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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

9/8

Charlie,

It would be
appreciated if
you would handle
the attached concerning
me + David. ✓

T. Conley,
Ph.D.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

9-8

2 SEP 8 P2:23

Phil - Can we
have a letter sent
from the President
to Mr. Crouch that
puts forward our
position (and standard
response) on
the Cable Legislation.

Thy D2B
9/8

REYNOLDS & CUNNINGHAM

ATTORNEYS

3300 FIRST INTERSTATE BANK PLAZA

1000 LOUISIANA

HOUSTON, TEXAS 77002-5087

(713) 951-9400

FAX (713) 951-9611

August 31, 1992

David Bates
Bayless, Bolin & Madigan
1072 Thomas Jefferson Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20007

Re: Trinity Broadcasting Network

Dear Mr. Bates:

I enjoyed talking with your assistant last week and want to thank you in advance for your willingness to help us deliver the enclosed letter to President Bush. Mr. Reynolds and Bucky Cunningham send their regards.

A brief explanation of the letter is in order. One of my closest friends is Mike Barber, the former tight-end with the Houston Oilers and the Los Angeles Rams. Mike has, for the last six years, been a full-time minister to inmates in federal and state prisons. Mike has a weekly television program that is carried on the Trinity Broadcasting Network.

Mr. Crouch, the president of the Trinity Broadcasting Network, told Mike that he was extremely concerned that President Bush would veto the latest cable television legislation and that the "must carry" provision contained in the legislation was crucial to Trinity Broadcasting Network. I understand that the House and Senate bills, which have been sent to conference committee, have some provisions that are not particularly popular among Republicans. Even so, the "must carry" provision is one that I have been told has wide spread support.

Mr. Crouch also told Mike that he wished he had a dependable way of delivering a personal letter directly to President Bush. Mike asked if I could help. Mr. Reynolds and Bucky thought of you.

Each week over 23 Million people watch the daily program hosted by Mr. Crouch. The network includes over 200 television stations in the United States and several radio and television stations in foreign countries. In addition, Mr. Crouch corresponds on a monthly basis with several million people. I have watched the programming often enough to report, without reservation, that Mr.

REYNOLDS & CUNNINGHAM

ATTORNEYS

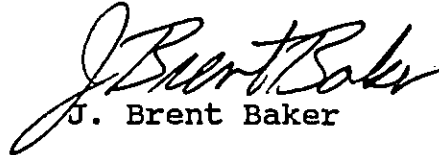
David Bates
Bayless, Bolin & Madigan
Page 2
August 31, 1992

Crouch is a very outspoken man who effectively uses the broadcast and print resources available to him.

Without taking away any emphasis from the issues presented by the current cable television legislation, I am most personally concerned that the Bush/Quale message is missing an opportunity to communicate more effectively with the millions of viewers of Trinity Broadcasting. I would not have troubled you, if I were not convinced that those viewers can be important in November.

Thank you for delivering the letter to President Bush. Please call me, if there is any way that I can return the favor. I will gladly swap a couple of my Joe Reynolds or Grant Cook stories for a couple of your Joe Reynolds or Grant Cook stories.

Sincerely,



J. Brent Baker

Enclosure

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: 9/8/92

FOR: JANET MULLINS

FROM: PHILLIP BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary

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

(The Chief of Staff's office forwarded the attached which you and Ron may wish to handle in coordination with the Campaign)

cc: Ron Kaufman

DUANE, MORRIS & HECKSCHER

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

305 NORTH FRONT STREET
HARRISBURG, PA 17108-1003
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September 3, 1992

HENRY T. REATH

DIRECT DIAL: 979-1340

James A. Baker, 3rd, Chief of Staff
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Jim Baker:

May I first introduce myself as a fellow Princetonian, Class of 1942, and a friend and classmate of your predecessor, George Schultz. I have been a long-time admirer of your outstanding role in various positions you have held in the federal government -- particularly and most recently, your outstanding and dedicated service as Secretary of State.

While I am personally a long-time registered Democrat and a publicly announced supporter of Bill Clinton, I have, through my membership on the Board of the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, and as a long-time Board member of the Greater Philadelphia Urban Affairs Coalition, devoted a major portion of my pro bono professional life to critical non-partisan social and economic issues effecting the poor and victims of discrimination that are the subject of this letter.

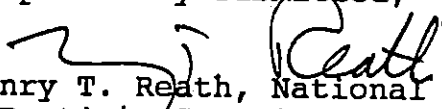
As the National Coordinator of the Non-Partisan Campaign To Adopt A Statement Of Values For A Liveable USA (see enclosures and copy of letter addressed jointly to President Bush; Vice President Quayle; and Governor Bill Clinton and Senator Al Gore, respectively), I submit this brief cover note to you along with the letter intended for President Bush.

I urge you to thoughtfully review the enclosed Statement with the President and Vice President; -- and hopefully, you will urge both of them to respond favorably.

James Baker, Chief of Staff
September 3, 1992
Page 2

As noted in the basic letter, we plan to issue this Statement to the media, together with the all candidates' responses on September 18th for public release on Monday, September 21st -- so we would appreciate receiving replies as promptly as possible.

Respectfully submitted,


Henry T. Reath, National Coordinator
The Non-Partisan Campaign To Adopt A Statement
Of Fundamental Values For A Liveable USA

HTR:jl
Encl.

P.S. - In discussing this matter with President Bush, he might be interested to know that one of the signatories is Mrs. P. Blair Lee of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, PA.

Mrs. Lee is the widow of P. Blair Lee, a long-time business partner at Brown Brothers, and a close personal friend and great admirer of Prescott Bush, President Bush's father. I believe the Lees and Bushes were close friends who exchanged social visits at their respective homes.

HTR

wp2:[cc.htr.values]

baker.ltr

**THE NON-PARTISAN CAMPAIGN TO ADOPT A
STATEMENT OF FUNDAMENTAL VALUES FOR A LIVEABLE USA**

Henry T. Reath, Coordinator
c/o Duane, Morris & Heckscher
One Liberty Place
Philadelphia, PA 19103-7396
phone: (215) 979-1340
fax: (215) 979-1020

The Committee: (in formation)

Osborn Elliott (Professor, Columbia University)
Chair, Citizens' Committee for New York City
F. Barton Harvey, III
Vice Chair, The Enterprise Foundation
George N. Lindsay, Esq.
Trustee, Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law
Robert Preiskel, Esq.
President, NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund
Henry T. Reath, Esquire
Committee Coordinator
Board Member, Greater Philadelphia Urban Affairs Coalition
Board Member, NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund
Mark Rosenman, Ph.D. (Vice President, The Union Institute)
Secretariat to the Committee
Board Member, National Neighborhood Coalition
Co-Chair, OMB Watch
Fay Williams, Esq.
Chair, National Advisory Committee, National Institute for Citizen Education in the Law
Chair, The Union Institute

Organizational affiliations for identification purposes only

September 3, 1992

✓ The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Governor Bill Clinton
1220 West 3rd Street
Little Rock, AR 72201

The Vice President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Senator Albert Gore, Jr.
Senate Russell Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear President Bush, Vice President Quayle,
Governor Clinton and Senator Gore:

As the National Coordinator of more than 150 business, professional and civic leaders from around the country concerned with the plight of our cities, it is my honor to submit for your consideration and respective responses, the enclosed non-partisan Statement of Values for a Liveable USA, a copy of which is attached as Enclosure 1.

The President, The Vice President
Governor Clinton and Senator Gore
Page 2.
September 3, 1992

This Statement has been signed by the signatories whose names and organizations are identified in Enclosure 2 attached.

As we stated in the memorandum soliciting signatures to this Statement:

The motivation for the Statement stems from the undeniable fact that none of our major urban areas throughout the country, -- with their disproportionate share of disadvantaged living at or below the poverty level, -- have the resources or tax base to cope with these problems or begin to address their root causes.

The Statement asserts the belief that the federal government and federal dollars must play a major role in helping the private sector, state and local government to help our decaying urban centers to deal with the serious problems that they face, and that it must generate the funds to do so through savings in military expenditures and tax-raised revenues.

Respectfully, on behalf of the signatories to the Statement of Values attached, we ask you, in your public statements seeking national office, to support, and if elected, to use the power of your leadership and office to implement the principles in this Statement.

We plan to issue the Statement to the media, together with the candidates responses, on September 18th for release on Monday, September 21st.

Respectfully submitted,



Henry T. Reath, Esquire
National Coordinator for

The Non-Partisan Campaign To Adopt A
Statement Of Fundamental Values For A Liveable USA

HTR:jl
Enc.

wp2:[oc.htr.values]
candidat.es4

STATEMENT OF VALUES FOR A LIVEABLE U.S.A.

Background Statement

We, the undersigned, as individuals involved in the public and civic life of our cities, states and nation, and as individual members of governing boards from not-for-profit civic organizations throughout the country concerned with quality of life issues, particularly in our urban centers, have joined together in this Statement of Values for a Liveable U.S.A.

We do so, as an act of individual conscience and leadership, to focus non-political non-partisan public attention on certain national issues, so critical that our continued survival as a proud, caring, economically viable, politically stable and respected nation may hang in the balance on whether and how soon they can be addressed.

Statement of Values

1. We believe that every person in our country should have access to a quality of life that includes, at a minimum:
 - Adequate food, clothing and health care
 - Decent housing in clean, safe surroundings
 - A quality, safe education
 - The opportunity, on completion of their formal education, to work at a liveable wage, and
 - Freedom from any form of discrimination.
2. We are alarmed and concerned at the increasing number of families and individuals, particularly those with children, who are living below the poverty level in wretched conditions. They are being denied their quality of life, and are being exposed to a life made more degrading and devastating by alcohol and drug addiction, child and spouse abuse, crime and violence, racial discrimination, and other such problems.
3. The number of people living in racially isolated, discriminated against and poverty stricken conditions is now increasing, particularly in urban and many rural areas, at unacceptably high rates and at high costs of public funds.

4. If we cannot, and do not find ways soon to break this never ending and expanding cycle, (at frightening escalating costs both short and long term) we will destroy the quality of life for all, as we in this country become increasingly divided and slide towards losing our world preeminence -- and lose a vitally needed and adequately trained work force necessary to enable us to effectively compete in world markets.
5. We believe that our federal government, as the representative of all the people, must, as a bare minimum, assist the states and local governments, particularly in poverty areas, by generating significant funding, from savings in military expenditures as well as other tax-raised dollars, to help them with education, job training, employment and other initiatives (private sector and/or public) to meet all the minimum quality of life needs for all our people as stated above.
6. We call upon the political parties and candidates seeking national office to support, and if elected, to use the power of their leadership and office to implement the principles in this Statement.

*wp2:{oc.htr.values}
statem.ent*

THE NON-PARTISAN CAMPAIGN TO ADOPT A STATEMENT OF FUNDAMENTAL VALUES FOR A LIVEABLE USA

Henry T. Reath, Coordinator
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One Liberty Place
Philadelphia, PA 19103-7396
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The Committee: (in formation)

Osborn Elliott (Professor, Columbia University)
Chair, Citizens' Committee for New York City
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Robert Preiskel, Esq.
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Secretariat to the Committee
Board Member, National Neighborhood Coalition
Co-Chair, OMB Watch
Fay Williams, Esq.
Chair, National Advisory Committee, National Institute for Citizen Education in the Law
Chair, The Union Institute

Organizational affiliations for identification purposes only

8/3/92

LIST OF SIGNATORIES TO THE STATEMENT OF VALUES FOR A LIVEABLE USA

In addition to the above named members of the Ad Hoc Committee, the list on the reverse side of this memo is a sampling of prominent persons from around the country who have signed the Statement of Values for a Liveable USA.

A complete list of the signatories together with their business and/or not-for-profit affiliations is attached.

