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Collection/Office of Origin: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series: Card, Andrew, Files
Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 04883
Folder ID Number: 04883-002b

Folder Title:
Correspondence--B [2]

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15

21

7

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet (George Bush Library)

Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
01. Note	Handwritten note from Andy Card, Re: Congratulations on graduation from FBI Academy. (1 pp.)	07/22/91	(b)(7)(c), (b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f)	
02. Note	Handwritten note, Re: Directions to house of FBI Academy graduate. (1 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(7)(c), (b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f)	
03. Invitation	Re: Party celebrating graduation from FBI Academy. (1 pp.)	07/20/91	(b)(7)(c), (b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f)	

Page 1 of 1

Collection:

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Series: Card, Andrew H., Jr., Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Correspondence--B [2]

Pinksheet Number: RML16130
OA/ID Number: 04883-002b
Date Closed: 3/17/2025
FOIA/Sys Case #: 2025-0373-S
Re-review Case #:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

THE WHITE HOUSE

August 23, 1991
K'port, Maine

Dear Dr. Bradley-

Thank you for your correspondence, which includes a copy of your letter to Charles L. Bell. I will forward your particular interests to appropriate officials in the Administration for review.

Again, thank you for writing.

Sincerely, Andy Card

Andrew H. Card, Jr.
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Dr. Ralph S. Bradley
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Springfield, IL 62702

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MEMORANDUM

TO: Andy Card
FROM: Haley Barbour
DATE: July 31, 1991
RE:



The House and Senate have both passed Foreign Aid Reauthorization bills which contain "cash transfer" provisions requiring inter alia that governments receiving cash transfer assistance to enter into agreement to spend an amount equal to that assistance on U.S. goods and services rather than those of our trade competitors. The maritime industry strongly supports this because it would increase the volume of U.S. foreign aid cargoes and, therefore, the amount of cargoes carried on U.S. flag ships.

The provisions do not increase cargo preference percentages or rules, and, of course, there is no effect on commercial shipping, as this applies only to foreign aid.

The Administration has historically opposed requiring countries receiving foreign aid in cash to spend the money on U.S. goods and services. State is the most vocal opponent (and AID, I guess). DOT is not supporting the provision, though I am told MarAd says it will be good for the industry.

Andy, all this still has to go through conference, so it is not ripe for any Administration decision-making. I am not asking you to do anything; indeed, I ask you not to. I only want you to be aware this is an issue on which the maritime industry is totally united, on which they have worked hard since 1985 and which would materially help the domestic merchant marine. Since our Administration has been unable to take a single step to support the domestic merchant marine, despite the President's commitment and desire to do so, a veto of Foreign Aid Reauthorization over this issue would entirely undercut our support.

There is only one other issue where we could help our maritime allies, consistent with our policies, but it keeps getting balled up in larger issues at MarAd and DOT. Thus, this is a really, really big deal for DeFries and the maritime folks who try to help the President.

SUPPORT THE PELL CASH TRANSFER REFORM PROVISION IN THE FOREIGN AID AUTHORIZATION (S. 1435)

Background

- Since 1979, the U.S. government has gradually shifted a substantial portion of foreign economic assistance from commodity import programs (CIP) and other project assistance to "cash transfers" funded through the economic support fund (ESF). As a result, recipient governments have avoided buy American requirements that apply to CIP but do not apply to cash transfers and have used U.S. taxpayer dollars to purchase foreign goods, including agricultural commodities, and services that directly compete with our own.
- When the shift to cash transfers began, U.S. manufacturing, agricultural and shipping industries demanded that foreign recipients continue to buy American. As a result and as a condition to the shift, Israel, the largest recipient of cash transfers, entered into a series of agreements, known as "Side Letters," in which it agreed to meet certain buy and ship American requirements. Egypt, the second largest recipient, has also sporadically agreed to its own Side Letter.
- In recent years more and more U.S. foreign economic assistance has been shifted from CIP to the cash transfer program with the result that less assistance is now subject to buy American requirements.
- Moreover, since 1989 Israel has refused to enter into a Side Letter consistent with its previous commitments and has promised only to use its "best efforts" to ensure purchases of U.S. goods and services. The U.S. government has rejected the "best efforts" Side Letters.

The Pell Cash Transfer Reform Provision

- The FY 1992 Foreign Aid Authorization contains a Cash Transfer Reform Provision (section 305) that requires governments receiving cash transfer assistance to enter into agreements to spend an amount equal to that assistance on U.S. goods and services rather than on those of our trade competitors. Of particular importance to the U.S.-flag merchant marine is the requirement to ship a fair proportion of these U.S. goods in U.S.-flag vessels.
- In effect, the Reform Provision merely reinstates the status quo ante favoring U.S. domestic industries and reverses the gradual erosion of buy and ship American requirements since 1979 due to the shift to cash transfers.
- The Reform Provision is not a burdensome requirement.
 - It exempts countries receiving less than \$10 million per year in cash transfer assistance and grants the President liberal waiver authority.
 - All recipient governments can take advantage of an exemption if they assent to an agreement similar to the Israeli "Side Letter."
 - All purchases by a foreign recipient government of goods and services originating in the foreign recipient country are exempt from the buy and ship American requirements.

- The Reform Provision does no more than what the rest of the world already does. U.S. trade competitors routinely tie their aid. Permitting U.S. foreign aid recipients to purchase foreign goods and services is tantamount to a U.S. taxpayer subsidy of our trade competitors.
- The requirement that cash transfer recipients purchase U.S. goods and services will create an American constituency, comprised of a number of important industries, for foreign aid.

Criticisms of the Reform Provision Are Invalid

- **Flexibility.** The State Department/Agency for International Development argues that cash transfers are necessary because they are a flexible form of foreign assistance. Unfortunately, cash transfers are in fact so flexible that there is absolutely no accounting as to how the money is spent. As GAO found, the possibility of abuse is endemic to the cash transfer program. The Reform Provision would solve that problem with GAO audit authority.
- **Commercial Impact.** The Reform Provision applies to foreign governments, not commercial or private entities. Commercial transactions, including private agricultural transactions, will remain exempt from ship American requirements. The U.S. agriculture, manufacturing and services industries will all benefit from increased foreign government purchases required by the Reform Provision.
- **Balance of Trade.** Opponents of the Reform Provision confuse balance of trade statistics with government purchases. Of course combined private and government purchases will usually exceed total U.S. assistance. This combined total is irrelevant, however, because the foreign government conceivably could be buying no U.S. goods while the foreign recipient private sector is buying U.S. goods exceeding total U.S. assistance. The Reform Provision will ensure that government purchases will be made in America and leave private purchases unaffected.
- **1985 Farm Bill Compromise.** The Reform Provision neither "expands" cargo preference nor violates the 1985 Farm Bill's "Cargo Preference Compromise." First, the Provision merely restores to the U.S.-flag merchant marine those cargoes lost due to the gradual shift from CIP and other project assistance to cash transfer assistance. Second, the Compromise addressed only those programs providing commodities acquired by the Department of Agriculture. Since the Compromise exempted from preference commercially-oriented cargoes (Export Enhancement Program and guaranteed loans) while increasing the preference requirement for "give-away" cargoes (P.L. 480 and Section 416), logically preference should also apply to "give-away" cash transfer cargoes.

Status

- The Foreign Relations Committee approved similar cash transfer reform provisions in 1987 and again in 1989 as well as in 1991. (S. Rep. No. 102-100, pp. 30-31). In June, the House decisively rejected efforts to weaken a similar cash transfer provision contained in its foreign aid authorization legislation (246-175; D 181-79, R 64-96). (137 Cong. Rec. H4343, 4354-55 (June 15, 1991); H.R. 2508, sec. 1303; H.R. Rep. No. 102-96).

THE WHITE HOUSE

July 28, 1991

Dear Mr. Chief Justice -

Thank you very much for your note and the update on the work of the Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution. Thanks to your direct effort, there is a greater appreciation here and around the world for our greatest document and its Bill of Rights.

Keep in touch.

Sincerely,

Andy Card

Andrew H. Card Jr.
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

The Honorable Warren E. Burger
Chief Justice, Retired
Supreme Court of the United States
Washington, D.C. 20543

Supreme Court of the United States
Washington, D. C. 20543

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CHAMBERS OF
CHIEF JUSTICE BURGER
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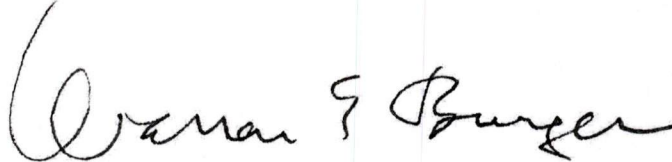
July 19, 1991

Dear Andrew,

Enclosed is a "squib" I am using for the Commission's periodic newsletter.

This will keep you posted on our approach to the final months of 1991.

Regards,



Chairman
Commission on the Bicentennial
of the United States Constitution

P.S. I also enclose an interim report recently sent to all Commissioners.

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

CHAIRMAN'S CORNER

With the approach of the December 15 200th anniversary of the ratification of the Bill of Rights, the five-year commemoration of the Constitution is drawing to an end. The Commission has carried out educational projects on a scale never before undertaken -- history and civics lesson -- reaching millions of Americans from the fourth grade, to military personnel, to retired persons. Beyond that, books telling this great story will be a perpetual legacy in the schools, along with the interviews on the presidency.

In 1955, at the urging of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Congress passed legislation authorizing the president to proclaim the week beginning September 17 and ending September 23 each year as Constitution Week. The first day of Constitution Week has also been proclaimed as Citizenship Day and as we look to Constitution Week 1991, and the years beyond, we do well to consider for a moment what it means to be a "good citizen."

The word "citizen" appears only five times in the Constitution -- primarily to define qualifications for public office. But there is no definition of who is a citizen; that was not done until the ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment after the Civil War:

"All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States...."

Even though the Constitution drafted in 1787 does not define citizenship, the Framers undoubtedly had an appreciation of the

ideal of citizenship and its importance to the future of the Republic. The Framers saw citizenship in the great experiment of republican government as more than just loyalty to and love of one's country. To them, citizenship meant an understanding of, and active involvement with, the affairs of the nation. Could any thing less be expected in a nation whose Constitution was chartered by **WE THE PEOPLE**?

James Madison, "architect" of the Constitution and "draftsman" of the Bill of Rights, knew that without an active and informed citizenry the notion of a republican government was only a fantasy. "I will go on this republican principle," he wrote, "that the people will have the virtue and intelligence to select men of virtue and wisdom...(T)o suppose that any form of government will secure liberty or happiness without any virtue is a chimerical idea."

Government of, by, and for the people, coupled with the idea of freedom, are central to our great American tradition. This tradition places responsibilities on all Americans, as well as guaranteeing our many rights and freedoms. It is this spirit of citizenship that should be paramount as we consider ways to commemorate Constitution Week, this year and in the future.

During the past five years, most of the Commission's energy and resources has gone to educational programs. By keeping Constitution Week alive as an annual observance, that educational commitment to an informed citizenry will continue, now and in the generations to come.



Commission on the Bicentennial of The United States Constitution

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WEB

June 28, 1991

Warren E. Burger
Chairman

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Lindy Boggs

Herbert Brownell

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Damon J. Keith

Cornelia G. Kennedy

Edward M. Kennedy

Harry McKinley Lightsey, Jr.

Betty Southard Murphy

Thomas H. O'Connor

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Obert C. Tanner

Strom Thurmond

Ronald H. Walker

Charles E. Wiggins

Charles Alan Wright

Herbert M. Atherton
Staff Director

Memorandum from the Chairman

TO: Members of the Commission on the Bicentennial

Interim Report of Bicentennial Commission Activities

With this longer than usual interim between Commission meetings it occurred to me that it might be of interest to make this brief report on activities. Our original decision, made five years ago, to focus our attention on the young people of the country has proven to be a sound one. you will recall that we decided to start our programs beginning in the fourth grades. The contests, such as the historical pictorial map contest, beginning in the fourth grade, and the essay contests at the later stages, have had a very positive response from teachers and from parents. This is the third year of that contest. The essay contest and other educational programs will have a lasting impact.

The Four Presidents Project. All of the interviews with the former presidents have been completed and the editing process has been underway. That process took more time than we had anticipated, but it is now completed. It is possible that we may have a meeting next week either in Washington or in New York with a representative from one of the networks to explore their interest. Entirely apart from the contemporary interest in these interviews and their contemporary importance, the historical significance in terms of 50 or 100 years from now is really beyond measure. I believe there will be network interest.

Calendar Book: Adaptation of the 1991 Calendar Material Into a Book. The response and reaction to our 1991 calendar was beyond anything we had experienced previously and it very soon occurred to us that with the enormous amount of time invested in drawing that material together and its impact as measured by the responses, that we ought to make some further use of it. We are, therefore, converting this into a book with relatively

few changes in terms of the text, pictures and style. The book will be available for distribution to teachers and libraries by late summer. It should be a substantial factor in the Bill of Rights celebration between September and the end of the year.

The Bill of Rights Study Guide. This brochure material undertakes to give a very elementary explanation of the Bill of Rights and other amendments cast in terms for fourth and fifth grade level students. Along with that is a Bill of Rights poster ("The Teach About"), developed in collaboration with Betty Debnam, editor of Minipage. In preparing these materials teachers have been consulted; we believe this material is in a form readily to be grasped by students. These materials will be distributed in late August or early September.

Constitution Week. During July and August we will be distributing approximately 100,000 packets, including the history of the Bill of Rights and a colorful poster and a brochure on "Bells Across America." The national bell ringing for December 15 is being planned.

The H.M.S. Rose Bill of Rights Tour. The Bridgeport group, stimulated by our fellow commissioner Fred Biebel, was launched on April 21st with its first stop in Washington, D.C. By this time, it has visited many of the scheduled ports of call from Maine to Florida with one of the original drafts of the Bill of Rights and included a great many other historical items that would be of interest to visitors. The advance work has been aimed at stimulating teachers, students and tourists to attend. A recent edition of Betty Debnam's Mini Page (which reaches 500 dailies) has featured the H.M.S. Rose Tour.

National Historical Pictorial Map Contest. The third and final year of this Map Contest has been completed with more than 4,000 schools participating. One hundred and fifty-two maps came into the national finals and were judged at the national level here in Washington by a committee of well qualified people, including teachers and historians. The first place winners were brought to Washington for an awards session and had lunch at the Supreme Court.

National Oratory Contest for Deaf and Hard-of-Hearing Teen-agers. The Commission, in cooperation with Gallaudet University, sponsored this unique oratory contest. Hundreds of students participated at the state and regional levels and the finals were held in the Capitol building. The President personally met and congratulated the winners during a tour of the White House and they were guests of ours at a luncheon on the same day.

Advertising Council Activities. The distribution of radio and print ads will begin this July and the theme will be essentially of that in the period of the 1991 Superbowl program.

Food Marketing Institute. In cooperation with the Institute's

trade association, materials are going to 1,700 food stores promoting the "Constitution Week" and the Bill of Rights. You will recall that supermarket bags in the past have carried messages about the Constitution with coupons inviting people to request copies of the pocket Constitution. Thousands of pocket constitutions have been distributed under this program.

International Programs. In cooperation with USIA, various programs have been initiated in other countries, including the distribution of the "book shelf" to 28 African countries.* Earlier in the year the 1991 calendars were mailed to Peace Corps volunteers and this stimulated many requests for additional materials. Essay contests have been sponsored in several countries.

Supreme Court Book. The work on the Supreme Court Book has continued and this includes the photographic reproduction in color of the portraits of all the Justices in the Supreme Court from 1790 to date. There will be a one-page biographical sketch of each of the Justices from John Jay to David Souter, (and perhaps someone else!) A Foreword will give a brief history of the Court and the Appendix will contain extensive data of interest to students and researchers. Tentatively, this will go to secondary school and college libraries and other libraries.

Staff Reductions: A number of staff members have left, anticipating the December 31, 1991 termination. The current staff is 32 and 7 detailees. By October 1, 1991 the staff will be reduced to about a dozen. Naturally this has burdened our operations somewhat but it has not impaired the output.

Pocket Constitutions: The demand for our pocket copies has been consistent and we need to consider the final distribution here and internationally.

Jeffrey St. John Books: We have placed approximately 40,000 copies of The Constitutional Journal and a similar number of The Child of Fortune in high school and college libraries and other independent libraries. Here, too, we got reactions almost as warm as the reactions to the 1991 calendar. St. John is working on a third volume in the same style of presentation as the first two, but having to do with the first elections, the organization of the government and the first Congress. No request has been made with respect to this third book, but as soon as it comes in, we will refer it to the appropriate committees.

* A Nation dedicated to Religious Liberty: The Constitutional Heritage of the Religion Clause, by A Adams & C Emmerich; The Constitution, Foundation of Our Freedom, by W.E.Burger; Constitutional Journal, by Jeffrey St. John; A Child of Fortune,

by Jeffrey St. John; The Miracle at Philadelphia, by K. Bowen; Delivery of Justice, Speeches of Warren E. Burger; Bicentennial Commission's Pocket Constitution; The Federalist Papers; The Constitution and What It Means Today, by H. Chase & C. Ducat; Constitutionalism and Rights: The Influence of the United States Abroad, by L. Henken & A. Rosenthal; Black's Law Dictionary

THE WHITE HOUSE

7.30.91

Dear Representative Brenton -

Thank you for your letter expressing the interest of the Wilmington Minutemen to have the President participate in their Liberty Pole Celebration on May 31, 1992. Please suggest that the event organizers write a formal letter of invitation directly to the President. The correspondence should include as much detailed information as possible.

