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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

June 10, 1992

The President today recognized the volunteers of the Family Friends Program of Hartford, Connecticut, as the 796th Daily Point of Light for the Nation. The volunteers and staff provide quality health care and a sense of well being for families with children who have special needs ranging from AIDS to Down's Syndrome.

In its fifth year of existence, the Family Friends Program links over 80 volunteers with 97 children throughout the Hartford area. Volunteers are trained in child care skills and then are matched with children on the basis of geographic proximity and the volunteers' abilities and preferences. The volunteers, whose average age is 68, bridge the generation gap through their work with these young children, ranging from infants to 13 years of age.

Family Friends provide the families with much needed respite care, companionship, and emotional support through their weekly visits lasting several hours each. The volunteers' typical activities include taking the children to the park and eating meals with the family. Most of the work that is done by the volunteers occurs in the homes of the families, although a portion of them work in the Pediatric AIDS Clinics at Hartford Hospital and University of Connecticut Medical Center. Many of the volunteers are isolated from their own families, and this gives them the opportunity to share their years of experience and love to help other families.

Family Friends reduce some of the existing emotional stress by presenting the families with a fresh outlook. Since the volunteers provide the children with personalized, individual attention, this permits the parents to devote their time and attention to other siblings or household matters.

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

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

June 11, 1992

The President today recognized Mehmet Fatin (Fred) Baki of Mount Dora, Florida, as the 797th Daily Point of Light for the Nation. Mr. Baki fights illiteracy in his community in order to create a culture that fosters lifelong learning.

In June of 1990, Mr. Baki established the Cottage Education Corp., a nonprofit organization that provides free literacy assistance to adults who want to learn to read, speak English, or prepare themselves to obtain high school equivalency diplomas. Cottage Education Corp. is open 7 days a week, 12 hours a day, serving about 15 people a day. The adults who come to Cottage Education Corp. receive two hours of one-to-one instruction from volunteer tutors. Since many of the adult students are employed, the weekend and evening hours make it possible for them to receive instruction. Over 100 volunteers in all work with Cottage Education Corp., and the organization is presently serving 550 poor and low-income individuals.

Mr. Baki, 65, was born in Iskenderun, Turkey, and he came to the United States in 1959, unable to speak much English. From this experience, Mr. Baki learned how difficult it could be for an individual to live in a society and be unable to read and write. He began the organization with his own money, and he volunteers over 80 hours a week to keep Cottage Education Corp. going. Mr. Baki is an instructor himself, and he spends 20 hours a week tutoring algebra and math.

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

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

Embargoed for Release
Until June 12, 1992

June 11, 1992

The President today recognized the volunteers of the Wonderland Day Care of West Plains, Missouri, as the 798th Daily Point of Light for the Nation. Students of the Wonderland Day Care develop good character, values, and an interest in serving others while volunteering at the Ozark Nursing Center.

Janella Madden, the owner and director of Wonderland Day Care, founded the program six years ago. The program matches the 41 students of Wonderland with the 120 residents of Ozark Nursing Center. Each Friday, the nursing home provides transportation for the ten children who will spend time at the home. This group of ten rotates each week, and all of the children are anxious to be included. The children, who are between the ages of 2 and 5 years old, spend time singing and playing games with the residents. Some of the residents are unable to feed themselves, so the children from Wonderland also help with this task.

Twenty-six of the residents of the nursing home are Alzheimer patients who are regressing in their behaviors. For this reason, these residents truly enjoy the contact with small children. Many of the other senior citizens do not have family of their own, so they are always very excited to receive a visit from the children of Wonderland each Friday.

On birthdays and holidays, the entire group of 41 children and some of their parents visit the Ozark Nursing Center in order to celebrate the special occasions.

This intergenerational program not only presents the children with great learning experiences, but it provides the senior citizens with the individual attention and companionship that they need.

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

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

Embargoed for Release
Until June 13, 1992

June 12, 1992

The President today recognized the volunteers of The Mended Hearts, Inc. of Pawtucket, Rhode Island as the 799th Daily Point of Light for the Nation.

Mended Hearts is an organization of approximately 185 former heart patients who volunteer their time supporting and encouraging individuals currently undergoing cardiac treatment. Their tireless commitment and dedication serve as a flagship of hope and inspiration to those they serve.

Since its inception in 1985, Mended Hearts has made nearly 11,000 hospital visits to 10 hospitals throughout Rhode Island. Each year, the members of Mended Hearts are taught new skills and techniques in order to provide the most encouraging and supportive bedside hospital visits to current cardiac patients. Following a patient's discharge from the hospital, Mended Hearts makes myriad phone calls and home visits to ensure a quick and effective period of recovery to those they serve.

Though their primary focus and responsibility is hospital visitation, Mended Hearts also performs a wide range of other services. The organization provides money generated from their own fund-raising efforts to the Edward Madden Memorial Open Heart Camp in Great Barrington, Massachusetts. This financial support enables children who have experienced open heart surgery to attend the camp. They also have provided scholarship awards to five Rhode Island cardiac nurses, a recent yet earnestly supported tradition.

With a strong commitment to consistent and reliable visits to Rhode Island hospitals, members of Mended Hearts continue to provide far-reaching support and encouragement to current cardiac patients. According to one such patient, "The doctors revived my heart, but Mended Hearts brought me back to life."

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

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

Embargoed for Release
Until June 14, 1992

June 12, 1992

The President today recognized the volunteers and staff of the Wind River Youth Center of Pinedale, Wyoming, as the 800th Daily Point of Light for the Nation. In a town with a population of approximately 1,000, the center provides recreational activities for youth and helps them develop good character and values.

Three years ago, the alarming rate of alcohol abuse among Pinedale teenagers sparked a commitment to action by two local mothers, who realized that rural youth often turn to alcohol for lack of other recreational opportunities. Sandy Goltz and Janet Davis used a room at the local high school and created the Wind River Youth Center. Other parents soon began volunteering to chaperon students at the center's activities, which were held on Friday and Saturday nights. Today, adults from throughout the community, both volunteers and staff, offer guidance and friendship to the more than thirty young people who gather regularly at the center.

On weekend evenings, the Wind River Center offers young people a variety of social and educational opportunities. Young people come in to watch movies, play pool and attend pizza parties. Recently, a local doctor gave a series of talks on sexually-transmitted diseases, drug and alcohol abuse, and other topics of concern to teenagers. The center's schedule is published by both the local newspaper and the school paper.

Young people themselves support these programs by organizing dances, picnics, rock band concerts and other activities. The center is further sustained by the engagement of adults from all walks of life, including doctors, teachers, law enforcement officers and others. The center has become an integral part of life in Pinedale and demonstrates what can be achieved when a community mobilizes its members to solve its most serious social problems.

The President salutes the volunteers and staff of the Wind River Youth Center for exemplifying his belief that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PB
fyi

Dear Joe:

One of the challenges facing America today is providing our Nation's teenagers with practical work experience that will help prepare them for entry into the work force. I am writing to ask your support in encouraging National Alliance of Business members to provide job opportunities within their companies this summer for needy youth.

National Alliance of Business members can participate in the 1992 Summer Jobs Campaign by reserving summer positions at each of their hiring sites, by assisting local Private Industry Councils in creating summer jobs, or by lending company personnel to local schools and organizations responsible for developing summer jobs programs. The work experience gained by the teenagers whom your members assist this summer will be invaluable as they strive to develop productive skills.

Although public programs provide some summer jobs for teenagers, I believe that private sector businesses play an extremely important role in offering work experience to youth. Private sector firms should make a concerted effort to extend a helping hand to our deserving teenagers who will be the backbone of the American work force in the next decade.

The active support of you and your colleagues for this year's Summer Jobs Campaign is vital as we strive to provide teenagers with opportunities to earn and learn.

Sincerely,



Mr. Joseph A. Pichler
Chairman
National Alliance of Business
1201 New York Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005-3917

6/8 Donance has everything
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Plan, (see attached
copies)

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The P tasked Gen Searcy.

TZ



*File
you to
Brent*

June 2, 1992

Brent:

New Rep. June 1

Please have someone review cover story and send in letter to ed .

We must keep knocking down this trash with the truth.

Your op ed was great!

gb .

PS< alson a similar story (attached) in today's POST (NY)

Same thing... gb

FROM THE PRESIDENT

THE ODD COUPLE

By Mark Hosenball

Six days after Saddam Hussein's troops crossed the border into Kuwait, George Bush boldly compared Iraqi actions to Hitler's "blitzkrieg" against Germany's neighbors. This was a startling turnabout. Until then, despite repeated intelligence warnings and overt threats by Saddam against his neighbors, the president had been energetically pursuing a long-standing U.S. policy of appeasement toward Iraq. From 1983 until only days before diplomatic relations ruptured, the United States was one of Saddam's principal financial backers. The massive financial aid, comprising billions of dollars' worth of loan guarantees, continued long after it became apparent that Saddam was building an ambitious, menacing military machine.

In hindsight, the extent to which the Bush and Reagan administrations collaborated in Saddam's ruinous military delusion is appalling. The State Department and the National Security Council encouraged American companies

to sell "dual-use" technology to

Saddam that helped advance his quest for intercontinental missiles. Secret government documents hint that high-ranking officials turned a blind eye or gave tacit encouragement when Saudi Arabia, Egypt, and, in all likelihood, Jordan schemed to arm Iraq using American hardware. To help Saddam make effective use of his modern weapons, the Reagan and Bush administrations fed him U.S. intelligence secrets. With Bush's help, Washington even offered him advice on military strategy.

Moreover, top government officials ignored or buried evidence that Saddam's intentions toward his neighbors and the United States were malign and that his nuclear ambitions were well advanced. Officials who challenged the hand Washington was extending to Iraq were pressured to toe the line and penalized

when they didn't. Repeatedly some of the most senior officials, including Bush and Secretary of State James Baker, intervened when more cautious voices objected. And when this policy finally imploded, some of the officials most deeply implicated attempted to cover up their more egregious follies. They have stonewalled, dissembled, and even altered official documents recording U.S. dealings with Saddam.

Until recently their efforts to keep the press and Congress at bay had largely succeeded. On the Hill the only serious inquisitor into administration dealings with Iraq has been Texas Democrat Henry B. Gonzalez, the venerable but idiosyncratic chairman of the House Banking Committee. Despite objections and threats from administration officials to cut off his access to official papers, over the last three months Gonzalez has made public dozens of classified documents that dis-

close the policy's proponents and provide at least an outline of its evolution. Congressional officials say there has been no comparable

release of government secrets by a member of Congress since Senator Mike Gravel read the Pentagon Papers into the record. But so far the national media—with the notable exception of Murray Waas and Douglas Frantz of the *Los Angeles Times*—have not bothered to report much on Gonzalez's revelations, perhaps put off by his eccentricity and prolixity. The current cover story in *U.S. News & World Report*, "Iraqgate," may signal a new wave of media attention.

This general lack of interest is all the more surprising given the import of the material. Juxtaposed with still-secret records obtained from other sources and obscure statements and documents released by the administration itself, Gonzalez's revelations could be more devastating to the Reagan and Bush administrations than the Iran-contra affair. The failed Iran-contra policy, which involved relatively modest numbers of

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MARK HOSENBALL is a producer for "Dateline NBC."

weapons and even smaller amounts of cash, had little ultimate effect on the matters it was intended to influence in Iran, Lebanon, and Nicaragua. By contrast, though there may have been less outright criminality and dirty trickery in U.S. dealings with Saddam, ultimately the secret policy of building up Iraq economically and militarily had a far more disastrous result: the Reagan and Bush administrations helped arm Iraq for a war it fought against the United States.

As originally conceived, the Bush and Reagan policy toward Iraq had some logic. The fall of the Shah left Washington without a proxy in the oil-rich Persian Gulf. The 1980 hostage crisis showed that the Ayatollahs were intent not only on destabilizing the region but on humiliating the "Great Satan" as well. Compared with Khomeini, Saddam, despite his reputation as a power-crazed cutthroat, seemed like the kind of pragmatic dictator a U.S. president could do business with; all Washington initially needed to do was to engineer a moderate tilt toward Baghdad in the interminable Iran-Iraq war. But both Washington and Saddam got carried away. The administrations continued their vast subsidies to Saddam long after the Iran-Iraq conflict faded. Saddam, in turn, may well have concluded that continued American generosity meant he could discreetly proceed with his more grandiose military plans.

From the outset, the U.S. tilt toward Iraq involved some tortuous policy gymnastics. When Ronald Reagan came to office in 1981, U.S. government agencies were blocked from giving financial aid to Iraq because Saddam's regime was on an official list of countries that succored terrorists. But in 1982, with little explanation, the administration removed Iraq from the terrorist list. In confidential cables, American diplomats in Baghdad urged the State Department to improve relations by offering U.S. government financial backing through the Agriculture Department and the Export-Import Bank. In a December 1983 confidential briefing paper, Richard Murphy, the State Department's Middle East expert, said such aid "would go far to show our support for Iraq in a practical, neutral context." The official Reagan administration policy was that the United States was neutral in the Iran-Iraq war.

Within days of Murphy's briefing paper, in a letter classified "secret" and dated Christmas Eve 1983, Under Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger was urging Ex-Im Bank chairman William Draper III to open a line of credit for Iraq: "Recently," he wrote, "the President of Iraq announced the termination of all assistance to the principal terrorist group of concern [probably the infamous Abu Nidal organization,

which enjoyed an off-and-on friendship with Iraq over the years], among others. Iraq then expelled its leader. The terrorism issue, therefore, should no longer be an impediment to Ex-Im financing for U.S. sales to Iraq." Eagleburger added that "from the political standpoint, Ex-Im financing ... could provide some incentive for Iraq to comply with our urgings that it show restraint in the war."

The Export-Import Bank was not thrilled by the suggestion. Its credit analysts had concluded that Iraq's economy was in dire straits, and the likelihood that Iraq would repay its debts on time was remote. But pressure from top officials continued and later intensified after the State Department signed on to a grand strategy that it believed could both right Iraq's economy and solve one of America's gravest concerns about Iran. The plan was to build a pipeline for Iraqi crude oil across the Arabian desert to the Jordanian Port of Aqaba. The pipeline, financed with loan guarantees from the Ex-Im Bank, would be built by the American contractor Bechtel (whose former president, George Shultz, happened to be secretary of state). During a February 1984 swing through Baghdad, Murphy reported to Washington in a secret cable that he had discussed the pipeline project with Iraqi

Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz and told him that Washington "certainly recognized that this was a project of strategic importance. Beyond providing

sources of revenue for Iraq and Jordan, it was of global importance by reducing collective reliance on the Strait of Hormuz."

The Export-Import Bank continued to balk, but in June 1984 Draper received a call from a former Yale classmate, George Bush. According to confidential "talking points" prepared by the State Department for Bush before he made the call, the vice president was supposed to point out that Iran "was the intransigent party" in the Iran-Iraq war, and, "We must therefore seek means to bolster Iraq's ability and resolve to withstand Iranian attacks." Following this appeal—which Draper told the *L.A. Times* he now does not remember—the bank finally approved a \$484 million loan guarantee for the project.

In this matter and in most others, the officials whose comments and advice on U.S. relations with Iraq now look remarkably prescient are the lower-level bureaucrats whom politicians and top policy-makers usually disdain as unimaginative time-servers. From the moment Washington's tilt toward Baghdad began, analysts at the Export-Import Bank resisted administration pressure because, in the words of one dismissive State Department memorandum, the bank did not believe there was a "reasonable assurance of repayment." Time



and again bureaucrats warned policy-makers that based upon the evidence of his record, Saddam's practice was only to pay off his big international creditors after they had agreed to advance him new—and larger—lines of credit.

In a curious circumlocution, according to his confidential script, Bush also was supposed to tell Draper that the Iraqi pipeline could "contribute to stability in the region by promoting at least tacit cooperation in the region." Other evidence suggests that this was a reference to the Reagan administration's efforts to enlist Israel's support for the plan. The biggest problem was geographical: the pipeline would have to run for at least some distance along Jordan's border with Israel. But that would make it an easy and early target for Israel in the event of a new Arab-Israeli war. The administration's answer, according to a secret cable sent by Shultz in March 1984 to special envoy Donald Rumsfeld, who was touring the Middle East, was for Washington to make known "to the Israelis our interest in the completion of the line." The Israelis, in turn, "raised no objections." But according to the cable, they apparently did not give a "guarantee of ... non-interference" the Iraqis had hoped for. Lacking such a guarantee, the Iraqis were reluctant to go forward.

This led to a more intense round of wheeling and dealing. Secret documents show that the project, and Bechtel's role in it, had support at the highest levels of the U.S. government. But the project still seemed to be going nowhere. Not wanting the deal to fall apart, but apparently fearing that the Iraqis would be put off if the company was seen dealing directly with Israel, Bechtel felt it had to try another approach. So in 1985 the company hired a Swiss-based businessman named Bruce Rappaport who had high-level Israeli friends, including Labor leader Shimon Peres. He was to use these contacts to win an explicit Israeli sanction for the pipeline. Rappaport retained as his American adviser E. Bob Wallach, a close personal friend of Ed Meese, then adviser to the Reagan White House. Meese arranged for Wallach to discuss the pipeline with White House national security adviser Robert McFarlane. And Wallach then tried to parlay this introduction into leverage with a government agency called the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, which he hoped would write a half-billion-dollar, taxpayer-backed insurance policy indemnifying the pipeline's operators against an Israeli attack. In an "eyes only" memo to Meese that later surfaced in the press, Wallach suggested that Israel's cooperation could be cemented by an agreement to offer Israel royalties on oil that was shipped through the pipeline; as added security, some of the royalties could even be funneled to Peres's political treasury. Despite Wallach's imaginative proposals for encouraging Israeli cooperation—or possibly because of them—the pipeline project eventually foundered.

Meanwhile, in July 1984, following pressure by Vice President Bush and others, the Export-Import Bank

offered Saddam a \$200 million short-term credit line. The credit was cut off a few months later when Iraq slipped behind in its payments, and despite heavy pressure from the State Department to loosen up, the Ex-Im Bank continued to refuse new Iraqi credits. Then, in 1987, two events seemed to change its mind. First, Iraq paid off its overdue Ex-Im bills. Second, Bush made a second phone call to Ex-Im on Saddam's behalf. According to Bush's classified script for the phone call, which again was drawn up by the State Department, Bush told the new Ex-Im chairman, John Bohn, that he was about to meet Washington's Iraqi ambassador and wanted to "be as responsive as possible." There was now little pretense of neutrality in the Iran-Iraq war: "As you know," says Bush's script, "there are major U.S. policy considerations at work in this issue. Iraq has apparently contained the latest Iranian offensive, and we are taking advantage of that to try to put some life into peace efforts. ... Now is the time to begin building a solid trade relationship with Iraq for the future." Ex-Im Bank officials reopened a \$200 million credit line. Later, when Bush actually met the Iraqi ambassador, he appears to have had additional good news. According to a confidential briefing paper prepared for the vice president before his meeting with the Iraqi, the Defense Department had been blocking export licenses for two high-technology shipments that the Iraqis were desperate to obtain. Bush was advised by the State Department that "from the Iraqi perspective, the long delays appear to be capricious. We agree with that assessment."

According to a little-noticed speech on Iraq policy given on the House floor in February 1992 by Gonzalez, the Iraqis used the Ex-Im guarantees, among other things, to buy armored ambulances, portable communications gear, and pesticides. (In one amazing internal Ex-Im Bank memo, an analyst pointed out that some of the pesticides that Ex-Im credit was helping Iraq to buy had the same deadly effects as nerve gas. But since the pesticides were not on an official U.S. list of nerve gas components, the analyst concluded, Ex-Im could not refuse to finance the transaction.) From its point of view Ex-Im Bank did not suffer too badly when its credit line was finally revoked after Saddam invaded Kuwait: the Iraqis had kept relatively current with their repayments, and the bank faced only \$50 million worth of claims on unpaid loans it had guaranteed.

Financing through the Ex-Im Bank was only a small part of Washington's support for Saddam. Much heavier financial support was funneled to Iraq—at the ultimate expense of the U.S. taxpayer—through export credit guarantee programs operated by the Agriculture Department's Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC). A chronology drawn up by a House Agriculture subcommittee headed by North Carolina Democrat Charlie Rose (based on claims filed by banks with the Agriculture Department after Iraq stopped repaying its loans in the wake of the invasion of

Kuwait) shows at least \$3.37 billion worth of agriculture export loan guarantees were granted to Iraq between 1987 and early 1990 alone. At State Department urging, Agriculture's credit facilities for Iraq had opened in 1983 with sales of \$365 million worth of government-guaranteed agricultural products. By 1988 Agriculture commodity export guarantees to Iraq were totaling more than \$1 billion annually.

One bank that received a large share of the Agriculture export guarantees for Iraq was the Atlanta branch of the largest state-controlled bank in Italy, the Banca Nazionale del Lavoro (BNL), which has become the focus of almost as much international scandal and intrigue as the notorious bank of crooks and criminals, BCCI. By Gonzalez's estimate, the Atlanta bank branch of BNL received \$900 million in Agriculture Department loan guarantees—which later turned out to be only a quarter of the Atlanta bank's total loans to Iraq. On August 4, 1989, a team of agents from the FBI and the Federal Reserve Board, acting on a tip that Saddam might have diverted some American-backed loans for sinister purposes, raided the Atlanta bank branch and seized its records. Within weeks frantic memoranda were circulating in government agencies that had been aware of the bank's role in U.S. credit programs to Iraq, expressing concern about Saddam's misuse of the money. In the words of one internal Agriculture Department memorandum, "It appears more and more likely that [Agriculture Department] funds ... may have been diverted from Iraq to third parties in exchange for military hardware.... Noted in particular ... were a 'nuclear fuel compounder' and a nose cone burr." Congressional investigators are now putting together hard evidence to support their long-standing indications about the diversion scheme. There are strong indications that U.S.-backed loans played a significant role in helping Saddam build up his nuclear and missile development programs.

One major recipient of loan money from BNL was a British machine tool company called Matrix-Churchill. This company was actually controlled by agents of Iraq's Ministry of Industry and Military Industrialization, which was in charge of Saddam's worldwide military purchasing network. Matrix Churchill's office in Cleveland, Ohio, was shut down and raided by Treasury agents shortly after Iraq invaded Kuwait, and documents seized showed the company had been buying equipment from a wide assortment of American high-technology manufacturers, who signed papers agreeing to kick back 5 percent to 10 percent of the value of their contracts to Matrix and its principals back in Baghdad.

The raid on the Atlanta branch of BNL caused considerable worry among bureaucrats in Washington, who were just deciding to go ahead with massive additional aid programs for Iraq for fiscal year 1990. Serious muscle was applied at the highest level to get past concerns over the Iraqi aid. First, in a document that the administration has refused to declassify, known as

National Security Decision Directive 26, President Bush himself ordered that efforts to improve relations with Iraq were to continue as part of U.S. strategy to protect its interests in the Persian Gulf, according to the *Los Angeles Times*. When investigators for Representative John Dingell, chairman of the Energy and Commerce Committee, asked the White House to see the directive in connection with their own investigation of bungled intelligence warnings about Iraq's nuclear research (see "Blind Eye," *TNR*, November 25, 1991), national security adviser Brent Scowcroft wrote a haughty letter to Dingell to say that only members of Congress and staff directors would be allowed to see it. (Later the White House did allow other Dingell staffers to see the document.)

Following the presidential directive, Baker bent over backward to reassure the Iraqis of continued American support. When Iraqi Foreign Minister Aziz paid a friendly visit to Washington a few days later, Baker eagerly accepted assurances from Aziz that the Iraqi government was not involved in the BNL affair. According to the official notes of the meeting, which were memorialized in a secret cable sent to the U.S. Embassy in Baghdad: "The secretary asked if GOI [Government of Iraq] is cooperating with the Fed investigation.... Aziz said that Iraqi central bank governor and the minister of finance had been in Washington, met with U.S. officials, and were told the GOI was not involved.... He stressed Iraqi pride in rooting out corruption and said GOI would surely act on any information available to it."

