

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):
2019-0343-S

FOIA Number:
2019-0343-S

FOIA MARKER

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

Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Counsels Office, White House
Series: Liberman, Lee S., Files
Subseries: General Subject Files

OA/ID Number: 45273
Folder ID Number: 45273-023

Folder Title:
Barr, Bill (Attorney General)

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	17	10	4	

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet (George Bush Library)

Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
01. Draft Report	Financial Disclosure Report SF-278 Re: William Barr (8 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(6)	
02. Draft Questionnaire	Biographical Information Re: William Barr (19 pp.)	10/21/91	(b)(6)	
03. Memo	Re: SF-278 Interview (2 pp.)	10/16/91	(b)(6)	
04. Release Form	IRS Tax Release Form [Double-Sided] (1 pp.)	10/18/91	(b)(6)	
05. Questionnaire	Questionnaire for Sensitive Positions Re: SF-86 for William Barr (17 pp.)	10/17/91	(b)(6)	
06. Questionnaire	Questionnaire for Sensitive Positions Re: SF-86 for William Barr (13 pp.)	6/7/90	(b)(6)	
07. Questionnaire	Questionnaire for Sensitive Positions Re: SF-86 for William Barr [Pages 1-6 double-sided] (7 pp.)	1/8/89	(b)(6)	
08. Questionnaire	Re: SF-86 Supplement for William Barr [Page 1 double-sided] (2 pp.)	1/8/89	(b)(6)	
09. Release Form	IRS Tax Release Form (1 pp.)	10/17/91	(b)(6)	

Page 1 of 1

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Counsels Office, White House
Series: Liberman, Lee S., Files
Subseries: General Subject Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Barr, Bill (Attorney General)

Pinksheet Number: ZR991
OA/ID Number: 45273-023
Date Closed: 5/28/2019
FOIA/Sys Case #: 2019-0343-S
Re-review Case #:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:



U.S. Department of Justice

Office of the Deputy Attorney General

Associate Deputy Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

October 21, 1991

BY HAND

Honorable Lee S. Liberman
Associate Counsel to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Nomination of William Barr to be Attorney General

Dear Lee:

Enclosed please find a draft SF 278. Please give me a call as soon as possible with any comments so that we can finalize it.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Daniel Levin", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Daniel Levin

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Draft Report	Financial Disclosure Report SF-278 Re: William Barr (8 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Counsels Office, White House
Series: Liberman, Lee S., Files
Subseries: General Subject Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Barr, Bill (Attorney General)

Date Closed:	5/28/2019	OA/ID Number:	45273-023
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2019-0343-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]

Nominee to Justice Dept. Faces Query on Ex-Boss

By DAVID JOHNSTON
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 — When his confirmation hearings start on Tuesday, William P. Barr, President Bush's Attorney General designate, will face pointed questioning and an uncomfortable decision: how far to distance himself from his suddenly unpopular predecessor, former Attorney General Dick Thornburgh.

As Mr. Thornburgh's second in command since the spring of 1990, Mr. Barr helped carry out law-enforcement activities that many lawmakers say have moved much too slowly, like investigations of collapse of the savings and loan industry and the scandal involving the Bank of Credit and Commerce International.

Senators on the Judiciary Committee say Mr. Barr will be asked about the Justice Department's performance on these investigations under Mr. Thornburgh, and the question is how Mr. Barr can present himself as an independent leader who will bring new energy and direction to the department without seeming disloyal or opportunistic.

Strong Ties to White House

Some members are also saying they want to know whether Mr. Barr, who is known as a reliable background figure with strong ties to the White House, will try to revitalize the Civil Rights Division and to restore the Justice Department's primacy in setting Bush Administration legal policy. Under Mr. Thornburgh, that role was often ceded to the White House counsel, C. Boyden Gray.

The problems for Mr. Barr have come into sharper focus since Mr.

ever the White House counsel and chief of staff tell him to do?" wondered Senator Paul Simon, Democrat of Illinois, who is a member of the committee.

Other lawmakers want an explanation of why the Justice Department has continued to move slowly despite blunt public proddings from Senator John F. Kerry, Democrat of Massachusetts, and Robert M. Morgenthau, the Manhattan District Attorney, who has appeared far more aggressive.

