve youth employability and self-sufficiency. Programs should be supported and strengthened that provide for remedial education, special education, literacy training, and transition services for adjudicated youth, including those with disabilities, who are in community programs and for those confined in correctional institutions.

2) Federal agencies should develop and implement programs that will impact and determine the causes of juvenile delinquency and promote law-abiding and successful youth activities. Programs should address such issues as drug abuse, juvenile gangs, unhealthy behaviors, peer pressure, employment, runaway and homeless youth, and dysfunctional families.

3) Federal agencies should ensure that their policies and programs include specific measures to strengthen families and encourage accountability among parents and children.

4) Federal agencies should continue to provide leadership in addressing the national problem of gang-related juvenile crime and gang-related drug trafficking through aggressive and multi-jurisdictional policies and programs. The Coordinating Council should continue to serve as a conduit for sharing information on effective prevention and intervention strategies and for facilitating networking and communications among jurisdictions with gang-related crime.

5) Federal agencies should continue to pool their expertise and resources to support comprehensive anti-drug projects that focus on known risk factors that make youth vulnerable to using and selling illegal drugs and alcohol. The Coordinating Council, in concert with the policies and strategies established by the Office of National Drug Control Policy, should continue its efforts toward developing and implementing interagency responses to the problem of alcohol and other drug abuse among youth.

6) Federal agencies should continue to work together to serve the interests of missing, exploited, and homeless children and their custodial parents. Efforts should be made to enhance cooperation among information networks at the Federal, State, and local levels critical to the safe recovery of missing, runaway, and homeless children.

7) Federal agencies should continue to work together to establish prevention, intervention, treatment, and correctional activities and programs for juvenile sex offenders and programs to address the needs of victims.

8) Federal agencies should develop programs targeting low income neighborhoods which provide safe and decent environments free from violence and crime. Incentives should be created to leverage adequate law enforcement and social services in direct proportion to the needs of targeted populations. Residents should be included in the planning and delivery of adequate services to mobilize a successful coordinated strategy for their respective communities.

These recommendations represent the Coordinating Council's current judgment on how best to coordinate Federal policies and activities to achieve the goals set forth in Federal juvenile delinquency programs and Federal programs relating to missing and exploited children. The Coordinating Council appreciates this opportunity to contribute its recommendations toward these worthy ends and plans to continue its work to reduce juvenile delinquency, assist missing and exploited children, and improve the juvenile justice system.

Sincerely,



William P. Barr
Attorney General

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 4/15/92

DATE: 4/15/92

TO: CONSTANCE HORNER

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

The attached has been forwarded
to the President

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.
03. Memo	Ron Kaufman to the President Re: Edward R. Finch, Jr. (1 pp.)	4/15/92	P-5	
Open on Expiration of PRA (Document Follows) By <u>CLB</u> (NLGB) on <u>4/15/95</u>				

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

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Chief of Staff to the President, Office of the

Series: Brady, Philip D.

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Chron File 4/92 [2]

Date Closed: 2/28/2001 **OA/ID Number:** 05484-002

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

Re-review Case #: **Appeal Disposition:**

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

AR Case #: **MR Case #:**

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RESTRICTION CODES

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 15, 1992

02 APR 15 P2:30

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: RON KAUFMAN *RCK*
SUBJECT: Edward R. Finch, Jr.

Per your attached memo, I've determined the following regarding Ambassador Finch.

Ambassador Finch has been an Eagle since 1983 and is presently serving on a committee to discuss banking and credit problems. Apparently, there are seven such committees composed of Eagles solicited from the Eagles program mailing list that cover a wide range of domestic policy issues. The committees meet approximately once a month to discuss various proposals/solutions to these problems. They intend to keep their committees intact until the Convention, hoping to have some input with regard to the platform, and will at some point present their proposals to Rich Bond.

Ambassador Finch was given the rank of Special Ambassador in October, 1972 by then President Nixon to serve as the President's representative to the inauguration of the President to Panama. He has not served as an ambassador in any other Administration.

In a confidential Eagles questionnaire, he stated that he is interested in "serving again as U.S. Ambassador" and "serving as a federal court judge." For your information, I've attached a copy of his bio.

Also as an FYI, he is an uncle of Edward Cox, husband of Tricia Nixon and is related to the late federal judge, Harold F. Medina of New York.

FINCH, EDWARD RIDLEY, JR., lawyer, diplomat; b. Westhampton Beach, L.I., N.Y., Aug. 31, 1919; s. Edward R. and Mary Livingston (DeLafield) F.; A.B. with honors, Princeton, 1941; J.D., N.Y.U., 1947; LL.D. (hon.), Mo. Valley Coll., 1963; m. Elizabeth Johnson, June 1, 1950 (div. 1977); children--Elizabeth L., Edward Ridley III, Maturin DeLafield Finch; m. Pauline Swayze, Mar. 3, 1979; Bar: N.Y. 1948, U.S. Supreme Ct. 1956, D.C. 1978, Fla. 1980. Partner firm Finch and Schaefer, N.Y.C., 1950--; consult., Science Applications, Inc., 1985; lectr., mem. faculty adv. com. Princeton U.; lectr. AIAA, Am. Bar Assn. others; faculty Nat. War Coll.; comm. N.Y.C., 1955-58; U.S. del. to 4th UN Congress, 1970, 5th UN Congress, 1975; U.S. Spl. Ambassador to Panama, 1972; U.S. del., legal ad. thispace, Vienna, 1982; pres., dir. Finch Corp., N.Y.C. 1965-82. Pres., dir. St. Nicholas Soc. N.Y.C., 1948--; bd. dirs. pres. N.Y. Inst. Edn. of Blind, 1950--, Adams Meml. Fund, Inc., founder, bd. dirs. St. Hilda's and St. Hugh's Sch., N.Y.C., 1950--, Crippled Children's Friendly Aid Assn., Inc., 1965--; bd. dirs., counsel St. Giles the Cripple Found., 1974--; bd. dirs. Fluegge Found., 1981--; vestryman St. Bartholomew's Ch., N.Y.C.; life fellow Met. Mus. Art. Served to col. USAAF, 1941-46; Decorated Legion of Honor with oak leaf cluster; French Legion of Honor; Order Brit. Empire. Mem. Assn. Bar City N.Y. (roundtable com. 1952-57, com. on surrogates cts. 1959-62), Am. Law Inst., Am. Judicature Soc., ABA, N.Y. State Bar. Assn., Judge Advs. Assn. (pres. 1971-72), Phi. Delta Phi Republican. Episcopalian. Clubs: Univ., Union League, Union, Princeton (bd. govs.). Contbr. articles to legal publs. Home: 860 Park Ave New York NY 10021 Office: 36 W. 44th St New York NY 10036

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03a. Note	The President to Ron Kaufman Re: Edward R. Finch, Jr. (1 pp.)	4/10/92	P-5	
		Open on Expiration of PRA (Document Follows) By <u>del</u> (NLGB) on <u>4/10/92</u>		

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

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Chief of Staff to the President, Office of the

Series: Brady, Philip D.

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Chron File 4/92 [2]

Date Closed: 2/28/2001	OA/ID Number: 05484-002
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1999-0735-F	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

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April 10, 1992

To: Ron Kaufman

cc: Connie Horner

Please give me a little background on "Eagle" Edw. R. Finch

He wants to be an Ambassador having served Nixon, Ford, and Reagan (he says). He is now working on "Eagles Issues" committee on banking and credit problems. (?)..

Address: 860 Park Ave NYC 10021.

He handed me a note outlining all this at Yesterday's Eagles event.

5

FROM THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

4/15

Son,

The attached proposed scheduling item has been informally discussed with Kathy Super, Bill Sitman and Henson Moore. Also, it has been reviewed by Jim Cicconi in his capacity as a Library Board member with George W. The general view is that this could be a good fall event when the President is in Texas and the students are on campus. Kathy will be doing up a formal recommendation for you and the President but I thought you might appreciate this background. *Travis*

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
04. Memo	Shirley Green to Phil Brady Re: Slab of Berlin Wall (2 pp.)	4/11/92	P-5	
		Open on Expiration of PRA (Document Follows)		
		By <u>CA</u> (NLGB) on <u>4/5/05</u>		

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

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Chief of Staff to the President, Office of the

Series: Brady, Philip D.

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Chron File 4/92 [2]

Date Closed: 2/28/2001	OA/ID Number: 05484-002
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April 11, 1992

02 APR 13 AM: 31

MEMORANDUM FOR PHIL BRADY

FROM: Shirley Green 

SUBJECT: Slab of Berlin Wall

I talked to Jim Cicconi yesterday to get his opinions and recommendations regarding the President's accepting a portion of the Berlin wall. He wholeheartedly agrees with me that this issue (1) must be resolved and (2) the President should personally accept it.

Jim had the following information/thoughts/suggestions, some of which perhaps Nikki and I had not fully conveyed to you:

- o The President has personally said that he wants to have a piece of the wall for his Library. George W. has reiterated the President's expectation that a slab would be donated to his Library.
- o The current Mayor of Berlin and the Mayor at the time the wall came down are prepared to come to the acceptance to express the appreciation of the people of Berlin to the United States.
- o The sponsors say it will take three weeks to ship, but they will not ship until they have a commitment that the President is going to receive it in a reasonably definite time frame.
- o Texas A & M is prepared to receive it, and it will take four weeks to prepare the installation site; therefore, we need 7-8 weeks from time of decision until time of acceptance event.
- o Jim thinks the slab should be permanently concealed until the President unveils it.
- o The President has not yet been to A & M to view the site of his library.
- o The Reagan Library people said that Reagans's acceptance of his slab -- and its attendant publicity -- was the best event they have had to stimulate interest in the Library -- and, as you know, fundraising for the Bush Library has not gotten underway.
- o George Bush loves Texas A & M, and the cadets go bonkers when he is there; a very good event can be easily structured.

o A & M was the site of his first 1989 "post containment" speech, on May 12, that spelled out his view of the era the US was entering with the collapse of communism. It would be a great site, therefore, to give a follow-up speech -- close to the anniversary of the first speech -- on where we have come in 3 years, and then unveil the slab.

o If we do before end of school year, we have a built-in crowd. However, the event could be scheduled just before -- or just after -- the convention as a stage-setter to highlight GB's accomplishments for the fall campaign.

o We are bound to be in Texas a number of times, so we could schedule event in September after students have returned.

o Finally, it is inconceivable to me that the enormously significant, historic event of individuals physically attacking and bringing down the hated wall would not be personally acknowledged by the United States President who was sitting at the time.

The sponsors of the slab are getting very frustrated that they cannot get a firm answer on the President's acceptance. They have been calling Nikki twice a day, have talked to someone in Scheduling, have called Cicconi, etc. We have simply got to address this issue, hopefully with a positive decision, and send a written response to the sponsors.

Phil, Nikki is nearly at her wit's end trying to know what to tell the sponsor. We'd really appreciate your taking the lead to re-open this scheduling request as soon as possible. Thank you.

cc: Henson Moore
Kathy Super
Nikki Richnow

Week Ending Friday, May 19, 1989

**Statement on International Discussions
on Global Climate Change
May 12, 1989**

The United States delegation to the steering group of the Response Strategies Working Group on Climate Change carried instructions to move the international community forward in establishing a process for considering how to respond to climate change. I am pleased to note that the nations meeting in Geneva have agreed to a workshop this fall, looking at the range of financial, economic, technical, and legal issues for responding to climate change. The United States looks forward to playing a significant role in efforts to assess and respond to global climate change.

I expect that these efforts will lead to formal negotiations on the establishment of a framework convention on global climate. It is important that this process lead to international scientific consensus on the seriousness of the issue for the environment and for the world economy. At the same time, we should ensure that the interests of developing countries are taken into account in this process.

The United States will host a meeting under the auspices of the Response Strategies Working Group this fall that is intended to advance our understanding and promote consensus. I look forward, personally, to reviewing its results.

Note: This statement was not received in time for inclusion in last week's issue.

**Remarks at the Texas A&M University
Commencement Ceremony in College
Station, Texas
May 12, 1989**

Thank you, Governor. Thank you all very much for that welcome. Good luck. Good luck to you. Thank you, ladies and gentle-

men. Thank you all. Chairman McKenzie and Dr. Adkisson and Dr. Mobley, thank you for having me here. And to the Singing Cadets, thank you for that very special treat. And to my Secretary of Commerce, Bob Mosbacher, I'm delighted that he's with me today.

I want to pay my special respects to our Governor, Bill Clements; to your Congressman from this district, Joe Barton; and then, of course, to Senator Phil Gramm. He said he taught economics here and in Congress. It's hard to be humble. But nevertheless—[laughter]—the point is the guy's telling the truth, and we are grateful to him every day for his leadership up there in Washington, as we are for Joe Barton as well. So, we've got a good combination—Phil Gramm in the Senate and today Joe Barton in the United States Congress—a wonderful combination, with these Aggie values in the forefront.