Apparently that was all the reassurance that Baker needed. The Agriculture Department, reacting to the Atlanta bank raid, had tentatively decided to cancel a billion-dollar loan guarantee package planned for Iraq in fiscal year 1990 and to propose instead only an "interim" package for \$400 million. The State Department, however, wanted Agriculture to agree to the original billion, and Baker called Clayton Yeutter, then secretary of agriculture. According to the classified script prepared for Baker by his staff, he was to tell Yeutter that the full loan program should be supported on "foreign policy grounds." "The Iraqi foreign minister," Baker's talking point said, "with whom I talked, has now pledged Iraq's cooperation.... With safeguards, I hope we can get this important program on track quickly." A handwritten note at the bottom of the memo, signed with the initials J.A.B. III, says, "Done. C.Y.: I think we're seeing it the same way your guys are. I'll get right into it." Deputy Secretary Eagleburger subsequently phoned his counterpart at the Treasury Department to soothe concerns there. Agriculture went forward with the full billion dollars in loan guarantees, though it did build in the minor "safeguard" of providing the credit in two half-billion-dollar installments.

Within months Iraq had used up the first \$500 million in credits, and the State Department and White House again pressured the Agriculture Department to pony up the other half. But as press interest in the

police raid on BNL intensified, the Agriculture Department was becoming more nervous. Then, in late March 1990, British authorities broke up an Iraqi military acquisition network that had been trying to buy nuclear trigger parts from a company in California. And shortly afterward Saddam made his notorious threat to "burn half of Israel" to the ground. A secret "options paper" on Iraq prepared by the State Department for circulation to NSC members listed both the pros and the cons of not going ahead with more Agricultural credits for Baghdad. A suspension of credits would send a strong statement to Baghdad, the paper noted. But the con argument seemed couched in stronger terms: not going ahead with more credit "would violate our policy against using food as a political weapon and hit some U.S. agricultural supporters hard. It might also lead Iraq to default on CCC-insured loans." In the event, the Agriculture Department did not formally cut off credit to Iraq until Saddam invaded Kuwait a few weeks later.

Meanwhile, early on, the federal prosecutors responsible for dealing with the BNL case decided they had some kind of major scandal on their hands, since documents seized in the raid showed that its employees had been keeping multiple sets of books. According to *New York Times* reporter Dean Baquet, some prosecutors felt indictments should be brought as early as October 1989. But that happened to be the same time Baker was graciously accepting Iraqi assertions of non-involvement in the bank's documents, and the indictments never were brought. According to one document, in January 1990 the prosecutor in charge of the BNL investigation wrote the Fed that an indictment was "anticipated ... early next month." But that deadline too came and went. No indictments were brought in the bank scandal for more than a year, until just after Bush had declared a cease-fire in Operation Desert Storm.

At the very least, export credits from the U.S. Agriculture Department helped Saddam free up currency reserves for such acquisitions as American computer technology for his missile control rooms and German centrifuges for his uranium enrichment plants. He could use the Export-Import Bank loan guarantees more directly for his military buildup, though he had to buy only "non-lethal" items like armored ambulances. And by 1984 what had started as a modest U.S. tilt toward Iraq had become a dizzying list. In a secret cable to Middle East envoy Rumsfeld from the State Department's Murphy, Secretary of State Shultz had decided to impose new export controls on Iran, but at the same time was considering "revising present policy to permit virtually all sales of non munitions-list dual-use equipment to Iraq."

In the same cable Murphy informed Rumsfeld of an ingenious idea proposed by the Egyptians: "In the context of improving our relations with Iraq, Egypt has suggested that we provide it additional M-60 tanks beyond those we are now providing.... Egypt would

use the additional M-60s to replace used Soviet T-62s which it would sell to Iraq." Murphy did not reject the idea out of hand, though one knowledgeable source says that this particular deal never went through. Two years later, according to another memo disclosed by the *L.A. Times*, the Saudis diverted American-made 2,000-pound bombs to Iraq. The State Department now has insisted privately to Congress that those shipments were "inadvertent."

However, other American support for the Iraqi military was hardly inadvertent. For years the CIA had been supplying Iraq with American intelligence secrets on Iranian military intelligence, a fact confirmed during Senate investigations of Robert Gates for his appointment as CIA director. According to a chronology drawn up by Gonzalez, this policy was ratified by President Reagan in a secret national security directive signed in 1984, about the same time the Egyptians were proposing their tank-swapping plan. The intelligence-sharing authority was expanded twice in 1986 and included giving Iraq information about the success or failure of its military operations.

Few if any secret documents directly from CIA or defense intelligence records of the intelligence exchange have yet been made public, though hints of how high-level American officials hoped intelligence information could be used are offered in a secret July 1986 cable that the State Department's Murphy sent to the American ambassador in Baghdad. "We have encouraged the Vice President to suggest to both King Hussein and President Mubarak that they sustain their efforts to convey our shared views to Saddam regarding Iraq's use of its air resources. The very recent report ... from Amman on the subject leads us to conclude that Saddam may not be open to suggestion. On the other hand, if Saddam does what he says he would do with the Air Force that would be a major plus." A source with firsthand knowledge said that the cable was drafted at a time when Bush was preparing to tour the Middle East and would meet with Hussein and Mubarak. At the time, Saddam was under severe pressure from Iranian ground assaults, and Bush, at the urging of the State Department and America's Arab allies, wanted to encourage Saddam to use his air force more effectively.

U.S. intelligence-sharing with Baghdad lost much of its justification when the Iran-Iraq war ended, and the Reagan administration gave the impression that in 1988 it actually stopped. However, a secret NSC options paper circulated in May 1990 reported that while "intelligence exchanges have waned since the Gulf war cease-fire ... they still provide Iraq with limited information on Iranian military activity."

It is unclear precisely how far the Reagan and Bush administrations went in encouraging American companies to supply Iraq directly with potentially lethal military equipment. Commerce Department export control records show that American companies did export

to the Iraqi military procurement ministry and to Iraqi "establishments" now known to have been involved in nuclear or missile research. But export license records refer mainly to equipment in the "dual-use" rather than lethal weapon categories (dual-use equipment includes both high-tech and low-tech equipment that can be used for either civilian or military purposes). Documents obtained by congressional investigators show that American companies supplied the British-based Iraqi front company Matrix-Churchill with tooling systems that the American suppliers knew were being sent to Iraq for use in the manufacture of artillery ammunition. State Department officials responsible for licensing the export of American-made munitions manufacturing equipment said no U.S. companies were granted licenses to ship such equipment to Iraq in the 1980s, given official American neutrality in the Iran-Iraq war. Yet at least one American supplier heavily involved in such trade recently insisted to the program "Dateline NBC" that its dealings with Matrix-Churchill had been thoroughly investigated by U.S. authorities earlier this year and declared proper.

Some military suppliers who may have thought they had Washington's tacit approval to peddle their wares to Saddam have already felt the heat of a U.S. crackdown as the Bush administration hunts for ways to show that its Iraq policy was not totally wrongheaded. Last year officers of a Pennsylvania weapons-design firm called International Signal and Control were indicted in connection with a scheme that involved the illegal export of American artillery technology to Iraq via Chile and South Africa. One of the company's Chilean contacts was a major arms manufacturer called Carlos Cardoen, whose company shipped large amounts of artillery and ammunition to Iraq—most notably the anti-personnel shells known as cluster bombs—and also set up munitions factories in Iraq itself. The Treasury Department recently moved to seize Cardoen's extensive holdings in the United States, and he is now facing a criminal investigation. But he was not always such a pariah. A one-time fund-raiser for Florida Senator Bob Graham, whose mansion in Miami he purchased, Cardoen also once employed as his Washington representative a former U.S. ambassador to Chile who also was a consultant to the CIA. No improprieties were found when this arrangement was investigated by the Senate during Gates's confirmation process, but it is possible to see how Cardoen might have come to believe that his dealings with Iraq had at least a quiet blessing from Washington.

Until a few congressional hotheads and media outlets started paying attention, the Bush administration had mounted an aggressive campaign to control the spin on investigations and disclosures about its pre-Desert Storm dealings with Iraq. Within weeks of the end of U.S. military operations in the Gulf, the NSC's legal adviser, Nicholas Rostow, had convened a committee of officials from the various agencies involved in pre-war Iraq policy to discuss how to respond to potential congressional inquiries. According to the Agricul-

ture Department minutes of one Rostow group meeting last April, attended by White House chief counsel C. Boyden Gray, among the tactics the committee discussed for stalling investigators were: prohibiting them from taking notes on or copying secret documents, shuffling papers among agencies, and combing documents for secrets covered by national security or diplomatic privileges.

Meanwhile, the Commerce Department Inspector General found evidence that potentially embarrassing export licensing records related to Iraq may have been doctored. According to a report the Inspector General provided to a House Government Operations subcommittee headed by Georgia Democrat Doug Barnard, at least sixty-eight export license records related to Iraq were altered. On five license records, for example, descriptions of trucks "were changed ... to eliminate a reference to a design for military use"; references to military applications on other licenses were also deleted by the Commerce Department employees. The Inspector General concluded that the alteration of the truck license records in particular was "unjustified." Culprits were not, however, identified by name, and despite demands by Barnard for a criminal investigation, indictments do not appear to be imminent. Meanwhile, in mid-March Gonzalez released a catalog of administration lies to Congress that had been exposed by the disclosure of the government's secret Iraq archive. According to Gonzalez, the most frequent lie was the claim, by both State and Agriculture Department officials, that foreign policy considerations never influenced agricultural export credit programs.

Although the evidence of Washington's foolishness toward Saddam is manifest, it is still fragmentary. Few, if any, government documents have yet been made public bearing security classifications higher than "secret." In the Texas idiom favored by Bush and Baker, this means it is only the mildly hot stuff. The kind of embarrassing detail that might still be hidden in the foreign policy and intelligence archives—stuff classified "top secret" and with even more arcane security code names like RUFF and ZARF—is only hinted at in the material available to date. But even the rough outline now available makes you wonder how Bush and Reagan before him, could have pursued such a misguided policy, and stuck with it long after the danger signals had rocketed off the charts. President Bush points to his conduct of Operation Desert Storm as proof of his mastery of international affairs, yet his files demonstrate how he helped to create his own nemesis. For nearly a decade Saddam Hussein played George Bush and his inner circle for suckers, and he rules Iraq today after a war that cost the United States \$7.4 billion. The seeming failure to learn from, or even properly debate, the evidence of failed U.S. policy in Iraq hardly bodes well for the future. The latest word, according to former administration officials, is that Bush hopes to convince the World Bank to offer a major financial aid package to Syrian President Hafez Al-Assad. •

NEW YORK POST, TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1992

How Bush Saddamized Ameri

HENRY Gonzalez of Texas is a different kind of congressman. He didn't bounce a single check. When a 40-year-old heckler called him a communist in a restaurant, Gonzalez bounced him off the wall.

Gonzalez was 71 at the time. Now, at 76, he is the George Foreman of politics, and he is aiming a knockout punch at George Bush.

For the last two years, as chair of the House Banking Committee, Rep. Gonzalez has been investigating how the small Atlanta branch of Italy's state-owned Banca Nazionale del Lavoro (BNL) gave \$4 billion in unauthorized and illegal loans to Saddam Hussein and his secret



JACK NEWFIELD

military procurement network. More than \$2 billion of this money was guaranteed by the Bush administration. And most of this \$4 billion was laundered and diverted to buy missiles and technology used to kill American soldiers and Israeli civilians during the Gulf War.

This is the story of how George Bush Saddamized America. This is the story of how Saddam be-

came George Bush's Frankenstein, the monster Bush created, then lost control over and spent \$7.5 billion in a war to destroy, only to fall because he lost his nerve at the end of the war.

Documents made public by Gonzalez prove Bush knew our tax dollars were being illegally diverted to pay for Saddam's war machines. According to a story in the Los Angeles Times by Murray Waas and Doug Frantz, as early as September 1989, an internal Customs memo to the U.S. attorney for Atlanta cited evidence linking the \$4 billion in BNL loans to the illegal export to Iraq of "missile-related technology."

The CIA, National Security

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FOR THE ATTENTION OF MR. C. DROUGOL
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NESS
GOOD HEALTH AND PROSPERITY. MUSSAIN KAMIL HASH
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND
PRODUCTION

HAPPY EASTER: Agents found this telex from in-law, head of Iraq's worldwide clandestine network, at Atlanta branch of scandalized B

Council, Federal Reserve and Justice and State departments all knew they were placing the technology of mass murder in

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Rep. Gonzalez
IED on Page 16**

NEWFIELD from Page 2

may reach a critical mass. Gonzalez and three other members of Congress will testify before the Judiciary Committee on the BNL scandal and a Justice Department cover-up. Today's session may persuade Congress to ask the attorney general for the appointment of an independent prosecutor.

Or even better, it may finally get the network news and presidential candidates to pay attention to this subterranean ooze that Gonzalez says is "more insidious than BCCI."

In 1990, then-Attorney General Richard Thornburgh sent Gonzalez a letter asking him to postpone his inquiry into BNL on grounds of "national security."

But "Gonzo" kept on digging and made 16 speeches to an empty House chamber on BNL. He also issued about 100 subpoenas for documents, many of which were ignored.

Today there is a special inter-agency task force trying to stonewall and discredit Gonzalez. The Bush administration even tried to make a secret deal with House Speaker Tom Foley, to give Foley documents if he promised not to share them with Gonzo. Foley declined the deal.

Right up to the day Iraq invaded Kuwait on Aug. 2, 1990, the Bush administration had an appeasement policy toward Iraq. In October 1989, Bush signed a still-secret national-security directive that ordered the "pursuit of improved economic and political ties to Iraq."

In early 1990, Bush signed a waiver overriding a human-rights embargo voted by Congress, and gave Saddam \$1 billion more in agricultural loan guarantees. Bush rammed the aid through despite strong opposition from the Treasury, the Agriculture Department and the Federal Reserve, who were aware of the diversion of credits for missiles.

According to one document made public by Gonzalez, there was a meeting on Oct. 13, 1989, in which Agriculture Department officials quoted Atlanta prosecutors as saying Iraq may have used the diverted BNL funds to procure nuclear technology.

"We should proceed carefully,"

we may be facing a four-alarm blaze in the near future."

Today's hearing will try to make distinctions between the mother of all foreign-policy mistakes and violations of law an independent counsel could properly investigate.

Meanwhile, indications of a cover-up continue to pile up. FBI and Federal Reserve agents have told congressional investigators the BNL indictments were improperly delayed for over a year by Thornburgh, and were not filed until the day after the Gulf War ended.

One of Gonzalez's most stunning revelations is that Joe Whiteley, the U.S. attorney in Atlanta, was the lawyer for a company called Matrix Churchill, which got loans from BNL and helped procure weapons technology for Iraq just before Bush appointed him in the autumn of 1989. Whiteley recused himself, but never informed his superiors in Washington about his amazing conflict.

When the indictments were finally filed Feb. 28, 1991 — the day after the Desert Storm cease-fire — the highest official named was the branch manager of the Atlanta bank. At the last minute, the government-owned Central Bank of Iraq was dropped as a defendant, under pressure from the State Department. FBI agents and Federal Reserve examiners also wanted to indict BNL executives in Rome and New York.

They also wanted to indict Saddam's son-in-law, Hussain Kamil Hasan. The son-in-law is Iraq's minister of military production and is in charge of Iraq's worldwide clandestine missile-procurement network. When FBI agents raided BNL on Aug. 4, 1989, they found a telex from Kamil wishing all the bank's employees a happy Easter.

An exhaustive report by the Italian parliament also concluded BNL higher-ups in Rome were part of the conspiracy.

The Atlanta branch manager, Christopher Drogoul, told Italian journalists, "I was used like a little wheel." But last Thursday, he pleaded guilty, thus preventing any trial before the election.

(While the Justice Department

torney Robert Morgenthau has quietly been investigating it as an offshoot of his BCCI probe. Morgenthau has discovered that BCCI advanced BNL \$2.5 billion.)

In another sign of a cover-up, the Commerce Department gave Georgia Democratic Rep. Doug Barnard, chairman of the House operations sub-committee, falsified documents in response to a subpoena. Someone high in the Bush administration deleted the crucial phrase "military use" from five truck-export licenses for Iraq worth more than \$1 billion.

Last year, a Commerce Department official claimed the records were changed for "pure clarification reasons," but last Friday the top Commerce Department lawyer testified before Barnard's committee that the alterations were "unjustified and inappropriate."

Given the layers of cover-up and the complexity of the skulduggery, it will probably take a presidential candidate to dramatize this spider web of perfidy. So far, Bill Clinton has rejected pleas to take up the cause, but agents of Ross Perot have been busy in the intelligence community seeking information. Perot, who is a conspiracy buff, could put Iraq-gate on TV and make it accessible to everyone.

In the meantime, conservatives with affection for Israel have joined Gonzo's lonely crusade to get to the bottom of Iraq-gate.

Times columnist William Safire, who worked in the Nixon White House during Watergate, has written, "The Democrats have their election-year Watergate, but only Henry Gonzalez understands it."

Sen. Alfonse D'Amato (R-N.Y.), who led the opposition to the \$1 billion in agricultural loans for Saddam in May 1990, is openly critical of the Justice Department's conduct.

"There was no inclination to get to the bottom of the criminal investigation," D'Amato told me last week. "No one wanted to rock the boat, including Congress."

Somebody has to rock the boat now. Today's hearing is a start. But what we really need is both a special prosecutor and one presidential candidate with as much brains and balls as 76-year-old

COPY
from ORM



THE PRESIDENT

May 31, 1992

Brent/Dorrance/Tony

Good!!!

The headline is great, the piece A-OK.

This gets as much coverage as their lousy editorial did.

GB

9

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No cover-up or scandal in US policy in Iraq

BRENT SCOWCROFT

Like many of the critiques of US policy toward Iraq in the decade preceding Saddam's August 1990 invasion of Kuwait, a recent Globe editorial "Probing Bush's Saddam Connection" (May 5) is flawed, inaccurate and misleading. There is no Bush administration illegality, no cover-up and no scandal. What we have is simply the record of an attempt to conduct a prudent and realistic foreign policy in a critical and dangerous part of the world.

Some history and facts are called for. The United States did assist Iraq in a limited fashion (but not with arms) during much of the 1980s as part of a broader policy designed to deny revolutionary Iran victory over Iraq and domination of the oil-rich Persian Gulf. This important policy was a success.

The Bush administration entered office six months after the August 1988 Iran-Iraq cease-fire.

Iraq emerged from its long conflict with Iran as the most powerful local state and the one most able to affect key US concerns, including Gulf stability, Lebanon and the Middle East peace process. Iraq also emerged as a major source of our oil and as a major potential market for our exports.

There was also some evidence that Iraq had reduced its support for terrorists and had aligned itself with moderate forces in the Arab world.

The question before policy makers was whether we could develop this relationship in ways that would promote US economic interests and persuade Iraq to use its growing power in a constructive fashion. To influence Iraqi policy, the administration continued to make available modest economic incentives, mostly in the form of CCC loan guarantees to US agricultural exporters.

I want to stress that this effort on our part remained limited. We understood full well — and criticized publicly — Iraq's poor human rights record and its plans to develop weapons of mass destruction. Moreover, our policy also called for continued military presence in the region, diplomatic and military support of our friends, and considerable limitations on the export of goods and technologies that could aid Iraq's military development.

By early 1990, it became increasingly clear that even this limited attempt on our part to moderate Iraqi behavior was not having the desired effect on Iraqi behavior. Attempts by Iraq to evade US export controls, along with flagrant human rights violations and inflammatory rhetoric, led us to reduce our modest economic support. Even earlier, when questions emerged about possible corruption in earlier support programs, the 1990-1991 CCC agricultural loan-guarantee program was halted.

Some in Congress wanted to shut down the entire relationship. We thought this unwise. We thought it better to maintain a dialogue. It

was also impractical to try to isolate Iraq, as its Arab neighbors and many of our closest friends and allies in Europe and Asia were not willing to participate in a policy of sanctions or containment.

The brutal invasion of Kuwait in August 1990 made moot all possibility of maintaining any relationship with Saddam's Iraq. Clearly, the attempt to persuade Iraq to curb its behavior did not work as hoped for. But it is important to recognize that US policy in no way created Iraq's military machine. Our CCC program did not provide money to Iraq, directly or indirectly.

Iraq paid for everything it received until the US imposed sanctions in August 1990. Nor is there proof as yet that Iraq diverted commodities provided under this program to third countries or for arms. Iraq derived its wealth from oil revenues and, ironically in light of subsequent events, loans from several of its neighbors, \$100 billion of which it decided to devote to its military machine during the past decade.

This, then, is what we did and why. Sadly because a policy does not achieve its maximum aims does not mean the alternatives would have fared better. Even less does it mean it was wrong to act as we did. A policy of unilateral sanctions or containment of Iraq would have failed to curb its military buildup and would have failed to prevent the invasion of Kuwait.

Moreover, our good-faith effort to build a

normal relationship made it impossible for Saddam to claim that he was left with no option but to invade Kuwait.

The war was his choice; the fact that he alone chose the course of violence made it far easier for us to take the lead in assembling the unprecedented international coalition that defeated Iraq, liberated Kuwait, and destroyed much of Iraq's military machine, including its weapons of mass destruction.

To this I would only add that there is no cover-up. Requested classified documents are being provided to Congress. The issue here is that of individual congressmen arrogating to themselves the right to make public properly classified documents. There are procedures for the declassification of documents which ensure against harm to the national security. Surely that is not too much to ask.

We are comfortable that the record will show that what we did was reasonable and prudent.

Others may disagree.

So be it. This is what debate over policy is all about. But can we not have such a debate over past policy without engaging in character assassination, reckless charges of violating the law, or cries of scandal? There are important issues in our policy toward Iraq; we should not cloud them with an outbreak of irresponsible partisanship and personal agenda.

Brent Scowcroft is the national security adviser.

THE WHITE HOUSE

6/5

Dear Tom,

Thank you for your recent letter on
the European perspective - please to send
it will be passed on.

Also, FYI, a friend of mine Dr. Michel
Mangah may be calling when he is in Rome
(June 28th - July 3rd) and I believe you'd enjoy
getting together with him if time permits. (over)

He'll be staying with the Indonesian
Ambassador to the Vatican & will contact
you upon arrival.

Best personal regards,

Phil.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

The Honorable Thomas P. Melady
Ambassador
American Embassy (VAT)
PSC 59
APO AE 09624

THE WHITE HOUSE

6/5

Dear Tom,

Thank you for your rec. of letter on
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(June 28th - July 3rd) and I hope you'll enjoy
getting together with him if time permits. (over)

Thomas Patrick Melady

American Embassy (VAT)
PSC 59
APO AE 09624

June 2, 1992

02 JUN 4 12:56

Dear Phil:

Enclosed is a letter for the President. I would appreciate your passing it on to him.

With warm regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

TSM

Thomas P. Melady
Ambassador

Enclosure:

As stated

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

Thomas Patrick Melady

American Embassy (VAT)
PSC 59
APO AE 09624

June 2, 1992

92 JUN 4 P12:

Dear Mr. President:

Subject: Presidential Leadership: As Seen from Europe

Modern communications assures that Europeans can follow closely the ongoing drama of the American political campaign. Speaking with Europeans from all the major countries, I clearly see the following trends:

- Admiration for both the substance and style of your leadership.
- A great lack of interest in Governor Clinton. He does not convey the kind of leadership characteristics that Europeans expect of a U.S. President.
- When Perot is discussed, there is an expression of shock among Europeans that he could even be considered as a possible leader of the free world!

Leadership is the key factor for Europeans. It was leadership that was a determining factor in the recent British elections.