Thornburgh Loyalist

"There is a question about why the department has not done a better job with respect to the B.C.C.I. matter and white-collar crime generally," said Senator Howard M. Metzenbaum, Democrat of Ohio, who is known as one of the most partisan members of the committee.

So far, Mr. Barr has remained a Thornburgh loyalist, asserting when he became acting Attorney General in August that he would "seek to advance the President's programs as effectively as Dick Thornburgh has."

But in recent private conversations with Mr. Barr, who declined to be interviewed, some Senators on the committee said he has hinted at an independent side. "I got a feeling talking to him that he really is his own man," said Dennis DeConcini, Democrat of Arizona, who added that in the aftermath of Mr. Thornburgh's defeat, "I'm sure that's what he wants to project."

Besides the B.C.C.I. issue, Mr. Barr is likely to face hard questions at the hearings on other Thornburgh policies that angered Democratic lawmakers.

Questions on Civil Rights

Mr. Simon said he would ask Mr. Barr how he intended to enforce civil rights laws. Mr. Thornburgh throttled back the stormy ideological attacks on civil rights laws that took place under President Ronald Reagan. But civil rights leaders have continued to blast the department for what they say is an anemic approach to civil rights enforcement.

Other senators and their aides said that some Democrats, still trying to recover from the brutal fight over Clarence Thomas's nomination to the Supreme Court, may ask Mr. Barr about the department's role in preparing Republicans on the committee to rebut accusations that Justice Thomas sexually harassed Anita F. Hill, a former aide.

But the most pointed debate may center on B.C.C.I., in part because of the broader questions about the Bush Administration's aggressiveness in the case. Those questions mounted after the recent disclosure that Edward M. Rogers Jr., a former White House aide, signed a \$600,000 contract to represent a Saudi Arabian sheik who is a main figure under scrutiny in the case. After Mr. Bush's public rebuke, Mr. Rogers canceled his contract to represent Sheik Kamal Adham, the former head of Saudi intelligence.

Last month, the Justice Department deferred to the White House in investigating whether Mr. Rogers had violated Federal ethics laws, and then followed the lead of Mr. Gray in absolving Mr. Rogers after an in-house review at the White House. But it is unclear how the department arrived at its exoneration.



When his confirmation hearings begin, William P. Barr, Attorney General designate, will have to present himself as an independent leader without seeming disloyal to his former boss, Dick Thornburgh.

Senators say the Attorney General designate must be his own man.

Thornburgh's defeat last Tuesday in a United States Senate race in Pennsylvania. Accusations that Mr. Thornburgh dragged his feet on the B.C.C.I. investigation and failed to go after white-collar criminals in the savings and loan crisis were part of a flood of bad publicity for the former Attorney General.

Although Mr. Thornburgh's legal and political legacy seems particularly muddled, the problem Mr. Barr faces is not new. Since the Attorney General traditionally sits at the intersection of politics and the law, past nominees for the post in both parties have had to face the fact that they might have to reject the policies of their departed superiors for the sake of their careers and reputations.

"If you change it dramatically, you have to poke your finger at your predecessor and say he was dead wrong," said Benjamin R. Civiletti, a Deputy Attorney General who succeeded Griffin B. Bell as Attorney General under President Jimmy Carter. "If you don't change it, it becomes your problem. The best thing to do is assess it on your own."

Appearing Lethargic

The Justice Department has appeared particularly lethargic in pursuing the B.C.C.I. matter at a time when the Central Intelligence Agency, the Customs Service and prosecutors in Tampa and New York have uncovered a wide paper trail of warnings that the Pakistani-based bank was involved in drug money and political corruption. More recently, the Federal Reserve Board has accused the bank of illegally and secretly buying a controlling interest in First American Bank of Washington.

Thus far the Justice Department has prosecuted only one case against B.C.C.I., in Tampa, Fla., where several bank officials pleaded guilty and the bank forfeited \$15 million. The settlement was criticized in Congress as much too lenient in light of the seriousness of the accusations against the bank.

Democrats on the committee said they wanted to gauge Mr. Barr's commitment to investigate B.C.C.I.

tion of Mr. Rogers, a Republican politician allied with John H. Sununu, the White House chief of staff.