I was brought here today by an Aggie, and I brought him here to this marvelous ceremony with me. He was mentioned by Congressman Barton, but I would like to ask the pilot of Air Force One, Lt. Col. Dan Barr, to stand up so you can see another Aggie all suited up, up there. And you met my day-to-day inside Aggie, Fred McClure. We work every minute of the day on matters affecting the legislative interests of this country. But I won't reintroduce Fred.

But I am delighted to be back among my fellow Texans and friends. And for those of you who are Democrats, there is no truth to the rumor that Phil Gramm and I are ready to take our elephant walk. [Applause]

My sincerest congratulations go to every graduate and to your parents. In this ceremony, we celebrate nothing less than the commencement of the rest, and the best, of your life. And when you look back at your days at Texas A&M, you will have a lot to be proud of: a university that is first in baseball and first in service to our nation. Many are the heroes whose names are called at

muster. Many are those you remember in Silver Taps.

We are reminded that no generation can escape history. Parents, we share a fervent desire for our children and their children to know a better world, a safer world. And students, your parents and grandparents have lived through a world war and helped America to rebuild the world. They witnessed the drama of postwar nations divided by Soviet subversion and force, but sustained by an Allied response most vividly seen in the Berlin Airlift.

And today I would like to use this joyous and solemn occasion to speak to you and to the rest of the country about our relations with the Soviet Union. It is fitting that these remarks be made here at Texas A&M University.

Wise men—Truman and Eisenhower; Vandenberg and Rayburn; Marshall, Acheson, and Kennan—crafted the strategy of containment. They believed that the Soviet Union, denied the easy course of expansion, would turn inward and address the contradictions of its inefficient, repressive, and inhumane system. And they were right. The Soviet Union is now publicly facing this hard reality. Containment worked. Containment worked because our democratic principles and institutions and values are sound and always have been. It worked because our alliances were, and are, strong and because the superiority of free societies and free markets over stagnant socialism is undeniable.

We are approaching the conclusion of an historic postwar struggle between two visions: one of tyranny and conflict, and one of democracy and freedom. The review of U.S.-Soviet relations that my administration has just completed outlines a new path toward resolving this struggle. Our goal is bold, more ambitious than any of my predecessors could have thought possible. Our review indicates that 40 years of perseverance have brought us a precious opportunity, and now it is time to move beyond containment to a new policy for the 1990's, one that recognizes the full scope of change taking place around the world and in the Soviet Union itself. In sum, the United States now has as its goal much more than simply containing Soviet expansionism. We seek the integration of the Soviet Union

into the community of nations. And as the Soviet Union itself moves toward greater openness and democratization, as they meet the challenge of responsible international behavior, we will match their steps with steps of our own. Ultimately, our objective is to welcome the Soviet Union back into the world order.

The Soviet Union says that it seeks to make peace with the world and criticizes its own postwar policies. These are words that we can only applaud. But a new relationship cannot simply be declared by Moscow or bestowed by others; it must be earned. It must be earned because promises are never enough. The Soviet Union has promised a more cooperative relationship before, only to reverse course and return to militarism. Soviet foreign policy has been almost seasonal: warmth before cold, thaw before freeze. We seek a friendship that knows no season of suspicion, no chill of distrust.

We hope *perestroika* is pointing the Soviet Union to a break with the cycles of the past—a definitive break. Who would have thought that we would see the deliberations of the Central Committee on the front page of Pravda or dissident Andrei Sakharov seated near the councils of power? Who would have imagined a Soviet leader who canvasses the sidewalks of Moscow and also Washington, DC? These are hopeful, indeed, remarkable signs. And let no one doubt our sincere desire to see *perestroika*, this reform, continue and succeed. But the national security of America and our allies is not predicated on hope. It must be based on deeds. And we look for enduring, ingrained economic and political change.

While we hope to move beyond containment, we are only at the beginning of our new path. Many dangers and uncertainties are ahead. We must not forget that the Soviet Union has acquired awesome military capabilities. That was a fact of life for my predecessors, and that's always been a fact of life for our allies. And that is a fact of life for me today as President of the United States.

As we seek peace, we must also remain strong. The purpose of our military might is not to pressure a weak Soviet economy or to seek military superiority. It is to deter

war. It is to defend ourselves and our allies and to do something more: to convince the Soviet Union that there can be no reward in pursuing expansionism, to convince the Soviet Union that reward lies in the pursuit of peace.

Western policies must encourage the evolution of the Soviet Union toward an open society. This task will test our strength. It will tax our patience. And it will require a sweeping vision. Let me share with you my vision. I see a Western Hemisphere of democratic, prosperous nations, no longer threatened by a Cuba or a Nicaragua armed by Moscow. I see a Soviet Union as it pulls away from ties to terrorist nations like Libya that threaten the legitimate security of their neighbors. I see a Soviet Union which respects China's integrity and returns the northern territories to Japan, a prelude to the day when all the great nations of Asia will live in harmony.

But the fulfillment of this vision requires the Soviet Union to take positive steps, including: First, reduce Soviet forces. Although some small steps have already been taken, the Warsaw Pact still possesses more than 30,000 tanks, more than twice as much artillery, and hundreds of thousands more troops in Europe than NATO [North Atlantic Treaty Organization]. They should cut their forces to less threatening levels, in proportion to their legitimate security needs. Second, adhere to the Soviet obligation, promised in the final days of World War II, to support self-determination for all the nations of eastern Europe and central Europe. And this requires specific abandonment of the Brezhnev doctrine. One day it should be possible to drive from Moscow to Munich without seeing a single guard tower or a strand of barbed wire. In short, tear down the Iron Curtain. And third, work with the West in positive, practical—not merely rhetorical—steps toward diplomatic solution to these regional disputes around the world. I welcome the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, and the Angola agreement. But there is much more to be done around the world. We're ready. Let's roll up our sleeves and get to work. And fourth, achieve a lasting political pluralism and respect for human rights. Dramatic events have already occurred in Moscow. We are impressed by limited, but freely contested

elections. We are impressed by a greater toleration of dissent. We are impressed by a new frankness about the Stalin era. Mr. Gorbachev, don't stop now. And fifth, join with us in addressing pressing global problems, including the international drug menace and dangers to the environment. We can build a better world for our children.

As the Soviet Union moves toward arms reduction and reform, it will find willing partners in the West. We seek verifiable, stabilizing arms control and arms reduction agreements with the Soviet Union and its allies. However, arms control is not an end in itself but a means of contributing to the security of America and the peace of the world. I directed Secretary [of State] Baker to propose to the Soviets that we resume negotiations on strategic forces in June and, as you know, the Soviet Union has agreed.

Our basic approach is clear. In the strategic arms reductions talks, we wish to reduce the risk of nuclear war. And in the companion defense and space talks, our objective will be to preserve our options to deploy advanced defenses when they're ready. In nuclear testing, we will continue to seek the necessary verification improvements in existing treaties to permit them to be brought into force. And we're going to continue to seek a verifiable global ban on chemical weapons. We support NATO efforts to reduce the Soviet offensive threat in the negotiations on conventional forces in Europe. And as I've said, fundamental to all of these objectives is simple openness.

Make no mistake, a new breeze is blowing across the steppes and the cities of the Soviet Union. Why not, then, let this spirit of openness grow, let more barriers come down. Open emigration, open debate, open airwaves—let openness come to mean the publication and sale of banned books and newspapers in the Soviet Union. Let the 19,000 Soviet Jews who emigrated last year be followed by any number who wish to emigrate this year. And when people apply for exit visas, let there be no harassment against them. Let openness come to mean nothing less than the free exchange of people and books and ideas between East and West.

And let it come to mean one thing more. Thirty-four years ago, President Eisenhower met in Geneva with Soviet leaders who, after the death of Stalin, promised a new approach toward the West. He proposed a plan called Open Skies, which would allow unarmed aircraft from the United States and the Soviet Union to fly over the territory of the other country. This would open up military activities to regular scrutiny and, as President Eisenhower put it, "convince the world that we are lessening danger and relaxing tension." President Eisenhower's suggestion tested the Soviet readiness to open their society. And the Kremlin failed that test. Now, let us again explore that proposal, but on a broader, more intrusive and radical basis, one which I hope would include allies on both sides. We suggest that those countries that wish to examine this proposal meet soon to work out the necessary operational details, separately from other arms control negotiations. Such surveillance flights, complementing satellites, would provide regular scrutiny for both sides. Such unprecedented territorial access would show the world the true meaning of the concept of openness. The very Soviet willingness to embrace such a concept would reveal their commitment to change.

Where there is cooperation, there can be a broader economic relationship. But economic relations have been stifled by Soviet internal policies. They've been injured by Moscow's practice of using the cloak of commerce to steal technology from the West. Ending discriminatory treatment of U.S. firms would be a helpful step. Trade and financial transactions should take place on a normal commercial basis.

And should the Soviet Union codify its emigration laws in accord with international standards and implement its new laws faithfully, I am prepared to work with Congress for a temporary waiver of the Jackson-Vanik amendment, opening the way to extending Most Favored Nation trade status to the Soviet Union. After that last weighty point, I can just imagine what you were thinking: It had to happen. Your last day in college had to end with yet another political science lecture. [Laughter]

In all seriousness, the policy I have just described has everything to do with you.

Today you graduate. You're going to start careers and families. And you will become the leaders of America in the next century. And what kind of world will you know? Perhaps the world order of the future will truly be a family of nations.

It's a sad truth that nothing forces us to recognize our common humanity more swiftly than a natural disaster. I'm thinking, of course, of Soviet Armenia just a few months ago, a tragedy without blame, war-like devastation without war. Our son took our 12-year-old grandson to Yerevan. At the end of the day of comforting the injured and consoling the bereaved, the father and son went to church, sat down together in the midst of the ruins, and wept. How can our two countries magnify this simple expression of caring? How can we convey the good will of our people?

Forty-three years ago, a young lieutenant by the name of Albert Kotzebue, the class of 1945 at Texas A&M, was the first American soldier to shake hands with the Soviets at the bank of the Elbe River. Once again, we are ready to extend our hand. Once again, we are ready for a hand in return. And once again, it is a time for peace.

Thank you for inviting me to Texas A&M. I wish you the very best in years to come. God bless you all. Thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 3:05 p.m. in G. Rollie White Coliseum. In his opening remarks, he referred to William McKenzie, Perry Adkisson, and William H. Mobley, chairman of the board of regents, chancellor, and president of the university, respectively. The President also referred to Frederick D. McClure, Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs. These remarks were not received in time for inclusion in last week's issue.

Nomination of Jerry M. Hunter To Be General Counsel of the National Labor Relations Board

May 12, 1989

The President today nominated Jerry M. Hunter to be General Counsel of the Na-

tional Labor Relations Board for a term of 4 years. He would succeed Rosemary M. Collyer.

Since 1986 Mr. Hunter has served as the director of the Missouri State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations. Mr. Hunter served as labor counsel for the Kellwood Co., St. Louis, MO. He served with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission in St. Louis as a senior trial attorney, 1980-1981, and as a trial attorney, 1979-1980. Mr. Hunter was a field attorney for the National Labor Relations Board in St. Louis, 1977-1979.

Mr. Hunter graduated from the University of Arkansas (B.A., 1974) and the Washington University School of Law (J.D., 1977). He was born July 5, 1952, is married, and currently resides in Jefferson City, MO.

Note: This nomination was not received in time for inclusion in last week's issue.

Remarks at the Alcorn State University Commencement Ceremony in Lorman, Mississippi

May 13, 1989

Thank you all, and especially, my thanks to you, Dr. Washington. You know, last month we commemorated the bicentennial of the American Presidency. And, Walter, I have to tell you, after all these actors in powdered wigs, it is a relief to stand beside someone who really is President Washington. [Laughter] Good morning.

But to you and your wonderful faculty here at Alcorn, I just say I am delighted to be here. Incidentally, Dr. Washington's ears should have been burning, because when I rode down on the helicopter from Jackson with the two United States Senators from Mississippi, they were telling me in considerable detail more than I knew from my briefing papers of this man's commitment to excellence. And so, I salute him and his service to this wonderful university.

Lieutenant Governor Dye, it's a pleasure to be with you, sir. I'm, of course, delighted that Thad Cochran and Trent Lott are with us today, a tribute to all here. I'm very pleased that my good friend, Sonny Montgomery, a Congressman whose home is in

Meridian, is here. We're in Congressman Mike Espy's district, and I salute him. Congressman Mike Parker is here, and many other distinguished guests. I also want to say thanks to all of them.

