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

OA/ID Number: CF00554
Folder ID Number: CF00554-014

Folder Title:
White House Resumes to be Held - 1988 [1]

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet (George Bush Library)

Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
01. Resume	Re: Brian Jay Flaks; contains Personally Identifiable Information. (2 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(6)	
02. Resume	Re: Gregory R. Niblett; contains Personally Identifiable Information. (6 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(6)	

Page 1 of 1

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff, Office of the
Series: Card, Andrew H., Jr., Files
Subseries: Subject Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: White House Resumes to be Hel - 1988 [1]

Pinksheet Number: RML16165
OA/ID Number: CF00554-014
Date Closed: 4/25/2025
FOIA/Sys Case #: 2025-0373-S
Re-review Case #:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

Senior Staff Resume Routing and Recommendation Form

Date: 12-2

TO: Chase Untermeyer
Resume Review Office
Suite 903

FROM:

Ed Rogers

SUBJECT:

Resume of Kilberg, Bobbie
Last Name, First Name, M.I.

VIA:

Hard Copy: ☒ Telephone: _____ By whom: _____

Known to you personally? yes If not, referred by whom _____

Worked on the campaign? yes

Comments: WH Office of Public Liaison

Personal Recommendation (if any):

- ☒ 1. Enthusiastically recommended
☐ 2. Recommended
☐ 3. Consider
☐ 4. Other _____

Senior Staff Signature Required

11/28/88

MEMORANDUM

TO: Lee Atwater ✓
Ed Rogers ✓

FROM: Bobbie Kilberg BK

DATE: November 15, 1988

RE: Director of White House ^{Public} Liaison
Transition Position within Public Affairs/Communications
Office

The Director of White House Public Liaison is first and foremost a representative of President Bush who conveys to a wide array of constituencies and interests within the American body politic the central positions and goals of the Bush Administration. Certainly, in the first term of a Bush presidency, this individual must be able to project, through all aspects of her or his presence, the qualities of the kinder, gentler nation that George Bush believes in.

The public liaison director must be a "people person" with sharp analytical and speaking skills. This individual must be totally loyal to President Bush and needs to understand the principles that have motivated George Bush in his career of public service.

The person holding this position must clearly understand that this is not a policy job. It is a two-way communications role that should require prior public policy experience and that would benefit from prior White House experience. It involves presenting our positions to the public in a positive, forceful and caring manner; carefully listening to the concerns of various groups; feeding their most cogent points back into the policy system, and presenting a White House that is open, accessible, strong yet caring and mainstream.

The ability to prioritize and analyze issues, to speak convincingly, to get along with all parts of the political and religious spectrum, to build consensus, to make people feel involved, to manage staff and to work well with peers are essential for the success of the public liaison operation.

The public liaison function should start during the Transition and be carried over intact to the White House on January 20. During the Transition, it should be located within the Public Affairs/Communications Office.

BOBBIE GREENE KILBERG

Education

Vassar College

B.A. 1965, Magna Cum Laude

Phi Beta Kappa

Columbia University

M.A. in Political Science, 1966

International Relations concentration

University Fellow

Yale Law School

LL.B., 1969 (Degree converted to J.D. in 1971)

Professional Positions

Senior Advisor/Scheduling

Bush/Quayle '88

August - November 1988

Special Projects Director

Bush Convention Team

George Bush For President Committee

April - August 1988

Republican Candidate - Virginia State Senate

32nd District

November 1986 - November 1987

(Primary - June 1987)

Vice President and General Counsel

Roosevelt Center for American Policy Studies

(a private operating foundation)

Washington, D. C.

April 1982 - November 1983

Project Director

Aspen Institute

(project on future of private philanthropy)

Washington, D. C.

July 1978 - March 1982

Department of Education Transition Team
Office of the President-Elect
Team Member (personnel function)
November 1980 - January 1981

Associate Counsel to the President
The White House
July 1975 - January 20, 1977

Vice President for Academic Affairs
Mount Vernon College
Washington, D. C.
August 1973 - June 1975

Attorney, Firm of Arnold & Porter
Washington, D. C.
August 1971 - July 1973

White House Fellow assigned to The White House
Office of the Domestic Council
September 1969 - August 1970
Extended from September 1970 - June 1971
as Staff Assistant to the President

Assistant to Domestic Research Director
Presidential Campaign of Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller
May - August 1968

George Bush For President Campaign (1978 - 1980)

National Steering Committee
Member
1978 - May 1980

Domestic Issues Group
Member
1979 - May 1980

Surrogate Speaker
1979 - May 1980

Dranesville District Coordinator for George Bush
10th Congressional District, Virginia
January - May 1980

George Bush For President Campaign (1985 - 1988)

The Fund For America's Future
National Steering Committee
Member
October 1985 - October 1987

Virginia Steering Committee
Member
October 1985 - October 1987

George Bush For President Committee
National Steering Committee
Member
October 1987 - November 1988

Virginia Steering Committee
Co-Chair (one of 12)
June - November 1988

Special Projects Director
Bush Convention Team
April - August 1988

Special Advisor/Scheduling
August - November 1988

Presidential Trust
Member

Major Present Affiliations

The Potomac School
Member, Board of Trustees

Wolf Trap Associates
Member, Board of Directors

The Lab School of Washington
Vice-Chairman, Board of Trustees

U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council
(Presidential Commission)
Member

National Jewish Coalition
Member

Executive Women in Government
Member

Mental Health Association of Northern Virginia
Member, Board of Directors

Program on Non-Profit Organizations
Yale University
Member, Advisory Committee

Bar Associations: Member of American,
District of Columbia and New York State

Special Awards

White House Fellowship, Class of 1969 - 1970

Mademoiselle Magazine Merit Award as Outstanding
Young Woman of 1972 (One of ten recipients)

Outstanding Young Women of America Award, 1980
(One of ten recipients)

Soroptimist International Club of Fairfax County
"Women Helping Women Award," April 1981

Soroptimist International Club, South Atlantic Region
"Women Helping Women Award," May 1981

Personal

Married, five children

Home Address: 6703 Wemberly Way
McLean, Virginia 22101
(703) 821-1101

See Addendum for Republican Party and other Campaign Activities

Bobbie Kilberg

ADDENDUM

Major Republican Party Affiliations

Republican National Committee

Member, National Women's Coalition

May 1984 - 1987

Member, Advisory Council on General Government

1977 - 1980

Virginia Federation of Republican Women

Counsel

April 1986 - Present

Perceptions Program, National Federation of Republican Women

Member, Resource Group

Fall 1983 - 1984

Fairfax County Republican Committee

Committee Member

1976 - 1980; 1986 - Present

Recent Republican Campaign Activities (Not including Bush and
Kilberg Campaigns)

Congressman Frank Wolf Re-Election Campaign

(10th Congressional District, Virginia)

Member, Finance Committee

Surrogate Speaker

May - November 1986

Durette for Governor Campaign (Virginia)

Member of Executive and Steering Committees

(Pre-Convention)

Dranesville District Coordinator (Pre-Convention)

Women's Issues Working Group Member

January - November 1985

National Women's Coalition, Republican National Committee

Surrogate Speaker and Debater for Reagan-Bush

May - November 1984

Northern Virginia Women for Reagan-Bush

8th and 10th Congressional Districts

Steering Committee Member

September - November 1984

Senator John Warner Re-Election Campaign (Virginia)
Advocate Speaker
September - November 1984

Congressman Frank Wolf Re-Election Campaign
(10th Congressional District, Virginia)
Surrogate Speaker
September - November 1984

Virginia State Committee of Reagan-Bush '84
Surrogate Speaker
September - November 1984

Elliot Richardson for Senate Finance Committee
Member
March - September 1984

Vice Chairperson, Reagan-Bush Women's Policy
Advisory Board and Surrogate Speaker
Reagan-Bush National Campaign
August - November 1980

10th Congressional District Coordinator for Linwood Holton (Va.)
U. S. Senate Campaign
February - June 1978

Senior Staff Resume Routing and Recommendation Form

Date: 12-2

TO: Chase Untermeyer
Resume Review Office
Suite 903

FROM:

Ed Rogers

SUBJECT:

Resume of Garrett, Thaddeus
Last Name, First Name, M.I.

VIA:

Hard Copy: ✓ Telephone: _____ By whom: _____

Known to you personally? yes If not, referred by whom _____

Worked on the campaign? yes

Comments: _____

Personal Recommendation (if any):

- ____ 1. Enthusiastically recommended
____ 2. Recommended
____ 3. Consider
____ 4. Other _____

Senior Staff Signature Required

11/28/88

Resun

GARRETT & COMPANY
1630 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N. W.
SUITE 202
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20009
(202) 332-0200

November 18, 1988

The Honorable
John H. Sununu
The Transition Team
1825 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20270

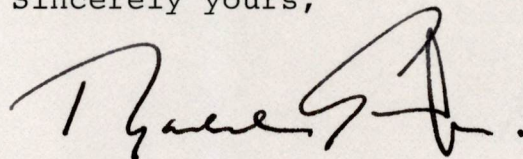
Dear Governor:

I would very much appreciate your consideration for
appointment to a senior White House staff position.

Having served as the first Domestic Policy Advisor to
Vice President George Bush, as well as a Senior Advisor to
the 1988 campaign, I feel that I could make a contribution
to the White House team.

Your consideration is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,



THADDEUS GARRETT, JR.
President

TG:mfc

THADDEUS GARRETT, JR.

Thaddeus Garrett, Jr. is a native of Akron, Ohio, a graduate of the John R. Buchtel High School in Akron, and a graduate of the University of Akron where he was a participant in the Oxford and Cambridge Universities Inter-collegiate Debates. He attended Howard University's Graduate School of Divinity, and has been awarded Doctorates of Divinity from Allen University, Livingstone College, and Wilberforce University. While in college, he served as Legislative Assistant to former United States Congressman William H. Ayres and as Special Assistant to the United States House Education and Labor Committee.

In 1972 he was elected to the State Board of Education of Ohio, representing the State's 14th Congressional District, and was re-elected without opposition in 1976. He served seven years on the Board of Education, resigning to become Commissioner on the Ohio Civil Rights Commission.

He was appointed Special Assistant to the Vice President of the United States, Nelson A. Rockefeller, on April 1, 1975, and served as the Vice President's advisor, in the White House, on urban affairs. He was appointed by the President of the United States to be Commissioner on the United States Consumer Product Safety Commission on November 17, 1976 (becoming the youngest federal commissioner in the history of the country) and was elected Vice Chairman of the Commission.

Garrett is an ordained minister in the A.M.E. Zion Church, and serves as the Associate Pastor of the Wesley Temple A.M.E. Zion Church in Akron, Ohio.

In 1977 he became Vice President of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, thus becoming the first Black Vice President and officer of a network in this country. After leaving the Corporation, he founded and served as president of his own international consulting firm, THADD GARRETT & ASSOCIATES, INC., which represented foreign nations and some of the world's largest corporations.

He has served as guest lecturer at Carnegie Mellon University, Howard University and the Brookings Institution. He has served as a member of the Advisory Council of the United States Civil Rights Commission, and is a Life Member of the N.A.A.C.P. He is a member of the Executive Board of the National Society of Youth Governors, is listed in WHO'S WHO AMONG BLACK AMERICANS, and was a recipient of one of the "MOST OUTSTANDING YOUNG MEN IN AMERICA" AWARD in 1967. In 1988, he was elected as a delegate to the Republican National Convention in New Orleans.

Garrett is a member of the Board of Directors of the First Bank of Cleveland, the Board of Directors of the First Intercity Banc Corporation, the Board of Trustees of Kent State University, the Board of Trustees of Howard University, the Board of Trustees of Livingstone College, a member of the Advisory Board of the African

Development Foundation, is an elected member of the Judicial Council (Denomination's Court) of the A.M.E. Zion Church, and has been listed as one of the "100 MOST INFLUENTIAL BLACK AMERICANS" by Ebony Magazine.

On December 15, 1980, Dr. Garrett was appointed Assistant to the Vice President of the United States. In that capacity he served as the senior issues advisor to Vice President George Bush at the White House.

On February 1, 1983, he founded Garrett & Company, a consulting firm headquartered in Washington, D.C., specializing in international trade, and carrying as its clients again foreign countries and some of the world's largest corporations.

Currently, he serves also as a senior advisor in the Presidential Campaign of Vice President George Bush.

The Washington Post
STYLE

Sunday, March 22, 1981

People / Fashion G 1



The Power And the Pulpit

The Well-Planned Ascent of Thaddeus Garrett Jr.

By Jacqueline Trescott

A COUPLE of weeks ago, Thaddeus Garrett Jr., who on Sundays exchanges his weekday title of domestic policy adviser to George Bush for that of associate pastor of the Wesley Temple A.M.E. Zion Church in Akron, Ohio, was about to serve communion. It was almost 1 p.m. An usher came up to the pulpit, beckoning to Garrett that he had a phone call from the vice president. "Well, one's loyalties are tested," laughs Garrett. His decision was quick; he consecrated the communion and then took the phone call.

"The vice president was very humorous, he apologized. Then he said, 'Well, I have already been to church.' He's an Episcopalian, and he continued, 'I am already eating lunch.' And I said, 'Sir, you have to understand that black people stay in church all day Sunday.'"

When George Bush was drawing up his list of potential staffers, he sought out the advice of an old friend, Arthur Fletcher, a political consultant and a former assistant secretary of labor under Richard Nixon. "I said you got someone here who has been in the vice president's office, who is a minister and can mobilize constituents through that network, who has run a political campaign and has worked on the Hill," recalls Fletcher. The fact that Garrett is black didn't come up. Says Fletcher, "George is interested in having people work the whole piece."

In many ways, the swift ascent of Thad Garrett, 32, places him before the labyrinth of the tender questions of

loyalty. The current battle lines might be particularly fearsome ones for Garrett, working on what he likes to call "a portfolio of every single domestic issue," for an administration that's unblinkingly pruning much of that terrain.

Here we have a minister called on to preach the message of patience, and an adviser who has to bring a conservative administration's message of restraint and economic austerity to the urban, minority and poor constituents who fill his pews and appointment calendar. Here we have a representative of the new black professional class who has moved beyond the categorization of minority expert but, because of "my skin color," knows he will be called on for his opinion on racial issues. For example, Garrett works on the interagency Budget Working Group but he's also the White House's contact on the Atlanta children murders.

And here we have a new black leader, a category his position at the White House automatically puts him in, who has to deal with the black leadership's current debate over its own philosophy, direction and accountability. On one hand are the highly visible civil rights organization officials, vying with the generally progressive Republican faithfuls, and academic liberals trying to forge a third party; on the other hand are the crop of neoconservatives who are loudly debating their way onto the editorial pages. In this grouping, Garrett, who has been nurtured by the progressive side of the Republican party, is nonaligned. He describes his politics as pragmatic. "I am a realist who knows that today the times call for a new direction in government that means a scaling down of government's role in the lives of the people."

With all these tugs, many wonder where Garrett will throw his lot, and whether his own quest for impact will make him an apologist or an activist. "He's a talented man in a tough job. And somebody has got to be there," says Vernon Jordan, president of the National Urban League, who has met with the vice president and his adviser. "He's not an apologist or an accommodationist. He understands the new reality and is ready to ask the hard questions."

Clarence Mitchell, the Maryland attorney whose career is synonymous with civil rights, says, "He always seemed mindful of his responsibility with black matters." Whether they agree with the administration or not, Garrett is perceived as an informed insider. When Rep. Louis Stokes (D-Ohio) needed support to stop a proposed move of a Conrail diesel yard from his district, he called Garrett.

Thus far the Bush insiders have assessed Garrett as "broad-gauged," one who speaks up but gets along. When his motivations are questioned, Garrett's raspy tenor signals an impatient anger, the only wrinkle in this model of executive efficiency. His looks complement his two-page resumé. His opaque eyeglasses are the only departure from a



Thaddeus Garrett Jr., right, by John McDonnell—*The Washington Post*, serves as domestic policy adviser to Vice President George Bush, left by Cynthia Johnson/*The White House*.

precise appearance — three-piece, well-tailored suits on a frame pumped lean by weights. One loyalty question is answered quickly. "If I did not believe in Ronald Reagan and George Bush, I would not be here. I really became angry over some of the unwarranted attacks on Ronald Reagan by black leaders during the campaign. Ronald Reagan is not a racist," says Garrett.

