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**Series:** Skinner, Sam, Files  
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**OA/ID Number:** 40925  
**Folder ID Number:** 40925-011

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**Folder Title:**  
[Memos and Correspondence] 6/92 [2]

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Show  
POTUS

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

DCF HAS SEEN

DATE: June 8, 1992

TO: Sec. Skinner

FROM: **CLAYTON YEUTTER**  
Counsellor to the President for  
Domestic Policy

Sam, you might tell the President  
that Bill Reilly is just ecstatic that  
he so graciously invited Libby to ride  
along to Rio.



Copy for the President

**MEMORANDUM**

**FROM:** Fred Steeper  
**DATE:** 6/10/92  
**RE:** Rio

---

The Earth Summit is a major opportunity for the President to gain momentum in his favor with the American voters. This opportunity can be seen only when we stop viewing the Summit as defining the President on environmental protection, and, instead, view the Summit as defining the President on taxpayer protection and American technology protection.

The biodiversity treaty provides this opportunity. The President opposes the treaty in its present form because it is unfair to the American taxpayer and because it would give away technologies that are so important to our economy. The voters are foursquare with the President on this one.

My recommendation, simply stated, is for the President to explain, at every opportunity, why he thinks it is a bad treaty and use several specific examples.

We are not going to score any points, in the next few days, by emphasizing environmental policies that we support, including more money for forest preservation. The press has decided we have lost the Rio environmental debate. So, we should change the debate, entirely.

Biodiversity is the right area to draw the line on the environmentalists partly because it is the weakest point on the environmentalist agenda. In the U.S. polling, the voters place economic concerns ahead of the Spotted Owl, the Gnat Catcher bird, and the Kangaroo Rat. Cleaning up our air and water is very important; saving isolated animals at the expense of jobs is far less important to the majority of Americans and vehemently opposed by many.

The Rio situation could not have been orchestrated any better: our President standing tough against the WHOLE WORLD on behalf of the American people. The news coverage will be complete. The moment has drama. The visual opportunities must be many. Everything we have been struggling to put together for him will be there in Rio.



We know that the "America Firster" sentiment has been working against us. Here is an opportunity for the President to legitimately tap into the strength of this sentiment for his own cause.

One caution: too many messages during one event dilute all of them. That is the lesson of Los Angeles. We will want to defend our environmental record in all the interviews and announcements. Defense, the more it is engaged in, will simply detract from the strategy recommended here.

The biodiversity treaty is a bad treaty. Go after the treaty. Tell the World, with Americans listening, that it can not take advantage of American taxpayers with disguised foreign aid boondoggles and coerce away our hard won technologies. The World could have gotten our cooperation on a responsible treaty, but not this one. If the Third World shakes its angry fist at the President who refuses to budge, the drama could not be better.

The rest of us up here should rally to the President's cause at the same time.

(The press will be dumbfounded; they will have lost control of the story.)



DCF  
has seen

**BUSH**  
\*\*\*  
**QUAYLE**  
92

# CAMPAIGN FAX

TO:

Susan Slye

OF:

FROM:

May J

DATE:

6/10

FAX NUMBER:

PAGES TO FOLLOW:

2

SUBJECT:

COMMENTS:

Mr. Skinner is anxious to  
receive this memo from ~~Skinner~~ <sup>Heeper</sup>

## Confidentiality Notice:

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**BUSH/QUAYLE '92**

PHONE (202) 336-7080 FAX (202) 336-7115  
1030 15 St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005

How  
POTUS

JIM BUNNING'S MESSAGE. JIM TALKED TO RON KAUFMAN BEFORE LEAVING THIS MESSAGE FOR YOU. JIM WOULD REALLY LIKE POTUS TO BE ON THE HOUSE FLOOR TOMORROW. OF COURSE HE UNDERSTANDS WITH THE TRIP WHY HE CANNOT.

HOWEVER, THERE ARE FOUR MEMBERS OF THE REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE: MORELLA, ROUKEMA, GILMAN AND MR. BILL GREEN THAT POTUS SHOULD SPEAK TO. THESE ARE THE FOUR IN DOUBT ON THE BUDGET AMENDMENT. WE COULD HAVE UNANIMOUS CONF IF WE CAN GET THESE FOUR. WE ARE REALLY GOING TO NEED IT TO GET THIS DONE.

6/10/92

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6/10/92



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Disseal/POTUS

el.c.1  
THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

To Sam/Brent

6/18/92

Mr. President:

Jack Stein called to say he noticed you were going to be in New York on June 29 for a luncheon. Thought this might be a good opportunity for you to get 8 or 10 Jewish leaders together and talk -- this would be one week after the Israeli election.

RZ

CC: (FYI)  
Brent Scowcroft  
Sam Skinner

THE PRESIDENT'S COPY

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

DATE: June 14, 1992

DCE HAS SEEN

TO: Sec. Skinner

FROM: **CLAYTON YEUTTER**  
Counsellor to the President for  
Domestic Policy

*gil*

Sam, for your info I'll be gone toward the end of the week. I'm doing a Republican fundraiser in St. Louis for Roy Pfautch on Wed. evening, then a Commercial Club speech to our old friends in Chicago on Thurs. noon, and the World Forum which Pres. Ford chairs, in Beaver Creek, Colorado on Friday. I'll get back to D.C. Sat. evening.

This should work out pretty well with the President also being gone about that same time period.

*ay*





Office of the Attorney General  
Washington, D.C. 20530

DCF HAS SEEN  
*File*

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION COVER SHEET

Date: June 15, 1992

Transmitted To: Samuel K. Skinner  
(Name)  
The White House  
(Organization)  
  
(Building, Room #, etc.)  
456-2397  
(Telephone/Extension)

Transmitted From: William P. Barr  
(Name, Organization)  
514-2001  
(Telephone/Extension)

Pages being sent:     (DO NOT count this cover sheet as a page.)

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL



June 15, 1992

This relates to my briefing with  
the President. I think we will be  
hearing more about this in the months  
ahead.

## Near Buffalo, Fear of Crime Grips Once-Serene Outlying Village

By Sharon LaFraniere  
Washington Post Staff Writer

HAMBURG, N.Y.—A month ago, Erie County police Sgt. Vincent Delgado offered these warnings to Hamburg residents who want to jog in their comfortable, lakeside suburb outside Buffalo.

