

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):

2025-0373-S

FOIA Number:

2025-0373-S

FOIA MARKER

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

Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series: Card, Andrew, Files
Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 04012
Folder ID Number: 04012-006d

Folder Title:
AHC General Correspondence June-August 1990 [4]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	15	21	6	

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet (George Bush Library)

Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
01. Letter	John Ellis to Andy Card, Re: Asking assistance for a friend. (1 pp.)	08/01/90	(b)(6)	
02. Vitae	Re: Person seeking assistance. (2 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(6)	
03. Letter	Will to Andy Card, Re: Various political issues; redaction. (1 pp.)	07/24/90	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff, Office of the
Series: Card, Andrew H., Jr., Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: AHC General Correspondence June-August 1990 [4]

Pinksheet Number: RML16121
OA/ID Number: 04012-006d
Date Closed: 3/13/2025
FOIA/Sys Case #: 2025-0373-S
Re-review Case #:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

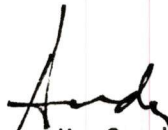
August 6, 1990

Dear Greg,

Thank you for sharing with me the words delivered by Richard Holloway at the funeral of Roger Moore. I appreciate your thinking of me.

We've been keeping busy here but I enjoy it more and more every day!

Sincerely,



Andrew H. Card, Jr.
Assistant to the President and
Deputy to the Chief of Staff

Mr. Gregory R. Niblett
Niblett/Devine, Inc.
Crown Colony Park
300 Congress Street
Quincy, Massachusetts 02169

NIBLETT DEVINE

PUBLIC
RELATIONS

MARKETING
COMMUNICATIONS

July 26, 1990

PERSONAL

Mr. Andrew H. Card
Deputy Chief of Staff
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Andy:

Sensing that you are as deeply grounded spiritually as you are politically, I thought you might appreciate reading Roger Moore's eulogy, delivered by Richard Holloway at his funeral in June. It is very moving and his thoughts on the intersection of religious faith and political philosophy provide all of us with something to think about.

I hope you enjoy it as much as I did.

As this thing called a Governor's race cranks into its final few phases, I lament that there isn't an Andy Card on the ballot. You're young enough that there will be many more chances but it would be a different story here if you were heading the ticket. As candidates, Steve and Bill are disappointing many of us.

I trust you're still enjoying the heady atmosphere of The White House. These must be busy days with the budget issues and the Supreme Court nomination, which appears, by the way, to be a particularly smart move.

Best wishes for continued success.

Sincerely,



Gregory R. Niblett

GN:sm
Enclosure

ROGER ALLAN MOORE

I ought to tell you what I am hoping to do in this address. I loved Roger Moore, as did many of you, and it is fitting that we should meet here to express our affection for him and gratitude for his life. But there is much more to be said than that. I believe that Roger Moore was a great man, an unusual man, and we owe him the duty of intelligent reflection upon the meaning of his life. Personality is a great mystery, formed by loss as well as love, more interesting when wounded than when apparently without flaw. Nowadays we're interested in our personalities. We can even have them tested by Myers-Briggs, so that we can plan our life appropriately. I'd love to have heard Roger on the innocent narcissism of personality testing. He preferred a more political typology. Macaulay was more to his liking:

Everywhere there is a class of men who cling with fondness to whatever is ancient, and who, even when convinced by overpowering reasons that innovation would be beneficial, consent to it with many misgivings and forebodings. We find also everywhere another class of men sanguine in hope, bold in speculation, always pressing forward, quick to discern the imperfections of whatever exists, disposed to think lightly of the risks and inconveniences which attend improvements, and disposed to give every change credit for being an improvement. In the sentiments of both classes there is something to approve. But of both the best specimens will be found not far from the common frontier. The extreme section of one class consists of bigoted dotards: the extreme section of the other consists of shallow and reckless empirics.

Roger was not a bigoted dotard, but he was a conservative. I detected two elements in his conservatism, one was intellectual, the other aesthetic. First of all, Roger believed in original sin. This abstruse doctrine is the theological equivalent of Murphy's Law, that if a thing can go wrong it will and as far as human beings are concerned it already has. From that rather depressing but far from inaccurate perception springs a whole social and political philosophy. Since it does not believe in the historical perfectibility of human nature, it distrusts all schemes designed to achieve it. It believes that it is the role of Government to limit evil rather than to promote good. And it profoundly mistrusts all concentrations of power, believing not so much that power corrupts human beings as that human beings, already corrupt, invariably misuse power when they are given it, an insight that lies behind the American Constitution and its system of checks and balances on government.

But more interesting than the intellectual root of his conservatism was the emotional or aesthetic root. Like all true conservatives, Roger warred against time. And not only in the sense that he wanted to fill every minute - though that was true - but in the profounder sense that it was time he mourned, time he sought, somehow, to arrest. Shakespeare was dominated by the same theme. A few days ago I leafed through the sonnets to count the ways he spoke of his great obsession: 'devouring time'; 'swift-footed time'; 'old time'; 'unswept stone besmirched with sluttish time'; 'time's fell hand'; 'time's thievish progress'. So the poet lifts his voice against inexorable time and tries to protect what he loves against its attack. That is why some of the most interesting people settle for the past: they know it well and see that it is good, but who can tell about the future? 'No one after drinking old wine desires new; for he says, The old is better', said Jesus. Roger preferred the old. That's one reason he loved W.B. Yeats' *A Prayer for My Daughter*, especially the last stanza:

And may her bridegroom bring her to a house
Where all's accustomed, ceremonious;
For arrogance and hatred are the wares
Peddled in the thoroughfares.
How but in custom and in ceremony
Are innocence and beauty born?
Ceremony's a name for the rich horn,
And custom for the spreading laurel tree.

Roger loved custom and ceremony and old traditions. He loved his clubs, especially the Somerset. He loved Harvard, its lore and rituals. He loved Beacon Hill and the Boston Brahmin myth, which he acted out with just a touch of drollery. He wasn't born to it; he saw the joke better than anyone and played it straight; but he loved the style and texture of it all, its rhythm and pulse, the liturgy of it: the three piece suits; the straw boater in summer, the shoes that always looked too large; the Edgeworth tobacco; tailgate lunches, very liquid, at Harvard football matches; Republican Party politics in Massachusetts and other romantic lost causes; the Church of the Advent which he loved passionately and piloted doggedly through turbulent times.

And Roger loved words, the cadences of great literature and oratory. He was himself a great orator, with a magnificent voice, deep, rich, resonant, the sort of voice that when he said, 'This is the word of the Lord', you believed it. He was formidable in marshalling a complex argument, but one also sensed that he loved the mystery of language for its own sake, its sacramental elusiveness, the way it held back its meaning from the hasty and superficial. He loved *Moby Dick* because it was inexhaustible and led its lovers into ever deeper engagements with truth.

And Roger was a great family man, formidable in his fathering love, proud of the warm and lovely woman he was married to, devoted to his children and his children's children, immensely grateful to have lived to see the birth of his first granddaughter, Sarah Elizabeth, on May 31.

All of that could have produced, if not a bigoted dotard, at least a disdainful and uncommitted man who sat out life on the sidelines, deploring the vulgar rush of sluttish time. Roger was never like that. He was a player in history. He worked to preserve and adapt the traditions and institutions he loved by steering them through rough waters, rather than holing up permanently in port. And he did this by reconciling factions, putting together deals and keeping people talking. What was it about him that made him a genius at fixing things? What made this instinctively conservative man into such a formidable yet principled pragmatist?

Again, I detect two elements (I'm a preacher; things always come in twos and threes) in the powerful mixture of his personality that made his conservatism creative rather than reactionary. First of all, he was an American and an American conservative is almost an oxymoron. Original sin as a doctrine has to be balanced by the doctrine of original righteousness, the doctrine of human possibility, and Americans know this instinctively. America has always had a dream, was born of dreams. The modern text that captures it best for me is Ian Frazier's *Great Plains*. He is visiting Nicodemus in Kansas. Towards the end of the book he goes into the town hall to see a programme and describes the Robinson sisters singing and dancing to 'When the Doves Cry' by Prince. He writes:

I looked past the people sitting on chairs against the wall, the women with their pocketbooks on their knees, past the portrait of Blanche White, who was like a mother to the kids in the town, through the tall open window, past the roadside grove of elms which Blanche White's 4-H Club planted in the 1950s, past the wheat-field horizon, and into the blank, bright sky. Suddenly I felt a joy so strong it almost knocked me down. It came up my spine and settled on my head like a warm cap and filled my eyes with tears, while I stood there packed in with everybody, watching Mrs. Robinson's lovely daughters dance.

And I thought, It could have worked! This democracy, this land of freedom and equality and the pursuit of happiness – it could have worked! There was something to it, after all! It didn't have to turn into a greedy free-for-all! We didn't have to make a mess of it and the continent and ourselves! It could have worked!

Roger's genius was to help things work, even when they were breaking down, even when the dream had turned sour. He was a strong and determined man (though at what inner cost we'll never know) who spent himself on making systems as good as they could be in our flawed world. There's a rather dry little book called *Brit-Think Ameri-Think*, which compares customs and attitudes between our countries. It points out that Americans don't really believe in death and Brits don't really believe in life. Americans are possibilists, even if they believe in original sin, and Roger Moore was a great American.

But he was also an Anglican, a Catholic Anglican, and that was the second element in the mixture.

Come to think of it, being an Anglican Catholic is a bit of an oxymoron, too; so you can see that Roger was an acutely dialectical character. Anglicanism is best described as a struggle between what Paul Tillich called the Catholic Substance and the Protestant Principle. Two realities or approaches to the experience of spiritual truth seem in permanent contention within the Christian. They are the principles of revelation and reason. By revelation we mean that knowledge or truth that seems to come from above, comes directly from God and has a givenness and objectivity to it.

This we might call the Catholic substance, in Tillich's language, and it sits there like a great rock that dominates the landscape.

The other great reality in religious history is human reason, with its critical, probing, questioning dynamic. Reason is often in necessary conflict with revelation. It is always questioning, probing, adversarial. There is more than an echo here of Macaulay's typology that stretches from obscurantism to shallow empiricism; and, as in politics, so in theology, the best and most magnanimous intellects are close to the frontier between the two claims. Instinctively reverent towards revealed truth, they refuse to park their minds outside when they come to Church. Living in this dialectic is never easy, but it has been the peculiar vocation of Catholic Anglicans and Roger carried it off with great integrity. The Church of the Advent is in many ways a microcosm of these struggles. Roger, throughout his period as senior warden, struggled to maintain an equilibrium of mutual dissatisfaction between the parties. He never worked for a tendency or an interest, but always for the greater good of the institution as a whole. The experience he gained in solving intricate ecclesiastical disputes in Brimmer Street made the challenges that faced him when he became General Counsel for the National Republican Party seem like child's play by comparison.

I have refrained from exploring Roger's emotional and psychological characteristics but, in conclusion, I'd like to mention one of them. There was a tension in Roger. He was a passionate and loving man, who did much good by stealth throughout his life, but he came from the stoic tradition that prized reserve above all other virtues. His soul was New England rather than Californian. When Roger loved you, you knew it, because his affection was communicated by a complex system of codes; but if you were waiting for a direct, encounter-group type of avowal you would wait for ever. I had supper with him in the Somerset Club in May last year. He recommended the Cod Roe drenched in Madeira. Sceptical at first, I found it surprisingly good. He was too frail to walk home and we waited in the hall for his taxi to arrive. As he went out of the front door I knew suddenly that I would not see him again in this life and I blurted out (very un-British), 'Roger, I love you'. He turned, paused and looked at me: 'Love', he said, 'love to the family'. And I knew what he meant.

Two years ago the husband of a young woman I know died after a long illness. Some months ago she sent me a bit of poetry by Anne Ridler that had comforted her:

And after such a loss, what gain?
Not the longed-for that is certain.
Nothing, or else a new thing.
If there is any final meeting
It is past desire or pain.
If love is, love is to be born again.

The Right Reverend Richard Holloway
Bishop of Edinburgh
June 12, 1990

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 6, 1990

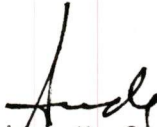
Dear Bob,

Thank you for sharing with me your invitation to Mrs. Bush to serve as an honorary chairperson for the Armenian Missionary Association and attend your December event.

While I try not to intervene in the scheduling of the First Lady, I will be happy to pass the information you have provided to Ann Brock, her Scheduling Director.

With every good wish for your event,

Sincerely,



Andrew H. Card, Jr.
Assistant to the President and
Deputy to the Chief of Staff

Mr. Robert A. Semonian
11 Howe Street
Watertown, Massachusetts 02172

Andrew Card, Jr.
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Atty. Michael J. Sullivan
239 North Franklin Street
Holliston, Massachusetts
02343

THE WHITE HOUSE

8-1-90

Dear Michael -

Thank you for your recent correspondence. Kelli enjoyed meeting you when she was last at her parents home in Whitman. We are both glad your campaign is going well. I will campaign for you. We should try to schedule some event after Labor Day.

Thank you, too, for the information regarding John Joyce. The Secret Service hiring process is "by the book," I doubt that I can help. I will, however, make sure John's interests are known.
Keep in touch.

Sincerely, Andy Card

McGOVERN & SULLIVAN
A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION

JAMES J. McGOVERN †
MICHAEL J. SULLIVAN

† ALSO ADMITTED
IN RHODE ISLAND

SEAMUS L. O'KELLY*

*ALSO SOLICITOR IN
REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

239 North Franklin Street
Holbrook, MA 02343

Telephone 617-767-1200
Telecopier 617-767-1298

Marshfield
P.O. Box 206
Marshfield Hills
MA 02051

July 16, 1990

The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

ATTENTION: Mr. Andrew Card, Deputy Chief of Staff

Re: John F. Joyce - 19 Roosevelt Road, Holbrook, MA 02343
Date of Birth - March 1, 1966
Social Security #026-52-0769

Dear Andy:

Greetings from Holbrook, Massachusetts. The campaign appears to be going well, we are working extremely hard. We have received a tremendous amount of support from people within the District. Many who share some nice stories about working on your campaigns. As I go door-to-door, your name comes up frequently, and always in most favorable terms. People still remember you as the candidate who spent the most amount of time meeting voters and asking them for their support.

I had an opportunity recently to meet Cathy at your in-laws house. I certainly appreciate yours and Cathy's support. I will keep you advised as the campaign develops, and if there might be a time or times where you would be available to assist in a fund raising activity and coming back and knocking on some doors within the District, I would certainly appreciate your help.

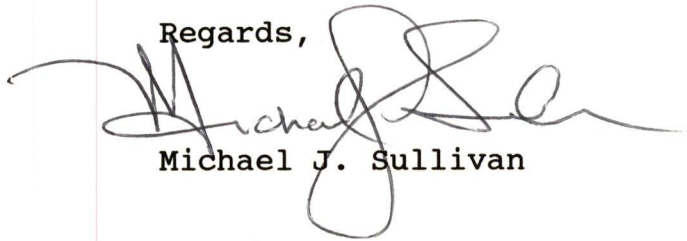
I've attached a copy of a letter that was forwarded to me by Mr. John F. Joyce. My family and John's family live side by side in Holbrook. I have know John virtually his whole life and recently had an opportunity to see John on several occasions, upon his graduation from college and his return to the Holbrook area.

The White House
July 16, 1990
Page Two

As you can see, John has a special interest in the Secret Service Branch in the Department of the Treasury. However, his application was not favorably acted upon. While I am unfamiliar with the selection process for applicants, I can assure you that John comes from an exceptional family. He is an honest, hard working, bright and personable young man. And, in addition to his academic accomplishments, he is also quite an athlete.

Any advice or suggestions would be most appreciated by John and his family. Again, thank you for your ongoing support and I look forward to seeing you in the future.

Regards,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Michael J. Sullivan". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

Michael J. Sullivan

MJS:baw
Enclosure
cc: Mr. John F. Joyce



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

June 27, 1990

Mr. John F. Joyce
19 Roosevelt Road
Holbrook, MA 02343


Dear Mr. Joyce:

This letter is to inform you that your application for a Uniformed Division Officer position with the U.S. Secret Service has been processed.

Your application was reviewed along with those of other candidates who applied for the Uniformed Division. I regret to advise you that, after a careful evaluation, you were not selected for further consideration. I realize that non-selection may be a disappointment but wish to emphasize that it is not necessarily a negative reflection of your qualifications.

We appreciate your interest in the Secret Service and wish you every success in the future.

Sincerely yours,


Arthur J. Pettaway
Acting Chief, Staffing and
Special Programs Branch

THE WHITE HOUSE

8-6-90

Dear John -

Today's meeting between Bill Bennett and Governor Sununu went well. We should get together soon to discuss possible implementation strategies consistent with your July 30 memo to Ed Rogers.

Sincerely, Andy Card

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mr. John P. Walters
Chief of Staff and National Security Advisor
Office of National Drug Control Policy
OE0B



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

July 30, 1990

*per JHS 8/6/90
 at his meeting w/
 Bill Bennett.
 "all on page 4
 generally okay"
 except #2.
 A. H. Land*

MEMORANDUM FOR EDWARD M. ROGERS, JR.
 DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND
 EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: JOHN P. WALTERS *JW*
 CHIEF OF STAFF AND NATIONAL SECURITY ADVISOR

SUBJECT: DRUG CONTROL POLICY IN THE COMING MONTHS

As promised during our meeting last week, I am forwarding some thoughts on the drug issue and how it can be handled in the coming months.

We can expect extensive media coverage on the one-year anniversary of the President's September 5, 1989, address to the Nation on drugs. These stories will set the stage for the discussion of the drug issue in the fall. The most powerful means of making the Administration's case is in a Presidential speech that reviews of our progress and plans for the future.

The Message. America is winning the battle against illegal drugs. The President's Strategy is working. This is no time to let up. We must continue the fight and apply the effort called for in the President's Strategy in order to get the job done.

To do this, the Administration should put the Congress on notice by insisting on full funding of the President's Drug Control Budget. Already there are signs that the Democratic leadership in Congress intends to substantially reduce the President's request for fighting the war on drugs, while they exceed the President's domestic spending requests in other areas.

Two weeks ago the House Democrats sought to cut funds for treatment that would have denied treatment to over 100,000 addicts.