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

Leadership will be a determining factor in the U.S. elections. Your recent speeches, especially the one at Notre Dame University, are setting a high tonal quality. The American people will return high quality leadership to the position of President, commander-in-chief of the armed forces and leader of the free world. And that will be you.

I would like to see a poll of European voters in September on how they feel about the candidates. The results would be interesting for the American voters.

With respect and warm best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Tom", is written above the typed name.

Thomas P. Melady
Ambassador

5/28/92

BALANCED BUDGET CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ("BBCA"):

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS FOR THE PRESIDENT

(1) Political Posturing

Q. Aren't you just jumping aboard the Balanced Budget Constitutional Amendment ("BBCA") for political reasons -- now that the deficit is at a record high, and it's an election year?

A. I have long been on record supporting a BBBCA. When I became President, the BBBCA was the very first proposal I asked the Congress to pass (on February 9, 1989). I'm pleased that at long last the Congress may be on the verge of acting favorably on this proposal. If the Congress had acted when I first proposed the BBBCA, we might have been headed toward balance this very year.

Q. But in all the Reagan-Bush years, the President never once proposed a balanced budget....

A. That is not correct. It is true that neither President Reagan nor I proposed to balance the budget in a single year. Virtually all informed analysts agree that that would be irresponsible. In the Reagan-Bush years, President Reagan submitted 3, and I have submitted 3 Budgets that would have reached balance within five years of their introduction -- IF THE CONGRESS HAD ENACTED OUR PROPOSALS. The problem is the Congress has not been willing to accept or enact our policies and budgets.

(2) Balance When?

Q. With deficits approaching \$400 billion, when should we now expect to get to zero?

A. If the Congress were to pass the BBBCA this year, and if an economic growth agenda were also enacted (as we've proposed), we could get to balance on an orderly basis within 4-5 years -- without raising taxes.

(3) Balance How?

Q. But, as a practical matter, won't we have to raise taxes to get to balance?

A. Not if our program is adopted. We've submitted testimony to the Congress with 30 pages of detail showing how to balance the budget without raising taxes. Basically, it requires two things:

- (a) Enact our growth agenda.
- (b) Enact our proposal to cap the runaway growth of so-called "mandatory" spending.

Q. But isn't a "cap" on "mandatory" programs just code language to hide the fact that you'd have to cut Social Security?

A. Our proposed cap specifically exempts Social Security from any "sequester" (or automatic cut). And our 30-page analysis shows that there are more than enough ways to cut the growth of spending without touching Social Security.

Q. If you won't touch Social Security, then won't you have to cut Medicare.

A. Health costs have been exploding -- for government, for businesses, and for most Americans. That's not just true of Medicare; it's true of virtually all health costs. We absolutely must slow the growth of health costs -- to help balance the budget and for a lot of other good reasons.

That is why the Congress should enact my Comprehensive Health Reform Program. It would slow the growth of health costs -- and, by the way, it would do so without reducing benefits for any Medicare beneficiary [with income under \$100,000].

Q. Well, how do you respond to the House Budget Committee (Panetta) analysis that shows that horrendous cuts are required to achieve balance.

A. I'd make 3 basic points:

- (a) That analysis was sponsored by opponents of a BBCA -- to scare people into voting against the BBCA.
- (b) They intentionally failed to assume enactment of any growth agenda -- and thereby made the five-year deficit-reduction problem \$350 billion worse than it would be if a strong growth agenda were passed.
- (c) With our plan for economic growth and a mandatory cap, there do not have to be any horrendous cuts. (Again, I refer you to our 30-page analysis of just this point.)

Q. But don't you have to make unreasonably rosy economic growth assumptions for your plan to work?

A. Our plan for balance by 1997 does require Congress to enact an economic growth plan. We assume that a responsible growth plan could produce two recovery years at 4% real GDP growth. Then we assume two years of economic growth at what has been our long-term historical average: 3.2%. This is not unreasonable. We've had 2 consecutive years over 4% eight times in the post-war period. And we've had real GDP growth over 3.2% twenty-two times in the post-war period.

Q. Your plan still leaves lots of specific choices to be made. Why not tell the American people right now what your detailed plan is -- and why not start negotiations on it right away?

A. We have provided a 30-plus-page analysis of options to implement our plan and reach balance by 1997. Right now, ours is the most detailed -- and the most responsible -- plan on the table.

If the BBCA is passed this year, I'll submit a complete plan with our Budget in January. As for starting negotiations now, I'm sorry to say that the record shows that negotiations with the Congress are just not likely to be productive until we have the extra discipline of a BBCA.

(4) Supermajority Requirement(s)

Q. Do you favor a three-fifths supermajority to raise taxes?

A. Yes.

Q. The Stenholm BBCA and the pending Senate (Simon) BBCA do not require a supermajority to raise taxes. If a BBCA with a tax supermajority requirement cannot get the two-thirds vote necessary to be referred to the States, will you accept an alternative.

A. I hope the tax supermajority requirement will be able to get a two-thirds vote. But if not, I have previously indicated that I could accept the Stenholm approach. It requires a three-fifths supermajority to raise the debt limit. (Unfortunately, the Simon amendment does not even have that requirement.) I will insist that a BBCA have at least one of the supermajority requirements: either to raise taxes, or to raise the debt limit.

(5) Enforcement

Q. Why should anyone take this seriously? Won't the same politicians who have found their way around every other limit find a way to avoid a Constitutional requirement?

A. The question itself underlines the need for greater discipline than we have today. I take the oath to uphold the Constitution to be profoundly serious. I would expect almost every American to feel the same way. The Constitution has special standing in our system -- which is why a Constitutional amendment will have special force.

Q. But might it not be the case that a BBCA will be violated -- and that the whole budgeting process could be turned over to the courts.

A. I would certainly hope not, and would think that highly unlikely.

Look, we are not talking about some radical experiment that we are about to undertake. Forty-three states have one form or another of balanced budget requirement. Although some have been less successful than others, most States have shown that balanced budget requirements can be made to work -- without transferring power to the courts.

* * *

cc: COS Gen
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 5, 1992

2 JUN 5 P6:27

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: NICHOLAS E. CALIO *NEC*
SUBJECT: Weekly Legislative Report

Key Activity, June 1-5

- o **Corporation for Public Broadcasting.** On Wednesday, the Senate passed the CPB Authorization bill, 84-11. No veto was threatened prior to the vote, but our Statement of Administration Policy did identify three improvements needed to overcome Administration opposition to the bill. The Senate adopted two of the three improvements. The third issue involves spending levels, the bill having authorized \$100 million more than the Administration requested. (Note that the bill establishes only the authorization level; actual appropriations to CPB have tended to fall below the authorized level.)

We do not expect that your senior advisors would recommend a veto of either the Senate or House versions of the CPB bill. Timing of conference is uncertain.

- o **NIH Reauthorization.** On Thursday, the Senate passed, 85-12, the NIH conference report, which would overturn the moratorium on federal funding of research using fetal tissue from induced abortions. The conference report passed the House on May 28, 260-148, short of the two-thirds needed to override your veto.
- o **DOD Authorization.** The House approved, 198-168, the FY 1993 Defense Authorization bill.

There were some major floor victories on the bill, including defeats of attempts to cut B-2 and SDI funding below the level of the Committee bill. However, several objectionable amendments were adopted, including: an amendment by Representative Les AuCoin (D-OR) permitting the use of DOD medical facilities to conduct elective abortions; and an amendment by Representative Mike Kopetski (D-OR) to impose a one-year moratorium on U.S. nuclear testing.

Secretary Cheney believes that much of the objectionable language can be addressed in conference. The Senate is unlikely to act on their version of an FY 1993 Defense Authorization bill before July.

Expected Key Activity, June 8-12

- o **Balanced Budget.** Debate and votes on balanced budget amendment proposals are currently scheduled to begin in the House Wednesday and conclude Thursday. We are working the issue extremely hard, but our confirmed vote total is still below two-thirds.

The Democratic Leadership is going all out to prevent the Stenholm proposal from achieving the needed two-thirds. On Tuesday, the Leadership will bring up legislation (not a constitutional amendment) requiring the President to submit a balanced budget. We do not expect the legislation to pass, but it could siphon some votes from a constitutional amendment by providing "cover" to undecided Democrats.

The timing of a Senate vote remains uncertain; the week of June 15 is possible, although the following week appears more likely.

- o **Urban assistance.** On Tuesday afternoon, we will resume meetings with congressional leadership on urban assistance legislation. Discussions to date have moved slowly, although there has been some progress. Majority Leader Gephardt believes we can get a deal if we package enterprise zones and a "jobs" provision.
- o **Supplemental appropriations.** Friday afternoon, the conferees on the emergency supplemental appropriations bill agreed on a package that includes almost all of the \$1.45 billion in unrequested, Senate-passed urban spending measures, as well as the \$500 million in Administration-supported disaster assistance for Los Angeles and Chicago. Your senior advisors would recommend veto. Vote on the conference report could occur by mid-week in the House.
- o **Striker Replacement.** Next week, the Senate will consider the Striker Replacement bill, which prohibits employers from permanently replacing workers during strikes over economic demands. Secretary Martin will reiterate a senior advisors' veto threat. In April, you received a letter from 35 Senators committing to support a veto.

Attachment A: Other Significant Congressional Activity
Attachment B: Summary of Selected Congressional Mail

Other Significant Congressional Activity

Week of June 1

- o **Energy.** Both Houses have now passed versions of your National Energy Strategy with which the Administration is prepared to work in conference. Conference may, however, be delayed because the version that passed the House last week (which includes revenue measures) has been referred to the Senate Finance Committee, creating the likelihood of both further committee and further floor action in the Senate.
- o **Revenue sharing.** On Wednesday, the House Government Operations Committee defeated a \$5.5 billion revenue sharing bill proposed by Chairman John Conyers (D-MI). Ranking Minority Member Frank Horton (R-NY) took the lead for the Administration, as six Democrats joined all Republicans in producing a tie vote that killed the bill.
- o **Securities regulation.** In response to the Salomon Brothers bond-trading scandal, the House Energy & Commerce Committee approved, by voice vote, a measure allowing the Securities and Exchange Commission broader authority to regulate the \$2.3 trillion market for U.S. Government securities.
- o **Iraq.** On Tuesday, the House Judiciary Committee held a hearing on whether to request appointment of an independent counsel to investigate the Administration's pre-invasion policy and actions toward Iraq. Another hearing is possible this month. Democrats may, however, obviate further hearings with a request to the Attorney General, requiring only the signature of a majority of Committee Democrats, that would trigger a formal Justice investigation of the need for an independent counsel.

Week of June 8

- o **Unemployment compensation.** On Tuesday, the House is scheduled to take up the Democrats' \$6 billion bill to extend unemployment benefits. Your senior advisors would recommend a veto.

- o **ADAMHA.** After being recommitted to conference by the House, language was added to the conference report on the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Reauthorization Act to prohibit funds from being used for clean-needle programs. The Administration now supports the conference report, which is expected to pass the Senate Tuesday.
- o **Freedom Support Act.** The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has reported its version of your Freedom Support Act, aid to the former Soviet republics. The House Foreign Affairs Committee is scheduled to mark up its version on Wednesday. Neither House has indicated when there might be floor action, but action now appears highly unlikely before President Yeltsin's visit on June 16.
- o **Nomination.** The Senate will vote on Ed Carnes to be a U.S. Circuit Judge in Alabama. We are working with Senator Howell Heflin (D-AL) to ensure a favorable outcome.

Presidential Log of Selected Congressional Mail

Week of May 29, 1992 - June 4, 1992

<u>Member</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Rep. Henry Gonzalez (D-TX) #330450	Expresses concern about a State Department memorandum in his possession "indicating that you had to waive conflict of interest rules for eleven cabinet officers...so they could participate in the formulation of the U.S. government response to the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait." Requests a report on the names of the individuals who received the waiver, whether the individuals are still covered under the waiver, the nature of the conflicts of interest waived for each individual, and an explanation of why Congress was not promptly informed of the waiver.	
Sen. Tom Daschle (D-SD) Also signed by Rep. Dorgan #331527	Report that "six months after enactment of Public Law 102-190, the FY 1992-93 National Defense Authorization Act...you have not acted on Section 1046 of the law, which requires you to initiate negotiations with our allies to achieve equitable defense burden-sharing agreements within twelve months." Believe "with a budget deficit of around \$475 billion...and growing pressure to balance the budget within five years, we can ill afford to delay action on burden sharing."	
Rep. Charles Schumer (D-NY) Also signed by Congressmen Green, Kostmayer, Wolpe, Stark and Markey #330855	Express "strong concern about the reported misuse of previous U.S. exports of bomb-grade (highly enriched) uranium, which if true would undermine the U.S. non-proliferation policy and present a potential threat to U.S. national security." "Urge you to look into this matter immediately, and...at a minimum...halt the approval of export licenses for special nuclear material to members of EURATOM until this matter is satisfactorily resolved."	
Rep. Arlen Specter (R-PA) Also signed by 39 others including Bentsen, D'Amato, Rockefeller, Rudman and Glenn #331922	Remind you that "in fiscal year 1990, 1991, and 1992 Defense Authorization and Appropriations bills, Congress continued strong support and funding for the V-22 tiltrotor aircraft...(and) the Department of Defense has refused to obligate the funds appropriated for the program." Urge you to "begin working with the Congress on continuing the V-22 and tiltrotor technology, for sound military reasons, for sound transportation reasons, and for sound economic reasons."	

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: June 6, 1992

TO: SAMUEL K. SKINNER

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

The attached has been forwarded
to the President

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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: June 6, 1992

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.)



OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
Washington, D.C. 20500

June 5, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BOB MARTINEZ *Bob*

SUBJECT: Ross Perot

*Mr. President -
Admitted news conference
on 6/4/92 - Perot there
Bob*

Yesterday, I received a question about Ross Perot during a taped interview for Independent Television News.

I thought you might like to see the transcript of my answer:

REPORTER:

It would be a shame, while I'm in, even if this is not the Old Executive Office Building, and talking to a senior Republican like yourself, if I didn't ask you, you know, about what's happening at the moment politically....What does your instinct tell you? Can Perot Win?

DIRECTOR:

My instinct is that President Bush will serve another four years, when the battle is over.

I think we all recognize that it will be a difficult campaign. But I think that when the people sit down and say, "Here are the three choices I've got," they will say:

"I've got a fast talking Governor from a small state, whose state ranks low in almost any indicator that you want to measure it by. Who seems to say whatever anybody in the audience wants to hear. Therefore [he] doesn't move with conviction, he moves with the tide."

And then you look at the other candidate, who appears to be an autocrat, who appears to believe that there is only one view point...That runs against the American principle of what a democratic country is all about and I think that as this debate takes place, and he continues to use "I," "I," "I" on everything, instead of "we the people," that people will begin to see that perhaps he can't function in the highest office.

Because [the highest office] is not a corporate board, out of sight from the American people. This is a public board, owned

by the people, and therefore it must be run with the participation of all people.

REPORTER:

Sounds as though the Administration is going to label Ross Perot as a Dictator?

DIRECTOR:

No, I think [Perot] connotes that. You know the idea that, "I'm going up there to kick butt." You know what he says and how he says it. He wants to give the impression he's the boss. Americans don't have bosses. They may have an employer. But there's free choice and I think that all [of this will] get defined as the campaign goes on.



THE SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON

TO: The President

FROM: The Honorable Edward J. Derwinski 

SUBJ: Greek-American Rally at Ellipse Park May 31, 1992

Approximately 25,000 - 30,000 Greek-Americans converged in Washington to dramatize the following concerns:

- Not to grant recognition to the state of Skopje as long as it attempts to use the name of Greek Macedonia.
- To work towards a just solution of the Cyprus conflict by pressing Turkey to implement United Nations resolutions calling for an end of the occupation of 36% of the island.

His Eminence Archbishop Iakovos officiated at a memorial service for all those who gave their lives for Greece and Cyprus, as part of the rally.

Andy Athens and His Eminence handled the program adroitly. The atmosphere and mood did not reflect any criticism of your Administration. In fact, many placards that were prepared expressed "thanks to President Bush" for the U.S. diplomatic efforts relating to Cyprus and to Greek government concerns of Macedonia.

Senator Paul Sarbanes spoke praising the Administration for its handling of these two issues. The only critical voice was Congressman Wayne Owens (D - Utah), who questioned the legitimacy of the Administration's "word".

In summation, this could have been a major public relations problem, but instead became a positive demonstration.

A handful of participants that held "Tsongas for President" banners were quietly escorted to the outskirts of the crowd by the parade marshals.



THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20201

MAY 29 1992

Dear Mr. President:

As you know, at the beginning of your Administration, I made a commitment to strengthen the American family. As part of that commitment, I established a Minority Male Initiative to assist community efforts in enabling more minority boys and young men to become fully functional, responsible contributing members of society.

Yesterday, we held what I believe to be an important and fruitful meeting with a number of business and community leaders from around the country to talk about how we can work together to bring minority males fully into the mainstream of American life.

This meeting was scheduled before the Los Angeles riot and the attendee list was already strong, but the final list of participants was impressive. Most important was their commitment. In my remarks, I suggested that what is lacking is a culture of character nurtured and made real by a culture of opportunity. All of the participants not only agreed with that statement but offered concrete ways they were making those opportunities real.

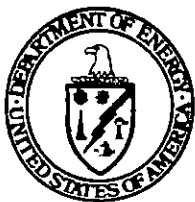
Throughout the day, we echoed the simple yet profound conclusion: that the best intervention is local. Partnerships at the local level are more effective, flexible and fulfilling--and above all, more committed. It is my intention to use my special role as a Member of your Cabinet to assure that our follow-up meetings are nothing less.

Our next steps include a meeting of Chief Executive Officers hosted by Jim Renier of Honeywell, followed by a series of regional gatherings across the country that will include business, community and government participants. I am hopeful that others in the Cabinet will be able to join me in this endeavor.

I look forward to the opportunity to discuss this initiative as well as the larger issue of our overall urban strategy with you soon.

Sincerely,

Louis W. Sullivan, M.D.



The Secretary of Energy

Washington, DC 20585

June 5, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Governor Voinovich's Letter To You
Regarding Clean Air Act

You asked me to look into Governor Voinovich's complaints regarding certain EPA administrative actions in carrying out the Clean Air Act. Governor Voinovich is concerned that EPA may be administering the Clean Air Act in a way that favors western low sulfur coal interests at the expense of eastern high sulfur coal interests. While EPA and DOE have not always agreed on Clean Air Act issues, we believe Bill Reilly and his staff are doing the best that can be done on this particular issue.

Western low sulfur coal interests seek to have the Clean Air Act implemented in a way that maximizes use of low sulfur coal to meet the Act's requirements. Eastern high sulfur coal interests, represented by Governor Voinovich, seek to encourage the use of "scrubbers" by utilities so that they will continue to use high sulfur eastern coal.

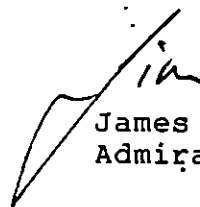
Under the provision addressed by Governor Voinovich, the more "allowances" a utility gets, the more likely it is to use scrubbers. The difficulty is that the Clean Air Act requires these allowances to be distributed by EPA on a "first come, first served" basis, rather than the "pro rata" method favored by high sulfur coal interests. EPA initially proposed a telephone queuing system as the best way to meet the first come, first served requirement, but now appears likely to adopt a lottery method. In the meantime, we understand that utilities in the Eastern U.S., including Ohio, have agreed to pool whatever allowances they get in order to maximize their ability to obtain the allowances they need to keep using high sulfur coal.

I have called the Governor and discussed this issue with him. With EPA moving away from the telephone queuing system and with the pooling arrangements made by utilities, he believes this matter has been

addressed as well as it can be. He remains quite concerned, however, about what EPA is doing on the NOx rule. He sent me a copy of a letter he sent to you on May 22. I have attached it for your reference.

On this matter, I agree entirely with the Governor. We have been working the NOx rule with Vice President Quayle's group, which has done a superb job of keeping the costs of implementing the Clean Air Act in check so far. Unfortunately, we have made little progress with EPA, and the rule is now overdue. We must break this deadlock soon.

Ohio is probably the state hardest hit by the Clean Air Act. These are important issues for the Governor.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J. Watkins", is written over a diagonal line that extends from the bottom left towards the top right.

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

Attachments

GOVERNOR

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

STATE OF OHIO

May 22, 1992

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

Dear Mr. President:

In recent discussions, I have told you of my feelings with regard to what is going on with the U.S. EPA and the Clean Air Act. I support the Clean Air Act and I want to see the goals of the Act achieved in the most cost-effective manner.

Not only our Ohio utilities, but electric utilities nationwide have major concerns that the EPA is taking advantage of any ambiguity in the Act to create legislation through regulation with regard to nitrogen oxides (NOx) emissions.

Going beyond what is needed, desirable, or cost effective, the EPA is advocating a far more costly and complex NOx control technology than what is necessary. The utilities want to install low-NOx burners which will reduce NOx emissions by simply burning fuel at lower temperatures. The EPA's preferred technology can more than triple the cost of each additional ton of NOx removed, while also raising operating and maintenance costs.

For example, the EPA is apparently prepared to ignore an initial exemption granted in the Act for roof-fired boilers. Absent research or established technology, the EPA wants to force premature compliance. Also, despite provisions in the Act to the contrary, the EPA does not plan to credit any reductions achieved under Title I of the Act against reductions required under Title IV of the Act -- a convenient way to increase those reductions Congress intended to achieve. The EPA is also pushing for the most costly and stringent form of continuous emission monitoring, again in order to achieve far more reductions than Congress intended.

Mr. President, we must take steps immediately to deal with these legitimate concerns with the EPA overstepping what Congress intended with the Clean Air Act. We again ask for your help and involvement.

Sincerely,



George V. Voinovich
Governor

cc: William K. Reilly

*EPA out of
control.
our people out
of jobs!*



ABCARD M.R. 40512 110

5.21-

Sam

Tim Watkins

Gov. Voinovitch raised
the attached
letter with me.

Tim please call
me on this -
then call the
Governor.

I had not seen this
letter before.



GEORGE V VOINOVICH
GOVERNOR

Adamkus & Reilly
GAO study of USEPA Regions

STATE OF OHIO
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
COLUMBUS 43266-0601

May 6, 1992

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

Dear Mr. President:

The enclosed article from Inside EPA was of great interest to me. During discussions with you sometime ago, I stated my belief that the acid rain provisions of the Clean Air Act were being promoted by western coal interests, led by our good buddy Alan Simpson.

Mr. President, I am very concerned that the Midwest is being sold out for western coal interests. The queuing system || being used to grant allowances is anti-Midwest, anti-Ohio. || We must get to the bottom of what is going on with the EPA and the Clean Air Act.

I've asked on a couple of occasions if you would speak to Secretary Watkins regarding the acid rain provisions of the Clean Air Act. I understand from Secretary Watkins that you have not yet had an opportunity to speak with him.

Mr. President, we are hurting in Ohio. We need your help and involvement in this matter.

Sincerely,

George V. Voinovich
George V. Voinovich
Governor

GVV:ld

Enclosure

*I really think that because
we 2 D. Senators we are
not getting a fair shake. My
economy is hurting. It's
important to me and my voters.
that we know the Bush administration
cares. Your team is really working but
your EPA is going to shut down our economy*

support the use of reformulated gasoline in nonattainment regions and areas wishing to opt in, some state air officials charge. "The ink is not even dry on the reg neg and an oil company has crafted a white paper at a time when 12 governors have already opted in" to the reformulated gas program, an agitated state air official says, adding "[the governors] are completely chagrined." This source charges it is a "totally disingenuous action" since Marathon Oil had signed the reg neg. "The governors are quickly learning they're getting criticized," this source says, adding, "many states are furious." This source predicts small business interests will soon get wind of this action and realize that absent a reformulated gasoline program, states will have to turn to "mom and pop operations" to crank down on air pollution, and "there will be a tremendous backlash" against the oil companies.