I assure you that the invitation will be fully considered by the President's Scheduler.

Please give my regards to your colleagues in the Massachusetts General Court.

Sincerely, Andy Card

Andrew H. Card
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

The Honorable Mariann Brenton
House of Representatives
State House
Boston, Massachusetts

02133

Room 443

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JUL 29 1991



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
House of Representatives
State House, Boston 02133

MARIANNE BRENTON
REPRESENTATIVE
23RD MIDDLESEX DISTRICT
BEDFORD, BURLINGTON AND
PCT. 3 WILMINGTON
ROOM 443, STATE HOUSE
TEL. (617) 722-2460

Committees on
State Administration
Transportation

ANN HOLMQUEST
LEGISLATIVE AIDE

July 24, 1991

Andrew Card
Assistant Chief of Staff
The White House
Washington, MA 20500

Dear Andy:

Wilmington has the most wonderful Liberty Pole Celebration every year. It is sponsored by the Minuteman and attended by hundreds of people. Jim Murray who organizes the event (which lasts for three days) has asked me to try to get the President, Mrs. Bush, or the Vice President to make an appearance.

The date: May 31, 1992, at 2 p.m. or if it is convenient, we will work around this time. We can send you a VCR tape of Governor Weld's appearance made at this year's celebration.

Sincerely,

Marianne Brenton

Marianne Brenton
State Representative

MB/emc

THE WHITE HOUSE

7-30-91

Dear Katie -

Thank you for your note
and Lawrence Siskind's commentary
printed in The Recorder on July 22.
I will make sure people here
know of Larry's support of Clarence.
Keep in touch.

Sincerely,
Andy Card


THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Kathleen E. Boyd
130 Bridge Road
Hillsborough, California
94010

KATHERINE E. BOYD

Thought you'd be
interested in this.
Harry is happy
to help in
any way if you
need him. He's
a brilliant guy.



RECEIVED

JUL 29 1991

Check to make
sure she is Katie
(It could be Katy.)

Andy

Document Originally
Attached to
Following Page

Commentary

A Close Encounter With Clarence Thomas



SISKIND

By LAWRENCE J. SISKIND

From 1987 to 1989, I worked alongside Clarence Thomas during his tenure as commissioner of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, when I headed another agency that had bordering jurisdiction over discrimination claims. Just as a mosaic is a collection of tiles, my dealings with Clarence Thomas create a few lines and colors of a portrait that might contribute to an understanding of this possible Supreme Court justice.

First, he is a man who cares about protecting people. I can't take his opponents seriously when they claim he is opposed to civil rights. He willingly bent bureaucratic rules to ensure that victims of discrimination would not be locked out of the courtroom because they filed in the wrong office. He may not subscribe to the tactics of some of his critics, but anyone who believes that he is anything but passionate about civil rights simply doesn't know the man.

Second, he takes ideas seriously. He is going to enjoy sitting on the Supreme Court, not because it carries the highest prestige to which a lawyer can aspire, but because it is a place to hear and decide some great intellectual puzzles.

Third, this is a deep and complex man. He reads, he analyzes, he loves to debate and theorize. He is open to new ideas. He told me he doesn't believe he has all the answers. He's still searching.

DEALING WITH DILEMMA

Thomas and I worked together to eliminate jurisdictional problems between our agencies that could have deprived individuals of investigation of their discrimination claims.

Congress had feared that the 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act might create discrimination against legal aliens and citizens who looked or sounded "foreign," and established the Office of Special Counsel to investigate and prosecute civil rights claims of discrimination based on national origin and citizenship status. I was confirmed by the Senate to head that office as Special Counsel for Immigration-Related Unfair Employment Practices.

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, headed by then-Commissioner Thomas, also handled national origin claims. Its jurisdiction was limited to larger employers, and it did not handle citizenship status claims, although most observers expected that discrimination based on national origin and citizenship would be suffered simultaneously.

The line separating the jurisdiction of the Office of Special Counsel and the EEOC was elusive. Most lawyers practicing in the field were confused. How could we expect people who were just in the process of being legalized — many of

Personal
negotiation
with the
nominee reveals
a man of ideas
who is willing
to bend the
rules in order to
protect
individual rights
and reason.

whom had language and education problems — to know when to file with the OSC and when to file with the EEOC?

Both offices had 180-day filing deadlines. If a claim was filed in the wrong office, it was quite likely that the deadline would pass before the error was noticed, the correct office would have lost jurisdiction, and the claimant would be out of luck.

I decided to contact Commissioner Thomas to see what could be done about the situation. I was a little apprehensive, as Thomas was even then a national figure after a profile by Juan Williams in *The Atlantic* magazine, and his agency had a budget of \$200 million, roughly 100 times the size of mine.

To my relief, he said he'd be delighted to meet me and suggested an Italian restaurant two blocks away from my office.

I discovered that Clarence Thomas was not a man for small talk. Our first meeting occurred on the same famous day in 1987



THOMAS

and Ayn Rand over the entrees, and at least a dozen others in between courses and over coffee. Thomas scrutinized these diverse thinkers as he related his efforts to work out a personal philosophy and legal doctrine of individual rights.

I asked him how he could reconcile unabashed individualists such as Mill and Rand with a champion of the racial group such as Malcolm X. He told me that he believed deeply in a philosophy of individual rights, that he considered the individual the most important of all minorities. At the same time, he understood that a person's ethnic or racial background was a large component of his individuality.

He professed his admiration for the Jewish community, arguing that the shared experience of Jews as co-religionists was an important part of what made so many of them successful as individuals. He told me he considered the Jewish experience worthy of emulation by the black community.

I realized that the intellectual tastes of Clarence Thomas were eclectic and wide-ranging, and that efforts to pigeonhole him as "conservative," "liberal," or "libertarian" would be a waste of time.

The lunch meeting led to further sessions in my office and over the telephone. We worked together without interagency

Thomas is going to enjoy sitting on the Supreme Court, not because it carries the highest prestige to which a lawyer can aspire, but because it is a place to hear and decide some great intellectual puzzles.

when Mikhail Gorbachev got out of his limousine to press the flesh with the people of Washington during his visit to the capital. By sheer coincidence, that incident occurred just outside the door of my building as I was leaving to meet with Commissioner Thomas. After Thomas and I were seated at the restaurant, in an effort to break the ice with some small talk, I mentioned the Gorbachev episode and added that I thought the man was running for president of the United States.

Leaving my attempt at humor behind, Thomas launched into a cogent and well-organized analysis of Gorbachev and his proposed reforms. He expressed complete skepticism about Gorbachev and his programs, predicted failure for Gorbachev in the Soviet Union, and an end to Gorbachev in the U.S. Later, much later, many of his comments and predictions about the Soviet leader would be vindicated by events.

Once I understood that Clarence Thomas was a man who took ideas seriously, we got along very well. I don't remember what we ate that day, but I do remember that John Stuart Mill and Milton Friedman were debated over appetizers, Malcolm X

rivalry or bickering. In short order, we worked out an innovative solution to the jurisdictional problem. Thomas and I signed an agreement appointing each other agent for receiving charges of discrimination. Each agency further agreed to record the date it received claims, and to notify the other agency of that date when referring claims to the other organization.

The agreement was published in the *Federal Register*, was widely publicized among civil rights and immigrant rights organizations, and later blessed by the administrative law judges hearing discrimination cases. As a result, victims of discrimination were freed from the prospect of losing their rights by filing in the wrong office.

Our solution was simple, but for Washington, where bureaucratic turf wars are the rule, it was exceptional. Common sense approaches to problems between government agencies are rare, and when they occur are usually imposed from above upon reluctant participants. There could have been reason for the EEOC to have been uncooperative, as Congress had snubbed the agency by creating a new civil

See CLARENCE THOMAS: page 5

AC HAS SEEN

Send to
I have heard
for the team

Clarence Thomas A Closer Look

Continued from page 4

rights office for discrimination claims under the Immigration Reform and Control Act rather than expanding the EEOC's jurisdiction.

But Commissioner Thomas did not care about turf wars. Instead, the word went out from Washington to the EEOC regional offices to help the Office of Special Counsel whenever and wherever possible. EEOC staffers dutifully examined and re-examined their files, looking for charges that should have been referred to the OSC, and we began to receive a steady stream of referrals.

Significantly, the first civil rights case successfully prosecuted under the Immigration Reform and Control Act, *U.S. v. Mesa Airlines*, was referred to the OSC by the EEOC.

Clarence Thomas' mature, reasonable approach to relations between the OSC and EEOC led to an era of good feelings between the two offices. The agreement between the two agencies was adopted verbatim as a model by 26 local civil rights agencies nationally that deal with the Office of Special Counsel, including the California Department of Fair Employment and Housing. When I invited him to address my staff as an honored guest, he was

quick to accept.

His address to the OSC staff was memorable. Most of his talk that day was autobiographical, the same accounts I have read about after his nomination to the court: growing up in the segregated South, the stern love of his grandfather, the discipline of the nuns. Reading about it, however, isn't the same as hearing it.

When Clarence Thomas speaks, the emotion is palpable. When he talks about his grandfather, his voice does not falter but his eyes well up. I watched the reactions of my staff, all of them career government workers. I noticed that Thomas made the greatest impact on the non-legal staff, most of whom were black and from poorer economic backgrounds than the legal staff. Many of them nodded in empathy when he described the incidents of his youth. He received an ovation when he finished.

Samuel Johnson observed that history can be formed from permanent monuments and records, but lives can be written only from personal knowledge. Those who are confidently predicting Thomas' impact on the law, with happy expectation or dread, are probably going to wish they hadn't. I think he'll offer friends and foes a few surprises before he's through.

DOB 7/28/45

July 30

10:00

THE WHITE HOUSE

July 22, 1991

Dear Professor Buchanan -

Thank you for your letter of July 19th.
If I do not have to travel with the
President when he goes to the Soviet
Union July 28th until August 2nd,
I will be pleased to meet with you
when you visit Washington. My
schedule is handled by Linda Casey
at (202) 456-2533.

Sincerely, Andy Card

Andrew H. Card
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Professor Bruce Buchanan
Department of Government
The University of Texas at Austin
Burdine Hall 536
Austin, Texas

78712-1087



DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT

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JUL 22 1991

July 19, 1991

Mr. Andrew H. Card, Jr.
Office of the Chief of Staff
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Card:

I am presently research President Bush's management style for a future academic article, and wonder if I might arrange a brief meeting to discuss your experience as Deputy to the Chief of Staff?

I have questions about such things as how this President's use of his Chief of Staff has differed from that of previous Presidents, and how your office has evolved over the course of the first Bush term.

I plan to be in Washington during the week of July 29-August 2. I'll try to reach you by telephone soon to see if an appointment is possible during that week.

Sincerely,

Bruce Buchanan
Professor

Ac, FP-...
Andy

THE WHITE HOUSE

July 22, 1991

Dear Paul-

Thank you for your letter and interest in volunteering with the President's re-election campaign. We are all waiting to work hard if he chooses to run.

I will make sure that the appropriate people know of your desire to help.

Please keep in touch.

Sincerely,
Andy Card

Andrew A. Card
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Paul Bernard
85 Broad Street
New York, N.Y. 10004

AC HAS SEEN

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JUL 15 1991

To Ron Sanford

July 12, 1991

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

Dear Andy:

I am writing you to volunteer my services to President Bush's 1992 reelection campaign. As you may or may not remember, I worked on the President's last campaign while Chairman of the Holy Cross College Republicans. I also have worked on a number of various Republican campaigns in Massachusetts, including those of Joe Malone, Silvio Conte, Bob Dole and Steve Pierce.

Since moving to New York I have been very disappointed with the organization of the Republican Party. I briefly worked for Manhattan's only Republican in Congress, Bill Green, until I read his campaign literature and discovered how liberal he was. The candidates for Governor or Senate have hardly been more appealing.

What I would like to attempt to start in New York would be a network of young professionals who support the President and the goals of the Party. This group largely is removed from New York politics for a number of reasons, particularly the lack of quality candidates to back, the long time demands of most professional work in New York, and the fact that most are not from New York and do not intend to stay in the City for long.

Although the time this group of people may be able to commit to the Campaign would be minimal (due to the hours of professional work), it would never the less be a contribution on the margin. More importantly, it could provide an ideal fund-raising list, a source of bodies for functions in the City, and a means to develop ties to the Republican Party among the group.

Since I will be moving soon, it will be best to contact me at work. My work telephone number is (212) 902-7565 and the address is 85 Broad Street, New York, NY 10004. I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Bernard
Paul Bernard

THE WHITE HOUSE

July 22, 1991

Dear Domenic & Bruce -

Thank you for your letter on behalf
of the Boston Hotel Workers - Local 26
and the Union Neighborhood Assistance
Corporation. Congratulations on making
"A Dream Come True."

Keep in touch.

Sincerely,
Andy Card

Andrew H. Card, Jr.
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Domenic M. Bozzotto
President - Local 26
Bruce Marks
Director - UNAC
58 Berkeley Street
Boston, Massachusetts
02116



LOCAL 26

AC HAS SEEN

Hotel Employees Restaurant Employees
International Union AFL-CIO

58 Berkeley St., Boston, Massachusetts 02116
Telephone (617) 423-3335 Fax (617) 423-0416

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JUL 15 1991

74

July 12, 1991

President-Business Manager
Domenic M. Bozzotto

Financial Secretary-Treasurer
Notary
Paul V. Lanni

Vice President
Benefits Officer
Janice Loux

Recording Secretary
Earlean Walker

Chaplain
Frank Hernandez

Trustees
Olivette Kilroy
Dorothy Thomas
Jerry Works

Executive Board
Nicholas Cosmopoulos
Verrina Hicks
Lillie Bryant
Paul Flynn
Al Silvestri
Lorraine Sweet
Irene Walker

Dear Mr Card,

This letter is written to thank you for all your support and for keeping the President informed as to the importance of the signing of the amendment to the Taft Hartley Act to allow "Financial Assistance For Employee Housing" (S 1949). This legis-lation was very important to the Boston Hotel Workers-Local 26 directly and the country in general.

It affords hard-working families the opportunity to get financial assistance to help them achieve the American Dream of home ownership at no additional cost to the government.

The Union Neighborhood Assistance Corporation (UNAC) which is a non-profit organization that's an outgrowth of the Hotel Workers Union has been chosen as the administrators of the Housing Trust Fund. Enclosed please find a copy of the publication on the housing program and a few of the many members that have already been assisted.

We are, and Massachusetts is very fortunate to have such a Responsive Native Son as an ally in Washington. If you need further information on the housing trust or we can assist you please contact us at (617) 423-3335.

Sincerely Yours,

Domenic M. Bozzotto
President-Local 26

Bruce Marks
Director-UNAC

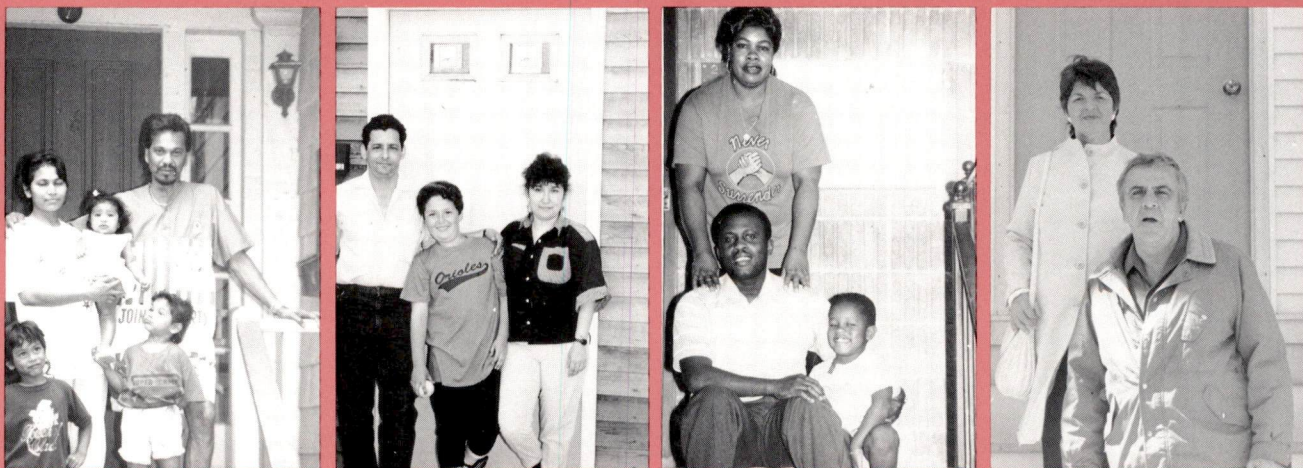


Union Neighborhood Assistance Corporation

Executive Director
Bruce Marks

58-62 Berkeley Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

A Dream Come True



Greater Boston Hotel Employee, Local 26, Housing Trust Fund
Administered by the
Union Neighborhood Assistance Corporation

Hotel Employee Union Trust

On December 1, 1988 the Hotel Workers-Local 26 negotiated the first collectively bargained housing trust fund in the country.