But Thad Garrett's story is also one of a rapidly rising young man who, in more than a decade of Washington jobs, has worked closely with power symbols and inherited some of their aggressive push. "He has a politician's ego," says lawyer Richard Parsons, a colleague from the Ford-Rockefeller White House. "He relates to the power and prestige of high political office. I call it psychic income; some of us go for the bucks. Thad [goes for] the enjoyment of being in office."

Garrett's political pyramid has been built on a successful series of jobs — starting in 1967 as a summer intern for former representative William Ayres (R-Ohio), then taking a carefully calculated risk in 1971 to work for a feisty urban feminist, Democrat Shirley Chisholm. After four years with Chisholm, he became minority adviser to vice president Nelson Rockefeller. Concurrent with his Washington jobs, Garrett served six years on the Ohio State Board of Education, commuting to the monthly board meetings. In 1976, he received an interim, and controversial, appointment to the Consumer Product Safety Commission, which was followed by a beleaguered year as a vice president of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. Before taking his present post, he

was running his own import-export business. In a short career that has had occasional bad publicity, Garrett has shown he is a survivor.

His experiences have fashioned a sharp, adaptable person, who is regarded both as delivery-oriented and detached, and at times, abruptly clinical. The demands of his new job, he feels, might add to his image as a tightlywound operative. "This job has made me more disciplined, which some people would say is impossible, because I am already stuffy," he says, without a trace of remorse. Some feel that he wants to be significant, rather than to make a significant contribution. Some feel that he is too safe, too much of a loyalist. He is very private; once in the early 1970s when he was

hospitalized, he didn't tell his mother. And, even though he has the ultimate of the urban holdings, a condominium near Embassy Row, he also wants the trappings of a rugged individualist, and he has them — a house in the Rocky Mountains, where he rides horses in his Reaganesque jeans and boots. But his adaptability as a political technician has been his greatest selling point. With friends who have worked for Jimmy Carter and John Anderson, he can have a lively, boisterous debate, with no damage to the relationship. He can mediate, work out a compromise, because he isn't locked into a fixed position. But it isn't political schizophrenia. Says Constance Newman, a close friend and a former Republican appointee, "He knows who he is. He is not going to be shaken up by critics or the Republicans. He is secure."

His loyalties were shaped by heritage and opportunity. Garrett is a fourth-generation Republican, an heir to the foresight and commitment of

his great-grandfather, Augustus Fite, the first black to serve on the Republican Central Committee in Nashville, a century ago. "Some children at an early age can tell you who all the movie stars are, all the baseball players, all the football players. I could, at seven years of age, tell you who all the U.S. senators and governors were. I had all their pictures on my wall," says Garrett, sitting in his minimallylit office. The framed pictures these days are of Reagan, Bush, foreign leaders, his family, actress Esther Rolle and entertainer Diahann Carroll, whose wedding to the late journalist Robert DeLeon, Garrett performed.

His sister, Connie Lykes, a secretary for Rep. Anthony Beilenson (R-Calif.), confirms his childhood preferences. "He has always been politically excited. He has always enjoyed the trappings, the ink pens in his pocket, the briefcase, the political buttons." They grew up in a blue-collar, predominantly Jewish neighborhood in Akron, the children of a Goodyear assembly-line worker and a school librarian.

In the fifth grade, Garrett participated in his school's dramatization of Hayden's Minuet, part of Akron's May Day Festival. Like the other youngsters, he dressed up in a colonial-style outfit, with buckled shoes, white stockings and white wig, but he was the only black. When his mother heard a woman expressing dismay

that a colored boy was dancing on stage, she turned around and said, "Not only is he a colored boy but he's my son." The next year he was Nelson Rockefeller's campaign manager in a mock classroom election.

But what he remembers best of that childhood are the 1952 convention speech of Dwight Eisenhower and the Sunday afternoons he spent imitating the minister in a bedroom mirror.

Looking back, he feels he was drawn into the ministry by its power as a catalyst for change and by the power of its words. "I am a very emotional person; that manifests itself in my preaching," says Garrett.

Even as he played at preaching and politics, he knew he would have to reconcile those loyalties. "I looked at Adam Clayton Powell and other famous ministers who were politicians. I didn't really want to be like them, because they were not my style, to be quite frank about it," says Garrett. In 1966 the 18-year-old Garrett was elected youth governor of the Ohio YMCA and came to Washington on his first airplane ride. To hear him talk of it, you would have thought he found the golden gates, but he did meet his political-maker pinups. The next year, when he was an education student and debating whiz at the University of Akron, he returned as an intern for Ayres and began to model his own attitudes and directions on the examples of Edward Brooke, Charles Percy and Mark Hatfield. "Most of the interns were there to enjoy the prestige, but Thad realized he could learn the system," says Ayres. "Also, that was the time of the Vietnam war, and Thad wasn't sold on the war. He decided to go to divinity school right then, instead of waiting, just like David Stockman."

During that time, people who met him got a sense that he was going places, that he knew exactly what he wanted to do. Sen. Robert Packwood (R-Ore.) remembers attending a Lincoln Day dinner that Garrett had arranged. "It was the best-run dinner I have ever been, too. I have seldom run into someone so efficient," says Packwood, one of Garrett's mentors. "You just knew he wasn't going to sit still."

After a year of teaching in Ohio, the opportunity for several Washington jobs developed. He had to choose among an administration job with Samuel Jackson, then assistant secretary of HUD; a spot at the Republi-

can National Committee; a lobbying job with ITT, or a job in Chisholm's office. Instinctively he wanted to go for the best, most useful experience but he deliberated and checked. "First of all, Chisholm is a Democrat and I was a staunch Republican who had aspirations for public office in the state of Ohio," he says. He phoned around and received the approval of the local Republican leaders.

At that time in the early 1970s, the Congressional Black Caucus was just fashioning its purpose and agenda. Garrett was an advocate of expansion into nontraditional issues. "He urged the members to listen to the Arab point of view. He thought that was not only reasonable but a tradable issue on the floor. He pushed that, not because he was anti-Israel, but because he wanted the caucus to broaden," says George Daley, a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board who was a congressional aide at the time.

In 1972 Chisholm conducted a spirited, shoestring campaign for the presidency. Garrett found himself at the heated center in one of the most interesting political chapters of the '70s. Most of the political pros didn't understand what she was trying to do, most of the black politicians dismissed the race as a woman's whim. Garrett didn't back off, believing in the cause, the candidate and the campaign. "Thad was ferociously protective of me," says Chisholm.

During his year and a half with Rockefeller he delivered on his duties as minority and urban adviser. During that time, the extension of the Voting Rights Act was hung up in a parliamentary procedure. Civil rights lobbyist Yvonne Price remembers calling Garrett. "We needed the vice president to work in our behalf on the Hill. Many times during that period if Thad hadn't been there, we wouldn't have made it," says Price.

Samuel Cornelius, a local businessman who served as deputy director of the Office of Minority Business Enterprise, recalls Garrett going to bat to save a proposed \$2 million cut. "He got the data together to show how well the program was doing, then picked up the phone and argued for us," says Cornelius.

In the spring of 1975, Garrett visited several urban areas as part of a federal task force and saw the rationale for some of his developing self-help economic theories. "I am a firm believer in the old Chinese proverb, 'If

you give a man a fish, you feed him for a day; if you teach a man how to fish, you feed him for a lifetime.' Now in the enterprise zone concept, you will have job training apprenticeship programs. We must get our people on the road to economic and social recovery that will allow us to be independent of federal programs," says Garrett.

Also during this time, his approaches became more refined. "When he first came to the White House his weakness was unseasoned judgment. He had spent too many years being outraged, screaming as one of a thousand Hill aides," says Richard Parsons. "But now he is less volatile, less quick to leap, more deliberate and cautious, and that makes you effective."

His brief interlude at the consumer commission toughened him. He was accused of using the Rockefeller name to get the appointment, his nomination was opposed by consumer groups and he was accused of having used unauthorized newspaper endorsements during a 1974 try for the Ohio legislature. Despite that cloud, he was elected vice-chairman of the commission. He was again valued for his placement in a nontraditional field. When Ed Brooke's office needed a clarification on an important policy issue, it was Garrett they turned to.

When he was appointed to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, Garrett was again accused of exploiting the Rockefeller connection and was charged, in an anonymous letter to Congress, with misrepresenting his commission power and abusing travel privileges. After Garrett answered all the charges, the issue was dropped.

Garrett, according to his friends, was extremely distressed at the charges, blaming jealousies caused by a young black's rise in Washington. "You take your lumps," he says now. "Surely if there had been something to it, something would have come of it. But you have to endure this. I must tell you that during that experience I wanted to walk away from politics." But he didn't. "It soured me for a certain time. One has to ask oneself about the lies, the innuendo — is it worth it? I just shook my head. There is an old hymn, 'Be not dismayed whate'er the tide, God will take care of you; All that you need He will provide, God will take care of you,'" says Garrett, his temporary anger at recalling these episodes tempered by speaking the words of the hymn. "You have

to toughen up; that was the threshold for me."

The lack of visible delivery at CPB, where he was vice president for human resources, only renewed questions about his loyalty and effectiveness. Many of the CPB people from that time feel the mandate of the job did not have the corporation's support but served as a shield against congressional criticism of exclusion of minority and women's input. "Garrett was there when satellites had the emphasis instead of people," said Ed Mansfield, one of his staffers. "It was a time of psychological and political warfare."

Some felt his typical energies were misplaced, making him the apologist instead of the activist. "He was a joke. His inaction on several issues was detrimental," says one co-worker.

Pluria Marshall, the head of the Black Media Coalition, disagrees, feeling Garrett was working against a stonewall of insensitivity. "They weren't committed," says Marshall. "When he got his feet wet, he was leaving. The folks simply refused to give him power." His office produced a report on minorities and women, called "A Formula for Change," that includes a statement by CPB, which states that the findings are "not necessarily" the views of CPB and which some people see as a disclaimer.

"They didn't want to see a young, black vice president making that salary," says Garrett, describing the resentment and disclaiming that he was in over his head or used as window dressing. This frustrating period of less than a year was followed by two years of private business as a foreign agent and lobbyist for the Tourist Board of Taiwan, Avon Products and other corporations.

But how does he line up with the vocal neoconservative blacks? The difference, Garrett allies point out, is that Thomas Sowell, a California-based economist who is the conservative movement's spokesman, is an academic whose view is not grounded in reality. Garrett, they say, is a fiscal conservative whose departure points are based on firsthand knowledge of social ills. "I welcome them and their views," says Garrett, encasing his view in a argument about the diversity of black people. While he agrees with them that busing is an artificial tool, he believes affirmative action has worked, a view they don't hold.

Yet, for Garrett, all this debate takes a back seat to the pulpit. "My happiest day is in the pulpit. I am

free to say what I want to say. I love the freedom of motion of preaching," says Garrett, who doesn't receive a stipend for his Akron church post. The ultimate test for his loyalties will come when public service, which he describes as missionary work, no longer has a rung for him.

"It is the most important thing in my life. These things will come and go, survive or fail. But preaching is my profession," says Garrett. But what about the lure of Congress?

"You must believe me," he says, realizing no one does, "after this I am not interested in pursuing any other political job." Then what about the lure of the bishop's throne? "There is nothing further from my mind. If you think this is bad, you should know church politics. I have always liked the apostle Paul, who was the preacher. That's my example," says Garrett.

Dinner-table conversations with Garrett are most likely about religion. When he worked for Rockefeller, they would debate the accuracy of a Bibli-

cal quote. On his own nonpreaching Sundays, he likes to sit in the back of Washington's Metropolitan Baptist Church and listen to the Rev. H. Beecher Hicks. He describes the lack of time to be a pastor as a "hurt."

Friends who belong to predominantly white congregations hear a lecture on the strength of the black church. It's a theme of his sermons, like the one he delivered in a Richmond church where he talked of the strength of revivals, mentioned the dictators in Poland trying to snuff out the church and the Ku Klux Klan's attack on black churches — "You let the man take everything else away from you and what else do you have? The word of God shall stand forever."

Over the murmurs of "have mercy, son" from the deacons and the cries of babies, his cadence steadily stretching to a shout, he said, "You see my

friends, there should never be an energy crisis in God's church . . . God is perfect, he neither requires demunition or addition, and what that means is you don't have to subtract from it, you don't have to add to it, you don't have to do anything to it, you don't have to dress it up, you don't have to fix it, you don't have to put cosmetics over it, you don't have to put a sheet over it."

Around the White House, he finds some comfort in his favorite hymns. " 'It Is Well With My Soul,' that's one that keeps me going," he says. " 'When peace, like a river, attended my way, when sorrows like sea billows roll, whatever my lot, Thou has taught me to say, it is well, it is well with my soul.' When you come out of a heated political meeting, you don't think anything is well; that song is to me what cigarettes are to other people, a relief."

THE BEACON JOURNAL

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Tuesday, August 16, 1988

Akron, Ohio

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Beacon Journal photo / Low Stamp

Akron's Thaddeus Garrett Jr. talks about George Bush in New Orleans interview

Ohio's Garrett busy gathering blacks for

Continued from page A1

regarding race, there's a sensitivity there. He's doesn't need a memo from me or anyone else."

But beyond the quality of compassion, there is a very pragmatic reason for the party to seek black voters — they can provide the edge in a close election.

Garrett and other black Republicans in New Orleans for the convention said younger, better-educated blacks may be ready to turn their backs on the Democratic Party.

They point to these trends:

- In Dayton, black Republican Ronald Crutcher is running for Congress against Democratic incumbent Tony Hall in an effort to become the first black Republican congressman from Ohio.

- In Mississippi last fall, black Republican Will Colon ran for state treasurer. Though he lost, his campaign consultant Les Range noticed the candidate carried every ward where there were black college students.

- In Youngstown, black ministers are talking about organizing for Bush, says Richard Atkinson, a black delegate from Youngstown.

The Joint Center for Political Studies notes that young black professionals 18 to 25 are twice as likely to vote Republican as any other black group.

In the Ohio Republican Party, the 10 black delegates and alternates drew up a proposal asking the platform committee to specifically address affirmative action, drug use and trafficking, youth unemployment, minority businesses and public housing.

Although the proposals arrived too late for the platform committee to consider them last week, they were included in a statement sent to Bush by black Republicans.

Efforts such as those have not gone unnoticed by the man Garrett regards as his personal friend — George Bush.

Bush, in a Washington news conference last week that followed a meeting

with key black supporters, pledged to appeal to black voters by addressing the kind of concerns articulated by the black delegates from Ohio.

Wade Franklin, a delegate from Columbus and president of the Ohio Republican Council, a black organization within the party that has about 800 members statewide, said he believes the party has a chance to make significant inroads if Bush campaigns as he has promised.

"Vice President Bush spoke very positively in these areas," Wade said of the Washington meeting.

"He said he personally favored affirmative action and its intent. Those blacks in the Ohio delegation will take this story to the black voters of Ohio," he said.

And, at least symbolically, the Republican Party has already put some commitment behind Bush's pledge.

The convention is operating a black hospitality suite all week and sponsored a party, "Salute to Black Americans," for six hours Sunday.

Garrett, a Kent State University trustee and an ordained minister who returns to Akron several times a month, points out that Dukakis has some vulnerabilities.

"You have a Democratic nominee who is not known in the black community. He's not a Hubert Humphrey, a Walter Mondale or a Kennedy," said Garrett.

Moreover, Dukakis injured himself with rank-and-file Jesse Jackson supporters last month, when his campaign failed to notify Jackson before reporters did that the Chicago minister had been passed over for the vice presidential spot.

Atlanta Mayor Sidney J. Barthelemy, a Democrat who served as chairman of the Louisiana campaign for Jackson, said some black Democrats could switch over.

"Everybody is waiting to see whether Dukakis will honor his commitments to Jackson," he said.

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supporters who will switch but not the vast majority," he said.

Barthelemy reasoned that Ronald Reagan's policies — including his position on affirmative action and federal aid to cities — virtually guarantee blacks will not return to the GOP.

"There is so much history that has to be overcome," he said.

That history is reflected in the number of black delegates in each party. The Republican National Committee says there are 115 black delegates out of 2,277 — or 3.2 percent — at its convention in New Orleans.

At the Democratic National Convention in Atlanta, 963 of the 4,212 delegates were black, or 23 percent.

Silas Lee, a pollster with offices in New Orleans and Atlanta, said the GOP suffers from a perception problem as much as bad policy.

"The perception is that the Republican Party is anti-black, that it serves the needs only of whites," he said.