There is growing evidence that the Senate Democrats will substantially cut the President's request for law enforcement.

House Democrats are moving foreign assistance appropriations in a manner that will greatly underfund the President's Andean strategy. If this is not corrected, the U.S. will be forced to renege on commitments to those nations whose people are dying in the fight against cocaine traffickers.

The Democrats are acting as if their attention span for the drug problem is less than 12 months. The Administration should insist on full funding of the President's Drug Control Budget. We cannot maintain our commitments to the American people and to the leaders of other nations, if the President's budget is slashed. We also cannot take the offensive on the drug issue without a vigorous effort to defend the President's program.

Our progress. When the President took office, many commentaries called the drug problem hopeless, but the President dedicated himself to ending this scourge from the moment he took office. Now the President's pledge is being fulfilled.

1. Drug use, the demand for illegal drugs, is down. The central goal of the President's drug control strategy, reducing drug use, is being achieved among almost all categories of users:

The number of occasional drug users is declining, as measured by both government and private sector surveys.

Drug use by high school seniors continues to decline.

Emergency room admissions for drug overdoses and medical examiner reports on deaths related to drug use are declining, indicating that drug use by heavy users is also declining.

2. The supply of cocaine, the most dangerous drug threat, is down. The wholesale price for cocaine in major metropolitan areas has almost doubled and the wholesale purity has substantially declined.

The Administration has joined with the Andean nations to attack cocaine trafficking at the source.

Seizures of illegal drugs are up and the Administration has vastly expanded interdiction efforts with the addition of resources from the Department of Defense.

Attacks on drug trafficking organizations in the U.S. have expanded, attacks on traffickers' money have increased, and attacks on their sources of precursor and essential chemicals have escalated.

3. The Administration has brought unprecedented leadership and resources to fighting the drug problem.

The President's Drug Control Strategy has brought together the efforts of Federal, State and local governments, and those of the private sector, schools, communities and volunteers, into the first truly national strategy.

The \$10.6 billion requested for FY 91 marks the largest growth in any major Federal program, a 69 percent increase since President Bush took office:

- o Law Enforcement -- up 60 percent
- o Treatment -- up 68 percent
- o Education/Prevention -- up 83 percent
- o International Programs -- up 127 percent
- o Research -- up 66 percent
- o Drug Intelligence -- up 225 percent

- o Requested over \$2.6 billion for State and local drug grant programs for FY 91, a \$1.4 billion, 109 percent, increase over the FY 89 level. Most of this is for "demand-side" programs.

Coming Events. Prior to the middle of September, we anticipate the following drug control activities:

- o Release of the drug-related emergency room admissions data for the first quarter of 1990.
- o Announcement of regulations to implement the denial of non-safety net Federal benefits for those convicted of drug offenses by Federal, State or local courts.
- o Marijuana eradication operations in California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Kentucky.
- o Release of an ONDCP White Paper reporting on the status of selected State anti-drug efforts.
- o Release of an ONDCP White Paper summarizing all major indicators measuring drug use, the supply of illegal drugs, and related data. This will be a comprehensive report on the state of the drug war.

These activities can build attention prior to our one-year anniversary in September. The denial of Federal benefits implementation, and the two ONDCP White Papers could be held for

PAGE FOUR - MEMORANDUM FOR EDWARD M. ROGERS, JR.

release with a Presidential speech, if desired, but I recommend letting them proceed to serve as a scene setter.

New Initiatives for Presidential Announcement. The following could be prepared as aggressive new anti-drug proposals:

1. Announce the intention to fight for the full funding of the President's Drug Control programs.
2. Call for a world summit on drug control under the auspices of the U.N. The Vienna Convention, the work of the G-7, and the March U.N. session on drugs, along with the Cartagena Summit, provide the groundwork for this initiative.
3. Announce the forwarding of legislation to implement the Andean Trade initiative and the intention to seek quick approval.
4. Announce the award of Community Partnership Prevention Grants from the Department of Health and Human Services.
5. Announce the opening of the National Drug Intelligence Center called for in the President's second Drug Control Strategy.
6. Announce the intention to continue to expand the contribution of the Defense Department in the detection and interdiction of illegal drugs in international waters and airspace and here at home.
7. Task ONDCP to provide a quarterly report to the Nation on the status of drug control efforts.
8. Announce plans for a national meeting in November of private philanthropic and civic groups to unite their anti-drug commitments, under the auspices of the President's Drug Advisory Council.

A selection of these items would provide a means of demonstrating that the President intends to continue the Nation's momentum against the drug problem.

A Presidential progress report would be the most powerful means to shape one-year anniversary reports on his national drug policy address. It would give the President the best means of identifying himself with the fine and unexpected, progress that the Nation has made against the drug threat. Finally, it would serve as a launching platform for taking our record on the drug issue to the people in the Fall.

I would be happy to discuss these proposals or others with you at any time.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 6, 1990

Dear Cile,

Thank you for sharing with me the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority invitation to Mrs. Bush to be the keynote speaker for their 1991 Public Meeting.

While I try not to intervene in the scheduling of the First Lady, I will be happy to pass the information you have provided to Ann Brock, her Scheduling Director.

With every good wish for your event,

Sincerely,



Andrew H. Card, Jr.
Assistant to the President and
Deputy to the Chief of Staff

The Honorable Lucile P. Hicks
Senator of the State of Massachusetts
State House
Boston, Massachusetts 02133

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

August 3, 1990

The President today announced his intention to nominate Thomas D. Rath, of New Hampshire, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Legal Services Corporation for a term expiring July 13, 1993. He would succeed John N. Erlenborn. Currently, Mr. Rath serves as Founding Partner with the law firm of Rath, Young, Pignatelli and Oyer, P.A., in Concord, New Hampshire.

#

Tom -
Congratulations!
We are excited
to have you on board!
Thank you for your help.
Thedy Card

8.7.96

THE WHITE HOUSE

Dear Robert -

Thank you for your note. The situation in the Middle East does present a major challenge. Fortunately the President is up to it.

Judge Souter is a great choice for the Supreme Court. Call your friends.

Keep in touch. Sincerely,
Andy Card

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mr. Robert Flanders
6 Beacon Street
Suite 415
Boston, Massachusetts 02108

Aug 3, 1990
6 Beacon St.
Suite 415
Boston, MA
02108

Honorable Andrew Card Jr.
Assistant to the President
1600 Pennsylvania Ave NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Honorable Andrew Card:

I received your letter a couple of weeks ago. I was glad, and happy to hear from you. The guys in the House Clerks office say hello, and Father Quinn - House Chaplain said hello too.

Andy I am very concern about what is happening in the Middle East. Iraq seizing Kuwait, and Iraq and Jordan talking about attacking Israel. I saw it on the news last week. I hope, and pray that the United States government gets the United Nations to solve this problem.

Andy I really would like to see Mr. Souter nomination to the U.S. Supreme Court. Is there anything I can do to help?

Let me know; as I know a few
Senators in the Judiciary Committee in
Washington.

I look forward to hearing from
you. God bless you, and you take care.

Sincerely Yours
Robert Flanders

P.S. when are you coming back
to Boston?

THE WHITE HOUSE

8-7-90

Dear Bill-

Thank you for your note. I made sure your correspondence to the President was delivered.

The trip to Vanuatu must have been fun. The delegation was made up of quality people.

Keep in touch.

Sincerely, Judy

Andrew H. Card, Jr.
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

The Honorable
William L. Saltonstall
50 Congress Street
Room 800
Boston, Massachusetts 02109

WILLIAM L. SALTONSTALL
50 CONGRESS STREET
ROOM 800
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02109

Dear Andy

I suspect you of having suggested
me for this. If so I'm very grateful
It was educational, fun and I hope
productive. The latter little thanks to me
but I tried.

The catholic bishop there is from
Lawrence Mass. He's a good man
who has been there since 1948 !!

altogether it was an extraordinary
event in a dull Yankee's life.

Shady - !!
Bill

*to Cicconi
for response
to POTUS ltr?*

Yes

Document Originally
Attached to
Following Page

N. H. CUSTOMS DANCE

You should have seen
Hugh Flegg and I
dancing with these
men. I think it
might even have
been the same group.
We wondered if they were
all professional people keeping customs alive!
Thank you for the opportunity

COLOUR PHOTOS BY FUNG KUEI, VILA, NEW HEBRIDES.

STAMP
HERE

POST CARD

President George H W Bush
White House
Washington DC

Bill Saltbush



NEW HEBRIDES



WILLIAM L. SALTONSTALL
50 CONGRESS STREET
ROOM 800
BOSTON, MASS. 02109

August 3, 1990

President George H. W. Bush
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I have just returned from my trip to Vanuatu as a member of your commission to join in the celebration of their tenth anniversary. I appreciate your including me in that trip very much. Many thanks.

I was impressed with a small, physically beautiful country where the people, on an individual basis, seemed awfully friendly. I was fascinated that it appears to be a very Christian country-- both the Prime Minister and the President are clergymen.

I was also impressed that the Pacific is an area of much more activity and probable intrigue than I, as a fairly average American, would have understood. I am glad that you have a very competent staff working on it. The chairman of the delegation, Fred Zeder, seemed to know all the leaders in the Pacific on a personal basis and he was clearly respected by them. Our Ambassador, Bill Farrand, while new in the Pacific, seemed competent and thorough, as was Dan Vernon, the charge d'affaires. I spent considerable time with these gentlemen during the visit.

The Greggs, from New Hampshire, were a delight to travel with as was Nancy Thawley. Jennifer Fitzgerald did a lovely job of organizing us with Matthew Smith.

The plane crew was very efficient and friendly.

The whole trip, as I said, was fascinating and pleasant and I hope I played a part in making friends for the U. S. in the South Pacific and especially in Vanuatu. Many thanks for including me.

Sincerely,

Bill Saltonstill
William L. Saltonstill

md

This was an extraordinary event in the life of a parochial Yankee. I believe in an international outlook for our nation, but this was my first opportunity to be even a small part of it. I am very grateful to my President, whom I believe is doing a first class job. Bill

THE WHITE HOUSE

8-7-90

Dear John -

I thank you for your letter.
I want to help William Smith
and have referred his case to
the appropriate officials for review.

My best to all in the Bay
State. Sincerely, Andy Card

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mr. John Ellis
J.F.K. School of Government
Harvard University
79 John F. Kennedy Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

8/7 to Sally Kelly
for follow up
with VA

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Letter	John Ellis to Andy Card, Re: Asking assistance for a friend. (1 pp.)	08/01/90	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff, Office of the
Series: Card, Andrew H., Jr., Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: AHC General Correspondence June-August 1990 [4]

Date Closed: 3/13/2025 **OA/ID Number:** 04012-006d

FOIA/SYS Case #: 2025-0373-S **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

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

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

Deed of Gift Restrictions

- C(1) Closed by Executive Order 13526, governing access to national security information
- C(2) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the information
- C(3) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift [formerly listed as only C]
- PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile

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

- P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) 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]

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02. Vitae	Re: Person seeking assistance. (2 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff, Office of the
Series: Card, Andrew H., Jr., Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: AHC General Correspondence June-August 1990 [4]

Date Closed: 3/13/2025 **OA/ID Number:** 04012-006d

FOIA/SYS Case #: 2025-0373-S

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

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

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

Deed of Gift Restrictions

- C(1) Closed by Executive Order 13526, governing access to national security information
- C(2) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the information
- C(3) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift [formerly listed as only C]
- PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile

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

- P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) 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]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

The Honorable Tim Ford
Speaker
House of Representatives of the
State of Mississippi
Jackson, Mississippi 39205

THE WHITE HOUSE

8-7-90

Dear Tim -

Thank you for your note. I
too enjoyed our meeting here.

Keep in touch.

Sincerely,
Andy Card



STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER

TIM FORD,
SPEAKER

August 2, 1990

Dear Andy:

Thank you for the hospitality shown to me on my recent visit to Washington. I enjoyed meeting with you and appreciate the attention you gave me. Please remember my concern regarding the budget summit.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

I realize this is a tough issue but I can appreciate your attitude

Mr. Andrew Card
Assistant to the President &
Deputy to the Chief of Staff
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

02116
Mr. Barry D. Hoffman
745 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts

WASHINGTON
THE WHITE HOUSE
Andrew Card

THE WHITE HOUSE

8-7-90

Dear Barry -

Thank you for your note. I, too, had read the "New York Times Magazine" section about the City of Detroit. It is disturbing! I will make sure the President has seen the article. (I'm sure he has.)

Keep in touch.

Sincerely,
Andy Card

Barry D. Hoffman
745 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

August 4, 1990

Dear Andrew,

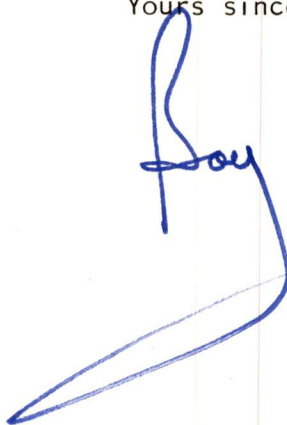
I've just read a very disturbing piece in the Sunday
NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE section about the City of Detroit.

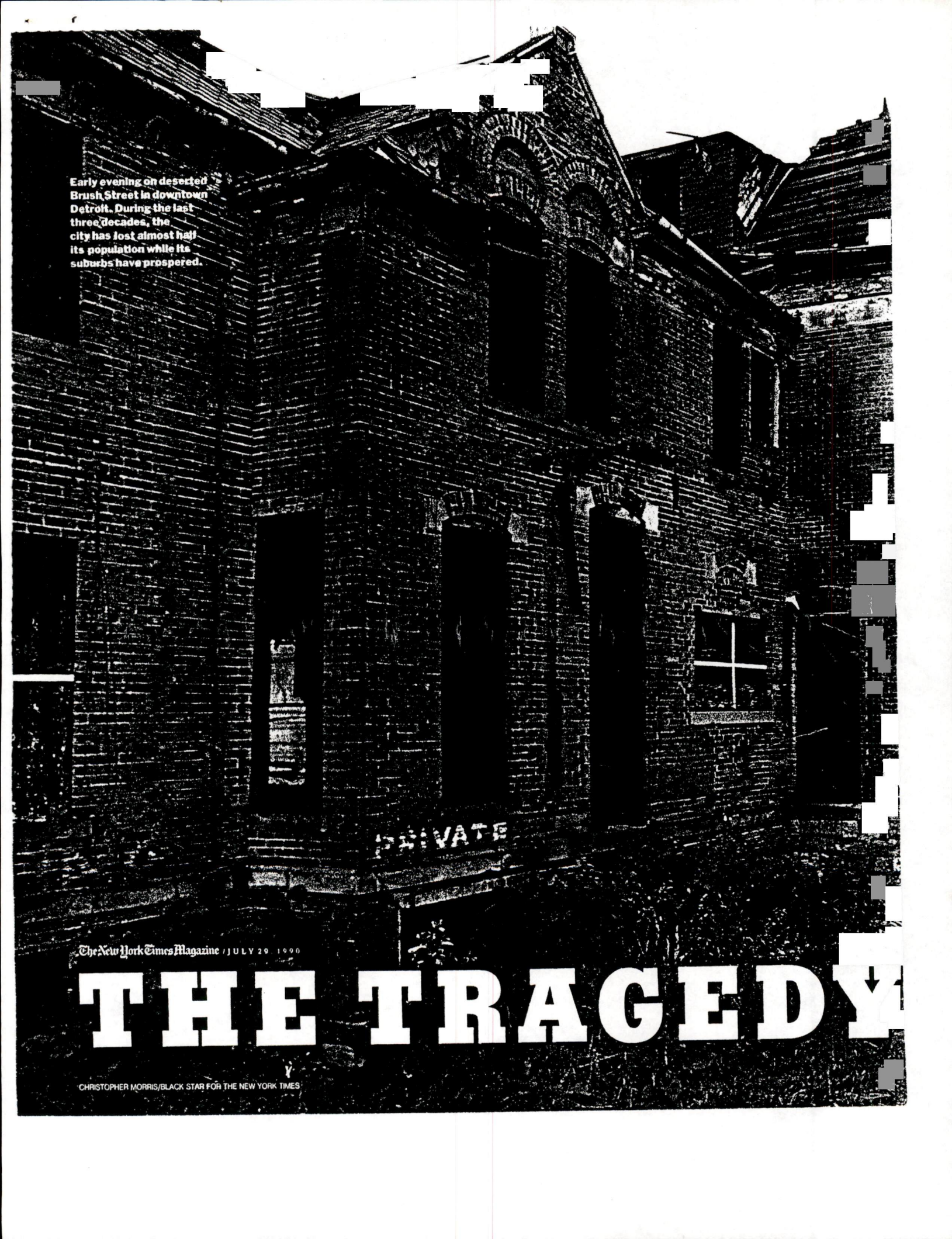
I'd appreciate it if you could pass it on to the President.
No doubt both of you may already have read this article but
most people to whom I have pass it on seem to have the same
reaction. It is almost disbelief that here in the USA we have
conditions like this without any hope for the future. More
important, nobody seems to be doing anything about it!

Naturally I also don't have solutions, but perhaps the
first step is to at least see what the problem is.

Anyways, with personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Barry", with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the left and then curves back towards the right.