A Marathon Oil Company source defends the white paper as "factually accurate," and argues "there is nothing in the reg neg agreement that prevents anyone from 'telling it like it is'." This source also emphasizes that the company has not received complaints as to the accuracy of the white paper. But another petroleum industry source calls Marathon's "Fools Rush In" pitch "terrible," arguing that "the tone of the document is not very helpful." This source notes, however, that "every company has its own unique personality" and that Marathon has a right to voice its concerns, adding, "obviously, Marathon has company-specific concerns in Ohio." This source notes that Marathon raised specific concerns during the reg neg process that other companies did not support.

Marathon's white paper argues that "while a number of states have rushed to opt into the federal reformulated gasoline and in some cases to the California [Low-Emitting Vehicle] LEV program, far too little is known at this time to justify such action on any reasonable basis. Some parties have supported a 'get in line first' theory based on the erroneous idea that supplies will run out if you get in line too late. On the contrary, if the market is free to act, supply will meet demand."

Marathon's paper makes several points, including: 1. future costs of and post-2000 standards for reformulated gasoline are unknown, thereby making the cost-effectiveness of the program difficult to gauge; 2. the program is targeted at reducing volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions, despite a recent National Academy of Sciences report which concluded that nitrogen oxide emission controls might be more effective than VOC controls in certain areas; and 3. no "conditional" opt-in is available, that is, once a state opts into the program, it remains in and "opting out is almost impossible (due to both regulatory and political impediments). Consequently, with both the costs and the benefits of reformulated gasoline largely unknown, a hasty opt-in would be extremely imprudent."

WESTERN SENATORS UNITE TO SUPPORT EPA ACID RAIN ALLOWANCE CREDIT SYSTEM

A group of western senators has joined forces to support a hotly disputed EPA proposal for using a telephone queuing system to distribute "bonus" allowances under the Clean Air Act acid rain program. The queuing system is one of the most controversial proposals in EPA's regulations for implementing the market-based acid rain program.

Utilities have already banded together to oppose EPA's proposal, arguing that it would restrict the number of utilities able to receive bonus allowances, consequently diminishing the potential for them to use scrubbers and high-sulfur coal to comply with emissions control standards. The utilities have mounted a major political campaign to see that EPA instead opts for a "pro rata" approach, which allows allowances to be distributed among all utilities that apply (*Inside EPA*, Jan. 17, 12).

An April 10 letter to President Bush, initiated by Sen. Alan Simpson (R-WY) and signed by a total of 18 senators, is intended to communicate to EPA that its proposal has strong support, explains a staffer. Simpson had previously given kudos to EPA's plan, but wants to broaden his effort to show the agency in the face of opposition that "there's a differing view," this source says. The letter argues that EPA's plan "correctly interprets the clear intent of the statute that these allowances be distributed on a first-come first served basis." The law precludes EPA from straying too far from that approach and adopting a pro rata system, though it could allow for a lottery method, the letter states.

The senators explain that the first-come first served approach was the product of a "carefully considered compromise" intended to "resolve intense regional conflicts" in the acid rain program. The letter alludes to attempts by utilities to "undo that compromise" by pressing for a pro rata approach, calling the system a violation of the law. The senators conclude by applauding Reilly for following the intent of the statute and lending support to ensure that first-come first served is adopted.

EPA has promised that the rules will be issued by mid-May. Sources privy to negotiations believe that EPA has gotten sufficient heat over the telephone queuing system and will likely go with a lottery, which

CORRECTION: An article on Washington state's effort to regulate indoor air pollution (*Inside EPA*, April 17, p1) described a 1,000 parts per million cut-off for carbon monoxide as an indicator of air quality problems. The number applies to levels of carbon dioxide.

seems to be a compromise position. In addition to being mentioned as an option in the recent letter, the plan was endorsed by utilities over first-come first served. Sen. Christopher Bond (R-MO) at a March 26 Appropriations hearing grilled EPA administrator William Reilly on EPA's selection of first-come first served and a congressional source explains that some senators are deeply concerned about the approach. If EPA decides on first-come first served, the Appropriations Committee has the option of attaching a rider to the Appropriations bill prohibiting funds for implementing the system in the event that a majority are unhappy with EPA's approach.

SENATE PREPARES NEW RCRA BILL, MAY NARROW REAUTHORIZATION SCOPE

The Senate Environment & Public Works Committee at presstime was preparing to introduce a new draft Resource Conservation & Recovery Act bill that is expected to be the vehicle for an April 29 markup. While details of the bill's contents were being closely held, several sources say they expect the committee to drop some large portion of the previous draft bill either in the new draft or in markup in order to speed its passage.

At presstime the new Senate bill was expected to be available April 23 or 24. Several sources say the bill is being assembled by majority staff member Cliff Rothenstein following several meetings of Senate staff in recent days. One Senate source says staff made a variety of recommendations for changes to the last draft, released by the committee March 27 (*Inside EPA*, April 3, p5) but that it was unclear at presstime exactly which changes would be incorporated into the new bill. One source suggests that it is possible the bill will drop an entire title from the previous draft in order to make the bill easier to handle in the one day of markup the committee has scheduled.

Several sources say they would not be surprised to see the committee drop the provisions requiring industry to report uses of toxic materials given the vehement opposition those provisions have raised from industry groups, and the strong opposition some Senators have lodged as well. A Republican staffer says there is "a theoretical difference" among committee members, with some pressing for a "RCRA-lite" bill that does not attempt to address a host of controversial hazardous waste issues that have been offered, while others still hope to pursue a more comprehensive bill. An industry source agrees that the committee is likely to "drop at least one title," but this source does not expect Baucus to accept the RCRA-lite approach. This source says it is still "too early" to make that decision, because there is still time to deal with some of the complex issues before moving to the Senate floor.

Senate and industry sources expect that some of the recycling language will change in the new Senate bill, taking into account industry-wide recycling averages when setting mandatory material recovery rates. An industry source suggests that the draft is unlikely to include regulations for industrial non-hazardous waste, despite efforts by Republican staff to draft language for these wastes.

Congressional sources say the outcome of the Senate bill may also guide the House Energy & Commerce committee deliberations on their version of the bill, which is scheduled to go to full committee markup by mid to late May. The House transportation & hazardous material subcommittee approved a RCRA bill March 26 with many of the most controversial issues left out, pending further negotiations among committee members. House sources say none of those issues have yet been resolved, and only the regulation of used oil has been the topic of in-depth negotiations since the markup. With legislative days dwindling in this session, several House staffers suggest that the committee may narrow its bill to match the scope of the Senate bill, in order to limit the number of issues that will have to be hammered out in conference.

Several House staffers have expressed frustration that the House has made little progress on the outstanding issues, suggesting that this makes it more likely that Congress will try to pass a "RCRA-lite" bill, dealing only with solid waste issues and avoiding controversial topics such as industrial non-hazardous wastes, oil and gas production and toxic use reduction. But other staffers warn that a bill that does not include some of those topics will not have the strong support of either industry or environmentalists, making it no more likely to pass than a comprehensive bill.

PRESIDENT BUSH TO 'SOON' MAKE DECISION ON 'EARTH SUMMIT' ATTENDANCE. Bush said in an April 21 press conference that he will decide whether to attend the United Nations Conference on Environment & Development in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil "soon," perhaps in the next several days as the White House wrestles with the merits of his attendance. Bush emphasized that he wants to go to Rio for UNCED, also referred to as the "Earth Summit," but noted that potential negative impacts on the U.S. economy will be a major deciding factor. UNCED will feature a variety of worldwide environmental accords that have

6/5
Tack-up
material
from
RM
not
copied
FW

6/5

Sam,
This is consistent
with post practice and
I have discussed it with
Mark Parolletta (the lawyer)
who did the review
and he did not
raise any red
flags.

6/5/92

Phil

So this

OK?

flags.

Thanks

Phil

Sam Skinner

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DCF HAS SEEN

June 4, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR SAMUEL K. SKINNER
CHIEF OF STAFF

THROUGH: JOHN P. SCHMITZ *JPS/JS*
DEPUTY COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: GENE C. SCHAEFER *GS*
ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Release of Reagan Papers

Issue: Whether to assert Executive privilege to prevent disclosure of any of the Reagan White House documents scheduled for release on June 5, 1992.

Discussion: Pursuant to established statutory procedures, the National Archives is scheduled to open to the public, on June 5, 1992, a number of documents from the Reagan White House. This will be the second release of such documents and the second release of Presidential papers under the Presidential Records Act of 1978 (the "Act"). The first release occurred in November, 1991. The President did not assert Executive privilege concerning the November, 1991 release, and has not asserted Executive privilege in prior cases involving the Nixon papers.

A member of this office reviewed a representative portion of the files deemed most likely to contain privileged documents. This review was in accordance with the selective review procedures outlined in this office's earlier memoranda (attached) regarding the release of Nixon papers. The Archives staff had previously screened the documents for materials to be withheld under the Act, Executive Order 12667, and a letter from former President Reagan to the Archivist of the United States. Our review identified a limited number of additional documents that appeared inappropriate for release at this time. These were brought to the attention of the Archives staff, and they decided to withhold these documents under their authority.

As with prior releases of Reagan and Nixon White House papers, no documents were discovered which warrant a claim of Executive privilege. I have attached a description of the steps taken in conducting the review.

Recommendation: We recommend that no assertion of Executive privilege be made with the respect to these materials.

_____ Approve _____ Disapprove _____ Discuss

Attachments

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 06/05/92

TO: GENERAL SCOWCROFT

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

The attached has been forwarded
to the President

TO: CLAYTON YEUTTER

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

The attached has been forwarded
to the President

DATE: 06/05/92

TO: SAMUEL K. SKINNER

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

The attached has been forwarded
to the President



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

June 4, 1992

Michael R. Deland
Chairman

32 JUN 4 P6:32

(202) 395-5080

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: MICHAEL R. DELAND

SUBJECT: YOUR MEETING WITH PRIME MINISTER BRUNDTLAND

Attached, in preparation for your meeting with Prime Minister Brundtland, is a copy of her speech delivered at the opening of the UNCED Conference in Rio on June 3, 1992.

I have read it and find nothing new or notable. Should you care to make any reference to it, you might wish to comment on the highlighted section on page two in which she refers to a "international trading system which enlarges freedoms of market access..."

Enclosure

cc: Brent Scowcroft

**Gro Harlem Brundtland
Prime Minister of Norway
Chairman of the World Commission
on Environment and Development**

Statement at the opening of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3 June 1992.

There are less than 400 weeks left of the twentieth century. Time is short for us to rectify the present unsustainable patterns of human development. We must eradicate poverty. We must achieve greater equality within and between nations. We must reconcile human activities and human numbers with the laws of nature.

In 1987, in "Our Common Future", we described the dangers arising from attempts by both industrialized and developing countries, to base progress on practices which are environmentally and economically unsustainable. We addressed the interlocking crises of environment and development. We outlined a process of change towards sustainable development.

We called upon the UN General Assembly to convene an international conference "to review progress made and promote follow up arrangements to set benchmarks and maintain human progress within the guidelines of human needs and natural laws". Today, five years later, we are opening that conference.

Six weeks ago, the World Commission, reinforced by five distinguished world leaders, met again in London, and issued our political statement on the vital issues before this conference.

Human history has now reached a watershed where fundamental policy changes become unavoidable. The more than one billion people who today cannot meet their own basic needs, our own children and grandchildren, and the Earth itself all cry out for a revolution. It is bound to come eventually. We know we have an opportunity to head off the danger, disorder and conflict which might otherwise be inevitable.

A sharp reduction in the arms race and the expected peace dividend can be used to finance today's most urgent form of collective security - environmental security.

We need a new form of "collective engagement", not only to stabilize the new East-West relations, but to establish a new

North-South relationship based on mutual enlightened self-interest.

We will all be held accountable for what we fail to agree in Rio. For the first time in human history - all over the world - people will be able to closely monitor their leaders at work at a major conference, through widespread television and other media coverage.

We cannot claim that we lack knowledge. A global partnership must start with a commitment by the industrial countries to reduce sharply the burden they impose on the carrying capacity of the Earth's ecosystems by their unsustainable consumption and production patterns.

We should not be surprised that developing nations are approaching the Rio summit with open economic demands. For them, it is essentially a conference about development and justice.

Poverty degrades not only those who suffer it, but also those who tolerate it. The time has come for a real attack on mass poverty. Poverty, environment and population can no longer be dealt with - or even thought of - as separate issues; they are interlinked in practice and cannot be delinked in the formulation of policies.

Unless poverty is alleviated, there is no chance that we will be able to stabilise the world population. It has grown by 500 million since the Commission last met five years ago. We must deal with population growth through an integrated human rights approach, including education and the enhancement of the status of women, improved public health, and family planning.

During preparations for UNCED, many developing countries declared themselves ready to make political commitments to curb population growth, but some delegations have resisted calls for the universal availability of modern family planning. We all have an obligation to overcome this resistance and rise to the real challenges of our time.

Sustainable development can be advanced only by an international trading system which enlarges freedom of market access, especially for developing countries, and which incorporates environmental values. The Commission regrets that the current GATT Round has neglected environment and sustainable development and calls for these issues to be addressed in future negotiations.

A decade after the debt crisis broke in Latin America, many developing countries are unable to escape the onerous burden of foreign debt. Developing country debt now exceeds \$1.3 thousand billion US dollars, and debt service exceeds net development assistance by a factor of four. It is imperative that further debt relief be given, in particular to the low income countries.

Access to environmentally-sound technologies is of importance in respect of every item of Agenda 21. There is an urgent need to devote substantially more resources to the development of new and viable environmentally sound technologies. Moreover, there is a further need to create an improved climate for private investment and to develop innovative new partnerships between government and the private sector.

The UNCED secretariat's estimation of the financial resources required for implementation of Agenda 21 in developing countries amount to 625 billion US dollars. Some 80 per cent, or \$500 billion - will have to be provided by developing countries themselves. The remaining 20 per cent of the estimated \$125 billion required annually must come from concessional financing by the industrial countries.

While this may appear a very large sum, it is in fact equivalent to the amounts which would be raised if the industrial countries met their long-established ODA target of 0.7 per cent of GNP.

The Commission built on the conclusions of the Tokyo Declaration on Financing Global Environment and Development, - a timely initiative taken by former Prime Minister Takeshita. The 0.7 per cent is the minimum necessary, given the scale of the efforts needed. All donor nations should achieve this target by the year 2000.

Industrialised countries must make a significant start here in Rio towards full implementation of Agenda 21, steadily increasing additional amounts yearly. We believe that this start should not be less than \$10 billion in 1993.

Beyond concessional financing, the special needs of middle-income developing countries must be met. It is no less important that the international community facilitates financial flows to these countries on appropriate terms and through a variety of mechanisms.

At the Earth Summit our human society should rise to the challenge that confronts it. We believe that the momentum is now irreversible. We must also look beyond Rio to ways that will help to sustain and strengthen it.

Within the UN system, the General Assembly should act as the supreme policy-making forum for sustainable development. We support the proposal for a high-level Commission on Sustainable Development.

We need a growing coalition of reason which so clearly depends on uniting the forces of democracy.

The World Commission calls upon the world's leaders present at the Earth Summit to commit the world's people to securing human survival. Narrowly focused national priorities will only hamper progress and stand in the way.

We are compelled to manage the most important global transition since the agricultural and industrial revolutions - the transition to sustainable development.

We may temporarily immunize ourselves emotionally to the images of starvation, drought, floods, and people suffocating under the load of wastes we are piling on a nature so bountiful, but there is a time bomb ticking. And when the world population doubles, and the world economy increases five-fold or ten-fold, while leaving new hundreds of millions constantly hungry and in acute poverty it will have been too late.

We need nothing less than to build a global democracy based on common perceptions of common challenges. We need to educate people, not to arm them, we need moderation and modernization. We need radical decisions at this crisis meeting on humanities future.

We can not betray future generations. They will judge us harshly if we fail at this crucial moment. We have a moral duty. We have the means. We have many of the ways. We - each of us - are responsible. We will be held accountable.

BT
~~IG~~
HBB

00
C65

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 06/05/92

TO: SAMUEL K. SKINNER

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

The attached has been forwarded
to the President

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 6/4/92
12 JUN 4 P5:05

TO: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: RONALD C. KAUFMAN

I know you will enjoy the attached!

THE APN BULLETIN BOARD

FROM TODAY'S GREENWIRE: Reilly's remarks at the Rio Summit
cast a "pall" over opening day.
FROM TODAY'S DAILY REPORT CARD: Kids of black college-
educated parents more likely to die by age 1 than whites.
FROM TODAY'S ABORTION REPORT: CA exit poll analysis shows
low voter turnout gave statewide edge to pro-lifers.
FROM TODAY'S HEALTH LINE: House GOPers present reform package
today; includes "Medisave" accounts and self-referral regs.

HOTLINE/DATABASE INDEX

WHITE HOUSE '92

HOTLINE ELECTORAL SCOREBOARD: New look at 29 state polls. (#1)
THINKING THREE-WAY: Time to write new poli-sci textbooks. (#2)
FLORIDA: Catchin' the wave in the sunshine state. (#3)
NORTH DAKOTA: Bush holds slim lead over Perot among adults. (#4)
PEROT: Rollins/Jordan hiring sends shock waves. (#5)
PEROT: TV coverage of "A Frank Capra Movie." (#6)
PEROT: Supporters seek to change NC elector law. (#7)
CLINTON: Sits in with the Posse. (#8)
BUSH: What if you held a press conference and nobody came? (#9)

ISSUES '92

"YEAR OF THE WOMAN" (#10)

SENATE WATCH

AK: Hensley misses filing deadline. (#11)
KY: NRSC targets Ford. (#12)
NH: Rauh blast Gregg for rail criticism. (#13)
PA: Specter targets blacks; Yeakel pays her tax. (#14)

ON THE HOUSE: 6/2 dust-ups (#15), Briefings (#16), Remap (#17).

GOVERNORS '92

MT: Race narrowed to two. (#18)
NJ: Trouble signs continue for Florio. (#19)

CALIFORNIA CABLE

SENATE "A": "Most polarized race in years." (#20)
LEGISLATURE: Most incumbents ease into another term. (#21)

TV MONITOR (#22)

???? OVERLOOKED ???? ?

"My great fear in American politics is that we are going to have
an accidental president one of these days. We are going to ...
elect somebody who is very charismatic, who understands the
process very, very well, but who has some very significant flaws
because he is a total unknown." -- Perot co-manager Ed Rollins
at a Marist College roundtable, 2/25/91.

John
P.O.

I'd recommend you
hold the student
by the pants see for
release tomorrow.
Walter concurs in
that approach.

John
6/9

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

June 2, 1992

32 JUN 2 P3:10

MEMORANDUM FOR PHILLIP D. BRADY

FROM: WILLIAM F. SITTMANN 

SUBJECT: Proposed Press Release on Ratification of
International Covenant on Civil and Political
Rights

The President ratified the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights late yesterday. It is appropriate to put out a Presidential press statement. This is an important UN treaty, and the human rights, legal, and UN communities have been very interested in U.S. ratification. Our proposed press statement is attached.

Attachments

Tab A Draft Press Release

cc: Marlin Fitzwater
Walter Kansteiner

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

June 4, 1992

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

The President signed the United States instrument of ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights on June 1. A United Nations treaty, the Covenant articulates the principles inherent in a democracy -- including freedom of expression and peaceful assembly, equal protection under the law, and the right to liberty and security.

By ratifying the Covenant, the United States is underscoring its commitment to these principles at home and abroad. We hope that our ratification of the Covenant will contribute to the fostering of democracy and human rights throughout the world.

#

to
Kathy
↑

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

22 MAY 19 P5:45

Date _____

TO: John Gardner

FROM: DAVID DEMAREST
Assistant to the President
for Communications

Thank Phil, but no thanks
This guy's beef is
about a photo he was promised
(allegedly). I've never
heard of him although many
people claim they were "part"
of the speechwriting operation during
the campaign. PD

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

5/18

David,

It would be appreciated
if you could respond
to the attached on the
President's behalf. This
originally came to
Rose & I'd appreciate
a bcc so we can close
this out with her.

Thanks, David

President George Bush
c/o HOUSTONIAN
111 North Post Lane
Houston, Texas 77024

312 South Main
Harrisburg, Illinois 62946
11 May, 1992

RE:] Bush Campaign 1988 Promise Of
Presidential Photo-Opt &
Desire To Be of Continuing Speechwriting
Service in Bush Campaign 1992

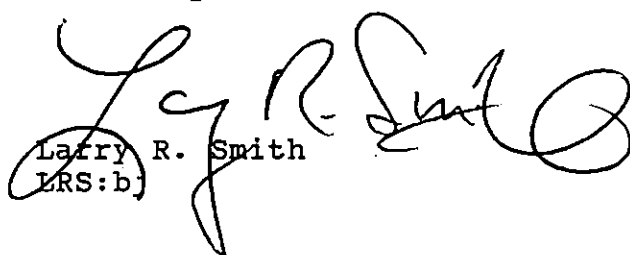
Dear Mr. President:

I serve as a world-class speechwriter. In times past both British Prime Minsiter John Major and his predecessor British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher have invited my thoughts as to their own speechwriting programs.

I was greatly flattered by your personal letter, Mr. President, dated 26 August, 1986 ... from Kennebunkport... graciously accepting my speechwriting talents for Bush Campaign 1988. It was certainly my pleasure to rephrase portions of 5 collegiate speeches for you in the spring of 1987 and to submit a series of "newsbites" to Bob Teeter in the waning days of the Campaign. In any event, Mr. President, in appreciation of my myriad of speechwriting inputs, Jim wray promised me in letter dated 22 December, 1987 a Photo-Opt with you. However, due to an operational on-site gaffe by Illinois Bush Campaign personnel the Photo-Opt was not realized as planned 28 October, 1988. I had been personally invited to a Chicago Bush Rally 28 October, 1988 by Illinois Bush Executive Director Ed Murnane. Generally speaking, Ms. Katherine L. Super, your Assistant for Scheduling & Appointments is aware of this continuing oversight. However, it would be most appreciated if you would be kind enough to afford Ms. Super your personal note ... to serve as a reminder ... for fulfillment of the 1988 Bush Campaign promise ... either on-the-road here at Illinois at an upcoming Bush Rally or if not before with an Oval Office appointment, if you so desire. Thank you, Mr. President. Also, ...

At your continuing speechwriting service again in Bush Campaign 1992, if you wish ...

Cordially,


Larry R. Smith
LRS:b

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 3, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR RON GEISLER

FROM: Phillip D. Brady 
SUBJECT: Presidential Commissions

Please prepare commissions for the following:

Lourdes Shiree Sanchez of Texas
Special Assistant to the President
for Public Liaison

Laura Marie Melillo of Kentucky
Special Assistant to the President
and Deputy Press Secretary

Maria Eitel Sheehan of Washington
Special Assistant to the President
for Media Affairs

Jeffrey Weil Vogt of Michigan
Special Assistant to the President
for Public Liaison

Thank you.

cc: Rose Zamaria

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 3, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR SHIREE SANCHEZ

FROM:

PHILLIP D. BRADY *mb*

SUBJECT:

Announcement of Appointment

In order to assist us in announcing your appointment, could you please provide a draft press release following the same format as the attached sample.

Also, your Commission has been approved by the Chief of Staff and is now being prepared.

Thank you.

Warm congratulations!

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 3, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR LAURA MELILLO

FROM:

PHILLIP D. BRADY *PH*

SUBJECT:

Announcement of Appointment

In order to assist us in announcing your appointment, could you please provide a draft press release following the same format as the attached sample.

Also, your Commission has been approved by the Chief of Staff and is now being prepared.

Thank you.

Warm congratulations!

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 3, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR MARIA EITEL SHEEHAN

FROM: PHILLIP D. BRADY

SUBJECT: Announcement of Appointment

In order to assist us in announcing your appointment, could you please provide a draft press release following the same format as the attached sample.