Congratulations also to the families and the friends and the fans of these students. But I think most of all, to the Alcorn State University Class of 1989, we salute you, and I'm proud to be with you. You've been part of what they call the Alcorn family. And this is a day for the family. But it's your own individual families, the mothers and fathers and grandparents gathered here, that I want to congratulate. In a very private way, your years of hard work and your years of sacrifice and, yes, love for your sons and daughters have brought this moment to pass. And I think you, really—although the first round of applause has died now—I think you all really deserve the first round of applause—the parents and the grandparents of the graduates here today.

I know how deadly long graduation speeches can be. I'll never forget Yale University where I went. A man got up, he says, "I'm going to give you a brief graduation speech. And I will choose, because our school has a short name, Y. Y is for youth." He went on for about 30 minutes. "And then it's A, altruism." [Laughter] Another 20—L, loyalty. Rushed that off in about 18 minutes. And then, of course, E, for excellence. He concluded about an hour and a half after he started. And there was one person left, his head bent in prayer. And the minister, the speaker, very touched by it, said, "Well, sir, I see that you are praying for these values." The man said, "No, no." He said, "I wasn't praying for the values. I was giving thanks to the Lord that I did not go to Alcorn State University in Lorman, Mississippi." [Laughter] I'll try to be a little more considerate.

Dr. David Matthews, in his lovely invocation, alluded to family. He alluded to some of the problems that we face. And the American family has been under siege in recent times. But as the months unfold, I've become more and more certain that the answer to our problems can be found in the strength of the American family. Looking around this room, you can sense the feeling of pride, and it's a powerful force for good.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506*PB thru [Signature]*

April 15, 1992

12 APR 15 All: 47

MEMORANDUM FOR PHILLIP D. BRADY

FROM: WILLIAM F. SITTMANN *W*SUBJECT: Proposed Press Release on Nomination of
Secretaries Cheney and Alexander as Presidential
Representatives to Australian Coral Sea
Commemoration

The NSC recommends White House announcement of the President's decision to nominate Secretaries Cheney and Alexander as his personal representatives to Australian-American Friendship Week and the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the Battle of the Coral Sea. We recommend that the announcement be made before DoD announces Secretary Cheney's travel on April 23.

Attachment

Tab A Proposed Press Release

cc: Marlin Fitzwater
Roman Popadiuk*OK for release per Phil.**John A. Carlson**4/15/92.*

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

The President has named Secretary of Defense Richard Cheney and Secretary of Education Lamar Alexander to be his personal representatives to the celebration of Australian-American Friendship Week and the Commemoration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Battle of the Coral Sea.

The President's selection of Secretaries Cheney and Alexander reflects the importance we attach to this special anniversary as an opportunity to further strengthen the close alliance and deep friendship between the United States and Australia.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

02 MAR 2 P5:36

March 2, 1992

GENERAL SCOWCROFT CONCURS.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: **CONSTANCE HORNER**
Director of Presidential Personnel

SUBJECT: **Presidential Delegation to Australia for the
Australian-American Friendship Week, May 5 -
May 10, 1992.**

Each year since 1950, the President of the United States has named a "Special Representative" to attend the celebration in Australia commemorating the Australian-American Friendship Week. Secretary Cheney is already scheduled to attend the festivities and NSC recommends that he be named as your "Special Representative." Because Secretary Cheney's official duties preclude his participation for the entire period of the celebration, I would like to recommend Secretary Lamar Alexander be designated to stand in for Secretary Cheney as a follow-on for the concluding days of the ceremony. You may recall that he spent six months with his family in Australia after he left the Governorship of Tennessee.

**Secretary Richard Cheney as "Special Representative"
and
Secretary Lamar Alexander as "Alternate Representative"**

APPROVE _____ DISAPPROVE _____

From:
Pl. send
out to John [unclear]
(P) approval.
3-9 OK per
JG
POTUS approved
PS. Do we
copy Shiner?

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

02 APR 14 P3:48

April 14, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN GARDNER

FROM:

DANIEL CASSE *DC*

Subject:

1992 Presidential Scholars Notification

Attached for approval is text for a telegram request to be sent by the President to the 1992 Presidential Scholars. I have included a copy of last year's telegram.

The Department of Education has requested that the telegrams be sent by April 20th.

Please let me know if there are any questions.

Thank You.

Don -
OK for use w/ one edit.

Thermon
J.B.
4/14

1992 PRESIDENTIAL SCHOLARS

NOTIFICATION MAILGRAM TEXT

STUDENT NAME

ADDRESS

MY HEARTFELT CONGRATULATIONS TO YOU ON YOUR SELECTION AS A 1992
PRESIDENTIAL SCHOLAR.

MY COMMISSION ON PRESIDENTIAL SCHOLARS HAS DETERMINED THAT YOU
HAVE MADE OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENTS AND IS RECOGNIZING YOU AS
REPRESENTING THE FINEST IN AMERICAN EDUCATION. YOU ARE CORDIALLY
INVITED TO ATTEND NATIONAL RECOGNITION WEEK IN WASHINGTON, D.C.,
HELD IN YOUR HONOR JUNE 13-18, 1992, TO CELEBRATE YOUR
ACCOMPLISHMENT AS A 1992 PRESIDENTIAL SCHOLAR. YOU WILL BE
RECEIVING DETAILED INFORMATION SHORTLY.

AGAIN, CONGRATULATIONS!

GEORGE BUSH

1991 PRESIDENTIAL SCHOLARS

NOTIFICATION MAILGRAM TEXT

STUDENT NAME
ADDRESS

MY HEARTFELT CONGRATULATIONS TO YOU ON YOUR SELECTION AS A 1991 PRESIDENTIAL SCHOLAR!

MY COMMISSION ON PRESIDENTIAL SCHOLARS HAS DETERMINED THAT YOU HAVE MADE OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENTS AND IS RECOGNIZING YOU AS REPRESENTING THE FINEST IN AMERICAN EDUCATION. YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND NATIONAL RECOGNITION WEEK IN WASHINGTON, D.C., HELD IN YOUR HONOR JUNE 15 - 20, 1991, TO CELEBRATE YOUR ACCOMPLISHMENT AS A 1991 PRESIDENTIAL SCHOLAR. YOU WILL BE RECEIVING DETAILED INFORMATION SHORTLY.

AGAIN, CONGRATULATIONS!

GEORGE BUSH



THE WHITE HOUSE
COMMISSION ON PRESIDENTIAL SCHOLARS
ROOM 2189
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1992 PRESIDENTIAL SCHOLARS

* Denotes Presidential Scholar in the Arts

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James M. Smyth, Jr.
745 Sylvan Road
Winston-Salem, NC 27104

NORTH DAKOTA

Daniel S. Froelich
864 Eastview Drive
Bismarck, ND 58501

Toni M. Schaeffer
713 Avenue F East
Bismarck, ND 58501

OHIO

Mark M. Chen
336 Ridgewood Drive
Fairborn, OH 45324

Darci L. Faulkner
1725 Heather Drive
Madison, OH 44057

Elizabeth A. Jackson
7675 Brill Road
Cincinnati, OH 45243

Gregory L. Newmark
7102 Willowbrook Lane
Cincinnati, OH 45237

OKLAHOMA

Matthew L. Bruce
7733 South 76th East Avenue
Tulsa, OK 74133

Stephen L. Fulton *
1500 Sunset Drive
Norman, OK 73069

OKLAHOMA (cont'd)

Yvonne P. Shay
617 Castle Road
Bartlesville, OK 74006

OREGON

Jeanne M. Bruland
2533 Tahitian Avenue
Medford, OR 97504

Jeffery J. Lawler
3180 North West Division Street #119
Gresham, OR 97030-5206

PENNSYLVANIA

Pamela J. Adams
918 Shippen Lane
West Chester, PA 19382

Shawn K. Kelly
2792 Soulier Street
Pittsburgh, PA 15227

Shannon L. Wallace
8 Demar Drive
Sewickley, PA 15143

PUERTO RICO

Daniel E. Doble
Avenue E Pol 497 Ste. 540
Rio Piedras, PR 00926

Bertie C. Ferdman
G-13 Washington Avenue
Guaynabo, PR 00969

RHODE ISLAND

Anurag Bansal
85 Lynn Circle
East Greenwich, RI 02818

Susan S. Lee
129 Beechwood Drive
Cranston, RI 02921

SOUTH CAROLINA

Bethany E. Carlson
1424 Salem Church Road
Irmo, SC 29063

David H. Orr
21 Northlake Road
Columbia, SC 29223

SOUTH DAKOTA

Krista J. David
3613 Winners Circle
Rapid City, SD 57702

Ben R. Sharp
445 South Third Street
Hot Springs, SD 57747

TENNESSEE

Christina L. Ahrens
9125 Blythewood Drive
Knoxville, TN 37923

Scott A. Hande
502 West Hillwood Drive
Nashville, TN 37205

TEXAS

Christen E. Boudreau
1420 Baffin Bay Drive
Plano, TX 75075

James E. Von Der Heydt
2116 Adams Drive
Arlington, TX 76011

UTAH

David G. Landon
725 North Morton Drive
Salt Lake City, UT 84116

Alexis E. Sentell
1628 Federal Heights Drive
Salt Lake City, UT 84103

VERMONT

Nancy I. Blodgett
15 Rustic Drive
Essex Junction, VT 05452

John P. Keil
R.R. 1, Box 1020, Bolton Road
Waterbury, VT 05676

VIRGINIA

Justin A. Caravella
1905 Wintergreen Court
Reston, VA 22091

Rebecca C. McCormack *
1811 Plain View Road
Richmond, VA 23233

Juliette C. Wells
8611 Nanlee Drive
Springfield, VA 22152-2717

WASHINGTON

Tung Q. Le
5445 South K Street
Tacoma, WA 98408

Alexandra M. Molnar
3450 West Mercer Way
Mercer Island, WA 98040

WEST VIRGINIA

Heidi E. Burch
5112 Bluebell Drive
Cross Lanes, WV 25313

Benjamin G. Fenton
409 Williams Avenue
Williamstown, WV 26187

WISCONSIN

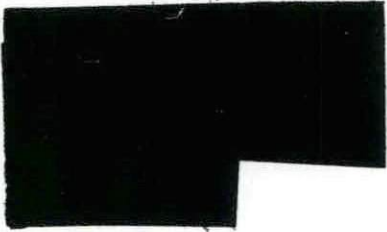
Amy M. Abing
9392 Highway 133
Cassville, WI 53806

Michael J. Fleisch
5743 North Kent Avenue
Milwaukee, WI 53217

WYOMING

Kathryn E. Hitchcock
1801 Inverness Boulevard
Rawlins, WY 82301

Michael C. Kelly
P.O. Box 633
Pinedale, WY 82941

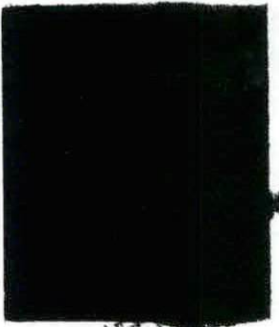


THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

5/14
—

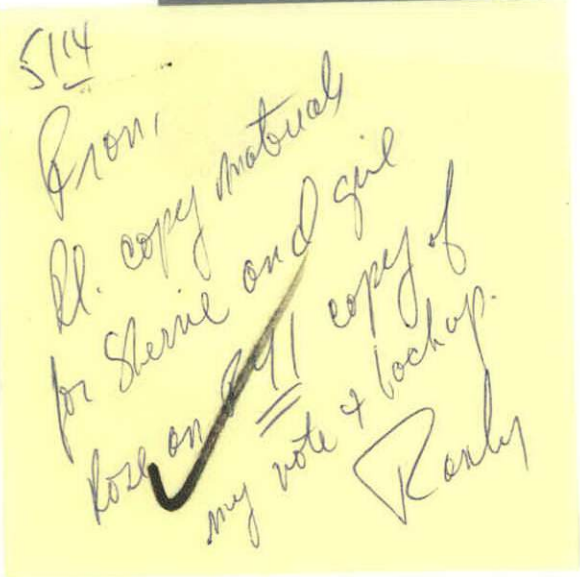
Sherie,

Please find attached a
note from Ron Kaufman and
a copy of a Presidential note
with respect to the U.S.
First Competition on Monday.
It is recommended that your
note in your briefing paper
that the event follows up
on the President's request
to R² and Kaufman.
Thanks. H.C.



5/14

From
H.C. copy material
for Sherie and give
Rose on ~~5/14~~ copy of
my note & backup.
Rearly



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

02 MAY 13 P2:30

May 12, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR PHIL BRADY

FROM:

RON KAUFMAN

(RC)

SUBJECT:

U.S. FIRST Competition Winners

The President gave me the attached on Air Force One on Monday's Philadelphia trip.