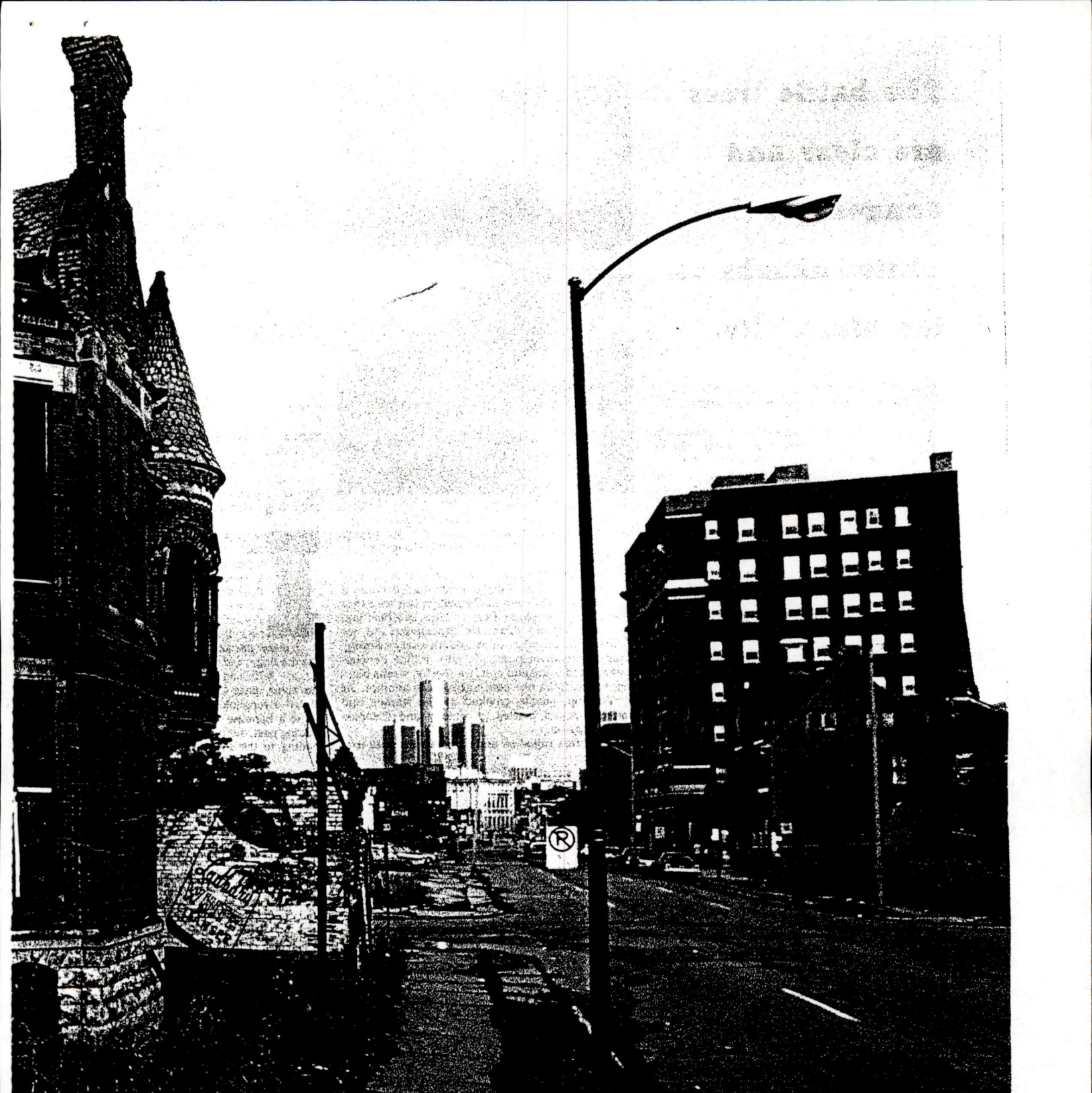


Early evening on deserted
Brush Street in downtown
Detroit. During the last
three decades, the
city has lost almost half
its population while its
suburbs have prospered.

The New York Times Magazine / JULY 29, 1990

THE TRAGEDY

CHRISTOPHER MORRIS/BLACK STAR FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES



OF DETROIT

By Ze'ev
Chafets

The battle lines are clear and dangerous: the white suburbs vs. the black city.

IT WAS IN THE FALL OF 1986 THAT I first saw the devil on the streets of Detroit.

We were introduced by a friend who works for a local radio station. "Spend the evening before Halloween with me and I'll show you something you've never seen before," he promised. "People try to burn down their own neighborhoods. They call it Devil's Night."

I vaguely remembered Devil's Night. When I was a kid growing up in Pontiac, just north of Detroit, it had been a time of harmless pranks — window soaping and rolls of toilet paper in the neighbors' trees. But it had been 20 years since I had lived there, and a lot of things had changed.

One of them was Devil's Night. Two years earlier, in 1984, for reasons no one understands, America's sixth largest city erupted into flames. Houses, abandoned buildings, even unused fac-

Ze'ev Chafets is the author of "Devil's Night: And Other True Tales of Detroit," to be published by Random House in October and from which this article is adapted. Copyright © 1990 by Ze'ev Chafets.



A Detroit resident, George Ingram, tries to put out a fire that has severely damaged his home. During an average 24-hour period, there are 50 fires reported in Detroit.

night (and, I later learned, almost 400 in the three-day Halloween period). Detroit is a city of one- and two-story homes, most of them built on narrow lots. During the last 30 years, the city has lost almost half its population, and there are entire blocks where all but one or two houses are boarded up and vacant. Some parts of the city look like pasture land. Flames raced through the brush and into abandoned buildings. The gawkers cheered the firemen and jostled one another happily.

At dawn, on the way home, I asked my friend what it was all about. "Damned if I know," he said. "Frustration, anger, boredom. I only work here. I stopped trying to figure out this city a long time ago."

So had I. In 1967, I moved to Israel, and for years I rarely thought about Detroit. I knew that the auto industry was in bad shape; that the 1967 riot had sent whites fleeing to the suburbs in droves; that the city was now mostly black, and that the national press referred to it as "Murder Capital, U.S.A." Beyond that, Detroit held little interest for me.

But the fires of Devil's Night sparked my curiosity. I found myself unexpectedly drawn to my old hometown, and resolved that night to come back to the city and write about it.

tories burned to the ground in an orgy of arson that lasted for 72 hours. When it was over, the papers reported more than 800 fires. Smoke hung over the city for days.

The bizarre outburst turned into an annual tradition. By 1986, Devil's Night had become a prelude to Halloween in Detroit in the way that Mardi Gras precedes Lent in New Orleans, and even my friend's dramatic description did not prepare me for what I saw. From early evening, fires flared throughout the city. Police helicopters circled overhead and fire trucks, sirens blaring, raced from one conflagration to another. At every stop, people gawked at the flames and passed around bottles of whisky and thermos caps of coffee.

The fires raged on and on, more than 200 that

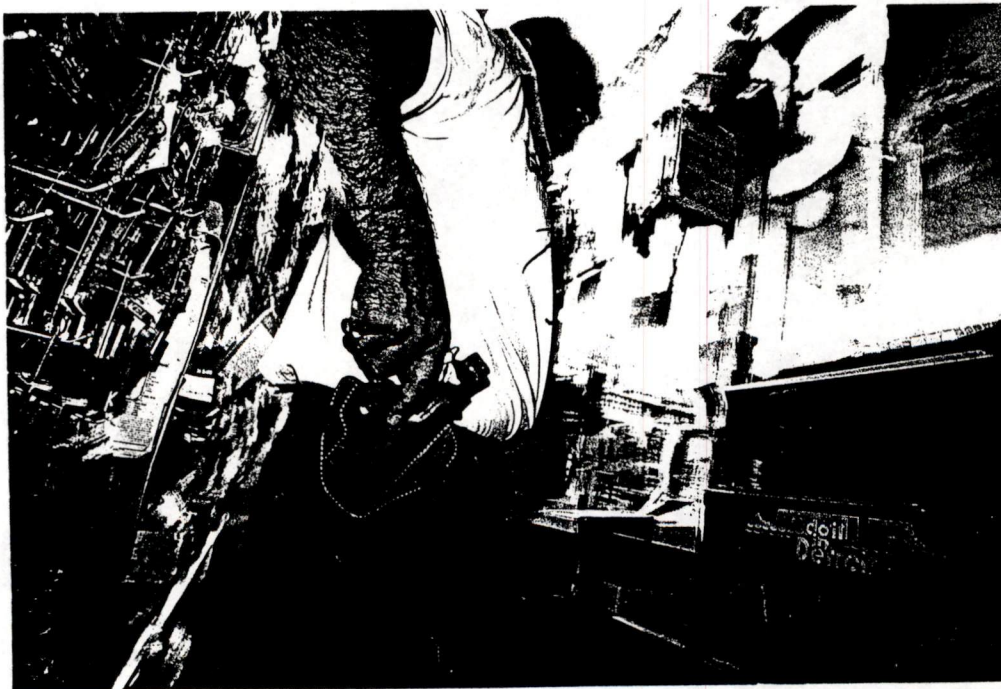
IFLEW BACK TO DETROIT IN JULY 1988. From the air, the urban sprawl seemed as intricate and harmonious as a Persian carpet. The sun glinted off the Detroit River, which separates the city from Canada, and winked back from the skyscrapers in Detroit's compact business district.

I could see the wide boulevards that fan out, like the fingers of a hand, from the city's riverfront center: Jefferson Avenue, which runs parallel to the river, past the Chrysler factory, out to the WASP stronghold of Grosse Pointe; Gratiot (the name a homage to Detroit's origins as a French trading post, but pronounced locally as "Grashit"), leading to the Polish and Italian suburbs of the northeast; Michigan Avenue, which passes Tiger Stadium on its way west to the Ford plants, and, bisecting the city, Woodward Avenue, heading north past the mile roads — Five, Six, Seven — all the way out to the city's border, Eight Mile Road.

The geography of Detroit has not changed since my childhood. It is the demography that is different. In 1960, there were 1,670,000 people in the city, about 70 percent of them white. Poles and Italians lived in neat, boxlike homes on the east side. Jews and WASP's inhabited more substantial brick houses on the other side of Woodward Avenue. Blacks, who made up less than a third of the population, were crowded mostly into small neighborhoods downtown, near the river.

In those days Detroit was less a big city than a federation of ethnic villages bound together by auto plants. The only hint of sophistication was downtown. Woodward Avenue was lined with mock Gothic churches, an art museum and library, fine shops and grand theaters. At the heart of the hub were skyscrapers, citadels of commerce where the

An armed Chaldean grocer prepares to leave with the day's receipts. Since 1960, some 100 Arab and Chaldean merchants have been killed.



PHOTOGRAPHS BY CHRISTOPHER MORRIS/BLACK STAR FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES



Downtown Detroit has become a wasteland. Above, a vast empty lot with a vacated building in the background. Skyscrapers in the area also have been abandoned.

paper work for the Motor City of the world was signed and filed. Detroiters felt an awe and affection for their downtown center that was unmatched in other, more urban cities.

The bubble burst on July 23, 1967. A police raid on an after-hours club on 12th Street, in the heart of the black ghetto, erupted into rioting. Forty-three people were killed in the streets — most of them blacks gunned down by police or the National Guard. Whole neighborhoods were looted and torched. Eventually, President Johnson sent in 4,700 troops from the elite 82d and 101st Airborne Divisions.

The riot was the worst of 59 urban racial disturbances across the country in 1967; indeed, in terms of property damage and lives lost it was the worst in the 20th century, and its impact on the city was dramatic. "For Sale" signs sprang up in every white neighborhood, seemingly in front of every house. There had always been a lot of vacant land outside the city, and Detroit's suburbs had been expanding slowly since the 1950's; now developers threw up houses, schools and shopping malls beyond Eight Mile Road, and a mass exodus began. As it proceeded, people suddenly discovered what should have been obvious — that apart from the glittering downtown, the leafy neighborhoods, there was another city: poor, black and angry.

FOR YEARS, DETROIT'S GROWING BLACK population had been dealt with through repression and neglect. The police department recruited racist Southern cops; blacks took a risk just walking down Woodward Avenue. Residential segregation and urban renewal, which plowed down the old Black Bottom ghetto without replacing it, caused extreme overcrowding.

After the riot, Detroit's shift from a prosperous white city to a poor black one came extraordi-

narily fast; within six years, it had a black majority and a black administration, led by the city's first black mayor, Coleman A. Young. The shift was more complete than in other major American cities. Chicago maintained stable white ethnic neighborhoods and a vital business district; Washington remained anchored by the Federal Government, which provided jobs; in Atlanta, mayors from the civil-rights movement built economic and political alliances with white suburbia.

But in Detroit, events conspired to leave the city uniquely impoverished, abandoned and militant. The bottom fell out of the auto industry, causing mass unemployment. The abundance of land beyond the municipal boundaries enabled suburbanites to create an alternative downtown in the suburb of Southfield. And the new Mayor was a militant former union man who consolidated power by adopting a confrontational policy toward the city's suburban neighbors.

Detroit today is a genuinely fearsome-looking place. Most of the neighborhoods appear to be the victims of bombardment — houses burned and vacant, buildings crumbling, whole city blocks overrun with weeds and the carcasses of discarded automobiles. Shopping streets are depressing avenues — banks converted into fundamentalist churches, party stores with bars and boards on their windows and, here and there, a barbecue joint or saloon.

Worst of all is the downtown. Several of the landmarks on Woodward Avenue remain, and in the last few years, there have been several grandiose building projects, but they can't obscure the fact that downtown Detroit is now pretty much empty. Entire skyscrapers — hotels, office buildings and apartment houses — are vacant and decaying; you can

walk a downtown block during business hours without passing a living soul.

Suburban whites are dismayed by the physical degeneration of what was once their city; but they are truly terrified by its racial composition, and the physical threat they associate with blacks, who constitute between 70 and 80 percent of the population. Some, mostly elderly, whites still live in the extremities of the city, and municipal employees are required to reside there by law (although many have fictitious addresses). But in most parts of town, most of the time, Detroit is as black as Nairobi.

THE WHITE ABANDONMENT OF Detroit, coupled with the collapse of the auto economy, has left the city with a diminished tax base and a set of horrific social problems. Among the nation's major cities, Detroit was at or near the top in unemployment, poverty per capita and infant mortality throughout the 1980's. And shortly after I arrived in town, the local papers published the F.B.I.'s crime statistics for 1987, a compilation that showed Detroit once again leading the nation's major cities in homicide.

There were 686 homicides in Detroit in 1987 — almost 63 per 100,000 people. (Since then, the rate has declined slightly, and Washington has become the nation's leader.) Atlanta, second among major cities in 1987, averaged 48 per 100,000. The papers also published charts showing Detroit's homicide rate over the previous eight years. During that time, the city averaged 47 per 100,000 — almost 50 percent more than second-place Dallas.

I asked a local reporter if things were really as



Left: A scene during the 1967 riot, which was the worst in the country that year and began the mass exodus of whites to the suburbs.

warning. At precisely 11, the brothers take their money home. "We have the same ritual every night," John told me. "Just before going out we say, 'Eyes open,' and then the lead man goes out with an automatic weapon and scans the street. If things are clear, the others follow with drawn weapons. There's no talking — it's done that way. You get careless, you get burned."

The brothers have never been held up — a record that John attributes to the family's honest business practices and its militance. "When we caught shoplifters we never used to call the cops," he said, preferring the past tense. "We took care of things in our own way. But we don't look for trouble. We've got a friendly store. Come over any night and you'll see."

The following Friday I took him up on his offer. After all the horror stories I had heard, I was surprised by the relaxed atmosphere in the store. Customers, mostly black, bantered with John and his brother, exchanging neighborhood gossip. John flirted amiably with several of the young women and they flirted back. Over the cash register there were snapshots of kids from the block.

His vigilance, however, was constant. The store's security system could be fairly characterized as forbidding. The front door has a permanent squeak, to let the brothers know when someone comes in. They work behind a thick shield of bullet-resistant glass, and behind the counter keep a small arsenal — a .44 Magnum, a 9-millimeter pistol, and a couple of AR-15 semiautomatic assault rifles.

Friday nights are especially busy, and the brothers waited on a steady stream of customers. During the week, when things are quieter, they go downstairs into the basement and take target practice in a makeshift pistol range.

The basement serves a less sporting purpose, too; it is where the brothers take shoplifters. "We handcuff them to this," John said, pointing to a metal post. On the other side of the room, on a chain-link leash, was the family Doberman, Taza — "tender" in Chaldean Arabic. When extended, the leash lets Taza come within inches of the genitals of the thief. After a few charges, thieves usually get the point. "At the end of the evening we come down, beat their ass and send them home," John said.

One of John's hobbies is monitoring the police radio. That night we heard a weekend crackle of announcements — shootings, break-ins and other assorted crimes. John didn't seem to be listening, but suddenly he held up his hand for silence. Together we heard the report of a holdup at a nearby grocery store.

John dashed from behind the counter, jumped into a van parked outside and headed for the scene of the crime. As we raced through the ruined streets of the east side it crossed my mind that if anything happened, my friends in Tel Aviv would never believe that I was killed trying to protect an Arab grocer.

To my profound relief, it proved to be a false alarm. John turned the van around and drove back toward his store. We hadn't gone more than a few blocks before spotting an agitated crowd of kids on the front lawn of a ramshackle house.

John pulled over. As we got out, we saw a boy, maybe 14, lying on the grass, oozing blood from a knife wound in his chest. A friend held his head in his arms and moaned softly, "Don't die, Matthew, don't die now, baby," but the stabbed boy didn't

dangerous as they seemed in the news media. "Are you kidding?" he said. "They're worse." And he took me to meet John.

John, who asked that his last name not be used for the sake of his family's safety, operates a small grocery with his two brothers in southeast Detroit. He was born in the city, in 1956; his parents, Iraqi Christians known as Chaldeans, came from a village not far from Baghdad.

The Detroit area has the largest Arab population in the United States, estimated at anywhere from 80,000 to 200,000. Since 1967, Syrians, Palestinians and, especially, Chaldeans (who often do not consider themselves Arabs, but are generally regarded as such by outsiders) have replaced the Jews and other white ethnics as the city's shopkeepers. Roughly 70 percent of the neighborhood grocery stores in Detroit are owned by Arab-Americans and Chaldeans.

These merchants, known locally as A-rabs, are enormously unpopular in the black community. Their control of the city's petty commerce is a rebuke to blacks, who have been unable or unwilling to set up their own stores, and relations between the two groups are often tense.

"They exploit us," said Robert Walls, a senior official in the city's Neighborhood Services Department. We were sitting in his office with his boss, Cassandra Smith-Gray, and George Gaines, the deputy director of public health, talking about the lack of black commerce in the city. When the subject of Arab merchants arose, the conversation turned angry.

"Let me tell you about overcharging," Gaines said. "They operate on pure greed."

"It is greed," said Smith-Gray. "And it's the way they act toward us. You can go into some stores where kids have to walk with their hands at their sides" — presumably an antishoplifting measure.

"Or, only one child at a time is allowed in," Gaines added. "If there's another riot in Detroit, it will be against the Chaldeans."