Scour the area first. Find an emergency phone and make sure it works. Bring change for a phone call. Don't run alone. Vary the jogging routes and the time of day. Never run in the early morning, early evening, or dark.

In other words, how about swimming?

Since a jogger was slain on the university campus of a nearby suburb a year and a half ago, this brand of exercise is considered a little less safe in Hamburg. But so is parking at the mall, letting children wait for the school bus alone, working at

convenience stores, arguing with a stranger over a fender bender.

The single precaution that sufficed so long for suburban residents—lock the car doors if you go into the city—has been buried under an avalanche of crime reports from spots such as Hamburg. That the crime rate is increasing faster in major cities is little comfort to suburban residents.

Between 1985 and 1990, the violent crime rate jumped 26 percent in suburban areas, compared to a 35 percent increase in cities of 250,000 or more. Suburban robberies, rapes and aggravated assaults all went up at least 20 percent.

Preliminary FBI statistics for 1991 show the biggest jump in the suburbs' violent crime rate in at least 16 years. More than 42 percent of residents of suburbs of major cities say they are afraid to walk at night in their own neighborhoods, according to a 1991 survey

by the National Opinion Research Council.

These statistics carry an unusual political import this year: For the first time, suburbanites are expected to make up the majority of voters in a presidential election. President Bush is trying hard to draw attention to what he calls his "tough crime bill," although it is widely interpreted to address only a small percentage of criminal cases. Democratic candidate Bill Clinton talks about boot camps and drug treatment for prisoners. Ross Perot, the likely independent candidate, has said the solution to the drug crisis that underlies much street violence "won't be pretty."

Criminal justice experts pin part of the crime increase on the changing demographics of the suburbs that border major cities. Over the past 10 years, these inner suburbs have increasingly come to resemble cities in racial mix, poverty levels, deteriorating housing and other socioeconomic characteristics, according to William Frey, a University of Michigan sociologist who studies metropolitan areas.

Rising crime in outer suburbs such as Hamburg is harder to explain, beyond the generic forces of guns and drugs affecting even rural townships. "There's a lot more firepower, so there's a lot greater chance of being seriously hurt if you go into a bad bar on a Friday night," said Wesley Skogan, a Northwestern University urban affairs professor. "That's been a big change in the past 25 years."

Hamburg is 20 minutes south of Buffalo, a medium-size city with an average crime rate, and seemingly a world apart.

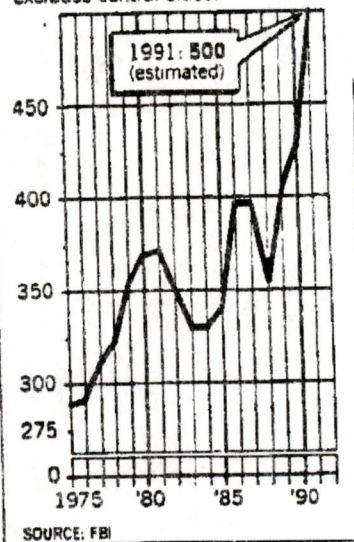
Half-million-dollar homes replace the hulking, abandoned steel mills that darken south Buffalo's Lake Erie shoreline. A village of spacious frame homes and wide streets makes up Hamburg's center. The subdivisions are peaceful; even the

two mobile home parks seem tidy and respectable. Only one small section of Hamburg's 39 square miles is visibly down-at-the-heels.

Hamburg's population of 51,000 remained steady and income levels went up between 1980 and 1990, yet its violent crime rate rose even faster than Buffalo's. It climbed 342 percent, due almost entirely to aggravated assaults, while Buffalo's rose 50 percent. Despite a steep rise between 1985 and 1990, Ham-

### VIOLENT CRIME IN U.S. SUBURBS CRIMES PER 100,000

The violent crime rate for the suburban area includes cities and counties with metro areas and excludes central cities.



SOURCE: FBI

THE WASHINGTON POST

burg's property crime rate held steady over the 10-year span, compared with an 11 percent drop in suburbs nationwide.

Buffalo's overall crime rate is still twice Hamburg's and its violent crime rate is more than three times higher. Nightly newscasts record a spectacle of violence on Buffalo's streets, where 35 people have been

con't

13



murdered so far this year, a new record. Meanwhile, Hamburg hasn't had a homicide in nine months.

To Jo Osborne, Hamburg remains a sanctuary, although the theft of her Camaro last year forced her to file her first crime report in 30 years. "I think we're just all so horrified of what's happening in Buffalo," she said. "I still feel like we're in this really special place."

Sandy Fabi, too, feels "just as safe as I always did." When her job at a Buffalo hospital keeps her late, she anxiously scans the parking lot for the guard and dashes for her car. Once in her own driveway, she still leaves the car doors unlocked.

But Mathew Czerwiec, Hamburg's police chief for 11 years, notices small changes in Hamburg that suggest to him more fear of crime. Where children once waited alone at school bus stops, "now there's almost always an adult," he said. There's no traffic at 2:30 a.m.

on weekend nights, he thinks, because "more people are staying home."

Richard Hansen, mayor of the village of Hamburg, is struck by the way the elderly vanish at dusk. "More than ever before, they get off the streets as soon as it gets dark," he said.

Czerwiec blames his rising caseload of violent crime on changing social values. "The crimes have gotten more vicious," he said. "It's unbelievable, the I-don't-give-a-hell attitude. It's just brazen. It's even hard for me to believe. Values have changed so much, so much."

A striking example took place in February in the parking lot of an upscale mall in Cheektowaga, a nearby Buffalo suburb. A landscape company owner shot a 20-year-old man to death during an argument over a dented bumper and broken taillight. It was the talk of Hamburg because it seemed to epitomize the kind of random violence from a stranger that criminal experts say people most fear.

Eileen Hotho, an associate editor of the weekly Hamburg Sun, finds enough cause for concern in the crime reports she reviews to deny her 12-year-old daughter the same freedom she herself enjoyed as a child: taking long bike rides and walking home alone after dark. Her husband has suggested enrolling the girl in karate classes so she can better protect herself.

Tom Erker, who offered a \$1,000 reward for anyone who helped catch the thieves who stole \$30,000 worth of power boat motors from his business, worries that the fear of crime will eventually make people withdraw from each other and change what he likes best about his town.