Also, your Commission has been approved by the Chief of Staff and is now being prepared.

Thank you.

*Please send the formative means of communication
& warm congratulations.*

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 3, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR JEFFREY VOGT

FROM: PHILLIP D. BRADY *Ph*
SUBJECT: Announcement of Appointment

In order to assist us in announcing your appointment, could you please provide a draft press release following the same format as the attached sample.

Also, your Commission has been approved by the Chief of Staff and is now being prepared.

Thank you.

Heartly congratulations!

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 3, 1992

32 JUN 3 P7:41

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

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

SUBJECT: Delegation to the Inauguration of the New
President of Mali (June 8, 1992)

The following individuals will attend the inaugural festivities of the new president of Mali on June 8, 1992. Their names are ready for immediate release.

HEAD OF DELEGATION:

SECRETARY LOUIS SULLIVAN

DELEGATE:

FRANK ROYAL, of Virginia

6/4/92
OK for release
per P. Brady
FW

per Prestle Personnel
of all these
delegates chosen
Frank Royal &
Sally Sullivan are
the only ones
that can go.

- CoS

- Calio

- Bosken

- Porter

- Yenatler

- Gray

Ed de per yr request
Porter previously
fwd d

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 27, 1992

CONNIE all body line
Tuzza CB
5:30
MAY 28 P3:15

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

General Scowcroft concurs.

FROM:

CONSTANCE HORNER *CH*
Assistant to the President and
Director of Presidential Personnel

SUBJECT:

Delegation to the Inauguration of the New
President of Mali (June 8, 1992)

The State Department has requested a delegation to attend the inaugural festivities of the new president of Mali on June 8, 1992. They recommend sending five to six delegates. Secretary Sullivan would like to lead this delegation. Here are some delegate suggestions for your consideration:

HEAD OF DELEGATION:

✓ SECRETARY LOUIS SULLIVAN

DELEGATES:

✓ FRANK ROYAL, of Virginia. Black physician and former President of the National Medical Association (supportive of you in 1980); close to Senator Warner. (Recommended by Secretary Sullivan)

✓ KEITH BUTLER, of Michigan. Pastor and Detroit City Councilman; Co-Chair of the Bush-Quayle '92 Committee.

✓ JOSHUA SMITH, of Maryland. Chief Executive Officer of the MAXIMA Corporation. Bush '88 Business Advisor; Chairman of the Commission on Minority Business Development.

✓ DR. CHARLES GREENE, of Texas. Senior Pastor of the Terrace Methodist Church in Houston. Honorary Consul of Cameroon for Texas, visited West Africa in 1987. Member of the Houston Committee on Foreign Relations.

JOHN W. WALLER, III, of Virginia. Founder of Waller Capital Corporation. Recommended by Marvin Bush. Strong supporter.

JOHN A. MORAN, of New York. Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Dyson-Kissner-Moran Corporation. Intelligence Officer in U.S. Navy (1955-1958). Strong supporter.

APPROVE

GPB
DISAPPROVE

COPY
from ORM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 27, 1992

32 MAY 28 P3:15

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

General Scowcroft concurs.

FROM: CONSTANCE HORNER 
Assistant to the President and
Director of Presidential Personnel

SUBJECT: Delegation to the Inauguration of the New
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APPROVE _____ DISAPPROVE _____

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 27, 1992

2 MAY 28 P3:15

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: CONSTANCE HORNER 
Assistant to the President and
Director of Presidential Personnel

SUBJECT: Delegation to the Inauguration of the New
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APPROVE _____ DISAPPROVE _____

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

5/29



Patty:

Presidential Personnel was very eager to hear about this delegation. As of 7:00 p.m., tonight, the President had not signed it. When you talk with John, please ask him about it. If signed, try and call Lisa or Les at x7510 to let them know.

Thanks.

Beth

(If no one is in, we'll let them know first thing on Monday morning.)

5-30

Did not get a chance
to ask John about
this.

PF

or Connie
Horner at
x 7060

WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

PRECEDENCE: IMMEDIATE
 PRIORITY
 ROUTINE

RELEASER: _____

DTG: _____

MESSAGE NO. _____	CLASSIFICATION _____	UNCL _____	PAGES <u>1</u>
FROM <u>FRAN WESSEL/THE WHITE HOUSE</u>			
	(Name)	(Phone Number)	(Room No.)
MESSAGE DESCRIPTION <u>DELEGATION TO THE INAUGURATION OF THE NEW</u>			
<u>PRESIDENT OF MALI (JUNE 8, 1992)</u>			
TO (Agency)	DELIVER TO:	DEPT/ROOM NO.	PHONE NUMBER
LOS ANGELES	JOHN GARDNER (FOR THE PRESIDENT)		

REMARKS:

JG:

Per PB, forward to the President. Presidential Personnel is very anxious to get the OK on this. None of the people have even been asked if they can attend (and it's 1 week away). --Fran

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 5/28/92

02 MAY 28 P3:26

TO: GENERAL SCOWCROFT

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

For your concurrence.

OK
B

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

6/3
fices of
A. NELSON
ey At Law
on Immigration

Mall, Suite 310
California 95814

32 JUN 1 A8:59

16) 641-2500
16) 641-0795

Consultant - The Federation for
American Immigration Reform
(FAIR)

May 27, 1992

Staff Secretary

Roger,
It would be appreciated
if you could give me
something to use in
responding to the after b.d.
Do we have any White House
or DOJ talking points, has
the President said anything,
etc. --- T. Zimmer --- Phil
Several letters to you recently, which you were going to forward to
Clayton Yuetter. With the added impacts of the L.A. riots and the
commitment of the Bush Administration to pursue effective urban
renewal, now is the time to implement the proposal I submitted
which would transfer jobs held by illegal aliens to those on
welfare or the unemployed.

17 Please let me know the status of these efforts.

Best regards.

Sincerely,



Alan C. Nelson

ACN:fd

acn513j.let

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

6/3

Res,
Jack Jones, who the
President knew well from
when Jack looked OPA,

was mentioned in
getting Mr. Maguire involved
in the attack and
The photo is for personal
use only. Thank you,
J.S.D.

New York Yankees

JOHN C. LAWN
VICE PRESIDENT - CHIEF OF OPERATIONS



32 JUN 1 P1:51

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
YANKEE STADIUM
BRONX, NEW YORK 10451
(212) 579-4403

May 26, 1992

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

Dear Phil:

Congratulations to you both on your 10th!

Enclosed is the photograph of The President, Ted Williams and Joe DiMaggio about which we spoke. The photograph was taken en route to last year's All-Star game in Toronto.

I would be most appreciative if you could have The President add his signature to this memorable photograph.

Sincerely,

John C. Lawn

JCL/pc
enclosure

Certified Mail # P 827 276 923
Return Receipt Requested

Handwritten:
PB
u: Co S
Scowcroft

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 06/04/92

TO: GENERAL SCOWCROFT

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

The attached has been forwarded
to the President

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 06/04/92

TO: SAMUEL K. SKINNER

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

The attached has been forwarded
to the President

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 3, 1992

12 JUN 3 P5:30

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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

SUBJECT: **Status of Non-Career Ambassadorial Candidates**

I have compiled the following information to update you on the status of your non-career ambassadorial appointments.

<u>NAME/COUNTRY</u>	<u>STATUS</u>
- Donald Alexander (Netherlands)	Nominated 5/14
- Richard Capen (Spain)	Nominated 4/27
- Donald Ensenat (Brunei)	Nominated 6/2
- William Fitzgerald (Ireland)	Nominated 5/7
- Robert Goodwin (New Zealand)	Nominated 5/13
- Jon Huntsman (Singapore)	Agreement should be back this week
- Walter Light (Ecuador)	Agreement should go out this week
- Sig Rogich (Iceland)	Confirmed 5/7
- Roman Popadiuk (Ukraine)	Confirmed 5/7
- Nicolas Salgo (Sweden)	Will be nominated in a day or two
- Peter Teeley (Canada)	Nominated 5/6
- Mack Mattingly (Seychelles)	Agreement should go out next week
- John Bookout (Saudi Arabia)	Nominated 6/3

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Clayton,
FYI from
Ron Kaufman.

Paul,
R.O.

BC-EARTH-SCIENTISTS

SCIENTISTS WARN AGAINST WOOLLY THINKING AT EARTH SUMMIT

By Frances Kerry

PARIS, June 1, Reuter - Eminent world scientists sounded a dissident note on Monday ahead of the Earth Summit in Brazil, warning the meeting against protecting the environment at the expense of technical progress.

Some 264 scientists -- including 52 Nobel prize winners -- from 29 countries signed a statement defending science, industry and technology and urging leaders not to be misled by what they termed irrational thinking, pseudo-science and false data.

The petition, due to be formally presented in Rio de Janeiro on Tuesday, was released in France by a coordinating committee.

The scientists said they fully supported the aims of the June 3-14 meeting and wanted to help preserve the planet. But they defended man's right to impose himself on nature.

"We are worried to see, at the dawn of the 21st century, the emergence of an irrational ideology which opposes scientific and industrial progress and is damaging to social and economic development," the scientists said.

"The greatest evils which stalk our earth are ignorance and oppression, and not science, technology and industry."

Those who signed the petition included physicists, chemists, medical researchers and economists.

It included Nobel prize-winning physicists Pierre-Gilles de Gennes of France and Donald Glaser of the United States, British medical Nobel prize winners Sir Andrew Huxley and Sir Richard Doll and American Chemistry and Peace Nobel prize winner Linus Pauling.

The statement criticised some environmentalists for having a retrogressive and false view of a "Natural State," where earth is unharmed by man.

"A Natural State...does not exist and has probably never existed...Humanity has always progressed by increasingly harnessing Nature to its needs and not the other way round."

"We forewarn the authorities in charge of our planet's destiny against decisions which are supported by pseudo-scientific arguments or false and non-relevant data."

The group also included a cluster of non-scientists -- including American Nobel Peace Prize winning writer Elie Weisel,

Italian writer Umberto Eco and French dramatist Eugene Ionesco.

The group launched their appeal after some of them discussed the Rio summit while at a meeting last month in Germany on hazardous substances. The appeal was then sent off to scientists to add to the list of signatures.

Dr Michael Salomon, coordinating director of the statement, said it was intended to sound warning bells and point out that scientists were still not sure about some environmental issues now taken as absolute truths by ecologists.

"Scientists have always had a distrust of the ecological mystique. Ecology has become a substitution for religion and Marxism," he told Reuters.

REUTER FK EO LS

Reut10:05 06-01

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Ron,

6/2

I'm returning all
this for your files
and including a
note from John
which would appear
response to Mary's.

Thanks,
Phil.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Phil:

This is crazy. The offending language in the letter is "a special Presidential award." How the campaign thinks this is OK without approval -- or that it does not imply something signed by the President or connected with the WH -- is beyond me.

Moreover, it does make sense that the President cannot thank his own donors. We're not talking about a thank-you letter here, which would be appropriate, but a cheap and obviously fake "proclamation." Commending the "patriotism" of someone who gives to the compliance fund is a little much, even for a 13-year Bushie like me.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

John

6/1

Let's discuss

Paul,

Phil

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 5/27

2 MAY 27 P 1: 37

TO:

Phil Brady

FROM: RONALD C. KAUFMAN *rc*
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Political Affairs
Room 130, OEOB, x2135

Per our conversation



Bobby Holt
National Finance Chairman

Margaret C. Alexander
National Deputy Finance Chairman

May 26, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR RON KAUFMAN

FROM: MARGARET ALEXANDER *maa*
SUBJECT: COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE MAILING #1

Ron, please review the enclosed material. Please note that "signed by the President" was removed after the Proclamation mention as we did not receive approval from your shop to do so. However we did leave it open-ended in case we did receive approval.

It is not necessary for the "Presidential Proclamation of Appreciation" to be signed by the President. We will have a member of the senior management sign the certificate. However, as I mentioned to you earlier, it does not make sense that we can not use the President's signature to thank his own donors.

Sorry for the miscommunication. Please call me if you have any questions. Thank you.

MCA/af



Finance Division

May 25, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR MARGARET ALEXANDER

FROM: AMY FISHER AF

SUBJECT: COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE MAILING #1

Margaret, please find attached the material which was faxed to Ron Kaufman regarding the Compliance Committee mailing #1.

Included is a memo from you to Ron Kaufman requesting the use of the President's signature on the certificate (4/29), the approved letter copy (5/5), the approval sheet (5/5), and a mock-up of certificate artwork (5/14).

I did not request Ron Kaufman's approval on the actual letter copy, because all references to the President signing the certificate were removed during the approval process. It has not been standard procedure to send any direct mail copy to the White House for approval unless the letter is signed by the President.

I faxed the copy after it was finally approved so that Mr. Kaufman could see the context in which the certificate would be used. Please note that the "Presidential Proclamation of Appreciation" verbiage was included in the 4/29 memo.

BUSH 92 QUAYLE
★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★
★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Finance Division

1030 15th Street, NW
9th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005
202/336-7200
(fax) 202/336-7275

*Give
to Claire*

To: Barbara for Ron Kaulman

FAX#: 456-2969

From: Amethyst for Marquet Alexander

Pages to follow: 2 (including cover sheet)

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

Printed On Recycled Paper



Bobby Holt
National Finance Chairman

Margaret C. Alexander
National Deputy Finance Chairman

April 29, 1992

MEMORANDUM TO RON KAUFMAN

FROM: MARGARET ALEXANDER *MCA*

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL SIGNATURE ON PRESIDENTIAL
PROCLAMATION OF APPRECIATION

*Quayle to
Chairman*

The Direct Mail division of Finance is mailing a Compliance Committee letter to '92 Bush - Quayle donors. The letter, signed by George W. Bush, asks Primary Committee donors to contribute to the Compliance Committee fund.

The letter is the first in a series of six scheduled mailings to raise funds for the Compliance Committee. It will mail to approximately 100,000 '92 donor names.

After contributing to the Compliance Committee, the donor would then receive a "Presidential Proclamation of Appreciation". This certificate is to thank donors for past and continued support.

The projected gross for this letter is \$230,000. Based on past results, we feel a Presidential signature on the certificate would greatly boost the response.

Please respond to this request by close of business Monday, May 4, 1992.

If there are any questions, please feel free to contact me at (202) 336 - 7200. Thank you for your help.

MCA:sh

Copy Sent to
Ron Kaufman.

Bush - Quayle '92 Compliance Committee Request Letter (Revised)
May 5 2:10

George W. Bush.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Dear xxxxxxxxxxxx:

In recognition of the special role you play in my father's campaign, a very special proclamation in your name has been reserved. I hope you will treasure it for years to come.

But before I say more about this award I want to make sure that you understand and fully appreciate the message which the liberal Democrats just sent to you and me and my father.

Let me explain. The Democrats who control Congress rejected the economic recovery plan Dad put forth in his State of the Union Address and passed instead a major tax increase.

As the President said when he vetoed their outrageous tax plan, "they aren't blocking my economic recovery plan because they're afraid it won't work... they're blocking it because they're afraid it will work."

This Congress which cannot manage or police itself has become bitterly partisan -- more partisan than at anytime in my memory.

Their one overriding concern is to further their own political fortune regardless of the cost to our nation or anyone else. For them it is Party first, America second.

And their message to you and me is very plain: they are going to do everything in their power to make this the most bitter, "no-holds-barred" partisan battle all the way to Election Day.

Their effort to sabotage America's economic recovery in the hope it would win them votes was only the beginning. I hope you have taken the time to listen carefully to Bill Clinton and the other Democrat leaders and seriously consider the damage they would do to America if they win this election.

The stakes in this election are far too high for any of us on the President's team to take anything for granted. That is why I am coming to you today with a special request.

Mr. xxxxxxxxxxxx, will you help us protect and ensure the effectiveness of the President's most important campaign programs?

Since he vetoed the Democratic Congress' tax increase bill on March 20, the President has put forward a very bold package of domestic reforms: in trade and competitiveness; controlling spending, reforming education, limiting the runaway costs of litigation, restructuring welfare and improving access to our health care system.

These reforms will make America a better place. But the prospect of change makes our entrenched opponents fearful. That is why it's so important for you to support the President now during these challenging times.

Under Federal Election Law we are permitted to open a separate account and pay for the cost of complying with the FEC laws out of that account. This special account is free from some of the limits and requirements of the main campaign account.

If, however, we fail to raise the necessary funds to pay for the FEC compliance out of this separate fund we must use campaign dollars.

If at any point we are forced to withdraw vitally needed funds out of the campaign, it could be catastrophic. It would mean that our efforts to win this election could be seriously crippled.

It is imperative that we protect the President's campaign from the threat of having to make unnecessary withdrawals to pay for FEC compliance.

That is why as this campaign heats up and every dollar in our main campaign account takes on added importance, I want to ask you to join a very special group of the President's dedicated supporters who are helping to raise the full amount we need in this Compliance Fund.

Your support of the Compliance Fund will mean that we will be able to chart and execute our long-term campaign against the Democrats without interruption.

Your contribution now to the Compliance Fund will protect the effectiveness of your previous support of the campaign.

This contribution to protect the President's campaign will very likely be the most important contribution you can make between now and Election Day.

I am keenly aware of how generously you have supported the President's primary campaign and I know how grateful he is for your support. In fact the record indicates that you have contributed a total of \$(total).

We must be able to raise the full amount of the Compliance Fund so that we can ensure that the President will be able to wage a full, uninterrupted campaign to defeat Bill Clinton or whomever the Democrats decide to nominate. Because the Compliance Fund is so very important, I would hope you could contribute a total of \$(total).

I would not make this special request of you on behalf of the President unless it was absolutely necessary.

In fact, we attach such enormous importance to your contribution now to the Compliance Fund that we will present to you a special Presidential award if you will match the support you have given the campaign account with a contribution to the Compliance Fund of \$(total).

If you join me in matching your past support with an equal contribution to the Fund, you will receive a unique, numbered Proclamation of Appreciation.

All who see it will immediately recognize the special relationship you have with the President and that you played a vital role in the President's re-election campaign.

I cannot overemphasize the importance of your contribution today to the Compliance Fund. Please take a moment now to review your reply form and check how your name will appear on your Proclamation. If any corrections need to be made please make them directly on this form. I want to insure that your award is correct.

Your support of this campaign right now is important, as we are now engaged in a great battle with the Democrats.

It will decide whether we must endure more of the Democrats' vision for the future, which consists of little more than one scheme after another to raid the Treasury and buy votes from the special interests, or whether we will adopt George Bush's vision of growth and reform.

For the sake of our own and future generations of Americans, we must win this battle and pare back the government waste, asking government to do for us only that which we cannot do as individuals.

Your contribution to the Compliance Fund is important. Even if you are not able to match your past support I hope you will make every effort to send a contribution today.

This campaign is far from over and the greatest danger we face is if Republicans underestimate the challenge we face. The best way you can help win this critical election is by sending your contribution to the Compliance Fund.

Yours very truly,

George W. Bush
Bush - Quayle '92

P.S. It is important to understand that in this campaign we are fighting not only the Democrats but the hundreds of liberal special interest groups who have no higher goal than to re-take the White House and open the spigots of public spending into their own private interests.

The stakes in this election are high. Our nation and each American faces an unparalleled threat if the Democrats win this election.

They must be stopped and to insure their defeat each of us must redouble our effort. The single best way you can ensure victory is by sending a special contribution to the Bush - Quayle '92 Compliance Committee.

REPLY TO GEORGE W. BUSH

Dear George:

[] I understand the vital importance of raising the urgently needed funds for the Compliance Fund.

It is imperative that we protect the Bush re-election campaign from the threat of having to make unnecessary withdrawals to pay for FEC compliance. Too much is at stake in this election and that is why I am sending a special contribution in the amount indicated below:

[]\$(total) - I am matching my past support and I look forward to receiving my very special Proclamation of Appreciation.

[]\$_____other

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Please make check payable to: Bush - Quayle '92 Compliance Fund.

I have made any corrections below in how I would like my name to appear on my Proclamation of Appreciation:

Mr. XXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXX

A Special Notice from the George W. Bush

Dear Mr. ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~:

Many of my father's best supporters are receiving solicitations from an organization by the name of Citizens for Bush.

This group and it's chairman Floyd Brown have absolutely nothing to do with the President's official campaign and we do not in any way support their efforts. In fact, this group, Citizens for Bush, may actually damage the President's re-election efforts.

I want to strongly encourage you not to contribute or support the Citizens for Bush organization. The single best way you can help President Bush is by contributing to the Compliance Fund.

George W. Bush

Paid for by Bush - Quayle '92 Compliance Committee, Inc.
Contributions are not deductible as charitable contributions for Federal income tax purposes.

The Federal Election Commission requires us to ask the following information:

Your Employer: _____
Occupation: _____

BUSH 92 QUAYLE
★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

*Max
Quayle*

Finance Division

1030 15th Street, NW
9th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005
202/336-7200
(fax) 202/336-7275

To: Barbara for Ron Kauffman

FAX#: 456-2469

From: Amy for Margaret Alexander

Pages to follow: ~~4~~ 2 (including cover sheet)

I did not include the actual signatures,
but all these people plus George W. have
approved the letter.

Thanks!
Al Amy

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

Printed On Recycled Paper



Finance Division

SIGN-OFF/APPROVAL SHEET

PACKAGE NAME: Compliance Committee Request Letter (Revised)

DUE DATE: Friday, April 24, 1992

FROM: Amy Fisher

PHONE: (202) 336-7200

MAILDATE: Early May

DATE: April 22

COMMENTS/EXPLANATION:

The following letter, signed by General Chairman Mosbacher, will mail to Bush '92 donors who have not contributed the maximum amount (\$1,000) to the Compliance Committee. The package consists of a three-page letter, a reply, and a BRE. Please note the "special notice" on the reply form. Revisions have been marked in the copy.

SEGMENTS: Bush - Quayle '92 donors

CHECK OFF AS APPROPRIATE:

	INITIALS	DATE	COMMENTS
<u>Margaret Alexander</u>	<u>MAA</u>	<u>4/22/92</u>	
<u>Charles Black</u>	<u>See Attached</u>	<u>4/22</u>	
<u>Bobby Burchfield</u>	<u>See Attached</u>	<u>4/28</u>	
<u>Jim Cicconi</u>	<u>See Attached</u>	<u>4/28</u>	
<u>Bobby Holt</u>	<u>See Attached</u>	<u>(4/22)</u>	
<u>Stan Huckaby</u>	<u>See Attached</u>	<u>4/22</u>	
<u>Fred Malek</u>	<u>See Attached</u>	<u>4/23</u>	
<u>Mary Matalin</u>	<u>See Attached</u>	<u>4/22</u>	
<u>Robert Mosbacher</u>	<u>See Attached</u>	<u>4/29</u>	
<u>Robert Teeter</u>	<u>See Attached</u>	<u>4/29</u>	

GRISWOLD & GRISWOLD, INC.

F A X T R A N S M I S S I O N

1800 Diagonal Road, Suite 600
Alexandria, Virginia 22314

703.684.4424 - FAX 703.548.8679

*Faxed to
Kutman
5/14*

To: AMY FISHER

From: JOHN GRISWOLD

Date: _____

Number of Pages Including This Cover Sheet _____



Proclamation of Appreciation

Presented with deep appreciation to

James A. Donor

for generously supporting the President's re-election campaign. Few others have shown the unselfish patriotism of this American to help build a stronger more prosperous future.

May all who see this proclamation commend this special individual for having the vision to see what is at stake in the 1992 Presidential Election and the courage of conviction to help win this historic contest.

President George Bush

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 22, 1992

NOTE FOR RON KAUFMAN:

Two pieces of bad news about the
compliance committee fundraising piece:

First, at least in Montgomery County,
the wrong letters went in the envelopes.
My dad received the attached letter,
and my mom received my dad's.

Second, p..2 of the letter refers to
"a special Presidential award" for
contributors. This is the certificate
which the White House recently decided
should be signed by Mosbacher or Teeter,
not the President. I wish the campaign
hadn't let this letter go before checking
with us on the certificate.