Gathering blacks for Bush

Akron's Garrett has role in campaign

By John Funk
Beacon Journal politics writer

New Orleans

The party of Lincoln has a unique opportunity to bring black voters back into the fold, says an Akron man who is the senior black adviser to George Bush's presidential campaign.

Thaddeus Garrett Jr., a former White House counselor to the vice president, said in an interview that Bush can reverse the black flight from the Republican Party, a flight that has accelerated under Ronald Reagan. The Reagan-Bush ticket got about 10 percent of the black vote in the last two elections, according to the New York Times.

But current polls give Bush from 12 percent to 18 percent of the black vote, according to the Joint Center for Political Studies in Washington, a think tank for black political issues.

"He's sensitive to racial problems," said Garrett. "You can't help but be sensitive when you have racial discrimination in your own family."

Garrett referred to one of Bush's sons, who married a Hispanic woman. Their children were victims of racial slurs and Bush was made aware of it, according to Garrett.

"If George Bush has to make a critical decision

See OHIO'S, page A15

Bush, at N.A.A.C.P., Says Blacks Will Be 'Partners' in His Regime

By GERALD M. BOYD

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 12 — Vice President Bush sought today to assure black Americans that he would have a "positive civil rights agenda" as President, telling a predominantly black group that blacks would be "partners" in a Bush Administration.

Mr. Bush, in a speech to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said the nation must move beyond merely enforcing civil rights laws to the creation of new opportunities for minorities.

"The first responsibility of any President is to work for peace in the world and prosperity at home," Mr. Bush said. "But I offer you, as well, my strong commitment to do whatever it takes to ensure the full participation of all Americans in our economy and our Government."

"You're going to be heard, I promise you that. You're going to be partners in my Presidency."

Word of Bentsen Choice

As Mr. Bush delivered his speech, word filtered through the audience that Michael S. Dukakis had selected Senator Lloyd Bentsen of Texas as his running mate, passing over the Rev. Jesse Jackson. Several N.A.A.C.P. leaders said the failure to name Mr. Jackson could pose problems for the Massachusetts Governor this fall.

"It opens a window that was not there before," said William F. Gibson, the N.A.A.C.P. board chairman.

In a statement, Mr. Gibson and Benjamin L. Hooks, the executive director, said it was "obvious" that many blacks would have preferred Mr. Jackson.

Although the Vice President made no comment on the selection of Mr. Bentsen, he praised Mr. Jackson.

"Look, I've known Jesse for a long time," Mr. Bush said. "And I don't have to cover up the differences. I have profound differences with Jesse on many issues. But I salute him for running the race, for being heard, and he deserves a salute from us."

No Cabinet Post Promised

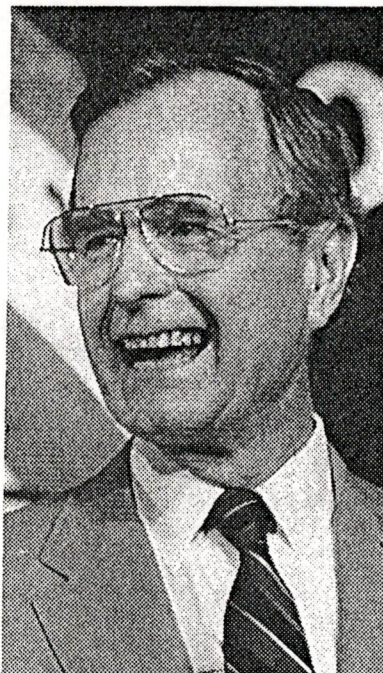
Mr. Bush, who last week pledged to name a Hispanic American to his Cabinet, made no similar promise today about appointing a black.

"He feels he doesn't have to say that," said Thaddeus Garrett, a top Bush adviser. Mr. Garrett, who is black, said such an appointment by Mr. Bush was a given.

As he has in other speeches to mostly black groups, the Vice President spoke of the need to enforce civil rights laws, and some black leaders have taken that as an implied criticism of enforcement efforts under the Reagan Administration. Mr. Bush, however, has defended the Administration on that issue.

"I guarantee you," Mr. Bush said, "I will be personally involved in protecting the civil rights of all Americans."

Calling such protections not a matter



Associated Press

Vice President Bush addressing the convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Washington.

of "social policy" but a "fundamental right," Mr. Bush said the nation must finally leave the "tired, old baggage of bigotry behind us."

But as he has in other speeches, Mr. Bush argued that the answers to many problems faced by blacks rested not with Government programs but with other actions in homes and in communities.

Monday, June 13, 1988

Page B-7

Bush Signals a Greater Emphasis On Helping Minority Businesses

By MAUREEN DOWD

Special to The New York Times

DANVILLE, Va., June 12 — Signaling that a Bush administration would try to be more sensitive to the concerns of blacks and other minorities than the Reagan Administration has been, Vice President Bush said today that he strongly supports "increased minority business development efforts by the Federal Government."

In a commencement address at Central State University, a predominantly black college in Wilberforce, Ohio, Mr. Bush promised more Federal help for minority businesses.

"We must take specific steps to include those who have been excluded, whether from government itself or from the opportunity to succeed in a free society," he told the 271 graduates and their families and friends.

The approach to racial equality, he said, must be much more aggressive. "Just protecting civil rights does not assure equality of economic opportunity," he said. "We must also knock down the walls of indifference and other barriers that result in economic exclusion."

Mr. Bush's advisers think he has a better chance with black voters than Mr. Reagan did, and they feel he could more than double the 7 percent of the black vote the President got in 1984.

'Not a Red Flag'

"George Bush is not a red flag in the black community," said Thaddeus Garrett Jr., a minister and consultant who is the highest-ranking black in the Bush campaign. "It's a challenge, but we do have something to work with."

"The difference between Bush and Reagan is that Bush believes you have to lend a helping hand to help people help themselves."

Mr. Garrett said that Mr. Bush would "revitalize and beef up" the Office of Minority Business Enterprise in the Commerce Department, which has been scaled back during the Reagan era.

Calling today the beginning of a slow and steady attempt to convince black voters that Mr. Bush would be sympathetic, Mr. Garrett said that the Vice President hoped to speak at more black colleges and, in July, at the NAACP convention and the Urban League meeting.

Mr. Garrett said he was trying to persuade the Vice President to speak more about incidents of racial insensitivity directed at his own family. He

said that Mr. Bush had told him a story about how one of his half-Mexican grandchildren had come to him and said he was being teased at school about his dark complexion.

"What other President has ever been able to say, 'My grandson has faced racial discrimination'?" Mr. Garrett asked.

Calls Probe of Wright Insufficient

As he was campaigning door to door in Danville, Mr. Bush was asked whether he was satisfied with the House Ethics Committee's decision to begin a preliminary investigation of Speaker of the House Jim Wright. Mr. Bush has been complaining that the Democrats should stop being critical of Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d unless they were willing to appoint a special prosecutor to look into possible Congressional ethics violations.

He said that he did not think the internal investigation was sufficient.

"I want to see Michael Dukakis join me — he seems to be talking about ethics all the time — and why doesn't he just get in there and join me in suggesting we have an independent counsel for the House?" he said, adding: "And not just on this case with the Speaker. I'm not passing judgment on him. But on the way the process ought to work. And they've gone on with this inside looking-at-yourself inquiry. Just doesn't seem to me as objective if you want the highest possible ethical standards, which I do."

At the college, Mr. Bush received only a polite reception, despite his speech — "We didn't expect the rafters to ring," conceded Mr. Garrett — and it was clear that resentment against the Reagan Administration runs deep.

"The country needs a change," Earl Bell, a teacher in the audience, said.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1988

Bush Listens to Civil Rights Criticism

Vice President Meets With Black Leaders in Bid to Allay Concerns

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Staff Writer

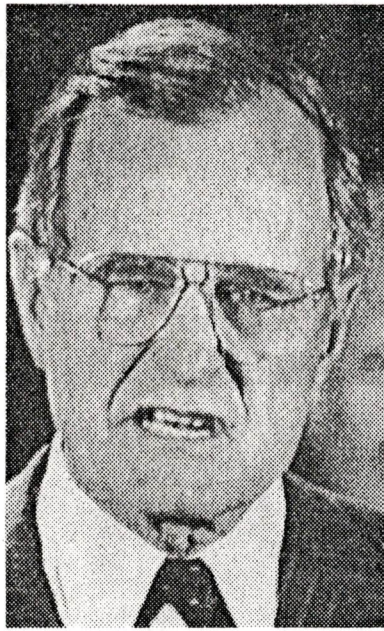
Vice President Bush heard sharp criticism of the administration's record on civil rights and domestic policy yesterday from a group of prominent black leaders, and the likely Republican presidential nominee said he wanted to "reach out and do as well as we possibly can."

Bush invited the leaders to his residence for a closed meeting as part of a campaign effort to appeal to black and other minority voters who have traditionally voted Democratic. Many black leaders have sharply criticized President Reagan and several praised Bush for listening to their concerns, which they said Reagan had not.

They expressed disapproval of Reagan policies, such as emphasis on military spending, which Bush has supported.

Benjamin L. Hooks, executive director of the NAACP, told reporters after the meeting, "I would think that what we were trying to do today was to focus on the fact there were a great many failures in this administration and . . . we are concerned about the future." He said the group urged Bush to "re-order" the Reagan administration's budget priorities.

Joseph E. Lowery, president of the Southern Christian Leadership



VICE PRESIDENT BUSH
... says he wants to "reach out"

Conference, said, "I came with a great deal of hope that we'd find in Mr. Bush a new level of sensitivity to the devastation in the black community that's escalated and intensified over these past seven years—I'd have to say at this point that hope has not been fulfilled." Lowery said Bush did not show a willingness to scale back military spending to provide aid to the poor.

John E. Jacob, president of the National Urban League, said he

asked Bush what kind of Justice Department he would have if elected president. Bush promised to have "people who were bright and open and inclusive," and he pledged not to impose an "ideological litmus test" for policymakers, Jacob said. The difficulties of Attorney General Edwin Meese III were not raised directly, however, Jacob said.

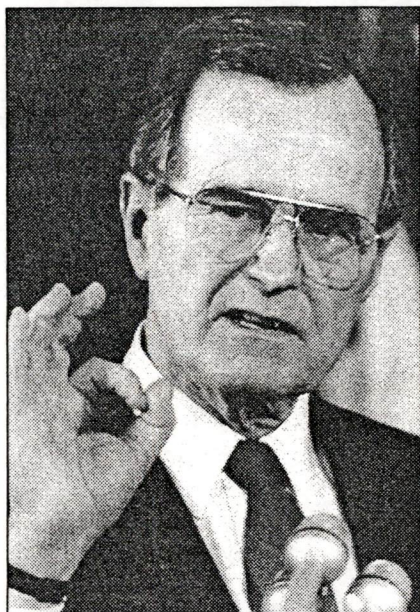
Some civil rights activists have criticized Bush for supporting Reagan's veto of the Grove City civil rights legislation. But participants said the veto, which Congress overrode, was not discussed with Bush. Hooks said the Reagan civil rights record "is not a record that anybody can defend" and "I wouldn't want to put the vice president in the peculiar posture of having to try to do that."

Thaddeus Garrett, an adviser to the Bush campaign, said it was "symbolic" that Bush invited the leaders to his home "to put the agenda of black people before him, to seek their views and show in a very meaningful way that in a Bush presidency the inclusion of the black leadership of this country . . . will be most evident."

Responding to reporters who shouted questions afterward, Bush said, "I just want to reach out and do as well as we possibly can. . . . a good friendly discussion, and I appreciate the spirit of it."

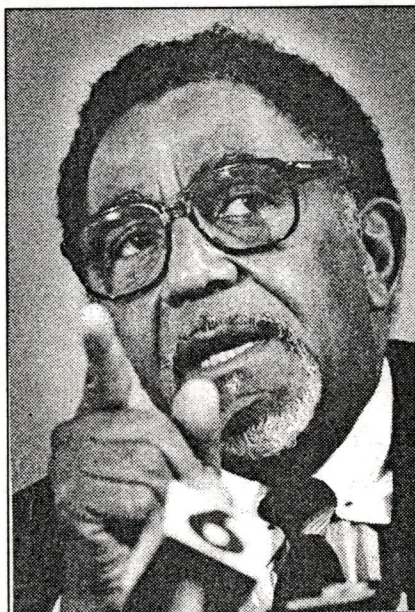
ELECTION '88: THE CANDIDATES AND MINORITIES

Bush to meet with high-profile blacks



By Charles Tasnadi, AP

BUSH: Must convince blacks his approach will be different from Reagan's



By Dave Fornell, UPI

LOWERY: Wants to hear Bush's stand on jobs, poverty and housing

By Mireille Grangenio Gates
and Jessica Lee
USA TODAY

WASHINGTON — Vice President George Bush is hoping to cash in on his cordial relations with black leaders, inviting them to a meeting today on domestic and civil rights issues.

They are among President Reagan's staunchest critics: Dr. Benjamin Hooks of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, John Jacob of the National Urban League, Rev. Joseph Lowery of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and Randall Robinson of the anti-apartheid group TransAfrica.

Some say Bush has an edge over Democratic front-runner Michael Dukakis, who is not as well-known to national black leaders. But whether that translates into votes is unknown.

"We're going full speed ahead in campaigning in the black community. We're not taking anything for granted," said Thaddeus Garrett, Bush's most se-

nior black adviser.

Another bid: Bush is expected to name Connie Neumann assistant director of voter outreach. She would be the first black in a top-level staff position in the Bush campaign.

Bush's overtures drew mixed reviews.

Lowery, who wants to hear Bush's policies on black unemployment, poverty and housing, said: "Bush has a Herculean task to convince us that he will reverse ... (Reagan's) policies."

Robinson, who declined to attend, called Bush's posture on South Africa "insensitive and untenable."

But Ann Lewis, political analyst and adviser to Jesse Jackson, says tactically, Bush's overture can go either way.

"The question is whether it'll look smart or calculating," says Lewis.

"I agree with Bush that it would be wrong for a presidential candidate not to reach out to folks, but I can't help noticing that the administration to which he claims to be a loyal and effective partner kept that door shut."

Can Bush Bring Blacks Back to the GOP?

By JOSEPH PERKINS

An adviser to George Bush tells of accompanying the vice president on a quiet visit to an African family that had suffered harassment from the Ku Klux Klan shortly after moving to the U.S. Mr. Bush said that, as vice president, he wanted to assure them, "We're not all like that."

The adviser, Thaddeus Garrett Jr., with the help of several dozen other black supporters of Mr. Bush, organized a salute to the vice president Monday. More than 500 blacks attended the \$150-a-plate dinner, which was put together in only three weeks' time.

Most of the headlines from the affair went to the vice president's position supporting the president's Grove City veto. The black attendees seemed satisfied with Mr. Bush's explanation that the legislation contained serious "imperfections," and they cheered him when he said that institutions receiving federal dollars should be required to comply with civil-rights laws. Mr. Garrett maintains that the enthusiastic response Mr. Bush received is a testament to the good will he has built up in some segments of the black community.

Trying to Bridge the Gulf

In this year's primary campaigns, Rep. Jack Kemp earned the reputation as the Republican candidate most eager to open his party to blacks—sometimes as the only Republican candidate appearing with the Democrats before high-profile black audiences. Still, over Mr. Bush's tenure as vice president, he has also made a conscious effort to reach out to blacks, visiting churches, colleges, neighborhoods—going to places in the black community where Republicans are rarely seen or heard. He has not always been greeted with open arms, but he is one of the few Republican leaders trying to bridge the gulf that separates Republicans and blacks.

Such gestures define George Bush's attitude on race relations, says Mr. Garrett. "You have so many built-in sensitivities with George Bush that you just don't have with any other candidate," except, of course, Jesse Jackson.

Mr. Bush's "sensitivity" to race relations may be explained partly by personal circumstances, says Mr. Garrett. "Here's a man who, in his own family, has people of color." (One of Mr. Bush's daughters-in-law is Hispanic.) "When your grandchildren tell you that the kids at school tease them because of their color, that's not going to affect you?"

Be that as it may, Mr. Bush still faces the difficult task of broadening the base of his black support to include not only black Republican stalwarts such as Mr. Garrett, who are familiar with the vice president's personal and professional history, but also the growing number of black "independents"—voters who are disenchanted with the direction of the Democratic Party, but who still feel uncomfortable moving to the Republican column.