Mr. Barr, a 41-year-old lawyer who is not widely known outside Washington, was promoted by Mr. Thornburgh up the senior ranks of the department as a behind-the-scenes operative with especially close ties to powerful officials like Mr. Gray. In contrast to Mr. Thornburgh, Mr. Barr is a popular leader within the department.

Some people who have worked with Mr. Barr say that within the soft glove of a bag-pipe-playing, self-effacing New Yorker, is the fist of an intellectually hard-line conservative who has sought to advance the powers of the Presidency at the expense of the Democratically controlled Congress.

His nomination culminates more than a decade of Republican stewardship at the department, a period when it has grown in budget and manpower, while abandoning its role in the 1960's and 1970's as an instrument of social change and concentrating instead on criminal law enforcement, anti-narcotics efforts and organized crime.

Some former senior officials at the department privately expressed doubt that Mr. Barr had the personal standing within Mr. Bush's circle of advisers or the philosophical inclination to reassert the department's primacy against the counterweight of White House figures like his ally Mr. Gray. They suggest that he will seek to define his tenure through a tough approach to Federal law enforcement.

Mr. Barr, who has never tried a

criminal case in court, has assembled a team of career prosecutors to guide him since he was appointed Deputy Attorney General in May 1990. As the day-to-day manager of the department, he tried to quell criticism that Mr. Thornburgh had failed to seize the initiative in the savings and loan crisis and he has helped steer Mr. Bush's crime bill through Congress.

This summer, when the department came under intense criticism in Congress over its response to the B.C.C.I. case, Mr. Barr worked with Mr. Thornburgh to reorganize the investigation under the centralized control of Robert S. Mueller 3d, who heads the department's criminal division.

Mr. Mueller has defended the investigation. In a recent letter to Representative Charles E. Schumer, Democrat of Brooklyn, absolving Mr. Rogers of wrongdoing, Mr. Mueller said his instructions from Mr. Thornburgh and Mr. Barr had been consistent in the B.C.C.I. case: "Pursue the investigation as aggressively as possible and follow the evidence anywhere and everywhere it leads."

For Nominee Barr, an Unusual Path to Attorney General's Office

By Sharon LaFraniere
Washington Post Staff Writer

The road to the attorney general's office traditionally is paved with good connections. Presidents have favored their campaign managers, personal lawyers, top aides or, at least, a former senator or judge.

Now comes William Pelham Barr, bureaucrat, whose legal career began only 14 years ago with night law classes at George Washington University. President Bush's nominee for attorney general arrives at his confirmation hearings today before the Senate Judiciary Committee through the wildly unusual route of government service.

Legal observers compare Barr's nomination to President Jimmy Carter's selection of Benjamin R. Civiletti, a consummate professional who became attorney general after a similarly rapid rise through Justice Department posts. Like Civiletti, Barr is known as a cool-headed manager without political ambitions.

In 18 months as deputy attorney general, Barr was considered a conciliator at a Justice Department in turmoil during most of Attorney General Dick Thornburgh's tenure. Department officials say Barr tempered candor with discretion, a strong will with a tolerance for the personalities and views of others.

But the favorable reviews that are expected to win Barr easy confirmation are accompanied by uncertainties for some senators and former Justice Department officials. Is Barr too much an advocate for presidential power? Does his nomination mean the final ascendancy of the White House counsel over the role of attorney general? Barr owes his advancement partly to powerful White House counsel C. Boyden Gray, who controlled the administration's civil rights policy during Thornburgh's tenure.

Can Barr counter criticism that the Justice Department failed to aggressively pursue

sue leads of criminal activity at the Bank of Credit and Commerce International? The alleged prosecutorial foot-dragging pre-dates Barr's tenure, but the issue continues to dog the department.

That Barr, 41, is a conservative goes without question. Although some conservative groups initially questioned Thornburgh's credentials as a conservative, they have "a sense of confidence in Barr, to start off with . . . that he is one of us," said Tom Jipping of the Free Congress Foundation.

Barr told one associate jokingly: "The most radical period I had probably was when I was sort of a moderate Republican."

Barr "seems to be comfortable with" Bush's antiabortion views, according to Peter Ferrara, a friend from the firm of Shaw, Pittman, Potts & Trowbridge, where Barr handled civil cases for nine years. Barr also shares the broad interpretation of presidential powers advanced by Bush and Gray.