Thanks.


John S. Gardner

GEORGE W. BUSH

Mr. Paul C. Fiduccia
6000 Cromwell Drive
Bethesda, MD 20816-3408

Dear Mr. Fiduccia,

In recognition of the special role you play in my father's campaign, a very special proclamation in your name has been reserved. I hope you will treasure it for years to come.

But before I say more about this award I want to make sure that you understand and fully appreciate the message which the liberal Democrats just sent to you and me and my father.

Let me explain. The Democrats who control Congress rejected the economic recovery plan Dad put forth in his State of the Union address and passed instead a major tax increase.

As the President said when he vetoed their outrageous plan, "they aren't blocking my economic recovery plan because they think it won't work... they're blocking it because they're afraid it will."

This Congress which cannot manage or police itself has become bitterly partisan -- more partisan than at anytime in my memory.

Their one overriding concern is to further their own political fortune regardless of the cost to our nation or anyone else. For them it is Party first, America second.

And their message to you and me is very plain: they are going to do everything in their power to make this the most bitter, "no-holds-barred" partisan battle all the way to Election Day.

Their effort to sabotage America's economic recovery in the hope it would win them votes was only the beginning. I hope you have taken the time to listen carefully to Bill Clinton and the other Democrat leaders and seriously consider the damage they would do to America if they win this election.

The stakes in this election are far too high for any of us on the President's team to take anything for granted. That is why I am coming to you today with a special request.

Mr. Fiduccia, will you help us protect and ensure the effectiveness of the President's most important campaign programs?

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education, limiting the runaway costs of litigation, restructuring welfare and improving access to our health care system.

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In fact, we attach such enormous importance to your contribution now to the Compliance Fund that we will present to you a special Presidential award if you will match the support you have given the campaign account with a contribution to the Compliance Fund of \$100.

If you join me in matching your past support with an equal contribution to the Fund, you will receive a unique, numbered Proclamation of Appreciation.

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Your support of this campaign right now is important, as we are now engaged in a great battle with the Democrats.

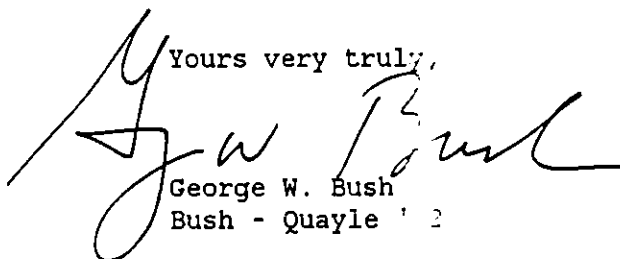
It will decide whether we must endure more of the Democrats' vision for the future, which consists of little more than one scheme after another to raid the Treasury and buy votes from the special interests, or whether we will adopt George Bush's vision of growth and reform.

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This campaign is far from over and the greatest danger we face is if Republicans underestimate the challenge we face. The best way you can help with this critical election is by sending your contribution to the Compliance Fund.

Yours very truly,



George W. Bush
Bush - Quayle '92

P.S. It is important to understand that in this campaign we are fighting not only the Democrats but the hundreds of liberal special interest groups who have no higher goal than to re-take the White House and open the spigots of public spending into their own private interests.

The stakes in this election are high. Our nation and each American faces an unparalleled threat if the Democrats win this election.

They must be stopped and to insure their defeat each of us must redouble our effort. The single best way you can ensure victory is by sending a special contribution to the Bush - Quayle '92 Compliance Committee.



021574

Reply to George W. Bush

Dear George:

() I understand the vital importance of raising the urgently needed funds for the Compliance Fund.

It is imperative that we protect the Bush re-election campaign from the threat of having to make unnecessary withdrawals to pay for FEC compliance. Too much is at stake in this election and that is why I am sending a special contribution in the amount indicated below:

() \$100 - I am matching my past support and I look forward to receiving my very special Proclamation of Appreciation.

() \$_____ other

Mr. Paul C. Fiduccia
6000 Cromwell Drive
Bethesda, MD 20816-3408

106643 U500

Please make check payable to: Bush - Quayle '92 Compliance Committee.

I have made any corrections below in how I would like my name to appear on my Proclamation of Appreciation:

Mr. Paul C. Fiduccia

A Special Notice from George W. Bush

Dear Mr. Fiduccia:

Many of my father's best supporters are receiving solicitations from an organization by the name of Citizens for Bush. This group and its chairman Floyd Brown have absolutely nothing to do with the President's official campaign and we do not in any way support their efforts. In fact, this group, Citizens for Bush, may actually damage the President's re-election efforts.

I want to strongly encourage you not to contribute or support the Citizens for Bush organization. The single best way you can help President Bush is by contributing to the Compliance Fund.

George W. Bush

Paid for by Bush - Quayle '92 Compliance Committee, Inc. Contributions are not deductible as charitable contributions for Federal income tax purposes.

BUSH - QUAYLE '92 COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE, INC.
POST OFFICE BOX 19992 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036-0992

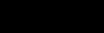
Dear Bush - Quayle '92 Supporter:

The Federal Election Commission requires us to ask the following information:

Your Employer: _____ Occupation: _____

[REDACTED]

4



DATE: 5/21/92

TO: Sheila Harrington

FROM: RONALD C. KAUFMAN *ack*

Per your conversation with Barbara Blackburn in my office, the recommendation is that the "proclamation" be changed to "certificate" and that it be signed by Secretary Mosbacher or Bob Teeter.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact my office.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 19, 1992

NOTE FOR RON KAUFMAN:

Phil had doubts about doing this, and he recommended that "proclamation" be changed to "certificate" in any event. Cam Findlay recommends that it be signed by Secretary Mosbacher or Bob Teeter.

Let's discuss further if you like.

Thanks.



John S. Gardner

John S. Gardner
JSG

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 5/18/92

TO: Phil Brady

FROM: RONALD C. KAUFMAN
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Political Affairs
Room 130, OEOB, x2135

Per attached, campaign would like to send letter under George W.'s signature. They would like to include a line whereby donors would receive certificate of appreciation from the President. I've included a mock-up of what they would like to send.

I told them I'd check into. Let me know if this is something that can be done. Thanks



Proclamation of Appreciation

Presented with deep appreciation to

James A. Donor

for generously supporting the President's re-election campaign. Few others have shown the unselfish patriotism of this American to help build a stronger more prosperous future.

May all who see this proclamation commend this special individual for having the vision to see what is at stake in the 1992 Presidential Election and the courage of conviction to help win this historic contest.

President George Bush

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 6/3/92

DATE: 6/3/92

TO: EDE HOLIDAY

TO: ROGER PORTER

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

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

Per your request.

The attached was previously
forwarded to your office, but
I wanted to make sure you
personally had a copy following
up on this morning's meeting.





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

THE DIRECTOR

May 28, 1992

-2 MAY 29 A7:22

*1st page
given to
COS only*

NOTE FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Q & A RE:
BALANCED BUDGET CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Per your request, attached is a set of Questions and Answers. If you are concerned about additional questions, please let me know. I stopped here because this already goes beyond the page you requested.

Richard Darman

BALANCED BUDGET CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ("BBCA"):

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS FOR THE PRESIDENT

(1) Political Posturing

Q. Aren't you just jumping aboard the Balanced Budget Constitutional Amendment ("BBCA") for political reasons -- now that the deficit is at a record high, and it's an election year?

A. I have long been on record supporting a BBBCA. When I became President, the BBBCA was the very first proposal I asked the Congress to pass (on February 9, 1989). I'm pleased that at long last the Congress may be on the verge of acting favorably on this proposal. If the Congress had acted when I first proposed the BBBCA, we might have been headed toward balance this very year.

Q. But in all the Reagan-Bush years, the President never once proposed a balanced budget....

A. That is not correct. It is true that neither President Reagan nor I proposed to balance the budget in a single year. Virtually all informed analysts agree that that would be irresponsible. In the Reagan-Bush years, President Reagan submitted 3, and I have submitted 3 Budgets that would have reached balance within five years of their introduction -- IF THE CONGRESS HAD ENACTED OUR PROPOSALS. The problem is the Congress has not been willing to accept or enact our policies and budgets.

(2) Balance When?

Q. With deficits approaching \$400 billion, when should we now expect to get to zero?

A. If the Congress were to pass the BBBCA this year, and if an economic growth agenda were also enacted (as we've proposed), we could get to balance on an orderly basis within 4-5 years -- without raising taxes.

(3) Balance How?

Q. But, as a practical matter, won't we have to raise taxes to get to balance?

A. Not if our program is adopted. We've submitted testimony to the Congress with 30 pages of detail showing how to balance the budget without raising taxes. Basically, it requires two things:

- (a) Enact our growth agenda.
- (b) Enact our proposal to cap the runaway growth of so-called "mandatory" spending.

Q. But isn't a "cap" on "mandatory" programs just code language to hide the fact that you'd have to cut Social Security?

A. Our proposed cap specifically exempts Social Security from any "sequester" (or automatic cut). And our 30-page analysis shows that there are more than enough ways to cut the growth of spending without touching Social Security.

Q. If you won't touch Social Security, then won't you have to cut Medicare.

A. Health costs have been exploding -- for government, for businesses, and for most Americans. That's not just true of Medicare; it's true of virtually all health costs. We absolutely must slow the growth of health costs -- to help balance the budget and for a lot of other good reasons.

That is why the Congress should enact my Comprehensive Health Reform Program. It would slow the growth of health costs -- and, by the way, it would do so without reducing benefits for any Medicare beneficiary [with income under \$100,000].

Q. Well, how do you respond to the House Budget Committee (Panetta) analysis that shows that horrendous cuts are required to achieve balance.

A. I'd make 3 basic points:

- (a) That analysis was sponsored by opponents of a BBCA -- to scare people into voting against the BBCA.
- (b) They intentionally failed to assume enactment of any growth agenda -- and thereby made the five-year deficit-reduction problem \$350 billion worse than it would be if a strong growth agenda were passed.
- (c) With our plan for economic growth and a mandatory cap, there do not have to be any horrendous cuts. (Again, I refer you to our 30-page analysis of just this point.)

Q. But don't you have to make unreasonably rosy economic growth assumptions for your plan to work?

A. Our plan for balance by 1997 does require Congress to enact an economic growth plan. We assume that a responsible growth plan could produce two recovery years at 4% real GDP growth. Then we assume two years of economic growth at what has been our long-term historical average: 3.2%. This is not unreasonable. We've had 2 consecutive years over 4% eight times in the post-war period. And we've had real GDP growth over 3.2% twenty-two times in the post-war period.

Q. Your plan still leaves lots of specific choices to be made. Why not tell the American people right now what your detailed plan is -- and why not start negotiations on it right away?

A. We have provided a 30-plus-page analysis of options to implement our plan and reach balance by 1997. Right now, ours is the most detailed -- and the most responsible -- plan on the table.

If the BBCA is passed this year, I'll submit a complete plan with our Budget in January. As for starting negotiations now, I'm sorry to say that the record shows that negotiations with the Congress are just not likely to be productive until we have the extra discipline of a BBCA.

(4) Supermajority Requirement(s)

Q. Do you favor a three-fifths supermajority to raise taxes?

A. Yes.

Q. The Stenholm BBCA and the pending Senate (Simon) BBCA do not require a supermajority to raise taxes. If a BBCA with a tax supermajority requirement cannot get the two-thirds vote necessary to be referred to the States, will you accept an alternative.

A. I hope the tax supermajority requirement will be able to get a two-thirds vote. But if not, I have previously indicated that I could accept the Stenholm approach. It requires a three-fifths supermajority to raise the debt limit. (Unfortunately, the Simon amendment does not even have that requirement.) I will insist that a BBCA have at least one of the supermajority requirements: either to raise taxes, or to raise the debt limit.

(5) Enforcement

Q. Why should anyone take this seriously? Won't the same politicians who have found their way around every other limit find a way to avoid a Constitutional requirement?

A. The question itself underlines the need for greater discipline than we have today. I take the oath to uphold the Constitution to be profoundly serious. I would expect almost every American to feel the same way. The Constitution has special standing in our system -- which is why a Constitutional amendment will have special force.

Q. But might it not be the case that a BBCA will be violated -- and that the whole budgeting process could be turned over to the courts.

A. I would certainly hope not, and would think that highly unlikely.

Look, we are not talking about some radical experiment that we are about to undertake. Forty-three states have one form or another of balanced budget requirement. Although some have been less successful than others, most States have shown that balanced budget requirements can be made to work -- without transferring power to the courts.

* * *

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

June 3, 1992

The President today recognized Marjorie Ward of Port Huron, Michigan, as the 789th Daily Point of Light for the Nation. Mrs. Ward works to improve education in her community and offers elementary school students skills for lifelong learning.

Mrs. Ward, 75, has volunteered half-days every school day for the past 12 years as a reading and math tutor for children, kindergarten through fifth grade, at St. Joseph School. A retired teacher with a Masters Degree in reading, she taught herself to use computers in order to show St. Joseph students how to use eight machines which were donated by the Kroger Company. Now she devotes at least 30 minutes a week to each child, working on computer and problem-solving skills.

Mrs. Ward's generous record of voluntary service has given children at St. Joseph school a head start in their education. The school itself maintains that it would otherwise be unable to offer tutorial services similar to those she provides, due to the cost of hiring a part-time teacher.

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

#

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

*OK for release as
appropriate.*

Therese J.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

June 4, 1992

The President today recognized Pedro (Pete) Delgadillo of Corpus Christi, Texas, as the 790th Daily Point of Light for the Nation. Mr. Delgadillo helps troubled youth turn their lives around and develop good character and values.

For more than three years, Mr. Delgadillo, 72, has served as a "Friendly Visitor" at the Nueces County Juvenile Center. Twice a week he is part of a group of volunteers which counsels and lends support to as many as 24 residents whose cases are pending trial or other action. In this role he has developed strong and lasting relationships with young people who otherwise would not trust or respect most adults.

Mr. Delgadillo has also volunteered regularly for the past year as a "Friendly Visitor" for the Texas Youth Commission Halfway House in Nueces County. Through this program, Mr. Delgadillo encourages boys and young men to engage in community service efforts such as painting homes for the elderly and removing graffiti from public places.

In addition to his work with young people, Mr. Delgadillo has served as a Nutrition Services volunteer two days a week for the past seven years at the Memorial Medical Center of Nueces County. He also collects flowers donated to him by area florists for patients who receive few visitors or who need special support during their stay in the hospital. During the holiday season, he collects canned goods and distributes them to needy people in the area. Over the past seven years, Mr. Delgadillo has collected over 7,000 cans of food.

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

#

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

Embargoed For Release
Until June 5, 1992

June 4, 1992

The President today recognized Winifred McKenzie of Nashville, Tennessee, as the 791st Daily Point of Light for the Nation. Mrs. McKenzie gives freely of her time to ensure that families in her area have meaningful employment opportunities and the hope of economic advancement.

As the volunteer Director of St. Patrick's Ecumenical Shelter for Families since its inception in 1984, Mrs. McKenzie, 63, serves nine to fifteen hours a day, five days a week. She oversees all the administrative needs of the shelter -- finances, staff, and more than 300 volunteers from 30 local churches and businesses. Despite these responsibilities, she devotes more than half of her time to one-to-one work with the five families served by the shelter, meeting with each of them daily to help them overcome the problems which accompany homelessness.

Mrs. McKenzie's counseling addresses both the personal and material needs of each family. She encourages parents to continue their education with GED and basic literacy classes and helps them secure employment or locate job opportunities. She also offers guidance on family budgeting. The Shelter expects residents who are employed save 65 to 75 percent of their salaries until they have raised \$1,500, enough to obtain their own residence. Mrs. McKenzie and other volunteers then assist them in finding a home and provide them with sufficient food, clothing, and furniture. Mrs. McKenzie has developed close, supportive relationships with the families she has assisted, and her help has enabled many to achieve security and independence.

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

#

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

Embargoed For Release
Until June 6, 1992

June 5, 1992

The President today recognized the volunteers of the New Life Style Program of St. Louis, Missouri, as the 792nd Daily Point of Light for the Nation. These volunteers help troubled women transform their lives and find good jobs with the hope of economic advancement.

Established in 1979, the New Life Style Program reaches out to women with a history of prostitution and who suffer from the problems that accompany it -- physical and sexual abuse, drug or alcohol addiction, low self-esteem, and lack of education. Some 40 percent of participants have been arrested for prostitution and are referred to the program by the courts, while others seek help on their own initiative. Approximately 40 volunteers tutor these women so they can secure good jobs with dignity. Each tutor volunteers two to five hours one day per week to address the individual academic needs of the women, which range from basic literacy to preparation for the GED. Guiding their clients through assignments, correcting their homework, and monitoring their progress, volunteers often develop lasting friendships with program participants.

In addition to teaching practical crafts and nutritional information, volunteers provide child care for mothers who must bring their small children to the program. They offer the women a constant source of advice and encouragement, while helping them acquire the necessary education and marketable skills to become independent and self-sufficient. Some ten volunteers are former participants who currently mentor the women in the program. Their new lifestyles provide testimony and inspiration to these women, offering hope of surmounting their troubles and achieving a sense of well-being.

The President salutes the volunteers of New Life Style 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: Miah Homstad (202) 456-6266

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

Embargoed For Release
Until June 7, 1992

June 5, 1992

The President today recognized Irene Dixon-Darnell of Reno, Nevada, as the 793rd Daily Point of Light for the Nation. Mrs. Dixon-Darnell's longstanding dedication to school children in her community has helped many young people build a strong foundation for academic success and lifelong learning.

In October 1991, Mrs. Dixon-Darnell, 72, voluntarily launched a pilot program to enhance the learning skills of students at Virginia Palmer Elementary School by teaching them the fundamentals of chess. Visiting the school for five hours each weekday to teach the game to 14 classes, she reaches over 300 students, many of whom are from low-income families. She also instructs individual students in the library before and after school and at recess.

In addition to bolstering the self-confidence of participating students, Mrs. Dixon-Darnell believes that students learn to discipline their minds, which increases their ability to concentrate, think logically, and solve problems. School officials note that students' study habits and classroom conduct have improved, especially among youngsters with behavioral problems and learning disabilities. By transferring the knowledge and skills developed through chess to their studies, many children are able to return to mainstream classes. Others who are prone to physical fighting and attitudinal problems learn to use chess as an alternative way of resolving conflict.

Mrs. Dixon-Darnell is the founder of the Young Masters' Chess Club, where she teaches the game to interested youth throughout the Reno area. Meeting for two hours every Friday night, the club brings together children and their parents to play competitive matches. The club promotes healthy recreation and learning through its program and motto, "Push pawns, not drugs."

Children from the school and from the Young Masters Chess Club have close friendships with Mrs. Dixon-Darnell, whom they affectionately call "Nana." She offers them needed attention and care, affirming their intellectual abilities and teaching them perseverance in the face of challenges.

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

#

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



June 2, 1992

rz/kATHY/nICK cALIO

REMEMBER I

please set up ..call him soon. dont care when it is.

gb June 2, 1992
AGREED TO SEE HIM BRIEFLY.

*
ugh!

FROM THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
6/2/92

2 JUN 2 AIO: 10

JUNE 1, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR: PHIL BRADY
FROM: NICHOLAS E. CALIO *NEC*
SUBJECT: LETTER FOR THE PRESIDENT'S READING FILE

Attached is a letter which the President recently received from a Member of Congress.

Rep. Larry Hopkins (R-KY)

"Thank you for your call - Today's vote is especially difficult for me and it doesn't help that over the years I have grown to regard this issue with great disdain. As you know, my deepest interest is in doing nothing that would weaken efforts to find a cure for the terrible disease from which my mother suffered. Notwithstanding deep personal reservations and considerations,...because I trust you...and because I do not want to see your Presidency or your reelection jeopardized by a veto override, I want you to know you can count on my help today when the NIH bill is considered. Look forward to seeing you soon."



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20515-1706

5/28/92

LARRY J. HOPKINS
KENTUCKY

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT

THANK YOU FOR YOUR CALL -
TODAY'S VOTE IS ESPECIALLY DIFFICULT
FOR ME AND IT DOESN'T HELP THAT OVER
THE YEARS I HAVE GROWN TO REGARD
THIS ISSUE WITH GREAT DISDAIN.

AS YOU KNOW, MY DEEPEST INTEREST
IS IN DOING NOTHING THAT WOULD WEAKEN
EFFORTS TO FIND A CURE FOR THE
TERRIBLE DISEASE FROM WHICH MY
MOTHER SUFFERED.

NOTWITHSTANDING DEEP PERSONAL
RESERVATIONS AND CONSIDERATIONS,
... BECAUSE I TRUST YOU ... AND BECAUSE
I DO NOT WANT TO SEE YOUR PRESIDENCY
OR YOUR REELECTION JEOPARDIZED BY A
VETO OVERRIDE, I WANT YOU TO KNOW
YOU CAN COUNT ON MY HELP TODAY
WHEN THE NIH BILL IS CONSIDERED.

LOOK FORWARD TO SEEING YOU SOON.

WARMEST REGARDS

JIMMY

6/2/92

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

22 JUN 2 A8:43

To: PHIL BRADY

From: SUSAN SLYE

Re: FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONS FROM BOB GREENE

BOB GREENE CALLED AFTER HE RECEIVED SKS'S FAXED
REPLY THAT YOU PROVIDED TO HIS LETTER. I GAVE MR.
SKINNER THE MESSAGE BELOW. WILL YOU PLEASE HANDLE.
A COPY OF THE OUTGOING WITH THE ORIGINAL INCOMING IS
ATTACHED. THANK YOU.

6/1 BOB GREENE, CHICAGO TRIB. HAS TWO QUESTIONS
RE RESPONSE TO HIS LTR. AS FAXED YESTERDAY.
THE FIRST IS: CAN HE TALK WITH THE
PRESIDENT ON THE PHONE ABOUT THE LETTERS?
THE SECOND: HOW MANY LETTERS HAS POTUS SEEN
VS HOW MANY RECEIVED? 312/222-3351

6/2 Susan,
As to question 1, that's
Sam & Mark's call but I'd
recommend against it. With respect
to question 2 we would not give
out that information under any
circumstances as we only state
sampling of his mail (which Sam already
noted in his letter. Finally, and
related to #1 + 2 mail only
received some 50 letters
generated by the outside
so enough, now
Mark,
A!

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Saw,

*As we discuss,
please find attached
our updated list
on Campaign
Staffings FY1.*

Route,

AO

:/RNC DAILY LIST 32 JUN 1 P4:18
1992

		CMT DUE	TO POTUS	RET'D
		1/22	1/27	1/29
		1/22	1/30	1/31
		1/29	(1/31 PB approved)	
		1/30	1/31	1/31
		1/29	(2/4 PB/RZ approved)	
		1/30	1/31	1/31
New Hampshire Voting Mailing	1/30	1/31	1/31	1/31
1992 Prest'l Candidate Survey (Gun Owners of Am.)	1/30	1/30	(2/27 filed w/RM)	
Texas Eagle Forum's Questionnaire	1/30	1/31	(3/9 filed w/RM)	
NRCC Pledge of Support	1/31	2/7	2/7	2/7
Chronicle of Higher Questionnaire	2/3	2/3	(2/4 PB approved)	
Iowa Brochure	2/3	2/3	2/4	2/5
NH Get-Out-The-Vote Mailing	2/4	2/4	2/5	2/5
The Jewish Community Reporter's Questions	2/4	2/4	(2/5 PB approved)	
Responses to Questions Submitted by Response Magazine	2/4	2/4	(2/6 JG approved)	

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 28, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR ROSE ZAMARIA

FROM: Phillip D. Brady 
SUBJECT: White House Optical System

Paul Bateman has sent me the attached study paper which, after analyzing the current system in the Office of Records Management, recommends a two step conversion to a new optical system. Based on this study and conversations with Terry Good who strongly favors the conversion, I concur in the recommendation and request your favorable consideration of the proposal.