As is indicated on the President's schedule, he will be seeing this group on Monday, May 18th at 1:45 p.m.



ABOARD AIR FORCE ONE

Please ask
Ron Kaufman
where the best stands.

I don't want
to let the guy
down!



ABOARD AIR FORCE ONE

KAMAY

RZ

in N. Hampshire
I told an inventor
he could bring
his competition
winners to the
W. House. He has
a program works
with kids, with
major US Companies
and with MIT

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Shirley / Chorbil,

Do you concur
in this? Are there
folks new? Are they
taking the place of
folks who previously
had access? etc.

Frank, JAL

THE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

13, 1992

Lin

in Scheduling for PCON ac
Jake and Sussanne Salomor
condence. Approval of this
is in Scheduling to 5.

DISAPPROVE _____

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 13, 1992

2 APR 13 P5:31

MEMORANDUM FOR PHIL BRADY

From: Charlie Horvath *Charlie*

Subject: PCON Access

Phil, I've received another request from Scheduling for PCON access. Scheduling is requesting that Keith Lake and Sussanne Salomone be allowed access because they do a lot of correspondence. Approval of this request will raise the number of people with access in Scheduling to 5.

APPROVE _____

DISAPPROVE _____

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 14, 1992 APR 14 P 1:13

MEMORANDUM FOR PHIL BRADY

FROM: SHIRLEY M. GREEN *Shirley*

SUBJECT: Campaign Finance Reform

Attached is our draft reply to mail on this issue. Attached are reviews by OMB and Greg Walden, Counsel's Office. In returning the draft to us with his edits, Greg suggested that we might want to add some of the language from Boyden Gray's 4/9 letter to Bob Michel. We did, and a copy of that letter is included.

APPROVE _____ DISAPPROVE _____

COMMENTS:

Shirley
Please go back
to Counsel's Office
to check the "violate"
the constitutional" line
since we already have
a form of spending
limits in the law
(25,000 (5,000).
Ready

Dear:

On behalf of President Bush, thank you for your letter and for your ideas about reform of the existing Federal campaign financing system.

President Bush shares your view that there must be change in the current system of financing Federal elections. ^{in fact,} ~~Indeed,~~ in 1989, the President first proposed a comprehensive reform package that confronts the twin evils of the current system -- practices that give incumbents unfair advantages and the excessive influence of special interests, especially political action committees (PACs) that are subsidized by labor unions, trade associations, and corporations.

In the 1990 elections, PACs gave almost \$117 million to incumbent Congressmen and Senators. Only about \$15 million was donated to challengers; that is an eight-to-one spending advantage, which clearly was a key factor in ensuring that nearly every incumbent member of Congress won reelection. As President Bush has said, special interest PACs "are poisoning our election system," and he has called for their elimination.

The Democratic leadership in Congress is working for passage of its bill, S. 3 (the House-passed version, which contains the text of H.R. 3750). The Administration strongly opposes this bill because it would result in nothing more than a taxpayer-financed incumbent

protection plan. Specifically, the Administration opposes S. 3 because its coercive spending limits would stack the deck even more heavily in favor of incumbents; it would violate the Constitution because the Supreme Court has held clearly that if spending limits are not voluntary, they are not constitutional; and it seems inevitable that the generous Federal Government campaign subsidies that are called for in the legislation would be paid for by the American taxpayer.

As you know, Federal financing of Presidential elections is paid for by voluntary taxpayer contributions through the check-off on the Federal income tax form. The failure of S. 3 to address the funding question suggests that this bill is an election year ploy.

The United States has a long tradition of pulling together when national needs demand that we do so, and much has been accomplished through bipartisan cooperation. Today, unfortunately, Congress, as the President has said, is quite different. Its campaigns are financed by special interests, significantly reducing its accountability to individual American citizens and voters.

President Bush believes that there must be change in the Congress and in the campaign financing system. He continues to support meaningful campaign financing reform, but in order to be meaningful, the reforms must be ~~more competitive~~ and must return control of elections to voters by reducing the ~~corrupting~~ influence of special interest PACs and ~~by reducing~~ the unfair advantages of incumbency.

↓
favor free competition

President Bush appreciates your sharing your views with him on this important issue, and he sends his best wishes.

Sincerely,

SMG

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

32 APR 14 P3:48

April 14, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN GARDNER

FROM: DANIEL CASSE *DAC*
Subject: Presidential Quote in OPM Press Release

Attached for approval is a copy of an OPM Press Release regarding the President's Top Quality Award to be presented to the Ogden, Utah IRS Center. In the release is a quote by the President from the letter to the new Commissioner of the IRS, Shirley D. Peterson, prepared by special letters. A copy of the letter is also attached.

OPM seeks approval of the quote for use in their press release. Please let me know if the quote is approved.

Thank you.

OK for use.

Wanda J. 4/14

Action Needed: White House approval for President's quote (taken from his letter to Ogden).

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
DATE FILE:

CONTACT: Pat Wood
(202) 347-3747

TOP QUALITY AWARD WON BY IRS CENTER IN OGDEN, UTAH

Washington, DC -- The Internal Revenue Service Center in Ogden, Utah will receive the Nation's highest award for quality in the federal government.

The Presidential Award for Quality, comparable to the Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Award in the private sector, will be presented in a ceremony at the Fifth Annual National Conference on Federal Quality in Washington, DC on May 29, 1992.

President Bush announced this year's winner in a letter to Shirley D. Peterson, the new Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service. "We in government uphold the public trust" the President wrote, "and the American people deserve the best that Federal agencies can provide. Today that means the kind of service being provided at Ogden."

The award is administered by the Federal Quality Institute, the government's lead agency in promoting Total Quality Management (TQM). It goes to federal organizations that involve their total workforce in achieving customer satisfaction. Winning agencies improve the quality of products and services delivered to the public and also reduce costs. The Ogden Center is the first civilian organization honored since the award was established in 1989. The two previous winners were the Air Force Logistics Command in 1991 and the Naval Air Systems Command in 1989.

The Ogden Center, which serves a 14-state area, processed 26 million tax returns, collected \$100 billion in tax payments and issued \$9 billion in refunds in FY 1991. Since implementing Total Quality Management in 1986, the Center has made improvements in processing, reviewing, correcting and entering tax returns that resulted in more accurate, timely service to taxpayers and saved more than \$11 million.

Examiners for the 1992 competition came from both business and government. These included Motorola, IBM, Honeywell, First Chicago Bank, Computer Sciences and FMC Corporation as well as the Departments of Commerce, Defense, Education and Interior and the Office of Personnel Management.

For conference information, contact Deborah Smith at (202) 376-3747. For information on the Federal Quality Awards Program, contact Dick O'Brien or Victoria Elder at the same number.

-END-

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 1, 1992

Dear Commissioner Peterson:

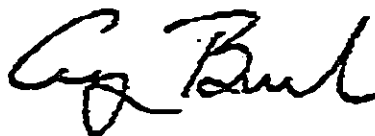
I am pleased to inform you that I have named the Ogden Service Center as the recipient of the 1992 Presidential Award for Quality.

This is the highest award for quality in the Federal Government, and you and your colleagues can be especially proud to know that the Ogden Center is the first civilian organization to receive this prestigious award.

The Presidential Award brings with it not only honor but also the responsibility to serve as a model of quality management and service for Federal organizations everywhere. We in government uphold the public trust, and the American people deserve the best that Federal agencies can provide. Today, that means the kind of service that is being provided at Ogden. These high standards are vital if we are to retain the confidence and trust of the American taxpayer, who pays for, and demands, good government.

I salute former Director Robert Wenzel and the employees at Ogden for their outstanding work. My congratulations to each of them, and best wishes for every future success.

Sincerely,



The Honorable Shirley D. Peterson
Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service
United States Department of the Treasury
Washington, DC 20224

EF

320753
MECC2

March 26, 1992

Dear Jan and Chuck:

I am writing to express my admiration and support as you begin to observe the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Tenth Anniversary. It was a pleasure to meet with your Advisory Committee last December in recognition of this milestone.

Known to millions of Americans simply as "The Wall," the Vietnam Veterans Memorial has helped to bring much deserved honor to the men and women who served our country in Southeast Asia. During the past decade, the Memorial has also helped to bring healing, not only to bereaved families and friends, but also to a Nation once divided by controversy surrounding the war in Vietnam. Most walls are built to divide. This wall was built to unite.

Today, Americans have a profound new appreciation for our Vietnam veterans and for the fallen heroes whose names are enshrined in the Memorial. It is my hope that, as we mark the 10th anniversary of the groundbreaking for this great symbol of courage and sacrifice, we will continue the process of reconciliation and renewal.

On behalf of all Americans, I thank you and the members of your Advisory Committee for your efforts toward achieving that worthy goal. You have my best wishes for the months ahead.

Sincerely,

GEORGE BUSH

Mr. Jan C. Scruggs
Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, Inc.
Mr. Charles T. Hagel
Vietnam Veterans Tenth Anniversary
Advisory Committee
Washington, D.C.

GB/TD/SMG/jt (Corres. #: 676113)

SENT TO:

Suite 601
815 15th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

Mr. Charles T. Hagel
President and Chief Executive Officer
Private Sector Council
Suite 300
1101 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

CLEAR WITH LEIGH ANN METZGER AND JOHN GARDNER

cc: Doro Bush
Bill Caldwell, Rm 191
T. Donovan

CLEAR THRU PHILLIP D. BRADY

PRESIDENT TO SIGN

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 13, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR ED MURNANE

Special Assistant to the President
and Director of Presidential Advance

FROM:

SHIRLEY M. GREEN *smg*
Special Assistant to the President
for Presidential Messages and Correspondence

SUBJECT:

Presidential Signatures on Photos and Other Items

Recently, we have had a number of odd items (matted photos of Air Force One, programs, posters, etc.) sent to President Bush requesting his signature on them. The writers frequently said that they attended an event and were told by an advance person or a Secret Service person that they could obtain the President's signature on the item by sending it to the White House.

I'd really appreciate your asking all your folks not to make such promises. The basic guidelines are that the President's signature is only affixed to official White House photos or photos in which the President appears with the requestor. Because of the enormous volume of requests, we do not affix his signature to photos in which he does not appear, programs, invitations, magazine covers, baseball cards, first-day envelope covers or the like. It is very difficult for us to turn down people who believe they have promised a signature from someone they believe represents the President on the road.

Many thanks.

cc: Phil Brady

cc: Fitzwater

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 04/14/92

TO: MARLIN FITZWATER

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

The attached has been forwarded
to the President




92 APR 13 P6:21

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON


April 13, 1992

MR. PRESIDENT:

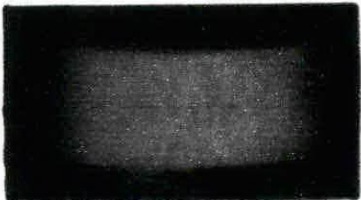
Attached please find draft
Qs and As for your use in
case you are asked about
Voluntary Restraint Agree-
ments for the machine tool
industry during your visit
to the machine tool plant
tomorrow. Clayton Yeutter,
NSC, and USTR concur.



Thank you.



Phillip D. Brady



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 13, 1992 APR 13 P6:21

MEMORANDUM FOR W. HENSON MOORE

FROM: CLAYTON YEUTTER

SUBJECT: President's Visit to Giddings & Lewis Machine
Tool Plant

Henson, as requested, I attach a set of questions and answers for use during the President's visit to the Giddings & Lewis machine tool plant tomorrow.

By all accounts, the U.S. industry is satisfied with the President's decision to extend the VRAs. The attached responses should be sufficient to handle any questions from the industry or the press. They have been cleared with USTR and the NSC.

cc: Roger B. Porter

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS: MACHINE TOOLS

Question: What was your decision regarding a request by the National Machine Tool Builders Association (NMBTA) to extend the voluntary restraint arrangements (VRAs) on machine tools?

Answer: I extended the VRAs for two years. A strong, technologically advanced, and internationally competitive machine tool industry is a vital U.S. national security asset. I concluded that the industry needed a final two-year extension to complete its modernization program and become fully competitive.

Question: Why have the VRA negotiations with Taiwan and Japan taken so long?

Answer: These are complicated issues. We are working with both countries to reach agreement on an acceptable restraint level, and look forward to wrapping up the talks soon.

Question: Isn't there an inconsistency between your free trade policy and protecting the machine tool industry?

Answer: No. The United States has a right under GATT to take measures to protect its national security.


THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

April 13, 1992

TO: Katherine L. Super

FROM: Phillip D. Brady 

REQUEST: Ceremony for the Medal of Arts (and luncheon to follow)

BACKGROUND: This is an annual event to present the National Medal of Arts

PREVIOUS PARTICIPATION: Last ceremony was July 1991.