CAMPAIGN FOR A LIVEABLE USA
Signatories as of 9/2/92
(Affiliation for Identification Purposes Only)

Howard J. Aibel	ITT Corporation
Moya Amateau	
Anthony G. Amsterdam	New York University Law School
Albert E. Arent	Arent, Fox, Kintner, Plotkin & Kahn
Thomas I. Atkins	
Cornelius A. Baker	National Association of People with AIDS
Clinton Bamberger	University of Maryland, School of Law
Charles Bane	
Richard I. Beattie	Simpson Thacher & Bartlett
Kay Bengston	Lutheran Office for Governmental Affairs (ELCA)
Fred Benjamin	
Peter Berns	Maryland Association of Nonprofit Organizations
James D. Biste	CDK Partners
James F. Bodine	First Pennsylvania Bank
Anita Lyons Bond	
Pat Bransford	New York City Programs
Diana D. Brooks	Sotheby's North and South America
Jack E. Brown	Brown & Bain
Leslie A. Brun	Hamilton Lane Advisors
Laura T. Bullit	
Orval Bullitt	
Fay P. Bullitt	
William Bullitt	Drinker Biddle & Reath
Stuart Caine	
Susan G. Campbell	Mellon Bank
Mary C. Carroll	Hospitality Philadelphia Style
Irvin B. Charne	Hall First & Patterson
Mary T. Chenoweth	
Philip M. Chenoweth	
Clive R. Chilton	Health & Welfare Council of Nassau County, Inc.
I. H. Clayborn	Pioneer Management Company, Inc.
Charles Courtney	Drew University
Eli N. Crupain	
James T. Danaher	
Frances Dellon	
Peter DeLuca	
Susan M. Devins	New Fourth World Movement
Adrian DeWind	
Norman Dorsen	New York University, School of Law
J. Scott Douglas	Committee for Children
John W. Douglas	Covington & Burling
Kay S. Dowhower	Evangelical Lutheran Church in America
Robert F. Drinan	Georgetown University Law School
Christopher Edley	
Helen Edmonds	
Linda Eisenberg	The Maryland Food Committee, Inc.
Ann G. Eisman	Board of City Trusts of Philadelphia
Osborn Elliott	Columbia University

Toni Fay
 Joseph D. Feaster, Jr.
 David A. Feller
 Happy Fernandez
 Charles Finley
 Joseph Fisher
 Eleanor M. Fox
 Marvin E. Frankel
 Jack E. Freeman
 Richelle Friedman
 Mary P. Graham
 Richaed W. Graham
 Richard W. Graham
 Barbara Green
 Gordon G. Greiner
 Gloria Guard
 Mary Anne Guillot
 Paulette Hammond
 F. Barton Harvey
 Terri Heath
 Finn Hornum
 Eliot Hubbard
 Jerome E. Hyman
 William T. Irelan
 Betsy Johnson
 Herman A. Johnson
 Edward E. Kallgren
 Joann Kane
 Bud Kanitz
 Robert M. Kardon
 David Kendall
 William R. Klaus
 Ian Lambert
 Katherine Lambert
 Stuart J. Land
 Tony Langbehn
 David Lapp
 Janet A. Lebon
 P. Blair Lee
 Ellis L. Levin
 David Lindau
 George Lindsay
 John V. Lindsay
 Helena Z. Lopata
 Mark H. Lundgren
 Myles V. Lynk
 Russ Marchner
 Jack D. Markham
 Joseph P. Martori
 Robert McDagel
 Beverly L. McDonald
 Wayne Merrill
 Paul Moore

Time Warner
 Massachusetts Community & Banking Council
 University of California
 City of Philadelphia
 International Ladies Garment Workers Union
 New York University
 Kramer, Levin, Nessen, Kamin & Frankel
 Temple University
 NETWORK: A National Catholic Social Justice Lobby
 Jefferson Smarfit Corporation
 Eagles Eye Inc.
 Holland & Hart
 People's Emergency Center
 Mile High United Way
 Maryland State Dept. of Health & Mental Hygiene
 Dept. of Human Services, University of Oregon
 La Salle University
 Hewes, Morella, Gelband & Lamberton, PC
 Washington Council of Agencies
 Herman Johnson Company
 Brobeck, Phleger & Harrison
 McAuley Institute
 National Neighborhood Coalition
 Williams & Connolly
 Pepper, Hamilton & Scheetz
 Arnold & Porter
 Environmental Action Foundation
 Pennsylvania Prison Society
 Ellis L. Lewis CPA
 Holtzmann, Wise & Shepard
 Debevoise & Plimpton
 Mudge Rose Guthrie Alexander & Ferdon
 Loyola University of Chicago
 Utah Nonprofits Association, Inc.
 Dewey Ballantine
 Florida Association of Nonprofit Organizations
 Brown & Bain, P.A.
 Winston Strawn
 Michigan League for Human Services
 DC Commission on Mental Health Services

Mamie Nichols
 John E. Nolan
 Janet J. Parker
 Iqbal Paroo
 Deval Patrick
 Endicott Peabody
 George L. Peabody
 Robert Prayer
 Robert Preiskel
 Robert O. Preyer
 Glenfora M. Putnam
 Henry Reath
 Norman Redlich
 Michael H. Reed
 Charles B. Renfrew
 Benson F. Roberts
 William L. Robinson
 David Rockefeller
 William D. Rogers
 Mark Rosenman
 Roger H. Rubin
 Charles Runyon
 Lowell Sachnoff
 Judith T. Sapers
 John H. Schafer
 William H. Scheide
 Patricia Schulder
 Edward Schwartz
 Carl L. Schweinfurth
 Jerome G. Shapiro
 Arlin J. Silverman
 Otis M. Smith
 Nicholas U. Sommerfeld
 Barrett St. John
 Ben Stahl
 Chuck Stone
 John E. Tobin
 Jay Topkis
 Marna S. Tucker
 Peter Uitdenbosch
 Roland Van Allen
 Cyrus R. Vance
 James Vander Klok
 James Vorenberg
 George Wallerstein
 Robert Weaver
 Esther S. Webb
 Francis M. Wheat
 E. Thomas Williams
 Fay Williams
 J. Peter Williams
 Judith A. Winston
 Chuck Woolery

The Greater Philadelphia Urban Affairs Coalition
 Steptoe & Johnson

Hill & Barlow

Associates for Creative Leadership, Inc.

Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson

Duane, Morris & Heckscher

Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz

Pepper Hamilton & Scheetz

Local Initiatives Support Corporation

District of Columbia School of Law

Rockefeller Financial Services

Arold & Porter

Union Institute

Sachnoff & Weaver

Covington & Burling

First Bank & Trust Company

Hughes, Hubbard & Reed

Eagleville Hospital

Lewis, White & Clay, P.C.

Hutchins & Wheeler

University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

Dorsey & Whitney

Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison

Feldesman, Tucker, Leifer, Fidell & Bank

Simpson Thacher & Bartlett

United Way of Champaign County

Harvard Law School

Coibson Dunn & Crutcher

Drinker, Biddle & Reath

Washington College of Law, American University

Alliance for Child Survival

Toni Worcester
Andrew Young
Robert Zdenek

Independent Higher Education of Colorado
Law Companies International Group, Inc.
National Congress for Community Economic Dev.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

9/8

Steve,

Thank you might
find the attached of
interest. However, as
you can imagine we
do not endorse these
numbers but some may
well be accurate & helpful.

Thanks, Phil D.

From Carter to Bush: Numbers spell out the difference

2 SEP 3 P5: 12

As the nation's Republican stalwarts gather in Houston for their quadrennial get-together to nominate a presidential candidate, it is a sure bet that the familiar question George Bush and his running-mate asked the voters a few years back will not be read from his lips this time around.

"Are you better off today than four years ago?" was the familiar query repeated by Mr. Bush and his running-mate Ronald Reagan time and again during the 1980 campaign. The voters' response helped the GOP ticket defeat an incumbent president who, prior to his election four years earlier, had been a relatively unknown governor of a Southern state.

This time the shoe's on the other foot. It's a wonder that the 1992 Democratic nominee, a relatively unknown governor of a Southern state, is not asking the voters the same



RAY ARCHER
Editorial Writer
The Arizona Republic

question. The answer, coming in the midst of prolonged economic slowdown, is obvious.

What is not so clear is the contention made by the Clinton-Gore ticket: that three successive GOP terms at the helm of the Ship of State have been disastrous to the nation,

especially so when compared with the record of the last Democrat in charge.

It just so happens that the latest issue of *Policy Review*, a publication of the Washington-based Heritage Foundation, used the latest available government statistics to compile just such a comparison. Titled "From Carter to Bush: Are You Better Off Than You Were 15 Years Ago," the data let the readers come to their own conclusion.

- Number of Communist countries
1977: 22 1992: 5
- Percentage of world population living under Communism
1977: 32.5 percent 1992: 23 percent
- Manufacturing as a percentage of gross domestic product
1977: 23 percent 1989: 23 percent
- Proportion of GDP spent on defense
1977: 5.1 percent 1992: 5.2 percent
- Percentage of GDP spent on federal domestic programs

1977: 15.1 1992: 16.9

- Gross federal debt as a percentage of GDP

1977: 36.8 1992: 69.5

- Overall health-care spending as a percentage of GDP

1977: 8.6 percent 1992: 13.7 percent

- Number of state and local government employees

1977: 12.4 million 1991: 15.4 million

- Congressional pay (1991 dollars)

1977: \$95,145 1992: \$125,615

- Total government (local, state, federal) spending (in 1991 dollars)

1977: \$1.3 trillion 1991: \$1.9 trillion

- Per capita income (in 1991 dollars)

1977: \$12,263 1990: \$15,023

- Total prison population

1977: 285,456 1991: 823,414

- Percentage of households victimized by crime

1977: 31.3 1990: 23.7

- Top federal income tax rate

1977: 70 percent 1992: 31 percent

- Proportion of federal income taxes paid by poorest 40 percent of Americans

1977: 9.2 percent 1989: 7.9 percent

- Percentage of federal income taxes paid by wealthiest 1 percent

1977: 13.6 1989: 15.4

- Tax freedom day

1977: April 30 1992: May 5

- Capital gains tax rate

1977: 49 percent 1992: 28 percent

- Number of regulation-defining pages in *Federal Register*

1977: 24,192 1991: 33,553

- Number of abortions

1977: 1.3 million 1992: 1.6 million

- Percentage of abortions that are first-time

1977: 73.9 1987: 57.8

- Number of births to single and/or divorced mothers

1977: 460,000 1990: 913,000

- Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)

1977: 14.1 1991: 8.9

1977: 14.1 1991: 8.9

- Life expectancy

1977: 73.3 years 1990: 75.4 years

- Proven world oil reserves (barrels)

1977: 643 billion 1992: 991 billion

- K-12 per pupil education expenditures (in 1991 dollars)

1977: \$3,889 1991: \$5,578

- Average teacher salary (in 1991 dollars)

1977: \$30,289 1991: \$34,413

- SAT scores (combined math and verbal)

1977: 899 1991: 896

- Average miles per gallon (passenger cars)

1977: 13.52 1988: 19.95

- Proportion of households with VCRs

1978: 2 percent 1992: 77 percent

- Total U.S. population of whitetail deer

1980: 10.7 million 1990: 15.5 million

az Republic 8/17/92

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 8, 1992

The President today recognized the volunteers of the Enterprise Helping Hands Network of Newport News, Virginia, as the 886th Daily Point of Light for the Nation. The volunteers help create meaningful employment opportunities and a culture that fosters lifelong learning for special education students at Warwick High School.

Seventy-nine USS Enterprise crewmen form the core of the Helping Hands Network. Devoting 96 total hours each week to some 24 special education high school students, the sailors provide one-to-one "job coaching." Monday through Thursday, four crewmen teach mentally and physically disabled youth employable skills, such as window washing and cleaning techniques. Some of the young people learn for the first time how to take out trash, operate dishwashing machines, clean staircases, and mop floors. Management of the Omni Hotel and the Patrick Henry Mall support this effort by providing training opportunities for the students.

In 1990, before the crewmen began their work with the students, only one-fifth of the special students capable of learning employable skills who graduated from Warwick High School were admitted to centers where they could support themselves with jobs and continue active lives. This year all five such graduating seniors obtained jobs and admittance to the "citizens facility," where they will continue to learn.

In addition to serving as job coaches, USS Enterprise crewman help students with reading skills and serve as positive role models. According to one crewman, JO3 Don Kennedy, "We're showing them that they can live normal lives."

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

#

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

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 9, 1992

The President today recognized the volunteers of Seniors Actively Volunteering in Education (SAVE) of Honolulu, Hawaii, as the 887th Daily Point of Light for the Nation. SAVE volunteers help maintain excellent schools and create a culture that fosters lifelong learning.

Founded in 1989, SAVE matches the talents of 150 senior citizen volunteers with the needs of 22 elementary schools in the community. Devoting an average of three hours each week to one-to-one tutoring, the seniors offer care, love, and compassion to over 1,000 children. According to the program's volunteer coordinator, Meriel Collins, the Honolulu area has a high number of "latch-key kids," whose parents are not available to help them after school with homework. In addition to helping children with class projects and chaperoning field trips, SAVE volunteers tutor children on a one-to-one basis, providing needed friendship and academic support from a caring adult.

Seniors often work with one teacher or student for several years, developing meaningful, long-term relationships with their young friends and serving as surrogate grandparents. SAVE fosters intergenerational understanding between the volunteers and students, making use of the many gifts that seniors have to offer.

The President salutes the volunteers of Seniors Actively Volunteering in Education 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 or Karen Barnes
(202) 456-6266

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 10, 1992

The President today recognized the volunteers of Created for Caring of Bay City, Michigan, as the 888th Daily Point of Light for the Nation. Created for Caring volunteers offer the hope of economic advancement and a sense of well-being to people in the Bay City area's low-income neighborhoods.

Begun in 1984, Created for Caring relies on over 400 volunteers, many of whom are former clients, to meet the needs of more than 300 people each month. Sixty volunteers work directly with the individuals and families on their arrival at the center to assess their immediate needs and offer referrals. Short-term assistance, such as food, clothing, and even furniture are provided as well as emergency funds for heat, water, and electricity bills.

In addition to offering these services, Created for Caring is a center for self-development. Volunteers help clients achieve independence and return to society's mainstream. They lead household budgeting and sewing classes and provide on-the-job training in administrative skills to clients who work in the center's office. A Growth Concepts class and support group encourages members to achieve personal success by setting concrete goals for the future and raising their self-esteem. All program participants receive mentoring from several volunteers who encourage them to improve family relationships and make significant changes in their lives.

The President salutes the volunteers of Created for Caring 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 or Karen Barnes
(202) 456-6266

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

Embargoed for Release
Until September 11, 1992

September 10, 1992

The President today recognized the volunteers of the Greater Gulf Literacy Council of Mobile, Alabama, as the 889th Daily Point of Light for the Nation. The volunteers provide a variety of educational opportunities for nonreaders in the area.

Since its inception in 1982, the Greater Gulf Literacy Council's more than 200 volunteers have helped over 1,400 people achieve their goals for better reading. Currently, volunteers are working with approximately 250 adult students. Most tutor their students one-to-one at times and places convenient to both; others tutor small groups of students who are all on the same reading level. Volunteers have found the program greatly rewarding and often maintain ties with their students long after the program's completion.