Thank you.

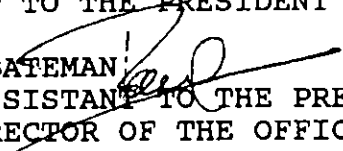
cc: Chris Vein

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 8, 1992

02 MAY 8 P4:54

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

FROM: PAUL W. BATEMAN 
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR MANAGEMENT
AND DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION

SUBJECT: Study on the White House Optical System in the
Office of Records Management

The Information Resources Management Division (IRMD) of the Office of Administration has worked closely with the Office of Records Management (ORM) over the last four years to establish an optical disk system to store and retrieve Presidential documents. Recently, IRMD and ORM evaluated the system and found that, by upgrading various components, the system would further accommodate ORM's electronic storage and retrieval needs. The study is attached.

In summary, we recommend a two-step process. The first step is to procure new software and supporting hardware in fiscal year 1992 in order to alleviate many of the inadequacies of the current system. This upgrade will cost approximately \$110,000.

Fiscal year 1993 costs for further recommended enhancements would be approximately \$93,000, and fiscal year 1994 maintenance costs would be approximately \$42,000. Implementation of this hardware and software would not impede operations.

We are ready to proceed upon acquisition of the initial requisite hardware and software. Installation, data conversion, testing and training would take approximately 75 calendar days.

The second step is for IRMD and ORM to work together to complete a study to identify other applications that could benefit from optical disk technology. This study would lead to an open-bid request for a second generation system in fiscal year 1994.

If you have any questions regarding this study or the recommendations, please let me know.

Attachment

cc: Terry W. Good

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE WHITE HOUSE OPTICAL DISK PROGRAM

The optical disk system within the Office of Records Management has been in use since the beginning of President Bush's administration. Begun as a pilot program toward the end of the Reagan administration to evaluate a new technology, the program has evolved to a point where the benefits of staff productivity, and the preservation, storage and retrieval of optical images are understood, but these benefits cannot be fully realized using the software supplied by the incumbent vendor.

The optical system hardware (i.e., the mechanical jukebox that moves the platters that contain the encoded images, the retrieval stations, and the scanning units) are all satisfactory and can continue to be used. Over 825,000 pages have been converted to electronic form and recorded on the optical media. The computer programs have not been brought to the point of being "industrial strength", that is, reliable for long periods of time to assure a stable, predictable operating environment. This limits the short-term utility of the entire system.

A two-pronged program is proposed: first, to resolve the short-term inadequacies of the current software, a procurement is recommended in FY92 to improve the basic production environment and allow the system to be expanded to meet the pressing operational needs of ORM; second, a requirements study is proposed that will identify White House needs and lead to an open-bid request to industry for a "second-generation" system by FY94.

The cost estimate for the work in FY92 is \$110,000, and the work would be completed by October 1, 1992. The Office of Records Management would be able to utilize all of their existing retrieval stations to access the optical data base, and could embark on a planned expansion program within their office and with a Staff Secretary unit to access the optical system.

The requirement study would follow this expansion, and would benefit from the experiences gained in other offices with optical technology. We need to expose more offices within the White House to the concept of optical storage and retrieval to stimulate new ideas on how their operations could be improved or made more efficient. What was a technical challenge in optical disks in 1987 has now been reduced to a more common consumer choice to select the right vendor to store and retrieve images in 1992 and beyond.

Benefits from Conversion to New Software Vendor

IRMD believes that the following environment will exist after acquisition of a new software vendor and conversion of the data base (825,000 images) over the summer:

- All 9 current retrieval stations will be capable of requesting document images without causing the system to falter.
- The data base will be available throughout the day, without unscheduled down-time.
- Images scanned during the day will be immediately available to all scanning stations.
- New incoming letters from the general public will begin to be scanned onto optical media, and the originals stored off-site. This will halt the growth of document storage in the OEOB. As the staff of ORM becomes more proficient in scanning documents in bulk, existing documents in the alphabetic file may be moved off-site.
- Additional retrieval stations will be added to the system without causing problems with production; these added stations can be either within ORM, or another office in the Staff Secretary's organization.

OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT OPTICAL DISK SYSTEM STATUS AND PROPOSED ACTIONS

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this document is to provide background information on optical disk technology for the White House Office of Records Management (ORM), delineate problems with the current optical disk system, and define the requirements for a replacement system.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

In 1988, the Office of Records Management determined that it required an improved means of storing, preserving, and retrieving documents for use by the President and his staff. Documents were stored at that time in either powered filing cabinets organized by subject, or in paper containers organized alphabetically by writer's last name. The utility of automation had been established in the early 1980's, when a correspondence tracking system was developed for important incoming mail. But the automation effort did not address the manual aspects of the records management process, which remained as follows:

Each document sent to ORM for storage is evaluated to determine its importance. An abstract is then created and entered into a IBM mainframe data base (called CTRACK) for each document appearing to be of significant value. The original is then filed in a cabinet. To locate a document, the records management analyst searches CTRACK for a listing of possible documents with relevant abstracts. These documents are then manually retrieved and read. This search is repeated until document(s) satisfying the request are located. Documents meeting the requestor's criteria are reproduced, a notation of the requestor's name and date is made on the back of the original which is then returned to the file.

This method of archiving and retrieving information has many inefficiencies:

- labor intensive;
- time consuming;
- requires storage space;
- original documents may be damaged from repeated retrievals and refiling;
- documents may be misfiled and difficult to relocate.

To address these inefficiencies and to prepare for the incoming administration, in early 1988, representatives of the White House Office and the Office of Administration reviewed alternatives for improving the records management process. This study revealed that optical disk technology was the most appropriate for storing Presidential records. This technology, known as WORM (Write Once and Read Many), converts paper documents into digital images that can be stored on disk, viewed at workstations, transmitted across networks, and printed. This study cited the following potential benefits of optical technology for the White House:

- ability to locate requested documents quickly;
- improved durability of storage media for images due to less wear and tear on originals;
- capability for multiple users to simultaneously store, retrieve and print documents.
- capability to transmit document copies outside ORM office space;
- reduction in Old Executive Office Building storage space;
- possibility of full text retrieval of papers at a later time;
- improved research capabilities for scholars at future Presidential libraries;

Conversely, three risks were cited:

- relatively high cost of an emerging technology;
- personnel requirements associated with the initial transition to optical media: costs of scanning a portion of the backlogged paper data, and running parallel systems until optical system was fully operational;
- the risk of early obsolescence associated with any new technology.

To assess the potential benefits and risks, the White House launched a pilot system. Over several weeks, 800 documents, approximately 4,500, pages were scanned and written onto optical disk. This test confirmed that optical technology could significantly improve Records Management operations. The study also determined that a network based optical system was preferred to a host (mainframe) based system. Using a network server to control the flow of information between the Optical Disk hardware, workstations, scanners, and printers, this

type of system enables all scanning, quality control, disk storage, and printing to be performed within the Office of Records Management.

At the end of 1988, the White House purchased a "turnkey" optical disk system which has been used to scan and record 825,000 pages of non-sensitive documents. Long term plans for the optical disk system included expanding the number of users both within the ORM office and elsewhere in the White House complex, including remote printing capabilities allowing requested documents to be printed in or near the requestor's office.

THE CURRENT OPTICAL DISK SYSTEM

Currently, the White House Office of Records Management (ORM) files by subject approximately 600 documents (or 3,500 pages) per day. This paper file contains nearly 7 million pages of information for the Bush administration, and is exhausting space available for storage.

The vendor of the current White House optical disk system, the Disk Archival and Retrieval System (DARS), is InfoLink Technologies, headquartered in Provo, Utah. Developed for small to mid-size optical data management applications, DARS software controls the industry standard optical equipment, consisting of two scanning stations, nine retrieval stations, a printer server and printer, and an optical disk jukebox.

Currently, select, non-sensitive documents are being scanned and stored in optical media. Although few significant problems have arisen in the process of scanning and storing the information on the disks, the retrieval side of this system has been unable to handle ORM's expanding reliance upon it. Two significant weaknesses have emerged: first, with more than three retrieval stations in operation, the system either responds too slowly or often "freezes." Second, the current vendor has been unable to correct software problems that cause retrieval indexes to become corrupted. Consequently, the ORM staff remains partially dependent on the original paper files. While ORM has realized some of the benefits for which the system was designed, no gains in retrieval time, nor reductions in space requirements have been captured. In large part, this has been due to the downtime of the system, leaving the ORM staff as dependent as ever on the paper files.

Our experience with DARS has confirmed that optical technology can vastly improve the operations of White House Records Management. However, because optical technology has matured and developed since it was first installed in the White House in 1988, the DARS software is known to be inadequate for completing the next phase of automating Records Management.

The following are problems with the current software:

- if more than one user is active on the system, the basic design approach limits each user to view only one page of a document at a time. This results in a wait of up to several minutes for each page, depending on the number of users on the system, to allow the jukebox to retrieve the platter containing the complete file to display the second (or succeeding) image. Other commercially available systems have overcome or avoided this problem through alternative system designs;
- due to an incompatibility between the hardware and the software, when more than one request is made, the system frequently "gets confused" and shuts down, requiring either a long re-start procedure, or a service call;
- the current vendor has failed to implement a back-up facility. Subsequently, if a disk is damaged, all of the information stored thereon (potentially thousands of pages) must be re-scanned;
- because the vendor does not own hardware similar to the hardware purchased by the White House, system development and reprogramming must be written, tested and debugged on the White House system, interrupting ORM's use of the system;
- the current vendor has not provided the White House with a users manual specific to the White House implementation.

To illustrate these retrieval problems, ORM recently conducted several tests on the optical system under various conditions to simulate actual operating environment. In summary, excluding time necessary to find a document in the database index, it took an average of 83 seconds to retrieve the first page in an optical file. Although some files took as long as 3.25 minutes to retrieve, all first pages were successfully retrieved. The average time to retrieve a second page in that same file only increased by 2 seconds for all successful retrievals, however 25% of the requests for second pages failed, and error messages such as "Could not open image file" were received. Finally, 40% of third page requests failed. ORM believes that these results are consistent with the day to day operations of the DARS system.

After extensive discussions with InfoLink's service personnel and management, we have concluded that InfoLink is incapable and, at times, unwilling to rectify these problems.

SHORT-TERM REQUIREMENTS FOR A REPLACEMENT SYSTEM

After a detailed evaluation of DARS, we have concluded that the problems with the DARS system are a result of software, not hardware, deficiencies. The hardware that the White House currently owns has been recently upgraded and is in good functioning order. We have evaluated software systems from other suppliers that support the SONY jukebox, which represents the major cost component in our existing system, and have found our needs can be met with off-the-shelf solutions.

The staffs of IRMD and ORM have, over the past several months, attended trade shows, visited vendors that could provide replacement systems, discussed our current deficiencies with other government agencies that have optical disk programs, and visited commercial sites that were operating vendor solutions to optical disk systems. Based upon what we have observed and learned in this process, we believe that replacement software is available on an off-the-shelf basis to resolve the current shortcomings of the DARS system.

The following are requirements for replacement software:

Software Design

- the system must be capable of ultimately supporting 20 users and 10 simultaneous requests, with an average page to page response time of 5 seconds.
- the systems must support the 10 current workstations upon installation, and 5 additional workstations 6 months after;
- the software must be developed and tested on a platform equivalent to the White House system, and must be a part of the vendor's current product line;
- the system must cache, or store in magnetic memory for quick retrieval, all relevant images in a requested file, enabling the user to scroll through an entire document without delay;
- recently scanned documents should be available to all network users for retrieval immediately after scanning;

Maintenance

- contractor must have a detailed approach to preventive maintenance, and shall specify in writing the frequency and duration of the preventive maintenance. Preventative maintenance should be performed while the system is in use, and shall be covered under the regular maintenance agreement;
- as a part of the hardware maintenance program, frequently replaced parts must be kept on-site or at a local parts depot;
- if maintenance personnel fail to arrive at the installation within the designated response time, the vendor shall grant a credit for each hour in excess of the specified response time. The contractor shall furnish a signed malfunction incident report upon completing each maintenance call;

Other Requirements

- the contractor must furnish a user's manual, and update the manual after each major system modification;
- the system architecture must be open ended to allow for additional users, technological improvements, and significant increases in the volume of stored data;
- the vendor must provide software enabling ORM to back up all information stored on optical disk;
- the system must include a multi-tier security classification system, enabling only approved personnel to access select sensitive files;
- the vendor must perform a site survey to determine the proper placement of the hardware and the appropriate environmental safeguards.

IMPLEMENTATION OF SHORT TERM PLAN

The Office of Records Management stated their requirement that the optical system must be running reliably by this Fall. We have coordinated an overall plan with them that will involve conversion of existing data over a six month period, in parallel with current operations. The major milestones of the plan are as follows:

May 15- Selected Vendor issued software procurement through existing contract.
Acquisition of hardware begins

June 15- September 15 - Data conversion process in parallel with existing system

September 16-30 - ORM staff trained in new software

October 1 - Conversion to new vendor; InfoLink maintenance contract expires.

The vendor identified for this project is Micrographic Specialties, Inc.(MSI), located in the Washington suburbs. We have verified that they have on-site SONY optic devices and interfaces for program development and testing, and that they have a roster of existing clients that run their software system. We visited one of their clients, who operates with a SONY jukebox and 12 active retrieval stations. That customer disposes of their source paper files after scanning to optical media, and is totally dependent upon MSI software for daily operation. MSI also fulfills the other requirements identified in the section above. They are the only vendor, out of a total of four that were evaluated, that can reuse all of our hardware without extensive and costly changes.

COSTS FOR SHORT TERM CONVERSION PLAN

The FY92 costs to implement the above plan is \$110,000, based upon the following elements to support the schedule given above:

Software license:	\$ 43,800
Conversion programming:	\$ 14,900
Cache server:	\$ 12,700
Boards, chips, cables, etc:	\$ 9,600
Project Management/integration (8(a) integrator)	\$ 29,000

The FY93 costs will involve normal system support plus an expansion of users and functions, made possible by the new software:

- . normal hardware and software maintenance at \$40,000.
- . expansion of system user license to 20 users to cost \$6,200.
- . acquisition of 15ppm bulk document scanner to cost \$12,000.
- . acquisition of added retrieval stations at a unit cost of \$5,000, total cost of \$25,000.
- . acquisition of a high speed printer to cost \$9,800.

FY93 costs are estimated to total \$93,000.

The FY94 costs will involve normal system maintenance at \$42,000.

The total procurement estimate is \$249,000 for the period FY92-94.

PROCUREMENT PLAN

We have evaluated the alternate means of procuring the recommended source of software through open market competition, established GSA schedules, and the 8(a) program. There are time constraints to completing the conversion of the current data base and training ORM staff in the new software screens and flows. Therefore, an open competition was not deemed to be possible in the time available. There are also delays in going through the GSA schedule for hardware acquisition. The best overall approach to acquiring the software, hardware, and project management services needed, in the shortest possible time, is the usage of an existing 8(a) contract with Mastech Corporation. This contract was established last year to bring a turnkey correspondence system in to the Staff Secretary's organization. This new work would fit within the existing scope of work, and would be identified as a new task involving the scanning of Presidential mail. This approach has been coordinated with the Procurement Branch Supervisor, Dale Helms.

LONG TERM PLAN

We have witnessed the maturation of a new technology in the period from 1988 to now. While the proposed replacement of software will support the current needs of ORM, it is most likely that optical technology can play a greater role in the support of White House operations. For this reason, IRMD proposes to conduct a needs assessment in FY94, with the goal of issuing a full-scale open competition of the optical system that year. We would plan to have a new system ready in 1996. At that time, the existing hardware will have reached the end of its productive life.

APPENDIX A

CRITERIA FOR VENDOR OPTICAL SYSTEM SUPPORT

The following vendor capabilities are deemed highly important to improve the operational status of the optical disk system in the Office of Records Management:

(1) preserve capital investment thru continued use of major hardware components, including SONY jukebox, in any new software system solution.

(2) vendor has an in-house development center that contains the same equipment as in use at the EOP.

(3) vendor offers local turnkey support for both software and hardware.

(4) software architecture supports image management on magnetic media, as well as optical (cache management).

(5) vendor has an installed client base with at least one account that has a network user population and record storage content as large, if not larger, than the long-term requirement as defined by ORM.

(6) software system has a growth path to allow future use of OCR technology.

<u>Criteria</u>	<u>InfoLink</u>	<u>IBSystems</u>	<u>Genesys</u>	<u>ViewStar</u>	<u>MSI</u>
1	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
2	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
3	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
4	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
5	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

APPENDIX B

PRICE COMPARISON OF VENDORS

Factors	Vendors			
	GeneSys	MSI	IBS	ViewStar
Conversion Cost	\$40,000	\$14,900	not priced	\$43,000
License costs	\$90,000	\$43,850	\$77,000	\$86,650
Hardware cost	\$33,000	\$17,750	\$203,000	\$53,000
Training	(incl)	\$ 4,500	(incl)	(incl)
Total cost	\$163,000	\$81,000	\$300,000	\$182,650

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 06/01/92

PP
RZ
NH
BF

(FYI)

TO:

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

The attached has been forwarded
to the President with his schedule
this evening. It pertains to
his 7:30 a.m., 06/02 meeting.

File

This was
enclosed in
their
Schedule
envelopes.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 1, 1992

2 JUN 1 P6:50

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROGER B. PORTER *RBP*
SUBJECT: Federal Efforts to Address Alcohol Abuse

Federal efforts to address alcohol abuse problems involve three principal activities -- research, treatment, and prevention. The Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA) serves as the focus for the Federal government's efforts.

The Magnitude of the Problem

- Ten percent of adult Americans are either alcoholic or have serious alcohol-related problems.
- Alcohol abuse is a major cause of diseases of the liver and pancreas and is a direct contributor to many other diseases.
- Alcohol is associated with 40 to 50 percent of traffic fatalities and about two-thirds of fires and burns.
- Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS) is a cluster of physical deformities and mental retardation in infants resulting from maternal drinking during pregnancy. Treatment costs for FAS are estimated at nearly \$330 million a year.

Federal Alcohol-Related Research Efforts

- Your FY 1993 budget requested \$177 million for research on alcohol abuse, up from \$119 million in FY 1989, a 48 percent increase.
- This research focuses on the genetic determinants of alcoholism, the neurological aspects of fetal alcohol exposure, alcoholism within the aged population, and adolescent alcohol exposure.
- Federal pharmacological studies are focusing on agents for managing alcohol withdrawal, drugs that induce sobriety, agents that relieve alcohol craving and agents that attenuate problem drinking behavior.

Federal Alcohol-Related Treatment Efforts

- More than 1.4 million people with severe alcohol problems were treated in the U.S. in FY 1987. This number does not include the large number of people treated through groups such as Alcoholics Anonymous.
- The Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Services Block Grant provides grants to states for treatment. The budget request for FY 1993 is \$1.36 billion, up 65 percent since FY 1989.
- The Administration proposed a new Capacity Expansion Program in FY 1992 to supplement the funds received by the States from the ADMS block grant in order to increase the number of treatment slots in shortage areas. The new program will generate over 19,000 treatment slots nationwide, providing treatment services to an additional 50,000 Americans each year.

Federal Alcohol-Related Prevention Efforts

Alcohol problems can be prevented through two basic approaches: creating a more protective environment and individuals changing their behavior.

The first approach includes measures like raising the minimum drinking age, requiring health warning labels on alcoholic beverages, increasing enforcement of alcohol-impaired driving laws, and offering transportation alternatives.

The second approach includes measures such as educational programs in school and the workplace and media campaigns.

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

June 1, 1992

BUSH ADMINISTRATION ENVIRONMENTAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS
IN SUPPORT OF UNCED

FACT SHEET

On June 12, 1992, President Bush will participate, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, with the leaders of over 100 nations in the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). In his address today at Goddard Space Center in Greenbelt, Maryland, the President outlined the record of United States achievements in protecting the environment and proposed a four point plan of cooperation moving forward from UNCED.

The four proposals offered by the President for moving forward from the UNCED meeting include:

- A major effort to protect and enhance the world's forests, by doubling worldwide forest assistance. As a downpayment on this initiative, the President pledged to increase U.S. bilateral forest assistance by \$150 million next year;
- Support for a "prompt start" in implementing the national action programs called for in the proposed Framework Convention on Climate Change. The President stated that the U.S. would provide support for "country studies" to assist developing countries in formulating national action programs on climate change;
- A broad program of technology cooperation, including the establishment of a Technology Cooperation Corps, comprised of teams of U.S. businessmen and women who would identify the "green technology" needs of countries around the world and work to remove barriers to the acquisition of such technology; and
- Support for increased climate change research, with a series of programs to make earth observation data acquired through NASA's Mission to Planet Earth available to governments, scientists, and researchers around the world. To begin this effort, the U.S. will make available in Rio thousands of computer disks, each with a billion bytes of greenhouse effects data. As more definitive scientific answers become available, the U.S. will adjust its action agenda accordingly.

The President noted that the United States had long been at the forefront of international environmental protection efforts. He pointed out that the U.S. has built a solid record of

achievement in many of the areas to be considered at UNCED. What follows is a more detailed description of that record.

I. EFFORTS OF THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION ON THE KEY SUBJECTS TO BE DISCUSSED AT UNCED

A.) ATMOSPHERE

-- Global Climate Change Framework Convention

-- The United States expects to sign the Framework Convention on Global Climate Change, which calls upon industrialized countries to adopt national action programs that will limit greenhouse gas emissions and protect greenhouse gas sinks.

-- The proposed Framework Convention requires all nations to publish detailed information on these action plans and to project emissions that will result from them.

-- The aim of these plans and emissions projections is to return by the year 2000 net greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels.

-- The U.S. Action Agenda on Climate Change

-- The United States, throughout the negotiations, believed that the climate agreement should be aimed at encouraging real actions, as opposed to mere rhetorical commitments.

-- The United States is the only nation (except for the Netherlands) to have published a detailed action plan for limiting net greenhouse gas emissions.

-- The U.S. first laid its detailed action plan on the table at the initial negotiating session on the framework convention back in February 1991 at Chantilly, Virginia. At that time, the agenda projected U.S. net greenhouse gas emissions in the year 2000 to be at or below 1987 levels.

-- In early 1992, new scientific evidence indicated that reductions in CFC emissions would not contribute as much as previously believed to the mitigation of climate change. In March 1992, the United States published a series of additional measures it was prepared to undertake to update its action plan.

-- The results of this update indicate that the U.S. action plan will reduce U.S. net greenhouse gas emissions in the year 2000 by 125 to 200 million tons, or 7 to 11 percent, below projected levels.

-- Specific U.S Measures Contained in the Action Agenda:

- The 1990 Clean Air Act: The Act, proposed and signed into law by President Bush, will reduce emissions of greenhouse gases and other atmospheric pollutants, including volatile organic compounds, carbon monoxide, and nitrogen oxides. In addition, by capping sulfur dioxide emissions at 10 million tons below 1980 levels and allowing utilities full freedom of choice in how to achieve the reductions, the Act creates a powerful conservation incentive for U.S. electric utilities, which will reduce carbon dioxide emissions.
- America the Beautiful Reforestation Program: The President has proposed to plant one billion trees per year across the U.S. Trees sequester carbon dioxide and thus serve as a sink for greenhouse gases.
- The National Energy Strategy (NES): First proposed by President Bush in February 1991, the NES includes actions to: increase utilization of natural gas - which releases less carbon dioxide per unit of energy; increase efficiency in coal use; facilitate the safe use of nuclear energy; increase the use of solar power and other alternative energy sources; and encourage utilities and consumers to produce and use electricity efficiently. Legislation incorporating major elements of the NES has passed both the Senate and the House, and the Administration has moved ahead administratively with more than 90 NES measures that do not require legislation.
- Residential, Commercial, and Industrial Energy Efficiency: The Bush Administration is pursuing, through existing authority, several measures to encourage more efficient lighting, building design, heating and cooling, and appliances. For example, more than 500 companies have already signed up for EPA's "Green Lights" program -- which will bring more energy efficient lighting to over two billion square feet of office space, more than the total office space in New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Houston, Dallas and Detroit combined. The Administration proposes to expand similar programs to office computers, industrial motors, and commercial building heating and cooling.
- In addition, the Department of Energy (DOE) has promulgated rules improving efficiency standards for energy-consuming home appliances such as dishwashers and washing machines. Energy auditing programs are being expanded to aid smaller companies in identifying and implementing options for low-cost energy saving investments.