DATE AND TIME: Laurie Firestone recommends that the event be held at the beginning of June or in the last weeks of July. Either 11:30-1:00 or 12:00-1:30.

LOCATION: East Room and State Dining Room

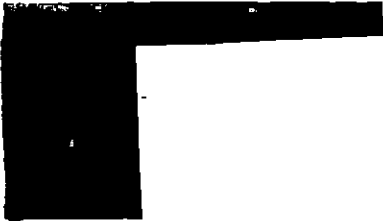
PARTICIPANTS: The President, the First Lady, Medal recipients, and invited guests

OUTLINE OF EVENT: President makes remarks and awards Medals to twelve recipients. Receiving line on State Floor followed by luncheon in the State Dining Room.

REMARKS: 5-7 minutes

MEDIA COVERAGE: Expanded pool for ceremony; WH photographer only for lunch

RECOMMENDED BY: Phillip D. Brady




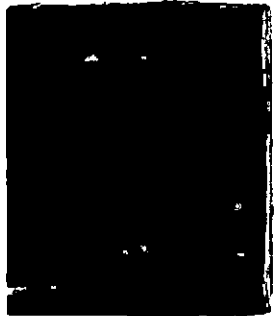
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 04/13/92

TO: RON KAUFMAN

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

Please dispatch to Mr. Teeter.
Thanks.



Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
05. Memo	The President to Sam Skinner and Bob Teeter Re: Unemployment (2 copies) (2 pp.)	4/13/92	P5	
Open on Expiration of PRA (Document Follows) By <u>JA</u> (NLGB) on <u>6/3/05</u>				

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

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Chief of Staff to the President, Office of the

Series: Brady, Philip D.

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Chron File 4/92 [2]

Date Closed: 2/28/2001	OA/ID Number: 05484-002
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1999-0735-F	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

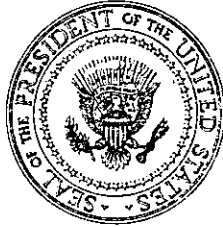
- P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4)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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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



April 13, 1992

To: Sam Skinner and Bob Teeter

How about a bi partisan commission of the non-partisan blue ribbon variety to try to figure out what to do about:

- a. laid off defense industry workers
- b. Servicemen who will face a tough job market upon release from Service.

Peter O'Donnell made this suggestion saying that former Dep. Sec Def Charles Duncan would be glad to do as a Dem. Other good one-David Packard.

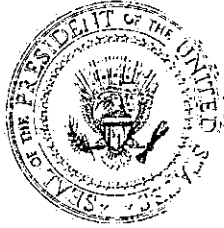
Just a thought.

Please discuss and advise!

gb .

9

FROM THE PRESIDENT



April 13, 1992

To: Sam Skinner and Bob Teeter

How about a bi partisan commission of the non-partisan blue ribbon variety to try to figure out what to do about:

- a. laid off defense industry workers
- b. Servicemen who will face a tough job market upon release from Service.

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Please discuss and advise!

gb .

9

FROM THE PRESIDENT

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
06. Memo	Thomas P. Melady to Phil Re: A Return to Normal, Decent Standards (1 pp.)	4/7/92	P5	
Open on Expiration of PRA (Document Follows) By <u>CDM</u> (NLGB) on <u>4/5/05</u>				

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

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Chief of Staff to the President, Office of the

Series: Brady, Philip D.

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Chron File 4/92 [2]

Date Closed: 2/28/2001	OA/ID Number: 05484-002
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1999-0735-F	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

- P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
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PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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



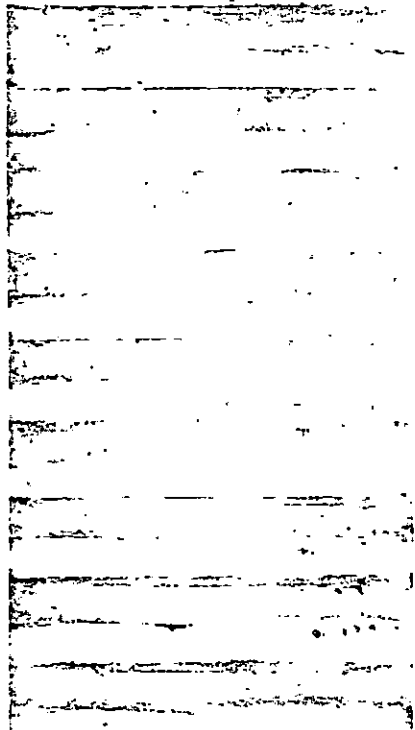
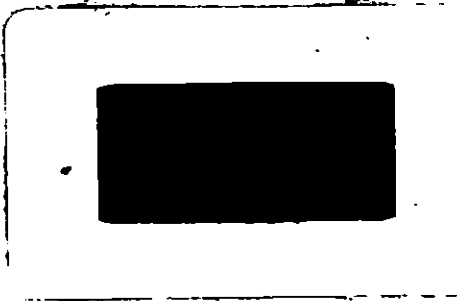
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 13, 1992

FOR: LEIGH ANN METZGER

FROM: PHILLIP BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary

- Information
- Action
- Let's Discuss



Thomas Patrick Melady

American Embassy (VAT)
PSC 59
APO AE 09624

April 7, 1992

32 APR 10 P3:52

Dear Phil:


Subject: A Return to Normal, Decent Standards

The following is based on a conversation I had with a group of American admirers of the President who are here in Rome:

- There is a revulsion against the extremes of sexual freedom, pornography, "dirty TV shows", indecent movies, gay life styles, etc.
- The President is an authentic symbol of decency. The same for Mrs. Bush and their family.
- The President, in the coming months, should make "decency" a key theme in some of his speeches. There is, "under the surface", a rejection in the silent majority with the public indecency. That seems to be overwhelming in our society.
- The President should give examples, especially in the area of protecting our young people and families. He should speak as "a family man".
- The President will hit a responsive theme among millions of mainstream Americans of all religious persuasions. People want a change in the local policies and laws that allow these extremes and the President should strongly identify himself with a movement to restore common decency to our lives.
- This could be part of an overall "life style" series. The President should, in the course of the campaign, be calling for a healthy, moral, balanced life style. (So many of today's "people" problems are caused by grave departures from a healthy life style, i.e., drug addiction, AIDS, alcoholism, mental illness, broken homes, delinquency, etc.)

With warm best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,


Thomas P. Melady
Ambassador

Mr. Phillip D. Brady
Assistant to the President and Staff Secretary
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20520

4/13

Jim,

Re President
asked that the
attached be
provided P 41.

It is derived
from the Bush
Record. Reub.

Plid

mailed to Jim Cicconi
Akin, Gump

The Democrats on the Issues

Brown

Replace the Federal income, Social Security, Medicare and gasoline taxes with a flat, 13 percent tax on income, allowing deductions only for mortgage interest, rent and charitable contributions. Impose a 13 percent value-added tax, similar to a national sales tax. Give businesses tax breaks for hiring workers from poor neighborhoods and for investing in equipment and research.

Install a national health insurance system, similar to the one in Canada, operating on a fixed national budget, in which patients choose their doctors, fees are set by the states and private insurance companies are bypassed. Vague about how the new system would be financed. Would support more AIDS research.

Opposes giving the President authority to negotiate a free-trade agreement with Mexico. Supports a variety of measures designed to limit imports into the United States.

Cut the military budget in half over the next five years. Remove all troops from Europe. Otherwise not specific about how this deep reduction would be achieved.

TAXES

Cut income taxes of most Americans by 10 percent and offset the cost with higher taxes on those with incomes above \$200,000. Replace the current \$2,100 dependent exemption with a tax credit of \$800 per child. Cut capital gains tax for investments held at least five years in new businesses. Give investment tax credits to small and medium-sized businesses. Prohibit businesses from writing off the cost of excessive salaries and bonuses for executives.

HEALTH

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MILITARY SPENDING

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Clinton

TAXES

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Reduce energy consumption by at least one-quarter. Through new regulations, encourage utilities to invest in conservation. Stop building new nuclear power plants unless a safe way can be found to dispose of the waste. Emphasize natural gas over oil and promote solar and wind power. Opposes oil drilling in the Arctic refuge. Might support a small increase in Federal gasoline tax.

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WELFARE

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ABORTION

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ABORTION

Supports abortion only in cases where necessary to save the life of the mother, rape, or incest. Supports Federal funding for abortion only when the life of the mother is threatened. Opposes the "Freedom of Choice Act."

GUN CONTROL

Favors registration of all guns and a ban on assault-type weapons. As Governor, supported and signed a California law requiring a 15-day waiting period before a firearm could be purchased.

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CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

Opposes in all cases.

Favors the death penalty.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

Supports imposition of a Federal death penalty for the most heinous crimes with procedures to ensure its fair and colorblind application, as proposed in the Administration's "Comprehensive Violent Crime Control Act."

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 4/10/92

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 4/10/92

TO: ROGER PORTER

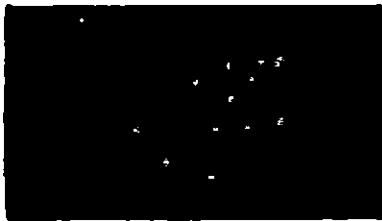
FROM: PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President and
Staff Secretary

The attached has been forwarded
to the President

TO: SAMUEL K. SKINNER

FROM: PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President and
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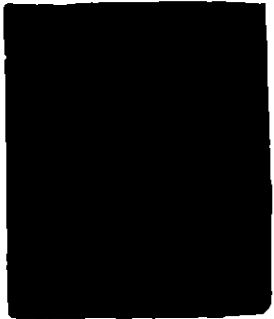


THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON


April 10, 1992

MR. PRESIDENT:


Attached are the summaries
of your positions you
requested. We can also
prepare this in another
format if you like.



Thank you.



Phillip D. Brady



The Democrats on the Issues

Brown

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TAXES

HEALTH

TRADE

MILITARY SPENDING

Clinton

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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN ^{7/4}
GEORGE BUSH

Phil

Good!

Send to
Campaign
if they
don't have
it

The Democrats on the Issues

Brown

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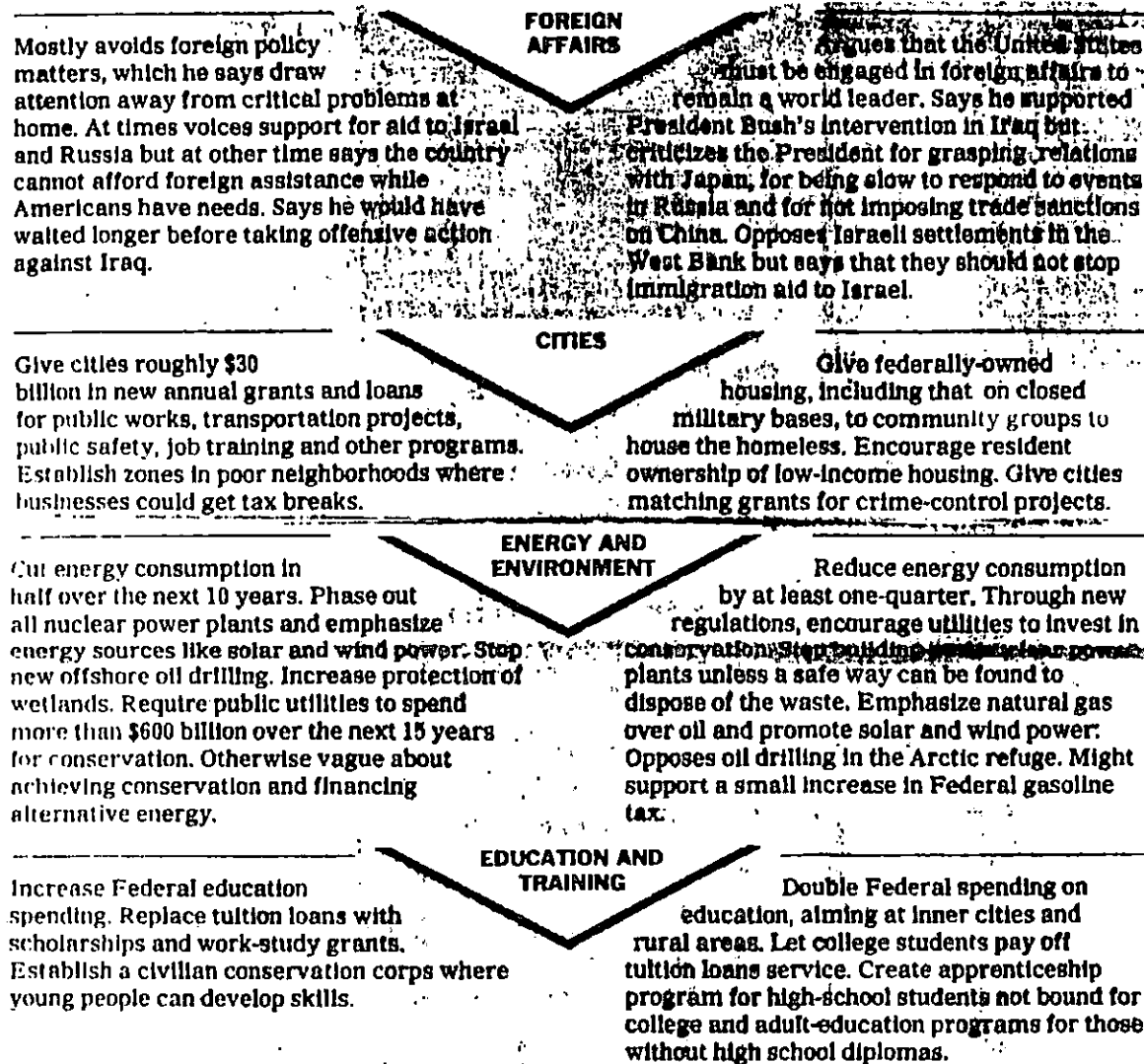
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DAVID E. ROSENBAUM

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
07. Memo	The President to Phil Brady Re: Bush Positions (2 copies) (2 pp.)	4/5/92	P-5	
Open on Expiration of PRA (Document Follows) By <u>CL</u> (NLGB) on <u>6/7/05</u>				

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

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Chief of Staff to the President, Office of the

Series: Brady, Philip D.