The contract stated: "Effective December 4, 1988, \$.05 per hour . . . to be accrued to each employer for a minimum of eighteen (18) months. If change in Sec. 302 (c) of Taft Hartley Act to permit a housing joint trust is enacted on or before May 31, 1990, the money so accrued shall be transferred to such a trust."

On April 18, 1990, after a three-year campaign by Local 26, President George Bush signed into law S-1949 amending the Taft

Hartley Act to include "Financial Assistance For Employee Housing" for the benefit of employees, their families, and dependents. This was the first change in the Taft Hartley Act in over 20 years and the first time a local union has ever changed the law. It was now possible for unions and employers around the nation to provide housing assistance to workers.

In September 1990, the joint union and management board of trustees hired the Union Neighborhood Assistance Corporation (UNAC) to administer the housing trust fund, which is on its way to becoming the benefit of the 1990s.

TRUSTEES

Chairperson
David Conrad
Ritz Carlton

Treasurer
Domenic Bozzotto
Local 26

Stephen Foster
Sheraton Boston
Janice Loux
Local 26
Richard Eaton
Logan Airport Hilton
Paul Lanni
Local 26

After a three-year campaign by Local 26, the Taft Hartley Act was changed to help unions and employers provide housing assistance to workers.

S. 1949

One Hundred First Congress of the United States of America

AT THE SECOND SESSION

Began and held at the City of Washington on Tuesday, the twenty-third day of January, one thousand nine hundred and ninety

An Act

To amend the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 to permit parties engaged in collective bargaining to bargain over the establishment and administration of trust funds to provide financial assistance for employee housing.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. EMPLOYEE HOUSING TRUST FUNDS.

Section 302(c)(7) of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 (29 U.S.C. 186(c)(7)) is amended—

- (1) by striking out "or" at the end of subparagraph (A); and
- (2) by inserting "; or (C) financial assistance for employee housing" after "dependents of employees" in subparagraph (B).

Thomas S. Foley
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Robert D. Byrd
Vice President of the United States and
President of the Senate. *pro tempore*

APPROVED

APR 18 1990

George Bush

Bill Clinton

Union Neighborhood Assistance Corp.

(UNAC)

THE UNION NEIGHBORHOOD ASSISTANCE CORPORATION (UNAC) is the outgrowth of the Hotel Workers - Local 26 housing initiative. It is a non-profit comprehensive housing organization that provides both union members and other community residents the opportunity to live in decent affordable housing.

Housing Trust Fund: UNAC administers the historic housing fund. The funds provide financial assistance for both home ownership and rental housing through loans and grants.

Housing Code Compliance and Rent Regulations: UNAC aggressively enforces housing code standards and rent limits. UNAC forces landlords to renovate apartments and/or reduce illegal rents.

Intensive Housing Counseling: UNAC assists people in purchasing a home and to navigate the maze of the mortgage process. Housing counselors assist applicants through all aspects of the home purchasing process including identifying and working with banks, brokers, lawyers, and government agencies.

Community Advocacy: UNAC advocates for the overall community by researching and exposing discriminatory lending practices. UNAC has been in the forefront of identifying bank redlining and seeking substantive remedies. In addition, UNAC's two year study led to the current investigation of mortgage company and contractor scams perpetrated on communities and financed by the banks.

Tenant Organizing: UNAC targets landlords who exploit their tenants. UNAC's strategies include a comprehensive campaign against these landlords and their properties.



UNAC staff background includes leadership in diverse communities, with the ability to communicate in Chinese, Haitian, Spanish, and Portuguese.

UNAC est une organization dont sa comprehension c'est d'aider les membres du syndicat et les autres individus residant dans la communaute a habiter d'une maniere descente.

UNAC es una organizacion comprensiva de viviendas que ayuda a los miembros de la union y otros residentes de la comunidad para vivir en casas decentes y facil de adquirir.
工会房屋协助会(UNAC)是一个非营利的综合性房屋组织,它为工会会员和其他居民提供良好居住条件和买得起的房屋。

Le Fond que nous avons sur le logement, et qui se sert a l'assistance de ce qui veulent acheter ou louer une maison est administred par UNAC.

UNAC administra el fondo para las viviendas que provee asistencia financiera para quienes quieren ser propietarios y para los que desean rentar.
UNAC为买房和租房者提供贷款和资助。

UNAC force les proprietaires de renover leurs appartements et de les fair aussi reduire ce qu'ils les ont fait payer illegalement.

UNAC forza a los propietarios de viviendas a renovar apartamentos y/o reducir rentas ilegales.
UNAC积极地加强房屋管理法则和房租限定。

UNAC peut vous aider dans n'importe quel aspect que l'ont veut acheter une maison.

UNAC asiste a las personas en todos los aspectos para comprar una casa.

UNAC帮助大家买房和解释月利息程序的迷惑。

Aux recherche de UNAC, il a decouvert les points du territoire qui avai ete discrimine.

UNAC investiga y expone las practicas malintencionadas de discriminacion en las viviendas.

UNAC为全民倡导反种族歧视贷款行为。

UNAC a pour role d'attaquer les proprietaires inconscients qui se mettent a exploiter leurs locataires.

UNAC ubica los propietarios de barrios bajos que explotan sus inquilinos.

UNAC的矛头对准那些剥削房客房东们。



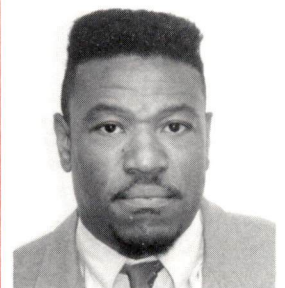
Bruce Marks
Executive Director



George Martinez
Outreach Coordinator



Carol Ridge
Membership Services
Coordinator



Percy Stallworth
Membership Services
Administrator

Housing Trust Benefits

Through the Housing Trust Fund, it's now possible for workers and their families to have the home of their dreams.

The Homebuyer's Savings Club

You don't have the money for a down payment on a house.

UNAC can help you save money and the Trust Fund can match every dollar you save.* You'll have a down payment before you know it!

The Buydown

You have a down payment, but you can't afford the monthly mortgage payment for a decent home.

The Trust Fund will pay part of your mortgage payment so that you can afford to buy a house now—not later!*

The Loan Guarantee

You have the resources, but the bank does not consider you an "acceptable risk."

The Trust Fund can guarantee your mortgage to the bank, and get you your loan!*

The Rental Guarantee

You want to rent a better apartment and you can afford the rent, but you don't have the savings for the deposit.

The Trust Fund will guarantee the deposit to your landlord so you can rent a good apartment.

The Master Lease

You can't find a decent apartment you can afford to rent.

The Trust Fund has set aside apartments at substantially reduced rents!

Housing Renovation

You own a house or want to buy one that needs repair and no bank will lend you the money.

The Trust Fund will provide you with a low-interest loan to renovate the house.*

*Subject to the express conditions of the Greater Boston Hotel Employee, Local 26, Housing Trust Fund.

UNAC peut vous aider à faire de l'économie de manière que le fond aura à payer mensuellement une partie de votre hypothèque afin que vous acheter une maison à présent pas au futur.

UNAC puede ayudarle ahorrar y el fondo puede igualar cada dolar que usted ahorre.

UNAC 帮你存钱. 你每存一元钱, UNAC 无偿付你一元钱. 你将有足够预付金在你意识到之前。

Le Fond aura à payer mensuellement une partie de votre hypothèque à fin que vous acheter une maison à présent pas au futur.

El Fondo de custodia para las viviendas pagará parte de su hipoteca así que usted puede comprar una casa ahora—no después.

工会 将为你付一定的月利息. 这样你可马上买房! 不要等待!

Le Fond peut garantir l'hypothèque du bank et à vous aider à avoir votre empreint.

El Fondo puede garantizar su hipoteca al banco, y conseguirle un préstamo.

工会 可要求银行保证你月利息的稳定. 同时可帮你得到贷款。

Le Fond peut garantir l'argent au propriétaire et le peut que vous remettra selon vos moyens se fera à chaque mois.

El fondo de viviendas garantiza depósito de dinero para su propietario y usted volverá a pagar lo que usted realmente debería de pagar cada mes sin interés.

工会 将保证帮你付房东的租房定金. 以便你可租上好房子。

Le Fond se met de côté des appartements dont leurs prix est substantiellement réduit.

El Fondo de custodia ha proporcionado apartamentos en rentas sustancialmente reducidas!

工会 将为你保留一些特别降价房子。

Le Fond vous aidera en empreint au intérêt réduit et qui vous servira à rénover votre maison.

El Fondo de custodia para viviendas proveerá a usted con un bajo interés en su préstamo para reparar o renovar la casa.

工会 将向你提供低利息贷款修葺你的房子!

Applying for Benefits

1

You must be a Trust participant and a UNAC member.

- Become a Trust participant by joining the hotel employees Local 26 benefit trust.
- Become a UNAC member by completing the enclosed application and submit it to UNAC.

Devenir un participant du fond ou un membre de UNAC.

Usted debe ser un participante del fondo y un miembro de UNAC.

你必须是一名“信任基金”和“工会居民协助会”成员。

2

Complete the financial application for the trust benefit.

- Come into the UNAC office at 62 Berkeley Street on Wednesdays from 1:00 pm to 7:00 pm and our staff will help you.

OR

- Make an appointment to fill out the application by calling the UNAC staff at 423-3463.

Venez et remplir une application au bureau de UNAC au mercredi de 1-7 pm.

Venga a la oficina de UNAC los miercoles de 1-7pm para completar una solicitud.

填写享用信任基金财政申请书。地点：UNAC 办公室。每周星期三下午1:00到7:00。

3

Bring your financial papers into the UNAC office, including your federal tax returns and W-2s.

Apporter vos documents financiers au bureau de UNAC.

Traiga sus papeles de financieros a la oficina de UNAC.

带上你的财政证明到 UNAC 办公室。

UNAC staff can answer your questions. Simply call 423-3463.

4

Select a program and submit an application.

Appliquer pour un programme spécifique.

Solicite para un programa específico.

选择合适的程序。提交你的申请表。

Selection Procedures

Applications are prioritized according to the income, percentage of income spent on housing, immediate need, family composition, and seniority. Decisions are made by UNAC and the trustees. There are three application cycles each year. Call the UNAC office for the next application date.

Les application seront priorisees accordant au besoin ou par votre ancienneté..

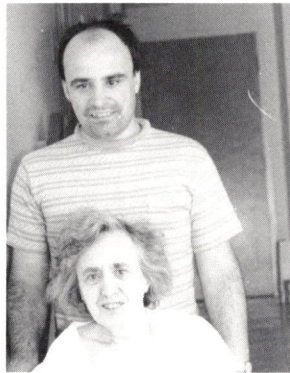
Las solicitudes seran prioritarias de acuerdo a la necesidad y senioria.

申请表按家庭收入、家庭总收入用在买房上的百分比、急需、家庭成员成份、年长者来定优先。

Decent & Affordable Hou

I live with my two sons in a 3-bedroom luxury condo overlooking the waterfront. I purchased it for \$38,000 and the same units sell for over \$200,000!

—Dolores



With a 5% mortgage, I now have the chance to own a house.

—Iliana



We used to live in an apartment with no heat or hot water. Now we live in a new 3-bedroom condo and pay less than our old rent.

—Carol & Joseph



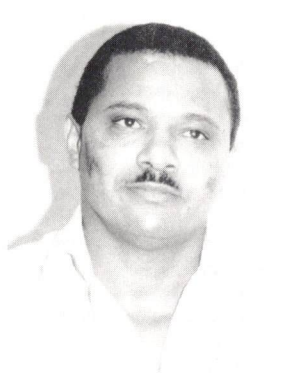
UNAC advised me how much to offer for my house to get a good deal.

—Caswell



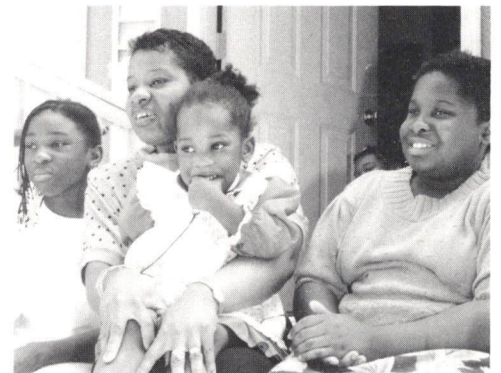
UNAC helped me get money to fix the roof along with my mortgage —both were for 5%.

—Levance



The housing program helped me find a house with 5% down and a 5% mortgage!

—Camille



Now my kids can bring their friends home. We never thought we'd have a home like this!

—Loudalia



We used to live in a studio apartment. Now my children have their own bedrooms!

—Milfrance



This is the beginning of a new life for us.

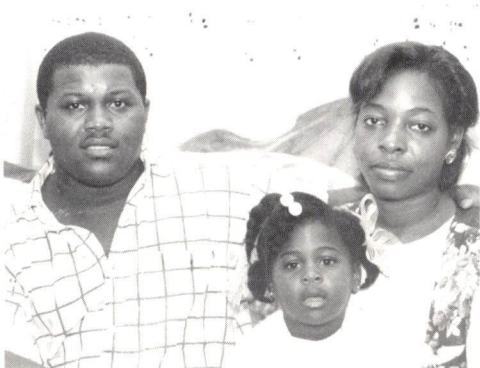
—Robert & Adriana



I had only \$1,800 in savings and everyone said it would never happen—but I bought my home for \$68,000 with a 5.5% mortgage. So my monthly costs are less than \$550.

—Hector

ousing is a Worker's Right



We had no heat and the apartment was full of asbestos. I now own my home and am president of the condo association.

—Rony



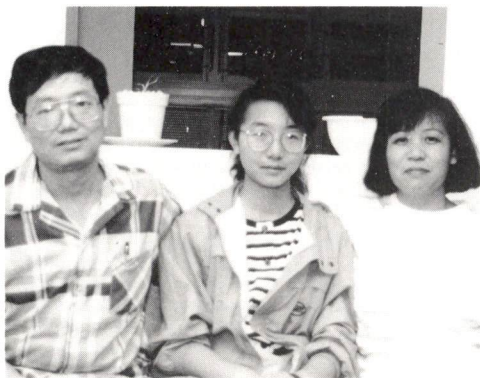
I thought I'd have to leave this neighborhood but the housing program found me a good apartment I could afford.

—Claudette



After the bank rejected my application, UNAC counselors successfully got me through the mortgage process.

—Elizabeth



I now own a beautiful 2-bedroom townhouse and paid \$40,000 less than market value.

—Ken



I'm buying my house all by myself. . . there's room now for my kids.

—Leanora



My son and I are getting a 7.7% loan with help from UNAC.

—Anna



The bank wouldn't count my husband's second job. UNAC got them to change.

—Grita



Before my kids slept in the living room—now they all have their own rooms.

—Martin



I used to be afraid to speak out. Buying this home for my family showed me that I could change my life.

—Clair



The bank didn't accept my documentation because my work is seasonal. UNAC advocated for me and now we're moving in!

—Jack

UNAC Membership Application

This is the membership application for the **Union Neighborhood Assistance Corporation (UNAC)**, an organization open to all community residents. Submission of this form makes you eligible for the comprehensive housing services provided by **UNAC**. Staff is available to provide additional information and other assistance, including translations at 62 Berkeley Street, Boston. Call (617) 423-3463.