"The city is moving to the suburbs," he said. "How do you solve a problem like that? You don't want people to get nasty and mean. You don't want it where no one will talk to each other."

Brenda Carson has a different picture of Hamburg since a robber shot her about a year ago as she closed up at the Pop N Stop store next door to her parents' house. She thought about the possibility that someone might try to rob her when she took the job at the age of 23 to help pay her wedding and college tuition costs. But the owner assured her: "It will never happen around here."

When a glassy-eyed man with a gun hopped the counter, Carson quickly handed over all the cash in the drawer, but that didn't satisfy the man. He demanded she lock herself in the store with him, so she made a run for her parents' house. His bullet grazed her forehead. Her father hid the blood-soaked towels in the dumpster so her mother wouldn't see them.

Now the sound of running feet

stops Carson cold. "I'll never work anywhere alone again," she said. "I'm paranoid. I always look behind me. What happens is . . . you don't really trust anybody anymore."

Linda Brege, a legal secretary, has always been careful about protecting her home in a placid subdivision against burglars. When she went to play bingo one night 14 months ago, she not only locked the doors, she locked her cash away in her desk drawer.

But that didn't stop thieves from breaking a back bedroom window and stealing \$3,000 to \$4,000 worth of her cash, jewelry and other possessions. "I was so mad," she said. "It leaves you with such a terrible feeling. You feel so violated. This is my home. How dare they?"

Brege is now alert to every noise outside when she's home alone. She keeps her police scanner on and boards across some of her windows. Still the incident has lingered with her.

Detectives found some excellent footprints, but they never found the men to match them. "For the longest time, you'd be surprised," said Brege. "I watched everybody's feet to see what kind of shoes they wore, how big their feet were. . . ."

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THE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

WASHINGTON

June 16, 1992

UCF HAS SEEN

The Honorable Samuel K. Skinner  
Chief of Staff  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Sam:

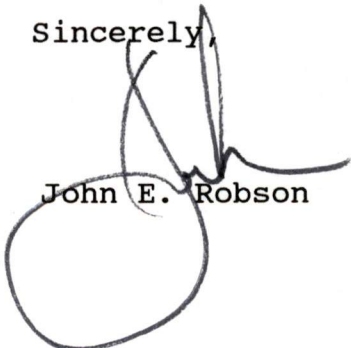
We received for response on March 23 a copy of a letter addressed to you from Steven A. Silberberg of Northeast Broadcasting Company in Bedford, New Hampshire.

Mr. Silberberg expressed a general interest in helping the Administration deal with the issue of credit availability, utilizing his perspective as a private sector businessman. However, the primary thrust of his letter relates to a specific business matter he has with the FDIC. The issue arose when a financial institution, with which he had a joint venture relationship, failed and its affairs were taken over by the FDIC.

Because of the specific nature of Mr. Silberberg's request, we have forwarded the letter to the FDIC for a response, copy enclosed.

Please let me know if I can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

  
John E. Robson

Enclosure



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY  
WASHINGTON

May 29, 1992

Mr. Steven A. Seelig  
Director  
Liquidation Division  
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation  
550 - 17th Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20429

Dear Steve:

Enclosed is a letter from Mr. Steven A. Silberberg of Bedford, New Hampshire. As you will note, he has a specific problem which arose when a financial institution, with which he had a joint venture relationship, failed.

We would appreciate a response from your organization to Mr. Silberberg with regard to his concerns.

Thank you for your help in this matter.

Sincerely,

Ronald A. Rosenfeld  
Deputy Assistant Secretary  
Corporate Finance

Enclosure

# Northeast Broadcasting Company, Inc. HAS SEEN

288 South River Road • Bedford, N.H. 03110 • (603) 668-9999

# 315613

**February 28, 1992**

Mr. Samuel K. Skinner,  
Chief of Staff  
Office of the President  
The White House  
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. Skinner:

I very much enjoyed meeting you last Saturday in Manchester, NH, and appreciate your offer of assistance regarding our ongoing relationship with the FDIC. We have found the FDIC's operations in New Hampshire to be not only compassionate but global in their outlook and treatment of local businesses under the direction of the chief FDIC official in New Hampshire, Mr. Robert Schwarzlose.

The FDIC has put foremost in its mind the survival of local businesses and the restoration of the New Hampshire economy. I believe in many respects the public is not aware of the great efforts to which the FDIC in New Hampshire is going to work with local businesses in restructuring loans, in tying payments to cash flow of operations, and in avoiding a massive trash and burn execution of policy.

As I indicated during our discussion, the primary financing of our Company was with First Mutual of Boston and by virtue of its failure, is now with the FDIC's consolidated office in Franklin, Massachusetts. The difficulty in dealing with this project is that not only was the Bank the lender to our Company, but the developer and joint venture partner in a 170-unit, low-income housing project. Now the FDIC is put in the role of developer of the project, and we are put in the awkward position of carrying debt on a project for which we have little expertise or control and, in fact, which may not be economically viable in this environment.



February 28, 1992  
Mr. Samuel K. Skinner  
Page 2

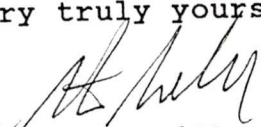
Any assistance your office might offer in helping to deal with the FDIC would be greatly appreciated. The principal indications we have from Franklin is their desire to liquidate the loan and associated collateral. As you know, despite the President's tremendous pressure on the banking community and on the SBA to make funds available to small businesses, their cooperation and the double-edged sword of banking regulation is making this very difficult.

Broadcasting, for example, is specifically excluded by SBA regulation from participation. Additionally, those banks in New England which remain in the hands of the private sector are spending the majority of their energy in working through weaker credits and have very little appetite for new financing relationships.

We have been in business since 1979 and have employed up to 120 people on an annual basis (currently 70). Please know that consistent with our discussion, I am ready and able to work with you in any capacity should your office or any other area of the administration wish to establish either an advisory board or use the resources available to me to provide input "from the street".

Please let me know if I can be of any assistance or provide any further information regarding our current difficulties.

Very truly yours,



Steven A. Silberberg

SAS/lbg

SAM SKINNER

3-5-92

John Robson

What do  
you think?