The program lasts for about 2 years and covers material up to a fifth-grade reading level after which students are prepared for the Adult Basic Education Program. Participating students have shown increased self-esteem, and many have advanced in their careers as a result of the support, direction, and guidance they have received from the tutors. Others have found satisfaction in learning to read the newspaper, help their children with homework, and write shopping lists. Some 50 volunteers provide English as a Second Language instruction to new residents in the community.

The President salutes the volunteers of the Greater Gulf Literacy Council 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 or Karen Barnes
(202) 456-6266

cc : General
COS

*Cabinet
Correspondence*

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Memo	Bob Martinez to the President Re: Status of the War on Drugs (2 pp.)	9/4/92	P-5	
Open on Expiration of PRA (Document Follows) By <u>CEA</u> (NLGB) on <u>6/7/05</u>				

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

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

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

Series: Brady, Philip D.

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Chron File 9/92 [4]

Date Closed: 3/28/2001	OA/ID Number: 06712-009
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1999-0735-F	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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



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

September 4, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

BOB MARTINEZ

SUBJECT:

Status of the War on Drugs

As you know, the Administration has said that its drug strategy should be judged on the basis of its ability to reduce the number of Americans who use drugs. Great strides have been made: the number of Americans who are current drug users is 45% below its peak, cocaine use is two-thirds below its highest level, and the number of young people who use drugs is at an all-time low.

Unfortunately, it appears that despite these successes, use of cocaine and heroin are now increasing and this is directly attributable to the supply of drugs coming into the country. Unless we take concrete steps immediately to reduce the flow of these drugs, it will be extremely difficult to achieve further reductions in drug use, and, in fact, to prevent an upturn in use. Any reversal in our ability to reduce drug use will also create a political problem for the Administration.

Furthermore, it appears that increases in Federal expenditures for education, prevention and treatment, while critically important, cannot substantially reduce heavy drug use much further if supply increases. In my view, additional reductions in regular use of cocaine and heroin can be achieved by reducing the flow of these drugs into the country, through a better air and maritime interdiction program.

Education and prevention programs are important. They have helped reduce casual drug use. We need to increase these efforts, and find better ways to target them at "at-risk" populations. The Administration has a number of such proposals before Congress.

However, although I strongly support increased funding for treatment and prevention, these activities will only produce concrete reductions in drug use if they are coupled with reductions in the availability of cocaine and heroin in this country. If we do not reduce the supply of drugs further,

treatment and prevention programs have little chance of success in reducing drug use.

The primary reason why supply reduction is becoming more -- not less -- important in the war on drugs is that the current pool of cocaine and heroin users is generally resistant to "no-use" messages, and they avoid entering treatment programs as long as possible. Put simply, education and treatment don't have much effect on the addicts and regular users who consume the bulk of the cocaine supply.

I have briefed Brent Scowcroft, Dick Cheney, and Sam Skinner, as well as the heads of all the interdiction agencies about this problem. As a result of these discussions, we have taken concrete steps to improve the effectiveness of our interdiction efforts. For example, earlier this summer you approved the placement of additional interdiction assets in the Caribbean and Guatemala.

However, I am convinced additional measures will be necessary. Currently, Secretary Cheney is looking into steps that the Department of Defense could take to more effectively disrupt the ability of traffickers to transport drugs into this country.

There is likely to be a debate in the coming months about the proper direction of the drug war. Some will say that the drug war has been a failure because there has been an increase in the flow of cocaine, and a consequent increase in the number of current users of cocaine. Indeed, I am informed that Senator Biden is going to make this the subject of a hearing next week. Unless we take bold steps now, we risk losing the substantial credibility we have established on the drug issue.



THE SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON

September 3, 1992

MEMORANDUM TO: The President
FROM: Ed Derwinski 
SUBJECT: VA Assistance in the Wake of Hurricane Andrew

VA has been engaged from the beginning organizing medical, benefits, and administrative staffs to assist veterans, community refugees, and its own staff in Florida and Louisiana who suffered from the effects of Andrew. This assistance includes sending three high-tech medical vans (with the aid of USAF) from Fayetteville, N.C., Prescott, Ark., and Spokane into south Florida. The workload of these VA-staffed vans for their first five operational days exceeded 2,000 patients.

Besides supporting the Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMATs) out of Miami, the Miami VA Medical Center is providing them with drugs and other pharmaceuticals. This facility maintained services to more than 700 patients despite having lost all utilities, including water. It is also coordinating assistance from all over the country for its more than 300 VA employee families who lost their homes to the storm.

A team of volunteers from other VA facilities in Florida is providing humanitarian medical services at VA's Oakland Park Outpatient Clinic. Other medical services VA staff is providing include post traumatic stress counseling for those with emotional effects of the disaster and substance abuse treatment for patients of health clinics that were destroyed.

On the benefits side, mobile benefits information vans and personnel are in the area to staff emergency centers with VA benefits counselors to expedite applications for loans available from VA-administered government life insurance policies, work with home owners on filing insurance claims and with lenders to be lenient with owners of homes with VA-guaranteed loans, and assure the proper delivery of benefits checks.

The VAMC in Alexandria, La., has provided shelter to more than 400 evacuees, including nursing home patients.

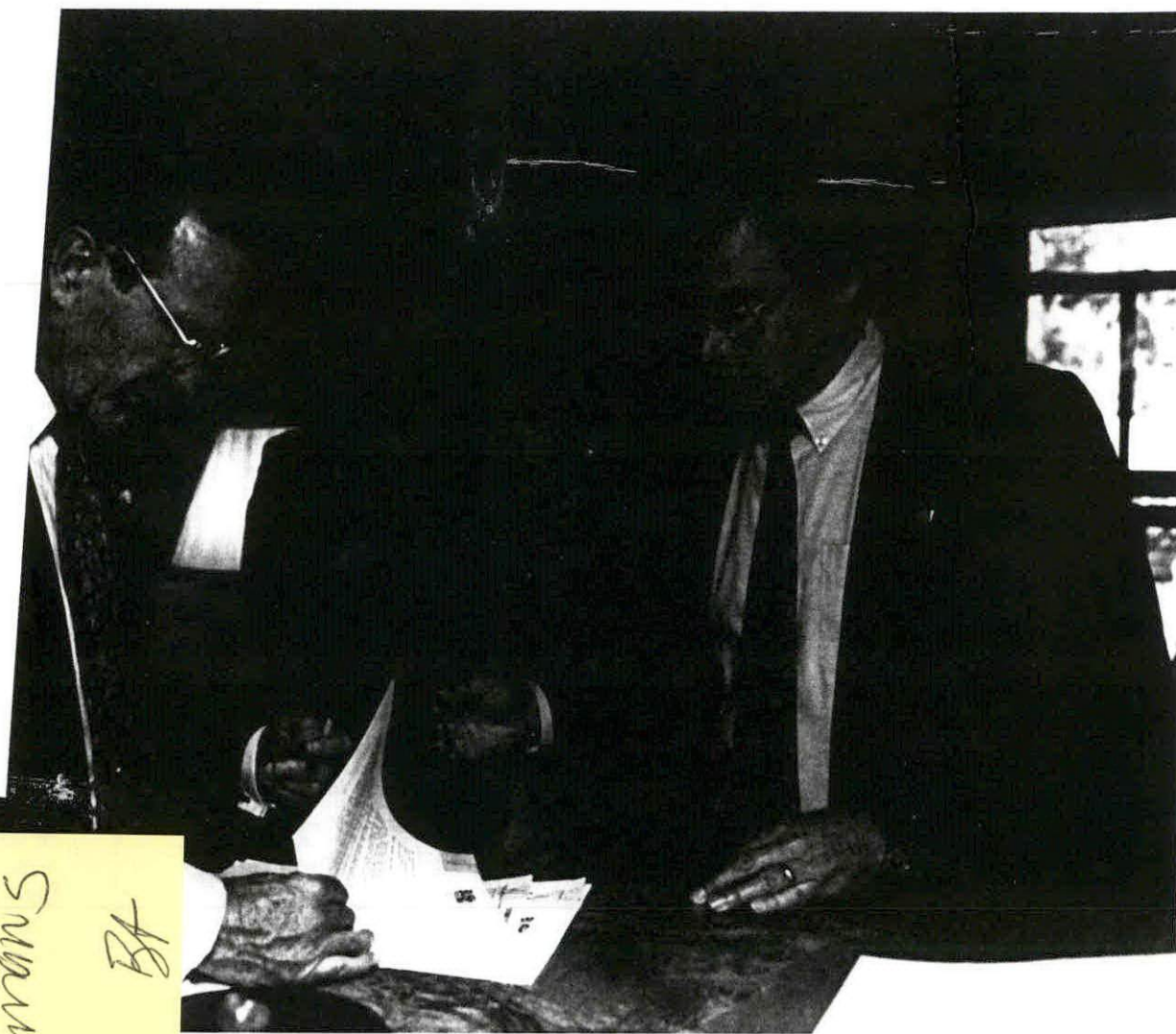
9/4

Rich,

Please find
attached a
reminder of
our fire drill
in Houston.

Many thanks,

R.O.



Sent to
Rick Holcomb
at the
campaign
via Kaufman's
office. BT

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 9/4/92

TO: CONNIE HORNER

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

For appropriate handling.

-2 AUG 28 P6:01

August 28, 1992

Dear Mr. President:

It has come to my attention that a member of the United States Postal Rate Commission has resigned effective September 30. I would like to seek this appointment and be able to continue to serve you in your second term.

It has been the greatest honor for me to be in the White House since your inauguration. In addition to being a repository for the Bush record of the past 25 years, I have concentrated on your initiative to plant one billion trees per year throughout this decade. Your policies are changing the landscape and environment of America and I am proud to be a part of this very successful endeavor.

The U. S. Postal Rate Commission will offer a new challenge and I hope an appointment meets with your approval.

Sincerely,

Amie

Emily M. Mead

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TO: *Phil Brady*

DATE: *Sept 4*
02 SEP 4 12:53

FROM: KATHY SHANAHAN
Associate Director
Office of Cabinet Liaison
Room 239, OEOB, x2800

per our conversation

*T.O.
Machin
7/24/11*



LEGISLATIVE ACTION ALERT

**CONGRESS APPROVES H.R. 4111,
THE CREDIT CRUNCH RELIEF ACT OF 1992
August 13, 1992**

Before adjourning for a four-week recess, Congress approved H.R. 4111, the Credit Crunch Relief Act of 1992. It was passed by the House on August 11 and the Senate the next day. The measure is now being cleared for the White House.

The major purpose of H.R. 4111 is to increase authorization levels for fiscal years 1992 through 1996 for the Small Business Administration's (SBA's) 7(a) Guaranteed Business Loan Program, Pollution Control Loan Program, and the Certified Development Company (CDC) Program. However, Members of the House and Senate Small Business Committees used this legislation as a vehicle to approve initiatives they had sought for the Agency this year. The bill now includes the entire text of H.R. 5191, the Equity Enhancement Act of 1992, excluding the SBIC bankruptcy provision, as well as substantive changes to many of the Agency's programs.

In order to meet the long-term credit needs of the small business community, Congress approved the following increases in the Agency's authorization levels:

7(a) Guaranteed Business Loan Program

FY 92 -- \$5.2 billion
FY 93 -- \$6.2 billion
FY 94 -- \$7.2 billion

Pollution Control Loan Program

FY 92 -- \$53 million
FY 93 -- \$55 million
FY 94 -- \$58 million

Certified Development Company

FY 92 -- \$725 million
FY 93 -- \$775 million
FY 94 -- \$825 million

Included in H.R. 4111, is a section on the SBA's pilot Microloan Demonstration Program. The amendments expand the program to better target high unemployment and low income areas, as well as provide intermediaries with incentives to make more loans of \$5,000 or less. Instead of a single set of eligibility requirements for intermediaries, the bill sets up a three tier system with a different interest rate structure for each level of participation.

Additional provisions of the bill that would impact the SBA's microloan program include the following:

- expands the definition of an "intermediary" to include a consortium of private, nonprofit organizations or nonprofit community development corporations;
- authorizes the SBA to reserve 3 percent of its microloan appropriation annually to provide grants to experienced intermediaries to train less experienced intermediaries;
- increases the number of microloan participants from 36 to 60 in FY 92 and from 60 to 110 in FY 93 and beyond;
- permits SBA to fund up to 4 programs per state in FY 92 (instead of 2) and an additional 2 programs per state in the program's remaining years; and
- requires the SBA to publish interim final regulations on the microloan amendments within 45 days.

The following is a summary of H.R. 4111. This is not a complete analysis of the legislation, but rather a broad overview of the bill's other proposals. The bill:

- restricts the amount of authorized funds that can be used for a "special or pilot" project by 10 percent annually. The language also includes geographic and specific interest constraints;
- requires the SBA to provide "preferential" treatment to loan applicants that buy and use American made products. The Administrator shall also encourage small businesses to buy products made in the U.S.;
- authorizes the Agency to establish national interest rates for its 7(a) guaranteed loan program. This provision negates the usury law in Arkansas;
- extends the Small Business Competitive Demonstration Program for an additional four years from September 30, 1992 to

September 30, 1996. Also, makes a number of technical management changes to the program;

- **authorizes 7(a) loans for small businesses that are in need of capital, because of base closures or the loss of defense contracts. Requires SBDCs in affected areas to develop an economic impact study and an action plan to help small businesses;**
- **requires the SBA to publish all future decisions on small disadvantaged business SDB status. Past decisions have to be published if they are to be used as a precedent for future decisions;**
- **extends the Commission on Minority Business Development from June 30 1992, to September 30, 1992;**
- **requires the Administrator of the SBA to submit to the House and Senate Small Business Committees and Appropriations Committees proposed regulations on the SBDC program within 180 days without publishing them in the Federal Register;**
- **extends the SBA's cosponsorship program until October 1, 1994;**
- **requires the SBA to conduct a National seminar on Small Business Exports in Buffalo, New York, during July of 1993;**
- **establishes criteria by which the SBA must develop size standards;**
- **requires the Comptroller General to conduct a study on the ability of small businesses to obtain surety bonds from corporate surety firms;**
- **requires the Treasury Secretary, Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), Director of the Congressional Budget Office (CBO), and the Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) to conduct a study of the potential barriers to developing a secondary market for loans to small businesses in consultation with the SBA Administrator;**
- **authorizes the SBA Administrator to take such actions as necessary in the awarding of contracts to assure the continued long term viability of secondary markets;**

- **requires the Administrator of the SBA to conduct a study regarding the impact of "contract bundling" on small businesses participating in the Federal procurement process; and**
- **a Sense of the Congress provision regarding small business access to capital;**

For further information or a copy of the bill, please contact Cheryl Anderson, with the Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs, at 205-6700.