Mr. Bush said as much at the dinner in his honor Monday night. The Republican

The number of blacks who consider themselves "strong Democrats" dropped to roughly 40% last year, from 50% in 1986 and 55% in 1984.

Party "must strive for . . . the politics of inclusion," he said, adding: "If I am the Republican nominee, and I believe I will be, I want to attract to this party, the party of Lincoln, the broadest base of Americans possible . . . and that includes blacks, Hispanics and all minorities."

Mr. Bush's undertaking may not be as daunting as it appears on the surface. For while it is true that blacks continue to vote overwhelmingly for Democrats, demographic changes in the black population bode well for Republicans. There has been a drift of black voters away from the Democratic Party over much of this decade and a growing interest in the Republican Party among younger blacks.

A survey last year by the Joint Center for Political Studies, a Washington-based think tank devoted to black issues, indicated that while three-quarters of blacks continue to identify themselves as Democrats, their attachment is not nearly as strong as it once was. The number of blacks who consider themselves "strong Democrats" dropped to roughly 40% last year, from 50% in 1986 and 55% in 1984. While blacks have not realigned with the GOP, a de-alignment from the Democratic Party is certainly under way.

This trend may be explained by the fact that 18-to-29-year-old blacks have far less allegiance to the Democratic Party than do older blacks. Only about 25% of this young cohort considers itself strong Democrats, the Joint Center reports. At the same time, nearly 20% of young blacks identify themselves as Republican, twice the rate for blacks as a whole.

Young blacks now constitute one-third

of the black electorate and their ranks are growing. "They should be a major target for Republican recruitment efforts," said Joint Center President Eddie Williams at a forum last autumn sponsored by the Council of 100, a leading black Republican organization.

But it is not enough for Mr. Bush and the Republicans merely to invite blacks to join the party. Republicans have made hollow appeals to black voters before and have never followed up by going into black communities and working for their votes.

Republicans must deliver a real message to blacks, and must lay out a program that makes sense to them. Again, the task is not as daunting as it appears. The pieces are already there.

The problem Republicans—particularly conservative Republicans—have had in wooing black voters is that they viewed blacks as being somehow different from other voters. But blacks are really no different. Indeed, the Joint Center survey last year indicated that white and black voters listed the same top concerns—education, employment, income, crime, etc.

Moreover, surveys of recent years suggest that blacks are preponderantly conservative on a range of issues. For instance, while blacks quite naturally endorse the concept of equal opportunity (as do practically all Americans), most oppose racial quotas. Most blacks oppose school busing. Most oppose abortion. Most favor school prayer. And most favor tough criminal sentencing. What this means is that Republicans don't have to compromise their principles to draw black votes.

Part of the problem Republicans have had in building their black base is that they are nearly always on the defensive when it comes to black concerns. The Reagan administration has spent most of the past eight years defending its positions on affirmative action, South Africa, civil rights and social programs. These are important issues, but there are other concerns in the black community as well.

Some blacks will remain loyal to the Democratic Party out of appreciation for the social-welfare policies pursued by Democratic presidents, from Franklin

Roosevelt to Lyndon Johnson. But the majority of the black population—two-thirds—is not impoverished, and is not concerned exclusively about social programs. The burgeoning black middle class is almost as concerned about economics—inflation, interest rates, taxes, etc.—as it is about traditional civil-rights issues.

Economics could be a major selling point with blacks this fall, and Mr. Bush is trumpeting the right message. "We must bring black Americans and other minorities into the free-enterprise system," he said Monday night. "A Bush administration will help build the bridge of capitalism and entrepreneurship to the black community. I want to help more black Americans and other minorities experience the pride and dignity of ownership, of building something in the private sector."

Much More Is Needed

The vice president promised to "restore and reinvigorate" the Commerce Department's Office of Minority Business Enterprise, which in recent years has been rather ineffectual. That's well enough, but Mr. Bush will have to go much further to win black support. He will need a full-blown program that addresses blacks' main concerns and interests. He has already laid out a few of his ideas. He says he will work to improve the quality of education black children receive, and that he will target certain black school districts for special support. He also says he will work to support black families by insisting that absentee fathers fulfill their responsibility to their children. And he says that he will make his attorney general accountable for civil-rights enforcement. To this agenda he should add: welfare reform, education vouchers, resident management of public housing and criminal-sentencing reform.

It has been exactly 40 years since blacks and the Republican Party went their separate ways. In the two presidential elections prior to 1948, blacks split their vote evenly between Republicans and Democrats, and in elections prior to 1940, blacks were solidly Republican. Recent demographic and attitudinal changes within the black electorate present Republicans the best opportunity in nearly four decades to gain ground on the Democrats. If George Bush is serious about broadening the Republicans' voter base, he will not let this opportunity pass.

Mr. Perkins is a Journal editorial writer.

Black Republicans, Standing Up for Bush



George Bush, introduced by Thaddeus Garrett Jr. last night.

BY HARRY NALTCHAYAN—THE WASHINGTON POST

By Phil McCombs
Washington Post Staff Writer

Five hundred black Republicans enthusiastically applauded last night as George Bush called for "a major assault on illiteracy" and the "economic empowerment" of minorities, and declared at a \$150-a-plate "Black American Salute" at the Sheraton-Washington that "I will have a positive civil rights agenda."

The vice president sidestepped the controversial matter of President Reagan's veto of the Grove City civil rights legislation, but nobody seemed to mind.

A relaxed and smiling Bush, with his wife Barbara glowing at his side, stood in a receiving line before his speech, shaking hands with black businessmen and dignitaries—including Howard University President James E. Cheek, the Rev. Jerry Moore Jr., former D.C. Council

member, and Marjorie H. Parker, former board chair of the University of the District of Columbia.

"He's been supportive of things I believe in—education in particular," said Parker.

Publishing entrepreneur Creed Pannell of Atlanta said, "I like his philosophy. The Republican Party fits my need; the Democratic Party does not adhere to the business principles of growth and expansion." As for Grove City and civil rights, Pannell said he thinks Reagan is "sort of out of touch in that area," while Bush has "dealt with a huge black minority population [in Texas] and has a foundation of dealing with these people."

"One thing the Republicans and Bush and [many] blacks have in common," said management consultant Arthur Fletcher, an assistant secretary of labor in the Nixon administration, "is a clear recognition that

See BUSH, D3, Col. 1

Bush's Minority Appeal

BUSH, From D1

the unfinished business of the civil rights movement of the '60s and '70s is economic empowerment."

Al Whitfield, an entrepreneur from New Jersey, said the Republicans are committed "to bringing in more minorities, and I feel this is an opportune time to affiliate with the Republican Party. I'm independent."

In his 20-minute speech—he was stopped by applause a dozen times and received one standing ovation—Bush adroitly maneuvered around the hard fact that earlier in the day, while campaigning in New Jersey, he had announced his support for President Reagan's veto last week of the Grove City civil rights bill passed by Congress. The bill broadly expands civil rights coverage for institutions receiving federal funds, and Reagan said he wants to "ensure equality" but that the bill is too intrusive.

Bush said in his speech last night that he wasn't going to differ with Reagan on the matter, and he even drew a standing ovation by adding, "The federal government must require that organizations that get tax dollars comply with our civil rights laws. And that's fundamental."

"The president has vetoed Grove City, this vice president has not," said Thaddeus Garrett Jr., a businessman and senior adviser to the Bush campaign who organized last night's dinner on three weeks' notice. "Black voters don't single out one issue."

"Black Americans are no different from any other Americans in wanting a good, solid president."

Garrett called the dinner "a kickoff black activity" for Bush nationwide that will include rallies on black college campuses and at black churches. "These people paid money," he said, in-

dicating the gathering in the Sheraton's Cotillion Room. "This is a nucleus. We're planning an overall strategy for the minority community. We're tired of it being said about our party that it has no appeal for minorities."

A Gallup poll commissioned by the Joint Center for Political Studies last December showed that while black voters remain overwhelmingly Democratic (77 percent), the percentage of blacks who consider themselves "strong" Democrats is slipping (55 percent in 1984 but only 41 percent last year). At the same time, the GOP is luring younger blacks, with 13 percent of those in the 18-to-29 age group listing themselves as Republicans.

Most of last night's group were older—members of the small but respected contingent of black Republicans who have been active in civil rights while generally embracing Republican economic principles, and moving into the limelight when the party is in power.

Bush is "just my guy, I know he'll come through this time," said Dovie T. Pickett, a district chairwoman on the Detroit Republican Committee. "He'll be good for minorities. He'll have a good program for education, and this will really benefit blacks."

On the Grove City veto, Moore said, "It is my impression [Bush] is doing a very loyal thing to support the president. That's what he's there for. I

think he will be an excellent president for minorities. He's been my personal friend for a long time." And Fletcher said Grove City "doesn't bother me because I'm pretty well convinced that the veto is going to be overridden by the majority of Republicans in the House and Senate."

During Bush's speech the audience broke into applause when he said—speaking in a low-key, relaxed fashion with plenty of "you-alls" sprinkled in—"we must help those who are trapped in poverty break out and break free." He also got applause for promising that "opening up the party to all" will be one of his priorities.

He made "the politics of inclusion" a theme throughout the speech, and again stimulated applause with a crowd-pleasing proclamation: "Capitalism, entrepreneurship for the minority community!"

"He will be very good for minorities; he's always had an even hand," said James Johnson, a housing developer from Oakland. "He will endorse and support programs started by President Nixon, who attempted to expand black business opportunity."

Musician Lionel Hampton sang "Sweet Georgia Brown" and gave a humorous speech cutting down other candidates, including Pat Robertson ("On Super Tuesday he couldn't pray away a landslide") and Gary Hart ("He went home with three delegates—at least that's what he told his wife they were").

RELIGION

Vice President Bush Worships At Black Church, Boosts Families

Returning to attend Sunday services at Shiloh Baptist Church in Washington, D.C., where he has worshipped before with the 2,000-member congregation, Vice President George Bush voiced support of the church's efforts to strengthen Black families.

Accompanied by his wife Barbara, the vice president received a standing ovation and frequent applause when he called for "world peace" and "caring for those who suffer or are hungry."

This was his second worship at Shiloh, which is one of the largest Black churches in the nation's capital. Each visit was when his consultant, Rev. Thad Garrett, was guest minister.

Vice President and Mrs. Bush made a point of visiting the church's \$5 million family center on a tour directed by pastor Henry Gregory. Aides said that Bush wanted to make clear that he "associated with Blacks" and "was quite comfortable in our presence." Garrett urged the congregation not to be "stingy" with love. "We should have tolerance for one another," Garrett said, criticizing those who "scream, point fingers, and create scenes" to create chaos at such a critical juncture in our history.

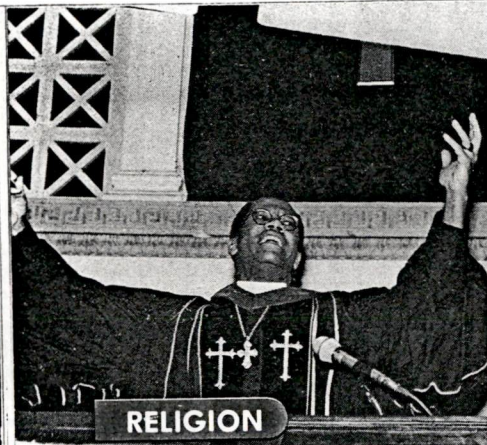


Vice President and Mrs. George Bush and their son, Marvin, sing devotional hymn along with congregation, including deaconesses (l-r) Mollie Brunner, Pauline Walker and Marion Pryde, who occupy the front pew of church.

Following church services, Vice President and Mrs. Bush express delight during visit in the church's Family Life Center with Pastor Gregory and Rev. Garrett. The center helps families "to go and grow and glow."

Maurice Sorrell photos





RELIGION

Thad Garrett, head of an international consulting firm, delivers holiday sermon from pulpit.

Rev. Thad Garrett Delivers A Holiday Sermon In D.C. Church; V.P. Bush Attends

The visitors at the Sunday services of the 102-year-old Black church in the nation's capital were none other than Vice President

George Bush, his wife Barbara and a son, Marvin.

The vibrant pulpiteer for the pre-holiday service was equally unique—36-year-old super-politician-businessman Thad Garrett, who spends six days a week presiding over a lucrative international consulting firm, and reserves Sunday to practice his best loved profession—the ministry.

The combination of unbelievable forces startled, then excited, and finally inspired 500 congregants who packed the main hall of the Trinity AME Zion Church in Washington. It was a bewildering experience for the religious flock who came to prepare for the long holiday season—a time for spiritual recommitment and love that, for them, stretches beyond Christmas and New Year's Day.

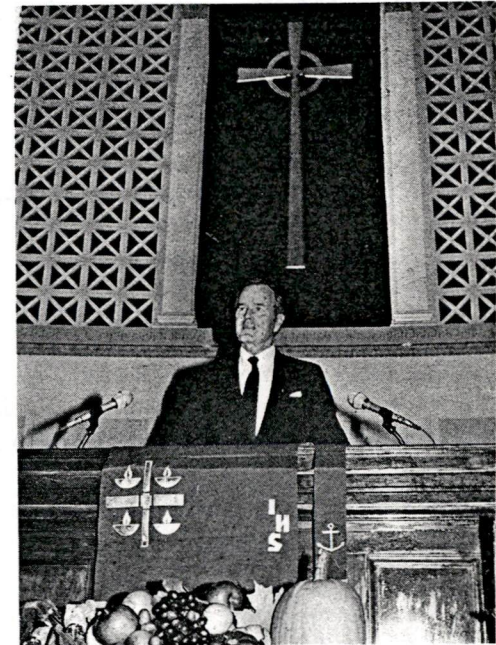
For some Blacks, this time means partying, celebrating, and gift buying. For these faithful, the span involves "sharing, brother-

hood and goodwill to all people."

Never before had this congregation seen police herding bomb-sniffing dogs through the basement hall amid tables arranged for the annual Thanksgiving dinner following the morning service, or seen White security men with ear phones whispering instructions from various points in the building, or found police squad cars parked in front of the church protecting the Veep's limousine.

But the church pastor, Dr. Richard K. Thompson, his 10th district bishop, Dr. Cecil Bishop, Rev. Garrett, and the congregation showed the nation's second highest official that Black folks have "soul," one advantage which the Reagan administration cannot take away.

During a moving two-hour service, the AME Zion faithful carried out an inspirational "Grade A" performance. The children's and adults' choirs sang with such fervor that tears drifted down many cheeks. The bishop prayed for



Addressing congregation from pulpit, Vice President Bush tells of his opposition to apartheid in South Africa, where terror reigns.

help for the South African Blacks, whom he described as victims of an atrocious persecution. Some members shouted "Amen." Members piled high canned goods for

Following his rousing sermon at Trinity AME Zion Church, Garrett is greeted by the vice president and gets a congratulatory kiss from Mrs. Bush.





Posing with Rev. Garrett and Vice President and Mrs. Bush after the religious service are (l) Bishop Cecil Bishop and Dr. Richard K. Thompson (r), Trinity pastor who participated in the religious event.

Says The Black Church Offers Unity And Cooperation

those in need at the time, confirming the image that Blacks try to help one another. In between, Rev. Thompson invited Vice President Bush, an Episcopalian, to speak, which he did assuring the audience that he opposed apartheid and would work for a positive solution.

Basing his sermon on the needs for Blacks to "return to the Church," the source of spirituality, which has helped them in the past from the days of slavery to the civil rights revolution, Garrett, in a bright red and black robe, described America as "the place to be" because of its freedom of religion principle. "There's room for hope and opportunity" he preached, "Our church has been the bulwark and we must use it."

Rev. Garrett described an incident two years ago when the vice president called him as he sat in a

pulpit in Houston, waiting to preach. "He was surprised and didn't want to interrupt me," Garrett said, explaining that he told the Veep, "Black folks stay in church all day on Sunday. That's one of the few times we have unity and cooperation."

After his stirring 25-minute sermon, Rev. Garrett, who pastors regularly at his own Wesley Temple AME Zion Church in Akron, Ohio, asked for new members. No one came forward. However, when Rev. Thompson later asked his members to come to the altar to pray for special needs, scores crowded the altar. Said a member: "They were probably asking the Lord to prod the vice president. It's one thing to come to our church. But it's more meaningful when you try to carry out the work of a Christian."

—SIMEON BOOKER, Text

—Maurice Sorrell, Photos

Reagan's messenger to blacks

By Richard M. Peery

President Reagan has a communications problem with black voters, and Ohioan Thaddeus A. Garrett Jr. is trying to help him overcome it.