Sam

THE WHITE HOUSE DCF HAS SEEN

WASHINGTON

S How  
POTUS

Date: June 21, 1992

TO: SECRETARY SKINNER

FROM: CLAYTON YEUTTER  
Counsellor to the President for  
Domestic Policy



Sam, as you know, everybody got accolades on the maritime policy issues we've been dealing with in recent days. Andy apparently had a love feast on Capitol Hill, and he tells me that we've received praise from all segments of the maritime industry.

There may not be a whole lot of votes in this, but it does indicate that we can make the interagency process work on tough and sensitive issues.

You may want to communicate this to the President if you have a chance, since it provides a reason for him to have confidence in his White House team.

THE PRESIDENT'S COPY





THE PRESIDENT

DCF HAS SEEN

*file*

June 21, 1992

Dear Sherrie,

Back from a somewhat exhausting swing to California and Texas; but the trip went well I think. Now here on my desk is your note and your Dad's. Please thank him and please tell him that I know he's been of great comfort to his daughter, something I hope I could do for Doro if she ever gets hurting.

You handled the whole matter with great finesse and class; and everyone here knows it.

I know life will treat you well- you deserve it.

Sincerely,

*Co T L*

CC: (in & out)  
Sam Skinner

NO OTHER COPIES  
PLEASE.

BILL SANDY

6/9/92

CP

Dear Mr. President,

Thank you very much for your call  
and concern for Sherrie, Charlotte and  
I are very proud of her and her accomplishments,  
As you and Mrs Bush are of your family.

If I may be of assistance to you at  
any time please call upon me. Very sincerely yours,  
Bill Sandy

3207 ORCHARD HILL ROAD  
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA 24018

Dear Mr. President,

Enclosed is a note from my father that I promised to deliver. I can't thank you enough for calling him. That was the most thoughtful gesture and meant the world

to my parents - and to me!

I'm so sorry that all this has happened. I do believe you've done what is best, I just hope I haven't caused you any embarrassment.

I thank you again for everything.  
I'll miss you!  
Love, Spence



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

DATE: June 22, 1992

DCF HAS SEEN

SHOW  
POWERS

TO: Sec. Skinner

FROM: CLAYTON YEUTTER  
Counsellor to the President for  
Domestic Policy

Sam, see the attached note from Jay Powell of Treasury to Ken Guenther of the Independent Bankers Ass'n. As you can see, the efforts on interstate banking/branching have now collapsed--probably for good insofar as 1992 is concerned.

Apparently the bankers and the insurance folks just couldn't bridge their differences.

Though we'd like to have banking reform, this may be as good an election year scenario as we could expect. There was little or no chance of such legislation passing in any case, and this keeps us from wasting time and intellectual energy on a losing cause.

And we get out of this without anybody blaming the Administration, as near as I can tell. Jay Powell has handled this with much more skill than did Bob Glauber a year ago.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

TO:

FROM: CLAYTON YEUTTER  
Counsellor to the President for  
Domestic Policy

This now gives us a chance to concentrate on the FDIC Improvements Act amendments, which should be a bigger political winner for the President.

Since President Bush has a personal interest in the banking reform issue, you might want to give him a status report. Otherwise, we'll do it during our domestic policy briefing time on Thursday.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'CY', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

TO: Sharon / Clayton Yeutter's Office

06/17/92

16:39

29 202 6220387

UF

001/001

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY  
WASHINGTON

UNDER SECRETARY

Ken --

June 17, 1992

I have confirmation from numerous Gang of 6 types that the interstate talks cratered today. I hope it was a useful exercise from your perspective.

Onward to reg burden reduction!

Jay

Clayton--Pity and we are in your debt for helping us build a new relationship with the Treasury. I hope they found us to be as reasonable as we found Jay Powell and company to be.

Reynolds

Ken Conington



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

DCF HAS SEEN  
DATE: 6/22/92

NOTE FOR: SAMUEL K. SKINNER

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

Information ☒

Action ☐

A handwritten signature, likely "Phillip", is enclosed within a hand-drawn circle.

Thank you.

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

cc:



THE SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS  
WASHINGTON

DATE: June 18, 1992

TO: President of the United States

FROM: Secretary of Veterans Affairs

SUBJ: Desert Storm Veterans

The Persian Gulf War created some 216,000 new veterans: National Guard members and Reservists who previously were ineligible for most veterans' benefits.

The Department of Veterans Affairs has already provided medical care to more than 60,000 of these men and women, who have made some 178,000 outpatient visits to VA clinics.

Vet Centers throughout the country have so far provided counseling and assistance to 23,000 Desert Storm veterans.

These veterans are eligible for and many are already receiving a variety of non-medical VA benefits also, including:

- Education and training through the Montgomery GI Bill
- VA-guaranteed home loans
- Disability compensation and need-based pensions
- Special life insurance programs
- Vocational rehabilitation

We are working closely with the Defense Department on a roster of troops and their locations during the war, to help assess the health effects of environmental conditions in the war zone. We also are pursuing legislation to permit free medical exams so we can create a registry of Persian Gulf veterans, similar to those we have on Agent Orange and radiation. Once authorized to do so, we are prepared to publicize the effort to bring as many Desert Storm veterans as possible in for these special exams.

Complete information and assistance in filing claims is available at 171 VA medical centers and 58 regional offices throughout the country. Toll-free telephone service is available everywhere.

*Ed  
good report  
How many  
question of their  
sets  
saw  
combat  
EZ*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

DATE: 6/22/92

DCF HAS SEEN

NOTE FOR: ~~SAMUEL K. SKINNER~~

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

Information

~~XXX~~

Action

☐

Thank you.

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

cc:



THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

6/22/92

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

32 JUN 18 1992 4:36

The Chief of Staff concurs.

RECOMMENDED TELEPHONE CALL

TO: Secretary Edward Derwinski  
(202-535-8900)

DATE: Monday, June 22, 1992

RECOMMENDED BY: Ede Holiday *DAC* *fy*

PURPOSE: Secretary Derwinski would like to discuss briefly the campaign, in general, and ethnic issues, in particular.

BACKGROUND: Secretary Derwinski has long been active with a number of ethnic communities. From time to time, he and the President discuss the status of campaign activities with these constituencies.