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Thomas Patrick Melady

101 Aug 15
2 SEP 4 P2:15

American Embassy (VAT)
PSC 59
APO AE 09624

September 3, 1992

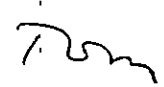
Dear Phil:

Subject: Follow up on the Knights of Columbus Convention

The October edition of Columbia magazine, a monthly publication of the Knights of Columbus, will report on the President's speech at the August convention of the Knights.

Columbus goes to all 1.5 million members. There might be other ways to make use of it, like distribution of reprints to other Catholic lists.

Warm regards,



Thomas P. Melady

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

Thomas Patrick Melady
American Embassy (VAT)

PSC 59

APO AE 09624

2 SEP 4 P2:15

September 3, 1992

Dear Phil:

Subject: Ads in Select Weekly Catholic Newspapers

I recommend that ads be placed in the weekly Catholic newspapers of the key states of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Michigan:

- These weekly newspapers remain in the house for a week or so; are read by all members of the family.
- Most of the Catholic newspapers accepts ads.
- Rates are relatively modest.

Warm regards,

Tom
Thomas P. Melady

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

cc: Hon. James A. Baker, III

For discussion with Rose
it would be appreciated if
you could have "Thank you
for your good letter" typed
responses prepared to be
submitted to the President
along with the attached.
Obviously the responses can
be made on Houston
but cannot be submitted
on the WAFSA site.
12 only, H.C.D.

Charlie,

9/3

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 8/26/92

TO: Phil Brady 27 11:09

FROM: W. HENSON MOORE
Deputy Chief of Staff to the President
Assistant

Ken Lay, close friend of POTUS,
gave this to me during the
Convention to give personally to the
POTUS. There are original letters to
POTUS in this bound document.
I forward it to you for proper
processing.

W. Henson Moore

THE SPIRIT OF HOUSTON

**Mexico and Houston:
A Vital Commercial and Cultural Partnership**

**Submitted by
City of Houston
Harris County
Greater Houston Partnership**

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

Embargoed for Release
Until September 7, 1992

September 4, 1992

The President today recognized Cletus Lyday of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, as the 885th Daily Point of Light for the Nation. Mr. Lyday helps ensure an excellent education and a culture that fosters lifelong learning for minority high school students.

Since 1986, Mr. Lyday has advised young men of the educational and vocational opportunities available to them. Motivated by love for his own son and by the memory of barriers he faced as a youth, he devotes full days to counselling students individually or in small groups. He encourages the young men to discover and develop their talents and interests.

In the fall, Mr. Lyday counsels upperclassmen to help ease their transition to college. He makes sure that they have completed or registered for college entrance exams and helps seniors apply for scholarships. During the spring, he focuses on the needs of underclassmen, encouraging them to enroll in free summer classes that area colleges and universities offer. Throughout the year, he takes junior and senior students on tours of college campuses, organizing trips, providing transportation, and arranging meetings with university representatives.

Mr. Lyday consistently develops supportive relationships with these young people, and considers himself "on-call" whenever they need him. He also meets with their parents to encourage them to participate actively in their children's education. Over the past six years, he has directly encouraged more than 400 minority high school students.

The President salutes Cletus Lyday 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 or Karen Barnes
(202) 456-6266

Pl. send
to Bill Kristol

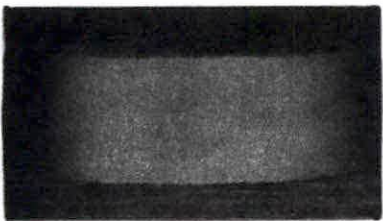
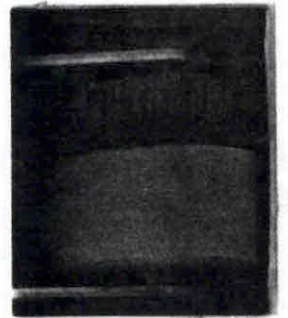


THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

9/3

Bill,

I don't know why
the attaché came to
my attention but I'd
appreciate your forwarding
it as appropriate. I'd
also appreciate it if
you'd send some response
goes out to cover my
"good" name. Robin, PhD.



**BROADCAST INK**

Publicity • Public Relations • Promotion

August 28, 1992

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

Dear Mr. Brady:

As the public relations representative for the Eccumenical Office of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Los Angeles and Loyola Marymount University, I would appreciate your consideration of the following request. We propose to stage an open forum on campus at Loyola Marymount University in Southern California between Vice President-Elect Dan Quayle and Vice Presidential Candidate Al Gore at a time and date of your determination. The subject: Ethics. The forum panel: A group of multicultural religious leaders.

What follows is a proposal as presented to me by Fr. Vivian BenLima, executive director of the Eccumenical Office of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Los Angeles for your consideration. This proposal has been given the unanimous approval by his Eminence Cardinal Roger Mahony, spiritual head of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese in Los Angeles, and by Fr. Thomas O'Malley, president of Loyola Marymount University.

It is a solid proposal, which will pit Mr. Quayle against Mr. Gore in an informal discussion on the hot and timely subject of Ethics. The audience will be college students (all voters) and selected general public. I would like to secure national news coverage, perhaps CNN, since an open forum of this nature has never been attempted by vice presidential candidates in the history of our country.

Naturally, we propose that this open forum should take place prior to the General

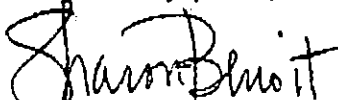
Open Forum Proposal/Page 2

Election in November. There are many important issues being addressed by the Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates, but no one has addressed the questions of this very important group of voters, the many American constituents of multicultural, interreligious backgrounds. It would be a historical event and possibly help decide which way the American public will vote come November.

I trust you will see fit to give this proposal special consideration. When you have reviewed the material on the fax and feel it has value, please contact my office and I will make sure the proper person receives a formal invitation from Fr. Ben Lima and Fr. O'Malley.

Thank you for your assistance in getting this most exciting opportunity for the Republican Party to the proper authorities.

Respectfully yours,



Sharon Benoit

President



Archdiocese of Los Angeles

COMMISSION ON ECUMENICAL AND INTERRELIGIOUS AFFAIRS

114 East Second Street Los Angeles, CA 90012
(213) 617-3433

PROPOSED "FRIENDLY DISCUSSION" WITH THE VICE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES WITH AN INTERRELIGIOUS PANEL:

Los Angeles, as has been recently demonstrated, is the only place in the country, (perhaps the world) to comprise of all the major religions and ethnic groups in the world. The Southland is truly a laboratory for any experiment in interreligious and intercultural activity and has become the forerunner of the American society of tomorrow.

Over the last 20 years, the Office of Ecumenical and Interreligious Affairs together with the Loyola Marymount University of Los Angeles have been the most active generators of interreligious dialogue in the city. To date there are thirteen major bilateral dialogues in progress. These do not include the various projects and other activities done jointly with other organizations.

Since "Family Values" seems to be the buzz word in today's political climate, we feel that these values must be seen in the light of their origins, i.e., spiritual values.

We wish to invite the two Vice Presidential candidates to a 'friendly' discussion with an interreligious panel consisting of Hindus, Buddhists, Bahais, Jews, Muslims, Christians and Sikhs. These communities are very large in numbers in Southern California and are growing all over the country. The United States of tomorrow will no longer be a monolithic Judeo Christian society. This discussion would give the candidates an opportunity to demonstrate their awareness of this trend.

Each religious tradition comes with their own concern for moral and spiritual values based on their own particular religious experience. The Archdiocese of Los Angeles and the Loyola Marymount University of Los Angeles are happy to sponsor this program and provide that opportunity to our brothers and sisters in religion, to express their concern. It also has some very exciting possibilities as a discussion of this nature has never been attempted before.

The following is a brief overview of the proposal:

- | | |
|-------|---|
| WHAT | A discussion with the Vice Presidential candidates with an interreligious panel. |
| WHY | To give the religious community, particularly the non-Judeo Christian community, an opportunity to ask questions. (Values is not the prerogative of the Religious Right.) |
| WHERE | At Loyola Marymount University, Los Angeles. |
| WHO | Representatives or leaders of the Hindu, Buddhist, Bahai, Jewish, Sikh, Muslim and Christian communities. |
| WHEN | At the convenience of the candidates, preferably in October to allow university students to participate as the audience. |

Each candidate will be briefed in advance with a list of topics, background on basic beliefs and demographics and statistics of each religious tradition.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 2, 1992 2 SEP 2 P8:54

MEMORANDUM FOR PHILLIP BRADY

FROM: RONALD C. KAUFMAN *(RCK/sb)*
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
FOR POLITICAL AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION QUESTIONNAIRE

Phil, attached please find the reconciled version of the President's response to the American Bar Association Questionnaire.

The responses will appear in the October issue of the American Bar Association's Journal.

Approval is requested as soon as possible.

Thank you.

O.K. for release.

WMC/2. (9/3/92)

1. Judicial appointments

(a) How do you propose to ensure that federal judges are appointed solely the basis of personal and professional qualifications for judicial office and not on the basis of partisan affiliations, or ideological or political beliefs?

The appointment of judges is one of the President's most important Constitutional duties. The key qualifications are intellectual and professional excellence, integrity, and a commitment to constitutional principle. Accordingly, I have sought out candidates with first rate qualifications who understand the separation of powers and the judicial role within our constitutional system, who do not reserve their sympathy for criminals but rather understand that victims have rights too, and who will interpret the law rather than rewriting it to suit their personal political agendas. After reviewing the record, judicial nominations scholar Sheldon Goldman noted in 1990 in the nonpartisan Judicature magazine that "[i]n general, the Bush appointees can be considered to be among the best qualified judges to assume the appellate bench." For the sake of the independence of the Judiciary, a President must stand firm, as I have, against political pressure to apply litmus tests to potential nominees by seeking commitments from them in advance on how they will rule on particular issues.

(b) Should special efforts be made to select more women and minorities for judicial positions?

I believe the federal judiciary should be open to qualified candidates from all different backgrounds--regardless of race or gender. I have asked my Administration and Members of the Senate to make sure that qualified women and minority candidates get fair consideration for the bench. I am proud of my record in this regard, which includes nomination of a higher percentage of women to the federal bench than any other Administration.

(c) What steps would you take to assure that judicial vacancies are filled promptly?

As of this writing at the end of August, it appears that the Congress may well conclude its session in October without confirming more than a handful of at least 57 judicial nominees, 39 of whom have been pending for more than four months, and 21 of whom have been pending before the Senate for over seven months. Such a delay is regrettable, particularly in light of the current pressures on our federal judiciary. Ironically, these pressures were to have been alleviated in part by the 85 new judgeships created in 1990. I have nominated candidates for 73 of those seats; only 49 of those have been confirmed. We had hoped the Senate would have been more committed to filling the large number of vacancies (due in part to the judgeship bill) in a more timely manner. Unfortunately, the Senate has failed to match previous efforts to fill vacancies following enactment of a judgeship bill

and also has failed to match previous efforts in confirming judges in a presidential election year.

- (d) In making appointments to the federal court, do you favor continuation of the role of the American Bar Association in evaluating the professional qualifications of prospective nominees?

Presidents, including my Administration, have sought from the ABA objective assessments of the professional qualifications of candidates for nomination to the federal bench. Recently, however, some have questioned whether the ABA can maintain its objectivity and the appearance of objectivity while at the same time increasing its involvement in highly charged political issues. These are serious questions, and they deserve to be taken seriously by both the Administration and the ABA.

2. Legal Services Corporation

The federal funding for civil legal services for the poor reached a level in FY '81 sufficient to provide minimum access -- two attorneys for each 10,000 poor persons. Adjusted for inflation, the federal support in this area would have to be well over \$500 million to match its FY '81 level; yet it stands today at \$350 million.

- (a) Would you press for increases in the LSC appropriation to restore the inflationary cuts since FY '81?

I am committed to an effective overall program of providing traditional legal assistance to the poor of this country. That requires adequate federal funding, and I requested \$327 million for the LSC in FY 1992 and \$350 million in FY 1993. I have proposed substantive reforms of the Legal Services Corporation to ensure that it delivers traditional legal services more efficiently and more effectively to more poor people than it currently serves.

But I think it would be a mistake to view the federal effort as a replacement for state, local and even volunteer efforts in this area. We need a combined effort of federal, state, and I would even say especially local and community volunteer efforts to meet this challenge.