But like all the coins in Detroit, this one has another side. Since 1960, roughly 100 Arab and Chaldean merchants have been murdered in their stores. Six of them were related to John. Not long before I met him, his first cousin was murdered.

Someone had ambushed him in a parking lot, stolen his cash and left 22 bullet holes in him.

"You may not believe this, but right now my family is involved in three separate murder trials," said John.

A single man with hard brown eyes, a soft voice and a weight-lifter's torso, John and his brothers had just bought a second store, in the suburbs, and they split the work, each putting in about 100 hours a week. "Nobody does anything out of the family," he said. "We are all in partnership or no one is. One pocket, one heart."

Every night at 10:45, just before closing time, John's father calls the store. He always has the same message — "Watch yourself," a Chaldean

Coleman Young, Mayor of Detroit since 1974, has said: "White people find it extremely hard to live in an environment they don't control."



ELI REED/MAGNUM



respond. Neighbors on either side of the house stood on their porches and watched the scene with dismay. In the distance, we heard the sound of an ambulance siren. Within a minute or so it arrived, and stretcher bearers took the boy away. "God damn this city sometimes," John said.

FROM 1979 THROUGH 1986, DETROIT'S JUVENILE homicide rate was more than triple that of the combined juvenile rate for the nation's 10 largest cities. Shortly after that statistic appeared in the newspaper, I asked a black journalist why Detroit's kids are so violent.

The reporter regarded me with disdain.

"Drugs, unemployment, babies making babies," she said, reciting the causes in a bored tone. I had asked a naive question, and she was letting me know it. I also detected a note of resentment in her voice.

Throughout my stay in Detroit, the only real hostility I encountered was from members of the black intelligentsia. Some were better at concealing it than others, but very often there was an unspoken question in the air — What the hell do you care? White apathy regarding the fate of blacks in general, and black children in particular, is so pervasive that interest is automatically a cause for suspicion.

This is reflected in the antipathy that many blacks, including black journalists, feel toward the Detroit newspapers and television affiliates. The major media are all white-owned and operated, and most of their reporters and editors live outside the city. Several years ago, black reporters at The

A basketball game in Dearborn, a suburb that for years, according to its former mayor, didn't "believe in integration." A few blacks now live there.

There are signs of caring in the midst of the despair. Above, Leroy Williams tends to his vegetable garden in a downtown lot.

Detroit News staged a weeklong byline strike to protest discrimination in assignments, and most of them, at The News and elsewhere, continue to believe that press coverage of black affairs swings between the sensational and the apathetic.

Certainly this is true in the case of teen-age violence. Particularly gruesome killings, especially when the victim is white, get front-page treatment. But average murders are reported on inside pages under laconic headings like "In This Weekend's Shootings." Partly this is the old journalistic rule that a dog biting a man is not news; every year, upward of 300 kids — under the age of 18 — are shot in Detroit; last year, 71 were killed. But it is also true that black teen-agers killing one another is of scant interest to the upscale suburbanites who are the media's target market.

In the city, however, where hardly a family has been untouched by adolescent violence or drug addiction, the question of kids — how to raise them, protect them, defend yourself against them — is a constant topic. In a strange way it reminded me of Israel, where parents are universally concerned about their children's compulsory military service. Yet the chances of a teen-ager being shot on the streets of Detroit are far greater than those of an Israeli soldier being wounded in combat.

Clementine Barfield learned that in July 1986, when her 16-year old son, Derick, and his 15-year-old brother, Roger, became 2 of the 365 children shot in Detroit that year. Roger survived; Derick did not.

"After Derick was murdered, about a month later, I began looking for a support group," said Barfield, a large, gentle-faced woman with a lilting



PHOTOGRAPHS BY CHRISTOPHER MORRIS/BLACK STAR FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES

Mississippi accent, as we sat in her office on the second floor of an old schoolhouse on Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard. "But there was none. So I went out and started one." The name of the group is Save Our Sons and Daughters — Sosad.

Half a dozen women, mothers of slain children, were in the Sosad office that day, performing the menial tasks that go with running an organization. They worked quietly while Clementine Barfield, a frequently interviewed woman, patiently retold the story of the day that changed her life.

"The day before it happened, there had been an argument in school and a boy pulled a gun on Roger," she recalled. The next day Derick and Roger went looking for the boy. He saw the Barfields first, sitting in their car in a gas station. Afraid they had a gun, the boy fired four shots into the car and fled. The gunman was 18 years old; he was sent to jail. "The family of the killer lost their son, too," said Barfield. "It's a thin line between victim and murderer in the black community."

Mrs. Barfield handed me a copy of the program for Sosad's first Mother's Day benefit. It was a glossy booklet, featuring page after page of ads — memorial messages from bereaved parents, with pictures of their murdered children.

"There is a war in Detroit," Barfield said. "And young black men are the targets. Our sons are at risk — to suicide, murder, jail and hopelessness. Really it's genocide; the enemy is the society that has forced the situation on them. Right now, the largest employer of young men in Detroit is drugs."

Genocide seemed a strong word; after all, the vast majority of black victims are killed by other black teen-agers. "Statistically that's true," she conceded, "but it's misleading. The real enemy is hopelessness."

One of the women who had been stuffing envelopes when I arrived was listening to our conversation. Suddenly she began to sing, in a soft, mournful contralto: "Reach out and touch somebody's hand, make this a better world if you can," she sang, and the other ladies in the office put down their papers and joined in. A phone rang but no one answered it. Instead they sang on, mothers lamenting a generation of hopeless, furious, defenseless children.

ACCORDING TO A STUDY PUBLISHED by the University of Chicago in 1988, the suburbs of Detroit are the most segregated in the United States. Many blacks look beyond the Eight Mile Road border and see an undifferentiated, uncaring world of suburban affluence where they are neither liked nor wanted. As Arthur L. Johnson, head of the local N.A.A.C.P. observed, Detroiters know they aren't loved by their neighbors. During the years of the great white exodus, this antipathy was impersonal. It got a face in 1973, with the election of Mayor Coleman Young.

The problem started with Young's inaugural address, in which he warned hoodlums — whether they're wearing "Superfly suits" or "blue uniforms with silver badges" — to "hit Eight Mile Road" and keep on going. The idea of Detroit policemen crossing the boundary didn't seem to bother suburbanites, but they were mightily exercised by the prospect of a legion of Superfly bad guys invading their turf. A more politic mayor would have tried to mend fences, but Young is not a fence-mender. He

dubbed his neighbors "the hostile suburbs" and mounted a campaign of verbal and political harassment that has continued with little abatement.

In the fall of 1986, for instance, Young gave an interview to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. The occasion was Detroit's No Crime Day, and the interview, which has become legendary, went, in part, like this:

CBC: What would happen if you went door to door and started collecting all the guns?

Young: Well, then people wouldn't have guns to shoot at each other. I have no problem with collecting all the guns if it is done like you do it in Canada. But I'll be damned if I'm going to let them collect guns in the city of Detroit while we're surrounded by hostile suburbs and the whole rest of the state who have guns, where you have vigilantes, practicing Ku Klux Klan in the wilderness with automatic weapons. I am in favor of everyone disarming; I'm opposed to a unilateral disarming of the people of Detroit.

Actually, the four million people of the metropolitan Detroit area — including Wayne, Oakland and Macomb Counties — are subdivided by ethnic-

lent. Mayor Orville L. Hubbard, a vocal segregationist, was kept in office for 36 years by an admiring populace who subscribed to his antiblack attitude. "I just don't believe in integration," he said in 1967. "When that happens, along comes socializing with the whites, intermarriage and then mongrelization."

This sort of blatant race-baiting has all but disappeared from the public discourse of metropolitan Detroit. The fact is, civil-rights legislation and black political activism have chipped away at institutionalized racism. In the summer of 1988, for example, Dearborn was forced to accept its first black police recruit. A smattering of blacks now live there and in Detroit's other working-class suburbs. Even Grosse Pointe has a handful of wealthy black residents.

Today, the main obstacles to integration are economic and social. Realtors say there is no place in the Detroit area where a black can't buy a home, but the cost is often prohibitive. The most modest white neighborhoods in the suburbs are more than twice as expensive as comparable areas in the city — precisely because they are white. And those blacks who can afford to move often feel unwelcome.

Nowhere is this truer than in Warren, a small city just east of Detroit, inhabited largely by Poles and Italians. Twenty years ago, a mixed couple tried to move in, and police had to be called to protect them from outraged mobs. A few years later, the city turned down badly needed H.U.D. money because it meant building integrated housing. Today, the only important black institution in Warren is the Detroit Memorial Park Association, the metro area's largest black burial ground; and most Warrenites want to keep it that way.

"The attitude isn't as much racist as one of fear," said Richard D. Sabaugh, a county commissioner and public relations executive who, as a Warren City Councilman, helped lead the H.U.D. fight. "People don't see every black as bad. But the

image of Detroit is of a decaying, crime-ridden city headed by a mayor who makes racist remarks. We view the values of people in Detroit as completely foreign. We just want to live in peace. And we feel that anybody coming from Detroit is going to cause problems."

Sabaugh, who ran unopposed in his last contest, faithfully mirrors the views of his constituents. "It's all as one complex — blacks, Coleman Young, crime, drugs, Detroit," he said. "People feel they've been driven out once, and it could occur again."

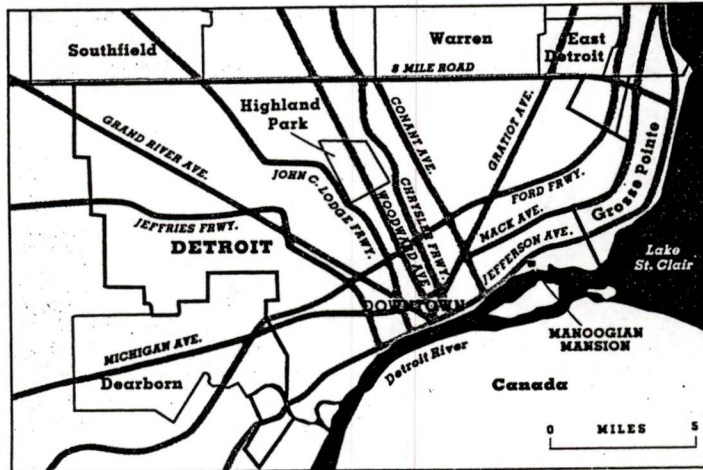
Considering the conditions in the city, I wondered if anyone felt compassion for its residents. Sabaugh seemed amazed at the notion.

"Any sentiment to help Detroiters? Not at all. I've never heard that. If you ever asked to raise taxes to help Detroit, it would go down 15 to 1. Guilt to help people who won't help themselves? That's a thought that's not even tolerated. If they saw a young kid in a destitute situation, there might be some compassion. But otherwise, no. There is no feeling of pity for Detroit in the suburbs."

IN THE FALL OF 1988, A DETROIT TELEVISION station ran a profile of Mayor Young. Young's relations with the local media have been stormy, but the documentary was complimentary, and the Mayor seemed to be enjoying himself. The high point of the show came when he discussed his warm personal relations with former President Jimmy Carter.

"He is a very

(Continued on Page 38)



After the Detroit riots, developers rapidly began to build homes and shopping malls in the suburbs. An alternative downtown was established in Southfield.

ity. Macomb, to the northeast, is blue-collar territory; a large percentage of its people are second- and third-generation Poles and Italians who are refugees from Detroit. Oakland, to the northwest, is the second wealthiest American county among those with a population over 1 million, and it is dominated by WASP's, and to a lesser extent, Jews. Detroit itself is in Wayne County, where, outside the city, there is a substantial population that is working-class Southern white, Hispanic and Arab.

In most ways, the towns of this tri-county area have little in common; what they share is an estrangement from Detroit. Unlike the suburbs of other major cities, they are not bedroom communities. The average suburbanite almost never visits the city — much less has any reason to want to live there.

As for traffic the other way around, moving to the suburbs, even for those who want to, isn't so simple. Detroit's suburbs did not get to be the most segregated in the country by accident.

A generation ago, when I was growing up in nearby Pontiac, Grosse Pointe had a "point system" to keep out undesirables. Prospective buyers were rated by skin color, accent, religion and other criteria, including a "typically American way of life." Under the system, blacks, Mexicans and Orientals were automatically given a failing grade, as were virtually all Jews and southern Europeans.

In Dearborn, the seat of the Ford empire, segregation was less scientific, but equally viru-

HERS

Continued from Page 18

who has made preadolescent psyches his lifework. Yes, he said with a sigh, girls do sometimes talk like that to boys: "They want to talk like adults, but they don't know how." Boys are not much more contained about verbal abuse, he added; they often use vulgar language ("slut" is especially popular right now) to describe girls who are not present to other girls. "But boys are more spontaneous," he said. "If something bugs them, they might call a girl something to her face."

While some mothers may remain blissfully ignorant of what is going on, many are aware. "I know my daughter and her friends talk like that on the telephone," the mother of an 11-year-old girl told me. "But I feel it's an invasion of her privacy to monitor or intervene in her phone calls."

In the milder age I grew up in, we called this baloney. Nine years ago, this woman taught her daughter not to hit other children; why abdicate responsibility now? One friend says it is because mothers are afraid their daughters won't like them otherwise. That may be true (in which case, they are abdicating parenthood altogether), but as the mother of a daughter as well as a son, I wonder.

When my generation arrived on the adult scene 20 years ago, we were sick of sexually stereotyped, suffocating double standards. Could men do their own laundry? Yes. Could women compete? Yes. Could women use what was until then all-male (and, not coincidentally, all-powerful) vocabulary — i.e., swear? Yes. For women, "nice" language was like sitting at home waiting for the phone to ring — it symbolized what had held us back and what we had been denied, what made us second-class citizens.

Now we are the standard-bearers for our daughters. I swear, and my children hear me. When I tell them not to, especially when I tell my daughter not to, hypocrisy tugs at my sleeve. Am I sticking her in the same mess of double standards from which I tried so hard to escape? It feels culturally wrong to me as a woman and personally dishonest to impose rules on her that I felt such justification and joy in dismissing.

Sixth-grade girls have always been, for boys, hard to

take: as a group, they are two years ahead in sexual development (a fact that is all too visible in their figures) and six inches taller. Longing for the dance floor, but with one foot still in the sandbox, they are as likely to slug a classmate as smile at him. If girls talk like tough, sexually demanding women — "are you gay?" — won't boys fall back on defensive contempt, and prefer male-only company? Won't they counterattack with anti-female language (which, if memory serves, tends to surpass in cruelty and variety what women say, even today)?

Won't they do exactly what we've been trying to get them not to do for the last 20 years?

We walk a fine line between then and now when we teach our daughters to be nice, to be good. It is half a step from nice to passive. Growing up, many of us heard "Be a good girl!" so often that it was with us for years, an ancient chorus of elders that replayed, like irritating elevator music, long after we'd got out on the floor of adulthood.

But to the mothers of daughters as well as sons I sound an alarm. Words matter, restraint is not always confinement, and one double standard that makes sense is that what works for adults does not always work for children. It is possible to tell them, girls and boys: I can say things as an adult that you, because you are a child, cannot.

At our house, Matt has built a wall of defense against almost everything female. "Not all girls are like that," I told him one afternoon. "Someday you're going to meet great girls, ones you like." He eyed me skeptically. "Look," I said. "I was a little girl once, right? And I'm O.K., right?"

"Nice try, mom." His words and tone were the same that I use when he has tried to float an especially absurd excuse past me. "They are trying to make up my life for me," he said, referring to what sounded like almost daily attempts to draw him into the social whirl. "They want to know if I like one of them in particular."

"And?"

"I told them I didn't, because she used curse words when my sister answered the phone that time."

"And?"

"I went out to shoot baskets with the guys." ■

DETROIT

Continued from Page 38

schools and a majority of the city's judges). The few whites on the Mayor's personal staff are usually in positions that require liaison with the outside world.

Most people simply take the black complexion of the administration for granted. After all, Coleman Young is not exactly the first big-city mayor to provide patronage and power to his own supporters. But Young has done more than broaden access to the pork barrel. Under him, Detroit has become not merely an American city that happens to have a black majority, but a black metropolis, with all the trappings of a third-world city — showcase projects, an external enemy and the cult of personality. Detroit has even developed a quasi-official ideology that regards the pre-Young era as a time of white colonialism, ended by the 1967 insurrection and its aftermath.

Not surprisingly, some of Coleman Young's closest associates identify readily with Africa and the third world.

"Race is the element that makes Detroit completely different from other American cities," said Ronald Hewitt, the city's planning director. "We are seen as not just black, but aggressive and assertive. The situation here is very similar to post-colonial situations in the third world. People always say, 'The Africans can't govern themselves' and that's what they say about us, too."

Hewitt, no less than Young himself, regards the relationship with the white communities as an ongoing war of liberation. "If you feel at the end of every day that you have struggled, that's liberating," Hewitt said. "That's probably the extent of the black man's liberation in America. Now, we may lose the struggle with the suburbs, but we will make it interesting. They better bring their lunch."

COLEMAN YOUNG HAS been divorced twice and lives alone in the Manoogian Mansion on the Detroit River. He travels the city in a midnight-blue limousine ("You want a Cadillac mayor, you buy him a Cadillac") with two bodyguards and a police escort, earns \$125,000 a year and dresses in expensive, double-breasted suits. The trappings of wealth and power convey a message,

'There is a war in Detroit,' said a resident whose son was killed. 'Our sons are at risk — to suicide, murder, jail, hopelessness.'

but they don't conceal, and are not meant to conceal, the fact that he is still a street man, a signifying mayor who uses the style and language of Black Bottom to delight his supporters and shock his opponents.

It took me about three days in Detroit to realize just what a powerful man he is. For one thing, none of the municipal officials I contacted for appointments would return my calls. "In this city, nobody will say anything without Coleman's O.K.," a reporter explained. "You better see him and let him know what you're up to."

I tried but it wasn't easy; you need a sponsor to get an appointment. Finally I found somebody who knew somebody who talked with Young's spokesman, Bob Berg. After a few weeks of negotiation, I was eventually granted an audience.

I arrived at the mayoral mansion on a sweltering August afternoon. An aide ushered me into the living room and told me to wait. After half an hour or so, Bob Berg appeared and walked me upstairs to the Mayor's study, a cluttered and mercifully air-conditioned room. There, at half past three in the afternoon, I found the Mayor of Detroit dressed in blue pinstriped pajamas and a checkered bathrobe.