1. Name _____ 2. Social Security (optional) _____ - _____ - _____
3. Street _____ Apt. _____ 4. City _____ 5. Zip _____
6. How long have you lived at this address? _____
7. Home phone _____ 7a. Work phone _____ Ext. _____
8. What is the best time to call you? _____
9. Where do you work? _____ 9a. How long there? _____
10. Position _____
11. Shift begin: _____ Shift end: _____ 12. Days off _____
13. Do you work a second job? ____ Yes ____ No 13a. If yes, where? _____

Housing Conditions (your current living situation now):

14. Do you rent or own your house or apartment? ____ Rent ____ Own
14a. How many apartments are there altogether in the building? _____
15. How much do you pay per month for your current housing? _____
15a. When was your last rent increase? ____/____/____ 15b. How much did it go up? _____
15c. Were you given a one month notice? Yes ____ No ____
16. Who owns the house where you live now? _____
17. If you have housing problems, please check any that apply:
1. ____ Rent is too high 4. ____ Apartment in bad condition
2. ____ Being evicted 5. ____ Living with another family
3. ____ Apartment too small 6. ____ Other(explain) _____
18. How many people live with you now? _____ adults (include yourself) _____ children
19. How many bedrooms are in your house or apartment now? _____
20. If you have government housing assistance, check what kind.
____ Live in public housing ____ Have a Section 8 or 707 ____ Other: _____

Housing Opportunities (include everyone who will be living with you):

21. How many people would be living with you if you find a house or apartment?
____ adults (include yourself) ____ children
22. What is the total income of everyone who will live with you? \$ _____ year
23. How much do you have in savings? \$ _____
24. What is your race or ethnic background? (optional) _____
25. What language(s) do you speak? _____
26. If you have a neighborhood preference, please state: _____

L'Initiative des membre de UNAC

1. Nom _____ 2. Le numero de votre social securite _____ - _____ - _____
3. Votre adresse _____ Apt.# _____ 4. Ville _____
5. Boite Postal _____ 6. Combien de temps avez-vous dans cette adresse? _____
7. Le numero de votre telephone _____
7a. Telephone de votre travail _____ Ext. _____
8. A quelle heure pout-ons vous contacter? _____
9. Ou travaillez-vous _____ 9a. Cambien de temps depuis que vous travaillez la? _____
10. Position _____
11. Le commencement du shift: _____ La fin du shift: _____
12. Jour libre _____
13. Avez-vous un deuxieme travail? ☐ Oui ☐ Non 13a. Si oui, ou? _____

Conditions du Logment

14. Avez-vous loue ou posseder; La maison que vous etes maintenant habiter?
☐ Louer ☐ Posseder
- 14a. Combien d'appartement ont ils dans votre maison? _____
15. Pour votre maison, combien avez payer par mois? _____
15a. Si oui, combien se coutent les utilites? _____
15b. Quelle etait le derniere date de l'augmentation de votre loyer? ____/____/____
15c. Combien etait l'augmentation? _____
15d. Aviez vous notifie' d'un mois a l'avance? _____
16. Qui est le proprietaire de la maison d'ou vous etes habiter?
17. Si vous avez des problemes dans votre maison, s'il vous plait, check ce qui vous conviennent.
1. ☐ Loyer trop haut 4. ☐ Hapiter avec d'autres familles
2. ☐ On vous a demande l'apt. 5. ☐ Maison en mauvaise condition
3. ☐ Maison trop petite 6. ☐ Autre (expliquer) _____
18. Combien de personnes qui habitent avec vous? _____ adultes (inclu vous meme) _____ enfants
19. Combien de chambres a coucher sont-ils dans votre appartement? _____
20. Si vous avez l'assistance de gouvernement pour votre maison: soulignez s'il vous plait.
☐ Habiter dans une maison publique ☐ Avoir de Section 8 ou 707 ☐ Autres _____

Les Oportunités de Logment (inclu information ou sujet de chaque qui sera habiter avec vous) :

21. Si vous trouver un appartement, combien de personnes qui auraient a habiter avec vous?
_____ adultes (inclu vous même) _____ enfants
22. Quel est le salaire total de chacun qui sera habiter avec vous? \$ _____ annee
23. Avez-vous un compte en bank que vous pourra vous en servir de donner comme avaloir sur une maison ☐ oui ☐ non 23a. Si oui, combien? \$ _____
24. Quelle est votre race, descendant (volontaire) S'il vous plait specfier _____
25. Quelle langue parlez-vous? Anglais _____ Autres: _____
26. Si vous avez un quartier a votre preference, soulignez-le. _____

Cette application c'est pour le membre de UNAC un organization qui se sert au service de toutes les residents de la communaute. Remplir et la soumission de cette application, c'est qualifier de recevoir les services de UNAC. Les employees de UNAC sont toujours pres a vous offrir des informations et d'autres assistances, et meme a traduire pour vous. Contacter les au 62 Berkeley Street au appeller 423-3436.

Encuesta de los Socios de UNAC

Esta es la solicitud para hacerse miembro de **UNION NEIGHBORHOOD ASSISTANCE CORPORATION (UNAC)** una organización cuya membresía esta abierta a todos los residentes de la comunidad. Llenando esta forma usted se hace elegible de los extensos servicios que UNAC provee. El personal de UNAC esta disponible para ofrecerle informacion adicional y otro tipo de asistencia, incluyendo traducciones en el 62 Berkeley Street, Boston, llamando al 423-3463.

1. Nombre _____
 2. Numero de Seguro Social (opcional) _____ - _____ - _____
 3. Direccion _____ Apt. _____ 4. Ciudad _____ 5. Zip _____
 6. Que tiempo vive en esa direccion? _____
 7. Telefono de hogar _____ 7a. Telefono de trabajo _____ Ext. _____
 8. La hora mas conveniente para recibir llamadas _____
 9. Donde trabaja? _____
9a. Cuanto tiempo tiene de estar trabajando en dicho lugar? _____
 10. Posicion _____
 11. Horario de trabajo: Hora de entrar: _____ Hora de salir: _____
 12. Dias libres _____
 13. Tiene otro empleo? ☐ Si ☐ No
13a. En el caso que si, donde? _____
- Condiciones de Vivienda** (donde vive ahora):
14. Alquila usted o es dueño de su vivienda? ☐ Inquilino ☐ Dueño
14a. Cuantos apartamentos por todo hay en el edificio? _____
 15. Alquiler mensual para su vivienda actual _____
15a. En el caso que no, cuanto cuestan las utilidades? _____
15b. Cuando fue la ultima aumento de alquiler? ____/____/____
15c. Cuanto aument? _____ 15d. Le dieron un mes de notificacion? _____
 16. Quien es el dueño de su vivienda? _____
 17. Tiene problemas con su vivienda actual? ☐ Si ☐ No
En el caso que si, marque los que le aplica:
1. ☐ Alquiler muy alto 4. ☐ Apartamento en mala condicion
2. ☐ Desalojo 5. ☐ Vive con otra familia
3. ☐ Apartamento muy pequeno 6. ☐ Otro(explique) _____
 18. Cuantas personas viven en su vivienda? ____ adultos (incluso usted) ____ niños
 19. Cuantos dormitorios hay? _____
 20. Recibe asistencia de vivienda del gobierno? ☐ Si ☐ No
En el caso que si, marque lo que le aplica:
____ Vive en casa del gobierno ____ Tiene seccion 8 o 707 ____ Otro: _____
- Oportunidades de Vivienda** (incluya informacion sobre todos quienes van a vivir con usted):
21. Cuantas personas viviran con usted si econtraria apartamento o casa?
____ adultos (incluso usted) ____ niños
 22. Cual es el ingreso total de todas quienes van a vivir con usted? \$ _____ el
 23. Tiene ahorado un dinero que puede ser usado para el primer pagarez? ☐ Si ☐ No
 24. Cual es su raza? (opcional) _____
 25. Idiomas que habla usted Ingles _____ Otras: _____
 26. Si tiene preferencia en terminos de vecindario indique? _____

工会居民协助会房屋申请表

1. 姓名 _____ 2. 工作许可证号(自愿填写) _____ - _____
3. 街 _____ 房号 _____ 4. 城市 _____ 5. 邮政编码 _____
6. 你在以上地址住了多久? _____
7. 家庭电话 _____ 7a. 工作电话 _____ 转 _____
8. 什么时间打电话给你为最好? _____
9. 你在哪里工作? _____ 9a. 工令多长? _____
10. 工种 _____
11. 上班时: _____ 下班时: _____ 12. 休息日: _____
13. 你有第二份工作吗? _____ 有 _____ 没有 13a. 若有在 _____ 什么地方?

住房情况(你现在的居住情况):

14. 你租(或个人拥有)房(或单元)吗? _____ 租 _____ 个人拥有
- 14a. 在你的大楼里总共有几个单元(apartments)? _____
15. 你目前每月的房租是多少? _____
- 15a. 最后一次房租加价是什么时间? _____ / _____ / _____
- 15b. 增加了多少钱? _____
- 15c. 房东提前一个月给过你房租加价通知书吗? 是的 _____, 不是的 _____
16. 谁是你目前房子的主人? _____
17. 如果你有房屋问题, 请在下面打勾:

- | | |
|---------------|------------------------|
| 1. _____ 房租过高 | 4. _____ 住房有很坏的条件 |
| 2. _____ 正被驱逐 | 5. _____ 和另外的家庭住在一起 |
| 3. _____ 房子拥挤 | 6. _____ 其他(请解释) _____ |

18. 多少人和你住在一起? _____ 成人(包括你自己) _____ 孩子 _____
19. 在你的单元(或房屋)里有多少睡房? _____
20. 如果你有政府的房屋协助, 请在下列属于你的类型上打勾.
_____ 住在公众房子里 _____ 有第8类资格或707类 _____ 其他 _____

房屋机会(包括每一个将和你住在一起的人):

21. 多少人将和你住在一起如果你找到了房子或单元?
_____ 成人(包括你自己) _____ 孩子 _____
22. 将和你住在一起的所有的人的共同收入是多少? \$ _____ 一年
23. 你有多少存款? \$ _____
24. 你是什么种族和民族的人?(选择填空) _____
25. 你说什么语言? _____
26. 你想住在哪里? 请声明: _____

这是“工会居民协助会”对居民开放的“会员房屋申请表”。这张表的呈递使你能够多格被我们作一次综合性房屋服务。这个组织的工作人员还可以为你提供额外信息和其他帮助, 包括翻译工作。地址: 62 Berkeley St. Boston. 电话: (617) 423-3463.

Employers in the Greater Boston Hotel Employee, Local 26, Housing Trust

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UNAC

62 Berkeley Street
Boston, MA 02116

THE WHITE HOUSE

July 15, 1991

Dear Jeannie -

Thank you for your kind note. I enjoy sharing the excitement of working in the White House on President Bush's team.

We gamecocks are everywhere. My daughter, Rachel (a Chi O), graduated from the real Carolina this past May.

Keep in touch. Sincerely, Andy Card

Andrew H. Card
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Ms. Jeannie Bunton
4201 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20016

#8034



3 July
Wednesday, Washington
AC HAS SEEN

Dear Mr. Card,

Many thanks for speaking to me and my fellow interns yesterday. It was such a pleasure to finally meet you and hear your words about President Bush and your White House experiences.

I must say I have been sleeping well - but I feel fortunate to be in the Office of Media Relations... somewhat calm & quiet - mostly selling.

Of course - I would have listened to anything you said out of allegiance to a Carolina alum! (I'm class of '87.) A friend of mine Margaret Payne worked for your wife, last year. Again, thanks so much. Look forward to seeing you again.

Regards,

Jeannie Buntor

JOSTENS

100 WINCHESTER ROAD • MEMPHIS, TN 38138



RECEIVED

JUL 15 1991

AC HAS SEEN

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF YMCA YOUTH GOVERNORS

July 11, 1991

Andrew H. Card, Jr.
Assistant to the President
and Deputy Chief of Staff
The White House
1st Floor West Wing
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Card:

Thank you for providing a **White House Briefing** to the 1991 YMCA Youth Governors on Thursday, June 20. We appreciate your taking time from your busy schedule to share an invaluable and insightful White House perspective. Your participation in this year's Conference contributed to its tremendous success.

On behalf of the National YMCA Youth Governors Conference and the YMCA of Metropolitan Washington, I wish you Godspeed for a safe and peaceful summer.

Sincerely,

Anne McKinney Brobby
Conference Director

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Note	Handwritten note from Andy Card, Re: Congratulations on graduation from FBI Academy. (1 pp.)	07/22/91	(b)(7)(c), (b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff, Office of the
Series: Card, Andrew H., Jr., Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Correspondence--B [2]

Date Closed:	3/17/2025	OA/ID Number:	04883-002b
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]

Andy,

If you are going to be in the Washington, D.C. area, on July 17th at 10am is the graduation ceremony at the FBI Academy, in Quantico, VA. Hope you can make graduation or the Open House.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02. Note	Handwritten note, Re: Directions to house of FBI Academy graduate. (1 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(7)(c), (b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff, Office of the
Series: Card, Andrew H., Jr., Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Correspondence--B [2]

Date Closed:	3/17/2025	OA/ID Number:	04883-002b
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AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

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PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03. Invitation	Re: Party celebrating graduation from FBI Academy. (1 pp.)	07/20/91	(b)(7)(c), (b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff, Office of the
Series: Card, Andrew H., Jr., Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Correspondence--B [2]

Date Closed:	3/17/2025	OA/ID Number:	04883-002b
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2025-0373-S	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:		Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
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AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
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P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]

THE WHITE HOUSE

7/22/91

Dear Mike-

Thank you for your note and
The Los Angeles Daily Journal
article. "Strange Bedfellows"
indeed! -

Sincerely,
Andy Card

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

The Hon. Michael D. Antonovich
Chairman, Bd. of Supervisors
County of Los Angeles
500 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, California 90012



Board of Supervisors County of Los Angeles

AC HAS SEEN

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JUL 19 1991

MICHAEL D. ANTONOVICH
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
SUPERVISOR FIFTH DISTRICT

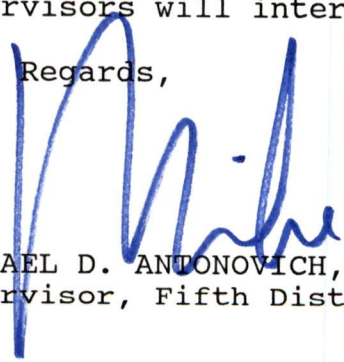
July 16, 1991

Mr. Andrew Card
The White House, Room 1WW
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Andy:

The enclosed article from the legal newspaper in Los Angeles reporting on the Department of Justice being honored by the ACLU for eliminating the Republican majority Board of Supervisors will interest you.

Best Regards,


MICHAEL D. ANTONOVICH, Chairman
Supervisor, Fifth District

MDA:alh



ROBERT LEVINS / The Daily Journal

ALL SMILES — Ramona Ripston, executive director of the American Civil Liberties Union of Southern California, greets John R. Dunne, assistant U.S. attorney general for civil rights, during ACLU event honoring Justice Department for its role in landmark Los Angeles County redistricting case.



ROBERT LEVINS / The Daily Journal

TO THE VICTORS — Danny Goldberg, left, president of the ACLU Foundation, presents commendation to Richard Fajardo, a lawyer with the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund and part of the winning plaintiffs legal team in the Los Angeles County voting-rights case.

Strange Bedfellows

ACLU Honors Justice Department in Remap Case

By Jean Guccione

Daily Journal Staff Reporter

Strange might not have been the right word to describe what some observers may have thought about the American Civil Liberties Union of Southern California honoring the U.S. Justice Department.

Especially now in the midst of the heated congressional debate over a civil rights bill that has pitted the two organizations so fiercely against each other.

But political differences were put aside Saturday while the ACLU of Southern California honored two Justice Department attorneys — including John R. Dunne, assistant U.S. attorney general for civil rights — for their work on the Los Angeles County redistricting case.

The landmark decision in *Garza v. County of Los Angeles*, CV88-5143-Kn, was handed down last year, and resulted in the election of Gloria Molina as the first Hispanic this century on the powerful Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors.

The federal voting rights lawsuit brought together the unusual coalition of the ACLU, the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, the Los Angeles law firm of Loeb & Loeb, and the U.S. Justice Department.

"Some of you may find it kind of strange that we are honoring the Justice Department," executive director Ramona Ripston told the crowd attending the ACLU's 32nd annual garden party in Brentwood. "But, when it comes to voting rights, this Justice Department is hell-bent on enforcement."

More than unusual, the event marked the first time the Southern California ACLU chapter has offered tribute to the Justice Department during a Republican administration.

According to Ripston, it was also unusual for a Republican administration Justice Department to challenge the

voting-rights record of a conservative-dominated county board. Their involvement, she said, added "credibility" to the case.

During the awards ceremony, Ripston presented plaques to Dunne and Steven Rosenbaum, who came out from Washington, D.C., to litigate *Garza* for the federal government.

She praised the Justice Department's commitment to the Los Angeles voting-rights case, but acknowledged the groups' political differences. "Now I only wish we could change your mind on the civil rights issue," she said.

Dunne quoted another ACLU foe, Los Angeles Police Chief Daryl Gates, in summing up his contributions to the

'Now I only wish we could change [the Justice Department's] mind on the civil rights issue.'

— Ramona Ripston,
Executive Director,
American Civil Liberties Union
of Southern California

litigation, saying his role in the redistricting case "is sort of an aberration." Dunne credited his boss, U.S. Attorney General Dick Thornburgh, with authorizing the federal government's intervention.

Dunne, in a personal note, mentioned that 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals Judge Stephen Reinhardt — Ripston's new husband — was his classmate at Yale Law School.

The Los Angeles County litigation was the longest and most costly voting-rights action ever undertaken by the Justice Department, Dunne said. Eight lawyers worked on the case, and the federal government spent more than \$2 million in non-recoverable

funds.

"This is proof not all tax dollars were misspent on this litigation," the Justice Department's Rosenbaum said. The Board of Supervisors has been criticized extensively for spending more than \$10 million fighting the case, including \$6.3 million in attorneys fees to the plaintiffs they were ordered to pay for losing.

Rosenbaum called the *Garza* case "the biggest professional and personal challenge of my career."

Private attorneys involved in the case, including Mark Rosenbaum, general counsel of the ACLU Foundation expressed similar reactions.

Mark Rosenbaum, not related to the Justice Department's Steven Rosenbaum, was honored by the ACLU for his work in the *Garza* case, along with MALDEF's Richard Fajardo and Richard Larson; Douglas Mirell of Loeb & Loeb; and Nyisha Shakur and Bill Lane Lee, both of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, which intervened in the lawsuit on behalf of black voters.

Plaintiff Yolanda Garza, a chemical engineer who lives in the new 1st supervisorial district represented by Molina, was recognized for her dedication throughout the lengthy litigation.

In accepting his award, Mirell said he hoped the extensive attorneys' fee collected by the plaintiffs would encourage other private law firms to get involved in public interest work. Loeb & Loeb donated \$603,000 of its fee from the case to the ACLU, he said.