When all sources of funding are taken into account, LSC grantees' funding, measured in constant dollars, has actually increased over the past decade. Since 1981, total funding (both federal and non-federal) for LSC grantees has risen from \$344 million (which would be \$504 million today in 1981 dollars) to \$518 million today, which represents a \$14 million increase in real purchasing power. This, of course, still substantially understates the legal assistance available to the poor since it

does not include the numerous providers of legal services who do not receive any federal funding or the pro bono activities of private lawyers.

- (b) What, if any, restrictions would you favor on the types of legal services which LSC-funded programs can provide to their clients?**

I support a strong and vital Legal Services Corporation as a means of providing access to the legal system for those who truly need it. LSC lawyers should be providing the best legal assistance to individuals on day-to-day legal problems, such as landlord-tenant, domestic violence, and child support issues.

I oppose the use of legal services funds for broad, wide-ranging social engineering legal activities far afield from these core services. Channeling scarce resources for providing these services into activities such as lobbying and redistricting litigation is unfair to the clients who actually need legal assistance on their real, concrete problems, and it's unfair to the American people who are funding this program. That is why I support restrictions on these types of activities and other matters far removed from the LSC's central purpose of delivering traditional legal services to poor people.

I also support competitive awarding of these federal grants so that legal services lawyers respond to the needs of their clientele. The beneficiary of such marketplace incentives to deliver the best quality legal services will be the eligible clients who need such services, not necessarily individual legal services lawyers or grantees. I also believe it is reasonable to require LSC lawyers to keep timekeeping records that permit adequate review of how these grants are being spent. Unfortunately, a number of members of the legal services bar as presently constituted oppose these reforms.

- (c) For the last decade, many of the appointees to the LSC Board have been people who have a history of strong hostility to the legal services program. Would you place appointments to the LSC Board as a priority, appointing people who have had a history of interest in the provision of legal services to the poor?**

All of my appointees to the LSC Board are committed to having the LSC deliver quality legal services to the poor. Many of them also believe that the reforms described above would enhance the LSC's provision of these services. Some opponents of these reform proposals, however, rather than addressing the merits of the proposals, prefer to claim that my appointees indicate "hostility to the legal services program." That's the easy thing to do, but the right thing to do is to work through

the issues and try to implement some necessary reforms so that eligible clients get the best legal assistance.

The LSC Board is composed of 11 Directors. I have nominated 11 individuals, who are presently serving under temporary recess appointments. Unfortunately, ten of these nominees have been pending before the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources since February 7, 1991--that is to say, for 18 months. The Senate's refusal to act on these nominations is unfair to my nominees, who deserve an up or down vote; to the Legal Services Corporation, which deserves a board of directors that has a measure of permanency; and most importantly, to the clients.

3. Crisis in the Justice System

There has been considerable political discussion this year about the crisis facing our judicial system. Studies have shown that the "war against drugs" has placed unbearable burdens on our entire justice system. And difficult economic times have resulted in budgetary cuts that have hit the justice system very hard. What strategies do you have for addressing the nation's drug epidemic? What would you do to ensure that all components of the justice system have the resources they need to function effectively and efficiently?

Combatting illegal drugs has been one of my Administration's top priorities. Early on, we developed a comprehensive National Drug Control Policy. It attacks drugs on every front--law enforcement, prevention, treatment, interdiction, and international cooperation.

When I took office, I aimed to cut overall drug use 10 percent. We have hit that target. We aimed to reduce occasional cocaine use 10 percent; it is down 29 percent. Our goal was to decrease adolescent cocaine use 30 percent, and it is down more than 60 percent.

This change is attributable to a number of factors. It is due in part to a change in values -- to public officials and private citizens standing up forthrightly for the moral principle that drugs are wrong and should not be used.

But the decline in drug use is also attributable to my Administration's vigorous law enforcement program: prosecution of drug kingpins and massive international operations, like the Medellin cartel; mandatory minimum sentencing; law and order judges; and the great success of the asset forfeiture program, which has yielded \$2.1 billion since 1989. These efforts will continue. In fiscal year 1993 I have sought \$12.7 billion for drug control -- nearly double the amount appropriated when I took office.

As for the state of our justice system: The federal judicial branch budget has increased 150% in constant dollars since 1981. Nonetheless I agree that the system is overloaded. Vice President Quayle has emphasized the crisis in our courts. But the strains on our justice system are not attributable principally to the war on drugs. Since 1955 criminal cases filed in federal courts have increased 23 percent. Civil filings have increased 250 percent. In the year ending June, 1990, there were more asbestos cases than drug cases filed in the federal district courts.

We all wish to see a final end to this country's epidemic of drug use. But until that has been accomplished, we must continue to pursue those who violate our laws. My recommendation for addressing the crisis in our justice system is enacting my Administration's comprehensive Agenda for Civil Justice Reform, which would increase use of alternative dispute resolution; end use of discovery for deception and delay; and experiment with a modified English Rule for attorneys fees. These are the types of changes we need to have a court system that better reflects our national priorities.

4. Gun Control

Despite enacting increased criminal penalties and achieving a record number of imprisoned criminals in the past decade, the U.S. murder rate far surpasses that of any other industrialized nation and continues to climb. Most experts point to the lack of gun control as a principal cause. What steps would you favor to regulate guns most commonly used in violent crimes, such as handguns and assault weapons?

Experts do not agree that violent crime is caused principally by the current state of gun control laws. The problem of violent crime in America is principally the problem of repeat violent offenders -- the majority of whom, it should be noted, obtain firearms illegally. Studies have consistently shown that a relatively small number of repeat offenders are responsible for a huge proportion of all the violent crimes committed in America. One California study found that 3.8% of a group of males born in 1956 was responsible for 55.6% of all serious felonies committed by that group. Another study conducted in Philadelphia found that about 7% of the males in two study groups accounted for over two-thirds of all the violent crimes committed by each group.

In short, efforts to reduce firearm violence must target these criminals. That is why one of my Justice Department's principal goals has been to better identify and incapacitate chronic offenders and armed career criminals. I am speaking of initiatives like the astonishingly successful Project

Triggerlock, a cooperative federal, state, and local effort to track down armed criminals and take them off the streets with tough federal firearms laws. Triggerlock brought nearly 8,000 arrests in little more than a year, with armed career criminals receiving sentences averaging 18 years without parole.

This effort to control armed criminals would be aided further by passage of my crime bill, which would, among other things, attach even stiffer mandatory sentences for crimes committed with firearms. My Administration has also been working to improve the nation's criminal history records, so that we can better identify persons ineligible to purchase firearms, and so that we can implement an effective national point-of-sale approval system for gun purchases to keep firearms out of the hands of felons. And this past summer, in order to encourage at the state level the aggressive reforms we have sought at the federal level, Attorney General Barr released his Violent Crime Report -- 24 recommendations for state leaders and law enforcement officials to curtail violent crime.

This is not to say that no firearm restrictions would help. Since 1989, my violent crime bill has proposed a general ban on magazines, clips, and other ammunition feeding devices that enable any type of firearm to fire more than fifteen rounds without reloading. This proposal would deny criminals the firepower associated with military-style semiautomatic "assault weapons" without unnecessarily limiting legitimate firearm ownership for self-defense and sporting purposes. But there is no avoiding the fact that if we are going to reduce violent crime in this country, we are going to do it through aggressive law enforcement; through judges mindful of crime's impact on victims as well as justice's impact on criminals; and by sentencing and prisons that enable us to incapacitate violent criminals for long periods of time.

5. Corrections

Nationwide, our prisons are critically overcrowded and the cost of housing prisoners continues to mount. Many state prison systems are under court order to correct these overcrowding conditions. States are finding that construction of new facilities creates enormous budgetary strains. What is your approach to help alleviate this problem?

Adequate prison space is critical to law enforcement. Jail and prison space is necessary to detain dangerous defendants before trial and to incapacitate repeat and violent offenders. Any criminal justice system that absolves prisoners of their sentences because of a lack of space, or makes lack of space a factor in sentencing or parole, is cheating its citizens.

My Administration has, and will continue, to actively advocate enhancing prison capacity across the country.

My Administration's response to the shortage of prison space has been three-fold. First, increasing federal prison capacity. Since 1989 the capacity of the federal Bureau of Prisons has increased by 18,000 beds, and with the funding that has been provided, prison capacity will more than triple from 1989 through 1997. Second, we have advocated increased prison space at the state and local level. In fiscal year 1990, only 2.5 percent of total expenditures by state and local governments was on corrections. Investment in new prison construction was a small fraction of that figure. The fact is, incarceration is not cheap, but the cost to society of not incarcerating criminals is far greater. A 1990 study showed that the cost of incarcerating an inmate is vastly exceeded by the benefit of incarceration. The reason for that is, again, the repeat offender: studies have shown that criminals who are not in prison commit numerous crimes for which they are not caught. Third, to help alleviate the strain on state and local prisons, the Justice Department has vowed to assist states and localities in modifying court orders that unduly limit their ability to imprison offenders. We have already worked with some states, including Texas and Michigan, as well as with the City of Philadelphia.

6. Tort laws

During the past decade, there have been efforts on the part of certain groups, including manufacturers and medical professionals, to urge Congress to pass legislation either (1) withholding federal funds from states that do not "reform" their medical malpractice laws in certain ways, or (2) preempting existing state tort laws.

What do you believe is the proper role of the federal government in our tort liability system?

The movement to contain medical malpractice costs and to rein in product liability suits is not, as the question suggests, a drive for the benefit of manufacturers or doctors. Although they may be the first to feel the shock of excessive damage awards, the costs of our litigiousness are in fact borne by the millions of Americans who feel the effects of the liability explosion in increased prices, lost medical services, and lost American jobs. That is why these millions of ordinary Americans are in turn calling for reform of our tort system to enhance our competitiveness and eliminate these enormous costs. Sadly, self-interest on these issues has been asserted most forcefully by that segment of trial lawyers who have the most to lose from real reform.

I strongly support two measures presently before Congress that I believe are vital to American health care and business. The first is my "Health Care Liability and Quality of Care Improvement Act of 1992." It would require much less costly and faster nonbinding arbitration prior to institution of malpractice litigation, provide strong incentives to states to adopt specific malpractice liability reforms, and encourage states to improve their quality assurance efforts. These reforms seek to change the status quo by moving toward a better system of resolving claims and enhancing the quality of medical care with a minimum of disruption to legal systems founded upon state law. This would have the effect of holding down malpractice insurance premiums, to the benefit of all health consumers.

I also endorse S. 640, the Kasten bill, which would provide uniform product liability standards in those areas where we need a uniform approach to product liability law. The bill would limit punitive damages, restrict product seller liability, and encourage alternative dispute resolution. This in turn would make the product liability system more predictable and lower costs to producers and consumers.

As a general matter, our political liberties are best assured by limiting the size and scope of the national government, and state governments are generally best-suited to guarding personal and property interests in our daily life. But as a country we also confront pivotal issues that must be addressed uniformly at the national level. For example, I supported national curbs on acid rain because states cannot prevent the migration of air pollutants across state lines. Similarly, failure to develop a national rule on product liability has triggered a "race to the bottom" because states have no way of protecting against the imposition of the cost of huge jury verdicts on out-of-state defendant manufacturers. My Administration has been careful to tailor our legislation to target those areas most in need of national reform and otherwise leave state tort law intact. But make no mistake -- reform is necessary.

7. Tax Simplification

Much attention has recently been given to simplifying the tax law. The American Bar Association has long believed that the provisions of the Internal Revenue Codes are unnecessarily complicated. There is no agreement, however, on what tax simplification means. Yet the main source of avoidable tax complexity--the misuse of the tax system itself--is being ignored. This complexity imposes unnecessary costs on the taxpayers and significantly reduces compliance by taxpayers.

(a) What do you mean when you discuss the concept of tax simplification?

The goal of tax simplification is to lessen the burden on taxpayers of complying with the tax laws. Over the years, our tax laws have become entirely too complicated. The average American shouldn't have to hire a specialist to fill out a standard tax form.

Tax simplification means devising rules that are as unintrusive and simple as possible. In keeping with the Administration's regulatory reform initiative, tax regulations and programs (1) should have benefits that clearly outweigh their costs to society; (2) should provide flexible performance standards that incorporate market mechanisms and avoid prescriptions whenever possible; and (3) should provide clarity and certainty.

The Administration's simplification efforts have ranged from changes in procedure, such as recent modifications in the payroll tax deposit rules, to changes in administration, such as simplified tax forms and alternative filing arrangements. We also are addressing the special needs of small business. The Administration also strives for tax simplification as we study longer term policy issues.

(b) What specific measures would you support with respect to tax simplification?

The Administration has in the past supported and will continue to support measures that reduce unnecessary paperwork, eliminate duplicative record-keeping, and make our tax laws more understandable.

We are presently supporting legislation before the Congress that would eliminate the ACE depreciation adjustment for corporate AMT and simplify partnership reporting. The Administration also supports the following legislative provisions to simplify the code and the filing process:

- o Payment of tax by credit card;
- o Election to include child's income on parent's return;
- o Simplification of certain foreign tax credits for individuals;
- o Exemption for certain personal foreign currency transactions;
- o Simplified employment tax reporting for household employers; and

- o Use of reproductions of returns stored in digital image format.

For the longer term, we are also studying the AMT regime, the integration of corporate and individual tax systems, and international tax simplification.

The Administration has also developed the following simplification initiatives that do not require legislation:

- o a Single Wage Reporting System to eliminate duplicate filings of payroll tax information;
- o a program to allow businesses to deposit payroll taxes electronically;
- o a system for joint electronic filing of federal and state returns; and
- o numerous alternative filing arrangements, including the ability to file a tax return by telephone.

We believe all of our tax initiatives will produce savings totalling hundreds of millions of taxpayer hours.

(c) What are the areas in which you think compliance has to be improved?