That sounds like a big job, but Garrett's determination should be a mighty weapon in the president's public relations arsenal.

How many other 34-year-olds have worked as adviser to two vice presidents, served as commissioner of a powerful federal agency, been a broadcast network vice president and been sought as a consultant by nations in the Middle East and Asia, as well as by American corporations doing business in those countries?

Garrett managed to do all that while squeezing in a seven-year stretch on the Ohio Board of Education and a brief stint on the Ohio Civil Rights Commission.

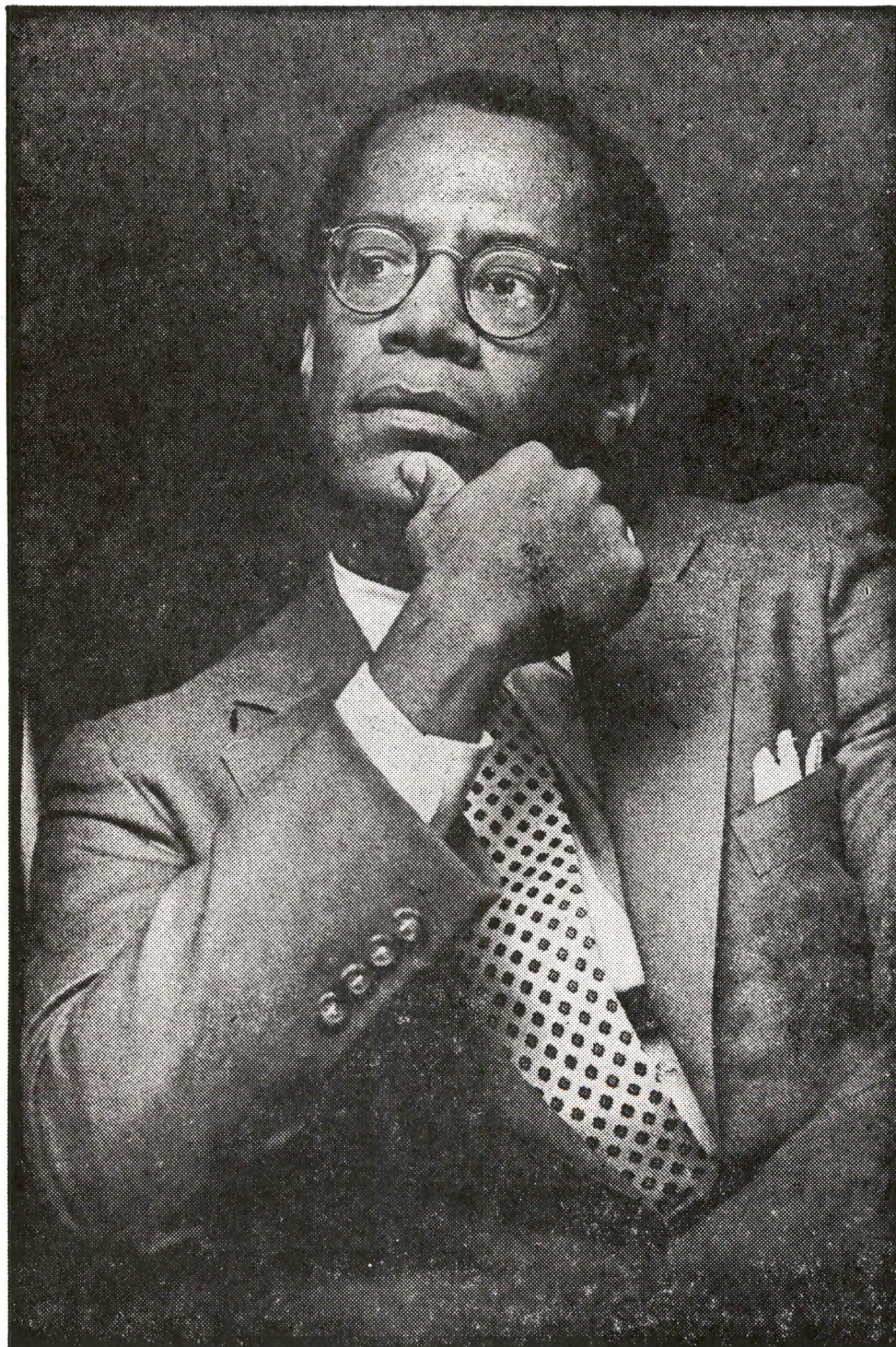
He delivers sermons twice a month at Akron's Wesley Temple AME Zion Church, where he is associate pastor. If he needs further excuses to return home from Washington, D.C., he attends meetings as a director of First Bank N.A. and a trustee of Kent State University.

Garrett, an understandably slender bachelor, is also a fourth-generation Republican.

"This administration has taken a bad rap because it has done a bad job of explaining its accomplishments," Garrett said when interviewed in First Bank's board room, while waiting for a meeting to begin.

"Since Reagan came into office, he has more blacks serving in policy-making positions than any other president," Garrett added, disputing contrary charges from other observers. "This administration has allocated more funds for black colleges than any other."

These are examples of the things he says the administration has failed to communicate to the public. Instead, he says, the public has been given distorted



PD/CHRIS HARTMAN

Thaddeus A. Garrett Jr. does not agree with every policy of President Reagan's, but he is working to convince blacks that Reagan and the Republican party care about their welfare.

Continued on Page 13

Reagan's messanger to blacks

Continued from Page 1-C

interpretations of Reagan's motives on a number of issues.

Garrett cited his former role as domestic adviser to Vice President George Bush as an example of the colorblind manner in which the Reagan administration has been willing to use talented blacks. He said he had to analyze and advise Bush on the domestic impact of all government actions, not just those with racial implications.

Although Garrett said he disagreed with Reagan's attempt to stop the Internal Revenue Service from barring tax exemptions for colleges that practice discrimination, he is convinced that Reagan's motives were grounded not in racism, but in the principle that agencies like the IRS should not have that kind of power.

"I have had numerous discussions with the president. This president is a good person," Garrett said.

"The president always supported a 10-year extension of the Voting Rights Act, as most civil rights leaders did," he continued. "It was only after some amendments were added that the others took a new position. He was consistent."

Reagan's policy of "constructive engagement" with the government of South Africa has drawn criticism from black organizations here and governments abroad. They say it has encouraged the white minority that rules that country to increase oppression of the black majority,

and to stage military raids against its neighbors.

Garrett said he shares their disgust with South Africa, but believes Reagan's approach will bear fruit.

"Some of us believe that government should cease to exist. It is a matter of morality," he said, but added, "after four years of Jimmy Carter's unproductive yield, this government believes it can do more by persuasion."

He predicted that freedom for Namibia, a nation occupied by South Africa, is imminent as a result of Reagan's approach.

Probably the biggest cause of black resentment against Reagan is the unemployment rate, which remains more than twice as high for blacks as for the whole population. To Garrett, this trend started before the president took office, and will be reversed by his economic policies.

Garrett has been a "first black" in many of his roles, but that is his legacy. His great-grandfather, Augustus Fite, was the first black to serve on the Republican Central Committee in Nashville, Tenn.

Garrett, son of a rubber plant worker and a school librarian, was graduated from Akron's John R. Buchtel High School and the University of Akron, where he earned an education degree and excelled at debate. He attended Howard University's Graduate School of Divinity and picked up a number of honorary degrees.

His earliest memories include listening to Dwight D. Eisenhower's 1952 GOP convention speech

as a 4-year-old. Instead of baseball cards, he collected pictures of senators and governors. Imitating a minister in front of a mirror was one of his childhood pastimes.

Garrett's first political job was as an aide to former Rep. William H. Ayres of Akron. He also served as special assistant to the House Education and Labor Committee. His republicanism did not prevent him from joining the staff of former Rep. Shirley Chisholm, D-N.Y.

That brief fling with the other side was followed by a stint as minority and urban adviser to Vice President Nelson A. Rockefeller.

In 1976, Garrett became the country's youngest federal commissioner when President Ford appointed him to the Consumer Product Safety Commission. A year later, he switched to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

His effectiveness when he briefly occupied those seats of power has been questioned, but Garrett said working inside institutions means behind-the-scenes accomplishments that are not always apparent.

He left public life in 1978 to found Thadd Garrett & Associates Inc., a consulting firm. While under contract to the government of Taiwan, he led a group of black elected officials, including City Council President George L. Forbes, on a tour of that country.

Garrett returned to government service with Bush after Reagan

was elected, but left again last February to form Garrett & Co. consultants, through which he is spreading the Reagan gospel.

Garrett said William O. Walker, the late Call and Post publisher, was his Republican role model: "He was a close friend and mentor. There was never a business or political move that I made without consulting W.O."

That was true even when a president called. Ford, in the waning days of his administration, offered Garrett the seat on the Consumer Product Safety Commission and gave him an hour to think it over.

"W.O. wasn't in his office," Garrett said. "I had to call all over to find him. He told me to take it."

Although Walker had what may have been the only black newspaper that did not attack presidents Nixon and Reagan, Garrett said Walker was not a rubber-stamp Republican.

"W.O. was critical of the president at meetings in the White House," Garrett said. "He would get on the phone to Washington and chew people out if he did not like something the administration was doing."

Garrett showed that kind of independence as a state school board member, recalled Cleveland businessman Walter Burks, a Democratic leader who served on the board with Garrett when desegregation was a frequent agenda item.

"Very seldom were we on opposite sides," Burks said. "At first he was young and brash, and

did not know how to horse-trade. But he was strong for desegregation. He was good on issues, did his homework and became an excellent board member."

As his support for desegregation implies, Garrett is identified with the out-of-favor liberal Republican wing. Why does he remain with the dwindling number of black politicians in the party?

"If you're going to have a two-party system, have one," he replied. "The only way is by participation in both. We should not allow one party to monopolize us. That's what happened to the Democrats, and only now are blacks finally beginning to flex their muscle and force them to pay attention to the black vote."

"This is a perfect opportunity for Republicans to demonstrate we want a share of that vote."

Why should black voters put faith in Republican promises? The response to that question was a mini-sermon:

"I say to black Americans, we have to put faith in ourselves. We have made it this far on sweat and faith. Don't talk about budget cuts, because we never had budgets. We can't lose that fire that was in the bellies of our forefathers."

"We have to rely on the four pillars of our community: the family, black colleges, civil rights organizations and the black church."

The best way to keep the faith and the fire, Garrett implied, is to support the Republican party.

Ask Haw

Senior Staff Resume Routing and Recommendation Form

Date: 12-1

TO: Chase Untermeyer
Resume Review Office
Suite 903

FROM: Ed Rogers

SUBJECT: Resume of Nounna, Suzanne
Last Name, First Name, M.I.

VIA: Hard Copy: X Telephone: By whom:

Known to you personally? If not, referred by whom

Worked on the campaign?

Comments: interested in Public Liaison

Personal Recommendation (if any):

- 1. Enthusiastically recommended
- 2. Recommended
- 3. Consider
- 4. Other

Senior Staff Signature Required

11-21-88

HOLD

NOV 23 1988

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Pages / Card
Sji - don't
know her
11/25

Graig Fuller,

It was a pleasure to see you and your lovely wife Friday evening. I thoroughly enjoyed visiting with her. The support and love she showed for you is admirable and was very refreshing.

For your consideration a Resume is enclosed. My primary interest is to serve my country. Should you see fit to allow that service you may contact me, as necessary, until Nov. 22 at (703) 883-8809 after Nov 22 at (702) 3670707.

After having visited, at length, with Matthew Todd Foley, the current associate director office of ~~public liaison~~, concerning the position I am confident that I possess the skills and abilities necessary to excell in this position. I am sure I'd love it.

Thank You for your time,

Suzanne Penner.

POSITION DESIRED: ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR OFFICE OF PUBLIC LIAISON

EXPERIENCE BRIEF:

Suzanne Nounna
8635 W. Sahara
Suite 80
The Lakes, NV 89117
702-367-0707

EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE: 1981 - 1988

General Manager	Mini-International Conglomerate. Responsible for staff of 32.
Management Analyst	Government (Responsible for the business operations and financial analysis of \$250 million for one of the larger counties in the United States).
Financial Analyst	Citicorp (Responsible for \$25 million dollars and eight departments).

EDUCATION: 1972 - 1979

Bachelor's of Science Degree in Business Management
Bachelor's of Science Degree in Financial Administration
Associate's Degree in Theology

OTHER:

Member, Platform committee, Republican National Party 1988.
Member, Executive Board Republican local party.
Multi-Lingual, Insurance and Real Estate designations.
Private pilot, CFP.
Contributing Editor of Several Publication(s).
Guest on Several Television Talk Shows.

HOBBIES:

Reading, Photography, Skiing, Sailing, Tennis, and Travel.

Senior Staff Resume Routing and Recommendation Form

Date: 102-1

TO: Chase Untermeyer
Resume Review Office
Suite 903

FROM: Ed Rogers

SUBJECT: Resume of Hahn, Robert W.
Last Name, First Name, M.I.

VIA: Hard Copy: ☒ Telephone: _____ By whom: _____

Known to you personally?_____ If not, referred by whom_____

Worked on the campaign? _____

Comments: _____

Personal Recommendation (if any):

- _____ 1. Enthusiastically recommended
_____ 2. Recommended
_____ 3. Consider
_____ 4. Other _____

Senior Staff Signature Required

11/28/88

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

November 18, 1988

26 NOV 1988

Governor John H. Sununu
1825 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20270

Dear John:

Congratulations on your appointment to Chief-of-Staff. Given your new responsibilities, I am making the not-so-bold assumption that you won't be available for lunch for some time.

Instead, I would like to ask you for a job. A short version of my resume is enclosed. The reason I want to work for you is because you are intelligent, you understand politics, and I believe that you can make a difference. The primary reason you may want to consider me is because (he says humbly) I can offer you loyalty, analytical insights into policy problems, and sound judgment. Moreover, unlike many people who visit or live in this town, I have a firm understanding of my strengths as well as my limitations. Finally, I like working and collaborating with engineers.

As I noted in my earlier letter, I have worked closely with the President's Task Force on Regulatory Relief which was headed by President-Elect Bush. I believe in what the Vice-President helped accomplish there, and would welcome the opportunity to serve as part of the team.

If you need references, you should feel free to contact Boyden Gray, John Schmitz or any of the members currently serving at CEA.

I look forward to hearing from you, but will fully understand if you don't have the time to reply.

Sincerely yours,



Robert W. Hahn



Robert W. Hahn
Senior Staff Economist
Council of Economic Advisers

Enclosure

Executive Office of the President
Washington, D. C. 20500
(202) 395-6982

Robert W. Hahn

Council of Economic Advisers
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D.C. 20500
(202) 395-6982

EDUCATION

1977-81 California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California
M.S., 1979, Ph.D., Economics, 1981
1976-77 Stanford Graduate School of Business, Stanford, California
1971-75 Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island
B.A., Mathematical Economics, 1975
M.A., Economics, 1975
Honors: Phi Beta Kappa

EMPLOYMENT

1987-88 Senior Staff Economist, Council of Economic Advisers, Washington, D.C.
1985-87 Associate Professor of Economics and Public Policy, Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
1982-85 Assistant Professor of Economics and Public Policy, Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
1981-82 Research Fellow, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California.
1978 Economist, Council on Environmental Quality, Washington, D.C. (summer).
1976 Economist, World Bank, Washington, D.C. (summer).

PUBLIC SERVICE

1983-88 Community Preparatory School, Providence, Rhode Island. Founder, Treasurer and member of Board of Trustees.

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

American Economic Association
Association of Environmental and Resource Economists
Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management

AWARDS

American Association for the Advancement of Science Fellowship
Barr Award for Outstanding Research in Applied Public Economics
Caltech McDonnell Award for best graduating student in Social Science

RECENT RESEARCH PROJECTS AND FOUNDATION SUPPORT

Electric Power Research Institute, "Organizational Aspects of Power Pooling."
 Environmental Protection Agency, "An Examination of EPA's Controlled Trading Options."
 Matsushita Foundation, "Educational Alternatives for the Inner City."
 National Science Foundation, "Markets for Controlling Risks."
 National Science Foundation, "Spot Markets for Electricity."
 Office of Technology Assessment, "Designing Economic Incentives for the Clean Air Act."