William Bradford Reynolds, who headed the Justice Department's civil rights division under President Ronald Reagan, said, "Bill is much more adamant and concerned about separation-of-powers issues than Thornburgh was."

"There's been a strain of strong commitment to executive power since the Reagan administration, but it's a question of how much of a good thing is too much?" said another former high-ranking Justice Department official, who spoke on the condition he not be named.

Barr has told friends his conservatism and his interest in government came early. The second of four boys born to an academic couple, Barr grew up on New York's Upper West Side. His father, an active Republican, was an assistant dean at Columbia's engineering school and later headmaster of a New York City prep school. His mother taught English to foreign students.

As a kindergartner, Barr gave a speech for Dwight D. Eisenhower. At his Roman Catholic elementary school, he announced his support for Richard M. Nixon and was

"He was astute, personable, and he had a good finger on the pulse of what was going on," said George Cary, former legislative counsel for the agency.

Barr graduated second in his law school class and left the CIA for a coveted clerkship with Malcolm R. Wilkey, a judge on the D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals.

The judge proved an important connection. Wilkey, who once described Barr as the perfect blend of "intellectual brilliance and good common sense," helped Barr get a job at the Shaw, Pittman firm. He also introduced him to Mike Uhlmann, who asked Barr to work on the Reagan administration's transition team and, later, at the Reagan White House's office of policy development.

Barr's two years at the White House produced no legislation on his main issue of tuition tax credits for low-income parents of private school students. But he returned to Shaw, Pittman with another important friend: Gray, who then worked for Vice President Bush.

Barr left the law firm again to become an early supporter of Bush's presidential campaign, telling friends he admired Bush's leadership at the CIA. He helped screen vice presidential candidates and answer the deluge of questions about Dan Quayle's past, later aiding Gray in guiding Bush's presidential appointees through ethics questions.

A choice position in the administration came through in early 1989, when Thornburgh, encouraged by Uhlmann, asked Barr to head the Justice Department's Office of Legal Counsel. The OLC attracts little public attention but requires close contact with the White House counsel's office.

Barr's confirmation hearings provided a hint of his later advocacy for the powers of the executive branch. Barr testified that he "entertained doubts" about whether the post-Watergate independent counsel statute violated the Constitution by impinging on the president's power. But he said he

accepted the Supreme Court's ruling upholding the statute.

As OLC chief, he provided legal reasoning used by the administration to justify the invasion of Panama and the arrest of Manuel Antonio Noriega. He also wrote an opinion that states the administration has the power to arrest terrorists overseas, even in violation of international law.

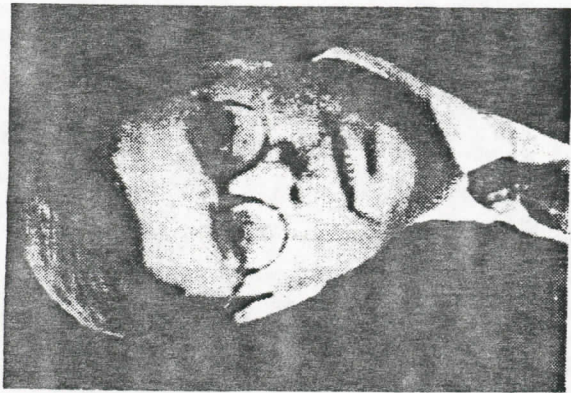
After he became deputy attorney general in May 1990, Barr advised Bush that he had the legal authority to wage war against Iraq without obtaining Congress's consent. At the same time, however, he encouraged the president to seek a congressional resolution of support, saying it would put Bush in a stronger position, according to "The Commanders," a book by Washington Post assistant managing editor Bob Woodward.

On other issues, administration officials say Barr employed a kind of quiet determination and practical approach to his advantage. After initially embracing an OLC opinion that appeared to narrow the scope of the inspector generals' powers, for example, Barr negotiated an agreement that reassured the IGs of their authority without abandoning the principle outlined in the opinion.

When Thornburgh tapped Barr as his deputy, Barr helped to bridge a painful gap between the aloof attorney general and a frustrated staff. His steady handling of a hostage crisis at an Alabama prison after Thornburgh resigned in August also helped him catch Bush's attention.