The IRS has developed a program called Compliance 2000 to improve voluntary compliance and reduce burdensome paperwork. The program seeks to:

- o Increase the percentage of taxpayers who voluntarily file tax returns when required to do so.
- o Increase the percentage of taxpayers who correctly report, pay and represent their income subject to employment taxes as well as the percentage of accurately and timely paid payroll tax deposits.
- o Increase the accuracy of income reported and tax paid from cash businesses and self-employed taxpayers.
- o Increase the amount of tax liability voluntarily paid on a timely basis by taxpayers.
- o Increase the accuracy and timeliness of information documents furnished to taxpayers so as better to enable them to fulfill their tax obligations accurately; and increase the timeliness and accuracy of information documents filed

with IRS by third parties so as better to enable the Service to determine the taxpayers' accurate liabilities.

- o Increase foreign controlled corporations' tax return accuracy (both income and deductions) and the timely payment of tax obligations incurred by these corporations.

The Service is educating front-line IRS employees who have contact with taxpayers and their representatives on what this program means and how they can work to help to enhance the entire process of tax payment. Finally, the Administration's efforts to achieve civil justice reform should help streamline the resolution of tax disputes when they reach the federal courts.

8. Strengthening the Family

In the current Congress there have been proposals such as the Family Preservation Act, to strengthen poor, usually fragile families, and the Family and Medical Leave Act, to provide for limited unpaid job-protected leave to employees when an employee or close relative is seriously ill or at the time of the birth of a child.

Do you support these measures and what federal actions do you advocate to strengthen the American family?

This Administration is firmly committed to making sure that child welfare service programs are structured so as to strengthen rather than weaken families. We have submitted a draft bill for the consideration of the Congress entitled the "Comprehensive Child Welfare Services Amendments of 1992," which would create the largest single source of Federal funding for child protective and child welfare services for children and families at risk. States would be given the flexibility to use these funds for a wide variety of prevention and family preservation services for all children and families in crisis. The Administration's bill is self-financing. It would control escalating administration and training costs for the foster care program, which have increased by over 4,000 percent since 1981. The Administration would redirect these funds to their appropriate role--services for children.

In contrast, the Family Preservation Act requires highly prescriptive, costly and burdensome changes in child welfare programs, imposes new income taxes to fund these changes and fails to control runaway foster care administrative costs.

We are all in agreement about the goal. I believe our approach would make a wider range of child welfare services available to a larger number of children and families by making the child welfare system less complicated, less categorical, and less burdensome on the States.

I have also established a National Commission on America's Urban Families to help us determine what can be done to support the urban family structure and provide the role models and mentors children need. The Commission will consider how Federal, State and local programs support or weaken urban families, identify programs that have been successful in strengthening and preserving them, and analyze ways to improve efforts by non-profit organizations and others in the private sector to support them. I have asked the Commission to report its recommendations to me by the end of the year.

9. Indigent Defense

Years after the Supreme Court's landmark decisions in Gideon, Argersinger, and In re Gault--in fact, next year is the 30th anniversary of Gideon--guaranteeing all Americans a right to counsel in criminal cases, the right to counsel may have become a paper promise to many because revenue shortfalls in numerous states have resulted in drastic cuts to public defender and assigned counsel programs. Ill-trained and overworked lawyers with crushing caseloads cannot do the job they know needs to be done.

What should the Federal Government do to address the national crisis in indigent defense funding?

The vast majority of indigent defense funding arises in state cases. I would not tax the federal budget with these cases, but rather leave it to the states to determine what amount, beyond any constitutional minimums, they will provide in indigent defense funding.

As for federal cases: Federal indigent defense funding is provided in the budget of the United States courts. By statute, that budget is prepared and transmitted to the Executive branch by the Administrative Office of the courts, whence it is forwarded to the Congress without change. Congress must then decide the appropriate level of indigent defense funding. I fully support adequate indigent defense funding.

At the same time lawyers and our civil justice system have been subject to criticism by some factions. What are your views on lawyers and on our civil justice system?

Lawyers are indispensable guardians of the liberties that we cherish as Americans. At the same time, many incentives that have come to be built into our present civil justice system do not bring out the best in people, including some lawyers. It does no service to the legal profession to exempt it from criticism where appropriate, any more than other important participants in our legal system, such as Supreme Court Justices

or Presidents, or the system itself, would benefit from such special treatment. Similarly, I consider the American system of justice one of the great prides of our nation -- and it is precisely for this reason that I believe, along with the ABA and most lawyers, that we must get on with the task of reforming American civil litigation.

In August of 1991, after months of careful study of our civil justice system, the Council on Competitiveness released a 50-point Agenda for Civil Justice Reform developed under the leadership of the Department of Justice. Among the Council's recommendations were proposals for increasing use of alternative dispute resolutions; for extensive discovery reform; and for reining in punitive damage awards. These are important proposals. But they are not radical. Many had been proposed elsewhere before -- some by the ABA. And in a report released last winter, the ABA supported at least in principle half of those 50 reforms. Many others the ABA said it was still evaluating, and the ABA outright opposed only two. This largely positive evaluation is in contrast to the sometimes strident rhetoric from some of the ABA leadership.

I hold the American system of justice in high esteem. That is precisely why I believe we must correct those excesses that threaten to impede its provision of justice to all Americans.

10. The Electoral College system

In 1979 a Joint Congressional Resolution to amend the Constitution to abolish the Electoral College and to provide for the direct popular election of the President and Vice President of the United States received a majority but not the necessary two thirds majority. This year the presence of a third party candidate highlights the deficiency of the Electoral College system and its susceptibility to post-election influences.

Do you favor adoption of a direct popular election system?

I do not see the sort of clear and compelling need for eliminating the Electoral College that I believe is necessary to propose an amendment to the Constitution. As recently as 1980 we had an opportunity to see the Electoral College function smoothly with a third candidate garnering a sizeable number of votes on election day.

We face pressing problems in this country that constitutional amendments would be invaluable in addressing: we have got to get our budget in order, for instance, and I would like to see a balanced budget amendment to rein the Congress in and bring spending under control.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 09/02/92

NOTE FOR: GENERAL SCOWCROFT

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

Information ☒ XX

Action ☐

Thank you.

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

cc:



THE PRESIDENT

9-2-92

7:15 AM

Dear Brian -

I'm here to office for
20 minutes - the 6th again.

Thanks, old friend, for your
Aug 25th counts. What a

God-awful year! It's
ugly out there; but
I think you're right - There
will be a "clean choice"
in Nov; and will vote it.
So my thanks, Love to M.

By

Personal

August 25, 1992

Dear George,

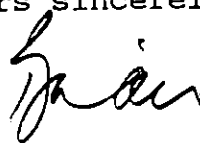
After watching your address to the Republican National Convention last Thursday evening, and Barbara's "chat" the night before, I wanted to let you know how clearly I thought you both outlined the differences between yourself and your political opponents.

American voters have a crystal clear choice before them and I cannot help but believe that they will choose to continue with your steady and experienced administration.

Mila joins with me in wishing you and Barbara well and in advising that you have a house full of Mulroneys cheering you on from Ottawa.

With warmest personal regards,

Yours sincerely,



Mr. George Bush,
President of the United States
of America,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.
U.S.A.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

9/2

Conor,

As we discussed, please
find attached background
on the Henry Holby (Dr.
Graham matter. Your
thoughts on whether we
should proceed with
sending out the presidential
response (attached) would
be appreciated. Thanks. [Signature]

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02. Memo	Phillip D. Brady to the President Re: Nobel Peace Prize Nomination (1 pp.)	8/31/92	P-5 Open on Expiration of PRA (Document Follows) By <u>CEI</u> (NLGB) on <u>12/1/05</u>	

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

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

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

Series: Brady, Philip D.

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Chron File 9/92 [4]

Date Closed: 3/28/2001	OA/ID Number: 06712-009
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1999-0735-F	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 31, 1992

8/31/92

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Phillip D. Brady *Ph*
SUBJECT: Nobel Peace Prize Nomination

*Phil Barbara
Mayer could propose
Dr. Graham!
Let's discuss this*

Nomination Procedures

Nominations for the Nobel Peace Prize must be submitted before February 1, 1993. The prize is awarded on December 10, 1993. The right to make nominations is restricted although it would appear that you would be eligible to make a nomination as a "Member of the Government in the Respective States." Others entitled to make nominations include former recipients of the Prize. The Norwegian Nobel Committee (the Selection Committee) decides which nominations are eligible for consideration. The Committee requests that persons submitting nominations keep their proposals confidential. The statutes governing the selection process provide that nominations and any investigation or opinion concerning the nominees are not to be divulged and documents relating to a particular award may not be examined for 50 years.

Precedent

There does not appear to be any record of the President of the United States ever making a nomination.

The Norwegian Nobel Committee has a good record of treating the nomination process confidentially. There is, of course, the possibility that a nomination by the President could become public. The impact of such a disclosure on the Presidency and on the nominees chances is unclear.

Dr. Billy Graham

With respect to the possible nomination of Dr. Billy Graham, it's notable that President Reagan presented Dr. Graham with the Medal of Freedom on February 23, 1983.

Recommendation

We have prepared the attached letter indicating your personal support of Dr. Graham but noting that given the precedential issues involved you've asked that the matter be reviewed by your staff.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 31, 1992

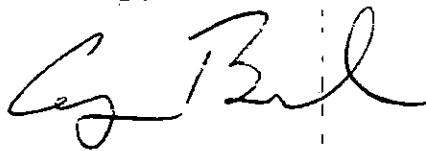
Dear Mr. Holley:

Thank you for your gracious request that I support the nomination of Billy Graham for the Nobel Peace Prize by submitting his name to the Norwegian selection committee. Please know that I have the highest personal regard for Dr. Graham and can think of no one more deserving of this honor.

As I am sure you can understand, a Presidential nomination of someone for the Nobel Peace Prize raises certain precedential and other issues which I've asked be reviewed by my staff.

In the meantime, I wish you every success in your efforts and again thank you for your thoughtfulness in bringing this matter to my attention.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "G. Bush", is written below the word "Sincerely,".

Mr. Henry Holley
Indian Hills
567 Ridgewater Drive
Marietta, Georgia 30068

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 8-12-92

FROM THE PRESIDENT
To: P.W. Brady

1 any products?

2 Advice please

HENRY HOLLEY

567 RIDGEWATER DRIVE — INDIAN HILLS
MARIETTA, GEORGIA 30068, U.S.A.
TEL: (404) 971-2356 TLX: 50-8041 (HIS HAND) FAX: (404) 565-0225

10 August 1992

CITE

President George Bush
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.,
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I represent a committee who feels that Dr. Billy Graham, at the age of 74 with over 50 years of public ministry around the world, should receive recognition for his life's accomplishments as a "Messenger of Peace" -- perhaps now is the time.

Realizing the impact Dr. Graham has had around the world on thousands of individuals toward making peace with God and peace with their fellow man, our committee put together the enclosed book, "MESSENGER OF PEACE". We have highlighted the many diverse areas in which Dr. Graham has greatly influenced world society for peace.

After reading this book, I trust you will agree with us there are many good reasons, based on facts of history, that identify Dr. Billy Graham truly as a "MESSENGER OF PEACE". I believe you would agree that his name should be brought forward as a candidate for consideration to receive the Nobel Peace Prize for 1993.

The 1993 Nobel Peace Prize will be awarded on December 10, 1993, in Oslo, Norway. All proposals for candidates must be presented in writing before February 1, 1993, to the Norwegian Nobel Committee, Drammensveien 19, Oslo 2, Norway.

As President of the United States, you are duly qualified and entitled according to Nobel Committee's charter to nominate deserving individuals. The most acceptable form of nomination is a well-considered letter accompanied by some documentation of the nominee's work.

We naturally are interested in keeping this confidential, even from Dr. Graham (who does not know about the committee making this appeal), until such time as the Nobel Committee releases the name of the winner of the 1993 Peace Prize.

Should you agree to submit Dr. Graham's name to the Nobel Committee for consideration of the 1993 Nobel Peace Prize, please be aware that all nominators are strongly requested by the Nobel Committee not to publish their proposal to others.

Because of your friendship with Dr. Graham, and your knowledge of his many accomplishments as a world ecumenical leader for peace, we wanted to give you an opportunity to have a part in proposing his candidacy to Oslo for the 1993 Nobel Peace Prize. We are deeply grateful for your help.

Thank you and God bless you for your kind response.

Yours respectfully,


Henry Holley

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03. Memo	Jeanne S. Archibald to Secretary Brady Re: Authority of Index Capital Gains by Regulation (2 pp.)	8/31/92	P-5	
Open on Expiration of PRA (Document Follows) By <u>CD</u> (NLGB) on <u>10/12/00</u>				

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P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

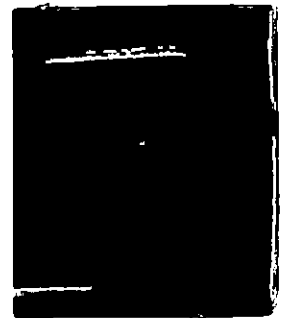
DATE: 09/02/92

NOTE FOR: BOYDEN GRAY

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

Information ☒

Action ☐



Thank you.

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

cc:



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

GENERAL COUNSEL

August 31, 1992

CB
9-1.

MEMORANDUM FOR SECRETARY BRADY

FROM: JEANNE S. ARCHIBALD *jsa*
SUBJECT: Authority of Index Capital Gains by Regulation

The Office of Legal Counsel (OLC) of the Justice Department has provided us with a draft legal opinion on the question of whether the Treasury Department has the authority to index capital gains for inflation by regulation. OLC's draft opinion concurred in Treasury's legal conclusion that Treasury does not have legal authority to issue such a regulation.