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH

"Rethinking Regulation," forthcoming in the 1989 *Economic Report of the President*.
 "Airline Deregulation: Maintaining the Momentum," Chapter 6 in the 1988 *Economic Report of the President*.
 "Economic Prescriptions for Environmental Problems: How the Patient Followed the Doctor's Orders," forthcoming in the *Journal of Economic Perspectives*.
 "The Mismanagement of Air Transport: A Supply-Side Perspective," with R. Kroszner, forthcoming in the *Public Interest*.
 "The Political Economy of Environmental Regulation: Towards a Unifying Framework," accepted for publication in *Public Choice*.
 "Lost in Space: U.S. International Satellite Communications Policy," with R. Kroszner, *Issues in Science and Technology*, under review.
 A *Primer on Environmental Policy Design*, part of series on "Economic Regulation and Deregulation," edited by E. Bailey, to appear in *Fundamentals of Pure and Applied Economics and Encyclopedia of Economics*, Harwood Academic Publishers.
 "Making Education Work in the Inner City," with D. Corley, Council of Economic Advisers, mimeo.
 "Where Did All the Markets Go?: An Analysis of EPA's Emission Trading Program," with Gordon Hester, forthcoming in the *Yale Journal on Regulation*.
 "Instrument Choice, Political Reform and Economic Welfare," Council of Economic Advisers, mimeo.
 "Promoting Efficiency and Equity Through Institutional Design," *Policy Sciences*, 21, 41-66, 1988.
 "The Market for Bads: EPA's Experience with Emissions Trading," with Gordon Hester, *Regulation*, 3/4, 48-53, 1987.
 "Market Power and Transferable Property Rights," *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 99, 753-765, 1984.

Senior Staff Resume Routing and Recommendation Form

Date: 12-1

TO: Chase Untermeyer
Resume Review Office
Suite 903

FROM: Ed Rogers

SUBJECT: Resume of Casanova, Alicia L.
Last Name, First Name, M.I.

VIA: Hard Copy: ☒ Telephone: ☐ By whom: ☐

Known to you personally? ☐ If not, referred by whom ☐

Worked on the campaign? ☒

Comments: WH Public Liaison

Personal Recommendation (if any):

- ☐ 1. Enthusiastically recommended
- ☐ 2. Recommended
- ☐ 3. Consider
- ☐ 4. Other ☐

Senior Staff Signature Required

11/28/88



30 NOV REC'D

The Hispanics for Bush-Quayle National Leadership Committee

National Honorary Chairman
CATHI VILLALPANDO-TX

November 29, 1988

National Co-Chairman
HON. MANUEL CASANOVA—FL

ALICIA CASANOVA—FL

RAFAEL FRANCHI—VA

HON. ANTONIO MONROIG—PR

HON. MARIO AGUERO—NY

DR. ARTURO HEVIA—FL

MILAGRO DIAZ-OLIVER—FL

Hon. John Sununu
Transition Office
1825 Connecticut Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20270

Dear Governor:

I wish to submit my candidacy to the White House post of Special Assistant to the President, presently held by Rudy Beserra. It is a mid-level liaison position with the Hispanic community.

I am very familiar with the duties of that office since I have worked there as a part-time volunteer for the last six years assisting Mr. Beserra and his predecessor, Cathi Villalpando.

I have helped organize numerous White House events and have experience dealing with the problems of that office. My strengths are precisely problem solving and as an organizer of events, meetings and even conventions. I am also well known and respected in the Hispanic community at the national level.

Because of my knowledge of Hispanic issues, I have experience serving as a consultant to several government agencies dealing with Spanish-speaking media (T.V., radio, press) with refugee affairs, with immigration and education problems and overseas Latin American issues.

My political resume speaks for itself about my commitment to the Republican Party and its candidates. This is especially true of George Bush whom I know and for whom I have worked in a dedicated manner at the RNHA national headquarters with Cathi Villalpando, (RNHA Nat'l Chairman) and with Jose Martinez, Director of the Hispanic Bush Quayle Leadership Committee. I have also debated on Spanish- speaking national T.V. on behalf of George Bush and helped organize fundraisers in several states (you were our guest speaker in the Washington, D.C event). I am requesting the endorsements of Secretary Baker and Jeb Bush who know of my work. I also have extensive political references in my resume.

Sincerely,

Alicia L. Casanova
(301) 652-3450

R E S U M E

I. PERSONAL

Name: Alicia L. Casanova
Address: 5414 Newington Road, Bethesda, Md. 20816
Telephone: (301) 652-3450
Date of Birth: March 2, 1937
Marital Status: Married, three children
Citizenship: United States, naturalized 1969
Social Security: 262-70-8812

II. EDUCATION

1942-1956 Colegio La Luz (Cuba)
Merici Academy (Cuba)
Nobel Academy (Cuba) - Business and Public
Relations Studies
(Equivalent to a B.A. Degree with a Major in
Marketing)
Fluent Spanish

III. BUSINESS EXPERIENCE

1987-1988 Consultant, Department of Education- Serves as OBEMLA expert on Hispanic media, coordinates press coverage of Director's travels by acting as liaison with Hispanic newspapers, radio and TV stations; conducts independent research on issues of interest to the Hispanic community and carries out special projects of the Director.

1986-1987 News Department, W.R.H.C., Miami, Florida.
Washington, D. C. Bureau.

1983-1987 Consultant - Worked with different private and public entities on specific projects including the Peace Corps and the City of Miami Host Committee.

1984 Appointed by President Reagan as a Board Member of the President's Advisory Council on the Peace Corps.

1981-1982 Consultant, ACTION, U.S. Government,
Washington, D.C., Refugee affairs and community programs.

1977-1980 News Report Department W.Q.B.A., Miami, Florida.
Conducted own weekly one-half hour radio program on community topics on W.Q.B.A.

1976-1977 Business Development Manager of Spanish Economic Development Corporation (SEDCO), helping minority businessmen/women with business and financial advice. Assisted South Florida small farmers in obtaining \$1 million in loans after freeze damage.

(III. BUSINESS EXPERIENCE, cont.)

1974-1977	Conducted own weekly T.V. one-half hour program on community topics, on Channel 23, Miami, Florida.
1973-1974	Part-time interviewer and reporter for Channel 23, Miami, Florida.
1974-1976	President and founder Alicia L. Casanova, Inc. (Party planning and catering), Miami, Florida.
1968-1970	Assistant to the Manager of Latin American Department, Walston & Co., Inc., Stockbrokers, Miami, Florida.
1965-1966	Sales, Burdines, Miami Beach, Florida.
1962-1963	Administrative Assistant to the President, Delicias Sugar Mill, Costa Rica, Central America. Supervised office staff.
1956-1959	Assistant to the Minister of Public Works, Havana, Cuba.

IV. CIVIC ACTIVITIES

1982-1988	White House Volunteer (part-time). Helped organize numerous events for the Office of Hispanic Affairs, including national White House conferences, briefings and special events.
1982	Treasurer, Hispanics for Economic Recovery, Washington, D.C. Supports President Reagan's economic policies.
1979-1980	Board Member Health Systems Agency of South Florida
1979-1980	Board Member of Hemispheric Conference for Women, Inc. Held Office as Treasurer.
1978-1979	Member Executive Committee, C.E.T.A., for Dade County, Florida
1977-1979	Member of the Board (as consumer advocate), Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA), for Dade County, Florida.
1976-1979	Board Member Dade County Commission on the Status of Women. Held office as Second Vice President.
1978	Board Member Encuentro (Spanish Family Guidance Clinic).
1976-1978	Board Member of the Community Mental Health Program.
1977	Board Member Hispanic Heritage Week Committee.
1976-1977	Board Member Miami Dade Community College, North Campus.

- 1972-1975 Member of the Board "Elephant Forum". Brings speakers of national prominence to the Miami Community.
- 1973 Organized all social functions and banquets at the American Hotel for the Cuban-American Medical Convention with over 1,200 doctors. The convention lasted over a week. (Supervised a staff of seven persons).
- 1972-1974 Participated and supervised Spanish-speaking voter registration activities in Dade County.
- 1971-1980 Participated in newspaper, radio and television interviews and programs in relation to social, civic, charity and political activities.
- 1971 Coordinator, social activities Cuban-American Medical Convention, Fountainbleau Hotel, Miami Beach. Included among events were a dinner for 1,300 people and a banquet for 1,000 people. (Supervised a staff of nine people).
- 1970 Founder and First President, Spanish Speaking Volunteers for Jackson Memorial Hospital.
- 1970-1973 Co-Chairman International Rescue Committee, (Miami Chapter). Over a four-year period raised \$500,000 for refugees with a Charity Ball and three telethons in simultaneous coordination with Channel 34, Los Angeles; Channel 41, New York and Channel 23, Miami, Florida.
- 1968 Room Mother Chairman, Coral Way Elementary School P.T.A. Board Member.
- 1968 Board Member, Museum of Science, Miami, Florida.

V. AWARDS

- 1987 Award of Appreciation from City of Miami Mayor Xavier Suarez and City Commissioners for work during the Inter-American Development Bank Conference.
- 1985 Plaque of Recognition for work as Peace Corps Member of the Board. Given by Friends of the U. S. Peace Corps.
- 1984 Certificate of Appreciation from the Board of Commissioners, Dade County, Florida.
- 1984 Plaque of Appreciation for contribution as Comptroller in helping to make 1983-84 years of historic growth for the Republican National Hispanic Assembly.

1984 Special Recognition Award for years of leadership and commitment to the Cuban-American community and for contribution to the betterment of people's lives here and abroad. Given by the National Association of Cuban-American Women and Men of the United States.

1980 Certificate of Appreciation for community service, Metropolitan Dade County, Florida.

1979 Certificate of Merit, Committee Pro-Nicaraguan Refugees, for valuable service.

1979 Certificate of Honor, Latin Chamber of Commerce of Hialeah.

1979 Certificate of Appreciation, Mayor's Office of the City of Hialeah for outstanding service to the community.

1978 Certificate of Appreciation, Community Mental Health Center (Area II F).

1978 Certificate of Appreciation U.S. Small Business Administration and Service Corps. of Retired Executives.

1977 Certificate of Appreciation for continued cooperation, U.S. Cuban Refugee Program.

1977 Selected as one of the ten "Women of the Year" for 1977 by the Cuban Women's Club.

1976 Received the Havana Optimist Club award for work on behalf of the Hispanic community.

1973 Diploma of Honor as Woman of the Year, awarded by Triunfo newspaper.

1973 Certificate of Merit for outstanding community service. Liceo Cubano.

1973 Received the Lincoln-Marti award for outstanding civic work in the community from the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

1973 Received a diploma of recognition from the Mayor of Miami.

1971 Diploma of Honor, The Cuban-American Medical Association.

1971 Received keys to the City of Miami and also of Dade County, Florida, for community service.

1970 International Rescue Committee plaque for service to refugees.

ALICIA L. CASANOVA

VI. POLITICAL

- 1988 Appointed National Co-Chairman, Hispanics for Bush-Quayle National Leadership Committee.
- 1988 Worked full time to support the election of George Bush and other Republican candidates. Organized or helped organize fundraisers in half dozen states. Debated on Spanish speaking TV and distributed literature nationwide.
- 1988 Member of kitchen cabinet (strategy group) with Jose Martinez, National Hispanic Coordinator of the Bush campaign.
- 1987-88 Appointed to Bush campaign National Steering Committee
- 1987-88 Elected National Co-Chairman of the Republican National Hispanic Assembly at the National Convention.
- 1984 Appointed by President Reagan as a Board Member of the President's Advisory Council on the Peace Corps.
- 1984-85 Organized fundraising events in Florida and Washington, honoring various national personalities, like Maureen Reagan, Barbara Bush, and Jean Kirkpatrick.
- 1984 Appointed as an Elector for the Electoral College for the State of Florida (to cast one of Florida's 21 electoral votes for President Reagan).
- 1984 Appointed Reagan-Bush Finance Co-Chairman for the State of Florida.
- 1983 Served as Chairman of the annual R.N.H.A. Leadership Conference Fundraising Banquet in Washington, D. C.
- 1982 Co-Chairman, Dade County (Florida) Republican Executive Committee dinner in honor of Richard Richards.
- 1982-85 Organized the Washington, D.C. chapter of the Republican National Hispanic Assembly (R.N.H.A.) and served as its first elected Chairman.
- 1982-84 Elected Comptroller of the National Organization of the 1985 Republican National Hispanic Assembly (R.N.H.A.)
- 1980 National Executive Committee Member, Hispanic Committee, Ronald Reagan for President.
- 1980 Major Florida fundraiser for Ronald Reagan.
- 1980 Executive Committee Memeber, Dade County (Florida, Reagan for President Committee).
- 1975-76 Appointed as one of the four National Vice-Chaipersons of the Republican National Hispanic Assembly (R.N.H.A.).
- 1972-74 Member of the Board, "Elephant Forum". Brought Republican 1975 speakers of national prominence to the Miami community.
- 1972-74 Attended and participated in the Republican National Convention (1972), as well as other major Republican functions in Washington.
- 1972-81 Participated in various radio and TV programs and wrote articles as spokesperson for the Republican Party, its candidates and its points of view.
- 1972-74 Participated and supervised all Spanish-speaking voter 1974 registration activities in Dade County with net results of over 10,000 new Republican registrations during this period.
- 1974 Director, Republican Party Latin Center of Dade County. (Appointed by the Dade County Republican Party Executive Committee).
- 1974 Participated as one of the founders of the R.N.H.A. nationally. Formal founding ceremonies were held in Washington, D. C. Also participated as one of the founders of the Florida R.N.H.A.

VII. POLITICAL REFERENCES

Rep. Connie Mack, U.S. Senator-elect from Florida.

Mrs. Jeannie Austin, Florida GOP, State Chairman.

Hon. Jeb Bush, Former Secretary of Commerce, Florida.

Mr. Alberto Cardenas Esq., Chairman , Dade County Bush Quayle Committee.

Mr. Alec Courtelis, Chairman, Florida Victory Committee.

Mr. Jose Martinez, National Director , Hispanic Bush Leadership Committee.

Ms. Cathi Villalpando, National Chairman, Republican National Hispanic Assembly (RNHA).

Sen. Paula Hawkins, Former GOP Senator from Florida.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20270

2 December 1988

Dear Bob:

On behalf of President-Elect Bush, thank you for your willingness to serve in his Administration.

The Presidential Personnel staff will review your letter closely and will be in contact with you directly.

With thanks and best wishes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Chase Untermeyer".

CHASE UNTERMAYER
Director of Personnel

Mr. Robert W. Sweet Jr.
5101 Thackery Ct.
Fairfax, VA 22032

*I am also sending a copy of
your letter to Gov. Sununu's office.*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 21, 1988

Mr. Chase Untermeyer
Republican National Committee
310 - 1st Street, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003

Dear Mr. Untermeyer:

Thank you for your nice letter in response to Cal Thomas' kind introduction. I very much appreciate your consideration. He indicated that you had inquired about my position in the Reagan Administration. I joined the Administration in July 1981, and have held the following positions:

- o Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary for Elementary and Secondary Education; [Schedule C]
- o Deputy Director for the National Institute of Education; [Presidential Appointment]
- o Acting Director for the National Institute of Education;
- o Senior Staff Member in the Office of Policy Development, The White House; [Appointment Administratively Determined]
- o Deputy Executive Secretary for the Domestic Policy Council, The White House; [Appointment Administratively Determined]

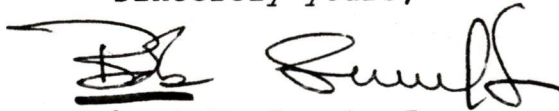
I have been involved in a variety of issues dealing with policy development for the handicapped, the family, the environment, education, adoption and health. During the past seven years, I have also worked closely with the White House Office of Public Liaison in communicating administration policy to the American people through hundreds of Christian radio and television stations.

I believe in the "kinder, gentler nation" that Vice President Bush has talked about and would like the opportunity to be a part of the next administration, in working toward those goals.

Earlier this week I met a friend of yours from Texas, Bob Hunter, Senior Vice President of Abilene Christian University. He introduced me when I spoke to the Nashville Chapter of the Abilene Christian University Alumni. He spoke very highly of you and asked me to give you his regards.

Thank you for your consideration of my request to serve in the Bush Administration.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "R. W. Sweet, Jr.", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Robert W. Sweet, Jr.
Deputy Executive Secretary
Domestic Policy Council

Attachment

ROBERT W. SWEET, JR.