One senior Justice Department official sees the difference between Thornburgh and Barr at lunchtime. Under Thornburgh, "we would have an unwritten agenda, the attorney general's agenda, at occasional lunches. It was much more formal, hierarchical and structured," he said. "Bill has opened up the luncheons."

"Unless this guy is a superb actor and fooling everybody, he's a refreshing change," said another high-ranking Justice Department official.



WILLIAM P. BARR

... favorable reviews but also uncertainties

taken aside by a nun, who promised to pray for him. He told his high school guidance counselor he wanted to head the Central Intelligence Agency.

Rightly figuring the CIA needed Chinese experts, Barr concentrated on Chinese studies as an undergraduate and graduate student at Columbia. He shied from college political organizations, but participated in a group that demonstrated against the seizure of administration buildings by student radicals in 1968. "I remember him as a solid, thoughtful, dependable sort of fellow," said the Rev. Vincent J. Riddon, a former classmate.

He went from graduate school to the CIA's Chinese unit, and soon requested a transfer to legislative affairs. There he reviewed legislation and occasionally helped write testimony for the director, George Bush, while attending law school at night.

INSIDE JUSTICE

BY DANIEL KLAIMAN

Barr Learning the Bureaucratic Minuet

At his confirmation hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee last week, William Barr got a preview of the delicate dances he'll have to perform as attorney general when he takes on the turf battles that have long plagued law-enforcement agencies.

His formal introduction to the problem came during pointed questioning from Arizona Democratic Sen. Dennis DeConcini. Barr told DeConcini and other committee members that he has given the lead role in heading up a new National Drug Intelligence Center to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Representatives from the Drug Enforcement Administration and from the Department of Defense will serve under the FBI as the center's deputy directors, Barr said.

That move is not likely to sit well with DEA officials, who view themselves as the lead agency in the war on drugs and as far more experienced than the FBI in the gathering of drug intelligence.

A Justice spokesman denies that the department is playing favorites with the agencies.

"The selection of an FBI person to head the National Drug Intelligence Center has more to do with initial leadership than a selection of one organization over another," says the spokesman.

Nonetheless, Barr's decision likely will exacerbate tensions between the two agen-



PHILIPPE JENNEY

Attorney General-designate William Barr seems to have favored the FBI in a turf war with the Drug Enforcement Administration.

cies, which have clashed for years over the gathering and sharing of drug intelligence. (See "In This Drug War, It's FBI vs. DEA," Legal Times, Oct. 28, 1991, Page 1.)

DEA officials have charged that their FBI counterparts have regularly refused to share important data needed to pursue suspected drug traffickers.

FBI officials respond that some intelligence cannot be shared because that would put confidential informants at risk.

The purpose of the National Drug Intelligence Center, to be located in Johnstown, Pa., is to establish a national clearinghouse of drug intelligence and other data that could be tapped into and shared by federal agents across the country in preparing cases against suspected drug dealers.

Proponents of the center have argued that it will help foster cooperation between law-enforcement agencies and reduce turf disputes that have hindered the war on drugs.

But DEA officials have questioned the need for the center since, they contend, they have already developed their own sophisticated intelligence-gathering operations, such as the El Paso Intelligence Center in Texas.

At last week's hearing, DeConcini echoed concerns that the National Drug

① Bill Barr
② OLC

Barr Picks FBI for Lead In Center on Drug Data

have FBI take the lead on strategic. Congressional critics respond that giving the FBI the lead role at the intelligence center will, in fact, discourage the two agencies from working together. "The center is going to be viewed as the FBI's pet project, and the other agencies are going to shy away from it," predicts the Senate Intelligence Committee staffer. Although Barr has indicated that he's made up his mind to appoint an FBI official to head the center, DeConcini and others have suggested a possible compromise that might satisfy the DEA, the FBI, and top Justice Department officials all at once.

In a written follow-up question to Barr after his confirmation hearing ended last week, DeConcini asked the attorney-general designate if he would consider establishing a "revolving directorship" for the center so that both the FBI and the DEA could have a hand in running it. A Justice spokesman says the department will consider DeConcini's proposal.