The television set in the room was tuned to CNN, and a deck of playing cards sat on the desk. Interviewers often mention the fact that the Mayor conducts conversations while watching the tube and playing solitaire. The implication is that he is easily distracted, or perhaps a bit eccentric. But, as I came to discover, there is a white interpretation of Young's ac-

tions, and a black one. Toward the end of our conversation that day, I asked him why he kept the television on.

"I don't really watch this thing," the Mayor said, gesturing toward the set. "But I like to have it on in the background. See, I don't want people listening in on my conversations." This is not paranoia; several years ago, during an investigation into a municipal scandal, the F.B.I. bugged the Mayor's private town house.

And what about the solitaire?

"I only play when I get bored," said the Mayor dryly, and his shoulders shook with silent laughter.

Humor is Coleman Young's great solvent. He uses it to shock and deflate, charm and conciliate. Young has the timing of a professional comedian and the keen ear of an impersonator. He is able to switch back and forth effortlessly between perfectly crafted English and street talk. The latter is used primarily to disconcert what he calls "the black boogie wazie" and other "phony-ass people." Since unknown white visitors are all suspect, he usually prefers to begin with profanity and jive, enabling him to size them up on his linguistic turf.

That afternoon, when I entered his office, the Mayor was engrossed in some official papers. After a time he looked up and shook his head. "They want me to pass out free condoms, because of this AIDS thing," he said, dropping the documents on the desk with an exasperated gesture. "Hell, why do I have to get involved in this? I neither condemn, nor do I condone, ah ..." — he used a familiar profanity referring to the sex act, then paused and peered out of narrowed eyes for my reaction.

"Mr. Mayor," said Berg, "this interview is on the record."

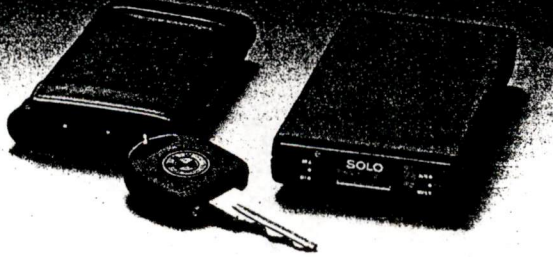
"Oh," said Young, in mock alarm. "Well, in that case, you better say that I, ah, condone it. I don't want people to get the wrong idea about me."

He peered across the desk again. I don't know what he saw, but he was apparently satisfied; he conducted the rest of the interview in more or less conventional language.

Young's conversational style is rambling and circuitous, but he always returns to the point, which is usually connected with white racism and its crippling effect on blacks. Some of this is postur-

(Continued on Page 50)

NEW! From the maker of Passport and Escort



Introducing the first radar detector designed specifically for travelers

"No other radar detector manufacturer has anything even close."

BMW Roundel

Until now, high performance radar warning has been a hassle. You've had to carry a bulky radar detector with a tangled cord everywhere you traveled. Finally, there is a better way.

No power cord

With new self-powered Solo, you get long-range radar detection with no hassles. Just clip Solo to your visor or windshield, and switch it on.

Small enough to carry in your shirt pocket (only 3/4" x 2 1/2" x 4 1/2"), Solo is the first radar detector that doesn't make you bother with a power cord.

How it works

Our engineers developed circuitry fifty times more efficient than conventional detectors. This breakthrough design lets Solo provide 200 hours of radar protection on a single 9 volt battery.

Imagine, if you drive one hour a day, Solo's battery will last over six months.

The experts agree

AutoWeek called Solo "the most user-friendly radar detector yet...we fell in love at first beep." And Solo maintains all of its advanced radar warning



Cord-free Solo is the only radar detector that's totally portable — and perfect for daily commuting, long trips, or rental car use.

ability over its entire battery life. When it's finally time to replace the battery, just drop in a new battery for 200 more hours of protection.

Experience the freedom

Solo is so easy to use, you'll never go without radar protection again. And Solo comes complete with accessories, two batteries, anti-theft system, a full one year limited warranty, and our unbeatable 30 day no-risk guarantee.

We GUARANTEE your satisfaction

Here's our offer. Try Solo. If for any reason you're not completely satisfied, just return it within 30 days. We'll refund all your money, even your return shipping cost. You can't lose.

Once you try self-powered Solo's radar protection, nothing else will do. Order today.

Order today and try Solo for 30 days at no risk.

Call toll-free 1-800-543-1608



\$345 Ohio residents add \$18.98 tax. Higher in Canada.

SELF-POWERED
SOLO
RADAR-RECEIVER

Cincinnati Microwave
▶ Department 321270
One Microwave Plaza
Cincinnati, Ohio 45249

© 1991 CH

DETROIT

Continued from Page 42

ing, calculated to create an us-against-the-world atmosphere that he can use for political gain.

But there is no doubt that militance is more than a tactic; Young genuinely sees the world in racial terms. And when it comes to assessing guilt, he refuses to play the liberal game of dividing the blame. "I view racism not as a two-way street," he once told a conference on race relations. "I think racism is a system of oppression. I don't think black folks are oppressive to anybody, so I don't consider that blacks are capable of racism."

Young also rejects the popular notion that the problems of black people — and of black Detroit — are a seamless web. "I'm not going to buy that vicious cycle theory," Young told The Detroit Free Press in 1987. "It starts with economic pressure, and the first economic pressure was slavery. . . . It reminds me of something Martin Luther King said: 'How do you expect us to pull ourselves up by our bootstraps when we don't even have boots?'"

Paradoxically, some blacks feel that Young himself has opened the door for white interference. Since taking office he has concentrated on rebuilding the downtown, and most of his grandiose projects have been financed and built by whites like Henry Ford 2d and Max Fisher. The Mayor is unapologetic about the strategy — which he views as necessary for creating jobs — or the tactic of marshaling suburban help: "Ain't no black people wielding any of the major power — economic power — in this city," he said.

The inability to translate political control into economic self-sufficiency is perhaps Young's greatest frustration. The dominant theme of his administration has been to get more black numbers on the scoreboard, but judged by that standard, he has been a disappointment. Only 14 black-owned companies in Detroit earned more than \$10 million in 1987, and 6 of them were auto dealerships. Even more revealing, of the 25 largest black-owned companies, just 2 were building firms; their combined income was only \$6.6 million.

The sense that Detroit has been fleeced and abandoned runs through Young's conversation. So does resentment of whites who have left but continue to meddle in the city's affairs. "I don't know of any other city in the nation where there's such a preoccupation in the suburbs for control," he told me. "The same people who left the city for racial reasons still want to control what they've left."

The Mayor's critics contend that his tough racial rhetoric has kept whites from moving back to the city, but he dismisses the notion. "White people find it extremely hard to live in an environment they don't control," he observed archly.

Black control of Detroit was very

much the issue in the mayoral campaign of 1989, in which Coleman Young defeated Thomas Barrow, a 40-year-old black accountant with a reputation as a consensus-builder and a base of white support, more than half of whose campaign contributions came from suburban donors. The contest wasn't even close; Young was re-elected by a margin of 56 percent to 44 percent, with almost 70 percent of the black vote (and only 13 percent of the whites').

On election night, several thousand people packed Cobo Hall, the convention center on the river, to celebrate Young's fifth consecutive victory — executives with \$1,000 suits and street people in jeans and torn sweaters; church women wearing huge crosses and sophisticated ladies in ball gowns and glittering jewelry; aging auto workers sporting U.A.W. jackets and young Muslims dressed in white robes and skullcaps. This was no rainbow coalition; there weren't more than a couple of dozen whites at the celebration.

In his speech that night, Young congratulated David N. Dinkins for being elected Mayor of New York and L. Douglas Wilder for winning the governorship of Virginia, two men whom television pundits were already heralding as exemplars of the new black politician — moderate, mainstream liberals, successful because they eschew racial rhetoric. Listening to Young, it occurred to me that in Detroit, they wouldn't have had a chance.

TWENTY YEARS IN THE Middle East have given me a good eye for tribal animosity, and in Detroit I recognized it. Strange-ly, it didn't seem personal. The local disposition is mild, even friendly. Black and white Detroiters rarely meet, but when they do — at work, in suburban shopping malls or at other neutral sites — it is not at all unusual for them to get along amicably.

No, the tribal rivalries, fears and hatreds in Detroit tend to be collective, almost abstract. Each side has an orthodox, almost ritual explanation for what has happened to the city they once shared and no longer do. It is not surprising that each side blames the other.

Tom De Lisle is an engaging man in his early 40's who grew up in Detroit and served as an assistant to the city's last white mayor, Coleman Young's predecessor, Roman S. Gribbs. De Lisle dresses like the 1960's are still on, in jeans and boots. His hair is unfashionably shaggy and he has the down-to-earth amiability found in many educated Detroiters of his generation. Although he now lives in the suburbs, he still works in town, as a producer for WDIV, the NBC television affiliate. His views encapsulate the white version of what went wrong.

"This is the place where the wheels

PlayLofts



WOODEN PLAYGROUNDS
SAFE, HEAVY CONSTRUCTION
Natural beauty enhances your yard.
Variety of sizes and models.

GUARANTEED 40 YEARS
Priced below other brands

Call for brochure
914-739-2774
1-800-283-PLAY

GREAT USED WATCHES



Save up to 60%
and More
America's largest
selection. All
meticulously
restored to factory
new. Rolex, Cartier,
Patek-Phillippe, et al.
Call for FREE Brochure.

GRAFFSTEIN & CO.
Established 1939

(714) 835-6100 ■ (800) 24-ROLEX

STAIRS A PROBLEM?



I THOUGHT I WOULD
HAVE TO MOVE
BECAUSE OF MY
STAIRS. BUT YOU
SAVED ME!

RENT \$150/DAY

- Wheelchair Lifts
- Residence Lifts
- Stair Lifts

We are the largest installers of stairway lifts in the U.S.A. 51 years of service. Private or public installation. Offices throughout N.J. & New England. Free estimates. Call for free Color Brochure.

WHITAKERS

41 Douglas Ave., Yonkers, NY 10703
(914) 423-4200 (516) 222-2664
1-800-924-LIFT 1-800-44-LIFTS

Are you in the mail-order business?

You have in your hands one of the most productive means of getting prospects to respond to your offers. A proved sales maker over the years for hundreds of established mail-order sellers. To get full information about circulation, readership costs and closing times, Call 212-556-5824 or write:

The New York Times

Direct Response Advertising
229 W. 43d Street
New York, N.Y. 10036

ON LANGUAGE

William Safire
The New York Times
Magazine

came off the wagon of Western civilization," he told me. "This town has become unlivable. What I want to know is, where's the outrage? There is no outrage here.

"You'd think there would be an outcry, or at least some sympathy for the victim. Detroit is as helpless and hopeless a place as any in America."

Tom De Lisle is not unaware of the conditions that brought the city to its present state. "It was never easy to be a black in Detroit," he conceded. "Blacks felt — rightly — victimized. There were always racist cops. But the riot never stopped in Detroit. Both the criminals and the cops understood that it was a whole new ball game. In the 70's, it was like a gang war between the blacks and the cops — and the blacks won."

The flight to the suburbs was, in De Lisle's view, a simple desire to escape the endemic violence of the city. "In metropolitan Detroit today, fear is the most pervasive single factor," he said. "When I worked for the Mayor, almost every member of his staff suffered a major crime. One night someone pumped three shots through my window for no reason. One of the Mayor's secretaries was brutally raped. In the City-County Building. During working hours.

"Everything goes back to the racial situation. Detroit has been the first major American city to cope with going from white to black. And whites left. That's the American way — people have a right to move in, or move out. There's evidence to point out that white people who moved had something to fear. Who wants to put their kids in a situation where they are likely to be crime victims? That's as basic as life gets."

I heard this view repeated a hundred times. It is a constant refrain — blacks, especially black violence, drove people out of their homes and their city.

This is the white way to look at it; but Arthur Johnson reminded me that there is another perspective as well.

Johnson, president of the Detroit branch of the N.A.A.C.P. and a vice president of Wayne State University, is a scholarly-looking man with thick glasses and a white beard. He leads an organization that for many years symbolized moderation and interracial cooperation. But when we met in his office on the campus of Wayne State, he sounded anything but moderate on the subject of his white neighbors.

"Blacks in Atlanta feel their city is loved," he said. "Here, white people are proud to say, 'I haven't been downtown in 10 years.' We know we're not loved. We know our city has been scarred by the media on an unprecedented scale. I attribute this to the fact that we have a black majority and black leadership. Detroit has unjustly come to represent the worst in America. If they make that stick, it is possible to justify our neglect and separation."

Johnson, who serves as one of Detroit's four police commissioners, is not naïve about the city's problems. But in his view, they spring not from black incompetence, or violence, but from white hostility.

"Whites don't know a goddamned thing about what's gone wrong here. They say, 'Detroit had this, Detroit had that. . . .' But economic power is still in the hands of whites. It's apartheid. They rape the city, and then

they come and say, 'Look what these niggers did to the city,' as if they were guiltless."

De Lisle spoke about the death of a city; but to Arthur Johnson and the rest of Detroit's black intelligentsia, something is being born in Detroit.

"Detroit has helped nurture a new black mentality," he said, pounding his desk for emphasis. "More than any other city, blacks here make an issue of where you live. If you're with us, you'll find a place in the city."

Whites often say, in their own defense, that many middle-class blacks also leave the city at the first opportunity. I mentioned this to Johnson, but he waved it away. "The majority of the black middle class is here," he said. "We are engaged in the most determined, feverish effort to save Detroit. Why? Because Detroit is special. It's the first major city in the United States to have taken on the symbols of a black city. It has elected a strong, powerful black mayor, powerful in both his personality and his office. Detroit, more than anywhere else, has gathered power and put it in black hands."

My own instincts and experience told me that each man was, in his own way, right. It is hard to deny the harsh portrait of the city painted by Tom De Lisle. Judged by the standards of the white middle class, it is an urban nightmare, a place that offers neither safety nor prosperity to its citizens.

At the same time, I remain intrigued by Arthur Johnson's concept of Detroit as a developing black polis. It's the Israeli part of me in particular that responds to that notion. Israel, like Detroit, is a place where people with a history of persecution and dependence finally gave up on the dream of assimilation and chose to

try, for the first time, to rule themselves. Both are rough, somewhat crude places. Both feel embattled and both have learned hard lessons about the limitations of going it alone.

Indeed, during my stay in Detroit, I came to regard the city as isolated and nearly autonomous, struggling for economic survival and political self-determination. But of course it isn't; Detroit is located firmly in the American heartland. For almost a century, it has been the bellwether of urban change, a place that pioneered the assembly line and the \$5 day, where great unions first rose and fell, and where the pinch of foreign economic competition was initially felt. Now it has become the first major city to be abandoned by its white citizens and to pioneer black political self-rule.

The bitter controversy over who is to blame for Detroit's problems may be insoluble, but to my mind, blame is largely beside the point. Detroit will either be helped or it won't. And that decision lies, first and foremost, with those who have the capacity to extend aid.

Money is one answer, but not the only one, and perhaps not the most important. What must come first is an emotional reconciliation that will enable the black polis to rejoin the American family and to accept help without feeling humiliated or being robbed of its political gains. This aid must be given not out of guilt, or fear, but with generosity and good will. If it is forthcoming, Detroit could well become the model for an American racial modus vivendi. If it is withheld, America's first black metropolis — and its white neighbors — may be headed for a Devil's Night that will never see the dawn. ■

Camps

CO-ED

total tennis the adult camp & vacation in the Berkshires

• For beginners thru advanced • 5 hrs daily instruction • Experienced pros • Unlimited free play • 15 outdoor — 7 indoor courts • Superior dining • Videotape • Swimming • 150 miles north of N.Y.C.



June Thru Labor Day
FULL WEEK, HALF WEEK,
LONG WEEKEND PROGRAMS
TOTAL TENNIS
Box 1106N Wall St. Station
N.Y., N.Y. 10288
718-636-6141
Outside N.Y. State
800-221-6496



**Jim Poling's
Lawrenceville
Tennis Camp**

EIGHTEENTH YEAR
Lawrenceville, New Jersey
June 10 - August 12

One & Two Week Sessions—Ages 10-18—Coeducational
1-800-345-4510
P.O. Box 6307, Lawrenceville, New Jersey 08648

Schools

CO-ED BOARDING

**"The Right Stuff"
starts here**

At Admiral Farragut Academy, your son or daughter gets all the personal attention and guidance needed to bring out his or her fullest potential. Farragut's strong college prep program helps build good study habits and self-discipline. Your child learns to accept responsibility proudly. And every cadet develops the poise and self-confidence to meet life's challenges. Could your youngster benefit from this kind of transformation? Call today to find out more.

**BOYS • GIRLS
Grades 5-12, PG**

Admiral Farragut Academy
Established 1933

New Jersey Shore Campus
Dept. 766, Pine Beach, NJ 08741
(201) 349-1121, Ext. 766

Florida Coast Campus
Dept. 766, St. Petersburg, FL 33710
(813) 384-5500, Ext. 766

**TO
PLACE A
CLASSIFIED
AD**
 212-354-3900

OTHER

Violin Making & Restoration
Three-year program for making/repair; optional fourth year covers advanced restoration. Financial aid for qualified students. Accredited member NATTS. (617) 227-0155.
**NORTH-BENNET
STREET-SCHOOL**
393 North Bennet Street • Boston, MA 02113

CO-ED BOARDING

**Preparation
For Life**

CO-ED

A preparatory school providing an orderly environment conducive to improved academic performance. Students learn basic traits of leadership and develop a strong citizenship qualities while associating with young men and women enjoying extensive varsity and intramural sports programs, horsemanship, flying, extra curricular activities. NAUTILUS program Jr. ROTC, SAT preparation. Study techniques. Computer instruction. Band scholarships. Grades 5-12. Summer Session. Non-discriminatory. Day students welcome. Col. Arthur W. Tate, Jr., U.S.A. Ret., Superintendent
5 Miles from West Point
Write: Director of Admissions
47 Academy Ave., Cornwall-On-Hudson
NY 12520 Tel: 914-534-2454



SPECIAL

DOWN SYNDROME - LIFETIME OPPORTUNITY
Pathfinder Village is a private residential community exclusively for children and adults with Down Syndrome located in scenic central New York. Reminiscent of Williamsburg, VA, it offers special education, recreation, music, art, vocational training, a wholesome environment, and a productive lifestyle. Convenient to NYC, New England, Mid-Atlantic.
Pathfinder Village, Edmeston, NY 13335. Call (607) 965-8377.