5101 Thackery Ct.
Fairfax, Virginia 22032
(202) 456-2564 (O)
(703) 323-5981 (H)

**current
position**

Domestic Policy Council, The White House, Deputy Executive Secretary. The White House Domestic Policy Council is chaired by the President, with the Attorney General as Chairman Pro-Tempore. Its membership consists of eight Cabinet-level officials.

The responsibilities of the Deputy Executive Secretary include membership and active participation in the Domestic Policy Council Working Groups on the Family, Federalism, Welfare Reform, Health, Education, Adoption, Privatization, Biotechnology, Tort Reform, Energy and Natural Resources. As a result of working group activities, prepares option papers and decision memos for the Council on those issues that require policy decisions by the President. Working group products include preparation of legislative proposals, executive orders, Presidential directives, and reports.

Chairs Working Groups on Parental Role in Education and Handicapped Policy. Conducts briefings at the White House, Brookings Institution and Heritage Foundation on how the domestic policy process works. Reviews and comments on legislative proposals, regulations, Presidential speeches and statements.

Represents the Administration in speaking to various groups throughout the country, and on radio and T.V., on a variety of public policy issues. (3/28/83 - present)

**career
history**

Office of Policy Development, The White House, Senior Staff Member. Assisted in the development and implementation of education policy initiatives such as, tuition tax credits, low-income vouchers, education savings accounts, math and science teaching assistance, school prayer, equal access, and literacy. (3/28/83 - 12/85)

ROBERT W. SWEET, JR.

(202) 456-2564 (O)
(703) 323-5981 (H)

page 2

career
history

National Council on Educational Research,
Executive Director. Established the Council as a
separate unit to oversee the policy direction on
the National Institute of Education. Reported to
a 15 member board, appointed by the President.
Developed a budget, hired staff and drafted policy
resolutions for Council consideration.
(1/4/83 - 3/27/83)

National Institute of Education, Acting Director.
Managed the National Institute of Education, a \$53
million agency of 300 employees. Implemented
education policies, determined research agenda,
and initiated studies such as "Becoming a Nation
of Readers" (1985), "Preventing Reading Failure"
(1987), and "A Study of Values in American Public
School Textbooks" (1985). (6/10/82 - 1/3/83)

National Institute of Education, Deputy Director.
Shared in the Director's overall responsibility
for managing the Institute and in carrying out
educational research and dissemination of research
findings for public use. (3/7/82 - 6/10/82)

Department of Education, Special Assistant to the
Assistant Secretary for Elementary and Secondary
Education. Assisted in the development of
administration policy to limit the Federal role in
education. Spoke on behalf of the Assistant
Secretary and the Administration to groups across
the country about the Federal role in education.
(7/81 - 3/82)

As Director of Personnel for a 300 employee
company, supervised job recruitment and
interviewing, worked to maintain healthy and open
communications between management and employees.
In a letter of recommendation the President of the
company wrote, "...has had an uncanny ability to
understand this position and quickly assume the
responsibilities required." (2/80 - 7/80)

ROBERT W. SWEET, JR.

(202) 456-2564 (O)
(703) 323-5981 (H)

page 3

**career
history**

As a consultant to industry, worked with Chief Executive Officers of corporations in New England to set up Responsible Citizens' Programs, which included teaching employees free-market economics and governmental affairs. 93% of one management group felt they were more politically effective as a result of these programs. (2/79 - 2/80)

As an educational salesman and consultant with two major textbook companies, conducted elementary and secondary teacher training seminars in educational methodology and material utilization. For example, set up one week Harvard Project Physics training seminar for New England High School teachers. The Marketing Director for the school department of Holt, Rinehart, & Winston, Inc. wrote, "I wish we could transplant your organizational ability around the country and into other subject areas." (11/63 - 2/79)

Taught high school chemistry, physics and biology at Besse High School in Albion, Maine.
(9/60 - 11/63)

**selected
activities**

Candidate for United States Congress in New Hampshire's Second District; Vice Chairman -- New Hampshire Republican Party; Consultant to Plymouth Rock Foundation in Plymouth, Massachusetts; Owner of Sweet's Sign Shop, a sign fabrication and installation company; Member of Governor's Commission on Public Education; Six years as regional school board representative -- two years as chairman of the board; Board of Directors, Educational Salesman's Association of New England.

education

B.A. in English, University of Maine. Graduate Studies in Chemistry, The University of New Hampshire. Graduate Studies in Wage and Salary Administration, Brandeis University. Doctor of Laws (honorary), Indiana Christian University.

ROBERT W. SWEET, JR.

(202) 456-2564 (O)
(703) 323-5981 (H)

page 4

**past
memberships**

U.S. Naval Reserve, 8 year obligation, Honorable Discharge; Maine Teachers Association; New England Salesmen Association; Southern New Hampshire Association of Personnel Administrators; Young Americans for Freedom.

references

Available on request.

II. MEMBERSHIP, ATTENDEES AND STAFF

Domestic Policy Council Membership

President Ronald W. Reagan, Chairman
Secretary of the Interior Donald P. Hodel, Chairman Pro Tempore
Attorney General Richard Thornburgh
Secretary of Health and Human Services Otis R. Bowen
Secretary of Housing and Urban Development Samuel R. Pierce, Jr.
Secretary of Energy John S. Herrington
Secretary of Education Lauro F. Cavazos
Office of Management and Budget Director James C. Miller III
Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Lee M. Thomas

Ex-officio members are the Vice President and the Chief of Staff.

Attendees

The Assistant to the President and Cabinet Secretary, the Assistant to the President for Domestic Affairs and the Assistant to the President for Policy Development also participate.

All Cabinet members are welcome to attend any meeting in which they have an interest. Agency heads are invited to participate whenever matters affecting their organizations are on the agenda. Senior White House advisors to the President are also invited and, when appropriate, participate in discussions.

Domestic Policy Council Staff

The staff of the Domestic Policy Council are White House staff in the Office of Cabinet Affairs:

Ralph C. Bledsoe, Special Assistant to the President
and Executive Secretary
Mary Beth Riordan, Staff Assistant
Fran Seidl, Secretary
Robert W. Sweet, Jr., Deputy Executive Secretary
Mary M. Tsivgoulis, Secretary
Mark Readinger, White House Fellow (for environmental issues)

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20270

2 December 1988

Dear Bob:

On behalf
your willingness

President Bush, thank you for
administration.

The President
letter closer
directly.

I review your
with you

With

*do this
pls*



MICHAEL UNITED
Connell

Mr. Robert W. Sweet Jr.
5101 Thackery Ct.
Fairfax, VA 22032

*I am also sending a copy of
your letter to Gov. Sununu's office.*

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20270

2 December 1988

Dear Mr. Flaks:

On behalf of President-Elect Bush, thank you for your willingness to serve in his Administration.

The Presidential Personnel staff will review your letter closely and will be in contact with you directly.

With thanks and best wishes.

Sincerely,



CHASE UNTERMEYER
Director of Personnel

Mr. Brian Flaks
549 Central Avenue
Cedarhurst, NY 11516

*I'm also sending a copy of
your letter to Gov. Sununu's office.*

November 14, 1988

BRIAN FLAKS
549 Central Avenue
Cedarhurst, New York 11516

Mr. Chase Untermeyer
Presidential Transition Office
1825 Connecticut Avenue
Washington D.C.

Dear Chase:

First let me congratulate you and all the others on running a very successful campaign for President-elect George Bush.

It has been a few years since we last spoke Chase, so let me re-introduce myself. My name is Brian Flaks. I am a good friend of Brad Blakeman, from New York.

Since 1980 I have been involved in the advanced planning of numerous trips of President Reagan and Vice-President Bush (working frequently with Brad). Chase, I would very much like to continue to be a part of the advance office in the new administration on a full time basis, is possible, or in any other capacity that you deem me qualified for.

Once again let me congratulate you on running a great campaign! Thank you for your time and consideration.

Very truly yours,


BRIAN FLAKS

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Resume	Re: Brian Jay Flaks; contains Personally Identifiable Information. (2 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff, Office of the
Series: Card, Andrew H., Jr., Files
Subseries: Subject Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: White House Resumes to be Hel - 1988 [1]

Date Closed: 4/25/2025	OA/ID Number: CF00554-014
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]

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20270

2 December 1988

Dear Mr. Flaks:

On behalf of President-Elect Bush, thank you for your willingness to serve in his Administration.

The Presidential Personnel staff will review your letter closely and will be in contact with you directly.

With thanks and best wishes.

Sincerely,

Chase

CHASE UNTERMI
Director of I

CHASE UNTERMEYER

*do this,
pls.*

✓

Mr. Brian Flaks
549 Central Avenue
Cedarhurst, NY 11516

*I'm also sending a copy of
your letter to Gov. Sununu's office.*

Senior Staff Resume Routing and Recommendation Form

Date: 12-6-88

TO: Chase Untermeyer
Resume Review Office
Suite 903

FROM: ANDY CARD

SUBJECT: Resume of Perusse Roland I.
Last Name, First Name, M.I.

VIA: Hard Copy: X Telephone: By whom:

Known to you personally? Yes If not, referred by whom

Worked on the campaign? No - well, some.

Comments: White House or Ambassador to Panama

Personal Recommendation (if any):

1. Enthusiastically recommended
 2. Recommended
 ✓ 3. Consider
 4. Other

Andy Card
Senior Staff Signature Required

11/28/88

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20270

November 25, 1988

Dr. Roland I. Perusse
Penthouse G
Condominium El Monte North
Hato Rey, P.R. 00918

Dear Dr. Perusse:

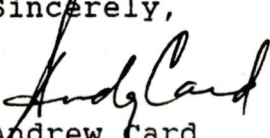
Thank you for your kind words and offer of help. It is certainly a great pleasure and honor to work with President-elect Bush and Chief-of-staff-designate Sununu as we aim to make the transition as smooth and successful as possible.

I appreciate your interest in serving in the Bush Administration. Your credentials are impressive and I will forward your resume to the Presidential Personnel Office. There it will be reviewed and appropriate action will be taken. They will contact you if more information is needed.

Again, thank you for writing.

My best regards.

Sincerely,


Andrew Card

IAI Inter American Institute Instituto Interamericano

Penthouse G, Condominium El Monte North, Hato Rey, P.R. 00918
Tel. (809) 763-2409

ROLAND I. PERUSSE, Ph. D.
Director

November 9, 1988

The Hon. George Bush
President-elect of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear George:

Congratulations on your great victory. It was tremendous. The nation is fortunate that it will have you at the helm as of January 20. It has been a long road that you have traveled since 1980, and you deserve the prize.

I appreciated your letter of July 18 thanking me for helping you on the campaign during the summer in Washington. It was the least that I could do in return for all you have done for me, for Puerto Rico and for the nation.

1 Please know that I would be pleased to continue to help you at The White House when you take charge. It would be an honor to serve you in any capacity in which you might feel I could be helpful.

2 If you want a trusted friend as ~~Ambassador to Panamá~~, I feel I could serve you well in that post. I am, as you know, retired from the U.S. Foreign Service. My wife Luz, whom you have met, is of Panamanian descent, is a U.S. citizen and comes from a prominent family in Panamá bitterly opposed to Noriega.

3 Other areas in which I could help might be as ~~head of The White House Task Force on Puerto Rico~~, on the ~~staff of the National Security Council~~, working on ~~Caribbean and Central American affairs~~, or in the ~~Office of Public Liaison~~, where I was based last summer while working on your campaign.

These are just a few ideas. My basic interest is to be of service to you where you feel I might be most helpful. I enclose biographical notes to help you recall my background.

There is nothing I would like to do more than to be able to continue our association. I hope you feel the same way.

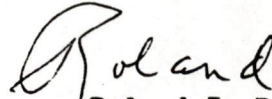
I plan to be in Washington November 16, 17 and 18 and would welcome the

The Hon. George Bush
November 9, 1988
Page 2

opportunity to talk to you. If this is possible, please let me know on
Area Code (809) 763-2409 or, as of November 16, at Area Code (202) 682-0500.

Again, my most hearty congratulations and best wishes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Roland".

Roland I. Perusse
Director

cc: Biographical notes
Article from La Crónica Grafica

RIP/lap

November 1988

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

Roland I. Perusse, Penthouse G, Condominium El Monte North, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico 00918
Tel. (809) 763-2409

Native of Massachusetts

Retired from U.S. Foreign Service

Director, Inter American Institute of Puerto Rico (research organization specializing on the Americas, the Caribbean and Puerto Rico).

Professor of Political Science and Director, Inter American Affairs Program, Inter American University

Columnist for The San Juan Star, The Wall Street Journal

Academic preparation: University of Wisconsin, B.A. in Journalism
American University, Washington, D.C., PhD in International Relations

U.S. Government Service: U.S. Army, 1st Lt., Military Intelligence Service,
European Theater of Operations, World War II
(decorated with Legion of Merit)
Department of Defense, 1947-1950 - research analyst
U.S. Foreign Service, 1950-1962
U.S. Embassies, Paris, Bonn; U.S. Department of State, United States Information Agency

Government of Puerto Rico: Assistant to the Governor, 1969-1972
Director, Corporation for Economic Development of the Caribbean
Director, North South Center for Technical and Cultural Exchange

Academic career: Professor of Political Science at
University of Maryland, 1954-1962
University of Texas at El Paso, 1964-1966
Inter American University of Puerto Rico, 1966 to date

Other: Candidate for Congress in Maryland in 1964
Advisor to Governor Nelson Rockefeller on Presidential Mission to Latin America, 1969
Founder and First President, Caribbean Studies Association
Rockefeller Foundation Scholar-in-Residence, 1984
Member of P.R. State Committee for Bush as President, 1980 and 1988
Worked on Bush campaign at The White House, Summer of 1988
Sustaining Member, Republican National Committee

Biographical Notes
Roland I. Perusse
Page No. 2

Publications (last three, in 1987):

The United States and Puerto Rico: Decolonization Options and Prospects.
University Press of America, Lanham, Maryland.

Relaciones entre los Estados-Unidos y Puerto Rico: Documentos Básicos.
Editorial Instituto Interamericano, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico.

Castro's Puerto Rican Obsession. Cuban American National Foundation.
Washington, D.C.

Organizations: American Enterprise Institute
The Heritage Foundation
Ethics and Public Policy Center
Diplomatic and Consular Officers, Retired

References: Mr. Andrew Card, Deputy Assistant to the President, The White House
Mr. Phillip Brady, Deputy Counsel to the President, The White House
Mr. Rudy Beserra, Special Assistant to the President, The White House

Senior Staff Resume Routing and Recommendation Form

Date: 12-6-88

TO: Chase Untermeyer
Resume Review Office
Suite 903

FROM: ANDY CARD

SUBJECT: Resume of Mongomery Elizabeth
Last Name, First Name, M.I.

VIA: Hard Copy: x Telephone: By whom:

Known to you personally? ✓ If not, referred by whom

Worked on the campaign? ✓

Comments: Wants: White House -- Congressional Relations

Personal Recommendation (if any):

- ✓ 1. Enthusiastically recommended
 2. Recommended
 3. Consider
 4. Other

Andy Card
Senior Staff Signature Required

11/28/88

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20270

November 25, 1988

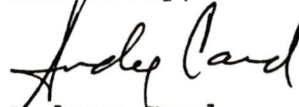
Ms. Elizabeth Montgomery
3145 Martha Custis Drive
Alexandria, VA 22302

Dear Elizabeth:

I have received a copy of your resume and appreciate your interest in serving in the Bush Administration. Your credentials are impressive and I will forward your resume for consideration to the appropriate parties. They will contact you if more information is needed.

My best regards.

Sincerely,


Andrew Card

Chase speaks very highly of you!

A. ELIZABETH MONTGOMERY
3145 Martha Custis Drive • Alexandria
703/931-8365 (h) • 202/785-1111

To: Andy Card K-2

Eliz. wants to
do Senate liaison
in W.H.

Chase
20 Nov 88

PROFESSIONAL PROFILE

Offer thirteen years experience in fund-raising, public relations, public management. Proven leadership ability. Strong problem-solving skill

EXPERIENCE

FUND-RAISING/SPECIAL EVENTS CONSULTANT

Elizabeth Montgomery & Associates, Washington, D.C. (1987 to Present)

- Started my own consulting business which specializes in fund-raising and marketing. EMA develops strategic plans to coordinate all facets of fund-raising or executes specific short-term projects.
- Clients have included:
 - George Bush for President* — during the primary election, helped execute nationwide fund-raising events, implemented the fund-raising program in the PAC community, and assisted in establishing the telemarketing program. Organized two major George Bush for President National Finance Committee meetings.
 - Republican National Committee* — executed major donor events for the Presidential Trust and Countdown to Victory! raising more than \$3 million.
 - National Republican Senatorial Committee* — conceptualized "The Senators' Club", a national Finance Committee for the NRSC.
 - Pete Dawkins for U.S. Senate* — raised the first \$750,000 in six weeks for this campaign.
 - Fred Grandy for Congress* — developed the long-term fund-raising strategy, especially with regard to the PAC community which raised over \$250,000 alone.