TOPICS

OF DISCUSSION:

1. Reiterate the strategic importance of various ethnic groups in the campaign.
2. Thank Secretary Derwinski for his continuing support and assistance in reaching these groups so effectively, and for his guidance in dealing with a number of sensitive issues (Greeks and Cyprus, etc.)

CONTACT PERSON  
AND TELEPHONE  
NUMBER(S):

VICKY DIXON  
202-535-8650

DATE OF  
SUBMISSION:

JUNE 18, 1992  
6-22-

ACTION:

*3<sup>10</sup> Trying to get in touch - doing politics  
Ethnics coming along well. Sensitivity in Greece (Macedonia)  
Tahavas - very supportive - Andy Stern*

*Better*

*Veterans front doing good - but Wash types  
not pleased. In field they are well received out  
in state --*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

6/22

DCF HAS SEEN

Saw,

Thought you might  
find the attached of  
interest as followup  
to Rio.



Travis,  
Phil.

[REDACTED]

Newport Beach, Cal  
6-19-92



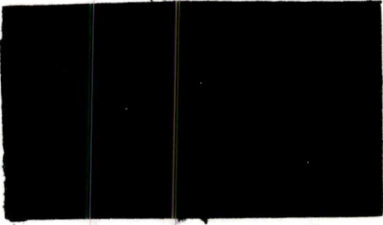
THE PRESIDENT

Dear Bob,

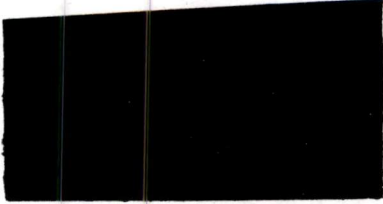
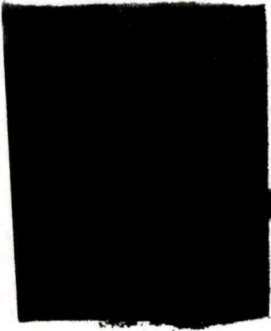
In spite of the flak, Rio  
turned out well. We took a  
good record there and told  
the world about it in a  
thoughtful speech you had so

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



much to do with  
May my thanks -  
Keep it up - Gratefully  
G B







To: Bob Grady  
With Appreciation For Your Terrific Support;  
And With Best Wishes, Co Burl

Camp David  
June 1, '92

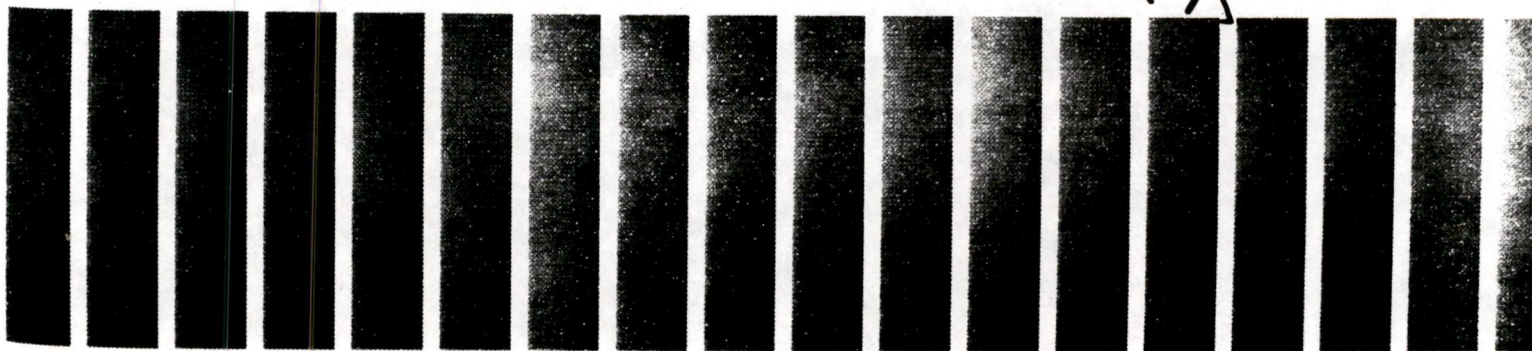
# U. S. A C T I O N S FOR A BETTER ENVIRONMENT

---

A Sustained Commitment

To Bob Grady  
Whose Initiative and Help has made  
A lot of this possible,  
C. B. Bunt

Rio  
June '92



E X E C U T I V E   O F F I C E   O F   T H E   P R E S I D E N T

22-Jun-1992 02:03pm

TO:

*SKS*  
Susan Slye

FROM:

Erin E. Naughton  
Office of Presidential Personnel

SUBJECT:

RE: Reverend Hill

YES, CONNIE DID FOLLOW UP WITH REV. HILL IMMEDIATELY THEREAFTER. SHE WAS TREMENDOUSLY INTERESTED IN DISCUSSING WITH HIM A SPOT ON THE URBAN FAMILIES COMMISSION. REV. HILL TOLD US THAT HE WAS DEEPLY GRATEFUL FOR THE CONSIDERATION BUT THAT HE SIMPLY HAD TOO MUCH ON HIS PLATE WHATWITH THE EXPANSION OF HIS RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE AFTERMATH OF THE RIOTS. HE DIDN'T FEEL THAT HE COULD EVEN CONSIDER ANOTHER PROJECT FOR QUITE SOME TIME.

HOPE MY ANSWER WAS SUFFICIENT. HAVE A WONDERFUL DAY!!!

*SHou  
FOTOS*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

5/12

TO 7

Conine H.

TOP Priority

PLEASE ADVISE

ASAP

Sam

DCF HAS SEEN

TV

Sam Skinner

cc: RZ

Rev EVHill did a great job  
out there .As you may know  
he wants a new commission-  
(or committee). He is a power leader  
for good in the community so  
someone needs to follow up with  
him. Let's discuss this

GEORGE BUSH

5/12

SKS:

What next?

Good good

SSS

6/19/92

SKS:

Is Reverend Hill all taken care  
of?

SSS

Ask Conine H  
+ report back



FROM  
**THE WHITE HOUSE**  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Reverend Edward V. Hill  
Pastor  
The Mount Zion Missionary Baptist  
Church  
1300 East 50th Street  
Los Angeles, California 90011



THE PRESIDENT

May 10 '92

Dear Rev. Hill,

The most moving event for  
me on my recent visit was that  
wonderful ecumenical service  
at Mt. Zion. Thank you so  
very much for putting that  
service together. I will never  
forget the spirit in that church

on our National Day of Prayer.