AC HAS SEEN

Arizona State University

School of Public Affairs
Tempe, Arizona 85287-0603
602/965-3926

July 27, 1990

Andrew Card
Special Assistant to the President
Deputy Chief of Staff
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Card:

On the advise of my friend Rich Williamson, I contacted your office today and talked with Linda, who suggested this note.

As a member of the Council of Advisors of the National Civil League and of that organization's committee to draft a white paper on **Citizen Democracy**, I will attend the All American Cities award ceremonies at the White House Monday, August 6. I look forward with great enthusiasm to this event.

// I wondered if sometime later that day or the next (Tuesday, August 7) you, or a member of your staff might have time to meet briefly with me to discuss a delegation that I will be taking to the Soviet Union in November of this year. The delegation will focus on issues and consequences associated with decentralizing environmental public affairs. Members of the delegation will include elected and appointed public officials, corporate leaders, academics, journalists, and technical experts concerned with environmental public policy at and among all levels of government. The delegation is sponsored by the Citizen Ambassador Program of People to People International and is co-sponsored by the Soviet Academy of Sciences. President Bush, following tradition established by President Eisenhower, serves as the honorary chair of People to People.

OR LATER IN THAT WEEK

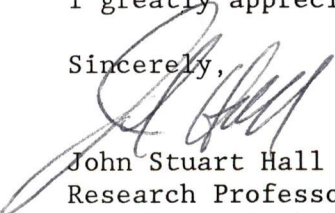
Our delegation is balanced and informed, but would benefit greatly by a briefing from someone in the Executive Branch. I realize this is short notice and your calendar is tight, but I would greatly appreciate a few minutes to discuss this venture. I get to Washington often and could arrange another time if it is more convenient for you.

For your background, I am enclosing information on the All American Cities ceremony, the Soviet delegation, and a biographical summary. I can be reached at the following phone numbers:

602-965-4146 (O)
602-965-3046 (O)
602-838-7767 (H)

I greatly appreciate your attention and consideration.

Sincerely,


John Stuart Hall
Research Professor

Enclosures

BIOGRAPHICAL SUMMARY

JOHN STUART HALL

John Stuart Hall was awarded B.A. and M.A. degrees from San Diego State University and received a Ph.D. from the University of Oregon.

Dr. Hall has been on the Arizona State University faculty since 1973. During that time he served as:

- Director of the School of Public Affairs (ASU's graduate school of public administration) (1983-1988)
- Director of the Center for Urban Studies (1981-1983)
- Director of Research and Publications, Center for Public Affairs (1975-1981)
- Co-founder, Center for Public Affairs (1974)

Dr. Hall is author or editor of numerous books, research monographs, and articles dealing with American domestic policy; urban politics and government; intergovernmental finance; and approaches to public policy research.

He has participated in and written extensively from many large scale national studies conducted by: The Brookings Institution, the National Academy of Science, the Center for Urban Affairs at Northwestern University, the Woodrow Wilson School of Princeton University, the Urban Institute, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and WESTAT, Inc. Dr. Hall has evaluated domestic policy changes in such fields as community development and housing; employment and training; welfare reform; nonprofit sector delivery of social and health services; local government responses to crime; intergovernmental taxing and spending; and responses of state and local governments and the nonprofit sector to Reagan domestic policy initiatives.

Professor Hall has also served as a member of the board or advisor to several civic and public policy organizations including:

- National Civic League
- Vision Tempe
- Phoenix Futures Forum
- Valley Citizen's League
- Arizona Legislature's Joint Select Committee on Revenues and Expenditures (Fiscal 2000)
- Arizona State Supreme Court, Commission on the Courts
- Arizona Town Halls
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Technical Committee for Study of Welfare Payment Error Rates
- Arizona State Employment and Training Counsel
- Arizona State Governor's Commission on Tax Reform and School Finance

In 1988, John Stuart Hall was named the first research professor of Arizona State University's College of Public Programs.

School of Public Affairs
Arizona State University
Tempe, Arizona 85287-0603

(602) 965-4146 (ASU Main Campus)
(602) 965-3046 (ASU Downtown Center)

George Bush
Honorary Chairman

*Mrs. William C. Menninger
Honorary President

William Barraclough
Executive Vice President/
Chief Executive Officer

Dr. Alan M. Warne
Vice President for Programs

*George McGowan
Chairman Board of Trustees

*Mrs. Harold L. Holden
Chairman Executive Committee

*William M. Conrad
President

*Daniel S. Millman
Secretary

John H. Barry
Treasurer

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

Dr. To-jae Ahn
*Eldon H. Apsey
Thomas Bliffert
Mrs. Mildred J. Bordsen
Gerry Bottrell
*Andrew Bowden, M.P.
David L. Brigham
Miss Shirley A. Brooks
Hon. Alexander Chananau
*Mrs. Anna Chennault
*Prof. Peter T.Y. Chiang
Zal Contractor
John L. Cooper
Richard Doby
Col. Roger H.C. Donlon
Hon. David Durenberger
Ms. Susan Eisenhower
Robert H. Ewing
James Fish
Mrs. Gladys Galloway
Robert Gans
*George G. Greenleaf
*Karl Hackbarth
Donald J. Hall
*Ray Hartwig
Mrs. Elizabeth W. Hedberg
Enos B. Heisey
*Mrs. Louise Hopkins
Amb. Charles W. Hostler
Oscar Howard
Lawrence Tao Hu
Mrs. Belva Jo Ingersoll
Koichi Inoue
Paul Jarvis
*Mrs. Paul Jarvis
*William Jarvis
*Keith H. Jones
Hidehiro Kawahira
Ms. Chizuko Kawai
Jon Keckonen
Jae Sung Kim
Dr. Joon Chul Kim
*Mrs. Seong-Soon Kim
Eugene Knopf
*Kevin J. Kraushaar
Paul E. Lees
Dr. Gene S. McCreery
*Bobby F. McKown
Paul Milton
Eugene Mossner
Raymond J. Nesbit
*Amb. Julian M. Niemczyk
F.J. O'Brien
Mrs. Catherine Okhuysen
Dr. Ibrahim M. Oweiss
Dr. Teh-Ming Pao
Chong-Ok Park
*Donald E. Pearson
Dr. Randall Phillips
Dr. W. Gerald Rainer
Dr. Heinz Rennau
Mrs. Patricia Riddick
Dr. Robert Shea
John Sheffield
Hon. Edwin J. Simcox
Mrs. Lynda Hare Smith
Frank D. Stella
Mrs. Elisabeth Stierli
Mrs. Alberta Stone
*Mrs. C.E. Swanson
Dr. Taisik Synn
*A. Peter Tage
Mrs. Christine Valmy
Eugene Vatter
Mrs. Emily L. Walker
Capt. George D. Walker
Mrs. Regina Walti
Mrs. Alice A.F. Wang
*Dr. Richard Warner
Abbott Washburn
Paul Webb
Mrs. Clarence J. Weber
Nathan Wolloch
George Y.L. Wu
Clinton Zaugg

*Executive Committee Member

*Ex Officio/Executive
Committee Member



PEOPLE TO PEOPLE International

• DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, Founder

Headquarters:

501 East Armour Boulevard • Kansas City, MO 64109 • (816) 531-4701 • Cable Elpeop • Fax (816) 561-7502

July 16, 1990

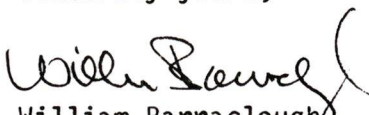
Mr. John S. Hall
Director, Arizona State University
400 North Seventh Street
Downtown Center
Phoenix, Arizona 85006

Dear Mr. Hall:

Again we send our sincere congratulations on your appointment as our Delegation Leader for the People to People Environmental Technology Delegation which is scheduled to visit the Soviet Union.

We at People to People International appreciate your continued commitment to the Eisenhower concept of advancing international understanding through direct contact among the world's people. We wish you the very best of success with your group in November.

Sincerely yours,


William Barraclough
Executive Vice President/
Chief Executive Officer

WB/cb

cc: Mr. Kim Schoedel

Soviet
Union

JUL 1990
Received
Downtown Center
ASU

CITIZEN AMBASSADOR PROGRAM
ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY DELEGATION
TO THE SOVIET UNION

Professor John S. Hall, Delegation Leader

Professional Purpose Statement

A delegation of public affairs professionals has been selected to participate in bilateral exchanges with counterparts in the Soviet Union, under the auspices of the Citizen Ambassador Program of People to People International.

The purpose of this delegation is to share special interests in environmental issues and consequences associated with decentralizing environmental public policy and management.

The delegation would like to meet with government leaders and environmental officials in the Soviet Union and to have an opportunity to visit public service agencies, energy and resource plants, educational institutions, transportation and housing authorities and health care facilities.

The following topics are of particular interest to the delegation:

1. Community development
2. Environmental and energy concerns
3. Energy resource development
4. Education
5. Police and fire protection
6. Health services
7. Employment and training

The delegates will be prepared to deliver selected technical presentations within their specialties, which would be of benefit to host professionals and colleagues alike.

It is intended that these exchanges contribute to efforts for increased international understanding, both personally and professionally.



M-E-M-O-R-A-N-D-U-M

TO: National Civic League Executive Committee
Citizen Democracy White Paper Drafting Committee

FROM: John Parr, President *JP*
Christopher T. Gates, Vice President *CTG*

DATE: July 23, 1990

RE: Agenda for August 6, 1990

The schedule of events for August 6th in Washington, D.C. is as follows:

7:30 am-8:30 am Breakfast at J.W. Marriott, "Heart & Cannon" Rooms
For everyone who will be attending either the White House ceremony
and/or post ceremony luncheon. Press may attend, but press meals will
not be provided.
J.W. Marriott at 1331 Pennsylvania, NW (202) 393-2000

8:30 am Board buses for the White House

9:00 am-10:00 am White House briefing
We will be met by a representative from the Office of Intergovernmental
Affairs who will brief us on the details of the ceremony.

10:00 am-10:30 am AAC Award Ceremony, White House Rose Garden
President Bush will open the ceremony with comments. The mayor* from
each of the ten All-America Cities will receive a plaque from the
President. A picture will be taken of each mayor as he/she receives
the plaque. A group picture of the ten mayors will be taken with the
President after all ten communities have been recognized.

10:30 am-11:00 am Press opportunities
Time is allowed for the press to ask questions of the community
representatives, take pictures, etc.

11:00 am Board buses for Rayburn House Office Building

Agenda
page 2

11:30 am-1:30 pm Congressional Luncheon, Gold Room, Rayburn HOB
Luncheon honoring the ten 1990 All-America Cities. All those attending
the ceremony are invited. Press may attend, but press meals will not
be provided.

1:45 pm Board buses for return to J.W. Marriott

2:30 pm-9:00 pm Citizen Democracy White Paper Drafting
Committee Meeting, Heart Room, J.W. Marriott
Meeting with working dinner.

We look forward to seeing you in Washington!

* - The Chair of the Mecklenburg Board of County Commissioners will receive
the award for Charlotte-Mecklenburg because the award is being given to both
the City of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County.

Council on Competitiveness

f.l

August 3, 1990

AC HAS SEEN

CHAIRMAN
John A. Young
Hewlett-Packard Company

VICE CHAIRMEN
Paul E. Gray
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Donald E. Petersen
Ford Motor Company

Howard D. Samuel
Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
John F. Akers
International Business Machines Corporation

Colby Chandler
Eastman Kodak Company

Joseph Duffey
University of Massachusetts

Thomas Everhart
California Institute of Technology

George M. C. Fisher
Motorola, Inc.

David P. Gardner
University of California

Earl Graves
Black Enterprise Magazine

B. R. Inman
B. R. Inman Associates

Jerry Jasinowski
National Association of Manufacturers

Gerald Laubach
Pfizer, Inc.

Peter Likins
Lehigh University

John D. Ong
B. F. Goodrich Company

Michael Porter
School of Business Administration, Harvard University

Carl E. Reichardt
Wells Fargo & Co.

Ian Ross
AT&T Bell Laboratories

Henry B. Schacht
Cummins Engine Company, Inc.

Roland W. Schmitt
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute

Albert Shanker
American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO

Jack Sheinkman
Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union, AFL-CIO, CLC

Ray Stata
Analog Devices, Inc.

Arnold Weber
Northwestern University

Lynn R. Williams
United Steel Workers of America, AFL-CIO, CLC

Steve P. Yokich
United Auto Workers

PRESIDENT
Kent H. Hughes

EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT
Daniel F. Burton, Jr.

NATIONAL AFFILIATES
American Assembly of Collegiate Schools of Business
American Association for the Advancement of Science
American Business Conference
American Council for Capital Formation
American Council on Education
American Electronics Association
American Enterprise Institute
American Management Association
American Productivity and Quality Center
American Society for Training and Development
Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies
Association of American Universities
Business - Higher Education Forum
Center for Strategic and International Studies
Collective Bargaining Forum
Committee for Economic Development
Council on Research and Technology
Health Industry Manufacturers Association
IC² Institute
Industrial Research Institute, Inc.
Labor-Industry Coalition for International Trade
National Alliance of Business
National Association of Manufacturers
National Association of State Universities & Land-Grant Colleges
National Association of Wholesaler-Distributors
National Center for Manufacturing Sciences
The Association for Manufacturing Technology
The Brookings Institution
The Conference Board
The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers - U.S. Activities

Mr. Andrew Card
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

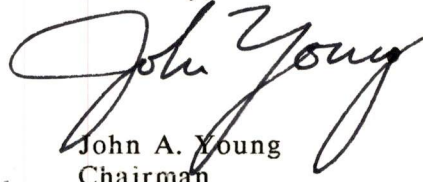
Dear Mr. Card:

Thank you for meeting with us on July 26 to discuss the Council's Technology Priorities project.

We have done extensive work in this area and appreciate the opportunity to discuss the critical role science and technology play in the nation's economic future. We will keep in touch as our work moves forward and look forward to discussing our conclusions and recommendations with you when the project is completed.

We appreciate your taking time out of your schedule to meet with us.

Sincerely,



John A. Young
Chairman

M. Edwin J. Fodner, Jr.
President
Trustee's Foundation
214 Massachusetts Avenue, NE
Washington, D.C. 20002

Andrew Card
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE WHITE HOUSE

8/8/90

Ed -

I, too, was impressed with
Secretary Sullivan's remarks at
the National Commission on Children
Roundtable. Thanks for thinking of me.

Sincerely,
Andy Card



A tax-exempt public policy research institute

August 3, 1990

The Honorable Andrew H. Card, Jr.
Assistant to the President and
Deputy to the Chief of Staff
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Andy:

Your colleague Louis Sullivan has put his finger on the cause of and solution to some of America's most serious social problems. Because I did not see his recent remarks to the National Commission on Children covered in the media, I am taking the liberty of sending this copy to you.

Dr. Sullivan's call for a new culture of character, and his emphasis on public policies which inculcate values, especially in our children, represents a significant policy revolution. I hope you will take a few minutes to review his remarks. I am certain you will find them as significant and promising as I do.

Sincerely,

Edwin J. Feulner, Jr.
President

EJF/dmm

Edwin J. Feulner, Jr., *President*
Herbert B. Berkowitz, *Vice President*
Peter E. S. Pover, *Vice President*

Phillip N. Truluck, *Executive Vice President*
M. D. B. Carlisle, *Vice President*
Terrence Scanlon, *Vice President and Treasurer*

Burton Yale Pines, *Senior Vice President*
Charles L. Heatherly, *Vice President*
Bernard Lomas, *Counselor*

David R. Brown, M.D.
Joseph Coors
Midge Decter
Edwin J. Feulner, Jr.
Joseph R. Keys

Board of Trustees
Hon. Shelby Cullom Davis, *Chairman*
Robert H. Kriebel, Ph.D., *Vice Chairman*
J. Frederic Rench, *Secretary*
Lewis E. Lehrman

J. William Middendorf, II
Thomas A. Roe
Richard M. Scaife
Hon. William E. Simon
Jay Van Andel

FOR RELEASE UPON DELIVERY
MONDAY, JULY 2, 1990

*REMARKS BY

LOUIS W. SULLIVAN, M.D.

SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON CHILDREN ROUNDTABLE

WASHINGTON, D.C.

*THIS TEXT IS THE BASIS OF SECRETARY SULLIVAN'S ORAL REMARKS.
IT SHOULD BE USED WITH THE UNDERSTANDING THAT SOME MATERIAL MAY
BE ADDED OR OMITTED DURING PRESENTATION.

(The Secretary will be introduced by Senator John D. Rockefeller IV, Chairman of the National Commission on Children.)

Thank you very much, Jay, for that kind introduction. Ladies and gentlemen, it is a pleasure to be with you. On behalf of the President and the entire Department of Health and Human Services, I want to welcome you to the nation's capital, and to thank you for your efforts on behalf of our children.

First, let me congratulate you for your decision to focus this session of the Commission on the topic of values. For I am convinced that, if our children are to thrive physically, socially, psychologically, financially, and in service to mankind, then they must be raised in an atmosphere that inculcates values -- values like integrity, self-discipline, perseverance, personal responsibility, respect for others, service to mankind, a sense of moderation, and a love of learning.

Now, I know that in some cultural and intellectual circles, we hear that such values are unsophisticated, uninformed, and even reactionary.

But I have a very different view. As Secretary of Health and Human Services, I am called upon to address some of our children's most urgent problems, ranging from infant mortality, to drug abuse, to AIDS, to teen pregnancy, to the disproportionately poor health and excess mortality afflicting the children of our minority citizens. And it has become ever more clear to me that, all too often, those problems arise precisely from an erosion of basic values, and the collapse of the institutions that teach them, like family and community.

That's why, in my first year in office, I've travelled from one end of this country to the other, summoning the nation to what I call a new "culture of character."