Fajardo, whose father lives in the new district, said Hispanic voters now are more involved than ever before in county politics because they feel they have voice in the election process.

Besides winning the lawsuit, Fajardo gained a wife during the *Garza* case. He met Carol Thomas, a paralegal with the Los Angeles law firm of Litt & Storme and a *Garza* volunteer. They were married in March.

BLACK, MANAFORT, STONE & KELLY
PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMPANY
211 NORTH UNION STREET
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA 22314

[703] 683-6612

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JUL - 9 1991

No Action

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

FROM: Charlie Black *Charl.*

RE: North Pacific Fishery Management Council Action on
Inshore/Offshore Allocation of Groundfish

DATE: July 8, 1991

We represent the Pacific Seafood Processors Association which supports the action taken by the NPFMC on June 28 to recommend to the Secretary of Commerce an allocation of groundfish in the Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska.

This allocation is required by the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act. It is a conservation measure, not an intervention in the free market.

The Secretary of Commerce has traditionally approved the allocations of fishery management councils, if their actions meet legal and evidentiary guidelines. This action meets those requirements.

The Administration should be particularly comfortable in approving this allocation, since it represents the Council's effort to reach a compromise between the allocations requested by the opposing parties.

The Council's package also includes reforms suggested by OMB, including sunsetting of the allocation and consideration of Individual Transferable Quotas as the long-term answer to this conservation problem.

Please consider the attached facts about the Council's action.

SUMMARY OF ACTION BY THE NORTH PACIFIC
FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL ON ALLOCATION OF GROUND FISH
BETWEEN THE INSHORE AND OFFSHORE SECTORS OF
THE NORTH PACIFIC FISHING INDUSTRY

1. The allocation plan is expected to be in place for the start of the 1992 fishing season in January.
2. The allocation between the inshore and offshore sectors in the Bering Sea is basically a 40% inshore and 60% offshore split when averaged over a four year period.
3. The allocation is phased in during the first three years as follows:

Year 1	35% inshore - 65% offshore
Year 2	40% inshore - 60% offshore
Year 3	45% inshore - 55% offshore
4. The entire allocation plan sunsets after four years. By the end of 1995 a new management plan must be in place or the fishery will return to the current olympic system. The strong indication from the Council is that the follow-on system will be Individual Transferrable Quotas (ITQ's), although a variety of other management systems will be reviewed during the period.
5. The plan includes separate inshore and offshore fishery zones to separate the smaller catcher vessels from the larger factory ships. However, the factory trawlers are permitted to catch 65% of their early season quota inside the inshore zone in order to give them better access to roe bearing pollock.
6. The vessel definitions permit small factory trawlers to fish inside the inshore zone at all times.
7. The Council stated its intention to implement as soon as possible (hopefully, by the end of the year) a moratorium on new entrants into the fishery. This will be done as an emergency rule and will likely use a cut-off date fixed by the Council at a previous meeting in 1990 (i.e., the date after which new entrants will be permitted will be retroactive).
8. Each year, 7 1/2 percent of the total pollock quota for the Bering Sea will be set aside for the use of small native communities on the Bering Sea coast. In order to use this allocation they will need an approved business plan. If the allocation is not used, it will be reallocated to the two other sectors.
9. The allocation is support by an alliance between PSPA and five Northwest and Alaskan fishermen's associations.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL'S
DECISION TO ALLOCATE ALASKAN GROUND FISH BETWEEN THE
INSHORE AND OFFSHORE SECTORS OF THE FISHING INDUSTRY

1. The final plan represents numerous compromises made by PSPA and the fishermen we are allied with in order to address the objections of the factory trawl fleet. PSPA had originally support a split of fifty percent to each sector. The final plan is a split of 40% inshore and 60% offshore when averaged over the four year life of the plan.
2. The plan contains a phase-in of the new allocation in order to minimize disruption within the industry.
3. In response to arguments that the plan does not address the problem of overcapitalization within the fishery, the Council took two steps:
 - a. The Council will recommend to the Secretary by the end of the year an emergency regulation to halt all new entrants into the fishery.
 - b. The new allocation plan has a life of only four years at which time it automatically sunsets. During this four years the Council will be required to come up with a new management plan which will better address the overcapitalization issue. The strong suggestion from Council members is that Individual Transferrable Quotas (ITQ's) will be the preferred option, although they will also look at a range of other alternatives.
(** Note that OMB is particularly interested in seeing a move to ITQ's, and the sunset idea originated with Ron Minsk, the OMB analyst.)
4. The final allocation was supported by the Council in a 9-2 vote, with the federal representative (Steve Pennoyer of the National Marine Fisheries Service) voting in favor. An argument can certainly be made that he would not vote in favor of something which he felt was either illegal or which did not meet the National Standards as set out in the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act.
5. The three Council members arguing on behalf of the factory trawlers (Wally Pereyra ((pronounced PUH-RARE-UH)) who owns a factory trawler; Joe Blum, Director of the Washington Department of Fisheries; and Henry Mitchell, an Alaskan who represents the Bering Sea Fishermen's Association) offered a proposal early in the meeting for a seventy percent offshore, thirty percent inshore split. This indicates that: 1. they admit there is a problem which needs to be resolved, and 2. a 70%/30% split was their opening position so they shouldn't be that displeased that the Council split the difference between their 70/30 proposal and the PSPA 50/50 proposal (i.e., the final Council action is a 60% offshore and 40% inshore split).

6. The Council action is supported by PSPA as well as five fishermen's associations throughout the Northwest and Alaska. The fishermen remained allied with PSPA despite the fact that the factory trawlers were continually making offers to them during the meeting.
7. Under this allocation proposal the factory trawl fleet has the option of moving inshore and anchoring in order to participate in the inshore quota. This means that while the percentage allocated to the offshore fleet represents the minimum amount of fish they will receive, the inshore allocation represents the maximum that could be received by the present participants.
8. The Council plan contains a provision for a set aside of 7 1/2 percent of the annual pollock quota for disadvantaged native communities bordering the Bering Sea. This proposal was strongly supported by the factory trawl fleet, and it is likely that the vast majority of this set aside will end up being utilized by the factory trawlers operating in joint venture operations with these communities. This means that the factory fleet will have access to an additional amount of fish approaching 100,000 tons per year (based upon the existing 1991 quota).
9. The other species of groundfish in the Bering Sea besides pollock are not covered by this plan. This means that, under the current quotas, there is an additional 700,000 tons of fish available to the factory trawlers.
10. The factory trawl fleet could have settled this issue through negotiations at any time during the past two years, but instead they insisted on fighting the implementation of an equitable allocation, and they continue to do so.
11. This allocation is supported very strongly by the Alaska Congressional delegation; it is very likely to be supported by the Oregon delegation, and we are hopeful that the Washington delegation will also sign on. But, we expect that if the Washington delegation is not supportive they will be neutral. There is no known political opposition to the allocation at this time.

THE WHITE HOUSE

7/8/91

Dear Sam -

Thank you for your letter alerting me to the ramifications of H.R. 2597. Congressman Waxman's legislation granting broad powers to the Food and Drug Administration. I will share your concerns with others here.

Keep in touch. Sincerely, Andy Card

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Samuel A. Brunelli
Executive Director
A. L. E. C.
214 Massachusetts Ave., N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002

THE WHITE HOUSE

7/2/91

Dear Mr. Bellucci -

Thank you for your note and
the attached article "What is an
Executive?" Your thoughtfulness
is appreciated.

Sincerely,
Andy Card

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mr. Louis F. Bellucci
512 Eleventh St., S.E.
Washington, DC 20003

Louie F. Bellucci

518 Eleventh St., S.E.
Washington, DC 20003

7/3/91

AC HAS SEEN
RECEIVED

JUL - 8 1991

Dear Andrew H. Card, Jr.

Hello! I hope - you will
like this article.

Again, Andrew - know -
you & your work are appreciated.

My best,
Louie Bellucci

What is an Executive?

By L. Ron Hubbard

What is an executive? Is it someone who is important? Who gets more pay? Who has authority? Perhaps. But these are not the real reasons that such posts exist.

Most successful executives can personally do more work than other people: their output¹, quite usually, is very large. And though this is often necessary, that isn't the reason either.

Let us take up the meaning of the word "executive." It is derived from the word "executor" which means "a person who gets something done or produced." The word comes from the Latin *ex* -completely + *sequi* -to follow and means "to follow through to the end." In other words, to get something DONE!

In any business or production organization, its prosperity depends upon GETTING THINGS DONE!

The executive is there to ensure that the people produce what they are supposed to produce and in viable quantity and with no overt products².

And that is why an executive is there and that is what he is supposed to do.

In these druggie days of super-socialism, people can get other ideas of why an executive is there. And, unfortunately, executives themselves can get other ideas of their role.

It is an unfortunate fact, whether in a capitalism or a communism, that when an individual human being does not produce, he not only, in the short run or long run, cuts his own throat but he also drags the whole team down. A team or organization that does not produce not only loses its morale and pride, it also is committing eventual suicide.

The graveyards of history are full of "leisure classes" that did not produce: the peasants get real tired of seeing the aristocrats loaf and eventually cut off their heads. Modern times are crammed with beautiful experiments of "workers' paradises" where everyone is starving to death.

One sees the TV commercials and reads the paperbacks and they tell him that his goal

is expensively bought leisure and that the ideal is to lie beneath the palm trees and do no work. Whole ideologies get built around this beautiful dream of a world in which no single person ever lifts a finger and sighs away his days in loafing bliss.

Unfortunately, this does not align with the facts. The unhappiest little kids in the world are those who have nothing to do: they whine and mope and quarrel and are quite a burden to their mamas. People on relief or living on social security are the most miserable lot, morale-wise, one ever collided with: they will tell you they would rather have a job. The death rate of men who have retired is startling: cast aside and feeling purposeless, no longer producing anything, they, as insurance companies will tell you, mostly pine away and die. In short, people who don't produce are very unhappy people.

Union agitators, once upon a time, promised all the workers that in a few decades, they would be in clover. Less work and more pay was the slogan. And where, today, is this dream? Failing to produce, union members are out there in their millions, unemployed! And this lack of production is making the cost of living so high that even if they did work, they would have trouble finding enough dollar bills to buy a hamburger.

A certain amount of lying in the sun is a good thing. A laborer should not be worked to death.

But all things are best in moderation. The "leisure class" goes to extremes of purposeless loafing, the working man produces far less than he's paid for and in either case down comes the organization or the country.

A worker-oriented executive is trying to be liked by not requiring work from his organization: What is he actually accomplishing? He is lowering their living standards; he is pushing them into poverty; if he keeps on failing to persuade them to produce, he will kill them off. It categorizes as a suppressive act³. "Go on, Joe, take the day off." "Oh, you poor fellow, you shouldn't work so hard." "Who cares about the stats, let's only

work from eleven a.m. to noon." "Are you all comfortable as you doze? Oh, that's good, snore on." Such a person is surely not an executive: he's an imposter with a pistol leveled at the staffs' head. For surely, surely it is HE who has them drawing such low pay and it is HE who will at last, through their tolerated indolence, get them fired. It is HE who will lose the org⁴. That's a pretty high price to pay for "being a good fellow."

Hoïding a post on which he is entrusted to get things DONE, he is a traitor to his organization and to his staff.

Of course, there are penalties connected to getting people to produce. They are often green and unhatted and need somebody to show them where to put what when. They are often bewildered and don't understand why these papers have to go in the right folders. And when one tries to get them to do some work, they sometimes snarl back or walk off and won't play pool with one anymore.

But if one thinks that by taking it easy on staff he will make points, an executive is VERY mistaken. Usually such an executive is actually despised. Down deep the staff knows what he SHOULD be doing with them and if he, having the title, doesn't do it, they see him as a fake.

It is interesting that staffs respect competent executives who get the job done. They respect the one that makes them work and they trust him.

It is a maxim that crews, staffs and employees respect only those in power who do their jobs and get them to do theirs. Oh, yes, they will elect people who tell them they don't have to work. But it's interesting that the first ones they blame when things go wrong are these worker-oriented softies: in the chaos of their wake, the next one people will support is a tough strong one who knows his business.

The only executives that staffs and crews really respect are those who get them to produce and get the job done.

Look at Carter, the past unlamented president. Although he talked a lot about leadership, although he was the darling of the working man and all that, in office he was so wishy-washy, soft and incompetent — everybody's pal — that they eventually threw him out with a landslide victory for his opponent, a very tough talking man who was actually anti-socialist.

However one tries to coat the pill, there is no substitute, in an executive, for the ability to get the crew to produce.

The fire-breathing product officer will be followed and supported when the wishy-washy old pal guy will be stepped all over in the rush to follow a real leader.

Across the world, looking at organizations, one can spot every company and org which has executives who do not get their crews to produce. Such areas loom up like danger flags of trouble. Although their executives might think they are being good fellows, loafingly cheered by all, the fact is that their crews, behind their backs, despise them, the public regards them with contempt and the upper management echelons look at those loafing stats and put the names of those executives in a little black book for soonest firing.

It is not hard to detect a happy, cheerful org: its stats are up. And it is not hard to detect executives who are NOT making their crews produce: there's lots of conflict and trouble in the place and their stats are down.

Management looks everywhere for executives who can get their crews to really produce. And oddly enough, so do the crews. If you don't believe it, try it.

¹OUTPUT: The amount of work accomplished or the quantity of something produced by an employee, machine, plant, company, etc.

²OVERT PRODUCT: A bad one that will not be accepted or cannot be traded or exchanged and has more waste and liability connected with it than it has value.

³OVERT: We have the word "overt", meaning a bad deed.

⁴SUPPRESSIVE ACTS: Actions or omissions undertaken to knowingly suppress, reduce or impede Scientology or Scientologists.

⁵ORG: slang abbreviation for "organization".

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You can write to the Author of this article at any of the following addresses:

International Address

L. Ron Hubbard
P.O. Box 22671
Tampa, Florida 33622-2671

L. Ron Hubbard
c/o LRH Personal
Secretary
Saint Hill Manor
East Grinstead, Sussex
England RH 19 4JY

Australia/New Zealand

L. Ron Hubbard
61 Wentworth Avenue
Sydney NSW 2000
Australia

Rec'd
MAY 28 1991



PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY

Exeter, New Hampshire 03833

May 24, 1991

AC HAS SEEN

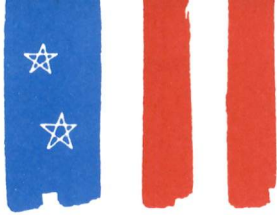
Dear Mr. Card:

Thanks for a terrific seminar for the WIP interclass last night. You were terrific! We are all rooting for your grandmother. What a wonderful story to end up with. It's good to know that the progressive core of the Republican party is alive and well.

I saw the transcript of the President's chat with the seventh graders at Saturn School in St. Paul's, MN. in this morning's POST. You prepared us well for that!

Thanks for finding the time to talk with us. You obviously enjoy it all. Perhaps we can help boost you past 24% in MA the next time around.

Cordially, *Wesley*



PARTNERSHIP FOR A DRUG-FREE AMERICA

L.L.

AC HAS SEEN

JAMES E. BURKE
Chairman

RECEIVED

JUL 10 1991

July 8, 1991

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

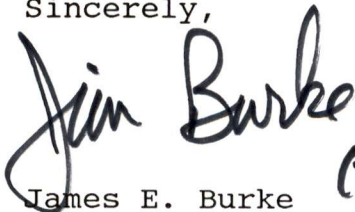
Dear Andy:

Sorry we were unable to "connect". I tried again on Friday...but no answer. I am sending you the attached, even though it has not yet been fully "vetted" by the ONDCP.

Please tell the Governor that I would like very much to have the opportunity to discuss this idea with him and/or the President. It is difficult to fully convey my convictions about its importance to the country in a memo.

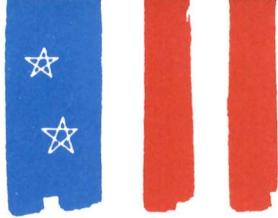
A speech to the nation, on the second anniversary of the President's address from the oval office, is a singular opportunity to catalyze the nation's deep interest and energy in winning the "War Against Drugs".

Sincerely,


James E. Burke (TAH)

Written by but not signed by Mr. Burke

w/enclosure



PARTNERSHIP FOR A DRUG-FREE AMERICA

JAMES E. BURKE
Chairman

July 9, 1991

The Honorable John H. Sununu
Chief of Staff
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Governor Sununu:

The progress being made in the so-called "War Against Drugs" is the most positive domestic news in the country.

The President took "ownership" of the drug problem when he addressed the nation on September 5, 1989. There is very clear and comprehensive evidence that America is "Turning Off Drugs" and the changes in the public's attitudes and behavior toward drugs have been due, in many ways, to Presidential leadership.

I strongly urge that the President make a "report to the nation" during the first week of September on the status of the drug problem. While there is good news to report...the public is skeptical and has reason to continue to be very concerned. (There is general agreement that up to 6 million Americans are in various stages of addiction...presenting an awesome health care and criminal behavior problem.) The second anniversary of his anti-drug Labor Day speech gives the President an important opportunity to tell the American people what they very much want to know:

- How much progress has actually been made
- What is the next stage of our "National Strategy"
- What can the American public do to help

A review of the President's 1989 address provides an ideal framework for an update as it refers to..."The four major elements of our strategy"...Law enforcement, interdiction, prevention and treatment.

