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Page 1 of 1

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series: Card, Andrew H., Jr., Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Correspondence (No Response Necessary) [6]

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TO:

FROM:

DATE: 3/20/91

Andy,

Please read this
and then pass on to the
President. It's Urgent!

We just can not
let Alan Greenspan
do to George Bush what
he did to Gerald Ford!

If Germany & Japan can
increase their money supply

Member New York Stock Exchange and Other Principal Exchanges

at 10% why not U.S.? Regards
Wes

A.G. Edwards & Sons, Inc.
INVESTMENTS SINCE 1887

Members New York Stock Exchange, Inc.

WESLEY E. YOUNG
VICE PRESIDENT - INVESTMENTS
BRANCH MANAGER

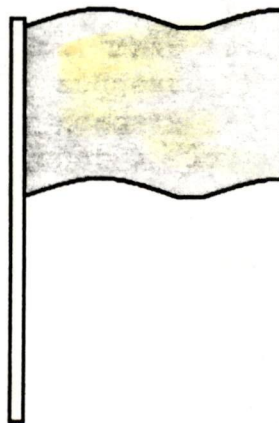
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12

AC HAS SEEN

The Financial Research Center
MONEY-FORECAST LETTER



This is a caution flag.

April, 1991

THE FINANCIAL RESEARCH CENTER MONEY-FORECAST LETTER

April, 1991

(Boston, Massachusetts - March 12, 1991)

You saw a yellow flag on the cover. Remember that this flag now refers to the economy. It deals with the Recession. We can now clearly see signs of improving future prospects. But we think the real economy is getting worse. Our optimism has to do with our conviction that the Bush Administration has run out of patience with the Fed. We have said right along that the Fed can only stay independent if it is right. This Fed has been as wrong as wrong can be. Now pressures will be applied to them. Pressures too great to resist. They will succumb. And they will discover to their own surprise that this will achieve many things that their actions have failed to bring about.

We have to caution you. **This Letter is more bullish than our Yellow flag suggests.** We dare not raise the green flag. Too many readers refuse to understand that these flags reflect what we see over the horizon... events not yet visible to the naked eye. We see troubles just ahead... in the economy and in the stock market. Also in the bond market. Especially in the Bond market. So we put a yellow flag up. But we see tremendously bullish events shaping up in the reasonably near future. **We are surprised by the intensity and excitement welling up all by themselves here in our new Forecast.**

— Adrian Van Eck

ON MARCH 8th, NEW UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBERS SENT SHOCK WAVES THROUGH THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM. THEY SAW

The MONEY-FORECAST LETTER is published monthly by The Financial Research Center, Inc., 7 October Hill Road, Holliston, Massachusetts 01746. Annual subscription fee is \$182 U.S.; \$227 U.S. complete with audio tapes. Copyright © 1991; reproduction without authorization is forbidden. The Editor is Adrian Van Eck. Charts prepared by Thomas Myles. Tape Editor is Jonathan Van Eck.

M1 Money Stock (1990-91)

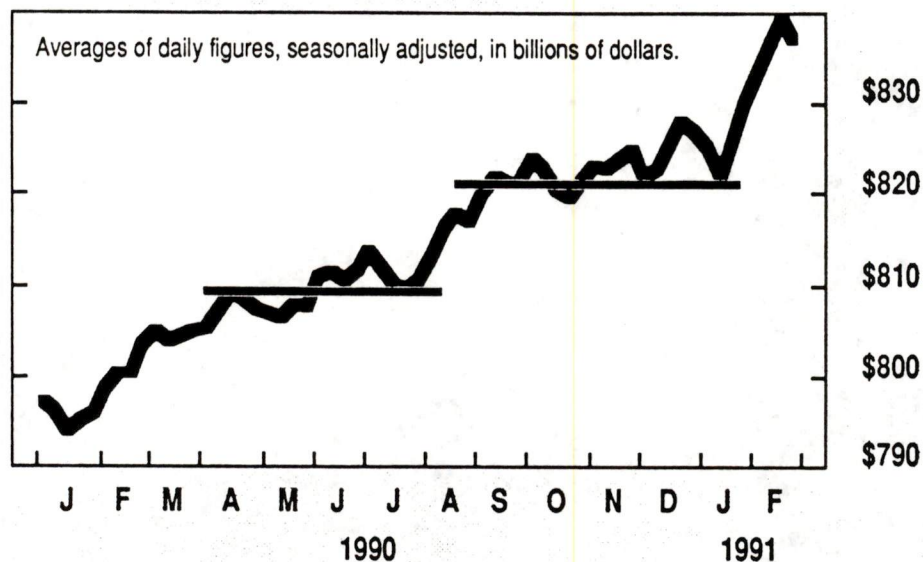


Chart No. 1

Source: The Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

M1 Money Stock (1985-89)

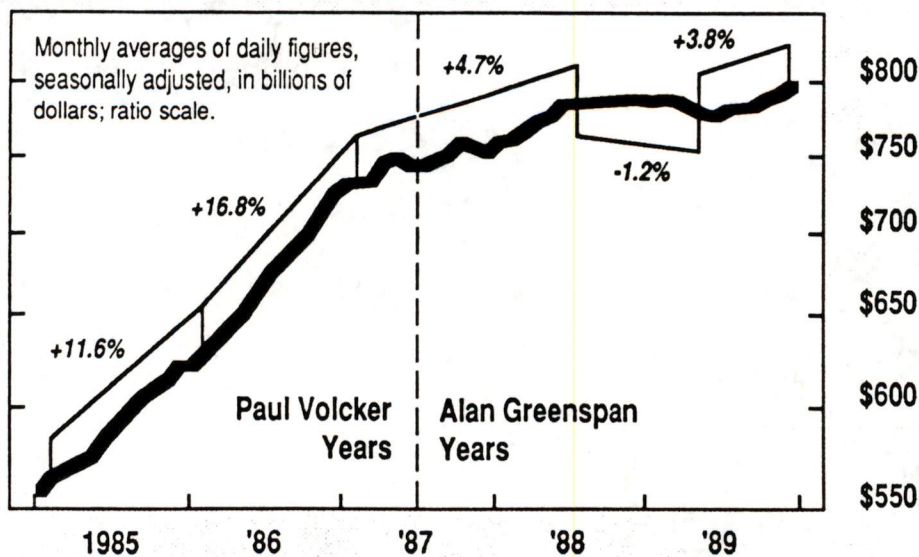


Chart No. 2

Source: The Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Construction Spending

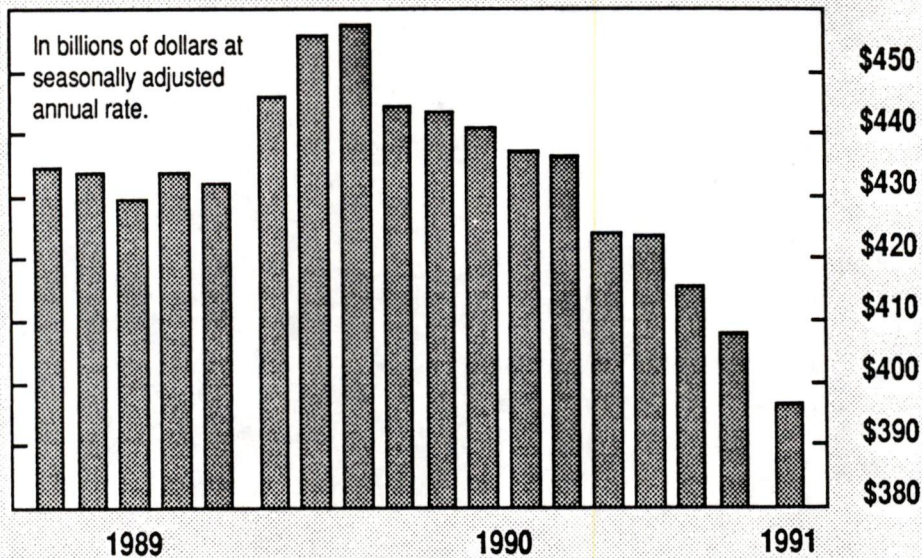
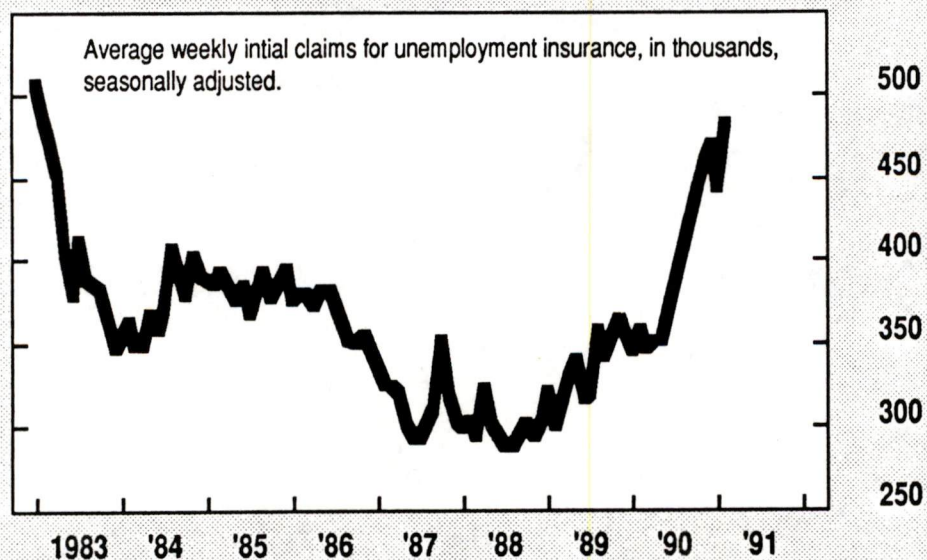


Chart No. 3

Source: Commerce Department

New Unemployment Claims



series. We will tell you in advance what is coming. Then we will tell you when it is upon us. And finally we will tell you when it is over!

Sometimes we are early. And our Forecasts become more timely with the passage of time. Take these words from our January 14th Letter: "Greenspan, when he was Chairman of President Jerry Ford's Council of Economic Advisors in the mid-1970's, was carried away with an anti-inflation crusade. He plunged America into a serious downturn. When worry spread that he was leading us to the 'Big One' — the new Great Depression — he encouraged the Fed to reverse course and step on the gas pedal until it hit the floor. The Fed did as he bid, sending the Money Supply shooting upward. The damage Greenspan has done this time is greater than that done by him in the mid-1970's. So as events come to pass, one by one — each of them blowing up in Greenspan's face like a string of exploding firecrackers — the Fed will be forced to expand Money growth faster than it did in the mid-1970's. This Money will be created by the Federal Reserve funding U.S. Government debts. The Fed will have to buy lots of T-bills.

"When Wall Street sees the mountain of Treasury Bills being purchased by the Fed, they will become alarmed by fears of double-digit inflation. Gold will head back towards \$500. ... The Dow first reached 1,000 twenty-five years ago. Since then, the cost of living has gone up 300%. Just to keep up with inflation, the Dow would have to be at 4000 today..."

And then there was our December 12, 1990 Prediction, as follows: "If you want to know what will happen to Bonds, we refer you to the recent fight involving Iron Mike Tyson. He came into the ring determined to prove he was back in the form that had once made him the youngest Heavyweight champion in history. He decked his highly-rated opponent with a punch eight seconds into the fight... and knocked the man down three times in two minutes. Bang. Bang. Bang. Down! You mess around with Bonds of any kind... T-Bonds... munici-

*This caused
Jerry Ford to
lose the election
to Jimmy Carter!*

pals... Dow 30. We don't care how many reports you can show us from noted analysts telling you that Bonds are the buy of a lifetime. You put your money in Bonds today and you will go down like the unfortunate man who climbed into that ring with Mike Tyson. Bang. Bang. Bang. Down! ... Believe us, a crash in Bonds is coming.

"The Federal Government shortfall is a big black hole. All the Money that comes near the hole is drawn into it. The Treasury is sucking the economy dry of private savings and bank Money. There is nothing left for anyone else. The economy must have a big infusion of Money soon or we will see a national horror show such as you haven't seen before in your adult lifetime... unless you are one of our considerable number of readers in their Eighties! ... We are talking about a collapse of long-term bond prices, plain and simple. Meanwhile, stock prices will swell up and explode as Money pours into common shares. **A great and huge common stock bull market will break out suddenly and roar ahead, sweeping all before it like a wall of water coming out of a broken dam.**"

(Adrian's March 12th note: Our December 12th prediction (above) clearly foreshadowed the January-February stock market explosion. But do not think that the move back to 3,000 on the Dow exhausted the potential for profits in this stock market. No way. That merely prepared Investors for the REAL move, which is yet to come. **Before this gigantic Bull Market fully unfolds its peacock-feathers, investors must first be temporarily disillusioned with the Fed. We need a new sense of fear about the economy... so that the Fed abandons its foolish policies.)**

This Fed is obsessed with inflation. They will soon realize that their first worry has to be the Economy. Then the way will be clear for the true Bull Market of the 1990's... one that will carry stocks higher and further and longer than anyone dreams possible. This will be a Bull Market investors will talk about for

Inventory-Sales Ratio

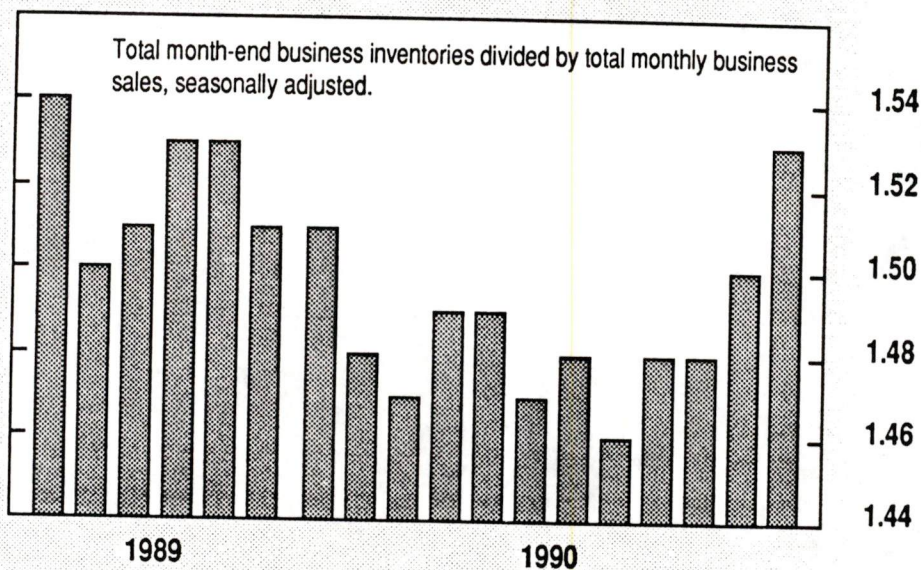


Chart No. 7

Source: Commerce Department

Factory Orders

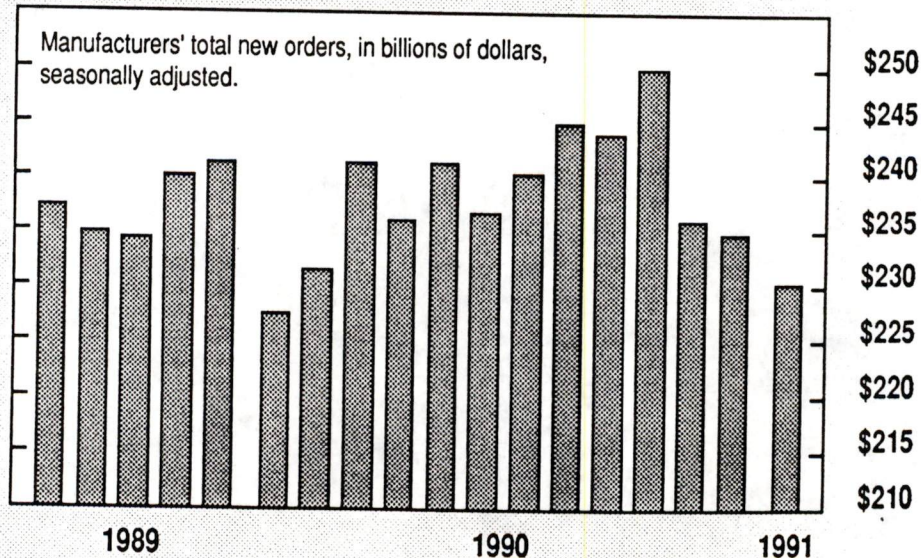


Chart No. 8

Source: Commerce Department

years to come... probably down to the end of American history. Don't think that the gains seen in January and February, as big as they seem, satisfied the pent-up pressure for higher prices in stocks. Wall Street wrongly thinks it is impossible to have a bond bear market and a stock bull market at the same time. But it is possible. It has happened four times in American history!

MOST WALL STREET FORECASTERS ARE ALMOST ALWAYS WRONG. WHEN THEY ARE RIGHT THEY ARE USUALLY LATE. THEY ARE MOSTLY *TREND FOLLOWERS*... THAT IS SOMETHING NO ONE HAS EVER ACCUSED US OF BEING, AND PROBABLY NEVER WILL.

We will now break the economy into three segments and analyze each of these for you. We will help you determine where we are heading in the economy... and in the Markets.

First, there is inflation.

The Federal Reserve Board has been fighting inflation with a maniacal zeal. Our files are bulging with quotes from members of the Fed's Open Market committee. Some of these quotes are as current as just a few days ago. The Fed has been going about their quest for low inflation in precisely the wrong manner. They will now have to reverse course.

Second, we have asset values.

The Fed has lowered the Market value of assets. We are talking about long-term values that were as solid as the rock ledge on which Manhattan skyscrapers sit. This is intolerable. It must be remedied. It is being cured right now. Values will be reflatated back to where they belong. This will surprise investors, bankers and property owners. But unlike a few years ago, this surprise will be pleasant.

Finally, we have the Federal deficit.

We also see a mountain of private debt. This debt could kill our economy. It would be nice to pay it

Industrial Production

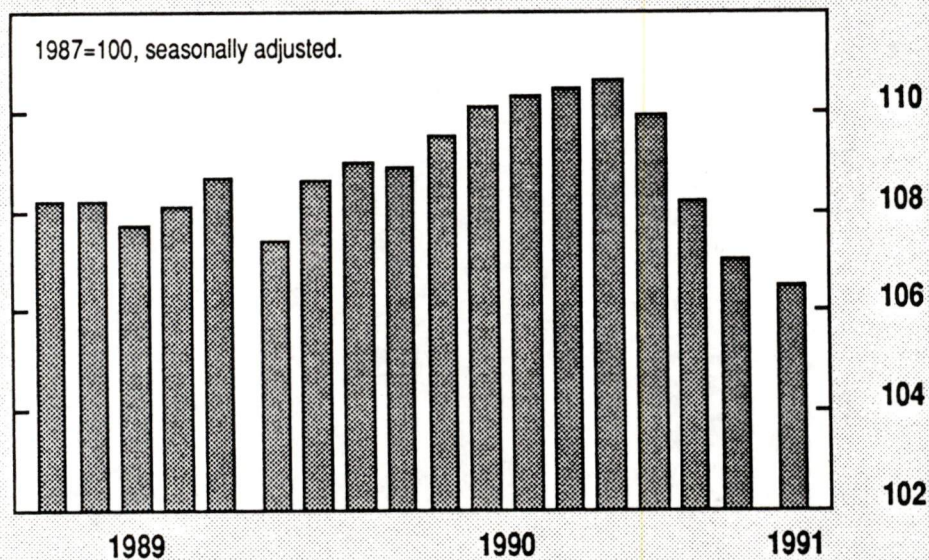


Chart No. 9

Source: Commerce Department

Capacity Utilization

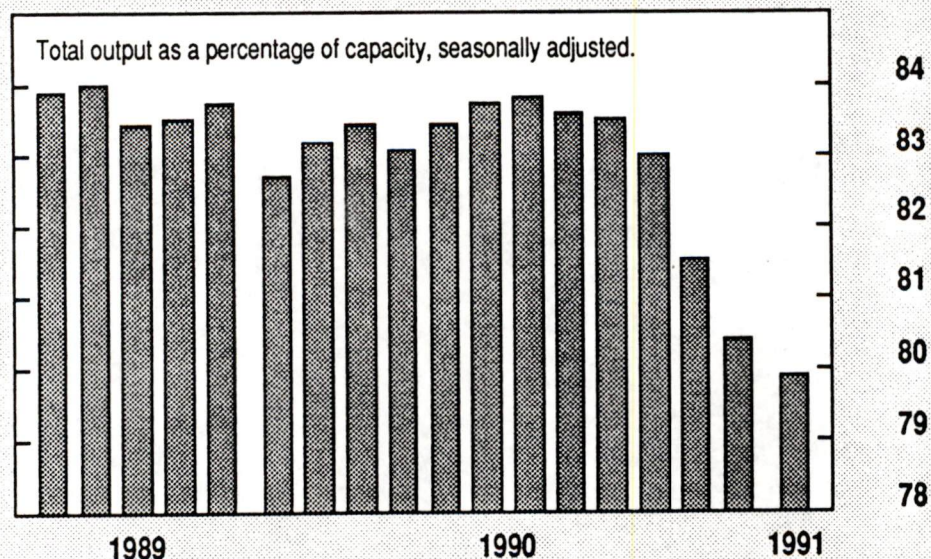


Chart No. 10

Source: The Federal Reserve Board

*Money is
what makes
the mare go!*

off. But history shows that the problem of debt becomes dangerous only when it gets out of line with income. America has to grow its way out of today's debt problems, as it did in 1940. Today's mind-set is gloomy. Few People in America can grow out of debt problems. But growth will be the solution. It will explode as soon as the Fed gets out of the way of the growth-minded Administration. George Bush ran on an Eisenhower-like platform of peace and prosperity. He and his military aides amazed everyone with the speed and boldness at which they brought peace to the World. He and his financial aides will now amaze the World by their **speed and boldness** as they restore prosperity.

This year — 1991 — will be a year to remember. And next year — 1992 — will be a year you will never forget. It will be that good!

Let's examine together our reasons for making these unhedged promises. First the Fed and inflation. Alan Greenspan has been fibbing to the American people for months about the economy. He kept telling Congress that the War was causing the economy to get worse. And they believed him. Only a few members of Congress, notably Sen. Phill Gramm of Texas, saw through the Fed chairman... and let him know it in plain, simple words. Turn now to page 2. Look at the M1 Money Stock charts. The bottom chart shows M1 Money growth since 1985. In 1985 Paul Volcker expanded M1 Money... cash and checking accounts... at an 11.6% rate. In 1986 he boosted that growth rate to 16.8%. The American economy leaped out of the water like a speed boat at full throttle. Inflation fell to zero one month. **Supply-side economics... Ronald Reagan's legacy... actually worked!** Then came Alan Greenspan. We predicted on his arrival that he would surprise Washington and Wall Street. He knew that his reputation from the 1970's was unwanted baggage. We said he would prove he wanted to fight inflation. We predicted that he would cause a bear market and a Recession... which would be called The Greenspan Bear Market and the Greenspan Recession. Sure enough, in late 1987 we had the Bear Market. Now we have the Recession!