Arlen Specter for U.S. Senate, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

- As consultant, developed comprehensive finance plan for Senator's 1986 race. Implemented special events program (including Dinner with Vice President Bush) which raised over one half million dollars in three months. (1985)
- As Finance Director in 1980 race, generated 74% (one million dollars) of total campaign income in last two months of election. Tripled revenue from special events. Increased Political Action Committee contributions by fivefold. (1980)

Reagan-Bush Inaugural Committee, Washington, D.C.

Wrote initial proposal for Presidential Inaugural Balls, specifying sites, schedule and potential earnings. Assisted Co-Chairman with the execution of all activities. (1981)

George Bush for President, Houston, Texas

Organized the Finance Committee and developed the special events program in Florida which ultimately resulted in \$1.1 million in contributions, (126% of its goal); produced Beach Boys benefit concert; coordinated national network of prominent Jewish supporters; set up fund-raising events nationwide. (1979 - 1980)

President Ford Campaign, Washington, D.C.

Based on superior performance in Ford Campaign fund-raising, was selected as Field Representative for New England by the Republican National Committee. Established 16 phonebanks in six states for get-out-the-vote and fund-raising. Hired, trained and managed all phonebank personnel. (1976)

ACCOUNT EXECUTIVE

The Earle Palmer Brown Companies, Bethesda, Maryland

Developed marketing and advertising strategies (with emphasis on direct mail) based on assessment of client needs. Worked with Creative Department on final execution of design, layout and presentation. Coordinated all facets of promotion including public relations, research, production and budget. (1985 - 1986)

LEGISLATIVE ASSISTANT

U.S. Senator Arlen Specter, (R-Pa), Washington, D.C.

Held complete responsibility for Appropriations Committee legislation. This entailed: coordinating all Specter legislative staff; working with Committee staff on mark-ups, bill passage in the full Senate and final approval in Senate-House Conference; drafting amendments, report language and statements for the Senator; serving as liaison to the White House, Federal agencies, Pennsylvania Governor's office and constituents. (1981 - 1985)

Accomplishments:

- Drafted and orchestrated inclusion of Senator's \$1.8 billion bill for Health Care Coverage for the Unemployed in FY84 Budget Resolution.
- Guided the passage of legislation which tripled budget for the National Runaway and Homeless Youth Program.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

National Council of University Research Administrators, Washington, D.C.

Managed daily operations. Organized comprehensive arrangements for Annual Conferences and Executive Board Meetings. Initiated computerized billing system. Membership increased from 700 to almost 1000 during my tenure. (1977 - 1979)

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Co-Chairman, Corporate Sponsors, Decade Society (1988)
Chairman, Republican Party of Alexandria, Virginia (1982 - 1984)
Finance Chairman, Carlyle Ring for City Council (1985)
Finance Chairman, Bob Calhoun for City Council (1984)
Chairman, Precinct Organization, Republican Party of Alexandria, Virginia (1979)
Elected Delegate, Virginia State Republican Convention (1977 - 1988)
Member, Junior League of Washington

EDUCATION

B.A., Sweet Briar College, Sweet Briar, VA 1975
Major: Political Science.
Honors: Graduated *cum laude*.
Special studies: Junior year in France.

References Available Upon Request

Senior Staff Resume Routing and Recommendation Form

Date: 12-6-88

TO: Chase Untermeyer
Resume Review Office
Suite 903

FROM: ANDY CARD

SUBJECT: Resume of Leopold John
Last Name, First Name, M.I.

VIA: Hard Copy: x Telephone: By whom:

Known to you personally? ✓ If not, referred by whom

Worked on the campaign? ✓

Comments: Wants: White House Congressional Relations

Personal Recommendation (if any):

1. Enthusiastically recommended
 2. Recommended
✓ 3. Consider
 4. Other

Andy Card
Senior Staff Signature Required

11/28/88

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20270

November 25, 1988

Mr. John Leopold
State Delegate
Maryland House of Delegates
213 Lowe Building
Annapolis, MD 21401

Dear John:

Thank you for your kind words and offer of help. It is certainly a great pleasure and honor to work with President-elect Bush and Chief-of-staff-designate Sununu as we aim to make the transition as smooth and successful as possible.

I appreciate your interest in serving in the Bush Administration. Your credentials are impressive and I will forward your resume to the Presidential Personnel Office. There it will be reviewed and appropriate action will be taken. They will contact you if more information is needed.

Again, thank you for writing.

My best regards.

Sincerely,


Andrew Card



R-2

JOHN LEOPOLD
DISTRICT 31
ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY
(301) 841-3206

MARYLAND
HOUSE OF DELEGATES

November 21, 1988

Honorable Andrew Card
Deputy Chief of Staff
Office of the President-Elect
1825 Connecticut Avenue NW
Washington, D.C. 20270

Dear Andy:

Congratulations upon your appointment.

Following up my recent meetings with Pete Roussel and David Bates, I am writing to let you directly of my interest in serving in the new Administration. As you know, I have served in the state legislatures of two states, Hawaii and Maryland, and have an excellent rapport with members of Congress on both sides of the aisle. I believe I could be an asset to the Bush Administration in the White House Congressional Relations Office, and this Office, as you know, will play a pivotal role in President Bush's ability to win approval for his legislative program on the Hill.

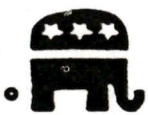
Hope to hear from you.

The attached background material is for your review.

Best regards,

JOHN LEOPOLD
State Delegate

Attachs.



Republican
National
Committee

September 27, 1988

Mr. John Leopold
213 Lowe Building
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

Dear Mr. ^{John} Leopold:

Your interest in assisting the Vice President is greatly appreciated. There will be no formal transition organization until after such time as he is elected. However, we will keep a record of your desire to participate in such an effort at that time.

Again, many thanks for your support of the Vice President.

Sincerely,

Chase

Chase Untermeyer

October 7, 1988

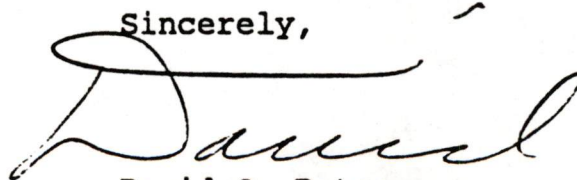
The Honorable John Leopold
Delegate - District 31
Maryland House of Delegates
213 Lowe House Office Building
Annapolis, Maryland 21401-1991

Dear John:

Thank you for your recent letter expressing your interest in working on the Transition Team. I know the Vice President will appreciate your interest.

I am sending your letter and biography to Chase Untermeyer and asking him to ensure that you are carefully considered for a position. I trust all is well with you and hope our paths cross soon. Again, on behalf of the Vice President, thank you for your interest and support.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "David Q. Bates". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

David Q. Bates
Assistant to the Vice President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff



GEORGE BUSH

February 20, 1985

Mr. John Leopold
Maryland House of Delegates
District 31
Anne Arundel County
213 Lowe House Office Building
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

Dear John:

I got your note with its generous offer of future support.

It is still early for '88, but there is some stirring in the woods. Needless to say, I am very grateful to you for your interest and at the appropriate time, someone will be in touch. Meanwhile, I remain impressed that a guy can get elected in Hawaii, then swing all the way across to a tough-district in Maryland, and get-it down there.....

Best of luck,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "G. H. W. Bush".

Delegate John Leopold

- ★ November, 1968, elected to Hawaii State Board of Education
 - ★ November, 1970, elected to Hawaii State House of Representatives
 - ★ November, 1972, re-elected to Hawaii State House of Representatives
 - ★ November, 1974, elected to Hawaii State Senate
 - ★ January, 1977, appointed by President Gerald R. Ford to a 3-year term on the National Advisory Council for the Education of Disadvantaged Children
 - ★ November, 1982, elected to the Maryland House of Delegates; first Republican in Maryland history elected from District 31 (Brooklyn Park-Pasadena-Glen Burnie-Severna Park); Member, House Judiciary Committee, Joint Committee on Federal Relations
 - ★ July, 1984, appointed by Governor Harry Hughes to the State Accountability Task Force for Public Education
 - ★ March, 1985, appointed by House Speaker Benjamin L. Cardin to the Legislative Organization and Management Committee of the National Conference of State Legislatures
 - ★ November, 1986, re-elected to the Maryland House of Delegates; Member, House Economics Matters Committee
 - ★ Member, Anne Arundel County Long Term Care Advisory Board and the University of Maryland Hospital Infant Study Center Advisory Board
- * Delegate, Republican National Conventions of 1976, 1980, 1984 & 1988
- Member, Platform Committee, 1980 and 1988



GEORGE BUSH

November 5, 1985

The Honorable John Leopold
3623 Chadwick Court
Pasadena, Maryland 21122

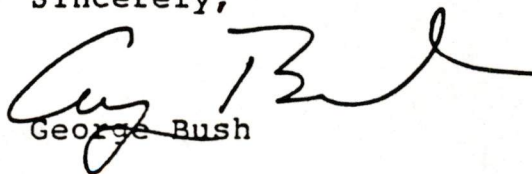
Dear John,

I am delighted that you have accepted my invitation to serve on The National Steering Committee of The Fund for America's Future. This is very important to me.

I am confident that with your guidance and support, The Fund will achieve its goal of electing even more Republicans in 1986 and making the Republican Party the majority party in American politics.

Again, thank you so very much.

Sincerely,


George Bush

May Thanks

10/31/85

RON KAUFMAN

DEAR JOHN —

THANKS FOR THE PASSING
ALONG THE NAMES OF YOUR
FELLOW DELEGATES — WE
WILL BE CONTACTING THEM
ASAP.

TRUST ALL IS WELL
KEEP IN TOUCH



The Fund for America's Future



April 26, 1988

Dear John,

Thanks so much for that good letter to the editor
of The Evening Sun. What would I do without friends!

Hope to see you before too long. Barbara sends
warmest best wishes, too.

A handwritten signature, likely of Barbara, is written in the center of the page. The signature is stylized and cursive, consisting of a few loops and a long, sweeping tail.

The Evening Sun

Wednesday, April 13, 1988

President Bush would be his own man

In his April 1 column regarding the 1988 presidential campaign, Anthony Lewis commented that "A Democratic split that elects George Bush would assure the continuation of . . . cronyism in Washington, budget profligacy and the appointment of radical right-wing judges."

Lewis is well aware of the institutional straitjacket that constrains any vice president. Most Americans understand this unique role and respect the virtue of loyalty required in the post. Many Americans realize, also, that as president, Vice President Bush would have his own agenda and vision for the nation and would leave his own stamp of moderation, pragmatism and fiscal responsibility on the White House.

John Leopold

The writer is a state delegate from Anne Arundel County.

Campaigns in New Hampshire

Leopold takes his sign act on the road

By MARK HOPKINS
Staff Writer

An Anne Arundel County resident driving through New Hampshire last weekend would have been startled by a familiar sight: Del. John Leopold standing on a street corner holding a sign.

The Pasadena Republican employed his trademark tactic Saturday and Sunday while campaigning in New Hampshire for presidential candidate Vice President George Bush.

"In their (New Hampshire) headquarters they had this huge Bush sign, about 4 feet by 12 feet. I said to myself, 'That would be great to use. It's not doing any good in here,'" Leopold said Monday, a few hours after returning from the trip.

So, he had the sign taken down, rolled up and stored in the campaigning van. "Anytime we got to an intersection that looked good, we got outside the van and held the sign. It was great," said Leopold, who has been an at-large delegate to the last three Republican Nominating Conventions and this year is co-chairman of Bush's Maryland Steering Committee.

Before last weekend, Leopold, a two-time Republican winner in heavily Democratic Anne Arundel County, had used the sign tactic for his benefit on several occasions, not only in Maryland, but also in Hawaii, where he served as a state legislator from 1970 to 1978.

He also is known for the "Thank You" signs he has displayed from the roadside after election victories. Perhaps the most memorable incident

occurred the morning after the November 1986 general election, when he stood along Route 100 in a driving rain, holding such a sign and waving to passing motorists.

Leopold wound up in New Hampshire, which held its primary election Tuesday, almost by accident.

He and several state legislators were ending a meeting with Bush's son, George Bush Jr., last week when what could be considered an off-hand remark got him an invitation.

"I know Ron Kaufman, who's running Bush's New Hampshire campaign, and I said to say hello to Ron for me. Then I said, 'By the way, if you need any help, let me know.' They told me, 'We've got a bus leaving Friday night. It would be great if you could help us,'" Leopold said.

Traffic tie-ups on Route 50 forced Leopold to arrive 50 minutes late at the pick-up point in Montgomery County. Fortunately, the bus driver hadn't been sure of where he was going and was just pulling the bus out of a parking lot as Leopold arrived.

Ten hours later he was in New Hampshire and in charge of a 15-member door-knocking crew. Shortly after that, New Hampshire residents were being introduced to Leopold and his sign tactic.

"People were great. They were honking their horns, waving. . . ." Leopold said.

The question now is: Will Leopold return to New Hampshire with his customary "Thank You" effort?

Senior Staff Resume Routing and Recommendation Form

Date: 12-6-88

TO: Chase Untermeyer
Resume Review Office
Suite 903

FROM: ANDY CARD

SUBJECT: Resume of Niblett Gregory A.
Last Name, First Name, M.I.

VIA: Hard Copy: X Telephone: By whom:

Known to you personally? ✓ If not, referred by whom

Worked on the campaign? ✓

Comments: Wents: WH

Personal Recommendation (if any):

- ✓ 1. Enthusiastically recommended
 2. Recommended
 3. Consider
 4. Other

Andy Card

Senior Staff Signature Required

11/28/88

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20270

November 29, 1988

Mr. Gregory R. Niblett
Niblett/Devine, Inc.
62 Accord Park Drive
Norwell, MA 02061

Dear  Gregory:

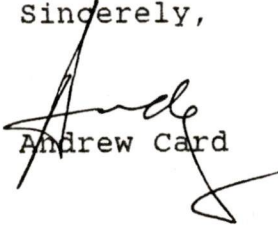
Thank you for your letter. As you can imagine, the process of designating positions within the Administration is still very much in the preliminary stages.

However, your credentials are impressive and I'll do everything I can to make sure they get into the right hands.

Again, thanks for writing. Keep in touch.

My best regards.

Sincerely,


Andrew Card

November 21, 1988

Mr. Chase Untermeyer
Director, Presidential Personnel
Office of the President-Elect
1825 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009

Dear Mr. Untermeyer:

At the suggestion of Andy Card and Andrew Natsios, I am enclosing my resume and requesting consideration for a position in the Bush administration. I have been a Bush supporter since 1980 when I served on his original Massachusetts steering committee. I served again on his steering committee in 1988.

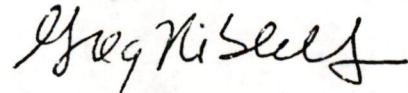
There are two areas for which I'd like to be considered. First, I would be interested in being a Special Assistant to the President or Deputy to the Special Assistant for either Intergovernmental Affairs or Public Affairs. Equally, I would be interested in working with the Agency for International Development.

I can include as references Andrew Natsios, Andy Card, Ron Kaufman and Paul Cellucci, all of whom I have worked with closely in Massachusetts politics. My resume will detail my professional and political background.

I can also add as a reference, Richard Schubert, President of the American Red Cross, who served as Undersecretary of Labor under Presidents Nixon and Ford.

I would consider it a great honor to serve the President as he leads the nation over the next several years.

Sincerely,



Gregory R. Niblett
1055 Southern Artery #312
Quincy, Massachusetts 02169

Enclosure

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02. Resume	Re: Gregory R. Niblett; contains Personally Identifiable Information. (6 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff, Office of the
Series: Card, Andrew H., Jr., Files
Subseries: Subject Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: White House Resumes to be Hel - 1988 [1]

Date Closed: 4/25/2025	OA/ID Number: CF00554-014
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

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(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

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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]