In Barr's Footsteps

William Barr's confirmation hearing had barely come to a close when rumors began flying about who the attorney-general designate will tap to fill key vacancies at the Justice Department. Among the most important posts to be filled is chief of the Office of Legal Counsel, a job that has taken on new cachet since Barr used it as a stepping-stone to the attorney general's office.

Three contenders for the OLC job have emerged, according to a source at the department: John Roberts Jr., currently serving as the so-called political deputy under Solicitor General Kenneth Starr; William Bryson, a career deputy in the solicitor general's office; and Lee Liberman, associate White House counsel.

Barr, declines comment. The OLC post was left vacant in October, when Assistant Attorney General J. Michael Lutting left to accept a federal judgeship. Timothy Flanigan has been directing the office on an interim basis since Lutting's departure.

BRIEFLY... William Barr's three daughters patiently endured most of their father's two-day confirmation hearing. But at least one of them wasn't exactly riveted by the proceedings. While Sen. Howard Metzenbaum (D-Ohio) grilled her father, 7-year-old Meg Barr scribbled on a legal pad sentiments shared by a number of those in the crowded hearing room. "Boring, boring, boring. This is really boring," the youngest Barr wrote.

INSIDE JUSTICE FROM PAGE 6

Intelligence Center will be duplicative of other DEA intelligence operations. "It appears that the need for this center certainly has become questionable," DeConcini said. He also asked Barr why the FBI should play the central role in administering the center. "Why would you select the FBI, in which drug investigations is only a secondary responsibility, over the DEA?" DeConcini questioned.



PHILIPPE JENNEY

Sen. Dennis DeConcini grilled William Barr on drug center.

the gathering of tactical drug intelligence and that the national center will focus on more long-range, strategic intelligence, an FBI expert.

But critics contend that the DEA, as the nation's lead drug-enforcement agency, does both tactical and strategic intelligence-gathering. "The FBI does do some strategic intelligence, but so does the DEA," says one Democratic staffer for the Senate Intelligence Committee. "Ask any analyst over at the DEA, and they'll tell you they do a combination of tactical and strategic drug intelligence."

Barr also argued that if the FBI is given more of a role in the collection of drug intelligence, relations between the two agencies might improve. "FBI does an excellent job on strategic intelligence," Barr said at the hearing, "and as part of this process of trying to draw FBI and DEA into a closer working relationship, I felt it was appropriate to

Linda Lord, formerly a partner in the D.C. office of Los Angeles' Manatt, Phelps & Phillips, has moved laterally to the D.C. office of Hazel & Thomas. Lord specializes in financial institution transactions and regulatory enforcement matters.

Lewis, Richard Meyer, a former associate with D.C.'s Kenyon & Kenyon; Troy Morgan, previously assistant corporation counsel in Chicago; and Thomas Trendl, formerly an associate in the D.C. office of New York's Mudge Rose Guthrie Alexan-

ON THE MOVE

food. stores. location.

gift. The Shops has it all. Only

steps from Metro Center. On F

between 13th and 14th Streets.

Featuring The Limited, The

Kite Loft, B. Dalton

Books, Cignal,

Footlocker, and

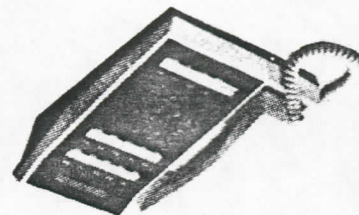
American Cafe.

Open 7 days.

202/783-9090.

HOPS
★ ★
PLACE AND
SS BUILDING

IS IN...
s delivers
system
rogrammed
work you do.



ity and efficiency.
length and cost of each call,
both sides of a phone conversation
you to a message without letting
of frequently used numbers, saving

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

October 25, 1991

NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE:

278-William Pelham Barr, of Virginia, to be Attorney General.

The following named persons to be Representatives and Alternate Representatives of the United States of America to the Forty-sixth Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations:

Representatives:

Thomas R. Pickering, of New Jersey.
Alexander Fletcher Watson, of Massachusetts.
278-Joseph Verner Reed, Jr., of Connecticut.
Dan Burton, of Indiana.
Mervyn M. Dymally, of California.

Alternate Representatives:

George Edward Moose, of Maryland.
Jonathan Moore, of Massachusetts.
Shirin Raziuddin Tahir-Kheli, of Pennsylvania.
Oscar Padilla, of California.
Margaretta F. Rockefeller, of New York.