Greenspan has a personal agenda. He wants to be known as the man who brought zero inflation. But Volcker already did that. Inflation has gotten worse during the Greenspan years. On page 2 the chart resembles a flight of stairs. It shows three times that Greenspan has allowed Money to grow. It also shows two times that he caused Money to go flat. The most recent flat period began on Labor Day of 1990. It ended in January of 1991. Greenspan tried to prevent the war from pushing up the price of Oil. It was no accident that the economy stalled out in the fourth quarter. Greenspan caused that. He then allowed Money to grow for one month. That month coincided with the tail-end of the bombing campaign and the successful ground war. **The stock market responded to this flood of easy Money by shooting skyward.** Wall Street made up its mind that the explosion in stocks was caused by an American victory. Not so. The upmove in stocks was driven by an increase in Money. With the economy so weak, that Money had almost no place to go except into the stock market. That is normal. We said this would happen.

Euphoria captured Wall Street. Investors bought the idea of a short and mild recession. If you have read *POPULAR DELUSIONS AND MADNESS OF THE CROWDS* you know what we mean when we say it was *Tulip Bulb Time* on Wall Street! Junk bonds came back to life. The notion spread that business would roar back powerfully... and that junk bonds would meet their interest payments.

Meanwhile, Greenspan and a few outspoken members of the Fed made some speeches. They said they were afraid of postwar inflation. As they saw it, they had a duty to tighten Money again. ... And sure enough, M1 came in this past week down two Billion Dollars. The noose was being tightened around Wall Street's neck again. Greenspan set out again to stop inflation by keeping economic growth at zero. The poor, gentle fool does not yet grasp a central fact of modern life. The economy today no longer functions entirely as a free market. It is true that the commodity markets and the stock markets still act much as Adam Smith envisioned.

*See chart
on page 2
Overall
money growth
has actually
declined
under
Greenspan
until recently.*

So do local fish-pier auctions and vegetable markets. Supply and demand determine prices. When there are more buyers than sellers, the price goes up. That is so when droughts or sudden freezes wipe out tomato crops, for example.

But there are other cases where **prices are administered in violation of Supply and Demand**. Take the New York subways, for example. In the past 13 months, ridership has dropped 4.3%. Greenspan had forced layoffs in stock market and real estate firms. This impacted ad agencies, accounting firms, printers and a host of other operations. There are, as a result, now many empty seats in the subway. This holds true after hours too. People who lose their jobs no longer come into the City to shop, attend the theater and eat out. And with so many people hurting for the lack of Money, the percentage of riders who duck under turnstiles to avoid fares has exploded upward to 7.4%.

So how does the City plan to recover lost revenue? The Subway Authority has announced that it will raise fares by at least a dime. ... Wake up, Mr. Greenspan and smell the coffee. The New York subways are trying to teach you modern economics. It is not the way it appeared in your college textbooks... nor is it the way you have programmed the model in your Fed computer. But it is the way the World works today. Big Business, with high debts, raise prices to cover interest payments when sales drop. Banks do it too. ... Loan business is down. So Banks widen their interest spread. That's why little of the Fed's cuts in interest rates has been passed on to borrowers. ... And it is why old slogans about two discount-rate cuts meaning a new boom won't work today!

Inflation is much more complex than Greenspan understands. Today we live in a World where much of the World's Oil supply is in the hands of a dozen Governments, such as Saudi Arabia, Iran, Mexico, Venezuela, Nigeria, Indonesia and the Soviet Union. It is folly to think that supply and demand will set the price of

Oil. It will cost a lot of Money to rebuild Kuwait and Iraq. The Saudis are strapped for cash as a result of war costs. Other Oil nations are deeply in debt. They need Money for development. OPEC will revive. After a power struggle between Iran and Saudi Arabia, OPEC will peg the price of Oil... probably at \$21. We will be told this is cheap compared to \$40 Oil experienced briefly in late 1990. But what counts is that Oil was at \$14 before Saddam Hussein menaced Kuwait last July. **At \$21, Oil will be up 50%.** That's a big percentage. It means that a huge transfer of income will now take place between Germany and Japan on one side, and Oil-producing nations on the other side. Japan imports all of its Oil and most of its energy. But America imports only half its Oil. And we get 50% of our energy from Domestic coal, nuclear, water-power, natural gas, solar and wind power. So America imports only 25% of its energy. And a big chunk of that comes from our close North American trading partners, Canada and Mexico. That Money recycles back into America.

This is all lost on Greenspan. He thinks he can stop the price of Oil from going to \$21 by halting the growth of Money. The Markets are not yet wise to Greenspan's monetary slight of hand. He pumps reserves into the banks during daytime. Then he drains Money back out at night while everyone is sleeping.

The unemployment report hit the Fed on March 8th like an air raid siren warning of incoming Scud missiles! Greenspan was confronted with a dilemma. If he continued to tighten Money, America could skid into a Depression. Remember, the Depression of 1930 did not happen by accident. It came about because the Federal Reserve shrank the Money supply. ... The stock market ignored the Fed's action. Wall Street staged a comeback rally to beat all rallies in the Spring of 1930. They expected business to get better when the Winter snows melted. But the Fed forced banks to call in loans. And the giant stock market rally of early 1930 stalled... then collapsed!

Consumer Price Index

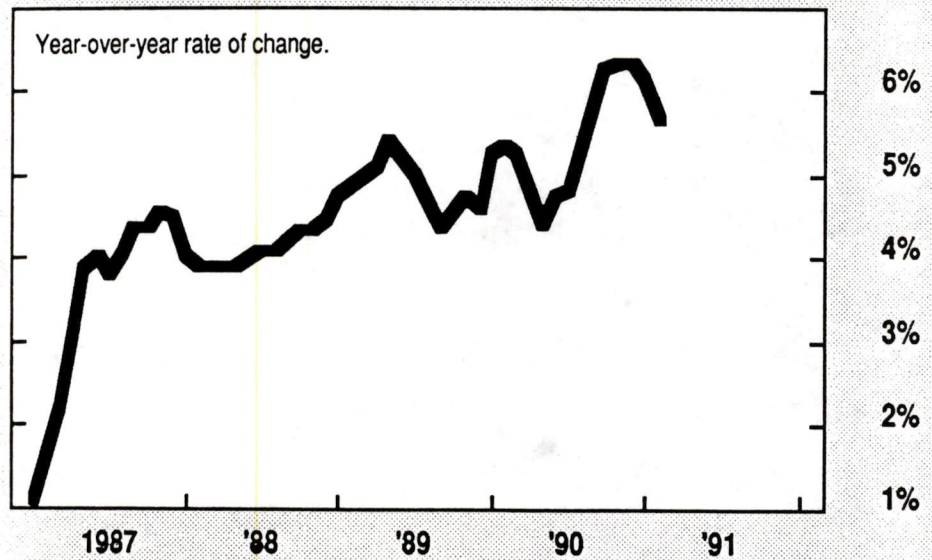


Chart No. 11

Source: Labor Department

Commodity Prices

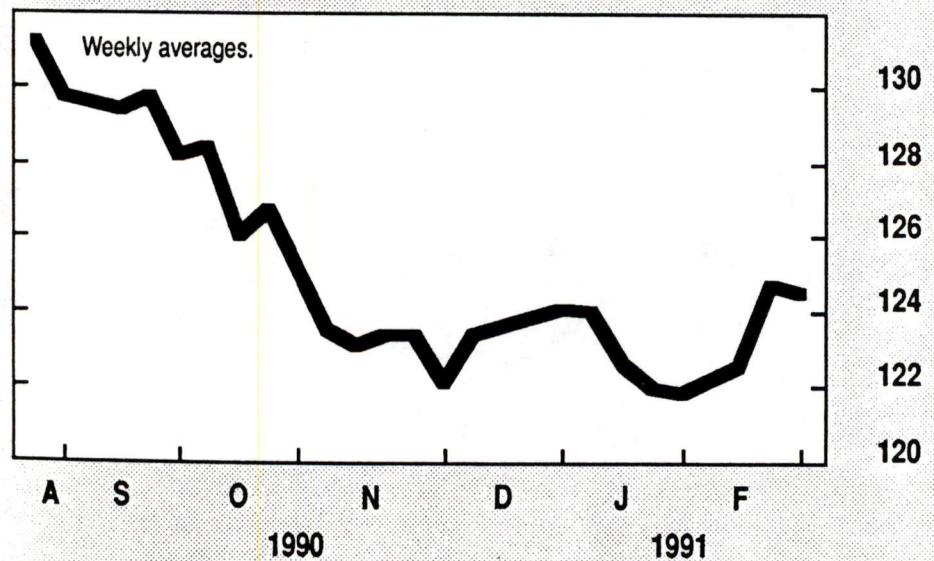


Chart No. 12

Interest rates fell in 1930. In fact, the lowest interest rates in World history came during the early 1930's. Contrary to Wall Street's misplaced faith in lower rates, those low rates did nothing to stop America's downslide!

By the time Franklin Delano Roosevelt was elected in 1932, unemployment had risen to 25%. Banks were too frightened to loan Money. And People were too scared to borrow Money. But George Bush is no Herbert Hoover. Bush has proven he can be decisive in a time of crisis. This is a time of crisis. Everyone forgave him for the delay because his attention was diverted to Iraq. But once he gets the picture clear in his head, he will display leadership! Greenspan will not be able to fool an aroused and angry George Bush. It may take a bit of a scare in the stock and bond markets and in the economy before Bush sweeps aside the Chairman of his Council of Economic Advisors. Bush is one of only three Presidents to hold a degree in economics. He can be his own advisor. If you think this ex-Navy combat pilot was capable as Commander in Chief during a War, wait 'till you see this ex-Yale baseball captain in action as he takes command of the peacetime drive for prosperity.

A "plugged-in" George Bush will discover that the secret of Germany's success is that they expand their Money Supply at a 10% per-year rate. Greenspan grows our Money at a rate as low as 2%. The Germans use their Money to modernize factories in East Germany. Their export machine dominates the Global Trade. Yet today American workmanship is respected all over the World, because of our military hardware. The door is open for us. But to expand our exports we must first copy Germany in expanding our Money faster. Wall Street will expect this expansion of Money to cause hyperinflation. Bonds will collapse. That will scare the stock market. But this will be an emotional reaction. And it won't last forever.

You may recall that as 1990 opened we talked about a 1990 inflation rate of between 6% and 6.5%. That rate

Germany increases its money supply @ 10%. Why not U.S.A.!!

Price of Gold

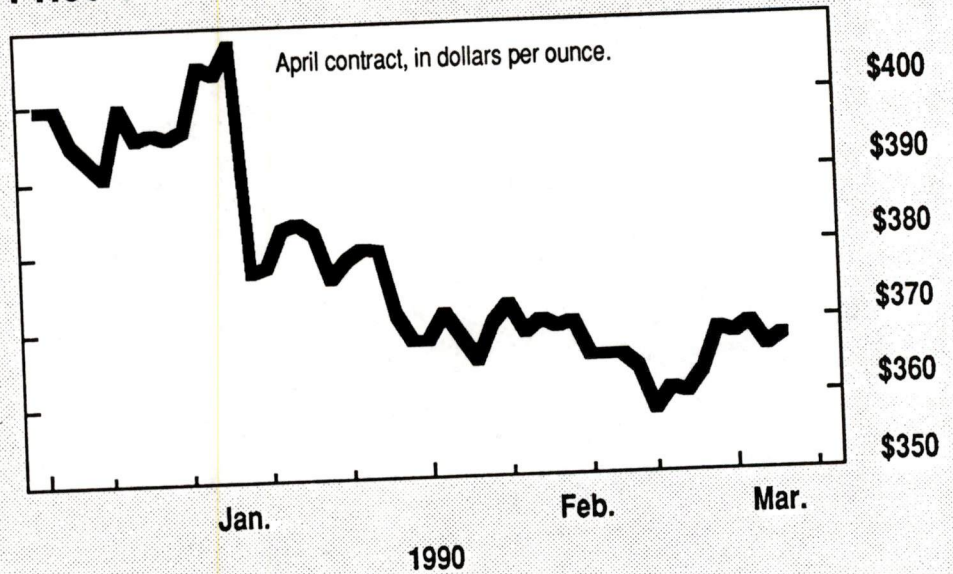


Chart No. 13

Federal Budget Deficit

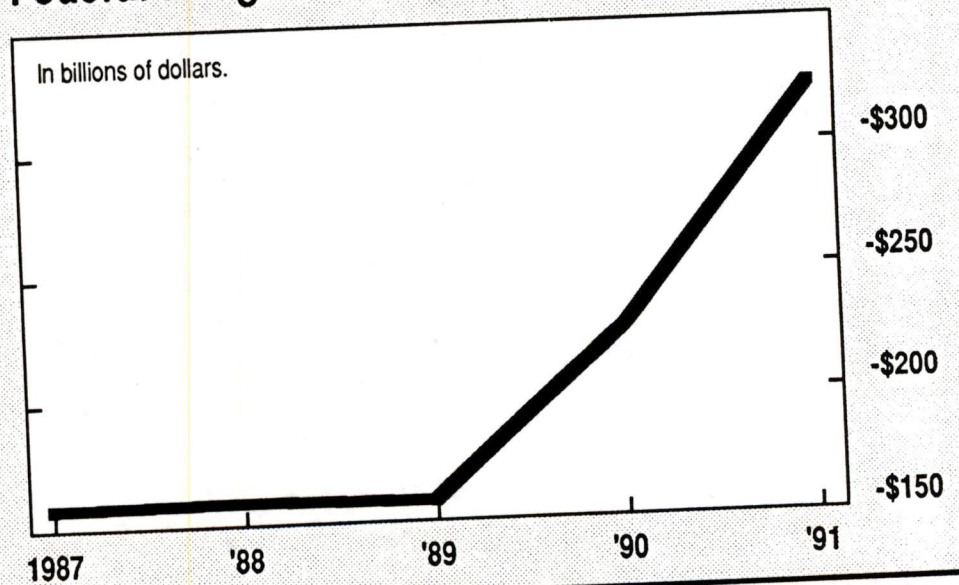


Chart No. 14

Source: Congressional Budget Office

turned out to be just what America experienced. That had almost nothing to do with the War. The inflation level was that high before the war. The Fed caused high inflation rate by curbing the growth of Money. Greenspan still can't grasp that fact. He thinks faster money growth now would cause inflation to shoot out of control. It won't. As business recovers, price competition will return. Supply-side economics will kick in again. We expect inflation to come in at 7% for 1991. Add 3% for a real interest rate and you get a 10% long T-bond yield. That is up from just under 8% recently. It will bring about the 25% decline in Bond prices that we have been warning you about. Some readers tell us they plan to hold their bonds until expiration. They will experience no loss of capital if they hold 'till redemption. We could get into a discussion with them about withdrawing their capital and putting it to work in other ways, to maximize its value. But that topic is beyond the line we have drawn. So we won't touch it here.

Our main point is that the Fed gets it all wrong when they fight inflation by slowing money growth. This actually causes inflation in today's debt-ridden world. After a year or even two of slightly higher inflation... Supply-Side economics will kick in again. This will drive inflation back down. We will then go back to our 1979 to 1989 view on Bonds... we will be recommending them again for their capital gains potential. We will get to that when the time comes. For now, remember that we expect the U.S. to follow Germany... which creates new Money at the rate of 10% growth each year. And we expect the same result: Germany has one of the lowest rates of inflation in the World. So, out of the way, Alan Greenspan. Let George Bush do it!

George Will Start By Reflating The Value Of America's Assets, Restoring Wealth!

Japan has proven conclusively that it is possible to build the value of its assets... yet maintain low

Greenspan's policies are causing inflation!

Three-Month Treasury Bills

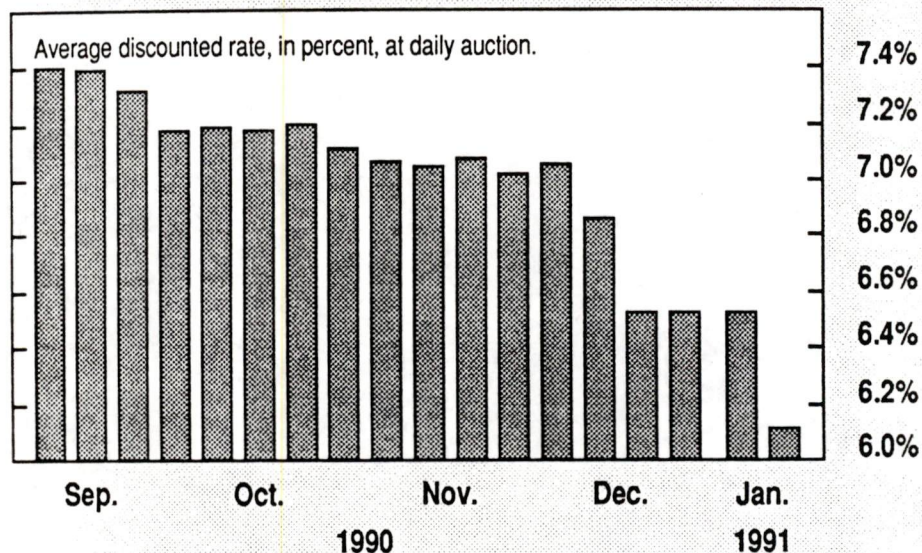


Chart No. 15

Source: *The Bond Buyer*

Thirty-Year Treasury Bond Yields

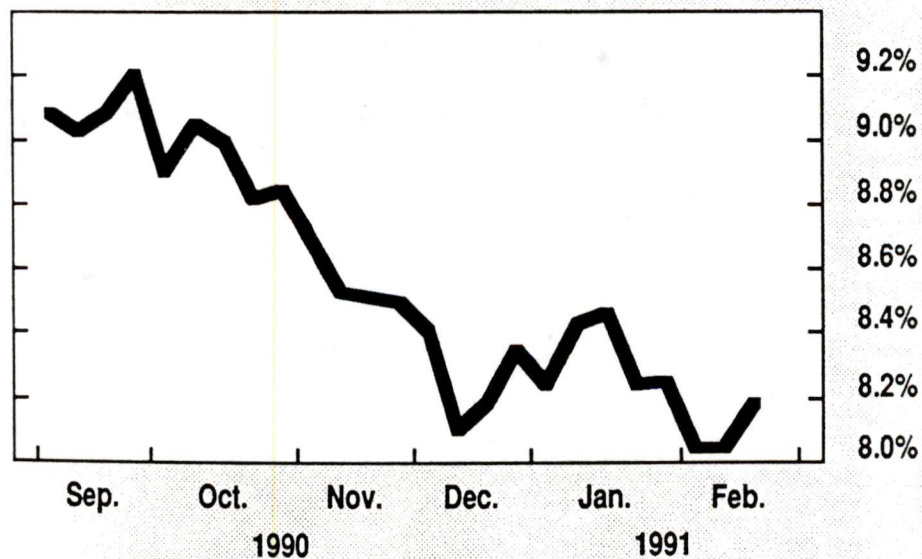


Chart No. 16

inflation. Stocks in Japan are largely held by institutions and corporations. They use these stocks as collateral to borrow Money for growth. Forty years ago, the Japanese stock market was on a par with the American stock market. But the Japanese bid their stocks higher and higher. Their Market commands prices nearly 10 times higher than ours. This is also true in Japanese real estate. That collateral value explains why Japanese banks could loan money to Japanese companies for growth and modernization.

In recent weeks, you have seen American mutual funds and pension funds pump money into the American stock market. Stocks have risen faster and further than in any other rally in all American history. At the same time, a consensus is forming at American banks, insurance companies and pension funds. It will allow reflation to occur in American real estate values... both commercial and residential. Unfortunately, there has been a difference between Japan and America. In Japan the Central Bank has provided Money for a 40-year-long build-up of asset values. In America, Greenspan has lowered real estate values, destroyed many Savings & Loans and collapsed hundreds of Banks. He did it thinking this was the way to fight inflation.

But when you attack the value of an American's home, you threaten that person's feeling of security. When someone's sense of security is damaged, they cut back on their spending. This is why American consumer spending is so low... and why auto companies have closed plants. It has not been the war. It was the falling value of America's asset base.

A correction in the stock market will destroy Wall Street's love affair with Alan Greenspan. Then the Bush Administration will be free to replace Greenspan. (His term expires soon!) **That will open a New Golden Age in America. ... An Age of Wealth and Prosperity.** Our nation's economic strength will again match our military power. Our role as *Number One in the World* will be restored... to what it was in 1945. Fortunes

A certain way to lose elections!

will be made... many hundreds of fortunes... even many thousands of fortunes. Those who make these fortunes, or enlarge fortunes they already have, will understand what is happening to America. You have a big head start in preserving your Money and acquiring assets about to grow rapidly in value... especially Real Estate and — when the correction is over — common stocks and mutual funds.

And Now A Quick Wrap-Up Look At America's Federal Deficit

The chart on page 17 reveals how the Federal Budget deficit has shot upwards. This is the result of a slowing economy. When people are laid off, their income taxes stop flowing to the Treasury. When Corporate profits tumble, taxes fall too. Out instead goes a reverse flow of Money to unemployment insurance funds, food stamps, even welfare payments. If the Recession is allowed to go on, Congress will take action on spending proposals and tax cuts now being debated. You could see the Deficit fly out of sight.

A much more practical way to solve this problem would be as it was done in the 1940's. America's Federal deficit in 1940 seemed so high as to threaten the solvency of the nation. Annual deficits of \$10 Billion had failed to put a dent in the Depression. Then the war broke out. The Federal Reserve had to monetize an exploding Federal deficit. It shot up to \$100 Billion... equal to one Trillion Dollars today. When the war ended, everyone expected prices to go right through the roof. But a remarkable development soon took hold. Banks were bulging with cash. They loaned it out to buy cars and houses. Business grew rapidly. New machinery improved productivity. Companies were able and willing to grant hefty raises. Income rose sharply. This growth poured so much money into the Treasury that President Truman balanced the Budget and then began to pay down FDR's wartime debt! That conservative fiscal program continued right though the Eisenhower and JFK years. The total Federal deficit

*Growth in Money
= Growth in GNP
+ = Balancing Budget
+ = Lots of Jobs
→ Increasing Prosperity*

shrank as a percentage of GNP. Inflation fell as low as 1% per year.