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Chron File 4/92 [2]

Date Closed: 2/28/2001	OA/ID Number: 05484-002
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1999-0735-F	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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



April 5, 1992

To: Phil Brady

Re: NYT Story Democrats on the Issues 4-5-92

attached

Please have someone take the BUSH positions, condense them into the same number of words as in this NYT article. Enter them under same headings-in an ew column next to Democrats.

Thanks

CS

GB

attachment (NYT story)

FROM THE PRESIDENT



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CM

GB

attachment (NYT story)

FROM THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 13, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR WHITE HOUSE SENIOR STAFF

FROM: PHILLIP D. BRADY
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
AND STAFF SECRETARY

SUBJECT: 1991 Financial Disclosure Report (SF 278)

The White House Gifts Office is finalizing the preparation of the President's 1991 Financial Disclosure Report (SF 278). The Ethics in Government Act requires the annual filing of this report on May 15. To insure timely and accurate completion of the report, this memorandum is intended to be a final reminder that if you received any gifts on behalf of the President and/or Mrs. Bush for calendar year 1991 and they are still in your possession, those gifts must be forwarded to the White House Gifts Office immediately. The gifts should be accompanied by a completed Presidential Gift Form.

The Ethics in Government Act also requires certain White House officials to file an annual Financial Disclosure Report. To assist you in reporting the gifts that you received in 1991, the White House Gifts Office will provide for you a list of those gifts that you forwarded to their office. If you received any gifts in 1991 that were not reported to the Gifts Office, please do so by **Monday, April 20**. The gifts should be accompanied by a completed Staff Gift Record Form.

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



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 04/11/92

TO: SAMUEL K. SKINNER

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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 04/11/92

The attached has been forwarded
to the President

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

TO: GENERAL SCOWCROFT

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

The attached has been forwarded
to the President

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D.C. 20506

APR 10 1992

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12958, SEC 3.5(B)
WHITE HOUSE GUIDELINES, AUGUST 20
BY WJH NARA DATE 2/28/01

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Carla A. Hills *CAH*

SUBJECT: North American Free Trade Negotiations:
Update from Montreal Ministerial



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

April 7, 1992

President George Bush
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Joanne and I have just returned from a wonderful two-day conference in Colorado Springs, Colorado, sponsored by Focus on the Family and its outstanding founder and President, Dr. James Dobson. I had the honor to participate in the conference, and I was so moved by the presentations and the incredible devotion to traditional Judeo-Christian values that I wanted to highly recommend that you meet with him sometime in the future. In fact, I would hope that you can visit Focus on the Family's new headquarters in Colorado Springs and spend some time with Dr. Dobson and his dedicated team of leaders.

As you know, Focus on the Family is a proactive organization with a large, grass-roots membership whose ideas are based on Judeo-Christian principles. Dr. Dobson is a well known, best-selling author with his own top-rated radio program that reaches thousands of stations and broadcasts in several languages to a worldwide listening audience, including Russia!

For years, Dr. Dobson has served as a powerful advocate for family values and has always been a strong supporter of your efforts and initiatives to strengthen the American family. He and his organizations worked tirelessly and effectively to help ensure that your pro-family child care proposals remained an essential part of the final bill passed by Congress.

Thank you for your consideration of a meeting with Dr. Dobson. Knowing of your strong, heartfelt commitment to preserving America's greatest institution, I thought you would find it a rewarding and enriching experience.

Very respectfully,


Jack Kemp

*P.S. I really believe this would be a great "plus" for you, the White House & most of all the American family.
Thanks, J.K.*

Focus on the Family

with Dr. James C. Dobson

Special
Introductory
Issue

FOCUSING ON FAMILIES

Family" is in. We've all seen evidence of it in recent times. Advertising is playing off a "back to basics" theme. Political candidates make their families visible and talk about family issues. Sociologists proclaim that the "Leave It to Beaver" family of the 1950s is making a grand resurgence.

But how deeply rooted is this trendy return to traditional values? Does the mom who elects to stay at home with her kids really feel accepted by society today? Are single adults honestly getting the message that chastity is a virtue?

We don't think so. At Focus on the Family, we have been working since 1977 to defend the home—and we believe that our job is more pressing today than ever before.

It's encouraging to see some of the current sympathy toward familial concerns, but there is still much to be done before genuine Judeo-Christian values do indeed take hold of our society. Materialism, infidelity and divorce are still rampant. Permissiveness for our youth reigns supreme. Even the very sanctity of human life—for the unborn, the handicapped, the unattractive, the "unwanted"—is seriously threatened on a number of fronts.

And those who do desire to build homes on time-honored biblical principles, unfortunately, face a myriad of barriers. The routine frustrations of raising toddlers or teenagers become overwhelming for the dad whose career demands too much of his energy. Teens who try to steer clear of drugs discover that many of their Christian friends are "doing them." Elderly individuals who wish to live in dignity might find themselves conveniently tucked away in substandard facilities, ignored by family members.

At Focus on the Family, it is our firm belief that only a full-fledged return to biblical concepts of morality, fidelity and parental

leadership will halt the erosion of the family unit. We're committed to this philosophy not only as it applies to married couples with children, but also to singles, teens, seniors and every member of our culture. From the family of one to the multi-generational family of 50, this ministry seeks to provide solid, biblically based guidance and information that's realistic in our pressure-cooker world. We have no other mission than to strengthen homes.

And we have our work cut out for us! Each month we hear thousands of heart-wrenching accounts of families in pain, crying for help. But we also get testimonies like the following:

Dear Dr. Dobson:

One year ago I wrote to you because there was literally no one else I could turn to with my problem. I described my 13-year-old marriage that had suddenly come apart. You sent me a letter and follow-up material that helped so much. I also began listening to your radio program regularly, and that also was a great encouragement. But what I really want to tell you is that my husband recently asked my forgiveness, and we are working now on establishing a new relationship. The year has gone by, my guilt is gone and my confidence is building.



At Focus on the Family, we wish to assist your family, too, whatever your needs. We welcome your letters and requests for prayer. If you believe you or your loved ones could benefit from any of the resources and services mentioned in this brochure, please write or call us.

And, finally, we encourage you to pray for God's blessing on the family—the only institution that can instill proper values and faith in the next generation. Pray that "family" will become more than just a passing media trend. Therein lies our hope for the future. □

WHO IS DR. JAMES DOBSON?

James C. Dobson, Ph.D., is founder and president of Focus on the Family. He is a licensed psychologist and author of 12 best-selling books on the family, including *Dare to Discipline*, *The Strong-Willed Child*, *Love Must Be Tough*, *Love for a Lifetime*, *Parenting Isn't for Cowards* and *Children at Risk*.

He served for 14 years as an associate clinical professor of pediatrics at the University of Southern California School of Medicine, and for 17 years on the attending staff of Children's Hospital of Los Angeles in the Division of Child Development and Medical Genetics.

Recently, Dr. Dobson has been heavily involved in governmental activities related to the family. He served on the task force that summarized the White House Conferences on the Family and received a special commendation from President Jimmy Carter in 1980. He was appointed by President Ronald Reagan to the National Advisory Commission for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Dr. Dobson has also served on the Attorney General's Commission on Pornography and on the Attorney General's Advisory Board on Missing and Exploited Children. □



STATEMENT OF FAITH

We believe the Bible to be the only infallible, authoritative Word of God.

We believe that there is only one God, eternally existent in three persons: Father, Son and Holy Spirit.

We believe in the deity of our Lord Jesus Christ, in His virgin birth, in His sinless life, in His miracles, in His vicarious and atoning death through His shed blood, in His bodily resurrection, in His ascension to the right hand of the Father, and in His personal return to power and glory.

We believe that for the salvation of lost and sinful man, regeneration by the Holy Spirit is absolutely essential.

We believe in the present ministry of the Holy Spirit, by whose indwelling the Christian is enabled to live a godly life.

We believe in the resurrection of both the saved and the lost: they that are saved unto the resurrection of life and they that are lost unto the resurrection of damnation.

We believe in the spiritual unity of believers in our Lord Jesus Christ. □

A FOUNDATION FOR SERVING FAMILIES

Focus on the Family is a non-profit Christian organization whose only reason for existence is to contribute to the stability of the family in our society. That purpose is based on a foundation of four guiding philosophies, or beliefs.

We believe that the ultimate purpose in living is to glorify God and to attain eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord; beginning within our own families and then reaching out to a suffering humanity that does not know of His love and His sacrifice.

We believe that the institution of marriage is a permanent, life-long relationship between a man and a woman, regardless of trials, sickness, financial reverses or emotional stresses that may ensue.

We believe that children are a gift of God, a heritage from the Lord. We are therefore accountable to God for molding, shaping and preparing them for a life of service to God and to their fellow men.

We believe that human life is of inestimable worth and significance in all its dimensions, including the aged, the widowed, the mentally retarded, the unattractive, the physically handicapped and every other condition in which humanness is expressed from conception to the grave, including the unborn.

Our commitment to these principles is apparent at every level throughout the organization. The values and techniques taught to parents are drawn from the wisdom of the Bible and Judeo-Christian ethic, rather than from the humanistic notions of today's theorists. In short, Focus on the Family is a reflection of what we believe to be the recommendation of the Creator Himself, Who ordained the family and gave it His blessing.



REACHING OUT TO YOUR FAMILY

Successful family living has always required time, attention and effort—a certain amount of work. And with all the social upheaval of the last two decades, the task hasn't gotten any easier.

That's why Dr. James Dobson founded Focus on the Family in 1977. Since its beginning, the non-profit organization has been committed to supporting families with the practical information and encouragement they need. Through the years, the Lord has expanded this ministry, enabling us to reach married couples, children, teens, singles and seniors.

Dr. Dobson's first venture into family ministry was a 15-minute weekly radio broadcast first aired in 1977 on approximately 40 stations. Today, more than 1,500 facilities carry the daily "Focus on the Family" program. Through this 30-minute broadcast, which to many is the most familiar aspect of the ministry, Dr. Dobson offers practical advice and inspirational words on a variety of subjects of interest to the family: marital, parental, spiritual, social, medical, emotional, political and more. For listeners who wish to hear a particular broadcast again or share it with a friend or loved one, we make cassette copies available.

In recent years, Focus on the Family has branched out with several other radio programs, including "Adventures in Odyssey," "Family News in Focus," and "Enfoque a la Familia." The "Odyssey" radio drama series was created especially for children; "Family News in Focus" presents up-to-the-minute reports on issues of importance to families; and "Enfoque" is a family-oriented Spanish-language broadcast produced for the Hispanic audience.

Focus supplements the broadcasts with an extensive publications outreach. Our

flagship periodical is *Focus on the Family*, a free monthly magazine providing thought-provoking articles and helpful information to more than 1.4 million homes.

Other monthly publications include: *Clubhouse* and *Clubhouse Jr.*, two colorful, values-oriented magazines for kids; *Brio* (for girls) and *Breakaway* (for guys), filled with features of interest to teens; the *Citizen* (in the United States only), which provides current events

though, is that every book we release is designed to meet a very real need among families today.

Focus on the Family Films is also working to bring effective, helpful Christian films to audiences across the continent. We have produced several major films, two of which have also been adapted for television in an effort to reach even more people who might benefit from them. Our film "Twice Pardoned," featuring ex-con Harold Morris, has been

telecast in dozens of cities throughout the United States, bringing an important warning about peer pressure to teens and their parents.