We are back here now

thinking how best to follow up.

I know you strongly support a

commission. I will talk further

about that. You know my concerns

that a commission not produce

yet another study none ready.

My want present studies - but

make - by 13th

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

DATE: 6/23/92

TO: *Barbara* —

FROM: SANDY BUSHUE  
Chief of Staff's Office  
1st Floor, West Wing, x6797

- ☐ FYI
- ☐ Appropriate Action
- ☐ Let's Discuss
- ☐ Per Our Conversation
- ☐ Per Your Request
- ☐ Please Return

*MO*  
*F-TI*  
*6/23/92*  
*BR*

COMMENTS:

*PB. HOLD this. We are*

*preparing a response to*

*Rail Strike to other rail*

*strike ltr. Hold as well.*

*THX!*

DCF HAS SEEN

June 16, 1992

CAM a SKB  
ACK received

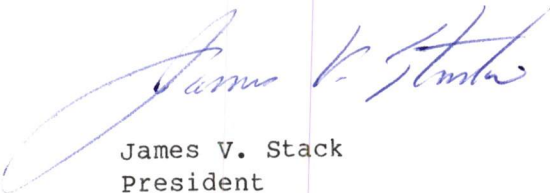
The Honorable Samuel J. Skinner  
Chief of Staff to the President  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Skinner:

Enclosed are three letters sent to members of Congress concerning the  
impending strike against Conrail and other carriers on June 24, 1992.

Please advise the President of our concerns.

Sincerely,



James V. Stack  
President

JVS/adp





June 15, 1992

The Honorable Howard Metzenbaum  
United States Senate  
140 SROB  
Washington, D.C. 20515-3502

Dear Senator Metzenbaum:

This letter is to ask your assistance in minimizing the threat of one or more strikes which could shut Conrail down.

As you probably are aware, two Presidential Emergency Boards issued reports on May 28 about labor disputes involving Conrail. Strikes could occur as early as 12:01 AM on June 24 unless agreement is reached, a prospect that does not seem likely now. Congressional action to impose a settlement may then become necessary to prevent a sharp curtailment of Conrail service.

Our steel operations in Warren are dependent on inbound rail shipments of iron ore pellets and coke. Our deliveries are scheduled well in advance but depend on just-in-time delivery in order to control costs and conserve cash. Pellets and coke can be moved by truck but not without a severe cash penalty. Our outbound rail shipments of finished steel products will also be negatively impacted as we must divert shipments to truck at increased cost to WCI.

The best possible result would be a negotiated settlement between the parties, avoiding the risk of a rail strike and the potential need for Congressional involvement. To that end, Conrail has negotiated in good faith with its unionized employees and is willing to continue to do so.

With the exception of the International Association of Machinists and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, all of the labor organizations on Conrail are covered under the national freight pattern established by Presidential Emergency Board 219 last year, have reached agreement based on that pattern, or have agreed to arbitrate their disputes.

June 15, 1992

For more than a year Conrail has offered to resolve its dispute with BMW on the basis of the PEB 219 national freight pattern or to submit the matter to final and binding arbitration. In an effort to reach a settlement which would have avoided the necessity for involvement by a PEB, Conrail offered certain benefits and a guaranteed work season proposal which go beyond those recommended by PEB 219. Finally, prior to releasing the parties from mediation, the National Mediation Board proffered final and binding arbitration. Conrail advised the board in writing that it would agree to arbitration if BMW would do likewise. BMW did not do so.

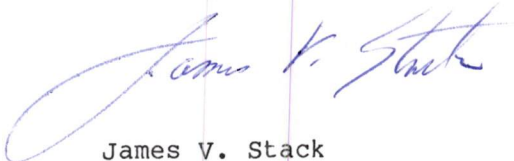
As a party to the national dispute involving the International Association of Machinists and most major railroads, Conrail in conjunction with the other railroads, will seek a negotiated settlement based on the recommendations of PEB 220, also issued May 28. (The parties to this dispute are also in the cooling-off period which expires June 24.)

Steel cannot deal with a threat of a rail strike during this time of recession and steel prices at 1980 levels. The threat is real and jobs are in the balance.

Should the rail strike take place on June 24 the Congress must use whatever authority available to return the workers to their jobs.

We ask that you support Congressional action that restores service to rail customers at the earliest possible time.

Sincerely,



James V. Stack  
President

JVS/adp

cc: ✓ Honorable Samuel J. Skinner  
Chief of Staff to the President  
The White House



June 15, 1992

The Honorable John N. Glenn  
United States Senate  
503 SHOB  
Washington, D.C. 20515-3501

Dear Senator Glenn:

This letter is to ask your assistance in minimizing the threat of one or more strikes which could shut Conrail down.

As you probably are aware, two Presidential Emergency Boards issued reports on May 28 about labor disputes involving Conrail. Strikes could occur as early as 12:01 AM on June 24 unless agreement is reached, a prospect that does not seem likely now. Congressional action to impose a settlement may then become necessary to prevent a sharp curtailment of Conrail service.

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June 15, 1992

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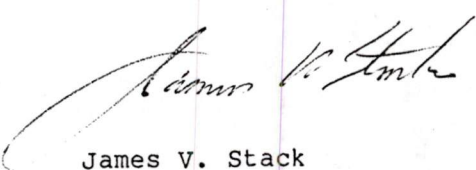
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Sincerely,



James V. Stack  
President

JVS/adp

cc: Honorable Samuel J. Skinner  
Chief of Staff to the President  
The White House





June 15, 1992

The Honorable James A. Traficant, Jr.  
U.S. House of Representatives District 17  
312 CHOB  
Washington, D.C. 20515-3517

Dear Congressman Traficant:

This letter is to ask your assistance in minimizing the threat of one or more strikes which could shut Conrail down.

As you probably are aware, two Presidential Emergency Boards issued reports on May 28 about labor disputes involving Conrail. Strikes could occur as early as 12:01 AM on June 24 unless agreement is reached, a prospect that does not seem likely now. Congressional action to impose a settlement may then become necessary to prevent a sharp curtailment of Conrail service.