There is no mystery in any of this. Plenty of businessmen and investors are still around who remember those years well. But today Alan Greenspan has brought back the failed economics of the 1970's. Wall Street has forgotten the 1940's and 1950's... even forgotten Greenspan's own failures in the 1970's. Nothing will shake the faith Wall Street has in Alan Greenspan until his failed policies produce a correction in the Markets. That may be close at hand. Don't get shaken up when it happens. This will wake America up. And that will be good!

Remember what we said early in this Letter. ... 1991 will be a year to remember. And 1992 will be a year you will never forget!

— Adrian Van Eck, Editor

P.S. — The new Golden Age now coming will produce bountiful profits for investors who buy carefully-chosen Real Estate at today's depressed prices. As you may know, Real Estate has been my first love in finance since 1955. I personally edit, with my son Jonathan, The Real Property Letter. If you now own or plan to buy real estate... or if you sell it, manage it, design it, build it, supply materials for it or handle legal transactions in real estate, I strongly urge you to sign up today for our Real Property Letter. (See the next 2 pages.)

— Adrian

Rec'd
MAR 21 1991

Lilly

Eli Lilly and Company

Lilly Corporate Center
Indianapolis, Indiana 46285

AC HAS

March 19, 1991

Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr.
Vice President
Corporate Affairs

Our Eastern European customers used to speak about what level of profits they would "tolerate," or how they would "target" the right to earn them, but they don't think that way anymore.

Now one has to go to a Republican administration to find such a view. Reminder: Drug costs have been declining as a share of health care spending for 30 years. The last two years, drug costs once again rose at the slowest rate among the fourteen components of the American health care budget.

Mitch Daniels

mb

Attachments

GOVERNMENT NEWS

Wyeth-Ayerst's OTC promethazine: Supplemental NDAs allowing OTC marketing of *Phenergan* cough/cold ingredient withdrawn by company, effective April 15. A March 14 *Federal Register* notice states that the company's withdrawal petition notes that the issues concerning promethazine's OTC marketing "are best resolved solely" via the OTC Drug Review monograph process. FDA approved the Rx-to-OTC switch of Phenergan VC and Phenergan DM syrup on Aug. 11, 1988. One day later, FDA published the tentative final monograph for combination cough/cold products, which allowed promethazine-based combo products to be marketed OTC. On Dec. 14, 1988, Public Citizen's Health Research Group filed a citizens petition supporting prescription-only marketing of promethazine based on concerns about incidences of sudden infant death associated with the ingredient. In August 1989, Wyeth delayed the OTC marketing introduction following a July 31 recommendation by FDA's Pulmonary-Allergy Drugs Advisory Committee to decline to ratify the agency's supplemental NDA approval for the switch. . . .

HCFA's Wilensky on drug pricing: Drug company profits and R&D spending could be examined at the federal level, Health Care Financing Administration chief Gail Wilensky told a March 8 meeting of the ERISA Industry Committee in Washington, D.C. "We are ultimately, I suspect, going to need to decide how best we can determine that there are profits sufficient to allow for R&D but not more than we are willing to tolerate. I think the pharmaceutical industry frankly brought a lot of this on itself because of its [pricing] behavior in the 1980s," she said during a Q&A session with representatives from about 75 of the nation's largest employers. "Another factor that I think we probably will need to deal with at some time — although it's not something we do very often in industry — is whether or not there is a sufficient correlation between profits and specific R&D activities or whether or not we need to consider ways to try to target the support more directly to those companies that are actually doing R&D"

LEGISLATIVE ROUNDUP

List includes recently introduced bills, committee activities and congressional votes on health care legislation in the 102nd Congress.

SENATE

S 614: Introduced March 12 by Sen. Thomas Daschle (D-S.D.) to provide Medicare coverage for certain chiropractic services authorized to be performed under state law; referred to the Finance Committee. . . .

HOUSE

HR 2: Family and Medical Leave Act approved for full committee action on March 7 by the Education and Labor/Labor Management Relations. . . .

HR 1335: Introduced March 7 by Rep. Barney Frank (D-Mass.) to limit the penalty for late enrollment in Medicare to 10% and twice the period of non-enrollment; referred to the Ways and Means, Energy and Commerce Committees. . . .

HR 1391: Introduced March 12 by Rep. Henry Waxman (D-Calif.) as the Medicaid Infant Mortality Amendments of 1991; referred to the Energy and Commerce Committee. . . .

HR 1392: Introduced March 12 by Rep. Jim Slattery (D-Kan.) to improve access to Medicaid basic health care services for needy children; referred to the Energy and Commerce Committee. . . .

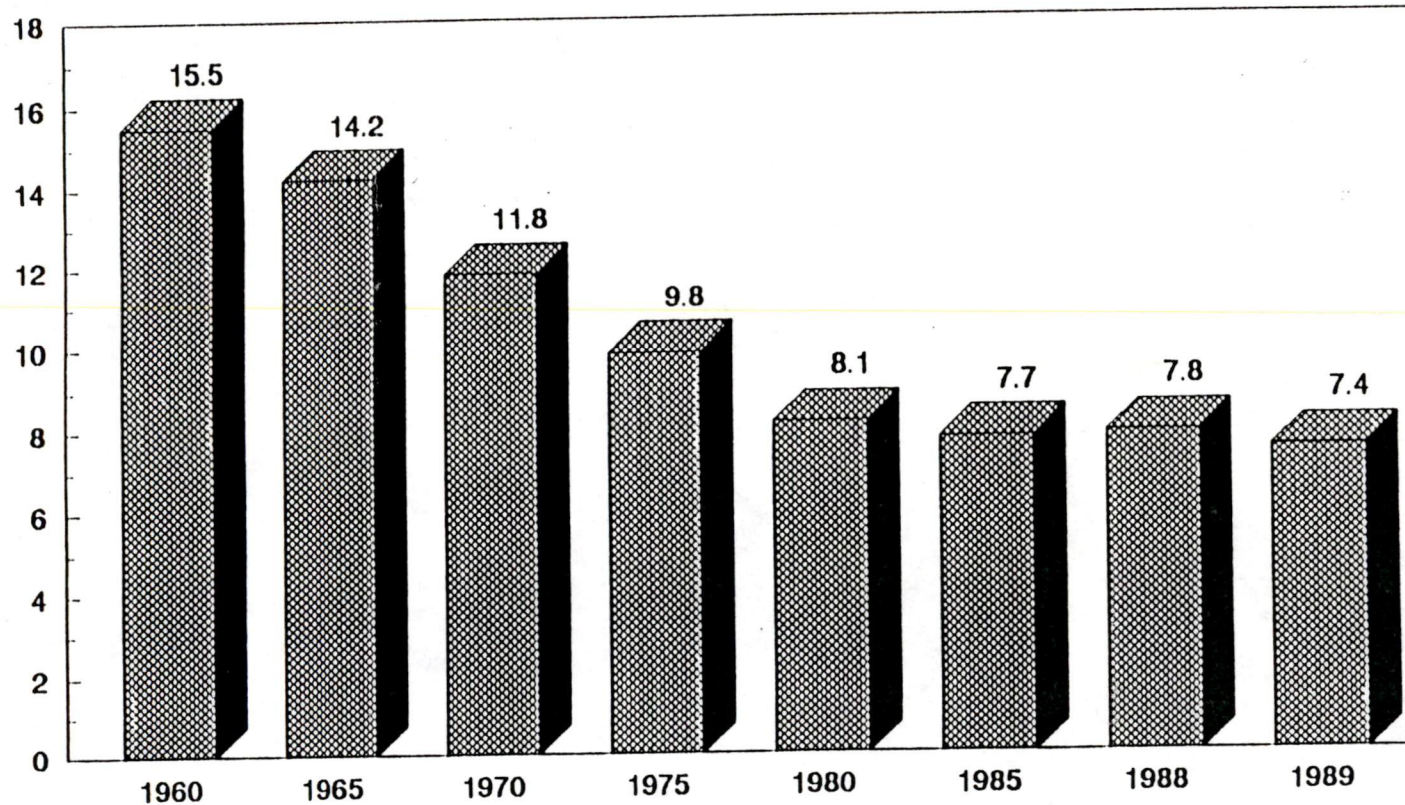
HR 1393: Introduced March 12 by Rep. Henry Waxman (D-Calif.) as the Medicaid Breast and Cervical Cancer Amendments of 1991; referred to the Energy and Commerce Committee. . . .

HR 1394: Introduced March 12 by Rep. James Scheuer (D-N.Y.) to give states the option of providing Medicaid coverage for certain HIV-related services; referred to the Energy and Commerce Committee. . . .

HR 1422: Introduced March 13 by Rep. Harry Johnston (D-Fla.) to require that physicians who perform silicone gel implants to provide certain information to patients; referred to the Energy and Commerce Committee. . . .

Drugs as a Percentage of National Health Care Expenditures

Percent



SOURCE: Health Care Financing Administration

Table 1. Trends and forecasts: health and medical services.

Item	Millions of dollars			Percent change	
	1989 ¹	1990 ²	1991 ³	1989-90	1990-91
Total expenditures	604.1	675.7	756.3	11.9	11.9
Health services and supplies	583.5	653.0	731.3	11.9	12.0
Personal health care	530.7	589.4	857.1	11.1	11.5
Hospital care	232.8	257.2	285.7	10.5	11.1
Physicians' services	117.6	131.9	148.3	12.2	12.4
Dentists' services	31.4	33.8	36.5	7.6	8.0
Other professional services	27.0	30.7	35.0	13.7	14.0
Home health care	5.4	6.5	7.5	20.4	15.4
Drugs and other					
medical nondurables	44.6	48.0	51.7	7.6	7.7
Vision products and					
other medical durables	13.5	15.3	17.4	13.3	13.7
Nursing home care	47.9	54.1	61.4	12.9	13.5
Other personal health care	10.5	11.9	13.5	13.3	13.4
Program administration and					
net cost of private					
health insurance	35.3	44.6	53.5	26.3	20.0
Government public					
health activities	17.5	19.0	20.7	8.6	8.9
Research and construction	20.6	22.7	25.0	10.2	10.1
Research ⁴	11.0	12.2	13.5	10.9	10.7
Construction	9.6	10.5	11.4	9.4	8.6

¹ Preliminary ² Estimate ³ Forecast ⁴ Research and development expenditures of drug companies and other manufacturers and providers of medical equipment and supplies are excluded from "research expenditures," but they are included in the expenditure class in which the product falls. Note: Numbers may not add to totals because of rounding.

Sources: Health Care Financing Administration, Office of the Actuary estimates and forecasts by U.S. Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration

Hi Andy,

A-

?

I have done a great deal with my
"Kids ART" program.

AC HAS SEEN

This Program of "Our American Heritage"
will be held this Summer for six weeks
at The Cordage Park Mall, Plymouth.
(Same Place my Band played for Ned Kirby
and you, remember)

I am using local artists and high school students
as assistance.

The ages are 4 5 6 7 yr for younger classes and
8 9 10 11 12 for older classes.

This concept targets general population of
children and The Cordage is willing to host
an on going program in the fall on Saturdays.

I have completed a curriculum and instructional manual.

would you advise the President to my project
and perhaps the American Schools would benefit from
my concept.

Sincerely, John

(Americans we) must take notice, as an industrial nation that emphasizes test scores and athletics: American Art is a gift of love.

Our contemporaries in Europe and Asia have focused on these gifts for ages.

It is my desire to enlighten American Children, now and for future generations, to nurture these gifts of love.

(John H. Smith, 1991)

Visual Art

Visual Art encourages children to create fresh art inspired by the works of well-known American artists. Kids will learn about our culture, and at the same time, will use established artistic techniques to produce exciting paintings.

Music Program

Children learn about music by singing, dancing, playing to American folk, rap and much more. This is accomplished through a carefully planned course of skills and objectives.

Creative Writing

The ultimate goals of creative writing are twofold: (1) to foster appreciation for American heritage through exposure to writers who have captured its spirit, and (2) to celebrate and continue that heritage through the very self-expression whose freedom our forefathers have ensured.

Dance-Fitness Program

Movement Magic by Laurette Corti-Phillips, a program combining the elements of dance, fitness, creative movement, and funk/street dance designed to improve fitness, coordination and, most of all, to have fun exploring movement as ART. This class also educates the student in the roots of Dance and Athletics in our country by presenting mini-biographical information on American Dancers and Athletes and their contributions.

Story Times

Children are invited to enjoy age appropriate stories which bring to life the magical, mysterious, sad and funny images and characters of our American folklore, tall tales, and traditions, and which are spiced with a bit of music, participation, puppets and other surprises.



BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

Ben H. Love
Chief Scout Executive

Clifford K. Eng
Administrative Director for the
Chief Scout Executive

National Office
1325 West Walnut Hill Lane
P.O. Box 152079, Irving, Texas 75015-2079
214-580-2000

March 14, 1991

AC HAS SEEN

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

Dear Andy:

Thank you for taking time from your schedule to see Hal Sokolsky and myself.

We appreciate your continued interest in the Scout Movement. Our annual Report to the Nation is an important program. Your support assures our youth leaders an excellent experience as they perform their responsibility when they "report to the nation."

Warmest regards,

Clifford K. Eng
Administrative Director
For The Chief Scout Executive

clc

cc: Ben H. Love

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 28, 1989 **AC HAS SEEN**

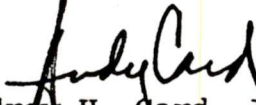
Dear Erma,

Thanks for your recent note of December 20th.

Please know that I have forwarded your recommendation that Dr. George Byer be recognized as a "point of light" to Gregg Petersmeyer, Deputy Assistant to the President for National Service, for his review and consideration.

Best wishes for 1990!

Sincerely,



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

Mrs. Erma Sundrup
Chairwoman
The Friendship Group
Post Office Box 445
Hemet, California 92343

MARCH 12, 1991...GOOD MORNING FRIEND ANDY-

WE OF THE FRIENDSHIP
GROUP WISH TO SHARE WITH YOU, THE INSPIRING TRIBUTE AND AWARD
WINNING SONG..."A HERO"...WRITTEN BY THE DISABILITY DISCHARGED
VETERAN OF WORLD WAR II, GEORGE H. BYER. IT SO EXPRESSES THE
COURAGE, STRENGTH AND SPIRIT OF THOSE HEROIC MEN AND WOMEN OF
OPERATION DESERT STORM. HE HAS IT ON A FULL BAND CASSETTE AND
SHOULD YOU DESIRE ONE TO SHARE WITH OTHERS AND THE PRESIDENT, WE
WILL GLADLY SEND IT.

IN APPRECIATION-


MRS. ERMA SUNDRUP

"Every one of 'em's a hero." said
U.S. commander Gen. H. Norman
Schwarzkopf.

President Bush proclaimed
April 5-7 as "national days of
thanksgiving" for the allied victory
over Iraq.

"A HERO" (C)

1st VERSE

TO EACH PERSON, WHO PURSUES WITH CONVICTION
AND BELIEVES IN WHATEVER THEY CAN DO-
HOWEVER FAR IT IS TO THEIR STAR
THEN, WHATEVER IT TAKES WILL COME THROUGH...

2nd VERSE

WHEN ALL THE FORCES HAVE GATHERED
JUST WAITING TO TUMBLE THEM DOWN-
WHEN NOTHING IS LEFT BUT THEIR COURAGE
WHEN NOTHING BUT A BRAVE HEART CAN REBOUND...

....CHORUS....

TO THE ONE WHO'S MADE OF A HERO
A HERO WHOSE WON BY THEIR SELF WITH A SCORE-
A HERO WHOSE TAKEN WHATEVER LIFE HAS TO OFFER
AND TRIED AGAIN, WHERE THEY'VE LOST BEFORE...

3rd VERSE

TO BE ALL ALONE IN THEIR THINKING
TO HEAR IN THE DISTANCE, THE BEAT OF A DRUM -
THEN CONQUER THE WALLS SO FORBIDDEN
WHEN OTHERS TURN THEIR BACKS AND RUN...

4th VERSE

FROM OUT OF THE FIRE AND DAMNATION
COMES THE STRENGTH EVERY WARRIOR HAS KNOWN-
HOW TO OVER-COME THE THOUGHT OF DEFEAT
AND MUSTER THE WILL, NO ONE CAN BEAT...

...REPEAT CHORUS...

SUMMARY CLIMAX VERSE
(5)

SOMEWHERE THROUGH THE CLOUDS, COMES THE SUN
TO GLORY THE HERO THEY'VE BEEN-
THEY'VE FOUGHT THE GOOD FIGHT IN THEIR ROLE
THERE'S NO DENYING, THEIR LIFE WITH A RIGHT TO THE WIN...


THE SONG "A HERO" (C) WRITTEN BY GEORGE H. BYER
(A WORLD WAR II VETERAN)
P.O. BOX - 445
HEMET, CALIFORNIA 92343
(714)925-2220



THE AMERICAN SONG FESTIVAL

International Lyric & Songwriting Competitions
Recording Artist Search

George H. Byer
"A By-The-Music Creation"
P.O. Box - 445
Hemet, Ca. 92343

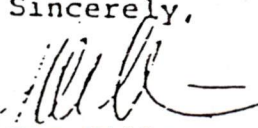
Lyric Title: "A Hero"

Dear George,

To be selected as a winner in this year's lyric Competition, your winning entry had to survive the stringent criteria of our elite corps of judges who are all members of the professional music industry. Each lyric was carefully evaluated by at least two of these industry pros. Being chosen a winner in the face of their very high standards should fill you with justifiable pride, and reinforce the belief that your lyric writing is heading in the right direction.

In closing, we want to take this opportunity to extend our heart-felt congratulations for having your lyric chosen as a winner in our Lyric Competition 9. It should be a great source of satisfaction to you and provide a shot in the arm to your lyric writing. Hope to see you back again in next year's competition.

Sincerely,


Joe Willemse
Manager

JW:sm
encl.

Voice of America

Washington, D.C. 20547



February 6, 1991

Mr. George H. Byer, Founder
Friendship Corps For Children
P.O. Box - 445
Hemet, California 92343

Dear George:

Thank you for sending us your award winning song "A Hero". The lyrics are truly touching. I will pass the song along to VOA's music library which will make it available to the broadcasters for use in their programs.

Director Carlson is currently out of the office on travel. I will bring the song -- and your supportive comments -- to his attention when he returns to the office. I know he would join me in congratulating you on receiving such a prestigious award.

Thank you for thinking of us here at Voice of America.

Sincerely,

Beth Knisley
Beth Knisley
Chief of Media Relations



PEOPLE TO PEOPLE

FRIENDSHIP

Love will help, Baker says

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State James A. Baker III proposed yesterday that world leaders build relations "rooted in trust and in love and in understanding"

PRESS RELEASE

"A HERO"

A SMALL RAY OF SUNSHINE, BROKE THROUGH THE CLOUDS IN THE RAIN SOAKED JUNGLE ONE DAY, YEARS AGO DURING WORLD WAR II IN NEW GUINEA AND WITH IT CAME THE THOUGHTS FOR THE LAST VERSE OF A SONG. THIS REMEMBRANCE AND THE DESIRE NOW TO TRY AND BOOST THE MORALE OF THE MEN AND WOMEN IN THE SERVICE AND THE FRIENDS AND FAMILIES AT HOME, HAS INSPIRED GEORGE H. BYER TO WRITE THE AWARD WINNING SONG..."A HERO"...WHICH IS BEING MADE AVAILABLE FOR BROADCAST PROGRAMMING BY THE VOICE OF AMERICA.

THE SONG HAS ALSO BEEN OFFERED AS A TRIUMPHANT HONOR FOR THE MEN OF THE USS ANCHORAGE, NOW ON DUTY IN THE PERSIAN GULF. FOR IT WAS 1959 AND THE BEGINNING OF HIS FIRST TERM AS MAYOR OF ANCHORAGE, ALASKA WHEN HE FIRST ENCOURAGED THE NAVY DEPARTMENT TO HONOR THE ALL AMERICAN CITY BY GIVING THE NAME OF USS ANCHORAGE TO A NAVY SHIP. "IT'S BEEN THIRTY TWO YEARS SINCE THAT OCCASION, BYER EASILY REMEMBERS, "AND THE TIME TO PAY A TRIBUTE TO THE HEROES ON THE SHIP, HAS FINALLY PRESENTED ITSELF"...

FOR THE WAR EXPERIENCES OF THE DISABILITY DISCHARGED VETERAN, HAS PROVIDED HIM WITH WHAT HE LIKES TO CALL "SOME INSIGHT UNDERSTANDING"FOR GIVING HOPE AND ENCOURAGEMENT TO OTHERS. "THE LYRICS ARE TRULY TOUCHING"; IS THE WAY BETH KNISLEY, CHIEF OF MEDIA RELATIONS FOR THE VOA DESCRIBES THE SONG, WHICH WILL BE DEDICATED TO THE MEN OF THE USS ANCHORAGE IN THE PERSIAN GULF...

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED

BY

THE FRIENDSHIP GROUP
P.O. BOX - 445
HEMET, CALIFORNIA 92343
(714) 925-2220

'Global century' is about to begin

"FRIENDS"

ARE

EVERYWHERE

It's time for global plans

PEOPLE TO PEOPLE

FRIENDSHIP

"A Force For Good"

Tobler were taken from U.S. Census Historical
Abstract 1990

I would absolutely think that a priority
would be to minimize the unproductive
growth of the service economy.

Sen 12 11th of E.M.P.

AC HAS SEEN

With a reduction in FICA tax without
an increase in Federal income tax would
provide a $1/2$ million dollar deficit with
no more than 10% for goods. This is acceptable
for, especially with a merchandising trade deficit

W. J. V. Vercellone
62 MARLBOROUGH Street
Belmont, Massachusetts
02178-3660

No regrets in the middle East, it had
to be done and in long run it there can
be a reduction of the present violence, it
will be said that the war casualties prevented
further and significantly larger loss of life.

Happy Easter

J

Dear Andrew;

For reference -

Table #462 Expenditures by states and localities
for health and hospital FY 1987 \$57.0 Billion

Growth of long term debt
1980 - 87

322 Billion → 702 Billion

Table #456

All government expenditures

Health and Hospitals 72 Billion FY 1987

Expenditures for Salaries Wages

PLEASE NOTE 11.3% of Federal budget
for wages and salaries

State and Local 35% of budget

Table #457 Capital Outlays - Expenditures for
goods and construction

Federal Spending for capital projects in

Education - laboratory equipment, etc

FY 1987 13 million

FY 1987 Highways 173 million

Table 458 Federal State and Local spending of
Public works

For Highways Federal Interstate

1980 - 9.5 Billion

1987 - 13.4 Billion →

John V. Vencellone
62 at Albion St.
Belmont, Massachusetts
02178-3660

Fold at line over top of envelope to the
right of the return address.