- Reductions of Other Greenhouse Gases: The EPA will promulgate rules to reduce methane emissions from landfills, in addition to pursuing several other methane reduction programs. In total, the Administration's strategy projects methane emission reductions totalling 25 to 58 millions of carbon equivalent by the year 2000.
- Protection of the Ozone Layer:
- In February of this year, President Bush unilaterally accelerated the U.S. phaseout of ozone-depleting substances to the end of 1995, four years ahead of the international deadlines set in the amended Montreal Protocol, and called on other nations to match the U.S. commitment. U.S. law (under the Clean Air Act) also includes a schedule for phase-out of HCFCs which is not required under the provisions of the Montreal Protocol.
- The Bush Administration in 1989 implemented a fee on U.S. production of ozone harming substances (CFCs) to accelerate reductions. Today, U.S. CFC production levels are 42 percent below the level allowed by the Montreal Protocol.
- The U.S. was the first nation to provide funds to assist developing countries reduce CFCs. The U.S. will provide \$50 million over three years to assist developing nations in meeting the terms of the Montreal Protocol.
- Global Change Research: The U.S. has funded the world's most extensive program of climate change research. The President's proposal for \$1.4 billion in fiscal year 1993 for the U.S. Global Change Research Program (USGCRP) represents more than is being spent on climate change research by the rest of the world combined. The U.S. has spent over \$2.6 billion for global climate research from 1990 to 1992.

B.) FORESTS

- Global Forest Convention: At the Houston Economic Summit in 1990, President Bush proposed, and the G-7 Industrialized nations adopted, a call for a global convention to protect and improve the world's forests.

Subsequently, the U.S. published a comprehensive set of forestry principles. The U.S. is working to obtain their adoption at UNCED.

- "Forests for the Future": The President today announced a new initiative to conserve and enhance the earth's forests. This initiative proposes to double worldwide international forest conservation assistance to \$2.7 billion from \$1.35

billion. The initiative will accelerate international progress toward a global forest agreement.

- As a down payment on the initiative, the U.S. will increase bilateral forestry assistance by \$150 million next year.
- Existing U.S. Forestry Financial Assistance:
In its FY 1993 budget, the Administration has included approximately \$121 million in direct bilateral forest aid. The U.S. currently provides additional forest assistance through the interest generated by loan forgiveness under the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative, through its contributions to the U.N. organizations and the World Food Program, through loan guarantees provided by multilateral development banks, and through loan guarantees provided by the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC). In addition, the U.S. has pledged \$5 million to the Brazil Rainforest Pilot Program, which was endorsed at previous G-7 summit meetings.
- Since 1988, U.S. international forest conservation assistance has increased in direct outlays by 156 percent.
- Reforestation: The Administration continues to press for full funding of its "America the Beautiful" Treeplanting Initiative, which has a goal of planting one billion trees per year across America. This is the most ambitious reforestation program undertaken by any country. In FY 1993, the Administration has requested \$139 million for this program. Last year, Congress cut the Administration's \$140 million request to \$66 million.

C.) OCEANS

- U.S. Proposals on Oceans at UNCED: The U.S. is encouraging other nations to join its proposal to protect oceans, coasts, and living marine resources, by better controlling land based pollution of oceans. The comprehensive strategy proposed by the U.S. forms the core of the UNCED Agenda 21 action plan. It would:
 - use ecosystem approaches to manage living marine resources to maximize sustainable harvest of fisheries;
 - improve coastal zone management to ensure ecologically sensitive coastal development;
 - create a revolving fund for sewage treatment facilities in developing countries;
 - establish a clearinghouse on marine pollution information through the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP);
 - support the Global Ocean Observing System to improve understanding of ocean systems.

- Driftnet Fishing Ban: The United States led a successful effort for UN adoption of a resolution to ban large-scale driftnet fishing by the end of 1992.
- Fisheries Development: Through the national fish hatcheries, the U.S. produces annually over 200 million fish from over 50 species such as Atlantic Salmon, Pacific salmon and steelhead, lake trout and striped bass.
- Oil Spill Prevention: At the Paris G-7 Summit in 1989, President Bush offered proposals that resulted in the 80-nation Convention on Oil Spill Preparedness and Response. In 1990, the President signed the Oil Spill Pollution Act, which requires double hulls on new tankers and improves oil spill response capabilities.
- National Marine Sanctuaries: The U.S. is home to nine marine national parks, which harbor a wide diversity of plants and animals. President Bush has more than doubled these areas to over 5,000 square nautical miles.
- Coastal Protection: The President established a moratorium on offshore oil and gas development until after the year 2000 for 99 percent of the California coast, the entire coasts of Washington, and Oregon, and much of the southern Florida and New England coasts.
- Water Pollution Control: The President proposed and secured \$300 million in FY 1992 to accelerate construction of secondary sewage treatment plants in the largest American coastal cities which do not now have secondary treatment, including: Boston, New York, Los Angeles, San Diego, Seattle, and Baltimore. The President has proposed an additional \$340 million in FY 1993 to continue this effort.
- Ban on Ocean Dumping: The Bush Administration secured agreements to ban ocean dumping of sewage sludge and industrial wastes. As a result of these agreements, all ocean sludge dumping will cease by June of this year. The Administration also established a pilot tracking system to prevent the dumping of medical waste.

D.) BIODIVERSITY

- Biodiversity Convention: The U.S. was an early proponent of the Biodiversity Convention and continues to provide strong support to the conservation of biological diversity through protection of natural habitats.

The U.S. is disappointed that the draft biodiversity convention is seriously flawed and therefore has concluded,

after a thorough review, that the U.S. will not be able to sign the convention as it now stands. The convention as drafted contains provisions that go beyond legitimate biodiversity protection goals. It also does not contain acceptable language, as the climate change convention does, establishing the role of the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) in providing financial assistance. In addition, the draft convention would retard the development of new technology to meet future needs by providing inadequate protection of intellectual property rights, and implying that biotechnology development is unsafe.

- Biodiversity Research: The U.S. will propose at Rio de Janeiro a Biodiversity Research Initiative that will: (1) suggest the development of biodiversity inventories and surveys to create the information base necessary for the protection of species; and, (2) propose the creation of a U.S. center for biological diversity information.
- U.S. Record on Biological Diversity: The U.S. has a long record of support for the conservation of biological resources. For example:
 - The U.S. contains over 270 million acres of lands specifically protected as National Parks, Wildlife Refuges, Wilderness Areas, or Wild and Scenic Rivers.
 - Since 1989, the Bush Administration has created 57 new wildlife refuges, and added over 750,000 acres to the National Wildlife Refuge system.
 - The 1990 Farm Bill, signed by President Bush, established a Wetlands Reserve Program, which will restore wetlands previously converted to cropland to conditions suitable for migrating waterfowl and other wetland-dependent species. The President has requested funds to allow the reserve to include one million acres.
 - The U.S. proposed and agreed to an international ban on trade in ivory, which will help protect the African elephant against poaching.
 - Under the Bush Administration, the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) has sharply increased its assistance programs to conserve biodiversity. In the current fiscal year, AID will spend over \$60 million on conservation of biological diversity, a five-fold increase over five years ago.
 - The U.S. Endangered Species Act is one of the strongest laws for the protection of threatened or endangered species in the world. Almost 400 recovery plans for

threatened or endangered species are now in place, compared to less than 50 in 1981.

- The President signed into law the North American Wetlands Conservation Act, which will protect the flyways of migratory birds in the U.S. and Canada. In 1991 and 1992, the U.S. will spend \$140 million on the North American Waterfowl Management Plan.

E.) WASTES

- Basel Convention: The Bush Administration signed and proposed needed legislation to implement the Basel Convention, which prevents the illegal export and dumping of hazardous waste. The United States exports less than one percent of the hazardous waste generated within its borders.
- Hazardous Waste Cleanup: The Bush Administration has dramatically accelerated cleanup progress under the EPA's Superfund program. Emergency cleanups have been undertaken to protect human health and the environment at more than 2,300 sites nationwide, and extensive clean-up is underway or completed at more than 400 of the most complex sites. Last year, following the President's directive that polluters should pay for cleanup, the Federal government secured a record \$1.4 billion in private party commitments to clean up hazardous wastes. In each of the last three years, Congress has cut President Bush's budget request for cleanups under the Superfund program.
- Voluntary Toxic Reductions: Under the Bush Administration, the EPA has instituted an innovative program in which companies agree to reduce releases and off-site transfers of 17 highly toxic chemicals by 33 percent in 1992 and 50 percent by 1995. Over 700 firms have signed up for this "33/50" program, committing to reduce more than 300 million pounds of lawful emissions of the 17 priority chemicals.
- Cleaning Up Federal Facilities: The Bush Administration has tripled funding to clean up facilities owned and operated by the Federal Government, in order to ensure that they are brought into compliance with environmental laws that apply to private sector facilities. For DOE atomic weapon sites alone, the President has increased funds devoted to cleanup and compliance activities from \$1.8 billion in FY 1989 to \$5.5 billion in FY 1993.
- Recycling: President Bush signed Executive Order to encourage recycling and waste reduction, as well as procurement of goods made with recycled materials, at all Federal Agencies.

F.) AGRICULTURE AND LAND MANAGEMENT

- Agricultural Subsidies: High levels of agricultural subsidies degrade the environment by encouraging the excessive use of nitrogenous fertilizers. The U.S. cut agricultural subsidies by 25 percent in the 1990 Farm Bill. Since 1986, the annual level of outlays for commodity subsidies has fallen from \$26 billion to approximately \$12 billion.
- Conservation Reserve Program (CRP): Under the CRP, the U.S. is withdrawing approximately 40 million acres of highly erodible land from production over the course of ten years. Under this program, the government pays the landowner annual rent and a portion of the costs of installing alternative ground cover.
- Parks, Forests, and other Public Lands: Since 1989, the President had doubled funding for parks, wildlife, and outdoor recreation programs under his America the Beautiful initiative.

The program includes:

- the acquisition of critical nationally significant lands--(1.5 million acres have been added since 1989 to America's national parks, forests, wildlife refuges and BLM lands);
 - the expansion of recreation opportunities like camping, boating, fishing, and hiking;
 - the protection of natural resources on these public lands; and
 - the development of partnerships with state governments and non-profit entities to protect and enhance the public lands.
- Included in America the Beautiful is a near tripling of grants (to \$60 million in FY 1993) to states under the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) for parks and other outdoor recreation facilities.
 - Wetlands protection: President Bush has increased funds for wetlands research, protection and enhancement from \$295 million in 1989 to \$600 million in 1992. His budget for FY 1993 requests \$812 million for this purpose. This funding has allowed the Administration, in conjunction with state and private partners, to acquire and conserve almost 2 million acres of valuable wetlands.

G.) PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

- U.S. legislation supports public participation through statutes such as the Administrative Procedures Act, which mandates public hearings on most regulations and the Freedom of Information Act, which provides public access to most government documents.
- The U.S. pioneered the use of environmental impact assessments, which require notice to the potentially affected public and allows for a period of public comment.
- The U.S. also pioneered programs to provide the public with access to information on environmental risks. For example, the Community-Right-To-Know-program, enacted in the mid-1980s, requires companies to compile inventories of the release of specified chemicals. These inventories are provided to the government and the public.
- The U.S. argued successfully for the inclusion in the Rio declaration of a principle that notes the importance of public participation to the achievement of sustainable development.
- The U.S. worked to establish rules at UNCED that enhance public participation by providing non-governmental organizations (NGOs) with the opportunity to discuss their concerns with delegations.
- Environmental Education: The President signed into law the National Environmental Education Act of 1990. The Bush Administration has established the Environmental Education and Training Foundation (to encourage private sector efforts to improve environmental education), the Environmental Training Institute (to train Government officials and private sector executives from other countries in dealing with environmental problems), and other programs.

H.) FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

- The U.S. has been the world's major contributor of international assistance for many years. Total U.S. assistance for economic, environmental, humanitarian, and development purposes now totals over \$11 billion.
- In FY 1992, the U.S. is providing an estimated \$579.5 million dollars specifically for international environmental financial assistance.
- Global Environment Facility: The U.S. and other OECD countries agree that the GEF should be the principal mechanism for providing financial assistance to developing countries to meet the incremental costs of projects that would provide global environmental benefits in addressing

problems in areas such as climate change, biodiversity, oceans, and ozone depletion. The U.S. has contributed \$150 million (over 3 years) in parallel financing and has pledged \$50 million to the Core Fund of the GEF.

- Montreal Protocol Fund: The U.S. is contributing \$50 million over 3 years to the Interim Multilateral Fund, established under the Montreal Protocol to help developing countries meet the incremental costs of complying with the agreement. The U.S. is the first and largest contributor to this fund.
- Mexican Border Plan: In support of its efforts to secure a North American Free Trade Agreement, the Bush Administration has worked to coordinate and strengthen joint U.S.-Mexico environmental programs. The Administration developed an environmental action plan for the border area. The Administration secured \$103 million in FY 1992 for activities in support of this plan, and has requested \$201 million for these activities in FY 1993.
- Brazil Rain Forest Pilot Program: The Bush Administration has committed \$5 million in additional funding for this pilot program, agreed to at the Houston and London G-7 summits, to protect the Brazilian rainforest. In addition, the U.S. provides approximately \$15 million in existing bilateral funds for this purpose.
- Country Studies: The U.S. will provide \$25 million to developing nations over a 2 year period for climate change "Country Studies". The money will help these nations implement reporting obligations under the framework climate convention.
- Enterprise for the Americas Initiative (EAI): Under the EAI, the President has provided in FY 1991 \$34 million and proposed in both FY 1992 and FY 1993 \$100 million for environmental purposes. Under this program, participating countries in Latin America can create environmental funds in their own currency from the interest on debt reduced by the United States.
- Eastern European Assistance: The Bush Administration has provided assistance to establish central and the East European Environment Center in Budapest, Hungary. The Center seeks to strengthen the capabilities of non-government organizations to help address problems such as pesticide disposal, lead in drinking water, and other problems. In addition, the U.S. initiative to reduce Poland's debt obligations has allowed the establishment of the Polish Environmental Foundation.

- U.S.-Asia Environmental Partnership: Late last year, the President announced the establishment of this partnership, an unprecedented coalition of U.S. and Asian governments, businesses, and community groups working to improve Asia's environment, with an emphasis on technology cooperation.
- Multilateral Development Lending: The U.S. worked successfully for the adoption of a directive that requires strengthened environmental impact assessments by multilateral development banks.

J.) RESEARCH

- The U.S. Global Change Research Program (USGCRP): The U.S. has supported the world's most advanced program of global change research. Since 1989, the U.S. has invested over \$2.6 billion in research to improve our understanding of critical earth systems such as climate, oceans, and atmosphere. For FY 1993, the President has requested \$1.4 billion for this program. The U.S. investment represents over half the annual amount spent on global change research by the entire world.
- Mission to Planet Earth: The cornerstone of the USGCRP is NASA's Mission to Planet Earth, a coordinated system of space observations, science, data processing, and modelling to better understand the earth's environmental systems. The first NASA launch of a Mission to Planet Earth satellite occurred last September, when the shuttle Discovery deployed the Upper Atmosphere Research Satellite (UARS), which is providing data on the content of the ozone layer and the effects of the eruption of Mount Pinatubo on global climate. Under this program, the U.S. will launch or participate in 30 additional missions over the next six years.
- Earth Observing System (EOS): The EOS program, the centerpiece of Mission to Planet Earth, consists of a series of instruments, to be launched in the late 1990s, that will make simultaneous, global-scale observations of climate and related environmental variables. At President Bush's direction, the EOS program was restructured in 1991.
- Through the use of advanced technology and reduced complexity, these satellites will be acquired more quickly and at less cost than previously planned providing earlier data in order to assist the policymaking process. The EOS restructuring was consistent with the emphasis of the President and the new NASA Administrator Dan Goldin on obtaining "faster, cheaper, and better" results from the space program. Last week, the President signed a directive establishing the space-based global change observation

system, which provides a comprehensive policy framework for all Federal space-based observation systems.

- Stratospheric Ozone Depletion: It was U.S. science, under the USGCRP, which allowed scientists to understand and observe changes in atmospheric chemistry which are leading to the depletion of stratospheric ozone. NASA results obtained under the USGCRP led to the announcement in February 1992 that the U.S. would speed up its timetable for phasing out the production of CFCs and other ozone-depleting substances.
- Regional Institutes for Global Change: President Bush, during the 1990 White House Conference on Science and Economics Related to Global Change, invited the countries of the world to join the U.S. in developing three regional research institutes on global change. On May 13, 1992, the U.S. and ten other countries of the Americas, signed an agreement establishing one of these institutes, the Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research.
- Energy Efficiency and Alternative Energy Research: The President's proposed FY 1993 budget includes over \$900 million in research and development funds for energy-related technologies that increase the use of alternative sources of energy and increase energy efficiency. This includes research into electric and hybrid vehicles, high speed rail and magnetic levitation technology, fuels from biomass, photovoltaics, and industrial and building energy efficiency. Since 1989, President Bush has increased funding for conservation and renewable energy R&D at DOE from \$324 million to \$616 million per year.
- Data Sharing: The Bush Administration is committed, as national policy, to the principle of full and open sharing of all global change data at the lowest possible cost. The President stated today that the United States would propose at Rio this policy of making global change data available to scientists and researchers from around the world. As a measure of this policy, the United States plans to distribute at UNCED, at no cost, thousands of computer disks with over a billion bytes of greenhouse effects data. In addition, the U.S. will open this year a Global Change Research Information Office, which will disseminate information on global change to governments, businesses, scientists, and institutions from all interested nations.

II. LONG-TERM UNITED STATES LEADERSHIP IN CONTROLLING POLLUTION AND PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT.

A.) U.S. Commitment to the Environment: The President pointed out that the United States currently spends more than any other nation in controlling pollution and protecting the environment: over \$100 billion per year, or about two percent of U.S. Gross National Product (GNP). Over the last decade, the United States has spent over three-quarters of a trillion dollars on pollution control.

B.) U.S. Leadership: The President noted that the United States has been far ahead of many other nations in recognizing environmental problems and taking action to solve them.

-- Pollution control on automobiles: In 1975, the United States began requiring catalytic converters on new automobiles. The European Community will implement this requirement later this year.

-- Ban on CFC use as spray can propellants: In 1978, the U.S. banned CFC spray can propellants as a non-essential use for which there were acceptable substitutes. The U.S. was one of the first nations to implement such a ban.

-- The United States subsequently played a leadership role in concluding the Vienna Convention, signed in 1985, which established a framework to respond to the depletion of the ozone layer. Then Vice President Bush personally intervened in 1987 to help reach agreement on the original Montreal Protocol, which called for a 50 percent cut in CFC production. President Bush proposed in 1989 to phase out CFC production completely as part of the London Amendments to the Protocol, which were signed in 1990. The United States enacted legislation implementing this phaseout by the end of 1999. Earlier this year, President Bush announced that the U.S. was unilaterally accelerating the phaseout of CFCs and several other ozone depleting substances to the end of 1995.

-- Phase-out of lead in gasoline: In 1975, the U.S. began phasing out the use of leaded gasoline. Today, 99 percent of U.S. cars burn only unleaded fuel, and ambient concentrations of lead in the air have been reduced by 97 percent. Unleaded gasoline is still not widely available in Europe, although several countries are exploring differential pricing of leaded gasoline as a means to reduce emissions.

C.) Air Pollution Reductions:

-- Since 1970, U.S. air emissions of lead have been reduced by 97%; emissions of particulate matter have been reduced by

59%; emissions of sulfur dioxide have been reduced by 25%; emissions of carbon monoxide have been reduced by 41%; emissions of volatile organic compounds have been reduced 29%.

- Since 1970, U.S. "carbon intensity", or carbon emissions per unit of GDP, has been reduced by approximately 30 percent.
- From 1970 to 1990, the U.S. has reduced sulphur dioxide emissions (SO₂) by over 7 million metric tons, particulate emissions by 11.7 million tons, total carbon monoxide (CO) by about 40 million tons per year, total hydrocarbons (VOCs) by about 6.3 million tons and lead (Pb) by about 200 million tons per year.

D.) Water Pollution Reductions:

- Since 1972, the U.S. has invested more than \$128 billion in federal, state and local funds to construct municipal wastewater treatment facilities.
- Since 1973, municipal and industrial water discharges of total suspended solids have been reduced from almost 10 million tons per year to about two million tons per year.
- Since 1972, the amount of oxygen-demanding pollutants leaving the nation's sewage plants has decreased by roughly 46 percent. Without rapid improvements in sewage treatment, it would have doubled.

E.) Habitat and Natural Resource Protection:

- The cumulative length of rivers designated for federal protection as "wild and scenic" has increased from 868 miles in 1970 to 9,463 miles in 1990.
- The acreage included in the National Wildlife Refuge system increased from 29 million acres in 1970 to 88.5 million acres in 1991.
- The number of acres in the U.S. Wilderness system increased from approximately 10 million acres in 1970 to about 95 million acres in 1990.
- Since 1972, dolphin captures by U.S. tuna fisherman have been reduced by 90 percent.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

June 2, 1992

The President today recognized the volunteers of Ventures in Partnership of Lincoln, Nebraska, as the 788th Daily Point of Light for the Nation. Ventures in Partnership volunteers are committed to excellent schools and lifelong learning for students in the Lincoln area.

Ventures in Partnership (VIP) provides strong role models from the Lincoln business community to grade school and high school students. Established in 1987, the program has grown rapidly to include all 53 of Lincoln's public schools and more than 400 participating local businesses. During the recent school year alone, more than 50,000 young people benefitted from the one-to-one relationships with their VIP mentors, tutors, and friends.

VIP volunteers, drawn from among business leaders and teachers, dedicate an average of 70 hours each month to students in a particular classroom. Those from the business community meet weekly with students, either working on special projects with an entire class or tutoring and mentoring individual students. Businesses which have mobilized their employees for VIP service include an architectural firm, a bank, a law firm, and many others.

Besides serving as much-needed role models, volunteers offer young people an opportunity to see firsthand the ways in which classroom learning can be applied to the workplace.

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

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

June 1, 1992

The President today recognized Kay Reibold of Raleigh, North Carolina, as the 787th Daily Point of Light for the Nation. By giving generously of her time, Ms. Reibold has helped many Vietnamese refugees adjust to life in the United States.

Ms. Reibold volunteers over 30 hours a week on behalf of refugees in her community, serving as both an advocate and a friend. She specializes in assisting Montagnards, an ethnic minority from Vietnam's central highlands who have been resettled in the United States since 1986. While assisting them with legal problems, locating jobs and housing, and intervening for them with social service agencies, Ms. Reibold seeks to give them the confidence and language skills necessary to become self-sufficient. She is almost like a member of the four families she currently assists, meeting with them at least weekly for dinner, recreational activities, or just to talk.

Much of Ms. Reibold's time is dedicated to aiding a mentally disabled, homeless man from Vietnam who had traveled in and out of mental hospitals and shelters until she helped him apply for disability benefits. For the first time in ten years, he now buys his own food and clothing, has his own residence, and receives proper medical treatment. His mental well-being has improved since she located his family in Vietnam, ending their long separation.

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

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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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Sir,

F41 and for any future
need you might have please
find attached copies of
today's speech and fact
sheets on forests and environmental
accomplishments, respectively.

Respectfully,
R.D.