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WCI Steel, Incorporated  
1040 Pine Avenue, SE  
Warren, OH 44483-6528  
(216) 841-8000

June 15, 1992

For more than a year Conrail has offered to resolve its dispute with BMW on the basis of the PEB 219 national freight pattern or to submit the matter to final and binding arbitration. In an effort to reach a settlement which would have avoided the necessity for involvement by a PEB, Conrail offered certain benefits and a guaranteed work season proposal which go beyond those recommended by PEB 219. Finally, prior to releasing the parties from mediation, the National Mediation Board proffered final and binding arbitration. Conrail advised the board in writing that it would agree to arbitration if BMW would do likewise. BMW did not do so.

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We ask that you support Congressional action that restores service to rail customers at the earliest possible time.

Sincerely,

James V. Stack-  
President

JVS/adp

cc: Honorable Samuel J. Skinner  
Chief of Staff to the President  
The White House



Had  
Rail Strike

# Western Growers Association

*Serving the California and Arizona Fresh Produce Industry*



June 24, 1992

Mr. Samuel K. Skinner  
Chief of Staff  
Executive Office of the President  
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW  
Washington, DC 20500

RE: Need for Action on Rail Strike

Dear Mr. Skinner:

The members of the Western Growers Association urge the Administration to take action to insure continued and uninterrupted rail service.

The members of the Western Growers comprise over 1,000 packers and shippers of fresh fruits, vegetables, and nuts in California and Arizona. Our members supply over 50 percent of the nation's produce.

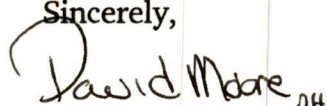
Rail transportation is an integral part of our member's distribution system. If the rail labor unions are successful in stopping rail freight, especially during the California and Arizona peak harvest season, the effect will be devastating to our industry. The Northeast and in particular areas served by Conrail are major markets for the California and Arizona produce industry.

The alternate highway carrier system cannot supply sufficient equipment to prevent a serious interruption in the distribution of the nation's produce. Not only will there be a disruption in the shipment of members' produce, substantial spoilage will result from the inability to move the perishable crops to market. In the last 45 to 60 days, our members have shipped in excess of 1,500 carloads of produce and have loaded a substantial number of intermodal trailers. The majority of these rail shipments were destined to markets in the Northeast.

As an example, growers in the Bakersfield, California, area, which is a representative rail shipping area, would stand to lose in excess of \$15 million in a matter of a few weeks. This is not to mention the effect the rail strike would have on consumer food prices.

Again, we urge you to take quick action to restore rail service. Otherwise, the nation's farmers and consumers will suffer serious losses.

Sincerely,

  
David L. Moore  
President

**OREGON MEDICAID WAIVER BACKGROUND PAPER**

The State of Oregon has submitted a proposal to conduct a new Medicaid program as a 5-year demonstration. Oregon's proposal has captured much national media attention -- both positive and negative. Various Administration spokespeople have been quoted as saying that a decision by HHS on the Oregon waiver would be made by the end of Spring.

**Summary of Oregon's proposal:**

- Expands Medicaid Eligibility: Medicaid eligibility is currently limited to very low income single-parent families, pregnant women and their infants, children, and aged, blind, and disabled persons. The proposal would expand Medicaid to cover all persons below the poverty level. This would increase enrollment from 208,000 to 339,000.
- Prioritizes Health Care Services: All medical services have been ranked by Oregon according to their priority. The services viewed as having the least value would not be covered. This has been widely characterized in the media as explicit rationing of health care.
- Mandates Pay-or-Play: By 1995, all Oregon employers would be required to provide health insurance to all workers and their dependents, or to pay a tax in lieu of insurance. The employer mandate would not go into effect if the Medicaid demonstration proposed is not proposed.
- Increases Provider Payments: Medicaid payments to providers would be increased to assure that provider costs are covered.
- Extends Managed Care: Use of managed care would be greatly expanded to include almost all Medicaid beneficiaries.

**Key issues raised By Oregon's proposal:**

- Potential violation of the Americans with Disabilities Act: The Oregon proposal may violate the ADA or other civil rights laws.
- The value of every human life: Some people may be concerned that treatment for very low-birthweight infants is not covered under Oregon's proposal while abortion-on-demand is explicitly covered. The issue here is not abortion but the perception of the President's concern for human life. Abortions would be financed 100% with state funds, as is now the case in other state Medicaid programs.



- The quality of life: The rationing system devised by Oregon would not cover medical treatment for many illnesses where the chance of survival is low, or where the prognosis for an improved "quality of life" following treatment is not very high. For example, medical therapy for cancer where the prognosis is less than 10% survival over five years would not be covered. The state's role in deciding whose lives have greater "quality" is of great concern to the disability community.
- General preference for state experimentation: The President has often repeated his commitment to using states as laboratories of democracy.

#### Arguments in support of the waiver:

- The President has called for bold state experimentation, of which this is a prime example. Oregon submitted this proposal on August 19, 1991 and requested a decision by January 1, 1992. Turning down this proposal could call into question the Administration commitment to waivers.
- This proposal has bipartisan backing of most elected Oregon Democrats (including the Governor) and Republicans (including the two U.S. Senators -- one pro-life and one pro-choice).
- This proposal could test expanded health coverage for the uninsured and the use of managed care to control costs.

#### Arguments against the waiver:

- While states are obviously free to adopt policies that we do not support, it is not clear that the first major state health care reform that we appear to sanction should endorse pay-or-play and rationing, which the Administration strongly believes would be bad for the country.
- One of the President's great strengths is his commitment to the sanctity of human life. Approval of the Oregon proposal could be seen as some as undercutting this commitment.
- Even if it does not violate the ADA, approval of this proposal could undermine some of the good will the President has generated from his support for the ADA, and leave the impression that we care more about dollars than human lives.

#### Options for the Administration:

1. Approve the waiver immediately.
2. Reject the waiver immediately.
3. Postpone the decision for several months and ask Oregon for more information about the process they used.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 23, 1992

*Hand/*  
*meeting*

UCF HAS SEEN

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF  
DIRECTOR DARMAN  
CLAYTON YEUTTER  
BOYDEN GRAY  
EDE HOLIDAY  
BILL KRISTOL

FROM: JAY LEFKOWITZ *[Signature]*  
SUBJECT: Oregon Medicaid Waiver

Attached is a background paper for the meeting to be held on  
Wednesday, June 24, at 11:00 AM in the Chief of Staff's office.