CERTIFIED

P 836 134 807

MAIL



NO. 456. ALL GOVERNMENTS—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT: 1987

[For fiscal year ending in year shown, see text, section 9. Local government amounts are estimates subject to sampling variation; see source and Appendix III. See also *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970*, series Y 505-637 and Y 652-848]

SOURCE OF REVENUE AND TYPE OF EXPENDITURE	All governments (mil. dol.)	Federal (mil. dol.)	State (mil. dol.)	Local (mil. dol.)	PERCENT		PER CAPITA ¹ (dol.)	
					Federal	State and local	Federal	State and local
Revenue	* 1,677,737	952,631	516,941	* 469,317	100.0	100.0	3,914	3,462
Intergovernment revenue.....	(*) 2,487	102,381	156,285	3	13.7	10	472	
Revenue from own sources.....	1,677,737	950,144	414,561	313,033	99.7	86.4	3,904	2,989
General revenue from own sources.....	1,235,685	664,517	317,106	254,062	69.8	67.8	2,730	2,347
Percent of total revenue.....	73.7	69.8	61.3	54.1	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
Taxes ²	944,549	539,400	246,933	158,216	56.6	48.1	2,216	1,665
Property.....	121,227	(x)	4,809	116,618	(x)	14.4	(x)	498
Individual income.....	478,236	392,557	75,965	7,716	41.2	9.9	1,613	344
Corporation income.....	106,598	83,926	20,724	1,947	8.8	2.7	345	93
Sales and gross receipts.....	192,716	48,423	119,838	24,455	5.1	17.1	199	593
Customs duties.....	15,138	15,138	(x)	(x)	1.6	(x)	82	(x)
General sales and gross receipts.....	96,773	(x)	79,638	17,135	(x)	11.5	(x)	398
Selective sales and gross receipts ³	80,805	33,285	40,200	7,320	3.5	5.6	137	195
Motor fuel.....	28,106	11,952	15,705	448	1.3	1.9	49	66
Alcoholic beverages.....	9,495	6,135	3,091	269	.7	.4	25	14
Tobacco products.....	9,742	4,937	4,605	200	.5	.6	20	20
Public utilities.....	15,557	5,435	5,987	4,135	.6	1.2	22	42
Motor vehicle and operators' licenses.....	9,657	(x)	9,037	620	(x)	1.2	(x)	40
Death and gift.....	10,557	7,493	3,035	29	.8	.4	31	13
Charges and misc. general revenue ⁴	291,136	125,117	70,173	95,846	13.1	19.7	514	682
Current charges ⁵	163,074	76,875	31,900	54,299	8.1	10.2	316	354
National defense and international relations.....	6,925	6,925	(x)	(x)	.7	(x)	28	(x)
Postal service.....	30,626	30,626	(x)	(x)	3.2	(x)	126	(x)
Education ⁶	24,976	-	18,116	6,860	-	3.0	-	103
School lunch sales.....	3,026	(x)	10	3,016	(x)	.4	(x)	12
Higher education.....	20,231	-	17,884	2,347	-	2.4	-	83
Natural resources.....	26,558	25,369	796	391	2.7	.2	104	5
Hospitals.....	24,224	142	6,759	17,323	(z)	2.9	1	99
Sewerage and sanitation.....	11,998	(x)	2	11,996	(x)	1.4	(x)	49
Parks and recreation.....	2,519	48	567	1,903	(z)	.3	(z)	10
Housing and community development.....	5,950	3,613	214	2,124	.4	.3	15	10
Air transportation.....	3,865	59	354	3,452	(z)	.5	(z)	16
Water transport and terminals.....	1,901	597	333	971	.1	.2	2	5
Special assessments.....	2,386	(x)	129	2,257	(x)	.3	(x)	9
Sale of property.....	6,880	5,933	234	713	.6	.1	24	4
Interest earnings.....	52,297	15,398	18,829	18,070	1.6	4.4	63	152
Utility revenue.....	46,477	(x)	2,964	43,512	(x)	5.5	(x)	191
Liquor stores.....	3,333	(x)	2,812	521	(x)	.4	(x)	14
Insurance trust revenue.....	392,242	285,627	91,678	14,936	30.0	12.7	1,173	438
Expenditure	* 1,810,006	1,148,654	455,696	* 463,826	100.0	100.0	4,719	3,185
Intergovernment expenditure.....	(*) 111,511	141,426	5,234	9.7	.3	458	10	
Direct expenditure.....	1,810,006	1,037,143	314,270	458,592	99.7	4,261	3,175	
General expenditure.....	1,374,297	720,689	262,513	391,095	62.8	84.3	2,961	2,685
Percent of total expenditure.....	75.9	62.7	61.6	84.3	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
Education ⁷	240,686	14,028	61,647	165,010	1.2	29.2	58	931
Elementary and secondary education.....	156,782	-	1,301	155,480	-	20.2	-	644
Higher education.....	60,240	-	50,710	9,530	-	7.8	-	247
Public welfare.....	106,277	26,187	61,123	18,967	2.3	10.3	108	329
Health and hospitals.....	72,488	15,517	27,202	29,769	1.4	7.4	64	234
Highways.....	52,822	623	31,488	20,711	.1	6.7	3	214
Police protection.....	28,720	4,036	3,636	21,049	.4	3.2	17	101
Fire protection.....	10,910	(x)	10,910	(x)	1.4	(x)	45	
Corrections.....	17,581	924	10,771	5,866	.1	2.2	4	68
Natural resources ⁸	105,282	84,566	9,230	11,486	7.4	2.7	347	85
Sewerage and sanitation.....	21,323	(x)	406	20,918	(x)	2.8	(x)	88
Housing and community development.....	21,304	9,538	1,908	10,458	.8	1.5	39	48
Governmental administration.....	44,125	9,230	13,339	21,557	.8	4.5	38	143
Interest on general debt.....	187,971	146,155	18,583	23,233	12.7	5.4	600	172
Other.....	464,826	409,885	23,779	31,162	35.7	7.1	1,684	226
Utility expenditure.....	65,509	(x)	5,971	59,537	(x)	8.5	(x)	269
Liquor stores expenditure.....	2,931	(x)	2,470	461	(x)	.4	(x)	12
Insurance trust expenditure.....	367,269	316,454	43,316	7,499	27.6	6.6	1,300	209
By character and object:								
Current operation.....	962,187	412,126	199,659	350,402	35.9	71.0	1,693	2,260
Capital outlay.....	195,147	96,871	37,209	61,068	8.4	12.7	398	404
Construction.....	86,019	12,403	28,174	45,442	1.1	9.5	51	302
Equip., land and existing structures.....	109,129	84,468	9,035	15,626	7.4	3.2	347	101
Assistance and subsidies.....	89,147	65,537	14,705	8,904	5.7	3.1	269	97
Interest on debt (general and utility).....	196,256	146,155	19,382	30,719	12.7	6.5	600	206
Insurance benefits and repayments.....	367,269	316,454	43,316	7,499	27.6	6.6	1,300	209
Expenditure for salaries and wages	403,586	129,262	81,261	193,062	11.3	35.4	531	1,127

- Represents or rounds to zero. X Not applicable. Z Less than .05 percent or \$.50. ¹ Based on estimated resident population as of July 1. ² Aggregates exclude duplicative transactions between source. ³ Includes amounts not shown separately. ⁴ Includes parks and recreation.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Government Finances*, series GF, No. 5, annual.

NO. 457. ALL GOVERNMENTS—EXPENDITURE FOR CAPITAL OUTLAY, BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT AND BY FUNCTION: 1970 TO 1987

[In millions of dollars, except percent. For fiscal years ending in year shown; see text, section 9. Except for 1982, local government data are estimates subject to sampling variation; see Appendix III. See also *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970*, series Y 523-524, Y 673-674, Y 740-741, and Y 787-788]

LEVEL AND FUNCTION	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Total	47,519	66,622	99,386	116,499	129,637	148,478	143,094	156,912	176,096	195,147
Federal Government:										
Total.....	17,869	21,798	36,492	48,903	62,835	80,744	72,456	77,014	85,647	96,871
Annual percent change ¹	-8.0	4.1	-8.7	34.0	28.5	-10.3	6.3	11.2	13.1	
As percent of direct expenditure.....	9.7	7.5	6.9	7.8	8.8	10.3	8.7	8.3	8.7	9.3
By function:										
National defense ²	14,027	14,507	28,161	39,441	52,958	69,697	60,382	64,154	71,995	78,222
Education.....	9	2	97	1	19	26	58	39	5	13
Highways.....	166	311	673	606	827	1,146	1,016	916	1,160	1,327
Health and hospitals.....	1,691	3,416	4,046	5,097	4,963	4,500	4,435	4,092	3,651	4,058
Natural resources.....	853	1,059	317	376	613	1,080	1,471	1,935	2,515	3,642
Housing ³	234	363	151	285	115	283	249	785	391	494
Air transportation.....	285	251	1,003	858	780	634	482	583	245	315
Water transportation ⁴	595	1,819	1,912	2,124	2,476	3,225	4,176	4,389	5,481	8,627
All other.....										
State and local governments:										
Total.....	29,650	44,824	62,894	67,596	66,802	67,734	70,638	79,898	90,449	96,276
Annual percent change ¹	5.0	8.6	18.2	7.5	-1.2	1.4	4.3	13.1	13.2	8.7
As percent of direct expenditure.....	20.0	16.7	14.5	13.9	12.8	12.0	11.8	12.2	12.6	12.7
By function:										
Education ⁵	7,621	9,861	10,737	11,327	10,855	10,880	11,596	13,477	15,490	17,801
Higher education.....	2,705	2,834	2,972	3,474	3,695	3,403	3,855	4,629	5,217	6,169
Elementary and secondary.....	4,858	6,532	7,362	7,441	6,864	7,200	7,258	8,358	10,009	11,325
Highways.....	10,762	13,646	19,133	19,334	18,178	18,627	20,269	23,900	26,807	28,260
Health and hospitals.....	790	1,781	2,443	2,559	2,503	2,460	2,366	2,709	2,810	3,056
Natural resources.....	789	1,113	1,052	1,017	1,072	1,311	1,414	1,736	1,803	2,006
Housing ³	1,319	1,821	2,248	2,689	3,259	2,921	3,104	3,217	3,516	3,520
Air transportation.....	691	852	1,391	1,438	1,374	1,408	1,814	1,875	2,183	2,609
Water transportation ⁴	258	419	623	878	698	716	585	717	911	967
Sewerage.....	1,385	3,569	6,272	6,911	5,922	5,806	5,664	5,926	6,461	7,306
Parks and recreation ⁶	684	1,261	2,023	2,072	2,029	2,100	1,962	2,196	2,554	2,835
Utilities ⁷	2,437	4,846	9,933	11,562	12,484	12,870	12,599	13,435	15,340	15,392
Water.....	1,201	2,111	3,335	3,784	3,689	3,821	3,438	4,160	5,134	6,020
Electric.....	820	1,485	4,572	4,980	5,603	5,292	5,153	5,247	6,127	4,969
Transit.....	366	1,203	1,921	2,617	3,072	3,615	3,873	3,830	3,830	4,127
Gas.....	50	48	105	181	120	143	135	198	250	257
Other.....	2,915	5,656	7,039	7,809	8,427	8,634	9,265	10,711	12,573	14,624

¹ Change from immediate prior year. ² Includes international relations and U.S. service schools. ³ Includes community development. ⁴ Includes terminals. ⁵ Includes other education. ⁶ Beginning 1980, includes outlays by State governments.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Governments: 1977 and 1982*, Vol. 6, No. 4, *Historical Statistics on Governmental Finances and Employment*; and *Government Finances*, series GF No. 5, annual.

NO. 458. FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT SPENDING ON PUBLIC WORKS: 1980 AND 1987

[In millions of dollars, except percent. Public works include expenditures on highways, airports and air traffic control, mass transit, water resources, wastewater, water supply, and solid waste. Represents expenditures from own funds, excluding intergovernmental grants. Data compiled from the Public Works Data Base]

LEVEL AND TYPE OF EXPENDITURE	Total	Highways	Air-ports	Mass transit	Water re-sources	Waste water	Water supply	Solid waste
CURRENT DOLLARS								
1980: Total.....	78,211	33,869	5,048	8,564	6,282	10,286	10,815	3,347
Federal.....	25,688	9,490	3,139	3,453	3,735	4,720	1,151	-
State.....	18,483	15,121	275	1,208	1,368	188	322	-
Local.....	34,040	9,258	1,635	3,902	1,178	5,378	9,342	3,347
Percent: Capital expenditures.....	49.8	57.3	32.6	32.6	51.3	64.8	44.1	12.7
Operations and maintenance.....	50.2	42.7	67.4	67.4	48.7	35.2	55.9	87.3
1987: Total.....	124,652	52,547	8,814	15,122	7,731	15,265	18,709	6,463
Federal.....	28,891	13,474	4,856	3,340	3,551	3,320	350	-
State.....	29,489	23,570	386	2,541	2,384	1,000	158	-
Local.....	66,272	15,503	3,572	9,142	1,795	11,545	18,252	6,463
Percent: Capital expenditures.....	42.2	53.8	36.0	22.2	35.2	50.5	34.1	16.4
Operations and maintenance.....	57.8	46.2	64.0	77.8	64.8	49.5	65.9	83.6
CONSTANT (1984) DOLLARS								
1980: Total.....	96,483	41,618	6,296	10,625	7,746	12,588	13,390	4,221
Federal.....	31,159	11,395	3,925	4,224	4,576	5,659	1,380	-
State.....	22,899	18,745	341	1,475	1,704	234	400	-
Local.....	42,426	11,477	2,030	4,927	1,467	6,694	11,610	4,221
Percent: Capital expenditures.....	48.3	55.8	31.4	31.4	49.8	63.5	42.7	12.0
Operations and maintenance.....	51.7	44.1	68.6	68.6	50.2	36.5	57.3	88.0
1987: Total.....	113,886	48,207	8,032	13,743	7,041	13,987	17,032	5,844
Federal.....	26,773	12,574	4,426	3,086	3,258	3,102	327	-
State.....	26,886	21,495	352	2,418	2,158	365	98	-
Local.....	60,228	14,138	3,254	8,240	1,625	10,521	16,607	5,844
Percent: Capital expenditures.....	43.2	54.8	36.9	22.9	36.1	51.5	34.9	16.9
Operations and maintenance.....	56.8	45.2	63.1	77.1	63.9	48.5	65.1	83.1

NO. 462. STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS—SUMMARY OF FINANCES: 1980 TO 1987

[For fiscal year ending in year shown, see text, section 9. Local government amounts included here are estimates subject to sampling variations; see Appendix III and source. See also *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970*, series Y 652-709]

SOURCE OF REVENUE AND TYPE OF EXPENDITURE	TOTAL (mil. dol.)			PER CAPITA (dol.) ¹			PERCENT DISTRIBUTION		
	1980	1986	1987	1980	1986	1987	1980	1986	1987
Revenue²	451,537	783,349	842,589	1,993	3,249	3,462	100.0	100.0	100.0
From Federal Government	83,029	113,099	114,996	366	469	472	18.4	14.4	13.7
Public welfare	24,921	42,194	45,440	110	175	187	5.5	5.4	5.4
Highways	8,980	14,142	13,243	40	59	54	2.0	1.8	1.6
Education	14,435	18,040	18,453	64	75	76	3.2	2.3	2.2
Employment security administration	2,056	2,801	2,805	9	12	12	.5	.4	.3
Revenue sharing	6,844	4,424	2,476	30	18	10	1.5	.6	.3
Other and unallocable	25,793	31,498	32,578	114	131	134	5.7	4.0	3.9
From State and local sources	368,509	670,251	727,593	1,627	2,780	2,990	81.6	85.6	86.3
General, net intergovernmental	299,293	528,359	571,168	1,321	2,191	2,347	66.3	67.5	67.8
Taxes	223,463	373,051	405,149	986	1,547	1,665	49.5	47.6	48.1
Property	68,499	111,710	121,227	302	463	498	15.2	14.3	14.4
Sales and gross receipts	79,927	135,001	144,293	353	560	593	17.7	17.2	17.1
Individual income	42,080	74,354	83,681	186	308	344	9.3	9.5	9.9
Corporation income	13,321	19,982	22,672	59	83	93	3.0	2.6	2.7
Other	19,536	32,004	33,277	87	133	137	4.3	4.1	4.0
Charges and miscellaneous	75,830	155,308	166,019	335	644	682	16.8	19.8	19.7
Utility and liquor stores	25,580	47,163	49,810	113	196	205	5.7	6.0	5.9
Water supply system	8,756	13,260	14,442	30	55	59	1.5	1.7	1.7
Electric power system	11,387	22,846	24,331	50	95	100	2.5	2.9	2.9
Transit system	2,397	4,453	4,770	11	18	20	.5	.6	.6
Gas supply system	1,809	3,291	2,933	8	14	12	.4	.4	.4
Liquor stores	3,201	3,313	3,333	14	14	14	.7	.7	.7
Insurance trust revenue ³	43,656	94,729	106,615	193	393	438	9.7	12.1	12.7
Employee retirement	25,441	69,365	79,255	112	288	326	5.6	8.9	9.4
Unemployment compensation	13,529	18,267	18,925	60	76	78	3.0	2.3	2.3
Direct expenditure	432,328	715,324	772,863	1,908	2,967	3,175	100.0	100.0	100.0
By function:									
Direct general expenditure ³	367,340	603,489	653,608	1,821	2,503	2,685	85.0	84.4	84.6
Education ³	133,211	210,819	226,658	588	874	931	30.8	29.5	29.3
Elementary and secondary education	92,930	145,111	156,782	410	602	644	21.5	20.3	20.3
Higher education	33,919	56,535	60,240	150	234	247	7.8	7.9	7.8
Highways	33,311	49,368	52,199	147	205	214	7.7	6.9	6.8
Public welfare	45,552	73,785	76,000	201	306	329	10.5	10.3	10.4
Health	8,387	15,550	16,864	37	64	69	1.9	2.2	2.2
Hospitals	23,787	37,958	40,108	105	157	165	5.5	5.3	5.2
Police protection	13,494	22,685	24,604	60	94	101	3.1	3.2	3.2
Fire protection	5,718	9,587	10,910	25	40	45	1.3	1.4	1.4
Natural resources	5,509	9,074	9,738	24	38	40	1.3	1.3	1.3
Sanitation and sewerage	13,214	19,142	21,323	58	79	88	3.1	2.7	2.8
Housing and community development	6,062	11,285	11,765	27	47	48	1.4	1.6	1.5
Parks and recreation	6,520	10,164	10,878	29	42	45	1.5	1.4	1.4
Financial administration	6,719	11,897	12,841	30	49	53	1.6	1.7	1.7
General control	8,697	15,800	17,201	38	66	70	2.0	2.2	2.2
Interest on general debt ⁴	14,747	37,064	41,816	65	154	172	3.4	5.2	5.4
Utility and liquor stores ⁴	36,191	65,297	68,113	160	271	281	8.4	9.1	8.9
Water supply system	9,228	16,196	16,393	41	67	75	2.1	2.3	2.4
Electric power system	15,016	28,182	28,472	66	117	117	3.5	3.9	3.7
Transit system	7,641	14,761	15,804	34	61	65	1.8	2.1	2.1
Gas supply system	1,715	3,291	2,979	8	14	12	.4	.5	.4
Liquor stores	2,591	2,867	2,931	11	12	12	.6	.4	.4
Insurance trust expenditure ³	28,797	46,538	50,815	127	193	209	6.7	6.5	6.6
Employee retirement	14,008	26,521	29,614	62	110	122	3.2	3.7	3.8
Unemployment compensation	12,070	14,887	15,248	53	62	63	2.8	2.1	2.0
By character and object:									
Current operation	307,811	511,378	550,061	1,359	2,121	2,260	71.2	71.5	71.2
Capital outlay	62,894	90,449	98,276	278	375	404	14.5	12.7	12.7
Construction	51,492	67,968	73,616	227	282	302	11.9	9.5	9.5
Equipment, land and existing structures	11,402	22,482	24,661	50	93	101	2.6	3.2	3.2
Assistance and subsidies	15,222	22,588	23,610	67	94	97	3.5	3.2	3.1
Interest on debt (general and utility)	17,604	44,370	50,101	78	184	206	4.1	6.2	6.5
Insurance benefits and repayments	28,797	46,538	50,815	127	193	209	6.7	6.5	6.6
Expenditure for salaries and wages	163,896	256,622	274,324	723	1,064	1,127	37.9	35.9	35.5
Debt outstanding, end of year	335,803	658,075	718,657	1,481	2,733	2,953	100.0	100.0	100.0
Long-term	322,456	640,550	702,881	1,423	2,657	2,888	96.1	97.2	97.8
Short-term	13,147	18,325	15,775	58	76	65	3.9	2.8	2.2
Long-term debt:									
Issued	42,364	162,045	131,811	187	672	542	(x)	(x)	(x)
Retired	17,404	74,360	82,149	77	308	338	(x)	(x)	(x)

X Not applicable. ¹Based on estimated resident population as of July 1, except 1980 based on enumerated resident population as of April 1, 1980. ²Aggregates exclude duplicative transactions between State and local governments, see source. ³Includes amounts not shown separately. ⁴Interest on utility debt included in "utility expenditure." For total interest on debt, see "Interest on debt (general and utility)," below.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Historical Statistics on Governmental Finances and Employment* (GC 82(6)-4) and *Government Finances*, series GF, No. 5, annual.