Another area of recent development for Focus on the Family is the public policy arena—both in the United States and Canada. In 1988, Focus merged with the Family Research Council in Washington, D.C., providing a base there for influence and research efforts on behalf of the family.

We have also initiated a program to help smaller pro-family groups across the United States work together and grow into cohesive, effective lobbying coalitions in their respective states. Through these activities and others, we earnestly hope to make North America more

"family friendly" in years to come.

As you can see, the organization's outreach has proved so effective that one of the results has been a tremendous volume of mail pouring in—up to 200,000 letters a month. *Every letter mailed to Focus on the Family receives a response.*

We hope you will join us in the important task of preserving the home. Together—with God's guidance and the partnership of our friends—we can continue to aid hurting families. Above all, we stand ready to assist you and your home. Please do not hesitate to call or write us with any need you might have. ☐



analysis and tips to help Christians express pro-family views; *Physician*, tailored specifically to the personal and professional concerns of medical doctors; and *Parental Guidance*, geared to educate parents about entertainment aimed at teens.

If you would like to receive any of the publications mentioned above, please refer to the enclosed reply card for details.

In 1986 Focus on the Family moved into book publishing. The organization has published more than 42 titles on a variety of topics, including several best-sellers and award winners! Most important,

FINANCIAL INTEGRITY IN FUND RAISING

By DR. JAMES DOBSON

We believe that the way an organization handles itself in the financial arena is a reflection of its integrity in every arena. Therefore, we have established strict limitations on the way we solicit contributions and in the way our resources are used. Here are the policies that have guided us through the years:

1 This ministry belongs to God, not to James Dobson. It is neither a monument to my ego nor a legacy to my

friends—but we will not squirm, scratch or claw for contributions. We will never resort to what we consider to be disrespectful and dishonorable methods of fund raising, even when the needs are serious.

4 We will ask people not to support Focus on the Family or any other Christian program until their obligations to the local church have been met. It is the first line of defense for the family.

5 We will not operate the ministry at a deficit. Although from time to time it is necessary to borrow funds for large

the fair market value of materials received from the organization.)

8 When we make a purchase, we will pay the invoice within 30 days, if possible. We do not intend to use the vendor's money.

9 We will not try to raise more money than we need.

10 I will not be the primary fund-raiser.

11 My wife, Shirley, and I will accept no salary for this work, and will pay a portion of the radio airtime expenses to compensate for the publicity that increases our book sales. When our books are offered to our listeners, we will waive all royalties to allow Focus to obtain the lowest possible price.

12 We will never sell or rent our mailing list to those wishing to use the names and addresses of our supporters. Those individuals wrote to us in good faith, and if they wanted to receive mail from other organizations, I'm sure they would ask for it. We will maintain the tightest security on our lists of friends and supporters.

13 We will conform to the standards established by the Evangelical Council for Financial Accountability (ECFA), the Ethics and Financial Integrity Commission (EFICOM), and the Canadian Council of Christian Charities (CCCC)—three watchdog groups created to ensure ethical fund-raising and administration practices among non-profit Christian organizations.

To summarize, we will try to remember always that Jesus Christ is our possessor and our dispossessor. He ordained and blessed this ministry. It belongs entirely to Him. □



memory. Focus on the Family does not bear my name, the buildings do not belong to me, we have not founded a James Dobson University. I am merely a fellow servant in the work of the Kingdom.

2 The Lord has apparently chosen to place His mantle of approval on the ministry of Focus on the Family. Nevertheless, He gives and sometimes takes away. If He ever closes the doors to this work, we will accept His leadings and yield the outcome to Him. Until then, we will devote every ounce of energy to the task at hand.

3 One of the ways we can discern the Lord's will regarding the continuation of our work is through the support He sends (or doesn't send) from His people. Therefore, during lean times, we will make our obligations known to our

capital expenditures, such as for a new building, we will seek to repay the loans as soon as possible.

6 We consider the contributions we receive to be "blood money"—sent from loving people who have sacrificed to make their gifts possible. Our obligation, therefore, is to spend that money conservatively and wisely in continuing the ministry. We have no limousines or airplanes or condos in Hawaii. Every penny is stretched as far as possible to serve the needs of today's families.

7 We will receipt all donations, showing the fair market value of any materials requested and sent, in order to help contributors determine the tax-deductible portion of their gifts. (The Internal Revenue Service permits donors to deduct the amount they give to Focus on the Family that exceeds

MINISTRY STRUCTURE

Focus on the Family is governed by two independent boards of directors: one for our United States operations and the other for our Canadian ministry. These boards are committed to the lordship of Jesus Christ and His principles for the success of the family unit.

In addition to administering with this common conviction, the directors each provide guidance in areas such as finance, administration, family counseling and broadcasting, according to their individual fields of expertise.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

THE SECRETARY

April 10, 1992

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: LAMAR ALEXANDER 

I thought you would enjoy the attached which was the result of my Wednesday, April 8, Godfrey Sperling Breakfast.

It's hard to tell that the Post reporter and Monitor reporter were at the same meeting. I also thought you might enjoy a transcript of what I said there to give you an idea of the kind of education questions I get asked. If I need to be handling this in any different way, please let me know.

Alexander Says Education Unlikely to Be Issue; Clinton Campaign Demurs

By Mary Jordan
Washington Post Staff Writer

Education Secretary Lamar Alexander said yesterday he doubted education would become a major issue in the presidential campaign because there is little difference on the subject between President Bush and Democratic front-runner Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton.

"How can you have an issue, if there is little difference?" Alexander said during a breakfast meeting with reporters.

Alexander pointed to Clinton's key role in the 1989 education summit during which the nation's governors and Bush agreed to six education goals. Clinton and Bush also both support new national standards and voluntary national tests.

But Clinton advisers saw Alexander's remarks yesterday as an attempt by administration officials to neutralize Clinton's strong suit.

"Education reform will be a major issue," said John R. Kroger, the Clinton campaign's deputy policy director. He said Bush has been unable to provide leadership needed to pass a major education reform bill, and that the administration's "proposal to create 535 star schools would only improve one-half of 1 percent of our schools."

Education officials see the November election shaping up as a showdown between the self-styled "education president," and the "education governor," a nickname Clinton acquired presiding over the governors' task force that wrote the national education goals.

During Clinton's tenure as governor, Arkansas instituted teacher competency tests, established new standards, and increased its school spending so that it now funnels a larger portion of its budget to education than all but two states. Still, Arkansas ranks 45th among the states in its per pupil expenditures.

Arnold F. Fege, director of government relations for the National Parent Teachers Association, said Alexander is "half-right" in his assessment of the similarities.

Fege said the two candidates agree on many things, with the notable exception of the "choice" provision for private schools.

Unlike Bush, Clinton does not approve of giving parents the choice of using tax dollars to send their children to either public or private schools. Clinton, like many Democrats, argues that such an option would hurt public schools. Instead, Clinton favors al-

lowing parents to choose among public schools.

Clinton also supports spending an additional \$4 billion a year on Head Start, the popular preschool program for disadvantaged children. The Bush proposal is far short of that, with about \$600 million in new money this year.

Bush's highly publicized "America 2000" program unveiled one year ago, seeks to accomplish the six national goals agreed on with the nation's governors. They include making American students first in the world in math and science by the year 2000, and making sure every child goes to school in a condition to learn.

Bush has proposed, among other things, building new "break-the-mold" schools and cutting away some federal education regulations.

Clinton has proposed several innovations, including a student aid program that would allow students to repay loans through community service and a new national apprenticeship program for those who do not go to college.

Another similarity between the two candidates, according to Fege, is that neither of them is talking about where the money will come from.

Alexander, a former Tennessee governor who has worked alongside Clinton on education issues, said he thought the Democrat was "bright" and had done several "constructive" things in education. The secretary also said that last month Bush instructed Cabinet members to "stay out of any negative discussions of the candidates."

Education Set to Take Center Stage in Election

This fall Bush and Clinton will clash on how to improve schools

By Amy Kaslow

Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON

ONE year after President Bush announced his 10-year America 2000 strategy to beef up the nation's schools, the self-proclaimed "education president" may be put to the test.

United States Secretary of Education Lamar Alexander confidently told reporters at a Monitor breakfast on Wednesday that "education will be a good symbol of the president's leadership," during this year's campaign.

But Mr. Bush's most formidable challenger, Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton, views the president's education record as a weakness to exploit during the campaign.

An educational reformer in his own state, Mr. Clinton charges the White House with lackluster leadership in fostering ways to learn more, teach better, and provide the poor and middle class with adequate educational opportunities.

When Bush called for an education summit of the governors of the 50 states in 1989, Clinton responded by canvassing the educational field for input and establishing state governors' priorities for education. Critics say Bush brought nothing to the summit.

Secretary Alexander contends that his department has been the "spark plug" for a radical change in the country's educational agenda. "The Democratic candidates by and large know that the president is doing what the president ought to do, and most of the Democrats across the country are involved with the president in changing the American educational system, including Governor Clinton," he says.

On April 18, 1991, the White House announced ways to revitalize the ailing American educational system. Over half of the 43 governors whose communities have adopted some of the so-called America 2000 measures are Democrats. With only a marginal amount of federal money (schools come under the purview of state and local jurisdictions, which provide roughly 94 percent of the financing), the administration set out to slowly convert schools across the country.

Initiatives included more rigorous curriculums, nationally-standardized testing, and teaching innovations. The administration wants good teachers rewarded with higher pay and would allow parents to choose the schools their children attend.

When Bush launched the program, he admonished those who expect a better system not to rely too heavily on Washington's help: "What happens here in Washington won't matter half as much as what happens in each school, each local community, and yes, in each home."

Alexander says social norms have created problems endemic to communities around the country: "Parents are busy, televisions are on, homework's not checked, the community's not involved."

There are enormous obstacles to reform, he says: "Imagine you were a teacher, teaching six back-to-back subjects to kids, 20 percent of whom, outside of school, watch five hours of the most expensively-produced entertainment in the world." The only way to compete, he says, is to engage students with retrained, "entertaining teachers" who present an exciting curriculum.

Alexander insists America 2000 is making strides with progressive programs and cutting through tangled bureaucracy: "You go to New Hampshire, they're creating an America 2000 school, opening the school all year ... giving people a menu of opportunities. You go to Minnesota, you find a kindergarten in a bank, five new schools in a shopping mall, because that's where the parents are.

"You find a school in the Honeywell Corporate headquarters for teenage girls who are pregnant.... You go to Louisville, you find they've basically gotten rid of the central maintenance headquarters so it doesn't take six months and \$3,500 to get six electrical outlets fixed and the principal can call down the street and get an electrician to come in and do it."

Bush appointed Alexander in January 1991 after the administration was accused of an uninspired education policy and lack of direction under Bush's first education secretary, Lauro Cavazos.

Alexander, a former Tennessee governor who focused the National Governors' Association (NGA) on educational issues during his tenure as chairman in 1986, is broadly credited with bringing a sense of purpose to the department.

His access to the president is greater than almost any other Cabinet official, says Alexander, and his frequent meetings with Bush are testimony to the presi-

More....

'Imagine you were ... teaching six back-to-back subjects to kids, 20 percent of whom, outside of school, watch five hours of the most expensively-produced entertainment in the world.'

- Lamar Alexander



Mr. Cohen concedes that "appointing Lamar Alexander was a tremendous improvement over the former education secretary." But he faults Bush for "doing nothing to move ahead with educational reforms" from the time the president announced the six national goals in his 1990 inaugural address to January 1991, when he brought Alexander on board.

"If Bill Clinton had been president, there would be a continuing flow of activity," Cohen says. "That's the stark contrast between George Bush and Bill Clinton."

dent's commitment to educational issues.

However, among educational reformers, Bush still has many detractors. One of them is Michael Cohen, director of the National Alliance for Restructuring Education, who worked with the NGA in 1989 and helped Clinton put together the joint NGA-White House statement on national education goals.

FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1992

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

P-34B

Many Students Still Risk Getting AIDS, Report Says

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL Staff Reporter

ATLANTA—More than half of high school students who are sexually active indicate that neither they nor their partners use a condom, according to a new federal study.

The report, published by the Centers for Disease Control, concludes that numerous adolescents—despite increased warnings from health officials—still "engage in behaviors that place them at risk" to contract the human immunodeficiency virus.

The study, performed in 1990, found that 65% of male students and 52% of female students had had sexual intercourse before age 17. But among those students who reported having intercourse in the three months prior to the survey, only 45% said they or their partner had used a condom.

Of the 11,631 students surveyed, almost 20% said they had had four or more sex partners during their lifetimes. Of those students, only 40% reported using a condom during their most recent sexual intercourse.