Attachment



## OREGON'S PROPOSED BOLD EXPERIMENT IN HEALTH CARE REFORM

The President has solicited bold new state experiments for reforming welfare programs. In addition, the President's Health Care Reform proposal emphasizes State flexibility to take advantage of innovation, program efficiencies, and better methods for cost control. The Oregon Waiver proposal is widely viewed as being a prime example of State experimentation and has bipartisan backing of most Oregon elected officials.

The State of Oregon has submitted a proposal to conduct a new Medicaid program as a 5-year demonstration. Oregon's innovative approach to providing health care coverage for low income individuals has captured much national media attention -- both positive and negative. A summary of the proposal is attached.

### ISSUES

However, a number of important issues have been raised in the media and by vocal interest groups and must be considered, including:

POTENTIAL INCENTIVES FOR ABORTION -- Abortion would be an explicitly covered service under Oregon's proposal. Even though abortion would be financed with 100% State funds, as is now the case in other State Medicaid programs, critics point out that State and Federal funds are fungible. The Oregon proposal has aroused concern among right-to-life groups because it makes abortion a relatively high priority medical service far above services such as medical care for very low weight and very premature babies.

GOVERNMENT-SANCTIONED DENIAL OF LIFE PROLONGING TREATMENT -- Oregon would not cover medical therapy for many illnesses where the chance of survival is low. For example, medical therapy for cancer where the prognosis is less than 10% survival over five years would not be covered. However, hospice care would be covered. As mentioned above, medical care is also not covered for very premature babies of very low birth weight.

POTENTIAL VIOLATION OF THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT -- The Oregon Medicaid program might violate the ADA or other civil rights laws designed to assure equal rights for handicapped persons, although application of the demonstration to the aged, blind and disabled will be delayed. Oregon's prioritization method places higher value on treatment of acute conditions that returns an individual to good health than on treating chronic conditions where full recovery is not likely. As a result, the system may be biased against services required to treat chronic conditions of handicapped persons.



POSSIBLE INCREASE IN FEDERAL FUNDING -- HHS has always required that waivers be "budget neutral." Oregon's initial cost estimate for their proposal indicated that it would increase Oregon's Medicaid cost by approximately \$150 million over 5 years. Oregon has now revised its cost estimate and says that its waiver proposal is budget neutral. HHS has developed approaches that could limit Oregon's federal funding to a budget neutral level, but Oregon may balk. Failure to require strict budget neutrality could encourage larger States (where more money is at stake) to submit costly proposals.

EXPLICIT RATIONING OF HEALTH CARE FOR MEDICAID RECIPIENTS -- Expanded coverage of persons not now eligible for Medicaid would be financed in part by reducing health service to persons now eligible for Medicaid. Advocates for the poor question Oregon's proposal since they view it as taking benefits from the most vulnerable as determined by federal law in order to expand coverage to other low income persons.

#### ADVANTAGES

These potential issues need to be balanced against the clearly positive aspects of Oregon's plan:

PRESIDENTIAL INITIATIVE ON STATE WAIVERS -- The President has solicited bold new State experiments. This is widely viewed as being a prime example. Turning down this proposal would call into question the Administration commitment to waivers.

BIPARTISAN SUPPORT OF STATE GOVERNMENT -- This proposal has bipartisan backing of most elected Oregon Democrats (including the Governor) and Republicans (including the two U.S. Senators).

ADDRESSES SOME ADMINISTRATION HEALTH CARE REFORM OBJECTIVES -- This proposal could test expanded health coverage for the uninsured and use of managed care to control costs -- even though it also tests ideas the Administration does not support like "pay or play" or rationing of care.

#### DISADVANTAGES

CONFLICTS WITH VALUES OF THIS ADMINISTRATION -- In strong contrast to the President's views, appears to encourage abortion and disregard for life prolonging care while potentially discriminating against disabled children and adults.

NO CLEAR FEDERAL ADVANTAGE -- Before the Administration developed a health care reform proposal, it supported state experimentation with all types of reform proposals including those which it opposed substantively. Now that the Administration has a proposal that would address this issue in all States, it is not clear that State experimentation is needed prior to enactment of the President's proposal to achieve Administration objectives. Furthermore, why should not Oregon wait for this proposal to pass -- like the rest of the States.

FALL-OUT ON ADMINISTRATION'S HEALTH CARE REFORM PROPOSAL -- Since this would be the only major health care reform being implemented during the campaign, it may be cast as the Administration's idea on how its proposal would work.

ACCUSATIONS OF REDUCING CARE FOR POOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN -- Will have to address criticism that plan cuts care for current Medicaid beneficiaries -- women and children -- who are high priorities of this Administration.

FEDERAL BUDGET IMPACT UNKNOWN -- If federal funding for this waiver is not effectively limited, this decision could set a precedent for other States where coverage of large numbers of uninsured could be very costly for the federal government.

Attachment: Summary of Oregon Proposal



## SUMMARY of OREGON PROPOSAL

Oregon's proposal has several parts:

### EXPAND AND REFORM MEDICAID --

- . Expands Medicaid Eligibility: Medicaid eligibility is currently limited to very low income single-parent families, pregnant women and their infants, children, and aged, blind, and disabled persons. The proposal would expand Medicaid to cover all persons below the poverty level. This would increase enrollment from 208,000 to 339,000.
- . Prioritizes health care services: All medical services have been ranked by Oregon according to their priority. The services viewed as having the least value would not be covered. This has been widely characterized in the media as explicit rationing of health care.
- . Increases provider payments: Medicaid payments would be increased to assure that provider costs are covered.
- . Extends managed care: Use of managed care would be greatly expanded to include almost all Medicaid beneficiaries.

### PAY OR PLAY --

By 1995, all Oregon employers would be required to provide health insurance to all workers and their dependents, or to pay a tax in lieu of insurance. The employer mandate would not go into effect if the Medicaid demonstration proposed is not approved.

### HEALTH INSURANCE REFORM --

Reforms the insurance market by creating an all-payers' high-risk pool.