NO. 463. STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES IN THE NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT ACCOUNTS: 1970 TO 1988

[In billions of dollars. For explanation of national income, see text, section 14]

ITEM	1970	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Receipts	135.8	390.0	425.6	449.4	487.7	540.5	581.8	626.3	656.1	701.6
General, own source	102.1	271.6	305.2	329.7	363.0	406.7	438.9	472.5	503.5	537.0
Personal tax and nontax receipts ¹	23.6	82.6	94.5	104.9	118.1	129.8	140.2	151.5	165.8	173.7
Income taxes	10.9	42.6	47.9	51.9	58.3	67.6	72.2	77.6	85.3	88.5
Nontaxes	8.3	31.5	37.5	43.2	47.4	51.3	56.2	61.2	65.8	70.3
Corporate profits tax accruals	3.7	14.5	15.4	14.0	15.9	18.7	20.2	22.5	23.7	26.5
Indirect business tax and nontax accruals ¹	74.8	174.5	195.3	210.8	231.0	258.2	278.5	298.5	314.0	336.8
Sales taxes	31.6	82.9	90.7	96.2	106.6	120.8	131.0	140.0	149.2	160.5
Property taxes	36.7	68.8	77.1	85.3	91.9	99.7	107.1	114.6	121.3	131.0
Contributions for social insurance	9.2	29.7	32.5	35.8	38.5	40.2	43.2	47.1	50.0	53.3
Federal grants-in-aid	24.4	88.7	87.9	83.9	86.2	93.6	99.7	106.8	102.6	111.4
Expenditures	134.0	383.2	391.4	414.3	440.2	475.9	516.7	563.5	604.8	651.9
Purchases of goods and services ¹	119.4	322.2	345.9	369.0	391.5	425.3	485.6	505.7	544.5	587.6
Compensation of employees	71.1	182.2	209.3	226.9	241.7	258.7	278.8	300.3	322.1	348.5
Transfer payments to persons	20.1	65.7	73.6	79.9	86.5	93.7	101.1	110.9	119.6	130.3
Net interest paid ¹	-1.8	-17.0	-20.1	-24.4	-26.2	-28.4	-32.4	-34.4	-37.5	-40.3
Less: Dividends received	-2.8	-1.9	-2.3	-2.9	-2.8	-3.5	-4.5	-5.5	-6.7	-8.3
Subsidies ¹	-3.8	-5.8	-5.6	-7.3	-8.8	-11.3	-13.1	-13.2	-15.1	-17.5
Surplus	1.8	26.8	34.1	35.1	47.5	64.6	65.1	62.8	51.3	49.7

¹ Includes other items not shown separately. ² Interest paid less interest received. ³ Less current surplus of government enterprises.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, *The National Income and Product Accounts of the United States, 1929-1982*, and *Survey of Current Business*, July issues.

NO. 464. NEW ISSUES OF LONG-TERM STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES: 1970 TO 1988

[In billions of dollars. Beginning 1982, includes outlying areas]

ITEM	1970	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
All issues, new capital and refunding	18.2	48.5	47.7	79.0	85.1	108.0	222.2	151.2	105.7	116.9
General obligations	11.9	14.1	12.4	21.1	21.5	26.7	54.1	42.7	30.5	29.5
Revenue	6.1	34.3	35.3	58.0	63.6	81.3	168.1	108.5	75.2	87.4
Type of issuer:										
State	4.2	5.3	5.3	10.3	9.2	9.1	13.1	14.7	9.8	9.3
Special district and statutory authority	5.6	27.0	27.5	43.3	48.6	64.5	138.6	85.1	61.6	68.6
Municipalities, counties, townships ¹	8.4	16.1	14.9	25.4	27.3	34.3	70.5	51.4	34.3	39.0
Issues for new capital, total	18.1	46.7	46.5	74.8	71.1	95.2	160.0	80.8	55.3	74.6
Use of proceeds:										
Education	5.0	4.6	4.6	6.5	8.2	7.9	16.6	11.4	9.1	13.4
Transportation	3.2	2.6	3.4	6.3	4.4	7.6	12.1	7.8	3.9	7.1
Roads, bridges	1.5	1.1	.9	1.7	1.3	2.0	4.7	4.2	1.7	2.4
Utilities and conservation	3.5	8.0	10.2	14.3	13.5	18.0	27.0	13.1	10.6	9.8
Electric and gas	.9	3.4	6.3	7.1	6.3	6.8	10.9	5.1	1.8	.8
Social welfare	1.2	19.4	12.1	25.6	25.4	24.4	63.2	12.5	10.5	16.6
Public housing	.5	15.5	5.9	14.9	17.4	19.3	37.2	8.7	7.0	10.9
Industrial aid	1	1.7	3.4	2.9	3.6	15.7	14.1	4.7	2.4	2.5
Other	5.1	10.4	12.8	19.2	16.0	16.6	26.0	31.3	18.8	25.2

¹ Includes school districts.

Source: Public Securities Association, New York, NY, *Statistical Yearbook of Municipal Finances*, periodic, and IDD/PSA Municipal Database.

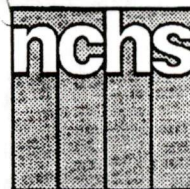
NO. 465. STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS—INDEBTEDNESS: 1980 TO 1987

[In billions of dollars, except per capita. As of end of fiscal year; see text, section 9. Local government amounts are estimates subject to sampling variations; see source and Appendix III. See *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970*, series Y 680, Y 747, and Y 794, for debt outstanding.]

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Monthly Vital Statistics Report

Provisional Data From the National Center for Health Statistics



Annual Summary of Births, Marriages, Divorces, and Deaths: United States, 1989

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Highlights

The provisional number of live births for 1989 was higher than the number reported for 1988 and was the largest number reported since 1964. The birth rate per 1,000 population and the fertility rate per 1,000 women 15-44 years of age also increased in 1989 and were the highest they have been since the early 1970's.

In 1989 the provisional number of marriages increased less than 1 percent from the comparable figure for 1988. The marriage rate per 1,000 population

remained at the same level as the rate for 1988, which was the lowest since 1967.

Both the number of divorces in 1989 and the divorce rate per 1,000 population declined 2 percent from the 1988 figures.

The provisional number of deaths decreased 1 percent from 1988. The decrease in the number of deaths between 1988 and 1989 reflects lower mortality for a number of causes of death. This is the first time since 1982 that the number of deaths decreased from the previous year. The age-adjusted death rate decreased from 1988 to its lowest level ever in 1989. The infant mortality rate also declined to the lowest recorded level for the United States, and life expectancy at birth reached a new record high. Age-adjusted death rates were lower in 1989 for six leading causes of death: Diseases of heart, Cerebrovascular diseases, Accidents and adverse effects, Pneumonia and influenza, Atherosclerosis, and Septicemia. Rates were higher in 1989 than in 1988 for Diabetes mellitus and Human immunodeficiency virus infection.

Data for Human immunodeficiency virus infection reflected a 32-percent increase in the estimated number of deaths and a 28-percent increase in the age-adjusted death rate between 1988 and 1989.

Births

An estimated 4,021,000 babies were born in the United States during 1989, 3 percent more than the number reported for 1988 (3,913,000) and the largest number reported since 1964. The birth rate was 16.2 live births per 1,000 population, 2 percent higher than the provisional 1988 rate of 15.9 (table A). The fertility rate of 68.8 live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years was also 2 percent higher than the 1988 rate of 67.3 (table B and figure 1). The birth and fertility rates, which increased dramatically in the 1940's and 1950's followed by rapid declines in the 1960's and early 1970's, have been fairly steady since that time. The birth and fertility rates have risen slightly in the last 2 years and are currently the highest they have been since 1971 and 1973, respectively.

The birth rates in 1989 were higher than in 1988 for 8 months, lower for 2 months (June and August), and the same for 2 months (January and September) (table B). The seasonally adjusted birth rates were higher than in 1988 for 9 months, lower for 2 months (June and August), and the same for January (table C). The fertility rates and the seasonally adjusted fertility rates in 1989 were higher than in 1988 for 10 months and lower for 2 months (June and August) (tables B and C).



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Public Health Service

Centers for Disease Control

National Center for Health Statistics

Manning Feinleib, M.D., Dr. P.H., Director

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Expectation of life

The expectation of life at birth in 1989 reached a new record high of 75.2 years. Provisional data showed that for the white population, from 1988 to 1989, life expectancy at birth increased 0.5 year for males and 0.2 year for females. For the black population, life expectancy at birth increased 0.1 year for males and 0.2 year for females. The expectation of life at birth represents the average number of years that a group of infants would be expected to live if, throughout life, they were to experience the age-specific death rates prevailing during the year of their birth.

Major causes of death

The 15 leading causes of death in 1989 accounted for 86 percent of all deaths in the United States (table H). (For ranking procedures see Technical notes.) The leading causes of death from 1979 through 1989 have generally been the same, but the order has often varied. For 1989 the nine leading causes of death were the same causes and in the same order as for 1988. For the 10th through 15th leading causes, the causes of death remained the same but the order changed.

Changes in ranking of leading causes of death between 1988 and 1989 were as follows: Homicide and legal intervention (the 11th leading cause of death in 1988) became the 10th leading cause of death, and Human immunodeficiency virus infection (HIV infection) (the 15th leading cause in 1988) became the 11th leading cause of death. Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis remained the 12th leading cause of death. Atherosclerosis changed rank from 10th to 13th between the two years; Septicemia, from 13th to 14th; and Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period from 14th to 15th.

For most leading causes, age-adjusted death rates are better indicators than crude death rates for showing changes in mortality risk over time, with the exception of the category Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period, which occurs mainly among infants. Therefore, age-adjusted

rates are used to depict trends for 14 of the 15 leading causes of death (figure 4).

Among these 14 causes, age-adjusted death rates were lower in 1989 than in 1988 for six leading causes: Diseases of heart, Cerebrovascular diseases, Accidents and adverse effects, Pneumonia and influenza, Atherosclerosis, and Septicemia. The age-adjusted death rates have generally declined for Diseases of heart, Cerebrovascular diseases, and Atherosclerosis since 1950 (figure 4), and for Accidents and adverse effects since 1970.

Death rates for Pneumonia and influenza declined despite influenza epidemics in both 1988 and 1989 (2). The trend for Pneumonia and influenza, which declined during 1968–78, has shown an upward trend since the early 1980's, marked by the periodic effects of epidemics. The decline in mortality for Septicemia between 1988 and 1989 is in contrast to the sustained general increase for this cause since 1950.

Age-adjusted death rates were higher in 1989 than 1988 for 2 of the 14 leading causes of death: Diabetes mellitus and HIV infection. The increase for Diabetes mellitus contrasts with a relatively stable level of mortality for this cause since 1980. (For more information on HIV infection see the following section entitled "HIV infection.") For the remaining six leading causes of death—Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues; Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions; Suicide; Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis; Homicide and legal intervention; and Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis—provisional data did not indicate a statistically significant change between 1988 and 1989. Although there was a very large increase in age-adjusted death rates for Diabetes mellitus between 1988 and 1989 and a very large decrease for Atherosclerosis, there are no known reasons for these changes (3). They may reflect changes in the way in which physicians report causes of death on the death certificate, or variability in the Current Mortality Sample upon which these provisional estimates are based.

For the other leading cause of death, Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period, which occurs mainly among infants under 1 year of age, age-adjusted death rates are not shown. Changes in mortality for this cause are measured by the infant mortality rate per 100,000 live births. The difference between the infant mortality rate for Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period for 1989 (458.4 infant deaths per 100,000 live births) and the 1988 rate (469.7) was not statistically significant.

HIV infection

On the basis of the Current Mortality Sample the estimated total number of deaths due to HIV infection during 1989 was 21,360 with a range of 20,490 to 22,230 (approximate 95-percent confidence interval). This number was 32 percent higher than the estimated number of deaths due to HIV infection in 1988, which was 16,210 with a range of 15,450 to 16,970. Of the approximately 21,360 HIV infection deaths in 1989, 64 percent were to white males, 24 percent to black males, and 6 percent or less to both white and black females. The largest numbers of deaths from this cause for both males and females were for the age groups 25–34 and 35–44 years. Although the numbers of deaths were highest for white males, the age-adjusted death rates and almost all age-specific death rates were highest for black males, followed by white males, black females, and white females.

From 1988 to 1989 the age-adjusted death rate for HIV infection increased from 6.5 deaths per 100,000 population to 8.3. It increased for each race-sex group, except for white females. The largest increase was for white males, followed by black females, and black males. The rank for this leading cause increased from 15th to 11th between 1988 and 1989. The estimated numbers of deaths and death rates for HIV infection are shown in table 10 of this report.

The divorce rate was 4.7 per 1,000 population, a 2-percent decline from 1988 (4.8). The 1989 rate was the lowest rate since 1974, when the rate was 4.6.

The annual divorce rates for 1940-67 varied between 2.0 and 2.7, except for a 5-year period of increase during and after World War II (1944-48) (figure 2). From 1968 to 1979, the rate increased from 2.9 to the all-time peak of 5.3. The rate again reached 5.3 in 1981 and then fluctuated between 4.9 and 5.0 from 1982-86. The rate dropped to 4.8 for 1987 and 1988 and then dropped again, to the current rate of 4.7.

Divorce rates by place of occurrence varied by geographic division and State. The rates were lowest in the New England and Middle Atlantic divisions

(3.3) and highest in the Mountain division (6.2). State divorce rates ranged from 2.6 in Massachusetts to 11.9 in Nevada. Compared with 1988, the 1989 divorce rates were lower in 27 States and the District of Columbia, unchanged in 12 States, and higher in 9 States. Provisional divorce data are not available from Indiana and Louisiana; the provisional total for the United States includes estimated divorces for these two States.

Deaths

During 1989 an estimated 2,155,000 deaths occurred in the United States. This number is 1 percent lower than 2,171,000 deaths for 1988, the highest number ever recorded. This is the first time since 1982 that the

number of deaths decreased from the previous year. The decrease in the number of deaths between 1988 and 1989 reflects lower mortality for a number of causes of death (see below).

The provisional death rate for 1989 was 868.1 deaths per 100,000 population, 2 percent lower than the provisional rate for 1988 of 883.0. As a result of the decline in death rates for most age groups, the provisional age-adjusted death rate declined from 536.3 deaths per 100,000 population in 1988 to 524.1 in 1989, the lowest age-adjusted rate ever in the United States (figure 3). Age-adjusted death rates control for changes and variations in the age composition of the population; therefore, they are better indicators than crude death rates for showing

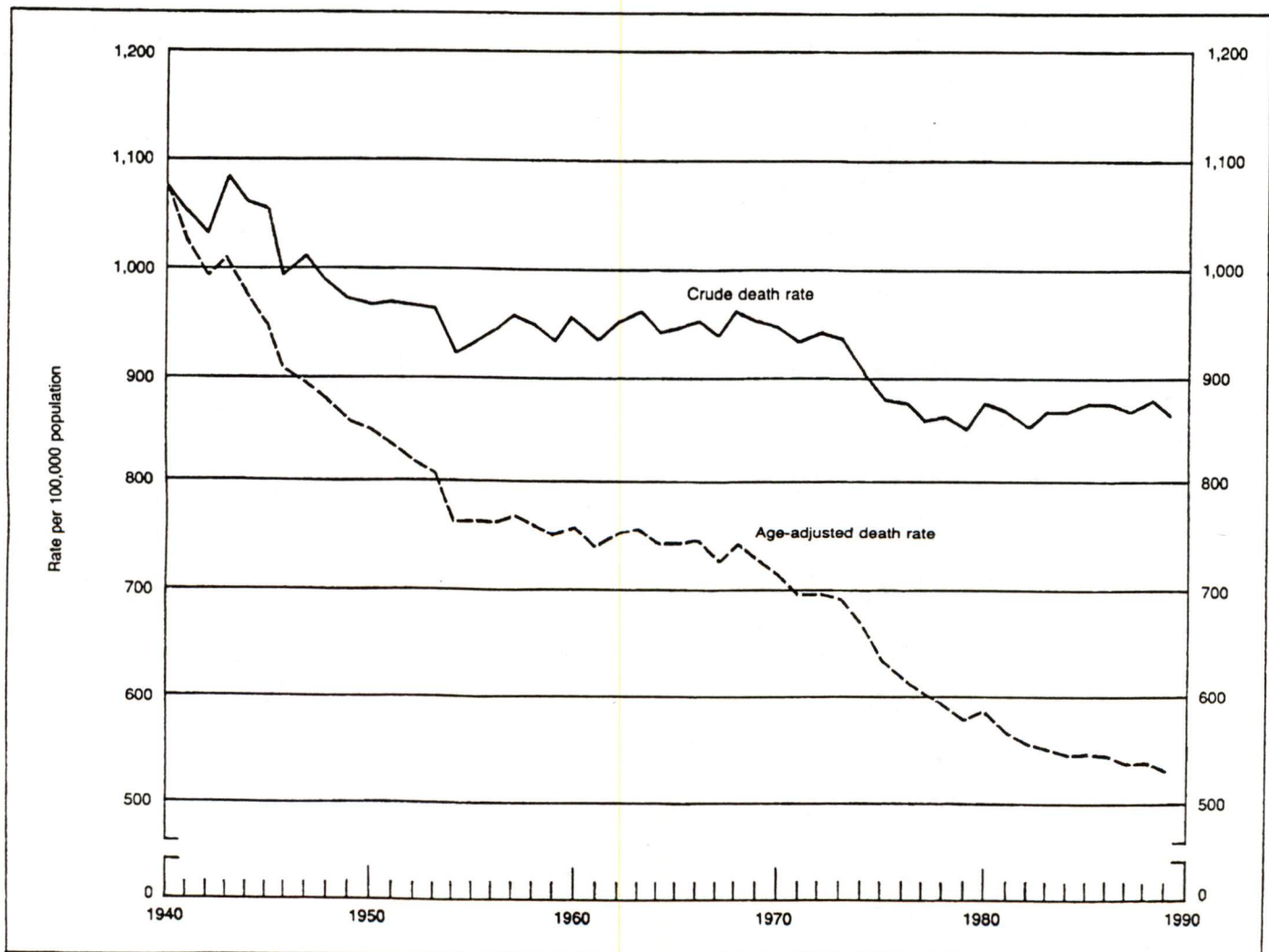


Figure 3. Crude and age-adjusted death rates: United States, 1940-89

Excess Deaths From Nine Chronic Diseases in the United States, 1986

Robert A. Hahn, PhD, MPH; Steven M. Teutsch, MD, MPH; Richard B. Rothenberg, MD, MPH; James S. Marks, MD, MPH

To assess excess mortality from chronic disease in the United States, state age-adjusted combined mortality rates for nine chronic diseases in 1986 were compared with three "minimum" rates—two calculated from rates actually achieved in states and a third estimated as the mortality remaining after elimination of one risk factor for each disease. Hawaii had the lowest mortality rate of combined diseases (305/100 000); state excesses ranged from 0% to 37%. The sum of lowest disease-specific rates in any state was 284 per 100 000, indicating excesses of between 7% and 41%. A minimum mortality rate of 224 per 100 000 was estimated to result from elimination of one risk factor for each of the nine diseases, indicating state excesses from 26% to 54%, or 524 000 US deaths. Reduction of US mortality from the nine diseases to the risk factor-eliminated rate is estimated to be associated with an increased life expectancy at birth of 4 years.

(JAMA. 1990;264:2654-2659)

IN 1986, 1.1 million persons died with an underlying diagnosis of one of nine chronic diseases (stroke, coronary heart disease, diabetes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, lung cancer, female breast cancer, cervical cancer, colorectal cancer, or chronic liver disease and cirrhosis^{1,2}). Deaths from these causes accounted for 52% of US deaths in 1986.

Many deaths from these diseases are preventable.^{3,4} Known modifiable risk factors include cigarette smoking, hypertension, overweight, high cholesterol level, a sedentary life-style, heavy consumption of alcohol, and failure to use available screening techniques such as mammography and Papanicolaou smear.^{5,6} Herein we review age-adjusted state mortality rates from these nine diseases combined. We propose and assess three measures of excess mortality.

While demographic and geographic comparisons of mortality rates are common in epidemiology, for example, in standardized mortality ratios, mortality maps, and relative survival measures, such comparisons seldom explicitly indicate desirable or achievable mortality levels. In the evaluation of observed mortality rates, two basic forms of desirable or achievable minimum levels are plausible: (1) lowest achieved mortality rates are calculated from mortality rates that actually have been achieved by some population or population segment at some time and place; and (2) risk-eliminated mortality rates are estimates of the mortality level that would be achieved with the elimination of known risk factors.

To assess the extent of preventable, excess mortality from nine chronic diseases in the United States and Washington, DC, in 1986, we compared three measures of excess mortality: two measures of lowest achieved mortality and one measure of risk-eliminated mortality. To examine the effect of lowered mortality rates of the nine diseases, we compared mortality rates with life expectancy at birth in each state. Large

differences among state rates of mortality from the nine diseases combined and large differences between state rates and lowest achieved and risk-eliminated mortality rate minima indicate that state mortality rates from the nine diseases might be substantially lowered and longevity increased.

METHODS

Calculation of Adjusted Nine-Disease Mortality Rates

All deaths in 1986 with one of the nine chronic diseases as underlying cause were ascertained from the National Center for Health Statistics Mortality Detail data tape^{7,8}; numbers of deaths were stratified by the decedent's age, race (white or black and other), sex, and state of residence. Deaths were linked to corresponding 1986 postcensal population estimates.⁹ For each state, we calculated mortality rates for the nine diseases combined, age-adjusted to the 1980 US population by 5-year age groupings.¹⁰

Determination of Minimum Mortality Rates

Two lowest achieved mortality rates were used: (1) the rate in that state that had the lowest overall age-adjusted mortality rate, and (2) the rate constructed by using the sum of the lowest age-adjusted rates for each disease found in any state. For example, Hawaii had the lowest age-adjusted rate (153.8/100 000) of coronary heart disease and Wyoming had the lowest age-adjusted rate (15.2/100 000) of colorectal cancer. The sum of nine minima yields the aggregate of age-adjusted achieved minimum rates. This minimum can be thought of as the rate of these diseases in a utopian state that had the lowest rates for these diseases found in any state.

From the Division of Surveillance and Epidemiologic Studies, Epidemiology Program Office (Drs Hahn and Teutsch), and the Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (Drs Rothenberg and Marks), Centers for Disease Control, Atlanta, Ga.

Reprint requests to Mailstop G-34, Division of Surveillance and Epidemiology, Centers for Disease Control, Atlanta, GA 30333 (Dr Hahn).

To calculate a risk-eliminated mortality rate, we used population-attributable risk (PAR) estimates. A PAR is the proportion of deaths (or other outcomes) attributable to an exposure or risk factor, for example, the proportion of lung cancer deaths in a population attributable to cigarette smoking. A PAR is calculated as:

$$PAR = \frac{\sum [P_n (RR_n - 1)]}{1 + \sum [P_n (RR_n - 1)]}$$

where Σ is the sum of parenthesized products for each level of the risk factor, P_n is the prevalence of exposure to a risk factor at a given level (eg, former or current smoker), and RR_n is the relative risk for the disease at that risk factor level. For several risk factors, for example, cigarette smoking, cholesterol level, and blood pressure, we calculated PARs for several exposure levels (eg, current, former, and never smokers; cholesterol levels of <5.20, 5.20 to 6.20, and ≥ 6.21 mmol/L; and systolic blood pressures of <140, 140 to 159, and ≥ 160 mm Hg).