Law enforcement - while drug related crime continues to be at very high levels - progress is being made - and notably so in many cities. The public's continuing concern provides the opportunity to call for passage of the administration's crime bill (and also make mention of the recent notable Supreme Court decision).

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE:

TO:

FROM: ANDY CARD

Bill Kutner
21 Solby
Charleston

02129

617 241-9383

The President can point to success in interdiction when measured by the dramatic increases in seizures...and can make the case that these efforts must continue.

On this point, however, a quote in a recent issue of Time magazine from Rodriguez, the alleged patriarch of Columbia's Cali cartel is revealing..."Economics has a natural law: supply is determined by demand. When cocaine stops being consumed, there is no demand for it...that will be the end of that business."

This quote could provide a natural bridge to the need for more emphasis on prevention and treatment consistent with the new focus of strategy IV.

The country's greatest progress has been in prevention and there is overwhelming evidence to support that fact, with new data available in August.

Furthermore, improvement on the demand side has been accomplished with the intense involvement of the private sector:

- . There are extensive drug education school programs in virtually every town in America. (Research shows 9-12 year olds are now the most anti-drug group in the country).
- . 9 million copies of "A Parent's Guide to Prevention" have been distributed by the Department of Education.
- . Almost \$1 billion worth of anti-drug messages have been delivered by the Partnership for a Drug Free America.
- . 85% of our major corporations have comprehensive anti-drug programs.
- . Literally hundreds of "community coalitions" have been organized by private citizens to deal with the drug problem.

And there are new initiatives on the demand side that need to be announced to the nation:

- . Continuing the President's emphasis on national service, ONDCP and HHS are launching the National Volunteer Training Center, which will train grassroots prevention volunteers throughout the country. The Center will also work with Fortune 500 companies to develop partnerships to fund local community prevention activities in all 3,000 counties in the country.

- . There is the expanded workforce program under the leadership of Al Casey and Bill Moss chairing the President's Drug Advisory Council...to reach the small and medium size companies where most Americans are employed. I also believe we can secure labor leaderships' cooperation in a campaign to eliminate drugs in the workplace built around a rallying cry that "there will be no jobs in the workforce for people who use drugs!"
- . The major studios in Hollywood have now joined the Partnership for a Drug-Free America and are working to include anti-drug messages in more and more of their shows...both movies and television.
- . And finally there should be an important announcement from the President on new and innovative approaches to treatment.

There is general agreement among many experts that we must expand the number of treatment programs and improve the existing treatment system through targeted state plans, central treatment evaluation/referral units and better research. This speech would provide the opportunity to announce several new and important demonstration programs to deal with the very difficult treatment issue and reassure the public that this "terminal" part of the drug problem is being aggressively addressed.

Examples might include drug treatment campuses and/or several military bases being converted to treatment centers, the development of better medications, and the expansion of ongoing basic research. Additionally the Departments of Labor and HHS have joined together to integrate drug treatment services into six Job Corps sites across the country. Participants in the Job Corps program who have drug problems will receive drug treatment as part of the total program, increasing the likelihood that they will enhance their ability to get and maintain gainful employment, instead of being unskilled and on the street.

The President should remind all of us that illegal drug use is still our #1 problem because it is intimately related to every other social issue of importance to the nation...health care...AIDS...crime...the breakdown of families...the homeless...the quality of education...and our competitiveness both economically and morally in the world community.

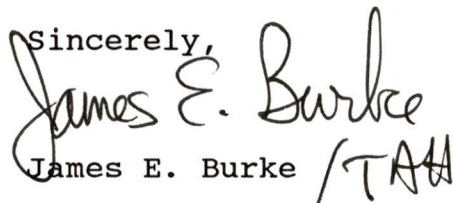
Mr. John H. Sununu

July 9, 1991

Page Four

In summary the President can state that we are making real progress in the "War Against Drugs" and thank all those in the country who are involved in the fight. (We cannot underestimate the importance of Presidential leadership in this regard.)

Two years ago, the President closed his address by asking all Americans to help in the battle against drugs. Since then I have travelled all over this country and can assure you his remarks have had a profound effect. The time has come for him to state the gains made and at the same time to reissue his challenge. I have no doubt that his continued leadership will greatly accelerate the encouraging progress that has already been made.

Sincerely,

James E. Burke /TAM

Written by but not signed by Mr. Burke

(check to Bruce
sent 7/25/91) h

BAYLESS, BOLAND, BATES & MADIGAN, INC.

7-23

RECEIVED

JUL 25 1991

Dear Andy :

Thank you for
your note about Bruce
Stebbins' campaign.
I regret that I will
miss his reception
this evening, but I

have enclosed a contribution,
which I would appreciate
your forwarding to
Bruce's campaign.

I trust you are well
and look forward to
our lunch. Best to
Kathy. With friendship,
Sincerely,
David

Read 7/11/91
to AHC
se

Andy - Say it ain't
so! Not something to
joke
about
and
I
know
you
are
not.
We
are
right on the
3 issues, but will lose on

magazine. An item to appear in this week's NEWSWEEK will report that a senior administration official said that, if Saddam Hussein does not permit UN inspectors to examine suspected nuclear installations by Monday, air strikes could begin shortly thereafter. (NEWSWEEK, 7/15/91)

- o **President Bush's major campaign themes for the 1992 re-election campaign will be "Kuwait, crime and quotas," or what "insiders" call "the KKK strategy,"** according to an item to appear in this week's NEWSWEEK. (NEWSWEEK, 7/15/91)
- o **Secretary of State Baker wants a non-career candidate to replace outgoing Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs,** according to an item to appear in this week's NEWSWEEK. (NEWSWEEK, 7/15/91)
- o **TIME, NEWSWEEK, and US NEWS will run articles this week on Supreme Court nominee Clarence Thomas.** The articles focus on Thomas's upbringing in poverty and racial segregation, his self-help philosophy, and his upcoming battle for confirmation, which will almost certainly be a fierce one. (NEWSWEEK, 7/15/91)

WEEKEND PREDICTIONS:

- o **William Schneider:** The nomination of Clarence Thomas "helps to heal a widening split over civil rights in the Republican Party that was threatening to get very difficult as we got into the 1992 campaign season. Moderate Republicans were objecting to Bush's exploitation of the quotas issue, and now Clarence Thomas may give them the opportunity to heal that split." (CNN "Newsmaker Saturday," 7/6/91)
- o **Al Hunt:** The controversy over Supreme Court nominee Clarence Thomas "goes to sort of the cyclical problem of the Democratic Party, namely, they don't get to pick Supreme Court justices; because they don't win the presidency; because they're thought of as captive of these interest groups like the National Organization for Women. And now when the Republicans name one, they come under pressure from these same groups that only reinforces that view. It's a real dilemma for them. I think they're making a mistake if they go all out against Clarence Thomas." (NBC "Meet the Press," 7/7/91)
- o **Pat Buchanan:** "After his anti-Catholic remark, Doug Wilder is dead meat. If he runs [for president], he is dead. I don't think he is going to run." (The McLaughlin Group, 7/6/91)
- o **Fred Barnes:** "Jesse Jackson is not going to run either. He's going to have a show on CNN." (The McLaughlin Group, 7/6/91)
- o **Clarence Page:** "I agree with [Buchanan and Barnes] and I think David Bonior is going to be the next Democratic Whip." (The McLaughlin Group, 7/6/91)
- o **Morton Kondracke:** "Mikhail Gorbachev is going to invite Boris Yeltsin to come with him to the G-7 summit, but Boris will say no." (The McLaughlin Group, 7/6/91)
- o **John McLaughlin:** "No new tax bill will be passed by the US Government this year." (The McLaughlin Group, 7/6/91)

RECEIVED

JUL 10 1991

Dear Andy:-

JUN 13 1991

6/10/91
AC HAS SEEN

The enclosed letter has been mailed to The President. If you feel as we do, perhaps you would channel the letter to the right people. If you have any questions, call, Joyce or me. Any help on the proposed "Awards" ceremony with The President will help too.

Thank you-

Bernie Baker



AC HAS SEEN

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION
BY APPOINTMENT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

May 28, 1991

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

Dear Mr. President:

As Chairman of the National Council on Vocational Education I feel that it is my duty, as your appointee, to call your attention to what may be a hindrance to your program to make sure that the United States has a "WORLD CLASS" workforce by the year 2000.

Section 411 of the Perkins Act causes the National Council to come to an end the last day of September THIS YEAR. It is my opinion, as well as of many others, that this is detrimental to the improvement and promotion of vocational education which will be so vitally needed in the coming years.

Having spent over twenty-five years in vocational education, more than thirty years in the manufacturing industry, eight years in the Navy and working with the National Council since the beginning of this year I feel I know the value of such education. I believe that there is too much indifference on the part of people making policy which tends to negate a positive attitude toward this type of education.

Your efforts to bring the United States to the forefront as an educated nation needs all the help and support that can be mustered. I have discussed the impending demise of the National Council with the other council members, State Legislators and educators. It is their opinion that this legislated action does not make sense and that it is not in the best interest of your program and the future you envision for the country.

Mr. President, having seen the good the Council has done and is capable of doing to promote a much needed segment of education, I urge you to take whatever action necessary to extend the life of the National Council. I'm sure you are aware of the saying by Diogenes--THE FOUNDATION OF EVERY NATION IS THE EDUCATION OF ITS YOUTH. These words are more relevant today than they ever were! //

The members of the National Council on Vocational Education would very much like to make a contribution to the success of your proposed goals. We are ready to be of service and await your direction.

Respectfully,

Bernard H. Baher

Bernard H. Baher
Chairman

Copy

BNB

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: 6/21/91

FOR: *Roger Porter*

FROM: ANDREW H. CARD, Jr. *Andy*

☐ Action

☒ Your Comment

☐ Let's Talk

☐ FYI

*What's the real
story?*

AC HAS SEEN

1.6

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

RECEIVED
RECEIVED

July 8, 1991

JUL - 9 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR ROGER B. PORTER

FROM: CHARLES E.M. KOLB *CEMK*
SUBJECT: National Council on Vocational Education

At your request, I have checked into the attached materials concerning the continuation of the National Council on Vocational Education.

In our 1990 proposal to reauthorize the Perkins Vocational Education Act, we recommended phasing out the Council. I have checked with Betsy Brand's office at the Department of Education, and they assure me that there has been no inclination to revise this position.

If the Council obtains private funding, there would be no problem with its continuing in a private capacity. Otherwise, we should adhere to the recommended phaseout of the Council on September 30, 1991. Under these circumstances, it would not be appropriate, in my judgment, to schedule an awards ceremony with the President. An awards ceremony was held two years ago, but I would not recommend holding one now given the Council's pending termination.

Please let me know if you would like me to do a note back to Andy.

Attachments

Andy —
at my request, Charlie Kolb looked into this matter. There seems to be little enthusiasm for continuing this advisory committee at the Department. About 1/4 of all advisory committees go out of existence every year and are replaced by a comparable number. The total remains remarkably steady. This one seems to fit the former category unless you see a compelling reason to rescue it.
Loge 7-8-91

1.6
RECEIVED

JUL 18 1991

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

MEMORANDUM

BY APPOINTMENT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TO: Kathy Super
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Scheduling and Appointments

FROM: Bernard Baher, Chairman *BMB*
Candace Somerville, Member

DATE: July 15, 1991

SUBJECT: Meeting with President Bush and the Medal Winners for the
International Skills Olympics

BACKGROUND

As per our telephone conversation today, we feel that it is most appropriate that President Bush meet with the United States' winners from the International Skills Olympics. This competition, held every two years, took place in Amsterdam the first of July. Such a meeting with the President, on the heels of his America 2000 announcement the end of April, would reinforce the President's commitment to education and business/industry involvement in education.

The official team sponsors for 1991 were Coca-Cola and the Technical Foundation of America. Additionally, there were many other corporate sponsors for the competition including:

General Motors Foundation
The Boeing Company
General Dynamics Corporation
United Technologies
IBM Corporation
Autodesk
American Welding Society
(For additional sponsors see attached Press Release)

The Medal winners are:

Gold Medal - Electric Welding
Robert E. Pope, St. Petersburg, Florida
(The highest score ever achieved in
competition)

Silver Medal - Computer Assisted Drafting
Cris Hennessey, Seattle, Washington

Bronze Medal - Graphic (Advertising) Design
Jeffrey Hipp, Veradale, Washington

ACTION REQUESTED

The National Council requests that the President meet with the United States' winners from the International Youth Skills Olympics. There are two options that could be considered based on the President's schedule and preference.

Option One

A meeting with the President in the Oval Office. The meeting would include the following:

- The three medal winners
- Executive Director of VICA (Vocational Industrial Clubs of America)
- VICA Foundation President (from Caterpillar Corp.)
- National Council on Vocational Education Chairman and Executive Director

Option Two

A meeting with the President at the White House with the medal winners, diploma awardees, and corporate supporters. This meeting would include the following:

- The three medal winners
- The four diploma of merit winners
- Executive Director of VICA
- VICA Foundation President
- Corporate supports (number to be determined by White House Scheduling)
- National Council on Vocational Education Chairman and Executive Director
- Secretary Alexander and Deputy Secretary Kearns

Date: It is suggested the meeting be held in late summer or it could be part of an America 2000 fall initiative.

Please contact Dr. Joyce Winterton (202) 732-114 at the National Council office if you need additional information and to respond to the request.

✓ cc: Andy Card,
Deputy Chief of Staff



Vocational Industrial Clubs of America
P.O. Box 3000 • Leesburg, Virginia 22075
(703) 777-8810 • FAX (703) 777-8999

NEWS RELEASE

For further information, contact:
Thomas W. Holdsworth
(703) 777-8810

U.S. ONE OF ONLY NINE NATIONS AWARDED GOLD IN WORLDWIDE COMPETITION

LEESBURG, Va., July 12 - Team USA members took gold, silver, and bronze medallions during the 31st International Youth Skill Olympics (IYSO) held in Amsterdam, the Netherlands. The U.S. was one of only nine nations awarded a gold medallion. Medallions were presented to U.S. contestants in Electric Welding, Computer Assisted Drafting, and Graphic Design competitions. Diplomas of Merit were earned by four other competitors of the 16-member U.S. team during the three-day occupational skills competition the first week of July.

"To be competitive in global markets, we've got to have a world-class workforce. Team USA's performance is just one more way for America to show we're out to win in global competition," said Don Hatton, Staff Vice President of the Electronic Industries Association and Official Technical Delegate for the U.S. at the international competition. "This skill competition helps us to frame the challenge. It gives us a guide and goal for training our young workers. Our international competitors aren't sitting on their hands. Training and quality work are the keys to everyone's future," Hatton said.

This year's IYSO included 418 contestants in 36 contests. Twenty-six nations were represented including Japan, Korea, Germany, France, Austria, the United Kingdom, and Australia. Competitions included: construction trades, such as bricklaying and cabinetmaking; the automotive trades in automobile mechanics and autobody repair; metal trades including electric welding and turning (lathe); electronics, and graphic design.

(more)

IYSO Winners

-2-

The IYSO is a biennial competition, first held in 1950. It is sponsored by the International Organization for the Promotion of Vocational Training headquartered in Bern, Switzerland. The competition promotes training in craft, industrial and service trades. Contestants must be under the age of 23. The Vocational Industrial Clubs of America (VICA) was recognized in 1973 by President Nixon as the official organization to represent the U.S. at the IYSO. Team USA is supported at the national level by over 60 corporations, trade associations, and foundations. Official team sponsors for 1991 are Coca-Cola Company and the Technical Foundation of America. There are 25 national-level financial contributors to the 1991 team.

Robert E. Pope, 20, of St. Petersburg, Florida took the gold medallion in Electric Welding. He also received the highest score of any contestant at the IYSO with 583 out of a possible 600 points. The second and third place countries were Korea and the Republic of China.

Taking the silver medallion in Computer Assisted Drafting, an official demonstration contest this year, was Chris Hennessey, 17, of Seattle, Washington. Hennessey was the youngest contestant to win a medallion. The gold medallion was awarded to Austria and the bronze went to Canada.

Jeffrey Hipp, 21, of Veradale, Washington was the bronze medallist in Graphic (Advertising) Design, a contest in which the U.S. has a winning tradition. A bronze medal was also awarded to the contestant from Brazil. The gold went to Korea and the silver medal to Japan.

(more)

IYSO Winners

-3-

Diplomas of Merit--for scoring 500 points or above on the 600 point contest scale--were awarded to the following Team USA members:

- Brian Henegar, 19, of Liberal, Missouri, in Automobile Mechanics
- Jason Mead, 19, of Glendale, Arizona, in Turning (Lathe) Machining
- Rick Nutting, 19, of Miami, Oklahoma, in Autobody Repair
- Chris Cheuk Lan Tham, 19, of Nashville, Tennessee, in Industrial Electronics

Also competing as members of Team USA:

- Brick Masonry, Theodore Howell, 20, of Ogden, Utah
- Cabinetmaking, Steve Forliti, 22, of Oakdale, Minnesota
- Consumer Electronics, Chris Osterloh, 20, of Monett, Missouri
- Culinary Arts (Cookery), Michael Connolly, 20, of Bristol, Rhode Island
- Engineering Drawing, Jon McDonnell, of Utica, Michigan
- Ladies Hairdressing, Wendi Lewis, 18, of Big Rapids, Michigan
- CNC Machining, Jay Moss, 20, of Fontana, California
- Milling Machining, David Beland, 20, of Pawtucket, Rhode Island
- Residential Plumbing, John Dunleavy, 19, of Laconia, New Hampshire

(more)

IYSO Winners

-4-

The three top ranked nations in this year's IYSO were Austria (17 competitors and 10 medallions), the Republic of China (35 competitors and 20 medallions) and Korea (32 competitors and 18 medallions). The average score for all competitions ranked the U.S. team at 14th.