I emphasize "character," because that sturdy, time-honored word best summarizes the full pantheon of personal values and characteristics that our citizens must cultivate in order to survive, to succeed, and to fulfill their dreams -- in spite of often difficult circumstances.

I emphasize our "culture," because nothing less than a fundamental, thorough-going transformation of the cultural and intellectual climate in this nation -- mobilizing our public leaders, entertainers, athletes, clergy, and teachers, as well as our neighborhoods and families -- will be needed, if character is once again to be honored and valued.

For it takes a comprehensive, society-wide effort to develop character in the young. Families are, of course, the first and most important source of instruction in character -- families with the active involvement and commitment of both father and mother. That's why strengthening the American family is a foremost priority of the Bush Administration.

But to acquire character, our children must also attend a school that truly teaches, upholding high academic and social standards and enforcing discipline. They must belong to volunteer groups that teach the message of service to others. They must have strong role models and mentors within the community, who will make the effort to advise, counsel, and care for the children whose mother or father may not be present in the household. They must live in strong, supportive neighborhoods, where all adults assume the responsibility for enforcing discipline among the young.

If character is to be cultivated in our young, the nation's cultural and intellectual leadership must celebrate self-discipline and family commitment, rather than self-indulgence and short-term gratification. Our media must honor those who succeed through hard work and discipline -- not those who succeed by preying on others.

Government has a role to play, as well. Our public officials must use their "bully pulpits" to emphasize the importance of values in the lives of our children. That's what my "culture of character" campaign is all about.

But we must also restructure government programs so that they reinforce and support indigenous, local community institutions. For they not only deliver services more efficiently than centralized, bureaucratic programs -- they are also prime shapers and molders of the family and neighborhood values that our citizens so desperately need.

All too often in the past, government programs circumvented -- and thereby undermined -- those vital, value-generating institutions. But this Administration believes that government can do considerably better than that. We believe that government can reinforce and even help revitalize family and community institutions. I am announcing today that I have appointed Richard Chambers, who is the director of intergovernmental affairs for our Health Care Financing Administration, to serve as a Medicaid children's coordinator. He will work with the states to encourage them to take full advantage of programs which Health and Human Services offers to help women and children.

Head Start -- the program whose 25th Anniversary we celebrate this year -- is the outstanding example of what we can accomplish with carefully designed programs.

Head Start is Federally funded and directed, but it has taken root deep within neighborhoods across America. In many, it is the chief, if not the only, agent of family and community. Not only does Head Start provide education, nutrition, and health care for children -- it also helps teach parents how to give their children the attention and support they need, how to read, and where to find employment, drug treatment, and other services.

Parents also become active participants and leaders within the community -- they become citizens -- as they help to govern the Head Start center. In short, Head Start calls out the spirit of family and community in the poorest of neighborhoods.

The success of Head Start demonstrates that by working together -- by mobilizing families, neighborhoods, schools, churches, the media, and government -- we can indeed begin to restore a culture of character in America.

The benefits of such a restoration would be immediately evident. As a physician, I can testify that a renewed culture of character would make Americans healthier, more productive, and more fulfilled.

So many of the afflictions that Americans face today -- cancer, stroke, heart disease, HIV infection, drug and alcohol abuse, homicide -- are profoundly influenced by how Americans behave and conduct their lives. So much suffering and premature death could be prevented, if Americans would assume personal responsibility for their own health and the health of their loved ones -- if they adopted a culture of character.

Indeed, better control of fewer than ten risk factors -- such as poor diet, infrequent exercise, the use of tobacco, alcohol and drug abuse, and the use of seat belts -- could prevent between 40 and 70 percent of all premature deaths, a third of all cases of acute disability, and two-thirds of all cases of chronic disability.

That's why we must sound the call to end drug abuse; avoid the high risk behavior that spreads the AIDS virus; reduce consumption of alcohol; seek early prenatal care; improve eating habits; wear seat belts and take other necessary precautions; increase exercise; learn to resolve conflicts without resorting to violence; seek the necessary medical examinations and vaccinations -- and, yes, stop smoking.

But improved physical health is just the beginning of the advantages that flow from strong values and a culture of character. Study after study has shown that children who are raised in an environment of strong values tend to thrive in every sense. They are less likely to be trapped in drug addiction, to become involved in crime, to become teen parents, or to commit suicide. They are more likely to stay in school and excel academically, to have good jobs, and to become active, contributing members and leaders within their communities.

Researchers Richard Freeman and Harry Holzer, for instance, report that attitudes and abilities, a willingness to work and the skills they can offer affect employment opportunities for minority youth. These researchers found that, "church-going and 'right' attitudes or aspirations are important in enabling youth to take steps toward escaping inner-city poverty." In short, for young people growing up in otherwise unfavorable circumstances, values pave the road out of poverty and toward prosperity and fulfillment.

Now, there are some who will say that by emphasizing the need for a new "culture of character" in America, we are, in effect, turning our backs on the individual who is disadvantaged by poverty, disease, drug abuse, or lack of opportunity. They say we are "blaming the victim."

That is utter nonsense. We are not blaming the victim -- we are empowering that so-called victim. We are focusing the attention of our young people on factors over which they have direct control, so they can take their lives and their destinies in their own hands -- so they can touch their dreams and reach their full potential. When they succeed in the face of difficult odds, they can be proud of their success, and take full satisfaction from what they have achieved.

The tragic truth is that the language of "victimization" is the true victimizer -- a greatcrippler of young minds and spirits.

To teach our young people that their lives are governed -- not by their own actions, but by socio-economic forces or government budgets or other mysterious and fiendish forces beyond their control -- is to teach our children negativism, resignation, passivity, and despair. It guarantees their defeat in life.

Indeed, I would say that those who refuse to talk about personal behavior and the factors we can control, and insist instead that we focus on what we cannot control, are in effect "blaming the victim."

When I was a student at Morehouse College, I was profoundly influenced by a great educator, President Benjamin E. Mays. Dr. Mays told us: "It is not your environment, it is you -- the quality of your mind, the integrity of your soul, and the determination of your will -- that will decide your future and shape your life."

We -- you and I -- must carry that message of personal responsibility and character to all who have not heard it. We must teach our young people to rise above circumstances so our minds, our souls, our will, and not our environment, will determine our fate.

We must return to our fundamental cultural values and traditional beliefs. We must recapture the spirit of family that nurtures, protects and strengthens our children. We must re-establish a sense of community, a sense of belonging and purpose that prepares the way for individual achievement and independence.

The future of our children -- the future of our nation - calls for nothing less than the full restoration of a vigorous, demanding, dynamic culture of character.

Thank you very much.

####

THE WHITE HOUSE

8-9-90

Dear Sarah -

Thank you for your letter of 8-6.
I will make sure that the fact sheet
outlining the provisions of the new
McClellan substitute to the Brady Bill is
seen by the right people here.

My best to Jim.

Sincerely,

Andy Card

Andrew Card, Jr.
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Sarah Brady
Chair
Handgun Control, Inc.
1225 Eye Street, N.W.; Suite 1100
Washington, D.C. 20005

WBZ-TV 4

1170 SOLDIERS FIELD ROAD BOSTON MASSACHUSETTS 02134 TELEPHONE 787-7000



GROUP W TELEVISION, INC

AC file

August 1, 1990

Mr. Andrew Card
Deputy to the Chief of Staff
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Andy:

Thanks so much for helping me obtain the President's autograph. The signed golf sketch of Mr. Bush has been framed and occupies a prominent place in my collection of golf memorabilia.

Some day I expect it will be quite valuable on an auction block, but it will never get there. The sentimental value it holds for me is much greater. It will forever be a part of my collection.

Thanks for your help.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Mike Macklin", written over the typed name.

Mike Macklin

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03. Letter	Will to Andy Card, Re: Various political issues; redaction. (1 pp.)	07/24/90	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff, Office of the
Series: Card, Andrew H., Jr., Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: AHC General Correspondence June-August 1990 [4]

Date Closed: 3/13/2025 **OA/ID Number:** 04012-006d

FOIA/SYS Case #: 2025-0373-S **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

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

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

Deed of Gift Restrictions

- C(1) Closed by Executive Order 13526, governing access to national security information
- C(2) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the information
- C(3) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift [formerly listed as only C]
- PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile

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

- P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) 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]

Baby ltr?

AC HAS SEEN

July 24, 1990

Dear Andy,

It's a girl! Alicia gave birth to an 8lb3oz baby girl (b)(6) days before the due date. Both are home, doing well, and I was able to snake out two weeks of vacation to boot. Although, I am beginning to think work is vacation compared to the last 10 days! (Willy and Jake are adapting well, so I should not complain.)

I really appreciate your notes, and apologize for being a lousy correspondent. I use to be more attentive to it. Then came kids, and I find I'm in bed by 8:30 most nights. Which is OK but I sleep till 6:00 the next morning.

Politics in New Hampshire hasn't changed much, though the players are in a constant state of re-adjustment. Judd, in his quixotic way, seems to be on his way to a solid if not comfortable re-election. The Democrats will probably nominate Joe Grandmaison. He'll make Judd work, but Joe is probably the least electable candidate the Dems could have put up. The caveats are abortion and the economy, which can rock any incumbent's foundation.

Smith will easily win the nomination, but I think will lose the general if John Rauh is the Democratic nominee. Rauh is bright, loaded, and already on TV with excellent ads. Smith still doesn't know what mensa is, seems to be unable to leverage donations without heavyweights helping, and seems to think the UNION LEADER will counter whatever the Dems put up. Judd ought to be thankful Rauh chose to run for the Senate.

The vacancy Smith leaves in the First District is also vulnerable to loss. Democratic candidate Joe Keefe is capable of beating any Republican with a strong showing in Manchester and its immediate environs. Our guy is working hard, and Zeliff is a name people are beginning to recognize and treat seriously. However, he's managing his own campaign, and, even though he's done a pretty good job of it up to now, that can kill any good candidate who does it through the home stretch. I think Bill is going to hire Mark Aldrich to manage the campaign as of August 1 --- and Mark can do the kind of job that can make a difference if the race is close. Today it's a four way race between Bill, Larry Brady, Doug Scamman and Bill Johnson.

There will be a new Speaker and a new Senate President come December, which I am sure you and Governor Sununu will be attentive to as it relates to getting the new people well grounded to the President! A lunch at the White House would be a good starter.

The news last night of Dave Souter's appointment is great. Politically I don't see how you can go wrong. Dave has been a member of our church parish for as long as we've been going, and is one of the most decent people I've ever met. He's the guy who always brings the little old ladies to church Sunday morning who can't get there any other way. As for jurisprudence, no one has ever had anything but superlatives. And, it comes from across the spectrum.

The Kaufman Kops incident in Springfield had little impact up here except for those who chuckled a bit. The GLOBE certainly had fun with it and it really pissed off Dukakis --- so it wasn't all bad. The one who probably is paying an unfair price is Neil Bush --- Joe Kennedy has really been hard on him and the partisan inflammation caused by the Springfield incident gave Kennedy some added reasons to bash. Probably would have happened anyway.

I am really concerned for Neil, because the reports in the media appear to contain more than just political bashing. While I can understand why he wants to fight, I don't see that it gets him or the President anything but more aggravation.

As for Hugh's book, he's kept mum on the contents --- probably a good way to get people to buy the book in advance! Once an entrepreneur always

From this end, the President appears to be in fairly solid stead. The UNION is bashing him, which is comforting to me. I see two black clouds on the horizon, beyond the economy. First is the abortion issue. If Judd loses the NH governorship, it will be interpreted to be a result of his abortion stand. And, if Judd can be thrown out on that in New Hampshire, the President is in serious trouble nationally.

Second, the environment. It's not the cutting issue abortion is, but the President is getting very negative marks from Republican environmentalists, not to mention the Dems. Fact is, I think it's based on negative perceptions rather than actual decisions. Somehow you've got to get a more positive message out on environmental issues. If you're going to insist global warming needs more research, explain why and make another public announcement enviros can't criticize. Being less than objective on these matters, perhaps I am seeing more than is there. But, believe me, many GOP conservatives up here are also environmentally conscious, and they think Bush is not living up to his campaign pledge to be the environmental president.

One great opportunity would be to oppose the submerged artery and third harbor tunnel in Boston. The enviros are screaming that if ever there were an opportunity to demonstrate that mass transit can be innovatively applied, Boston is the classic case. Rather than spending \$8 billion bringing more traffic into the city, why not spend \$6 billion to keep it out? It would be interesting to see how many Democrats running for office in Massachusetts would support a Bush decision on this.

So much for dribble.

Please keep in touch and keep up the good work. There is no doubt in my mind that Bush is benefiting tremendously from Sununu, and that Sununu is benefiting tremendously from you. Most of us know who know Andy Card and Bonnie Newman know who the real kinder, gentler administration officials are!

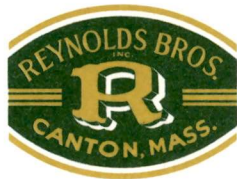
Best,

Will

Note

per Treasurer of GOP
Gohariyar
to Moscow 8/21
- Kern -

Document Originally
Attached to
Following Page



REYNOLDS BROS. INC.

ENGINEERS · CONTRACTORS

776 WASHINGTON STREET · CANTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02021 · (617) 828-8580

Aug. 5, 1990

Dear Andy,

I write to ask that I be considered for appointment to the special commission proposed to investigate the S&W mess.

I believe I could make a real contribution from having successfully been in the trenches in banking as a hobby for twenty years.

Sincerely,
Bill Reynolds

James Reynolds

355 Dover Rd
Westwood, Mass.

over

The attached shows what
a small world it is .

(JTB)

LEONARD, John W., Jr.; '47; Constr. & Engrg. Cnslt.; Boise, ID 83702, 208 386-6080; r. 1012 Wyndemere Dr., Boise, ID 83702, 208 344-8952.

LIM, Brian Yoo-Jin; '89; Mechanical Engr.; Jet Propulsion Lab, 4800 Oak Grove Dr., Mail Stop 158-224, Pasadena, CA 91109; r. 3200 Fairesta St., Unit 10, La Crescenta, CA 91214, 818 248-0036.

LINDHOLM, John H., Jr.; '51; Tech. Plng. Mgr.; Battelle Columbus, Bus./Tech. Integ. Div., 505 King Ave., Columbus, OH 43201, 614 424-6525; r. 4159 Rowan Rd., Columbus, OH 43214, 614 451-6782.

LITTLE, H. Forbes; '63; Pres.; HFL Info Svcs., Inc., 56 Garden St., Cambridge, MA 02138, 617 491-6152; r. Same, 617 547-8975.

LOVEJOY, Julian; '22; Retired Mgr.; Home Ins. Co. of New York; r. 718 Pine St., Manchester, NH 03104, 603 622-2734.

LUPI, Victor D.; '88; Rsch. Asst.; MIT, 77 Massachusetts Ave., Rm. 37-442, Cambridge, MA 02139, 617 253-0993; r. 145 Arlington St., #5, Boston, MA 02116, 617 426-0895.

MACIULEWSKI, John T.; '80; LSP Operator; US Postal Svc., 141 Weston St., Hartford, CT 06101; r. 305 Prospect St., Wethersfield, CT 06109, 203 529-6200.

MACKAY, Edward H.; '31; Retired; r. 2655 Clay St., San Francisco, CA 94115, 415 346-5625.

MACONI, Richard C.; '44; Cnslt. & Coml. Investment Broker; Maconi Cnsts.; r. Sachems Head, 41 Chimney Corner Cir., Guilford, CT 06437, 203 453-9759.

MACRIDES, Dr. Foteos; '65; Principal Scientist; Worcester Fdn Exptl Biol., 222 Maple Ave., Shrewsbury, MA 01545, 508 842-7839; r. 48 Brandywine Dr., Shrewsbury, MA 01545, 508 752-3974.

MAJKOWSKI, Walter; '55; Materials Engr.; United Engrs. & Constructors Inc., 30 S. 17th St., Philadelphia, PA 19101, 215 422-3234; r. 10 Tremont Pl., Willingboro, NJ 08046, 609 871-0975.

MALLORY, Peter E.; '57; VP; Central Florida Tech. Svc., New Smyrna Bch., FL 32169; r. 436 Quay Assisi, New Smyrna Bch., FL 32169.

MANSON, Arthur J., Jr.; '34; Retired; r. POB 97, Gonzales, TX 78629, 512 672-3852.

MCDONALD, Robert K.; '59; Telecommunications Lab Mgr.; Hughes Aircraft Co., POB 92919, Los Angeles, CA 90009, 213 615-9035; r. 6566 Firebrand St., Los Angeles, CA 90045, 213 641-3447.

MCDONNELL, Robert Q., Jr.; '40; Retired; r. 41 Ledgewood Rd., W. Hartford, CT 06107, 203 521-0451.

MCMAHON, Joseph A.; '85; Software Engr. Grp. Leader; Sytron Corp., 117 Flanders Rd., Westboro, MA 01581, 508 898-0100; r. 109 Queensberry St., Apt. 2, Boston, MA 02215, 617 267-5780.

MEURK, Carl R.; '42; Retired; r. 9123 Lake Washington Blvd., NE, Bellevue, WA 98004, 206 454-0211.

MICHEL, Robert C., PE; '50; Pres. & Chmn.; The Kraissl Co., Inc., 299 Williams Ave., Hackensack, NJ 07601, 201 342-0008; r. 470 Prospect St., Glen Rock, NJ 07452, 201 445-5465.

MITCHELL, Thomas A., Jr.; '43; POB 3804, Kingsport, TN 37664.

MULCAHEY, Brian D.; '86; Grad. Student; Univ. of Chicago, Sch. of Business, 1101 E. 58th St., Chicago, IL 60637; r. International House, 1414 E. 59th St., Chicago, IL 60637, 312 753-0093.

MULCAHEY, Joseph K.; '83; Antenna Engr.; Raytheon, 430 Boston Post Rd., Mail Stop LL-1, Wayland, MA 01778, 508 440-5309; r. 3 Village Way, Apt. 5, Natick, MA 01760, 508 651-3338.

NAKATA, Duane T.; '81; Sr. Engr.; Impell Corp., 333 Research Ct., Atlanta Technology Park, Norcross, GA 30092, 404 441-5189; r. 4315 Springfield Dr., Norcross, GA 30092, 404 446-6002.