Population-attributable risk calculations require knowledge of the prevalence of risk factors for the outcome and relative risks of the outcome associated with those risk factors. We used estimates of recent prevalences of known risk factors for the nine diseases in the US population from "Health United States 1988,"¹⁰ from surveys conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics (Second National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, Health Interview Survey), and from other studies. We used relative risk estimates for known risk factors for the nine diseases either directly available or calculable from published studies.

For many chronic diseases, several known risk factors contribute to mortality. Methods are available to estimate the PARs for multiple risk factors. Unfortunately, the data required for estimation, ie, the proportion of the population exposed to each combination of risk factors and the relative risk associated with exposure to that combination, seldom are available. We, therefore, estimated the effect of elimination of one risk factor for each of the nine chronic diseases, considering each risk factor as a stand-alone cause.

To calculate a risk-eliminated mortality rate, we used the risk factor that, as a stand-alone cause, accounted for the largest portion of mortality from that disease. To estimate a risk-eliminated mortality rate for the nine diseases combined, we summed the largest contributors to mortality for each disease. The overall risk-eliminated mortality rate is the mortality rate that would be ob-

Table 1. — Mortality and Excess Mortality Rates (per 100 000) From Nine Chronic Diseases, 1986*

State	No. of Deaths	Mortality Rate	Excess Rate	Percent Excess	Rank by Rate
Alabama	17 641	412.4	187.98	45.6	27
Alaska	778	391.9	167.45	42.7	34
Arizona	12 787	370.0	145.64	39.4	44
Arkansas	11 168	381.6	157.19	41.2	38
California	107 317	410.0	185.60	45.3	29
Colorado	10 153	373.5	149.10	39.9	41
Connecticut	14 682	391.3	166.91	42.7	36
Delaware	2972	461.3	236.90	51.4	7
District of Columbia	2988	432.4	207.97	48.1	23
Florida	68 452	399.4	174.96	43.8	33
Georgia	24 040	442.8	218.37	49.3	17
Hawaii	2817	304.7	80.34	26.4	51
Idaho	3546	367.9	143.54	39.0	46
Illinois	56 247	455.4	231.03	50.7	11
Indiana	26 808	459.0	234.56	51.1	8
Iowa	14 833	391.3	166.92	42.7	35
Kansas	11 325	373.5	149.06	39.9	42
Kentucky	18 454	467.1	242.75	52.0	5
Louisiana	17 522	442.2	217.80	49.3	18
Maine	6263	443.7	219.34	49.4	16
Maryland	18 391	440.6	216.24	49.1	20
Massachusetts	29 729	414.5	190.05	45.9	26
Michigan	44 618	483.1	258.68	53.5	1
Minnesota	17 632	360.1	135.70	37.7	47
Mississippi	11 988	440.3	215.92	49.0	21
Missouri	25 703	411.6	187.25	45.5	28
Montana	3238	377.1	152.72	40.5	40
Nebraska	7459	370.0	145.60	39.4	45
Nevada	3635	451.5	227.10	50.3	13
New Hampshire	4631	425.2	200.85	47.2	25
New Jersey	39 428	458.1	233.68	51.0	10
New Mexico	4521	357.5	133.14	37.2	48
New York	97 827	473.7	249.30	52.6	3
North Carolina	28 580	451.7	227.32	50.3	12
North Dakota	2628	335.9	111.46	33.2	50
Ohio	54 652	468.6	244.16	52.1	4
Oklahoma	15 938	441.2	216.76	49.1	19
Oregon	12 556	409.3	184.85	45.2	30
Pennsylvania	65 604	446.4	221.95	49.7	15
Rhode Island	5748	458.1	233.69	51.0	9
South Carolina	14 127	463.1	238.68	51.5	6
South Dakota	3445	382.6	158.17	41.3	37
Tennessee	23 139	450.7	226.28	50.2	14
Texas	54 005	372.5	148.12	39.8	43
Utah	4014	335.9	111.53	33.2	49
Vermont	2522	430.9	206.46	47.9	24
Virginia	23 384	437.8	213.36	48.7	22
Washington	18 310	400.9	176.52	44.0	32
West Virginia	10 615	480.9	256.46	53.3	2
Wisconsin	22 854	406.2	181.81	44.8	31
Wyoming	1442	378.9	154.45	40.8	39
US total	1 103 142	427.4	202.9	47.5	

*Risk-eliminated minimum rate is 224.5 per 100 000. (Adapted from MMWR, 1990;39:17-20.)

tained if the greatest cause of mortality for each of the nine diseases were eliminated, assuming no changes in the prevalences of other risk factors for the same outcomes.

Calculation of Excess Mortality

For each of the three minimum rates (two that derive from lowest achieved

rates and one from risk elimination), an excess rate for each state can be calculated by subtracting that minimum rate from the observed state rate. The excess can be expressed as the proportion of the state rate above the minimum, ie, excess proportion is equal to observed rate minus minimum rate divided by observed rate.

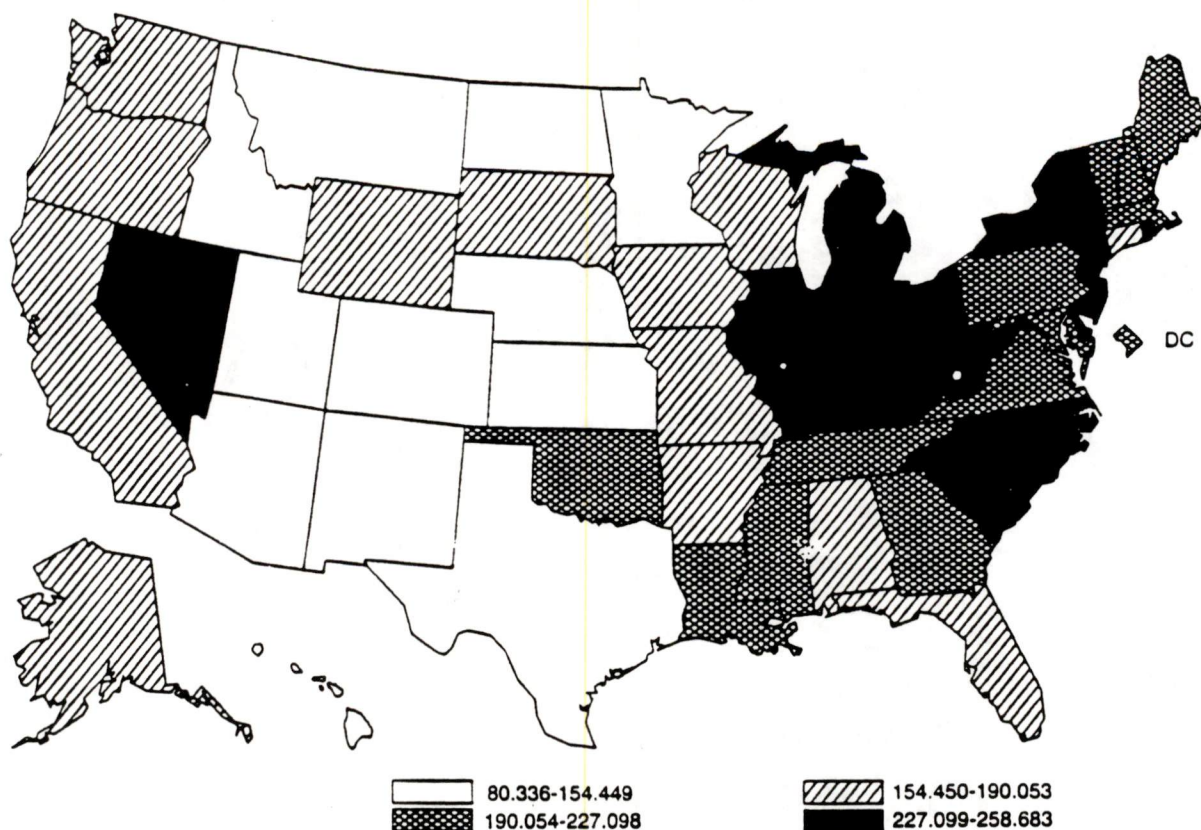


Fig 1.—Excess mortality from nine chronic diseases, 1986. Risk-eliminated minimum is 224.4 per 100 000. Rates per 100 000 are shown per quartile, adjusted for age to US population, 1980. From the Centers for Disease Control, Atlanta, Ga, and the National Center for Health Statistics Epidemiology Program Office, Washington, DC. (Adapted from *MMWR*. 1990;39:17-20.)

Assessment of the Effect of Excess Mortality

To assess the effect of different mortality rates from the nine diseases, we compared age-adjusted mortality rates in each state with life expectancy at birth in the same state.¹⁶ We used a scatter plot and calculated a linear regression of life expectancy on mortality from the nine diseases combined.

RESULTS

In 1986, the overall mortality rate for the nine selected chronic diseases in the US population, age adjusted to the US population in 1980, was 427.4 per 100 000 (Table 1). Michigan had the highest rate (483.1/100 000); Hawaii had the lowest rate (304.7/100 000) (Table 1 and Figs 1 and 2). We used the rate in Hawaii as a lowest achieved mortality rate. The combined lowest state mortality rates for the nine diseases, age adjusted to the 1980 US population, was 284.1 per 100 000, 33.5% lower than the US mean mortality rate from these diseases.

Of nine risk factors examined singly for their contribution to deaths from the nine diseases, the largest proportion, 33%, was attributable to cigarette smoking (Table 2). Examined one at a time, five other risk factors also contributed large proportions of death from these causes: obesity (24%), a sedentary life-style (23%), high cholesterol level (23%), hypertension (21%), and diabetes (8%). Other risk factors—heavy alcohol consumption and nonutilization of mammography and Papanicolaou smears—contributed a maximum of less than 1% each (although they contributed substantial proportions of deaths from specific diseases: chronic liver disease, breast cancer, and cervical cancer, respectively). Because these risk factors were considered one at a time, the proportions are not additive. They indicate the maximum reduction in mortality that would follow elimination of each risk factor.

The sum of the greatest number of deaths attributable to any one risk factor for each disease (Table 2), for exam-

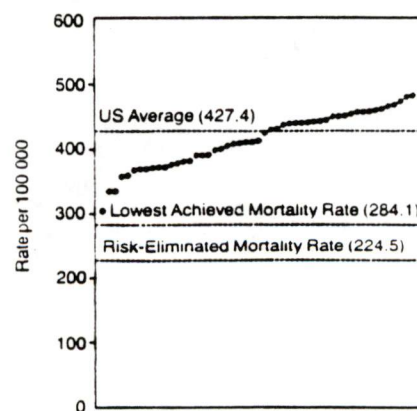


Fig 2.—Mortality and excess mortality from nine chronic diseases, by state, United States, 1986. Each dot represents the mortality rate in one state.

ple, cholesterol for coronary heart disease, obesity for stroke, and smoking for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, was 523 570, or 47.5% of deaths

Table 2. — Number of Deaths and Proportions of Deaths (%) Attributable to Risk Factors for Nine Chronic Diseases*

Risk Factor	Disease									Total
	Coronary Heart Disease	Stroke	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	Lung Cancer	Cervical Cancer	Breast Cancer	Colorectal Cancer	Cirrhosis	Diabetes	
Total No. of Deaths	593 111	149 204	71 099	125 511	4543	40 534	55 811	26 151	37 178	1,103,142
Current/former smoking, % [†]	148 879 (25.1) [‡]	35 931 (25.1) [‡]	57 791 (81.3) [‡]	108 164 (86.2) [‡]	1443 (31.8) [‡]	...	...	...	9703 (26.1) [‡]	361 911 (32.8)
Cholesterol level ≥ 5.20 mmol/L, % [†]	253 194 (42.7) [‡]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	253 194 (23.0)
Hypertension (systolic blood pressure ≥ 140 mm Hg), % [§]	171 121 (28.9)	47 431 (31.8)	...	...	...	...	...	...	7409 (19.9) [¶]	225 962 (20.5)
Obesity ($\geq 110/130\%$ of desirable weight), % [‡]	190 456 (32.1) ^{**}	68 483 (45.9) ^{**}	...	...	...	...	...	...	3049 (8.2) [#]	261 988 (23.7)
No regular exercise, % ^{††}	205 254 (34.6) [‡]	43 063 (28.9) [‡]	...	...	...	...	8369 (15.0) ^{**}	...	...	256 686 (23.3)
Alcohol (≥ 1 oz of ethanol/d), % [§]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8385 (32.1) ^{**}	...	8385 (0.7)
Diabetes, % ^{§§}	77 709 (13.1)	6993 (4.7)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84 701 (7.7)
Never use mammography, % ^{¶¶}	...	...	...	...	...	7823 (19.3) [#]	...	...	...	7823 (0.7)
Never use Papanicolaou screening, % ^{***}	...	...	...	...	1658 (36.5) ^{†††}	...	...	...	...	1658 (0.2)

*Deaths attributed to risk factors are additive by row (ie, risk factors), but not by column (ie, disease).

†Mean of male and female prevalences from the National Center for Health Statistics.²⁴‡Relative risk in men only, 49 to 82 years of age, recalculated from Stamler et al.²⁵§Prevalence of hypertension among persons with diabetes estimated from the National Center for Health Statistics.²⁶||Framingham sample, whites aged 47 to 74 years, recalculated from Kannel and Stokes.²⁷¶Framingham sample, whites aged 47 to 74 years, recalculated from Kannel et al.²⁸#Males with diabetes employed at El DuPont de Nemours and Co recalculated from Pell and D'Alonzo.²⁹**Metropolitan relative weight (MRW) among whites in the Framingham Study (MRW = [actual weight/desirable weight] $\times$ 100) recalculated from Hubert et al.³⁰††Persons 18 to 65 years of age who reported being either sedentary or irregularly active.³¹‡‡Recalculated from Herman et al.³²§§United States population aged 20 to 74 years, including persons with self-reported diabetes and those with undiagnosed diabetes as determined by National Diabetes Data Group criteria (ie, fasting plasma glucose level ≥ 7.8 mmol/L or fasting plasma glucose level < 11.1 mmol/L with 1- and 2-hour plasma glucose levels ≥ 11.1 mmol/L).³³|||Framingham sample, whites aged 35 to 57 years, recalculated from Kannel and McGee.³⁴¶¶Women 40 years and older.³⁵***Risk of death from breast cancer from nonuse of mammography (relative of ever-use of mammography) recalculated from Shapiro et al.³⁶†††For US women, ages 20 to 79 years, in 1985.³⁷††††Risk of mortality in Icelandic women not using Papanicolaou screening between 1970 and 1974 compared with women using Papanicolaou screening recalculated from Johansson et al.³⁸

from these causes, equivalent to the excess proportion with the risk-eliminated mortality rate for the United States as a whole. Thus, a risk-eliminated mortality rate can be estimated as 224.5 per 100 000 (ie, $[1 - (523\,570/1\,103\,142)] \times [427.4/100\,000]$). Risk factors involved in this minimum were smoking, cholesterol, obesity, a sedentary life-style, and heavy consumption of alcohol.

Excess mortality varied substantially with choice of minimum (Table 3). Using the lowest state rate of the nine diseases combined as the minimum, state excesses ranged from 0% (in Hawaii) to 36.9% (in Michigan); for the United States as a whole the excess was 28.7% or 320 000 deaths in 1986. Using the combined lowest state rates for each of the diseases, the range was 6.8% to 41.2%; for the United States as a whole the excess was 33.5% or 370 000 deaths. Excesses calculated for the United States as a whole using the risk-eliminated mortality rate were substantially higher, accounting for an excess of greater than 25% even in the state with

Table 3. — Excess Mortality Rates* and Excess US Deaths From Nine Chronic Diseases With Three Minima

	Lowest Achieved Mortality Rate		Risk-Eliminated Mortality Rate (Greatest Population-Attributable Risk for Each Disease) (224.5)
	State With Lowest Rate (304.7)	Sum of Lowest State Rates for Each Disease (284.1)	
Percent excess lowest state	0.0	6.8	26.4
Percent excess highest state	36.9	41.2	53.5
Percent excess US population	28.7	33.5	47.5
No. of attributable deaths, US population	320 000	370 000	524 000

*Mortality calculated per 100 000.

the lowest rate, and for 524 000 deaths in the United States as a whole.

Mortality rates from the nine diseases in the states showed a negative association with life expectancy in the same states (life expectancy = $81.98 - 0.01921 \times \text{mortality}$; $r = -.6$) (Fig 3). Washington, DC, was an outlier, with a life expectancy in 1980 of 69.2 years. A decrease of one per 1000 in mortality

from the nine diseases was associated with an increased population life expectancy of 1.9 years. Were it possible to eliminate mortality from the nine diseases, life expectancy would increase to 82 years. With a reduction of mortality from the nine diseases to the risk-eliminated mortality rate, 224.5 per 100 000, the linear regression model predicts an increase in population life expectancy to

take should contribute to further decreases in these major causes of mortality.

It can be anticipated that, with continued decreases in cause-specific mortality rates for the major causes of death in the United States, the proportion of the population dying after 80 years of age will increase.⁴³ Since heart disease is by far the greatest cause of death in that

age group and since the specific causes of death within the overall category of heart disease in that category are not well understood, more research on the pathophysiology of heart disease in the elderly seems warranted. During the next several decades, continued efforts in prevention and research may cause changes in the importance of specific causes of death in the United States.⁴⁴

Continued monitoring of trends in proportionate mortality in the future should be helpful in evaluating the effects of these efforts and in establishing future priorities.

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IT IS HIGHER

Applying Brakes to the Runaway American Health Care System

A Proposed Agenda

Nicholas E. Davies, MD, Louis H. Felder, MD

The American health care system, and especially its cost, is out of control, inhibiting access to care for many, lessening quality of care for some, and creating an almost palpable angst among physicians and others concerned with this enormous national problem. Increased health care rationing in the next decade is inevitable, yet it must not be done with quick fixes, short-term solutions, and patchwork reform of our present system. That would create worse problems for health care in the 21st century and is clearly unacceptable. We recommend that President Bush appoint a blue-ribbon commission to study our present system in depth, then offer alternative solutions for its many problems. He should look closely at at least the following nine issues: controlling medical technology, instituting a resource-based relative value system for physician reimbursement, establishing an ongoing national medical ethics commission, instituting national malpractice reform, implementing universal medical coverage with Medicare/Medicaid reform, establishing a national health services research and planning institute, reducing the nation's health care facilities, reducing physician supply, and improving health promotion/disease prevention education.

(JAMA. 1990;263:73-76)

For he spoke hard and bitter words to me, and shut the door of his soul on me, and I withdrew. But I should have hammered on it. I should have broken it down with my naked hands, I should have cried out there not ceasing, for behind it was a man in danger, the bravest and gentlest of them all. So I who came to save was made a suppliant; and because of the power he had over me, I held, in the strange words of the English, I held my peace.

Alan Paton, *Too Late the Phalarope*

WE CAN no longer hold our peace. We see medicine, our profession, the bravest and gentlest of them all, in grave danger. And in that danger medicine is

shutting the door of its soul on the American people and on itself. It is not insensitive; it does not want to do this. But that is the way the system is evolving. Bold action is demanded if the profession is to be saved from itself. It is this action that we will discuss.

We believe that the American health care system, especially its costs, is out of control. One has only to read a newspaper to learn that 87% of Americans see a need for fundamental change or to find out that at our projected rate of growth, by the year 2000 health care will consume 17% of the gross national product (*New York Times*, February 15, 1989:8; *Atlanta Constitution Forum*, November 24, 1988:2D).

Unfortunately, the enormous growth in health care technology during the past two or three decades has not been

accompanied by a concomitant growth in the wisdom to control it. We believe that, if our system is to survive, costs must be lowered so that they do not consume more than the current approximately 11% of the gross national product.

What, then, must our nation do? The answer seems simple enough. We must reduce the cost of our health care system while maintaining the highest quality of care that is possible. We must set national priorities. In short, we must ration health care, starting with the simplest, most easily accomplished methods, at the same time seeking more information from the growing field of health services research (*Time*, May 15, 1989:84-86). In time, reasonable national standards or guidelines for quality care will be agreed on. We believe that what we lose in clinical freedom, long the almost sacred right of the practitioner, will be made up in savings to the American people and perhaps in improved quality of care to all our citizens. Certainly, setting national standards and priorities should lead to a more rational allocation of our nation's resources.

We have concluded that President Bush should appoint a national commission to study how best our nation can ration health care in the least onerous fashion in both the public and private sectors. We believe that medical organizations or others with vested interests in our present system cannot do this adequately and command the attention of Congress.

The commission, like the President's Commission on Federal Ethics Law Re-

From the Department of Medicine, Piedmont Hospital and Medical Center, Atlanta, Ga.

Reprint requests to the Department of Medicine, Piedmont Hospital and Medical Center, 1368 Peachtree St., Atlanta, GA 30309 (Dr. Davies).

form, must be bipartisan, have congressional support, and be adequately funded. It would be charged with looking globally at the American health care system, both in the short and the long terms, and, eschewing quick fixes, righting the wrongs and equalizing the inequities that have crept incrementally into the system during the past 40 years.¹ It would be charged with examining closely the infrastructure of our health care system, especially that concerned with planning. Finally, it would look at the interrelationships of the costs of our health care system with the costs of housing, education, meaningful work, and other fundamentals for leading a satisfactory life. It should have reasonable time to seek the best information available but it should set time-limited goals. It should be a valid effort to find commonly accepted answers to national health care needs that cannot be easily or quickly found in the deliberations of our partisan, often contentious political system.

An alternative forum might be the already constituted US Bipartisan Commission on Comprehensive Health Care, established by the Medicare Catastrophic Coverage Act of 1988 and signed into law July 1, 1989. Called the Pepper Commission after its late chairman, it is composed of six senators, six representatives, and three presidential appointees. Its primary concern is with the shortcomings in the health care delivery system that limit access to comprehensive care, specifically to the elderly and disabled, but generally to all Americans. Our concern is that it may not look at all the many factors in our complex system that need addressing.

A PROPOSED AGENDA

Controlling Technology

Technology now dominates health care in America. Largely because of medicine's search for a technological utopia, health care costs are out of control, patients are unhappy, and corporate America is about to revolt. Schwartz² believes, as do we, that costs will remain out of control unless beneficial services are cut (a sad prospect) or limitations are placed on technological implementation.

Since the invention of the x-ray machine, the search for technological solutions to medical problems has diverted attention and resources from equally important political and socioeconomic approaches to health care reform.³ Renal dialysis was the technological development that alerted the American public to the disturbing truth that resources for modern medical care were not limited.

less.⁴ We must now somehow set limits on the use of technology without suppressing those forces that have made American medicine the best, and the most expensive, in the world.