OLC based its legal analysis on its own research and an opinion furnished by me, as well as a memorandum prepared for the National Chamber Foundation by Chuck Cooper, a former Assistant Attorney General in OLC, which argued that Treasury could index by regulation. With regard to the NCF memo, OLC's draft stated ". . . we are compelled to conclude that the ultimate legal conclusion urged in the NCF Memorandum is unsupported and insupportable." The OLC draft opinion goes much further than Treasury's opinion in discrediting the legal analysis in the NCF memorandum.

The key legal question involved in the indexing issue is whether the Congress has spoken clearly in the statute in defining how to measure the basis of property for purposes of determining gain or loss. If the meaning is unclear, as the NCF memorandum argues, Treasury has flexibility to interpret the statute by regulation. If the meaning is clear, Treasury does not have such flexibility. Both Treasury and OLC have concluded that Congress clearly directed that basis means cost and cost means the actual price paid in nominal, not inflation adjusted, dollars. Therefore, Treasury is without legal authority to interpret the word to mean something different.

BT.

PB

CC
Baker
Morgan
Machin

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 09/02/92

TO: THE CHIEF OF STAFF

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

The attached has been forwarded
to the President

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: _____

TO: MARGARET TUTWILER

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

The attached has been forwarded
to the President

TIME OF TRANSMISSION

TIME OF RECEIPT

**WHITE HOUSE
SITUATION ROOM**

SEP 2 P5:42

PRECEDENCE: IMMEDIATE
PRIORITY
ROUTINE

RELEASER: _____

DTG: _____

MESSAGE NO. _____ CLASSIFICATION unclassified PAGES 1
FROM Sharon Wagner / The White House 2702
(NAME) (PHONE NUMBER) (ROOM NO.)

MESSAGE DESCRIPTION _____

TO (AGENCY)	DELIVER TO	DEPT/ROOM NO.	PHONE NUMBER
	DEAN MCGRATH	(FOR THE PRESIDENT/INFORMATION)	
	<i>Markie Fitzwater</i>		

REMARKS:

Dean, the President has requested this information from Dorrance. Phil has seen, please give to the President right away.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 2, 1992

100-2 P5:31

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: DORRANCE SMITH *DS*

This just in from Nielsen Ratings:

ABC 24.6 Million Viewers

CBS 13.5 Million Viewers

NBC 7.2 Million Viewers

CNN 2.5 Million Viewers

Total: 47.8 Million Viewers

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

9/2

Bob,

The attached was
forwarded to the President
after consultation of
Dennis given the substantial
nature of the memo/
recommendations.

Travis,
Phil

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
04. Memo	Roger B. Porter to the President Re: Telephone Call to Michael Antonovich (2 pp.)	8/28/92	5 Open on Expiration of PRA (Document Follows) By <u>CD</u> (NLGB) on <u>4/3/00</u>	

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

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

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

Series: Brady, Philip D.

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Chron File 9/92 [4]

Date Closed: 3/28/2001	OA/ID Number: 06712-009
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1999-0735-F	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
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(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 28, 1992

2:00 PM 8/28/92

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROGER B. PORTER *RBP*
SUBJECT: Telephone Call to Michael Antonovich

As you requested, I called Mike Antonovich, the Los Angeles County Supervisor, in response to his letter to you about illegal aliens in Los Angeles County. We had a long and productive conversation.

I reviewed with him the figures in his letter and asked for his recommendations on concrete steps we might take to: (1) stem the flow of illegal immigration; and (2) address the problems associated with illegal aliens that are already in the U.S.

He urged that we:

1. Recognize that the North America Free Trade Agreement is good, but represents a long range solution to the problem;
2. Consider issuing an Executive Order that would allow people to volunteer, receive appropriate training, and be used to support Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) agents. He cited his experience as a volunteer (dollar a year) reserve local law enforcement deputy for more than a decade. He said that Congressman Moorhead has sponsored legislation along these lines.
3. Consider charging an appropriate nominal fee (\$1.00) for border crossings, much as we do for airport departures on international flights, and use the proceeds to support border control efforts.
4. Consider joint arrangements with local law enforcement departments and the INS, referencing the fact that one-third of those arrested in connection with the Los Angeles disturbances were illegal aliens.
5. Utilize the National Guard in drug interdiction programs.
6. Increase personnel along the 14 mile border in the San Diego sector.

7. Relieve the overcrowding of illegal aliens detained in local facilities.

8. Establish procedures for deporting illegal alien mothers when they leave the hospital after having given birth.

9. Give legal citizens explicit preference over illegal aliens in public housing. He claimed that there are many illegal aliens occupying public housing and that they are taking the places of poor citizens.

I reinforced with him your great interest in the subject, and indicated that we were working with Attorney General Barr and his deputy, George Terwilliger, on additional measures we could take.

He was pleased that I had been to the border to assess the situation first-hand. I indicated that I would report to you on our conversation and review with the Department of Justice and others his recommendations.



THE PRESIDENT

August 11, 1938

Mr. Sam S. Cline

Antonyvich gave me these horrible letters

It should reply to this letter

Please have someone prepare a reply and call him saying the call is in response to this

Thank you

W. H. Cline



Board of Supervisors County of Los Angeles

MICHAEL D. ANTONOVICH
SUPERVISOR FIFTH DISTRICT

July 31, 1992

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

Dear Mr. President:

As a follow up to our conversation at your reception
at the home of Karl Samuelian, the cost for illegal
aliens for Los Angeles County:

Education - Undocumented	\$367,927,000
Citizen children of undocumented persons	\$662,269,000
	<u>\$1,030,196,000</u>

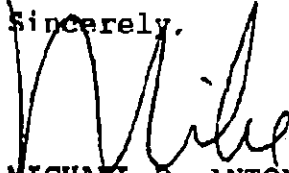
Justice - \$75,165,000

AFDC - For children of illegals - over \$250,000,000

Births to illegal alien mothers - 65.5% (County hospitals)
53% (Private hospitals
we contract)

Health Dept. - \$196,000,000

Sincerely,


MICHAEL D. ANTONOVICH
Supervisor, Fifth District

MDA:lb

*Give my regards to
Barbara*

APPENDIX D

ESTIMATED COST IMPACT OF DEPORTABLE ALIENS
ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE OPERATIONS
IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY¹JUSTICE AGENCYNET COUNTY COSTS
BUDGETED FY 1991-92**SHERIFF**

386,563,000

Custody Operations	311,526,000
Court Services	55,037,000

MUNICIPAL COURTS²

45,203,000

Criminal Operations/	45,203,000
Mandatory Court Expenses ³	

SUPERIOR COURT²

62,978,000

Criminal Operations	17,913,000
Mandatory Court Expenses	45,065,000

DISTRICT ATTORNEY

86,132,000

Criminal Prosecution	86,132,000
----------------------	------------

PUBLIC DEFENDER

59,717,000

Adult Misd. Defense	29,845,000
Adult Felony Defense	29,872,000

PROBATION

62,725,000

Adult Investigations	33,992,000
Adult Supervision	28,733,000

683,318,000

X 11%

\$75,165,000

1. Estimates are for operational costs following arrest and, therefore, do not reflect enforcement and criminal investigation costs which are incurred by the 47 law enforcement agencies in Los Angeles County. Also excluded are budget categories for civil operations, administration and any other programs not directly related to the processing of adult criminal cases and defendants.
2. Budgeted Net County Costs do not reflect total costs to the extent that revenue derived from State Trial Court Funding and other sources has been deducted.
3. In the absence of a consolidated budget for the 24 independent municipal and justice courts of Los Angeles County, the amount given for criminal operations is a calculated estimate using 40% of the budgeted total as a rough guide. This percentage was derived from a survey of six large and medium sized courts each of which was asked to give a breakdown of its budget by major categories. The 40% figure, which is midpoint in the range of responses provided by the courts, was applied to total net County costs for FY 1991-92, including mandatory court expenses. (\$113,008,000 x 40% = \$45,203,000)

IV. IMPACT ON SELECTED SERVICES

This section examines the impact of immigration on two specific service areas: school district costs and public housing.

Estimate of School Districts' Costs

Due to the unavailability of data, we did not estimate the costs of immigration to each individual Los Angeles County school district. Instead, we estimated the total cost of immigration to Los Angeles County's 82 school districts. Stuart E. Gothhold, Superintendent, Los Angeles County Office of Education, explained in a letter to the Los Angeles County Chief Administrative Officer that public schools are prohibited from collecting information on students' or parents' immigration status (See Attachment C). Thus, we have no data on each district's immigrant enrollment.

With the passage of Proposition 98 in 1988, State schools are guaranteed approximately 40% of the California budget (Bouvier, 1991; Office of the Governor, 1992), making education the largest single expenditure in the State budget. Consequently, how that money is spent and on whom it is spent is an area of concern. In their study, Muller and Espenshade (1985), concluded that the State spent more for educational services per Mexican immigrant household in Los Angeles County than it did per Los Angeles household in general, primarily because of higher birthrates among Mexican immigrant families. McCarthy and Valdez (1985) found that the high cost of educating students in California combined with the low incomes and relative youth of the state's Mexican Immigrant population result in government expenditures that far exceed what immigrants contribute in taxes. They go on to say that this imbalance is true for all low-income families, but "The State subsidizes the education of the children of low-income families in the belief that public investment in education provides general public benefits." (McCarthy and Valdez, 1985, p.24).

The California Department of Education reports a state average day to day spending of \$4,672 per Average Daily Attendance (ADA) for 1991-92, approximately \$100 of which goes toward statewide programs (Silva, 1992). Thus, for 1991-92 each district spent approximately \$4,572 per ADA. This allocation accounts for both fixed and variable costs and includes all local, state, and federal funds, except the Federal Impact Aid Program which affects areas with large portions of government land (Wilson 1992). Fildenour (1992), quoted the 1990-91 County average expenditures per ADA as \$3,698 for elementary schools, \$4,435 for high schools, and \$3,991 for unified schools. According to Wilson (1992), the 1990-91 expenditures per ADA for Los Angeles Unified School District was \$1,998. The difference in the amounts reported by state and local offices may reflect some expenditures of overhead and

administrative costs that are not directly associated with individual school districts.

Due to district revenue limits Los Angeles County school districts were assured funding of roughly \$3,000 to \$3,200 per ADA, additional funding came from categorical program funding and some local property taxes and miscellaneous local funding (Wilson 1992). For the 1991-92 school year, an estimated 61.0% of the funding came from State funds, 1.8% from lottery funds, 20.8% from local property tax levies, 7.7% from federal funds and 8.7% from other local sources (Legislative Analysts Office, 1992). The funding attributed to each source is based on an estimated total ADA expenditure of \$4,945. The percentage of funding from each source would be slightly different for the \$4,672 per ADA day-to-day expenditures (Silva, 1992).

For this study, we used the California Department of Education average of \$4,572 that each district spent per ADA and converted it to a \$4,480 per pupil cost. The total expenditures and expenditures by funding source for the study populations are shown in Table 12 below.

Table 12. Educational Expenditures by Study Populations, Fiscal Year 1991-92¹

Study Populations	TOTAL
Undocumented Children	\$ 367,927,000
Citizen Children of Undocumented Persons	\$ 662,269,000
Amnesty Children	\$ 123,518,000
Recent Legal Immigrant Children	\$ 331,134,000
TOTAL	\$ 1,484,848,000

of students

331,134

¹ Figures are based on the average per student cost of \$4,480.

² Citizen Children of Undocumented Persons is the only group in this table that includes native-born citizens.

Estimation Method

Based on our estimates of the 1992 Los Angeles County populations under age 18, we estimated a public school participation rate and multiplied the number of participants in each of our target groups by per student costs. To calculate school participation we assumed that our target groups would have the same characteristics as the combined Asian/Pacific Islander and Hispanic populations. The method we used is as follows:

1. We used the 1990 Census data to calculate the ratio of school age population (5 -17) to population under age 18 for the Asians/Pacific Islanders and Hispanics (weighted for the relative size of their populations). The ratio (.68) was multiplied by the under age 18 population of each of the study groups to get estimates of school age population.
2. The State uses a grade progression ratio method to project school enrollment by grade and to deduce drop-out rates (Cochran, 1992). Since we did not have age breakdowns of the target groups, school participation rates were estimated and it was assumed these included drop-out rates. By comparing the 5-17 census population for 1990 with the 1989/90 public school enrollment figures (California Basic Education Data System) we determined school participation rates for Asians/Pacific Islanders and Hispanics. We used a weighted mean of the participation rates for the above two groups to estimate a school participation rate (.86) for the study groups. The school participation rate was multiplied by each study group's school age population.
3. We multiplied the State ADA expenditure of \$4,572 by 98% to convert ADA expenditures to per pupil expenditures. Ridenour (1992) estimated that ADA is 95% to 98% of the average enrollment. Jim Parker (1992) put the average at about 98% and Jim Wilson (1992) put the statewide enrollment at about 99% of the ADA due to growth through the year. For the analysis we used 98%.
4. We multiplied the number of students in each of the study groups by \$4,480 to get an estimate of total educational costs.
5. We multiplied the percent contribution of each funding source; local (20.8%), state (61.0%), and federal (7.7%), by the total educational cost for each of the study groups to get the estimates shown in Table 12.