The Vocational Industrial Clubs of America is a nationwide partnership of business and industry, vocational students, and instructors.

Official Team USA sponsors included: AKZO Coating, Inc.; Chief Automotive Systems, Inc.; General Motors Foundation, Inc.; Toyota Motor Sales USA, Inc.; Brick Institute of America; Interstate Brick; Marshalltown Trowel; Portland Cement Association; Black & Decker U.S., Inc.; Autodesk, Inc.; Electronic Industries Association; American Welding Society; The James F. Lincoln Arc Welding Foundation; The Boeing Company; IBM Corporation; MEI-REGIS Salon Corporation; Helene Curtis, Inc.; Garrett Engine Division, Allied-Signal; General Dynamics Corporation; Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Co.; GTE Valenite Corporation; Master Chemical Corporation; Pratt & Whitney, United Technologies; National Association of Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Contractors; and Morin Associates.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

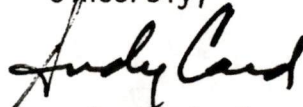
June 28, 1991

Dear Friends:

Congratulations! As a fellow Bay Stater, I am especially thrilled that President Bush named the volunteers of The New England Mentor Program as the 486th Point of Light.

Those who are honored truly make a difference in their community, and you are doing just that. Again, congratulations -- and keep up the great work!

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Andy Card".

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

Big Sister Association of
Greater Boston
161 Massachusetts Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts 02115

Handwritten: The New England Mentor Program
Handwritten: 100 Boston St
Handwritten: 02110
Handwritten: 8-11-91
THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

June 18, 1991

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Handwritten: 02110
Handwritten: 8-11-91
The New England Mentor Program is a three-way partnership among The New England, the Big Sister Association of Greater Boston, and Jeremiah Burke High School. The New England formed a partnership with Jeremiah Burke High School, an inner-city school, offering students work/study opportunities. After realizing the need for a support system for the students to help improve their work/study experience, The New England approached the Big Sister Association to train employees on how best to mentor the students. The New England employees now serve as career mentors to the student employees.

The Big Sister Association matches the students with employee volunteers based on mutual interests and backgrounds. The students, who are in the 11th and 12th grades, work from 2:00 until 5:00 p.m. during the school year and full-time during the summer. The New England provides transportation from the school to work, where students are employed in entry level positions at higher than minimum wage. Students meet with their mentor at least once a week to discuss their progress, identify special interests, and set goals for the future. The volunteers also help the students complete college applications and obtain college scholarships.

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#

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tracey Taylor or Jill Chodorov
(202) 456-6266

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

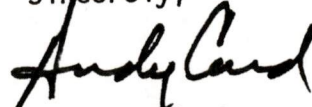
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Andrew H. Card, Jr.
Assistant to the President
and Deputy Chief of Staff

Jeremiah Burke High School
60 Washington Street
Dorchester, Massachusetts 02121

Handwritten: The New England Mentor Program
Handwritten: 501 Boylston St Boston 02116
THE WHITE HOUSE

Handwritten: Vol 2 of the Mentor Program
Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

June 18, 1991

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#

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tracey Taylor or Jill Chodorov
(202) 456-6266

THE WHITE HOUSE

June 27, 1991

Dear Donna-

Thank you for your thoughtful note and the June 12th photographs. You are a kind, concerned person whose friendship I value.

The enthusiasm you bring to work everyday is contagious. Thank you for making a real difference.

Sincerely,
Andy Card

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Donna L. Barron

THE WHITE HOUSE

6-25-91

Bruce -

Thank you for your
note. Hang in there!

Andy Card

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

The Hon. Bruce D. Benson
Chairman
Colorado Republicans
1275 Tremont Place
Denver, CO 80204



COLORADO REPUBLICANS

1275 Tremont Place, Denver, Colorado 80204 (303) 893-1776

Bruce Benson
State Chairman

Rec'd
JUN 24 1991

AC HAS SEEN

June 19, 1991

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

Dear Andy:

Thank you for your help and cooperation in heading off Roy Romer in his attempt to take over the President's education agenda. I am enclosing a write-up done by State Party.

We appreciate your help.

Sincerely,

Bruce D. Benson
Chairman

Enclosure

COLORADO 2000/AMERICA 2000

The Colorado 2000 initiative was initially unveiled to political, business, community and education leaders at a May 30 meeting called by the Governor's Office. Although touted as a non-partisan effort to kick off the Colorado 2000 initiative, it was approached as being the Governor's agenda. This was the image that was prevalent both prior to and after the President's visit to Grand Junction.

The concern that the Governor was attempting to make this a Romer/Bush event as opposed to a Bush/Romer event was wide-spread. Majority Leader of the Colorado House of Representatives, Scott McInnis, contacted the White House with concerns that the June 17 event was being portrayed as such to the press and thus to the general public.

State Party was also extremely concerned about the impression being given to the public. Our office contacted both the political and intergovernmental departments at the White House. Political was extremely cooperative, listening and trying to act on the concerns. Intergovernmental, however, said that the event was not political and thus did not get involved. State Party stressed to Dave Carney that the Governor was attempting to take the President's agenda and that the President and Lamar Alexander must recapture it. In the Denver papers Romer's Colorado 2000 goals were identical to the President's America 2000 goals, but Romer was given credit.

This was of particular concern to the state Republican delegation since Romer does not disguise his national political aspirations. Also, this seemed to be a thinly veiled attempt by the Governor to raise taxes in September. Romer is also attempting to increase his power base, and a visit from the President certainly lent him credibility; especially in light of the fact that Romer repeatedly alluded to the fact that the President was coming to help him kick off his education initiative.

Although we were told that it was likely there would be a June 17 event, there was confusion about where the event would be held. When the information was made public, it was the Governor's office that made the announcement the President would be in Grand Junction. The White House would not confirm the location.

While this was going on, the Governor was notifying the Colorado national Democratic delegation of the event in Grand Junction. The Republican national delegation was never notified of the President's trip by the White House. Instead, they were contacted by the Colorado State Party on the Saturday prior to the event. Because of the late notice, they were unable to attend an event which was held in their back yard and were offended by the lack of consideration afforded them by the White House.

The President's trip went wonderfully. Lamar Alexander and President Bush took the issue back as their own and the crowds were extremely appreciative of the President's visit. The text in the newspapers stressed the President's agenda, but the pictures on the front pages of the two Denver newspapers spoke a thousand words. It was the President and Mrs. Bush with Governor Romer and Democratic Congressman Ben Campbell at their side. The fallout at State Party has been incredible with many complaints being logged. The day was the President's, but the night once again belonged to Romer. The teleconference was well attended and mention of the President was negligible, hardly surprising for someone who is entertaining the notion of being either the top or second name on the Democratic national ticket in '92.

In closing, of biggest concern to the Colorado Republican delegation was the lack of communication and cooperation with the national delegation. In the future, we sincerely hope this will be rectified.



STATE OF WISCONSIN

Washington Office
444 N. Capitol St., Suite 345
Washington, D.C. 20001
(202) 624-5870

TOMMY G. THOMPSON
GOVERNOR

DAVID J. BEIGHTOL
DIRECTOR

MEMO TO: Andy Card

FROM:

DB David J. Beightol *Beightol*

RE: National Guard 107th Maintenance Unit

The attached is per Governor Sununu's request from a phone conversation with Tommy this morning.

Please feel free to call with any questions.

Lt. General Parker can be reached at 703/695-3542.

cc: Lanny Griffith

*Called Beightol's
Office & relayed that
DoD is doing all possible
to bring everyone home as
soon as possible. Not much
more we can do. Indicated
that letter from DoD is in
"Pentagonese," but if they
want our message in writing,
we'll comply.*

*Jc
6/21*



TOMMY G. THOMPSON
GOVERNOR
STATE OF WISCONSIN

May 21, 1991

The Honorable John Sununu
Chief of Staff
The White House
Washington, D.C.

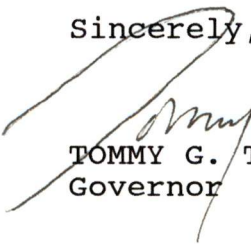
Dear John:

Thank you for your consideration regarding the National Guard's 107th maintenance unit from Wisconsin, which is still deployed in the Middle East.

I spoke with Lt. General Parker this morning. He informed me the troops would return to Wisconsin's Volk Field July 26th or 27th, 1991. The unit has been stationed in the Persian Gulf since November 8, 1990. Of course family and friends want their loved ones home sooner (I hear from them daily, in fact).

Thank you for offering to assist in moving up the date of their return. I appreciate your efforts.

Sincerely,


TOMMY G. THOMPSON
Governor

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: May 24, 1991

TO: General Trefrey

FROM: **ANDY CARD**

Please have someone draft a response
to Governor Thompson for Governor
Sununu's signature. Thank you.



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, DC 20301-1000

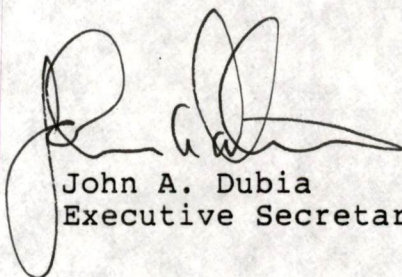
6 JUN 1991

Mr. Card

MEMORANDUM FOR MILITARY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: OSD White House Case W31407

Attached, as requested, is a draft reply for the Chief of Staff's signature to OSD White House Case Number W31407.



John A. Dubia
Executive Secretary

Attachment

*If we can help any further
please let us know.*

JAD

Honorable Tommy G. Thompson
Governor of Wisconsin
Washington, D.C. 20001

Dear Governor Thompson:

Thank you for your May 21, 1991 letter concerning the redeployment of Reserve Component units, specifically the 107th Maintenance Company, Wisconsin National Guard, serving in support of Operation DESERT STORM.

As you know, Reserve Component units were activated based on specific operational requirements. The 107th Maintenance Company is a highly specialized and trained unit which continues to play an important role in providing vital services to our forces in Southwest Asia. Specifically, the 107th Maintenance Company is assigned to the 593rd Area Support Group under the 22nd Support Command (SUPCOM). It is engaged in the important mission of preparing vehicles for redeployment, with particular emphasis on the M1 tank fleet. Unit personnel are currently scheduled to be replaced by individual volunteers, and redeployed to the United States not later than July 28, 1991.

The Army is making every effort to ensure equitable treatment in the redeployment of forces from Southwest Asia. Operational

requirements may, however, cause some units to remain on active duty longer than others. Be assured that we are working diligently to minimize the impact on our Reserve Component soldiers and their families who have made many sacrifices during this crisis.

4

BOND DONATELLI

I N C O R P O R A T E D

Rec'd
MAY 14 1991

May 10, 1991

MEMORANDUM

TO: Andy Card
Assistant to the President and
and Deputy Chief of Staff
The White House

FROM: Rich Bond

I wanted to bring to the Governor's attention a recent U.S. Court of Appeals ruling relating specifically to Shoreham but more broadly to the nuclear power industry.

The ruling, issued April 30, 1991, suggests that pro-Shoreham forces seriously undermine the nuclear power industry by their "counterproductive" and "blunderbus attacks" in their efforts to keep Shoreham open.

Knowing of the Governor's interest in this subject, I thought it might be worthwhile to send the attached along to you.

Attachment

Appeals Court Rebuffs Pro-Shoreham Forces

Rejects claims that regulators acted improperly

By Kinsey Wilson
STAFF WRITER

New York — The U.S. Court of Appeals has rejected claims that federal regulators acted improperly in approving the initial phases of the Shoreham shutdown. And in a sharply worded conclusion to its ruling, the court suggested that pro-Shoreham forces had undermined the cause of the nuclear power industry by their persistent efforts to impede Shoreham's abandonment.

The ruling, issued late Tuesday, came in response to appeals filed by the Shoreham Wading River School District and Scientists and Engineers for Secure Energy (SE2), a Manhattan-based group that favors operation of the plant.

"They seem, as LILCO's counsel put it, to want to turn a license to operate into a sentence to do so. If so, their tack is almost certainly counterproductive," Judge Stephen F. Williams wrote in a unanimous ruling by a three-judge panel of the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit.

"... Any utility management contemplating the nuclear option must examine how costly it will be to escape if economic or other forces make that necessary. Blunderbus attacks of the sort made here can only aggravate those costs and chill utilities' interest in nuclear power," Williams wrote.

The scientists and the school district have repeatedly attacked federal rulings on Shoreham, arguing that the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has allowed a piecemeal decommissioning of the facility, thus preventing a proper review of the environmental consequences of shutting the plant.

"What we are trying to obtain is a rational consideration of the costs and benefits of ... decommissioning Shoreham," said Washington attorney James McGranery, who represented both pro-Shoreham groups in court. "Both the school district and SE2 believe that if we pause ... the benefits of operating Shoreham will become clear to all the decision-makers and Shoreham will operate."

Under a legal accord reached with Gov. Mario Cuomo in February, 1989, Long Island Lighting Co. agreed to transfer the plant to the state for eventual decommissioning in return for assurances of future financial relief. But implementation of the accord has been a slow process, requiring NRC approval at each step of the way.

Yesterday's ruling was confined to two initial

NRC actions: one that bars LILCO from refueling the reactor without prior agency approval and a separate decision that allowed LILCO to reduce the liability insurance it carries on the plant.

In its ruling, the court said that neither action committed LILCO to decommissioning or limited the utility's option should decommissioning eventually be undertaken.

"Should LILCO [or a successor] decide to operate Shoreham as a nuclear facility and obtain release from the bar of its settlement agreement with New York State, the commission could simply reverse [its orders]," Williams wrote.

LILCO spokesman Joseph McDonnell said the decision had vindicated the utility's efforts to cut its costs at Shoreham while preparing to abandon the plant.

"I think the court has recognized that their actions have been a waste of taxpayer money and that the steps that were taken did not preclude future decisions about decommissioning," he said.

Further appeals of subsequent NRC decisions concerning Shoreham are pending before the court.

In a separate action yesterday, the Internal Revenue Service has concluded that LILCO was entitled to take a \$2.5 billion writeoff on the abandonment of the Shoreham nuclear plant in 1989, clearing up questions raised by auditors in the agency's regional New York office.

In a statement yesterday, LILCO said IRS officials in Washington had confirmed an earlier ruling on the writeoff and concluded that the company was entitled to claim the loss on its 1989 corporate return.

Although the company's board of directors voted in June, 1989, to sell the plant to the state for eventual decommissioning, regional IRS officials questioned LILCO's decision to take a deduction in that year, noting that actual abandonment of the plant still has yet to be accomplished.

LILCO has sought permission from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to turn the plant over to the state, but the request is still under review.

Despite the delay, IRS officials in Washington concluded the company was entitled to take the deduction in 1989 "because there had been no misrepresentation or change of facts upon which the

Please see LILCO on Page 28

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p. 9 of summary

4

Newspaper NewsdayDate 5/2/91 Page(s) 28

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Shoreham Backers Rebuffed

LILCO from Page 25

rulings were based and because the company had complied with all conditions set forth in the rulings," LILCO said in a statement.

An adverse ruling by the IRS would have forced LILCO to defer the loss on Shoreham for a year or more, at an annual cost of \$60 million a year. Although the money eventually would have been recouped, officials said the

tax payments could have affected rates in the short run.

The questions raised by the auditors were first disclosed by the company in late March in a document filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The IRS refused to confirm that it was conducting an audit or discuss questions that might have arisen in the course of its review.

5

Notice: This opinion is subject to formal revision before publication in the Federal Reporter or U.S.App.D.C. Reports. Users are requested to notify the Clerk of any formal errors in order that corrections may be made before the bound volumes go to press.

United States Court of Appeals

FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT

Argued March 11, 1991

Decided April 30, 1991

No. 90-1241

SHOREHAM-WADING RIVER CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
AND SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS FOR SECURE ENERGY, INC.,
PETITIONERS

v.

U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION AND UNITED
STATE OF AMERICA, RESPONDENTS

LONG ISLAND LIGHTING COMPANY, INTERVENOR

Petition for Review of an Order of the
Nuclear Regulatory Commission

James P. McGranery, Jr., for petitioner.

Charles E. Mullins, Attorney, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, with whom *William C. Parler*, General Counsel, *John F. Cordes, Jr.*, Solicitor, and *E. Leo Slaggie*, Deputy Solicitor, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, *Richard B.*

Bills of costs must be filed within 14 days after entry of judgment. The court looks with disfavor upon motions to file bills of costs out of time.

Stewart, Assistant Attorney General, *Edward J. Shawaker*, Assistant Chief and *Andrew C. Mergen*, Attorney, Department of Justice were on the brief, for respondent.