The study notes that AIDS, acquired immune deficiency syndrome, is already the sixth-leading cause of death among individuals age 15 to 24.

PARTIAL TRANSCRIPT OF SPERLING BREAKFAST--4/8/92

1. Q: (First question by Sperling about George Bush as the Education President, activities on campaign trail. Wording of question virtually inaudible on tape) you know already -- critical to the President -- on the campaign trail -- the education President, I think it's your opportunity now if you'd like to provide --

1. A: Well, I am but you haven't heard as much of that so far. I don't think you will because the Democratic candidates by and large know the President is doing what he ought to do and most of the Democrats across the country are involved with the President in changing American education system, including Gov. Clinton. So I think education will be a good symbol of the President's leadership in the fall to the extent it comes up.

2. Q: Well, can you be specific -- on what you feel that he --

2. A: I think that's a -- we know exactly where we're going -- that's the first step -- the National Education Goals -- the country. Second, we have 44 states, as many Democratic governors as Republicans, and more than a thousand communities involved in the AMERICA 2000 strategy moving their community towards the Goals. Third, we're moving toward national testing, which wasn't even on the agenda when the President came in, teachers developing a consensus about World Class standards in math, science, English, history, geography and the national exam itself is moving along. Next, the New American Schools Development Corporation has exceeded its wildest expectations. It just started a year ago, business has raised \$60 million and invited the brightest minds in the country to think about creating thousands of new break-the-mold American schools, 686 design teams in -- more than a hundred communities are involved in that already and finally we've -- about giving middle- and low-income families more choices of the schools their children attend, which I think more than anything else will help lower-income people out of despair into better schools. So I think we're in the first year of a nine-year movement toward the six national goals and the trains are all moving down the track very well in the same direction. Most people are on board, some people keep jumping on and off and Congress by and large is still at the station.

3. Q: To return to Budge's first question about the President as an education president. You have a program as a cabinet secretary and how do you invest the president in both responsibility and identity with the program that you're putting forward? We don't see this president reading books, we don't see this president as a particularly intellectual president, we don't see him studying, playing the piano or other activities that require serious --. How do you invest the president with the substance of the program where he seems to be disengaged from his Cabinet?

3. A: Well, in fact I'll give you an opportunity. On Wednesday, which is National Read Aloud Day, the President is indeed reading a book and I hope you put it on the front page, which you probably won't. I mean, that's the problem. It's not --

4. Q: You may be surprised

4. A: --but it's not you, you see. -- Education is not front page news, I was in the Columbus, Ohio, with the President, kicking off OHIO 2000. Now think about this for a moment. Here we have 44 states, including the President's likely Democratic opponent, and all those Democrats in the country, actually much more like a press release-type deal, mobilizing their states in partnership with him to change and turn upside down the American education system. It's really not news. It's some local news but you really don't hear much about it. When we were in Columbus, the President spent the whole day on education, got back in the car after his press conference, and said a miracle happened. I said what's that, he said one person asked me a question about education. It's not news. I don't speak -- I'm not critical, it's not news in the same way other things are. The President, in fact, is a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Yale University. He's as intelligent and intellectually stimulating as anybody we've ever had in the presidency. I'm spending an hour at lunch today with him by myself because I saw him yesterday and he asked me some questions about education and we were talking about and he picked up the phone and changed his schedule and had me for lunch. That's not in the newspaper and there are not many Cabinet members that see him as often as I do. He'll probably be going out again next week in connection with the anniversary of AMERICA 2000, which is April 18th, listening to a community, one of 1100, telling him what's happening for examples of goals, which you've never had in history, standards which we've never tried, national exams which was not even on the agenda, a new generation of schools, which is a tremendously bold idea. The idea of choice, which is very controversial and again, it probably won't be a major news item. So I think the only way the President can get more documented is by repetition - - standards, national exams, break-the-mold schools, that sort of thing, and maybe I should be asking you how he should do that.

5. Q: Clinton is obviously the likely nominee and he has very good credentials, having helped you a lot on the governors summit, education summit in Charlottesville. But where he parts -- he came at this in many ways the same way you did but parts company on vouchers, choice, some of the other things. What is your advice going to be to Bush on how to deal with this issue in the fall?

5. A: My advice would be and I think -- the President has his agenda. He's really free-er to advocate radical change in the American education system than the Democratic nominee because the president is not the education establishment candidate. And there's a lot of loose talk about change going on around Washington in the last two or three months --

6. Q: -- including your President who mentioned it 27 times in his last speech --

6. A: Well, good, that's a lot, but if you'll look carefully back through his entire education speeches, AMERICA 2000, on April 18th a year ago, he talked about a revolutionary change in education. The President and Gov. Clinton, I was at the University of Tennessee when the summit occurred, but Gov. Clinton and the President were together on the goals and they were together on AMERICA 2000 strategy and we'll have to see what differences they had, there may not be many. I guess one is that the President would favor giving middle- and low-income families a chance to attend more choices of all schools. Gov. Clinton would say some schools. He probably wouldn't say you can't go to Notre Dame or to the Baptist college in Arkansas. You can only go to the University of Arkansas. You don't have those choices if you're in elementary and secondary school. You do have them if you're in college, I don't think that's consistent. That's a difference --

7. Q: Do you think education is going to be a big, hot issue?

7. A: Yeah, because it's important. I mean, I've never seen something -- some people think this is an overstatement and it might be but I really think education's bubbling up to become the movement of the 1990's in the same way civil rights was the movement in the 1960's, but it's bubbling up and people worry about it. They sort of have a strong national sense, a strong economy, they want it for their children; they know that what we've got now isn't working; they're beginning to sense that they themselves have some responsibility that no one will -- and we've got a long way to go but -- it's bubbling up. But it's only an issue if the candidates disagree. And I'm not sure there's going to be a lot of disagreement. Also, it's not the kind of issue that -- you'll excuse me, the national media and the Presidential candidates normally put on the front pages or the top of the evening news.

8. Q: Are you saying it really won't make that much difference who's elected President, since education -- sort of the goals that have already been set in motion will continue?

8. A: No, I think it will make a difference because one of the strongest reasons to elect President Bush again is that he has set a very clear agenda to revolutionize the schools and is leading the country, helping to shape an agenda and framework and a movement that will help us have the kind of country that we want by the year 2000. If I were the Democratic candidate, I wouldn't differ with him on that and if he doesn't it won't be much of a conflict.

9. Q: -- do you see this lack of direction on the part of the President ...?

9. A: -- from where I sit he has a wonderful example of clear vision.

10. Q: As governor, I imagine you got to know Bill Clinton pretty well. You worked with him. Can you give us your assessment as you saw him then -- as a governor and as a whatever -- did he become a close, personal friend?

10. A: You get to know governors pretty well when you are one because -- you understand each other's problems. I want to be careful what I say about this because if I say something good, you'll want me to say something bad, which I won't. I worked with him, liked him, found him on education matters and all other matters in the Governors Assn. to work in a bipartisan way. I think was constructive in working with the President on the National Education Goals and has been on America 2000 -- he could have made a partisan thing out of it but I think he saw the value of it, was one of the 43 states that are involved and my wife and I know Hillary. We like them both and -- my work in the National Governors Association he was constructive and bipartisan --

11. Q: ---his fellow governors voted him as outstanding -- you can understand that kind of approval.

11. A: Yeah -- Mike Dukakis was also voted most outstanding. A lot of people say the governors in the 80's were the best public servants and I have to believe that because --

12. Q: You don't think the attacks on Gov. Clinton have any bearing?

12. A: I didn't say that. I said that based on my knowledge of him -- he did constructive work at the NGA, bipartisan. I think this whole Presidential campaign theme is astonishing to me. I think that's one reason why you end up with only two people running -- two people on one side.

13. Q: Does the attack on Bill Clinton's character...? Has that been ... by the press? Were you aware of these issues when you knew Bill Clinton well, does it -- the importance that is now placed on the character issue, the exit polls showing the tremendous -- Honesty?

13. A: I know him pretty well. The President instructed us at a Cabinet meeting about a month ago to stay out of any sort of discussions that might be connected toward any Democratic candidate. I don't want get into that, but the -- nor as a public official -- maybe I'm especially sensitive to this -- there are some limits to the examination of people seeking office that ought to exist. I don't know what they are and they'll have to be established by some consensus of the country. But I think -- if you repeat something about someone enough and loudly enough, no one will ever doubt it. -- What I knew about Bill Clinton when we were working together in the National Governors Association and about Hillary -- bright, constructive and participated in a bipartisan way with what we were doing. And I know that the President respects Bill, his work on education particularly in terms of helping to develop the goals -- he was very active in that and he's been on America 2000.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

April 13, 1992

The President today recognized the volunteers of Coakley Proud of Harlingen, Texas, as the 744th Daily Point of Light for the Nation. The student volunteers from Coakley Junior High School foster a clean environment by engaging in recycling, clean-up, and educational projects.

Started by Gail Thomason's seventh grade language arts class in the fall of 1990, Coakley Proud is an innovative program which draws on a cross-section of the school's students, many of whom are children of migrant workers and recent immigrants. As a class project, the original participants researched and wrote reports on environmental problems and offered solutions. Wanting to do more, they began doing extra curricular environmental work on campus and in their community to make these solutions reality.

Now in its second year, Coakley Proud's membership exceeds 52 students. Their efforts this year have included collecting Christmas trees which were used to rebuild beach dunes, gathering tires and phone books for recycling, beautifying a highway median, cleaning a beach, planting a campus rose garden, and assembling an environmental display at FirstBank. They also recycle newspapers and aluminum. Participants often help similar local environmental groups, such as Harlingen Proud, Inc. and Valley Proud Environmental Council. The students promote their environmental message by distributing fliers and producing educational videos for elementary schools. An average of 30 students participate on each project and encourage parents and fellow students to help. Teachers, school administrators, and last year's students have also helped at work sites.

From its beginnings as a simple class assignment, Coakley Proud has earned the enthusiastic support of school, community, and state leaders. For students who may not have been active in other extra curricular activities, the project provides an opportunity to give something back to the community.

The President salutes the volunteers of Coakley Proud for exemplifying his belief that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include servicing others."

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

April 14, 1992

The President today recognized Thomas Cooney, Sr., of Palm Harbor, Florida, as the 745th Daily Point of Light for the Nation. Mr. Cooney, who is deaf, is a volunteer sign language teacher and interpreter for the hearing impaired.

A 57-year old single father of two boys, Mr. Cooney uses his "magic hands" to help ease the communication gap between hearing and hearing impaired individuals. He has taught American Sign Language to policemen, leaders of church groups, bank employees, and countless others who interact with the hearing impaired. He currently teaches the language to doctors and nurses at Mease Hospital in Dunedin, Florida.

Mr. Cooney is especially committed to teaching youth and to helping them understand the way he overcame the challenge of hearing impairment. He regularly conducts two-day school visits, during which he teaches students how to sign their names, as well as songs, poems, and colloquial phrases. Most importantly, he emphasizes that deaf people welcome friendship and acceptance from the hearing. He has made a lasting impact on many of these young people, inspiring them to learn sign language, volunteer to assist the hearing impaired, or eventually even become teachers themselves.

Mr. Cooney lost his hearing at age two as a result of an ear infection. He has engaged in voluntary community service for over forty years, beginning when he was 15 years old by interpreting for the deaf in New Jersey courts. Having overcome many obstacles, he has taught sign language skills to thousands of people.

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

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

April 15, 1992

The President today recognized the volunteers of Teen Connections of Rapid City, South Dakota, as the 746th Daily Point of Light for the Nation. By helping each other overcome eating disorders, suicidal tendencies, and other self-destructive behavior, the girls of Teen Connections promote good character and values.

An initiative of Girls, Inc., Teen Connections targets girls ages 12-15 who are at risk of developing unhealthy or delinquent behavior. The girls themselves, together with staff members and community volunteers, address these problems by offering treatment, education, and emotional support.

In "Teens for Teens," a peer support program, participating girls motivate, mentor, counsel, and tutor each other. While building their own self-esteem, they help others learn to face the challenges of peer-pressure and other adolescent anxieties. The girls also visit nursing homes and organize drug awareness campaigns to benefit their community. The program includes more than 100 girls at five area schools and at the Girls, Inc., site.

Throughout the year, nearly 60 community volunteers support Teen Connections by providing information to teenagers at school health fairs. Through "Body By Me," an after-school program, girls learn about health, fitness, and anatomy. Trained volunteers counsel the girls on subjects such as rape, AIDS prevention, and self-esteem building. This year, Teen Connections has hosted a health fair at every junior high school in Rapid City and at nearby Ellsworth Air Force Base.

Hundreds of professionals take part in Teen Connections by providing medical and psychological care free of charge to the young women as needed. Others give presentations at nutrition or medical centers.

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

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