A successful solution to the technology problem will depend on changing the ways physicians practice medicine. We believe the following approaches should be looked on most favorably: (1) Readjust the way physicians are reimbursed so that the excessive use of expensive technology and procedures is controlled. (See "Resource-Based Relative Value System for Reimbursing America's Physicians" section below.) (2) Reevaluate the use of tests in clinical practice, using the method presently used by the American College of Physicians with its Clinical Efficacy Assessment Project or the proposed American Medical Association/RAND Corporation study that should soon be in place.⁵ (3) Improve technology assessment, especially in new fields, and limit the use of technology that offers only marginal improvement in diagnostic or therapeutic results. (4) Discourage physicians from profiting from their own self-referrals, as is now happening with joint-ventured imaging centers and laboratories. (5) As suggested by Maloney and Rogers,⁶ alter the training of physicians so that they are able to look more objectively at the technological imperative.

Resource-Based Relative Value System for Reimbursing America's Physicians

We believe that a rational and equitable physician reimbursement system must be developed in the United States if we are to control the cost of health care. No longer can we accept the "customary, prevailing, and reasonable" charges developed haphazardly during the past 40 years. This system has reimbursed handsomely—thus fostering—technical procedural skills, while reimbursing parsimoniously—thus casting disfavor on—time-consuming careful patient evaluation and management skills. Revision of the way physicians are reimbursed may have the most far-reaching effects, and perhaps the most unpredictable effects, of all the proposals that we make.

Hsiao and colleagues⁷ at Harvard University have developed a resource-based relative value system for physician reimbursement. Most physicians seem to accept the rationality of this system, even those who do not agree with some of the details. It is supported by the Physician Payment Review Commission. After refinement, it should be signed into law by the President. (This bill was passed on the last day of the 101st

Congress, an excellent beginning for health care reform in America.)

National Medical Ethics Commission

Ethical problems have arisen in both medical practice and research, largely brought on by new technology. They must be addressed, not by health care workers alone, but by an enlightened public. If there is to be national rationing of health care, as we think there must, to be done fairly there must be national guidelines that are agreed on by a significant majority of our citizens. Is fetal research acceptable? How about gene transfer research? Can we eliminate kidney transplants paid for by one state government and not by all state governments? Is it acceptable to place age limitations on heart transplants? Indeed, is any age-based rationing acceptable? A major advantage to a national ethics policy is that it is defensible on the grounds of consistency.

The discussion would then be what "principles or criteria . . . will be used to choose which patients will get what care when." A national medical ethics commission could go a long way toward resolving these issues.

Malpractice Reform

Beginning in the late 1960s and continuing to 1988, the number of malpractice claims filed against physicians increased dramatically. Many feel that America's civil litigation system for adjudicating these malpractice claims and suits badly needs overhauling. "Wealth redistribution" and "social engineering" by our courts continue to come down hard on physicians, especially those in few specialties.

The cost of health care in America would be dramatically reduced if physicians did not feel forced to practice defensive medicine. Reynolds et al⁸ estimated the cost of defensive medicine to be 3.5 times the cost of malpractice premiums and to account for almost 15% of the total US expenditure for physician services. An informal survey by the authors found estimates of from 5% to 20% of all health care dollars being generated by physicians for defensive reasons.

Many states have already begun to enact reforms in their tort laws. There is evidence that there is a national leveling off, with less growth in claim frequency in those states where reforms have been enacted. The Task Force on Medical Liability and Malpractice, in its August 1987 report, lists eight policy objectives that should be followed if changes are made in the malpractice compensation systems.⁹ They are an excellent basis for national reform of a compensation system that is crying

for leadership from our national medical and legal organizations.

Universal Coverage and Medicare/Medicaid Reform

Almost daily we read in newspapers and journals, or hear discussed on television or in medical meetings, the plight of the 37 million Americans who are uninsured and the other millions who are underinsured. It is clear that a consensus is being built for some sort of action to be taken in the very near future to see that access to *adequate health care* (a term yet to be defined) is available to all Americans.¹¹ The question now is: Which plan shall we choose? The plan chosen should be the least disrupting to our present system, the least expensive commensurate with good care, and the easiest to administer. It should have the best chance to survive the scrutiny of a disparate group of Americans with all sorts of vested interests.

We have reviewed many of these plans.¹²⁻¹⁶ Space does not allow us to discuss them. Rather, we wish to stress to our national leaders the importance of looking at the big picture, of taking a long-range view, of avoiding quick fixes and patchwork reforms. With Dickman et al,¹⁷ we agree that "a cost-effective health care system cannot be pasted together like a collage." Therefore, while looking for solutions to universal coverage, we must at the same time either make significant adjustments in our two major entitlement programs, Medicare and Medicaid, or start over.

If one thinks of Medicare as a national burden, as do we, one must feel that Medicaid is a national disgrace. Medicaid is generally underfunded, politically manipulated, unevenly administered, and thought of as a welfare system (which, in fact, it is, but should not be). It most resembles a giant national medical Rube Goldberg machine.^{11,18,19}

The Medicare system is far from good. Its convoluted bureaucratic ways confound the elderly, the very people it serves and the very people who need simplicity in their lives. It confounds physicians and other health care workers, who feel they are pawns to draconian rules that are devised as a response to failed expectations for the system. There is concern about future inequities in the system and about future insolvency of the Medicare trust fund, as expenditures are projected to exceed tax revenues in 1995.

Both the Medicare and Medicaid systems need a massive overhaul, again a subject too complex to discuss here. We believe that the plans developed by our nation in the next few years will determine what happens to health care in

America for at least the next quarter of a century.

National Health Services Research and Planning Institute

We agree with Wennberg²⁰ that there is an intellectual crisis in the scientific basis of some elements of clinical practice. We believe there must be a national effort to support research in assessing the outcomes of patient care.^{21,22} This should apply especially to the wide variation in practice patterns that is found in the United States and to the use of high-cost or high-volume practices.⁸

Effective national planning is essential to reduce the cost of health care in America. We propose that a national health services research and planning institute be established, designed along the lines of the National Institutes of Health, but freestanding, to replace the underfunded National Center for Health Services Research. It would be charged with the overall federal research and planning effort to control health care costs while maintaining quality care. Like the National Institutes of Health, it would make extramural grants to study the issues in the practice of medicine that have so long eluded us. At an annual cost of, say, \$100 million, it would consume only 0.02% of our national health dollars. It would undoubtedly save far more than this in both money and quality of care.

Our nation is moving toward national practice guidelines. Practitioners must be involved in establishing these guidelines. Some will feel they are producing their own shackles, but to us the alternatives seem worse.

Health Care Facilities

In autumn 1988, the Honorable Richard D. Lamm, former governor of Colorado, wrote: "We have too many hospital beds, possibly too many doctors, and too often they are not where they are most needed. On a typical day in the United States, there are at least 200 000 empty hospital beds."²³

Therein lies a major factor in America's enormous health care expenditures. How did the Reagan Administration and Congress respond to the problem? On January 1, 1987, the Health Planning and Resource Development Act was repealed, ending its 40-year existence. Throughout those years, Congress had been "changing the program's mission to fit changing times."²⁴ But the administration was not pleased with its regulatory functions, nor were some powerful forces in the health care facilities industry. It was repealed without a replacement.

Because of the increase in total beds

and the increase in those occupied, the hospitals of America have changed dramatically the way they operate, to the consternation of some patients and many physicians. Advertising now seems mandatory. All sorts of new services are being offered. Women's clinics, senior citizens' services, wellness clinics and fitness centers, and joint ventures with physicians are examples. These, too, increase costs, but they also attract patients who help fill empty beds. Closing an unneeded hospital, like closing a school or a military base, is difficult at best.

Physician Supply

Throughout the 1950s and 1960s, the number of physicians in America remained relatively stable, at 141 for each 100 000 citizens. The demand for physicians then increased, until there were 200 per 100 000 in 1980. It is anticipated that by 1990 there will be 260 physicians in America per 100 000 people.²⁵ It is well accepted that each new physician added to the health care system adds millions of dollars to the cost of the system during his or her lifetime by increasing the volume of services given to the American public. The question at hand, then, is how much health care is too much? When should we begin to decrease the supply of new physicians?

Granting that we have a serious distribution problem, we believe that America is becoming "overdoctored," as it is already "overbedded" in many communities. A 1987 position paper of the American College of Physicians said, "In an era of rising costs and limitations on the resources available to meet the demands for health care, the United States must face the reality... that it cannot continue indefinitely to expand its supply of physicians."²⁶ We agree with Petersdorf²⁷ that America "should go on a manpower diet—reduce the size of medical school classes, close some medical schools altogether and cut graduate training programs accordingly." Perhaps closing medical schools is too drastic a step for the American public to accept. But surely each entering medical school class could be reduced by a few students each year for a defined period without harming our entire medical education system.

Educating the Public

Since 1964, there has been a remarkable decline in atherosclerotic events and stroke in the American public. Among certain segments of the population, tobacco use has greatly declined. There has been significant change in sexual practices in male homosexuals,

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ed workers.
Rightsizing" and "streamlining" re-
place "downsizing" as buzzwords for the
1990s, says Eric Greenberg of the Amer-
ican Management Association.

LEANER BUT MEANER: The Army
must cut about 90,000 soldiers and 30,000 ci-
vilians by late 1992 to meet current targets.
But it lobbies hard for a slower pace of re-
ductions. Meanwhile, recruitment is strong;
97% of those who signed up during the latest
quarter were high-school graduates, the
highest level since the volunteer Army be-
gan in 1973.

GOOD NEWS, BAD NEWS: 37% of the
American Management Association's corpo-
rate members said events in the Persian
Gulf boosted employee morale, while only
8% noted a negative effect. But 33% re-
ported productivity losses during the war
apparently because workers tracked ever-
so closely on television and radio.

HOW'S THAT? When Labor
Union reacted vaguely
to the challenge

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FRANK FONG '82

Bush Library Photocopy

so that the marked rise in acquired immunodeficiency syndrome in that particular population is beginning to level off.²⁹ Each of these phenomena is attributable in large part to education of the public about health and disease. The most difficult task is to reach the uneducated, the unemployed, and society's dropouts.

The Bush Administration appears to be addressing the drug issue on high levels. There are many other issues that fall somewhere between health care, economics, and morality, such as teenage pregnancy and sex education.^{29,30} This country spent \$19.47 billion in federal funds on teen pregnancy in 1987 alone.³¹ The costs of lost opportunities for the mothers and children and of future unemployment, welfare, substandard housing, poor education systems, and crime were not considered. Like the homeless, teenage pregnancy borders on being a national disgrace. It needs to be addressed squarely.

We favor raising taxes on alcohol and tobacco and using these funds to educate the public about staying healthy and avoiding disease. We believe this is a better way at this time than charging smokers and drinkers extra insurance premiums, or worse, as some have hinted, limiting their access to health care resources.

EPILOGUE

At a joint session of Congress on the 200th anniversary of the convening of our nation's first Congress, the Poet Laureate of the United States, Howard

Nemerov, read a poem whose last lines were as follows (*New York Times*, March 3, 1989:10):

Praise without end the go-ahead zeal
of whoever it was invented the wheel;
But never a word for the poor soul's
sake
that thought ahead and invented the
brake.

Mr Nemerov has noted with elegance the two elements that we believe are essential for the future of our nation's health care system: we must think ahead and we must invent (and apply) a brake.

We believe that the President should appoint a commission to oversee the planning for a broad-based effort to apply the brakes to and reduce the costs of health care to the American people. This commission should first consider methods and then be the catalyst for controlling technology and for developing a more rational system for physician reimbursement. It should suggest ways to establish a national medical ethics commission, consider strategies in the reform of our malpractice laws, and debate the various schemes for universal access to health care, ultimately recommending one of them to Congress. At the same time, it should study Medicare and Medicaid and make recommendations for reforms in these programs, as well as making recommendations for establishing a national health services research and planning institute. The commission should devise a way to determine the need and recommend methods for controlling benignly the prolifer-

ation of health care facilities. Finally, it should study the need for and set limits on the number of physicians trained as well as the number and distribution of subspecialists, and it should seek more effective ways of educating the public to promote good health and prevent disease. We recognize that this is not a complete list of the problems within our system, but they are nine of the major issues that need addressing now and for the future.

We believe that a majority of the nation's physicians, certainly the nation's internists, feel, as do we, that bold action is needed to right the wrongs and equalize the inequities that have been built into our health care system during the last 40 years. We believe that significant health care rationing is inevitable in the future and that it must not be based simply on the ability to pay. We believe that rationing must be instituted following open discussion with all concerned, instituted gracefully, if that is possible, after careful planning. Quick fixes, patchwork reforms, and short-term solutions must not be tolerated by the American people. Finally, we believe that health care costs must be reduced if the medical profession, a profession to which we have devoted over half of our lives, is to keep its door open to all Americans and, at the same time, attract bright, compassionate people to its ranks in the decades ahead. In these beliefs we wish to stand up and be counted.

We wish to thank Garland H. Davies, MA, Deborah M. Prout, MAS, and Mark E. Silverman, MD, for their help in preparing this article.

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March 7, 1991

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

Dear Mr. Card,

Attached is a copy of a letter sent to President Bush by my boss, about a recording we made here at Oldies 103 to mark the end of the war.

It's a pretty dramatic blending of Ray Charles' "America the Beautiful" with excerpts from The President's February 27th address to the country. Our phones have not stopped ringing since we started playing the song on March 1st. It seems to have really touched a responsive chord with people all over this part of New England.

We would really be happy if The President could hear it. I'm sending a cassette with the song to you. As one of the Oval Office gatekeepers, can you help?

Sincerely,

Barbara A. Crouse
Barbara A. Crouse
Director, Marketing & Promotion

*Sent to John Poepel
has POTUS responded?*

5/2

*Per John - will
respond for POTUS*

To Andy & Family

Rec'd
MAR 26 1991

AC HAS BEEN

Mike Pietrowski
7 Elizabeth Lane
So Dennis, MA 02660

Wishing you joy and happiness
at Easter... and always

May your day be full of
happiness. Please keep in touch.
and if you should be in
Kennebunkport, and you can
get away you are made to
my house for Easter Dinner
keep in touch

MM



AC HAS SEEN 3-25-91

Dear Andy,

Thank you for the chance to visit with you at the White House last Friday. It was a great thrill. Both Linda Casey and Bob Sarr were extremely helpful in making the arrangements. We hope you will also thank them. We enjoyed seeing the President's helicopter take off and we also enjoyed talking with you in your office. - hopefully we didn't mess up your schedule too much.

Please remember us when election time comes
as we are all anxious to help in the President's
re-election campaign. Hope to see you
sometime in the near future.

Sincerely,
Andy + Carolyn
Burbine

90T 67-1
© HALLMARK CARDS, INC.
MADE IN U.S.A.



Thank You

March 30th 1991

AC HAS SEEN

Dear Andy,
Thanks again for allowing us to
Tour The white House. It was
Exciting to be able to see where
"It all happens".

Keep up the good work.

Sincerely,

John LaFridice

Herbert F. Collins

1.6
3/29/91
AC HAS SEEN

Dear Andy,

Many thanks for taking the time
— and I appreciate how little
free time you have — to join our
friends from Boston & N.Y. for
lunch. Your comments were
thoroughly enjoyed by all.

Again, my thanks — hope
to see you again soon —
Regards

Herb

Rec'd
MAR 29 1991

FRANKLIN L. LAVIN

March 28

Dear Andy -

I appreciate your help (and Linda's)
in trying to get together.

I am off for Reserve Duty for 2

weeks and I will give her a call
when I get back.

Thanks, buddy.

Th

EDWARD GRAHAM TOOMEY, M. D.
CONCORD PROFESSIONAL CENTER
747 MAIN STREET
CONCORD, MASS. 01742
TELEPHONE 369-6222

1.6
AC HAS SEEN

March 29, 1991

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

Dear Director Card:

Mere words are inadequate to express my deep appreciation upon receiving your most gracious letter indicating that my letter nominating the Honorable R. Sargent Shriver as a most worthy perspective recipient of the prestigious Presidential Medal of Freedom, has been forwarded to President Bush.

Your kindness and graciousness and very real assistance in this context are deeply appreciated. God bless you and your own noble superb work in the service of all mankind in the cause of world peace.

All of us in Massachusetts are particularly proud of your outstanding, noble and perceptive work as advisor to President Bush at The White House.

A most happy, blessed and joyful Easter Season to you, your excellent family and excellent staff.

Respectfully,

Edward G. Toomey
Edward G. Toomey, M.D.

EGT/clk

*Thank you,
Happy, Blessed Easter
Season*



**ASSOCIATION OF
FORMER INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS
DAVID ATLEE PHILLIPS NEW ENGLAND CHAPTER**



f.l.
AC HAS SEEN

David B. O'Connor
President
150 St. Botolph Street #36
Boston, MA 02115
(617) 266-3033

March 28, 1991

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

Dear Andy:

I am very happy that the invitation to President Bush is in the "mix". I am most grateful to you for your interest in helping me with this arrangement.

I've held every office in this organization since its inception and growth, still it's a challenge to keep my enthusiasm in check in this one case. Usually, I discount miracles.

I might just add that the meeting can begin at any hour of the morning and continue through the afternoon until about 3:00. We will schedule to whatever accomodates the President.

Thank you again with kindest regards.

Dave

RESUME SUPPLEMENT

Mr. O'Connor was a steady volunteer in the campaign of Dan Daly to seek the Republican Nomination for the US Senate. O'Connor worked for Mr. Daly in many capacities and during this period supported himself in employment below his regular income requirements. Since the campaign Mr. O'Connor has been a contract worker with the Fidelity complex of companies. This is not a permanent arrangement, and O'Connor can assume new duties in employment readily.

Mr. O'Connor is currently the President of the New England Chapter, Association of Former Intelligence Officers and participates in the organization's national agenda.

O'Connor's prior political campaign activities include:

Sargent/Dwight Campaign: Volunteer, Drove the Governor's advance party's Winnebago Camper and made arrival announcements over the public address system. (re: Polly Logan).

John Sears City Council Campaign: Volunteer, wrote articles and made introductions, did stand-outs.

Dennis A. Quilty, City Council Campaign: Volunteer in all activities.

Elected to Ward 4 Republican Committee in 1988 Presidential Primary (Fourth of thirteen as only new-comer in first such election): Participated in all major Republican campaigns as a duty of a Ward Committee Member.

Mr. O'Connor would be well suited to responsibilities for providing hands-on leadership and direction; planning and coordinating strategies; and organizing and developing goals. He has a background in organization building, recruiting, delegating and coordinating, and implementing and executing policies and programs.

Candidate O'Connor would like to work with the Department of Commerce in a campaign to counter the impact of foreign industrial and business competitors on the United States economy.

Andy: Above is a supplement to Chase Guttenberger in Personnel. The copy is similar to what I've been seeing with the "Welducci" office. It would be good to be well employed by June 22. S.



Rec'd
MAR 11 1991

AC HAS SEEN

1.6

March 7, 1991

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

Dear Andy:

I wish to confirm what I believe you have already heard from others about SBLC's position on the chief counsel slot. ~~SBLC supports Sam Hope for the position of Chief Counsel for Advocacy at the Small Business Administration.~~ Sam is a longtime friend of small business, and I have known Sam personally for many years. He is an excellent choice.

We look forward to building upon this Administration's strong record in support of small business. The President's leadership in small business matters has been outstanding. With Sam in the Chief Counsel's position, we can only add to the track record.

I also want to express my appreciation to you for taking the bull by the horns in this matter. I hope the President will be able to nominate Sam.

As you know, the Small Business Legislative Council (SBLC) is a permanent, independent coalition of over one hundred trade and professional associations that share a common commitment to the future of small business. Our members represent the interests of small businesses in such diverse economic sectors as manufacturing, retailing, distribution, professional and technical services, construction, transportation, and agriculture. While our policies are developed through consensus among our membership, we respect the right of individual associations to express their own views. For your information, a list of our members is enclosed.

Sincerely,

John S. Satagaj
President

JSS\S1711



Members of the Small Business Legislative Council

Air Conditioning Contractors of America
Alliance for Affordable Health Care
Alliance of Independent Store Owners and Professionals
American Animal Hospital Association
American Association of Nurserymen
American Bus Association
American Consulting Engineers Council
American Council of Independent Laboratories
American Dental Trade Association
American Floorcovering Association
American Institute of Architects
American Machine Tool Distributors Association
American Meat Institute
American Road & Transportation Builders Association
American Society of Travel Agents, Inc.
American Sod Producers Association
American Subcontractors Association
American Textile Machinery Association
American Trucking Associations, Inc.
American Warehousemen's Association
Architectural Precast Association
Associated Builders & Contractors
Associated Equipment Distributors
Associated Landscape Contractors of America
Association of Small Business Development Centers
Association of the Wall and Ceiling Industries-International
Automotive Service Association
Automotive Warehouse Distributors Association
Bowling Proprietors Association of America
Building Service Contractors Association International
Business Advertising Council
C-PORT
Christian Booksellers Association
Council of Fleet Specialists
Electronics Representatives Association
Florists' Transworld Delivery Association
Helicopter Association International
Independent Bakers Association
Independent Bankers Association of America
Independent Medical Distributors Association
Independent Sewing Machine Dealers Association
International Association of Refrigerated Warehouses
International Bottled Water Association
International Communications Industries Association
International Formalwear Association
International Franchise Association
Latin American Management Association
Machinery Dealers National Association
Manufacturers Agents National Association
Manufacturers Representatives of America, Inc.
Mechanical Contractors Association of America, Inc.
Menswear Retailers of America
NMTBA-The Association for Manufacturing Technology
National Association for the Self-Employed

National Association of Brick Distributors
National Association of Catalog Showroom Merchandisers
National Association of Chemical Distributors
National Association of Development Companies
National Association of Home Builders
National Association of Investment Companies
National Association of Passenger Vessel Owners
National Association of Personnel Consultants
National Association of Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Contractors
National Association of Realtors®
National Association of Retail Druggists
National Association of Small Business Investment Companies
National Association of the Remodeling Industry
National Association of Truck Stop Operators
National Campground Owners Association
National Candy Wholesalers Association
National Chimney Sweep Guild
National Coffee Service Association
National Council for Industrial Innovation
National Electrical Contractors Association
National Electrical Manufacturers Representatives Association
National Fastener Distributors Association
National Food Brokers Association
National Grocers Association
National Independent Dairy-Foods Association
National Knitwear & Sportswear Association
National Limousine Association
National Lumber & Building Material Dealers Association
National Moving and Storage Association
National Office Products Association
National Paperbox & Packaging Association
National Parking Association
National Precast Concrete Association
National Shoe Retailers Association
National Society of Public Accountants
National Tire Dealers & Retreaders Association
National Tooling and Machining Association
National Tour Association
National Venture Capital Association
Opticians Association of America
Organization for the Protection and Advancement of Small Telephone Companies
Petroleum Marketers Association of America
Printing Industries of America, Inc.
Professional Plant Growers Association
Retail Bakers of America
SMC/Pennsylvania Small Business
Small Business Council of America, Inc.
Society of American Florists
Specialty Advertising Association International
United Bus Owners of America



BOSTON CAPITAL SERVICES, INC.