Categorical Programs

Immigrant children often have special educational needs. The federal and state governments fund programs that respond to some of those needs, though most of these programs are not limited to immigrant students. The number of Limited English Proficient (LEP) students (measured by standardized tests) in Los Angeles County in 1991 was 433,681 (California Department of Education, 1991). Olsen (1988) estimated that 10% to 25% of the Spanish speaking LEP students are native born. Los Angeles County Office of Education estimated that the percentage of native born LEP students is substantially larger (Parker, 1992). In addition, the spending of the funds from these programs is left up to the discretion of the district. These factors make it difficult to assign LEP and other bilingual education costs directly to the study populations.

Federal Programs

Federal funds from the Emergency Immigrant Education Act of 1984 (EIEA) are distributed to states based on the ratio of EIEA students in qualifying school district to each state. The state then distributes the funds to school districts in % to the number of EIEA students in each district. To qualify for the program, a student must be foreign-born with less than three complete academic years in U.S. schools (United States General Accounting Office, 1991). California is currently being funded approximately 13.5 million dollars (Dolson, 1992). For the 1989-90 school year, Los Angeles Unified School district received nearly 4 million dollars for 61,648 EIEA students (United States General Accounting Office, 1991).

Other federally funded programs are the Bilingual Education Act (Title VII) Program, Chapter 1 Program of Educationally Disadvantaged Children, Chapter 1 Program for Migrant Children, Transition Program for Refugee Children (Olsen, 1988).

State Programs

In California, the major source of State funds used to support school services to immigrant children is the Economic Impact Aid (EIA). Other programs include the School Improvement Program, Demonstration Programs in Reading and Math, The Miller Unruh Reading Program and Urban Impact Aid (Olsen, 1988).

Conclusion

In conclusion, we estimate that the total educational expenditures for undocumented children, citizen children of undocumented persons, amnesty children and recent legal immigrant children total approximately \$1,484,848,000 for Fiscal Year 1991-92, \$308,848,000 of which came from local property tax levies. These expenditure estimates are based on average per student costs of \$4,480.

Inventory of the Uses of Public Housing

This section discusses the impact of each of the four study groups on public housing. Public housing projects are for very low income households (those below 50% of the County median for household income). They are financed by federal funds, but managed by local housing authorities. The vast majority of public housing projects were built before 1970. They were built with federal dollars with land provided by the local jurisdiction. They are currently operated exclusively with federal funding. In Los Angeles County, there are approximately 13,000 public housing units, the vast majority of which are owned by the City of Los Angeles and the County of Los Angeles. There are a few cities with smaller numbers of public housing units.

The City of Los Angeles has no line item in their annual budget for public housing though they do provide some support services to these projects (e.g., policing, health services). The public housing is administered by the Housing Authority, a proprietary agency affiliated with the City. Currently, the City of Los Angeles manages 8,756 units in public housing projects. The population in these units is around 31,000. The ethnic composition of the population is about 63% Latino, 28% African-American, 6% Asian, and the rest Native American or White. For the age distribution, there are 5,392 children under the age of 6 and 11,192 school-age children (ages 6-17). In addition, the City of Los Angeles owns 1,074 housing units reserved for elderly or disabled persons; most are single persons households. The demographic composition of these units are 14% Latino, 29% African-American, 15% Asian, with the rest being White or Native American.

The County of Los Angeles manages 3,237 public housing units, of which 33 have been set aside for resident managers. There are approximately 6,860 persons residing in these units. The units are administered by the County's Housing Authority within the Community Development Commission. Funding for the operation and administration of these units is provided by the federal government. The ethnic composition of these units is approximately 30% Latino, 27% African-American, 1.5% Asian, 41% White, with the rest being Native American. The age distribution of these residents is approximately 8% under the age of 6, and 23% being school-age children (6-17).

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

9/2

Bob,

To close the loop,
please be advised I've
spoken to Andrew who
indicated he'll discuss
w/ the NSC press officer,
Paul Clarke, that the
attached were intended
for use as talking points
only.

Ronin,
Phil.

SELLING F-16 DEFENSIVE FIGHTERS TO TAIWAN

- Maintaining Taiwan's sense of security is vital to promoting cross-Strait reconciliation and regional peace and stability. The President also has obligations under U.S. law with respect to Taiwan's defensive needs.
- Taiwan relies on a qualitative edge to offset PRC numerical superiority, but the island's qualitative edge has been eroding, particularly the PRC's military development and weapons acquisitions.
- Taiwan currently relies on 1960s vintage US-designed F5E and F104 fighters for its air defense. Maintenance problems and difficulty in getting repair parts for a fleet of aircraft no longer produced translates into low operational readiness rates. Taiwan's defensive requirements must soon include replacement of older and obsolete defense aircraft.
- Our policy is and ought to continue to be guided by the Taiwan Relations Act and the three US-PRC joint communiques. Our sale of F-16s to Taiwan takes place within that framework.
- The U.S. has always reserved the right to replace aging Taiwan weapons. For example, we sold Taiwan twelve C-119 transports that could no longer be flown safely -- definitely a qualitative improvement over what Taiwan had.
- Taiwan's unfolding political liberalization is a shining example to others in the region. U.S. arms sales contribute to Taiwan's political liberalization as a lack of security would very likely hinder reform.

THE THREE US-CHINA COMMUNIQUEES AND THE TAIWAN RELATIONS ACT

Joint Communique on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between the United States and the People's Republic of China

January 1, 1979

- The US acknowledged the Chinese position that there is but one China and Taiwan is part of China.

The Shanghai Communique

February 27, 1972

- Affirmed the ultimate objective of withdrawal of all US forces and military installations from Taiwan. In the meantime, the US "will progressively reduce its forces and military installations on Taiwan as the tension in the area diminishes."

United States-China Joint Communique on United States Arms Sales to Taiwan

August 17, 1982

- The US stated that "its arms sales to Taiwan will not exceed, either in qualitative or in quantitative terms the level of those supplied in recent years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and China, and that it intends to reduce gradually its sales of arms to Taiwan, leading over a period of time to a final resolution.

Taiwan Relations Act

April 10, 1979

- Section 3(a): "...the United States will make available to Taiwan such defense articles and defense services in such quantity as may be necessary to enable Taiwan to maintain a sufficient self-defense capability."

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

August 31, 1992

The President today recognized the volunteers of the St. Vincent DePaul Society of Meriden, Connecticut, as the 878th Daily Point of Light for the Nation. The corps of 500 volunteers helps homeless individuals and families find meaningful employment opportunities with the hope for economic advancement.

The St. Vincent DePaul Society is committed not only to providing emergency shelter but ultimately to ending homelessness. Since 1986, the Meriden chapter has offered temporary emergency shelter to homeless men, women, and children. Two facilities are open seven days a week, 24 hours a day, where hot showers, clean clothing, and meals are available. Each adult is also assigned a case manager and assisted with budget planning. Through this arrangement, displaced individuals and families receive constant supervision, guidance, and companionship.

For the temporary residents, the society offers various housing options, including transitional housing, affordable rental opportunities, and limited equity cooperatives. Volunteers and staff assist with health needs, job searches, and other personal needs. The staff of the Meriden shelter attribute their success to the continued commitment of the community.

The President salutes the volunteers of the St. Vincent DePaul Society 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

For Immediate Release

September 1, 1992

The President today recognized Kay Dyer Arrillaga of Carmel, California, as the 879th Daily Point of Light. Ms. Dyer Arrillaga has helped men, women, and children deal with the sudden death of a loved one.

Having lost two husbands to cancer, Ms. Dyer Arrillaga understands the importance of reaching out to spouses and children who experience similar losses. By giving her time to the Hospice of the Central Coast, she developed a passion for volunteerism and subsequently helped establish Grief Busters, a program for children who have suffered the loss of a parent or sibling. These children are given opportunities to vent their emotions, enabling them to continue with their lives. According to a spokesman for the Volunteer Center of the Monterey Peninsula, she "has a special, gentle, compassionate way of helping children as they deal with the grieving process."

Because many of the young people she works with have suicidal tendencies, Ms. Dyer Arrillaga recently received training at the Suicide Prevention and Crisis Center. She is also a team support member for Survivors of Sudden Death, a group based at the crisis center for those who have contemplated suicide.

Along with seven other volunteers, Mrs. Arrillaga visits and counsels families who have lost loved ones to sudden violence. All told, she devotes approximately 20 hours each week to voluntary service, bringing hope and comfort to those in need.

The President salutes Kay Dyer Arrillaga 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

For Immediate Release

September 2, 1992

The President today recognized Walter Yurcik of Wharton, New Jersey, as the 880th Daily Point of Light for the Nation. Walter, who is 14 years old, helps his peers and other children develop good character and values.

Every Saturday, Walter Yurcik, 14 years old, volunteers as a sports instructor at the West Morris Area YMCA each Saturday for approximately three hours. Walter teaches a class of youth ages of 3 to 14 who have physical and mental disabilities. Prior to becoming the instructor, Walter was a student in the class until two years ago. Walter works with several groups of five students each, providing individualized recreation guidance to every student. He teaches students about the rules of sports, ranging from basketball to soccer, and organizes practice games and competitions among his students. The goal of the social interaction and sports instruction is to build the self-esteem of the children and teach the importance of teamwork.

Walter also accompanies the student on field trips to the beach, New York City, camping, and rafting. He provides the student with understanding, compassion, and direction, acting as a positive role model for all of the participants.

The President salutes Walter Yurcik 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

For Immediate Release

September 3, 1992

The President today recognized the volunteers of McCurdy School of Espanola, New Mexico, as the 881st Daily Point of Light for the Nation. McCurdy School volunteers build a foundation for lifelong learning among young people in the upper Rio Grande region.

Founded in 1915, the McCurdy School relies on a corps of 32 volunteers who provide individual attention to students during the academic year by tutoring them in a variety of subjects. Tutors are available for one-to-one tutoring sessions, seven hours a day, five days a week. Many of these volunteers form lasting relationships with their pupils, following their progress and becoming surrogate parents and friends. According to the McCurdy School's volunteer coordinator, this individual attention produces direct results in the students' performance. None of the school's 420 students dropped out in 1991-1992, and 90 percent of the graduates who had been considered "at risk" of dropping out will attend college this fall.

Throughout the summer, more than 500 volunteers contribute their time and effort to maintenance projects at the school. Last year's projects included painting, rebuilding sidewalks, and restoring the athletic fields. Volunteers also perform support services at the school, including administrative duties, athletic coaching, and general maintenance.

The President salutes the volunteers of McCurdy School 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 September 4, 1992

September 3, 1992

The President today recognized James S. Burton of Nashville, Tennessee, as the 882nd Daily Point of Light for the Nation. Mr. Burton has demonstrated a remarkable commitment to youth, helping them develop good character and values.

Mr. Burton, the Manager of Operations at the Administrative Computer Center at Tennessee State University and the father of two grown daughters, has served as role model to "at risk" males through the Buddies Program of Nashville. He has been matched with four Little Buddies from single parent homes over the past 16 years.

Mr. Burton has introduced his current Buddy, who is a 17 year old high school senior, to a college environment. The pair meet on campus to review homework assignments and work on the development of math skills. They also participate in recreational activities, such as basketball, skating, and canoeing, and attend football games and other community events.

In addition to this longstanding commitment, Mr. Burton serves as a tutor for Adult Volunteer Literacy of Nashville, volunteers for the Special Olympics, and provides one-to-one friendship to survivors of suicide through a Crisis Center program.

The President salutes James S. Burton 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 September 5, 1992

September 4, 1992

The President today recognized the volunteers of Rainbow Home of Wernersville, Pennsylvania, as the 883rd Daily Point of Light for the Nation. The volunteers provide quality health care and a sense of well being for people with AIDS.

Founded in November 1990, Rainbow Home serves Berks County residents who have elected to forego constant medical treatment for AIDS, choosing instead to spend their days in relative comfort with people who care.

Rainbow Home has 12 beds, and each resident has a private room. Twenty volunteers spend several hours each day to provide direct care for those who have AIDS. Volunteers include clergy of all denominations, health care professionals, and representatives of nonprofit organizations and the business community who provide conversation and friendship, transportation to medical appointments, and assistance with personal hygiene and tasks that residents are unable to perform. Many volunteers are also engaged in preparing food and housekeeping chores.

Rainbow Home offers spiritual counseling to the patients and their families. A volunteer is always available to discuss whatever concerns the residents may have.

The President salutes the volunteers of Rainbow Home 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 September 6, 1992

September 4, 1992

The President today recognized Queen Mims of Bridgeport, Connecticut, as the 884th Daily Point of Light for the Nation. Mrs. Mims provides emotional support and temporary shelter for young women who are addicted to drugs or alcohol.

Queen Mims has been caring for troubled women since 1981, when she met a homeless woman who was struggling with drug addiction. After she took the woman into her home, others began to turn to her for assistance. Since then, her house has been full of women in need of love and understanding.

Currently, 20 women, ages 21 and 44, reside at her Bridgeport home, also known as Re-Entry Ministries. These women are referred to her by local hospitals, police stations, and the court system. For the most part, the women are homeless, unemployed, and struggling to overcome drug or alcohol abuse.

Mrs. Mims enlists the voluntary services of trained counselors to help the women with their drug addictions and family problems. She has also arranged for free or low-cost medical services and General Equivalency Diploma training programs. The women are offered opportunities to learn skills such as word processing, nurse's aide certification, and driver's education.

Many graduates of the Re-Entry program have enrolled in college or nursing school or have returned to Mrs. Mims' home as volunteer counselors. In all, the program claims to have redirected the lives of 80% of its participants.

The President salutes Queen Mims 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

9/1
Ed,

The attached was
given to the President
today in La. It's
forwarded to you
for your information
& for any further refusal
you deem appropriate.
Thereafter, please return
for records. Thanks, Phil.



The President
Prepared by FEMA Region VI