NIESSEN, Walter R.; '60; VP; Camp Dresser McKee Inc., 10 Cambridge Ctr., Cambridge, MA 02142, 617 742-5151; r. 14 Forbes Ln., Andover, MA 01810.

OLIVER, Dr. Daniel G.; '60; Dent.; 285 N. El Camino Real, Ste. 119, Encinitas, CA 92024, 619 753-6284; r. 496 Hillcrest Dr., Leucadia, CA 92024, 619 753-0942.

PALMER, MGEN Charles D., AUS(Ret.); '43; Operations Mgr.; The Boeing Co., POB 24346, MS 9A90, Seattle, WA 98124, 206 393-8072; r. 1812 4th Avenue N., Seattle, WA 98109, 206 285-3405.

PALMER, William J.; '56; Publisher; Stone Lantern Publishing Co., 9 Brooks Rd., Sudbury, MA 01776, 508 443-7110; r. Same, 508 443-5084.

PAN, Philbert; '86; Michigan Business Sch., Ann Arbor, MI 48109; r. 910 Packard, #B3, Ann Arbor, MI 48104, 313 996-5521.

PARKER, Peter; '32; Retired; r. Willey Hill Box 22, Cherryfield, ME 04622, 207 546-7897.

PAULONIS, Joseph F.; '59; Data Processing Cnslt.; Congruent Sys. Corp., 82 Bellmore Ave., POB 371, Pt. Lookout, NY 11569, 516 889-8286; r. Same, 516 889-6782.

PERARDI, Thomas E.; '64; Plng. Dir.; Bay Area Air Quality Management Dist., 939 Ellis St., San Francisco, CA 94109, 415 771-6000; r. 6078 Buena Vista, Oakland, CA 94618.

PETERSON, Robert J.; '44; Semi-Retired Cnslt. Engr.; r. 2217 Crestview Ln., Wilmette, IL 60091, 312 251-5969.

PHANEUF, Dr. Roger J.; '62; Pres.; PAI, 1030 15th St., NW, Ste. 206, Washington, DC 20005, 202 898-1410; r. 7219 Galgate Dr., Springfield, VA 22153, 703 644-1386.

PLATTE, Melvin D.; '59; Pres.; Impact Svcs., Inc., 21 Ray Ave., Burlington, MA 01803, 617 270-0099; r. 233 Independence Rd., Concord, MA 01742, 508 369-7551.

POWELL, John L., PE; '51; Pres.; Powell Cnsts. Inc., 307 Elmhurst St., Hot Springs, AR 71951, 501 624-4162; r. Same.

PRESCOTT, Robert; 393 Ski Tr., Kinnelon, NJ 07405.

PRUSKO, James M.; '86; Unit Mgr. Experimental Prod.; Soltex Polymer, POB 1000, Deer Park, TX 77536, 713 479-2381; r. 1915 1/2 Hawthorne, Houston, TX 77098, 713 524-3875.

RAWOOF, Shahid A.; '88; Med. Student; Tufts Univ. Sch. of Med. M92; r. 145 Arlington St., Apt. 5, Boston, MA 02116, 617 426-0895.

REDPATH, John H., III; '49; Retired; r. 101 E. Branch Rd., Yorktown, VA 23692, 804 898-5114.

REISKIN, Edward D.; '88; Mechanical Engr.; United Technologies - Otis Elevator, 5 Farm Springs, Farmington, CT 06032; 203 678-2289; r. 167 S. Main St., W. Hartford, CT 06107, 203 521-4030.

REYNOLDS, William P., Sr.; '49; Horse Owner; Owah Boots Stable, 355 Dover Rd., Westwood, MA 02090, 617 326-6999; r. Same.

RITTERHOFF, Robert E.; '46; Retired; r. 101 N. Main St., Cape May Court House, NJ 08210, 609 465-7021.

ROCKINSON, Dr. Robert J.; '59; Computer Cnsts.; 211 6th Ave., Brownsville, PA 15417, 412 785-4100; r. RD #1 J. Manson Dr., Coal Crk., PA 15423, 412 938-7050.

ROFE, Leon M.; '90; Rsch. Tech.; Avery Intl., 777 E. Foothill Blvd., CPD-R&D Bldg. #4, Azusa, CA 91702, 818 969-3311; r. Rm. 207C PRADO/Mesa Court, Irvine, CA 92715.

RONAN, Harold R., Jr.; '52; Staff Engr.; Harris Semiconductor, 2 Crestwood Rd., Mountain Top, PA 18077, 717 747-4676; r. 9 Red Coat Ln., Mountain Top, PA 18077, 717 678-3712.

ROSENZWEIG, Alan D.; '86; Parkview Rd., Elmford, NY 10523.

ROWE, Robert F.; '45; Constr. Cnslt.; Robert F. Rowe & Assocs., Inc., POB 71205, Charleston Hts., SC 29415; r. 32 Wespanee Dr., Charleston, SC 29407, 803 571-3306.

ROWLES, Harwood S., Jr.; '47; 35 Colburn Rd., Wellesley, MA 02181, 617 235-9207.

RUOFF, James S.; '44; Retired; r. 4007 St. Paul Blvd., Rochester, NY 14617, 716 342-3840.

RUSSELL, John F.; '58; Plng. Yard Rep.; Electric Boat, Eastern Point Rd., Groton, CT 06340, 203 369-4698; r. Tigh A Chuain, Bullwood, Dunoon, Scotland PA23701, 443 698-3205.

SAH, Robert L.; '82; Student; MIT, Cambridge, MA 02139; r. 364 Marlborough St., Apt. 4, Boston, MA 02115, 617 266-0344.

SAKAHARA, Donald Y.; '75; Computer Programmer; Symbolics Inc., 8 New England Exec Park E., Burlington, MA 01803, 617 221-1303; r. 25 Harding Ave., Belmont, MA 02178.

SAKIMA, Glen N.; '84; Engr.; Amtex Inc., Cincinnati, OH 45202; r. 1429 Hooihui St., Pearl City, HI 96782, 808 455-2316.

SALMON, Bardwell C.; '62; Pres.; Lasher Plot Inc., 48 Sword St., Auburn, MA 01501, 508 757-2831; r. 33 Lawrence Rd., Weston, MA 02193, 617 894-2486.

SALMON, William C.; '57; Exec. Ofcr.; Natl. Acad. of Engrg., 2101 Constitution Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20418, 202 334-3677; r. 3601 N. Peary St., Arlington, VA 22207, 703 527-5782.

SALZMAN, Milton G.; Retired; r. 73 Manor Rd., Lynbrook, NY 11563, 516 599-3347.

SAUKE, Dr. Todd B.; '80; Physicist; NASA Ames Rsch. Ctr., Mailstop 239-12 NASA-ARC, Moffett Field, Mountain View, CA 94035, 415 694-3213; r. 3644 Eastridge Dr., San Jose, CA 95148, 408 223-9335.

SCHWENDENMAN, Daniel M.; '83; 4801 W. Bradcock Rd # 201, Alexandria, VA 22311.

SEVILLE, Alfred R.; '46; Mgmt. Cnslt.; r. 252 Lincoln Rd., Lincoln, MA 01773, 617 259-8739.

SHERER, Paul M.; '87; Staff Writer; PC Week, 800 Boylston St., Ste. 1100, Boston, MA 02199, 617 375-4062; r. 13 Grove St., #8, Boston, MA 02114, 617 720-5661.

SHIMODA, Chief Wade T., USAF; '86; Industrial Engrg.; 64Ces/Dei/23, Reese AFB, TX 79489, 806 885-3510; r. 3403 Frankford Ave., #15, Lubbock, TX 79407, 806 795-9543.

SILVESTRO, Rev. Frank J., OFM CAP; '48; Missionary; Catholic Diocese of Kyoto Japan 604, Kawara Machi 3 Jo, Kyoto 604, Japan, 075 211-8021; r. Francis Xavier Church, Kawamachi 3, Kyoto 604, Japan.

SMITH, Kenneth W.; '31; Retired Engr. Steel Plant; r. 2204 N. Gulf Blvd. Apt. 2, Indian Rocks Bch., FL 34635, 813 596-7095.

SMITH, Samuel C.; '58; Inventor; r. 210 Hartman Rd, Newton Centre, MA 02159, 617 244-4679.

SPITZNAGEL, Thomas M.; '88; Grad. Student; Univ. of California, 326 Lewis Hall, Berkeley, CA 94720, 415 643-8340; r. 2221 Parker St., Apt. E, Berkeley, CA 94704, 415 841-3918.

SPRINGER, Clinton H.; Retired; r. 98 Cranfield St., POB 288, New Castle, NH 03854, 603 436-8458.

STODDART, John M.; 123 Merrimac Dr., Trumbull, CT 06611.

STROMMEYER, William E.; '43; Retired; r. 13304 Glen Brae Dr., Saratoga, CA 95070, 408 867-9646.

STUART, Dr. David S.; Oncologist; University Hosp., Ste. 306, 650 W. 41st Ave., Vancouver, BC, Canada V5Z 2M9, 604 261-1021; r. 1670 W. 61st Ave., Vancouver, BC, Canada V6P 2C3.

STYFMAIL, Philip A.; '69; Pres.; Softonics, 28 Clark Rd., Brookline, MA 02146, 617 734-5374; r. Same, 617 566-1929.

SULLIVAN, Dr. William J.; '43; Psychiatrist & Psychoanalyst; William J. Sullivan, MD, Inc., 9950 Santa Monica Blvd., Beverly Hills, CA 90212, 213 553-0300; r. 2204 Westridge Rd., Los Angeles, CA 90049, 213 472-2779.

SULLIVAN, William J., Jr.; '51; Retired; r. 646 SW 145th St., Seattle, WA 98166, 206 243-3045.

SUNUNU, Dr. John H.; '61; Chief of Staff; White House, 1600 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, DC 20500, 202 456-1414; r. 24 Samoset Dr., Salem, NH 03079.

SURPRENANT, Norman F.; '47; 59 Snow Dr., Littleton, MA 01460, 508 486-4923.

THAYER, Norman B.; Prof. Mgr.; Xerox Corp., 800 Phillips Rd., Webster, NY 14580, 716 422-4632; r. 231 Thornell Rd., Pittsford, NY 14534, 716 248-8821.

THOMAS, Lt George J., III, USMC; '90; 362 Memorial Dr., Cambridge, MA 02139; r. 12311 Baltimore Ave., Kansas City, MO 64145, 816 942-2458.

TRIPP, Alton P. (Bud), Jr.; '62; Mgmt. Cnslt.; Tripp Assocs., 7 Balmorra Rd., Windham, NH 03087, 603 886-0074; r. Same, 603 889-0154.

TSOI, Edward T. M.; '65; Arch.; Tsoi/Kobus & Assocs., 50 Church St., Cambridge, MA 02138, 617 491-3067; r. 16 Devereaux St., Arlington, MA 02174, 617 648-3236.

TUNSTALL, Brian P.; '62; Cnslt.; 3100 S. Manchester St., #404, Falls Church, VA 22044, 703 820-8465; r. Same, 703 379-7668.

VANDEVAET, Dwight J.; '48; Prof. of Philosophy; Univ. of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996, 615 974-7198; r. 5610 Holston Hills Rd., Knoxville, TN 37914, 615 522-2459.

VOGES, Robert L.; '49; VP; Voges Mfg. Co., 103-11 98th St., Ozone Park, NY 11417, 718 842-7100; r. 22 Mansion Pl., Greenwich, CT 06831, 203 531-7874.

VON RUDEN, Dale (Tony) A.; '81; Engr.; Ultratech Stepper, 3230 Scott Blvd., Santa Clara, CA 95054, 408 970-8440; r. 2455 Alpine Rd., Menlo Park, CA 94025, 415 854-1349.

WALSH, Paul R.; '85; 17 Payson Rd., Belmont, MA 02178, 617 484-3865.

WALSH, Robert R.; '85; Student; Michigan Business Sch.; r. 2025 S. Huron Pkwy., #310, Ann Arbor, MI 48104, 313 971-6550.

WARDLE, H. William, Jr.; '52; VP; Wilbert Vault Sales Co., Inc., 80 Prindle Hill Rd., POB 715, Orange, CT 06477, 203 799-2331; r. 9 Bond Rd., Woodbridge, CT 06525, 203 387-1711.

WASON, Thomas D.; '64; Pres.; Allotech, 715 W. Johnson St., Raleigh, NC 27603, 919 828-9446; r. 1421 Park Dr., Raleigh, NC 27605, 919 834-2826.

WESTGATE, CAPT Reland B.; '30; Owner; Xylo Inc., 2000 Louisville Rd., Savannah, GA 31412, 912 233-1256; r. 1760 Porpoise Point, Savannah, GA 31410, 912 897-6387.

WHITE, Richard S.; '46; POB 9716, Stratford, CT 06497.

WILK, Leonard S.; '52; Staff Engr.; C. S. Draper Lab Inc., 555 Tech Sq., MS 6E, Cambridge, MA 02139, 617 258-1365; r. 5 Swan Rd., Winchester, MA 01890, 617 729-8387.

WOOLNER, Henry R.; '59; Pres.; Woolner Corp., Rte. 3A Box 440, Bridgewater, NH 03222, 603 744-5454; r. POB 378, Bristol, NH 03222, 603 744-2092.

XAVIER, Robert; '89; Student; Univ. of Rhode Island; r. 66 Metcalf St., Warwick, RI 02888, 401 467-3661.

YEAGER, Maurice R.; '52; Pres.; Litton Laser, Orlando, FL, 407 297-4400; r. 2170 Fawcett Rd., Winter Park, FL 32789, 407 644-0980.

MEMPHIS STATE UNIVERSITY

PSI PENTATON

ACKERMANN, J. Keith; '85; Sales; Miller Brewery; r. 955 W. Forest, Jackson, TN 38301, 901 664-7445.

ACKERMANN, Thomas L.; '76; Revenue Enforcement Ofcr.; Tennessee Dept. of Revenue, 5050 Poplar Ave., Ste. 417, Memphis, TN 38157, 901 543-7298; r. 230 Lawnwood W., Collierville, TN 38017, 901 853-9963.

ALLEN, G. Larry; '70; Salesman; Gen. Truck Sales & Svc., 1973 E. Brooks Rd., Memphis, TN 38116, 901 345-3270; r. 3109 Woodthrust, Memphis, TN 38134, 901 388-7240.

ANDERSON, Paul J., Jr.; '70; Social Scientist; Dept. of Human Svcs., 13 Roszel Rd., Princeton, NJ 08540, 609 987-0810; r. 2000 Cedar Ln., Highland Park, NJ 08904, 901 745-9660.

BIRTS, Joe A., III; '70; Staff Engr.; Viacom Cable, 1855 Folsom, Ste. 546, San Francisco, CA 94103, 415 863-1644; r. 65 Ora Way #204, San Francisco, CA 94131, 415 824-8749.

BLACKBURN, George D.; '77; Engr.; Blackburn Farms, Rte. 1, Box 19A, Williston, TN 38076, 901 853-2719; r. 3608 Kirby Terrace Dr., Memphis, TN 38115, 901 360-0477.

BLANK, Henry P.; '90; Ramp Agt.; Fed. Express Corp., 2903 Sprankel, Memphis, TN 38118, 901 797-7134; r. 206 Dreger, Memphis, TN 38109, 901 789-3786.

CARAYIANNIS, Dean M.; '86; Programmer; Fed. Express, POB 727, Memphis, TN 38194, 901 397-4057; r. 932 Ivy Rd., Memphis, TN 38117, 901 683-4252.

CASTELLAW, James K.; '89; Ofcr.; Shelby Cnty. Correctional Ctr., 1045 Mullins Station Rd., Memphis, TN 38134, 901 377-4500; r. 2030 Kirby Pkwy., Memphis, TN 38119, 901 755-1983.

CLEMENTS, William L., Jr.; '85; POB 720233, Orlando, FL 32872.

COLLINS, Rhowan H.; '76; CPA; Vawter, Gammon, Norris & Collins, PC, 5900 Poplar Ave., Ste. 103, Memphis, TN 38119, 901 767-4030; r. Collins Estates, 7215 Joshua Cove, Bartlett, TN 38134, 901 388-1987.

COUSAR, Alan R.; '73; Recreation Dir.; City of Covington Tennessee, 401 S. College St., Covington, TN 38019, 901 476-1107; r. Rte. 2, Box 3600, Covington, TN 38019, 901 476-8988.

CRUTCHFIELD, Clyde M.; '69; Atty.; Masserano & Crutchfield, 105 S. Rowlett E., Collierville, TN 38017, 901 853-7291; r. 269 Burrows Rd., Collierville, TN 38017, 901 853-7291.

ELLIS, Deaton P., Jr.; '77; Principal Spec. in Engrg.; McDonnell Douglas Corp., POB 516, Saint Louis, MO 63166, 314 232-4858; r. 971 Whispering Ridge Ln., Saint Peters, MO 63376, 314 441-6238.

FREDERICKS, Jeffrey L.; '89; Clerk; FBI, 10th & Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20535, 202 324 3299; r. 7206 Oriole Ave., Springfield, VA 22152, 703 451-5208.

GALEY, G. Gordon, II; '86; Natl. Account Mgr.; MCI Telecommunications Corp., 825 Crossover Ln., Ste

William E. Badnell
81 Wadhurst Gardens
Weston
Southampton SO29QR
England

6 August 1990

The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Attn: Mr. Andrew H. Card, Jr.
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff

Dear Mr. Card,

Let me introduce myself. I am Bill Dorn's brother-in-law; Pat Dorn's brother.

We have just returned from our 3 week holiday in the United States. Although I have visited your country several times, this was my first opportunity to visit Washington D.C.

Impressive would be an understatement. To see all the places that we have read about and viewed on television is indeed exciting. But the highlight of Washington, D.C. for us was the visit to the White House.

We have some wonderful pictures taken in front of the White House, and memories of what we saw inside. The tour was well conducted and very informative.

Bill told me how you went to so much trouble to arrange the VIP tour. On behalf of myself, my sister-in-law Maureen Badnell, my nephew Kevin Badnell and his friend Ann Tilling, our greatful thanks for your hospitality.

We are sorry that we didn't have the chance to meet you. Hope that one day that will also be possible.

If you should be in England, please don't hesitate to get in touch with me.

Sincerely,



Bill Badnell