1.6

AC HAS SEEN

RICHARD J. DEAGAZIO
PRESIDENT

March 27, 1991

**Mr. Andrew Card
Assistant to the President
White House
Washington, D.C. 20500**

Dear Andy,

Herb and I want to thank you for your wonderful hospitality last week. My associates enjoyed the luncheon and discussion in the "room where many notables" have dined before.

Please allow us to reciprocate in Boston when you make a visit. Perhaps a Red Sox game?

Sincerely,

**Northeastern University**

John A. Curry
President

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Rec'd
MAR 28 1991

March 25, 1991

Determined NOT to be
National Security Classified Marking
By DW (NLGB) on 05/07/25

The Honorable Andrew H. Card, Jr.
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Andy,

As you may already know, Barbara Bush has accepted our invitation to be Northeastern's commencement speaker at our morning ceremony on Saturday, June 15, 1991.

We are aware that her acceptance comes with a caveat that if the President is traveling in a foreign country, she will travel with him. Please be advised that we do not yet have permission to publicize her acceptance.

Her acceptance is due in no small part to your kind efforts. I simply cannot thank you enough for assisting us with this, Andy. It will be such a great honor to host Mrs. Bush and to have her as an honorary alumna of this great University.

On behalf of Northeastern University and our Class of 1991, please accept my sincere gratitude.

Best wishes to you.

Sincerely,

JAC

John A. Curry

JAC/ljr

DAVID W. SMITH

120 SUMMIT ROAD • ABINGTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02351

P.L.

AC HAS SEEN

Rec'd
MAR 27 1991

March 25, 1991

The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

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

Dear Andy,

Thank you for taking time out of your schedule to visit with all of us on Friday, March 22. What an experience that I will always remember.

If I can be of any service to you at any occasion please let me know. Thank you again for your hospitality.

Sincerely yours,

Dave

David W. Smith

f.b. AC HAS SEEN

CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF THE PRESIDENCY

208 EAST 75TH STREET - NEW YORK, N.Y. 10021 - 212 249-1200 - FAX 212 628-9503

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

March 28, 1991

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

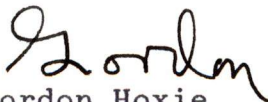
Dear Andy:

Center for the Study of the Presidency and I personally are most appreciative for your outstanding support, which made possible the continuation this year of the annual briefing for the Center Fellows. We needed your crucial and timely impetus, and, I trust you will agree, it was worth the effort. The program was splendid and as I indicated, you made the best succinct portrayal of the Senior White House Staff which I have ever heard, and I have heard many!

On behalf of the 22 Center Fellows and the three Center Counsellors, may I say how very, very appreciative they were for these memorable briefings. In turn, I believe, I am sure you will share our pride in the accomplishments of these young people. So many have achieved the highest scholarship awards. Two of the 23 Fellows have been named Rhodes Scholars to Oxford University. When you consider there are only 32 so named in the Nation, the accomplishments by these young people is the more remarkable.

Again, our thanks.

Sincerely yours,



R. Gordon Hoxie

RGH:mez

cc: C. Boyden Gray, General Brent Scowcroft
and Governor John H. Sununu

National Republican Senatorial Committee

SENATOR PHIL GRAMM
CHAIRMAN

f.l.
AC HAS SEEN
Rec'd

MAR 27 1991

March 25, 1991

The Honorable and Mrs. Andrew Card
Deputy to the Chief of Staff
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Andy and Kathi:

Please mark May 16 on your calendar for the next meeting of the Senatorial Trust.

President Bush will be joining the members of the Trust for a reception prior to our traditional dinner. A formal invitation will be sent to you shortly.

If you or your office have any questions, please call our Trust Director, Royal Roth, at 675-6000. I look forward to seeing you on May 16.

Yours respectfully,

Phil

Senator Phil Gramm
Chairman

PG:rrr

RONALD REAGAN REPUBLICAN CENTER
425 SECOND STREET, N.E. • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002 • (202) 675-6000

PAID FOR AND AUTHORIZED BY THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL COMMITTEE.



OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

U.S. SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20416

COPY

AC
AC HAS SEEN

MAR 26 1991

The Honorable Ede Holiday
Assistant to the President and
Secretary of the Cabinet
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Ede,

I am writing this letter to express my sincere appreciation for the outstanding work done by you and your staff at the Office of Cabinet Affairs.

During the past two years, I have had the opportunity to work closely with both Michael Jackson and Claire Sechler of your staff. Both of these individuals were extremely helpful to my staff in obtaining information or necessary assistance from the White House. They always responded to our inquiries in an expeditious manner and were professional and courteous in their approach.

You can be proud of the excellent service provided by your staff to the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA). Thank you again for your support during my tenure with the SBA. If I can ever be of any assistance to you in the future, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Susan
Susan Engeleiter
Administrator

cc: Governor John Sununu
Andy Card ✓

AC HAS SEEN

Rec'd
MAR 29 1991

March 28, 1991

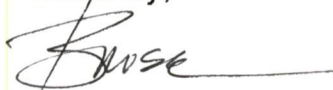
Dear Mr. Card:

Thank you so much for meeting with me today to discuss my interest in a position with the Bush Administration. Your hospitality on such a busy morning was extraordinary and is certainly appreciated.

As I mentioned, I believe I'm the right man for the agricultural job, and I hope you can help me in pushing the selection process to a conclusion. In the mean time, I'll try to visit with Roger Porter and Ron Kaufman about opportunities in their offices.

Thanks again for your time and advise.

Sincerely,



Brose A. McVey

The Honorable Andrew H. Card, Jr.
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

6034 Alexander Avenue
Alexandria, VA 22310

2 - 11 - 91

Andy -



AC HAS SEEN

Just a short thank you for meeting with us this morning on the SBA. We think you landed a bull.

It is a shame that the Administration has had only half a team at SBA. There are so many positive themes that can be sounded from that platform.

Hope we can get together with John Sten when Sid Small is in town.

John J. Motley III
Vice President
Federal Governmental Relations

Until then - Sincerely
John

NFIB

Dear Andy -

AC HAS SEEN

2/25/91

It means so much to me to have your support as I go forward in my job search. Thank you for taking time out of your busy schedule to see me last week.

Although the private sector has given me excellent experience, I have really missed the political environment -- especially not being a part of the Bush team after

working so hard & long for his election.
I am following up with Ron Kauffman.
I'll keep you informed as to any developments
there.

Thanks again for seeing me and for
your assistance. I am most
Appreciative.

Warmly,
Karen Roberts

THORN MEAD
57 Webster Street
Boston, MA 02128
(617) 569-9593

AC HAS SEEN

MAR - 4 1991

February 25, 1991

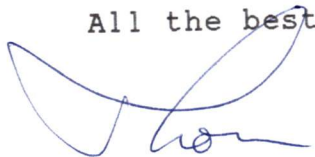
Mr. Andrew Card
Deputy to the Chief of Staff
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Andy:

I wanted to let you know that I started as the Assistant Secretary for Transportation Policy in the Executive Office of Transportation and Construction today. I am advising Secretary Taylor on everything from high speed rail to the Central Artery project.

Back in November I asked for your help in getting into the Weld Administration. With your help, and some from others, I made it and I am grateful to you for your assistance. Thank you.

All the best,





Rec'd
MAR - 4 1991

OFFICE OF FEDERAL RELATIONS

.....

f.b.
AC HAS SEEN

28 Feb 91

Dear Andy,

I had been away for 3 weeks
on military leave at the Defense
Intelligence Agency, when I
returned to find your kind vote of
support. Thank you. Attached

You may recall we met at
Texas A&M, and share an acquaintance
with Dick Thomas. Also, two of
your colleagues here - Chase V. and
Fred M. Chue are also Texas acquaintances.

I've been here at SU for 4 years trying
to bring some order to their federal problems.
Your niece, Kerry has introduced herself
to me, as I give her academic pep talks.
I hope we might get together sometime.
Keep up the good work in the Administration.

204 TOLLEY ADMINISTRATION BUILDING / SYRACUSE, NEW YORK 13244-1100

315-443-1097 / 315-443-1010 / FAX 315-443-1830

Sincerely,
Mike Lytle

THE WHITE HOUSE

2/2/91

Dear Mike -

Thank you for your note
and for your interest. I'll be
an advocate.

Sincerely,
Andy Card

Andrew H. Card, Jr.
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mr. Michael A. Lytle
Director, Office of Federal Relations
Tolley Administration Building
Syracuse University
Syracuse, N.Y.
13244-1100



AC HAS SEEN 2/2/91

MICHAEL A. LYTLE

.....

22 Feb 91

Anda,

I'd appreciate any
support on this nomination.

Thank you.

Mike Lytle

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 18, 1990

Dear Al:

Thank you for your recent letter to the President recommending Michael A. Lytle as a member of the Commission on National and Community Service.

We sincerely appreciate your contacting us and offering your personal endorsement on behalf of Mr. Lytle. I have shared your letter with the Office of Presidential Personnel for their careful consideration.

Thank you again for your interest in writing.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Fred McClure". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Fred" and last name "McClure" clearly distinguishable.

Frederick D. McClure
Assistant to the President
for Legislative Affairs

The Honorable Alfonse D'Amato
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Resume	Re: Michael A. Lytle; contains privacy information. (2 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series: Card, Andrew H., Jr., Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Correspondence (No Response Necessary) [6]

Date Closed: 5/7/2025	OA/ID Number: 04885-003f
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]



Senator John McClaughry

Caledonia-Orange District

Home: 695-2555

RFD, Concord, VT 05824

Senate Chambers: 1-800-322-5616

AC HAS SEEN

Andy -- thanks for initiating the letter for Joe DioGuardi, which was much appreciated. (It took McCVlure nine weeks to do it, but there wasn't any rush.)

If you/John have any input to the appointees to the attached commission, I'd appreciate your consideration.

Best,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be "John" or "John McClaughry".

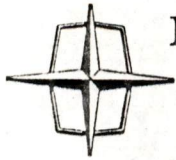
2/3

Senator John McClaughry

Senate Chambers

State House

Montpelier, VT 05602



Institute for
Liberty and
Community

x 6266

Concord, Vermont 05824
802-695-2555

January 14, 1991

C. Gregg Petersmeyer
Deputy Assistant to the President
for National Service
Washington DC 20500

Dear Gregg:

I understand you are now assembling recommendations for the President for appointments to the Board of Directors of the Commission on National and Community Service created by PL 101-610. I'd like to be considered for one of those appointments.

As you may know, and as I have summarized on the attached sheet, my promotion of national and community service goes back into the 1960s. Indeed, I don't feel too bashful about claiming that my efforts were a major reason - perhaps the major reason - why voluntary action, private sector initiatives, and community service continued to appear on the agenda of the Nixon and Reagan/Bush administrations over the years. I have a deep interest in this subject and a long memory about its history over the past 25 years.

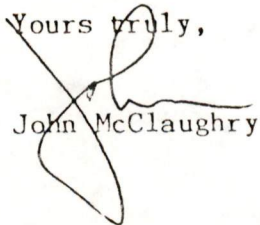
My experience on two national commissions on this subject should prove useful to the new Commission. During the Nixon years, I almost singlehandedly kept the NVSAC from charging off to Capitol Hill to present testimony critical of the President and ACTION. I was less successful in preventing the ultimate collapse of the Reagan commission, but I tried. I also designed the first information dissemination system for voluntary action activities (1969), later spun off to the NCVA. My specialty, if I have one, is the identification of barriers to community service and how they may be overcome.

Having been a White House staff member, I can assure you that as a member of the Commission I would make a special effort to keep your office fully informed of the direction of the Commission's efforts and recommendations.

The initial Commission appointees are to serve terms of one and two years. I would prefer a one year term, by which time I would have a pretty good idea of whether this effort will be as productive as we all hope it will.

Please let me know if you need additional information, and thanks for your consideration.

Yours truly,


John McClaughry

Phone 802 695 2555

JOHN McCLAUGHRY Special National and Community Service Background

1968 As special assistant to Presidential candidate Richard Nixon, was principal developer of community service theme announced in Nixon's national radio address on "The Voluntary Way".

1969 Consultant to the Nixon White House (Leonard Garment) on organization of voluntary action program, creation of National Center for Voluntary Action, and National Commission on Voluntary Action.

1971 Appointed by President Nixon to the statutory National Voluntary Service Advisory Council, advising the ACTION agency.

1978 Appointed by President Carter as one of two Republican members of 15 member National Commission on Neighborhoods, created to recommend ways of urban neighborhood revitalization and community involvement.

1981 As Senior Policy Advisor in White House Office of Policy Development, performed staff work that lead to President Reagan's private sector initiative office and program. Served as White House representative on interagency Military Manpower Task Force.

1983 Appointed by President Reagan to the President's Advisory Council on Private Sector Initiatives.

MAYER, BROWN & PLATT

AC HAS SEEN

WASHINGTON
LONDON
NEW YORK
HOUSTON
LOS ANGELES
TOKYO
BRUSSELS

190 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60603-3441

312-782-0600
TELEX 190404
FACSIMILE:
312-701-7711

RICHARD S. WILLIAMSON
312-701-7119

January 31, 1991

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

Dear Andy:

A quick note to congratulate you on the success of President Bush's State of the Union address. His defense of the "Just War" was fantastic. As it turned out, I debated former Senator Stevenson for a hour on the Midwest National Public Radio just before the President's address. My enthusiasm for what I hoped the President would say was certainly satisfied by his effective address.

Also, from my IGA days I was delighted that he has taken another run with a federalism proposal.

You are doing a terrific job. Best wishes for continued success.

Kind personal regards.

Cordially,


Richard S. Williamson

RSW:drs

NETTIE M. DURAN
25 BANCROFT ROAD
WELLESLEY, MASSACHUSETTS 02181

AC HAS SEEN

February 4, 1991

Dear Mr. Car,

Thank you for your letter stating the proper officials would hear my appeal for Service Connected widows benefits.

I have recieved a letter from the V.A. in Washington. They have scheduled the appointment for May 20, 1991 at 10 AM. The hearing will be held at:

Room 378, Export-Import Building
811 Vermont Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20420.

May I please have an appointment to meet with you sometime when you are in Boston?

Thank you for your help.

yours truly,
Mrs. Mary N. Duran
Nettie M. Duran

Linda -
I don't see a
need to
meet w/
Mrs. Duran

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: January 7, 1991

TO: General ~~Trefrey~~

Sally Kelley

FROM: ANDY CARD

For appropriate handling.

Thanks.

THE WHITE HOUSE

1/5/91

Dear Mrs. Duran -

Stock Representative Robert Marsh wrote to me regarding your appeal pending before the Board of Veterans Appeals. I will make sure that the information you provided is reviewed by the appropriate officials.

Representative Marsh is an outstanding leader. You are fortunate to have him representing you in the House of Representatives.

Happy New Year.

Sincerely, Andy Card

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mrs. Mary Duran
25 Bancroft Road
Wellesley, MA 02181



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
STATE HOUSE, BOSTON 02133

REP. ROBERT H. MARSH
14TH NORFOLK DISTRICT
167 OAKLAND STREET
WELLESLEY, MA 02181
TEL. HOME: 237-7849

Committees on
Transportation
Human Services and Elderly Affairs
Public Service
Local Aid Commission
ROOM 146, STATE HOUSE
TEL. 722-2575
THOMAS C. PICHER
LEGISLATIVE ASSISTANT

December 11, 1990

Mr. Andrew H. Card, Jr.
Special Assistant to the President and
Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Office of the President
The White House
1700 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Andy,

Thank you for the attention you have shown to the previous matters I have sent to you.

I am writing on behalf of Nettie Duran, a constituent who has applied to the Veterans Administration for widow's benefits. The enclosed materials explain in detail her case.

Any assistance with this matter would be greatly appreciated. If you have any questions, please feel free to call me. Once again, thank you.

Best wishes,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "R. Marsh".

ROBERT H. MARSH
State Representative

RHM/kd
Enclosure

Hope all is well!

Sec. Security 032.05-2965

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Patrick J. Duran, born April 22, 1921 in Everett, MA, enlisted in the Army Air Corps February 4, 1942. He graduated from Cadet training and received his pilot's status and Commission as a Second Lieutenant January 13, 1943. He was honorably discharged September 26, 1946 as a Captain. For four years and seven and one-half months he served his country honorably with an excellent record. Mr. Duran's separation qualification record states: Performed duties in the United States and in Asiatic Theatre between India and China. Piloted four engine and commanded crew of C-54 and C-109 aircraft. Transported air cargo personnel and battle casualties to points in India and China. Flew under varying flying conditions of enemy attack, adverse weather and extremely high mountains (Himalayan Mountains sixty times). Navigated airplane by radio and dead reckoning. Pilot of two engine: In the United States piloted C-47 aircraft in regularly scheduled passenger runs for Air Transport Command. Also ferried two and four engine aircraft over the Atlantic Ocean and the North Pole.

While Mr. Duran was in India and China he acquired malaria. He was ill for ten days in Africa with malaria. After separation from the Air Corps he continued to have recurring episodes of malaria. Through treatment with quinine and derivatives it was controlled, but never cured. In December 1984 he had chills and high fever. January 1, 1985 he was diagnosed as having "shingles." From January to July 1985 he was admitted to the Newton-Wellesley Hospital with a variety of diseases - bronchitis, pneumonia, acquired diabetes and anemia. In late

July he was diagnosed as having cancer. At the Mass. Eye and Ear Infirmary August 1985 he had surgery on the root of his tongue and his lower mandible (jaw). This was followed with radiation and chemotherapy and more surgery. In the spring of 1986 he began to have chills and high fevers at home. Hospital records from October 20, 1987 to June 10, 1988 show he had recurring long, hard chills and high fevers (104° - 106°). These continued and September 7, 1988 he requested a lab test.

This EIA Panel test for malaria for a person from non-endemic areas suggest positive for *Plasmodium falciparum*, the leading cause of death from malaria.

1. Destruction of uninfected RBCs is one of the important factor in anemia caused by malaria. (See documented medical records).
2. Studies of the immune system: red cells associated with IgG in patient suffering from malaria has a contributing factor on the immune system.
3. Studies showing patients with cerebral malaria have a nervous system causing brief reactive psychosis delirium.
4. Ferrokinetic Studies and Erythropoiesis in Malaria., T. Srichaikul, M.D., Archives Internal Medicine, vol. 124, Nov. 1969.

(For further proof, please see four medically documented cases.)

Dr. Lofgren, Mr. Duran's physician, has written three (3) letters stating Mr. Duran's recurring attacks of malaria. Mass. Eye and Ear Infirmary's hospital records document one and one half to four hour chills and a temperature of 106°.

During his last admission to Mass. General Hospital, Mr. Duran suffered brief reactive psychosis delirium, found in cerebral malaria.

Summary:

Patrick J. Duran's service connected malaria was a contributing factor to his death from cancer and pneumonia. Mr. Duran was weakened by high fever and chills due to malaria and became anemic. The anemia lowered his resistance to cancer and pneumonia. This was a predisposing factor to suppressing his immune system. Also, Mr. Duran's psychotic behavior two or three days before his death suggest cerebral malaria.

Due to Mr. Duran's illness, we mortgaged our home for \$30,000 and the equity loan of \$450/month plus finance charges must be paid March 27, 1991.

Regional Office

John Fitzgerald Kennedy
Federal Building
Government Center
Boston, MA 02203



Department of
Veterans Affairs

OCT 19 1990

Mrs. Mary Duran
25 Bancroft Road
Wellesley, MA 02181

In Reply Refer To: 301/211B
XC 12 869 349
DURAN, P. J.

Dear Mr. Duran:

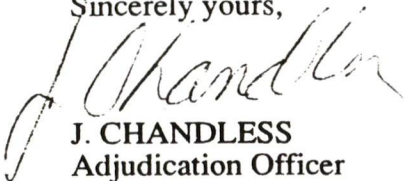
Your appeal and the records are being placed on the docket of the Board of Veterans Appeals for their disposition. This means that your records are being transferred to the Board in Washington, D.C.

Appeals are considered by the Board as promptly as possible, in docket order. Once the appeal has reached the Board of Veterans Appeals, it takes an average of 2 to 4 months to review it.

If you have requested to appear personally at a hearing before the Board of Veterans Appeals, you will receive further information by separate letter.

As soon as the decision is made, the Board will notify you.

Sincerely yours,


J. CHANDLESS
Adjudication Officer

cc: DAV

211B

240/242

PW:pou

The Effect of Cosmic Radiation on Cancer
from High Altitude Flight and Flight over North Pole

1. Exposure of known and suspected carcinogens or mutogens, particularly ionizing radiation, ozone and airplane engines emissions
Aviation Space and Environmental Medicine
Vol. 61, No. 4, April 1990, pp. 299-302
2. Radiation Research Revamped
Nature, Vol. 344, April 5, 1990
3. Bad news from Arctic with signs of nitrogen removed.,
R. L. Jones
Nature, Vol. 344, March 1990
4. Solar flares and cold fusion
Nature, Vol. 344, March 1990
5. Sub-arcsecond observers of solar X-ray corona
Nature, Vol. 344, April 26, 1990
6. Cold Fusion: What's going on., Carpenter.
Nature, Vol. 338, 1989, pp. 711-12.
7. Upper limits on neutrons and X-ray emission for cold fusion., M. Gai.
Nature, Vol. 340, 1989, pp. 29-34.

Summary:

These scientific reports show that pilots flying at high altitudes and near the North Pole received cosmic radiation that cause cancer.

1. The first report was done by Aviation Space and Environment using a large number of pilots (893), the same age group as my husband.
2. Unfortunately, radiation research is being revamped, i.e., divided or changed to different departments of the government and it is difficult to get information.
3. Signs of nitrogen being removed from the atmosphere, which is bad news for the environment.
- 4,6,7 Solar flares increase the danger of radiation from cosmic rays.
5. Recent observations of solar X-ray corona using X-ray imaging telescope.