Donald P. Irwin, with whom *W. Taylor Reveley, III* was on the brief, for intervenor.

Samuel A. Cherniak was on the brief for amicus curiae.

Before: EDWARDS, WILLIAMS and RANDOLPH, Circuit Judges.

Opinion for the Court filed by Circuit Judge WILLIAMS.

WILLIAMS, Circuit Judge: The Shoreham Nuclear Power Station is all dressed up with no place to go. For more than two decades, the Long Island Lighting Company ("Lilco") battled citizens, environmental groups, and federal, state, and local authorities for the right to build and operate the plant. Only a few days before the April 21, 1989 issuance of a full-power operating license by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, see *Long Island Lighting Company*, 29 NRC 211 (1989), however, Lilco and the State of New York reached a settlement, under which Lilco agreed to sell Shoreham (for \$1.00) to the Long Island Power Authority, an entity created by the New York legislature for the sole purpose of acquiring and dismantling the fully functional plant. See New York Public Authorities Law § 1020 *et seq.* (McKinney Supp. 1991). Lilco reads the settlement agreement as absolutely forbidding it from ever operating Shoreham.

Since the settlement agreement became effective, Lilco has taken a variety of measures to reduce the costs of maintaining Shoreham, pending the transfer to the Power Authority. These include removing reactor fuel, reducing staff, and deactivating equipment not needed in the plant's defueled status.

Petitioners, Shoreham-Wading River Central School District, and Scientists and Engineers for Secure Energy, Inc. (known as SE₃), prefer that Shoreham be operated as a nuclear plant. Accordingly, they here attack two acts of

the Nuclear Regulatory Commission which facilitate the cost reduction process, as well as a failure to act.

The challenged omission has become moot. At the time the petitioners filed their appeal here, the Commission had not acted on the School District's request for action under 10 CFR § 2.206 (since supplemented by the District and SE, eight times). Their claim was for relief against the Commission's failure to decide. On December 20, 1990, however, the Director of the Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation issued his final decision. See *Long Island Lighting Co. (Shoreham Nuclear Power Station, Unit 1)*, 32 NRC 469 (1990). The unlawful delay claim is therefore moot, and no attack on the merits of the § 2.206 claims is properly before us.

Petitioners also challenge two recent Commission responses to Lilco's cost reduction measures: First, so that it could base its handling of future developments at Shoreham on a legal premise conforming to the real state of the world (namely, a defueled reactor), the Commission issued a "Confirmatory Order" prohibiting Lilco from refueling Shoreham without prior Commission approval. See *Notice Re: Long Island Lighting Co., Shoreham Nuclear Power Station, Confirmatory Order Modifying License (Effective Immediately)*, 55 Fed. Reg. 12,758 (1990) ("Confirmatory Order").

Second, the Commission granted Lilco a partial exemption from a regulation that requires operators of nuclear generating facilities to keep \$1.06 billion in property damage insurance. See 10 CFR §§ 50.54(w), 50.12(a) (1990). The exemption is conditioned on Shoreham remaining defueled and on Lilco maintaining insurance of \$337 million — the amount set by the Commission for Shoreham during its period of low power testing. See *Notice Re: Long Island Lighting Co. (Shoreham Nuclear Power Station, Unit 1) Exemption from On-Site Property Damage Insurance Requirements of 10 C.F.R. § 50.54(w)*, 55 Fed. Reg. 18,993 (1990) ("Insurance Exemption").

Petitioners object to both orders in themselves, and further claim that they give rise to an obligation to prepare

an environmental impact statement under the National Environmental Policy Act, 42 U.S.C. § 4321 *et seq.* (1988).

We hold that the Confirmatory Order is not a final order subject to judicial review, except the aspect of the order making it "immediately effective". As to the latter, petitioners lack standing. We uphold the grant of the Insurance Exemption, and we find that neither of the actions reviewed here, considered separately or as parts of some aggregate, triggers a Commission obligation to prepare an environmental impact statement.

* * *

The Hobbs Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2342(4) (1988), and § 189 of the Atomic Energy Act, 42 U.S.C. § 2239 (1988), authorize judicial review of certain "final" orders of the Commission. The Confirmatory Order, apart from the provision making it "immediately effective", is plainly not final. Where, as here, the order under attack is undergoing further agency review, see *Long Island Lighting Co. (Shoreham Nuclear Power Station, Unit 1)*, 32 NRC 201, 209 (1990) (referring case to Licensing Board), agency action is not final. See, e.g., *United Transportation Union v. ICC*, 871 F.2d 1114, 1116-17 (D.C. Cir. 1989); *Outland v. CAB*, 284 F.2d 224, 227 (D.C. Cir. 1960).

In the Confirmatory Order the Commission specified that its ban on refueling would be "immediately effective". That feature of the order, akin to a district court's grant or denial of a preliminary injunction, is final for purposes of judicial review; it changes rights and obligations immediately rather than postponing legal effect until the administrative process is over. See *Commonwealth of Massachusetts v. NRC*, 924 F.2d 811, 322 (D.C. Cir. 1991). But petitioners lack standing to challenge it.

Petitioners represent people who live in the Shoreham area and assert environmental injury on their behalf. Their theory is that the ban on refueling lays the basis for future Commission orders granting Lilco further

exemptions from the duties of a full-power licensee, and that these exemptions will pose environmental risks.¹ Article III standing requires not only that plaintiffs suffer or be threatened with a "distinct and palpable" injury, redressable by a favorable decision, but also that the injury be "fairly" traceable to the challenged action". *Allen v. Wright*, 468 U.S. 737, 751 (1984). Here, even if we assume that the future exemptions may pose an environmental risk, the expected future exemptions cannot inflict injury until the Commission issues them. While the ban on refueling may be a "but for" cause of any such future rulings and thus of any resulting risks, the exemptions themselves will be the operative causes. The link with the refueling ban is simply too remote.

* * *

The Insurance Exemption is a final order as to which all administrative remedies have been exhausted. It is also consistent with the four requirements that are specified in Commission regulations on the granting of an exemption from the minimum property insurance requirements. Such an exemption must: (1) be "[a]uthorized by law", (2) "not present an undue risk to the public health and safety", (3) be "consistent with the common defense and security", and (4) be justified by "special circumstances". 10 CFR § 50.12(a)(1), (2).

The term "[a]uthorized by law" has been consistently interpreted by the NRC to require that the grant of the exemption not violate any law. See, e.g., *Specific Exemptions, Clarification of Standards*, 50 Fed. Reg. 50,764, 50,776/1 (1985). Petitioners accept that understanding.

¹As only the immediate effectiveness of the Confirmatory Order is at issue here, the only future Commission orders relevant are those that might occur between the date of immediate effectiveness and the date of final agency adjudication of the merits of the Confirmatory Order (at which time the license modification would become effective in the absence of an immediate effectiveness finding, see 10 CFR § 2.204 (1990)).

but claim a violation of § 182(a) of the Atomic Energy Act, 42 U.S.C. § 2232(a), which "commands the NRC to ensure that any use or production of nuclear materials 'provide[s] adequate protection to the health or safety of the public.'" See *Union of Concerned Scientists v. NRC*, 824 F.2d 108, 114 (D.C. Cir. 1987) ("UCS"). The second condition for exemption mirrors § 182(a)'s requirement, merely substituting the non-existence of "undue risk" for the assurance of "adequate protection". These are concepts that the Commission uses interchangeably. See *id.* at 109. Thus, the Commission's compliance with the second condition (discussed next) defeats petitioners' argument.

Here the Commission found not only that the insurance exemption would impose no undue risk, but that it would have "no significant effect on the safety of the public or the plant". Insurance Exemption, 55 Fed. Reg. at 18,994. Petitioners' only attack on that finding takes the oblique form of noting that the Commission used the \$337 million figure because it had allowed that for the plant in its low-power testing phase, whereas now, petitioners exclaim, the plant has a "*full power operating license*". Reply Brief at 15 (emphasis in original). But that license is modified by the Confirmatory Order (about which petitioners gripe in their previous claim), which bars any refueling without the Commission's consent. The Commission's judgment that a completely defueled reactor is no more hazardous than one operating under a low-power license seems unexceptionable.

The Commission also made a finding that without an exemption Lilco would incur costs significantly in excess of those incurred by others similarly situated, and petitioners argue that this finding amounts to an unlawful consideration of economic costs in the assessment of what protection is adequate. See *UCS*, 824 F.2d at 114. But there is no indication that the Commission considered costs in making its finding that there would be "no undue risk"; the mere fact that it considered costs in finding "special circumstances" creates no conflict with *UCS*.

Petitioners also attack the finding that the exemption is "consistent with the common defense and security", arguing that decommissioning Shoreham will harm the nation's "energy security". Perhaps so. But there can be no serious contention that the insurance exemption, standing alone, has any effect on the energy security of the nation. Insurance only diminishes the impact of a loss by spreading it, so the only effect of the partial exemption would be to reduce that diminution. The effect on national security appears nil.

Finally, the Commission found "special circumstances" for granting the exemption, noting among other things that "[a]pplication of the regulation in [these] circumstances would not serve [its] underlying purpose" and that it would impose "undue hardship or other costs" exceeding those contemplated when the rule was adopted and those imposed on others similarly situated. See 55 Fed. Reg. at 18,994/1 (citing 10 CFR § 50.12(a)(2)(ii) & (iii)). Petitioners' only real attack here seems to be that in other instances the Commission demanded of licensees a more specific documentation of costs. But here the background fact of a \$337 million insurance requirement during low-power testing suggests on its face that the burdens of a \$1.06 billion requirement during the defueled period would be undue.

* * *

Petitioners do not contend that the Confirmatory Order or the Insurance Exemption, standing alone, constitutes a "major Federal action[] significantly affecting the quality of the human environment." See 42 U.S.C. § 4332(2)(C) (1988). (In fact, the Commission issued an "Environmental Assessment" and a "Finding of No Significant Impact" when it announced it was considering issuance of the insurance exemption. See 55 Fed. Reg. 6566.) Instead, they argue that the two actions are within the scope of an existing *de facto* decommissioning proposal, and thus may not be carried out until an environ-

mental impact statement is completed on the proposal as a whole. See 10 CFR §§ 51.100(a), 51.14(b) (incorporating by reference 40 CFR § 1508.25(a)(1)(iii) (1990)). We have twice declined to rule on petitioners' claim that such a de facto decommissioning proposal exists, see Order of August 30, 1990 (partial dismissal in this case for lack of final agency action); Order of January 22, 1990 (dismissal of No. 89-1639 for lack of final agency action), and there is no need to resolve the matter now.

Even assuming a de facto decommissioning proposal, the Confirmatory Order and the Insurance Exemption are not "interdependent parts of a larger action [that] depend on the larger action for their justification." 40 CFR § 1508.25(a)(1)(iii) (1990). Neither action commits Lilco or the Commission to decommissioning or constrains their choices one whit. Should Lilco (or a successor) decide to operate Shoreham as a nuclear facility and obtain release from the bar of its settlement agreement with New York State, the Commission could simply reverse the Confirmatory Order and the Insurance Exemption. Lilco could then secure additional insurance coverage and begin refueling. Thus the two decisions cannot possibly be seen as unlawful segmentation of a decommissioning proposal to avoid NEPA obligations. They are simply means of avoiding a waste of resources in the meantime. See SECY-89-247 at 4 (Shoreham to be "preserved as a physical entity capable of being returned to service without untoward resource expenditure").

At oral argument, counsel for petitioners seemed to claim that because the two orders tended to *prevent* the accumulation of costs, they somehow biased the ultimate decision on decommissioning. The theory exhibits confusion on two levels. First, refraining from sinking costs associated with a given choice (full operation) is not the equivalent of sinking costs into an alternative. Second, sinking costs will bias a later judgment *only* insofar as the sunk costs reduce the future costs necessary to realize some option, and thus make it more attractive at the point of decision. For example, current expenditures

adapting Shoreham to coal-fired use might well have that effect. But the money that petitioners would have Lilco throw away on unneeded insurance will not reduce the costs associated with a *future* decision to decommission; the appeal of such a decision will turn on the benefits and burdens it may be expected to produce.

* * *

The very name of SE₂ (Scientists and Engineers for Secure Energy), as well as many of the assertions of counsel at oral argument, suggest that petitioners are here primarily because of a commitment to nuclear energy. Their belief seems to be that they advance that cause by raising a utility's costs of escape from a nuclear investment. They seem, as Lilco's counsel put it, to want to turn a license to operate into a sentence to do so. If so, their tack is almost certainly counter-productive. To the extent that they raise the costs of *exit* from the nuclear power industry, they necessarily raise the costs of *entrance*; any utility management contemplating the nuclear option must examine how costly it will be to escape if economic or other forces make that necessary. Blunderbus attacks of the sort made here can only aggravate those costs and chill utilities' interest in nuclear power.

* * *

The petition for review is

Denied.



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Rec'd
MAY 20 1991

AC HAS SEEN

May 16, 1991

Mr. Andrew H. Card, Jr.
Assistant to the President
and Deputy Chief of Staff
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Andy:

Thanks very much for your letter and support!

Ron Greenberg of AID called me last Friday evening at 8PM and gave me a very detailed telephone briefing on the status of projects related to Hungary. Several promising leads were developed, including a two week trip to Budapest in late July that AID is arranging to meet with Hungarian officials and develop future AID support programs for Hungary.

I will keep you fully informed of progress.

Sincerely,

John

John A. Bewick

Specialists in

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50 Charlotte Road
Newton Centre, MA 02159
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Fax 617-965-1235

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 8, 1991

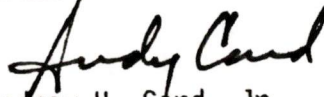
Dear John:

Thank you for writing me about CMI's project to provide environmental assistance to Hungary. It sounds like an ambitious and interesting undertaking.

White House policy precludes me from intervening in any way in the grant application process, but I am sure your application will be given complete consideration by AID. Please keep me posted on your progress.

All the best.

Sincerely,



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

Mr. John Bewick, President
CMI
50 Charlotte Road
Newton Centre, Massachusetts 02159

L.C. —

Standard ltr
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AC HAS SEEN

Rec'd
MAY - 6 1991

May 3, 1991

Mr. Andrew Card
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Andy:

Former Governor Ed King, my boss when I was Secretary for Environmental Affairs of Massachusetts, suggested that I write to you regarding a project that we are working on together to provide environmental assistance to Hungary.

Last year Professor Arpad von Lazar who is the international energy expert at the Tufts Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy took a group of us from Massachusetts to Hungary to meet with key environmental experts there with the goal of providing American expertise to assist in the tackling of the enormous environmental contamination that is a legacy of 40 years of communist rule. Professor Mike O'Hare of Harvard's Kennedy School of Government and Dr. Tom Fortmann, a computer expert from Bolt Beranek & Newman went along with myself.

As a result we have developed the enclosed proposal and are seeking a \$50,000 planning grant from AID to develop detailed project proposals with our Hungarian counterparts. The concept that we are operating under, similar to that which made the Marshall Plan so successful, is that we must have local Hungarian input to set priorities and have Hungarian counterparts for each American expert so that a one-to-one transfer of expertise takes place. The Marshall Plan succeeded in part because the US insisted that the Europeans come up with their own plan which the US would fund to the limit of our financial capability. Thus the Europeans owned the project in that it was their plan. On a small scale we are attempting the same model for Hungary which may then be applicable elsewhere in Eastern and Central Europe.

You will note that the American experts are pragmatists familiar to you and Governor Sununu. Professor von Lazar ran the Tufts International Energy Seminars where he invited Sununu to discuss the pros and cons of nuclear power. Professor Fiering of Harvard wrote the paper on global warming that Governor Sununu relied on to provide balance in the US response to international pressures on this issue. Governor King is, of

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Andrew Card
May 3, 1991
Page 2

course, well know as a pragmatist who also had an excellent environmental record as Governor.

The reason that we are writing is that we are having difficulty getting attention and consideration from AID. Last December, we sent a copy of the draft proposal to Dr. Carol C. Adelman, Assistant Administrator of AID for the Near East and Europe, 202-647-9119. The proposal was forwarded to Don Pressley, Director of the Office of European Affairs, 202-647-3852, whom both Governor King and I have talked with over the telephone. On April 12, 1991, Governor King and I met with EPA officials regarding the proposal and continue to work with EPA whose funding is limited at the moment. Our scheduled meeting with Don Pressley was cancelled (Governor King had to return to Florida prior to the meeting but I showed up) since there was a crisis regarding the Secretary's testimony that day. During this time we also tried to arrange a meeting with Ron Greenberg, who works for Pressley and is responsible for the environmental components of the Eastern European program. 202-647-7315 or 647-7805. Despite efforts to reach Greenberg since April 11, 1991, efforts that have been repeated weekly since, and despite Don Pressley's commitment to have Greenberg call us back, we have not heard anything from Greenberg in the past three weeks.

We would very much appreciate the opportunity to discuss the proposal with someone in authority at AID to seek the \$50,000 planning grant that is the next step in development of the project. Since passage of the SEED Act with \$300 million for assistance to Eastern Europe, AID has managed to commit \$5million to the World Environment Center in New York but has been unwilling to meet with us to further this proposed project which, in my view, has great potential for establishing a model of assistance to Eastern and Central Europe.

Any help you can provide would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,



John A. Bewick