Wiley T. Buchanan, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development for a term expiring May 19, 1996, vice Edith Colvard Crutcher, term expired.

WITHDRAWAL SENT TO THE SENATE:

John Ashcroft, of Missouri, to be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation for a term expiring December 10, 1993, vice Terry Edward Branstad, term expired, which was sent to the Senate on January 4, 1991.

#

Bill Barr

Attorney General Confirmation Checklist

Paperwork

- * WH Disclosure forms completed and returned
- * FBI update started, and commitments made to finish within 10 days.
- * Senate Judiciary Committee completed and returned.

Briefings

- * Previous Attorney General Confirmation hearings provided to Bill Barr (delete material related to Meese ethics issues)
- * Departmental briefing books completed
- * Single Confirmation Notebook Compiled
 - Issues most likely to be raised at confirmation with suggested talking points (one person responsible)
- * One page of themes to emphasize during confirmation process
- * Accomplishments during term as Deputy General

Research/Production

- * Fact Sheet: Biosketch on Bill Barr, emphasizing why the Senate Should Confirm him as Attorney General (Governor Martinez is the best example)
 - White House Distribute to National Key Leaders
 - Give to Senate Republicans
- * Nexus Search of Bill Barr (Democrats do it -- we need to be prepared)
- * Minimize press contact. Develop list of people reporters doing profile stories on day of hearing should contact.
- * Barr Personal letters to key friends and supporters,

Scheduling/Courtesy Calls

- * Read-out from yesterday's calls.
- * Make good use of his time, recognizing he has confirmation and a major department to run.
- * Daily Meeting of Confirmation Team
- * Courtesy calls initiated
 - Priority (Dole, Mitchell, Committee Senators)
 - Homestate Senators (D'Amato, Moynihan)
 - Non-committee Senators

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02. Draft Questionnaire	Biographical Information Re: William Barr (19 pp.)	10/21/91	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Counsels Office, White House
Series: Liberman, Lee S., Files
Subseries: General Subject Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Barr, Bill (Attorney General)

Date Closed:	5/28/2019	OA/ID Number:	45273-023
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2019-0343-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]

Bill Burr

Lee:

Jane Dannenhauer came by w/this package and said this is the last package that will be sent under the old system to the Judiciary Committee through Sheila Joy. As soon as you give her the word, she will call FBI to release the copy to Sheila.

Thank you.

P.S. John said he is aiming for noon.

Jane,
pls add —
to WMFO report
of Bridget Hughes
dated 10/24/91.
— Thanks,
Deb Gaul

10/16/91

John,
Bill Harris
financial mem.

Travis

Document Originally
Attached to
Following Page

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03. Memo	Re: SF-278 Interview (2 pp.)	10/16/91	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Counsels Office, White House
Series: Liberman, Lee S., Files
Subseries: General Subject Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Barr, Bill (Attorney General)

Date Closed: 5/28/2019	OA/ID Number: 45273-023
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2019-0343-S	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

Deed of Gift Restrictions

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

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

P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
04. Release Form	IRS Tax Release Form [Double-Sided] (1 pp.)	10/18/91	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Counsels Office, White House
Series: Liberman, Lee S., Files
Subseries: General Subject Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Barr, Bill (Attorney General)

Date Closed: 5/28/2019	OA/ID Number: 45273-023
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2019-0343-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]

Memorandum

Jane,
Per your
request
— Deb Gaul



TO:

DATE: 10/18/91

Office of Security Programs
Attn: Mr. D. Jerry Rubino
Main Justice, Room 6525

Office of the Vice President
Executive Office Building
Room 423

Office of Personnel Management
Attn: Mr. Peter Garcia
Office of Federal Investigations
600 E Street, N.W.

Office of Attorney Personnel Management
Attn: Mrs. Linda Cinciotta
Main Justice, Room 4311

xxx The White House
Attn: Mr. C. Boyden Gray
Counsel to the President

U.S. Department of State
Attn: Mr. Bruce Witter
2210 C Street, N.W., Room 2422

Office of the Attorney General
Attn: Ms. Marilyn Armor
Main Justice, Room 5132

Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts
Attn: Ms. Anne Langley
811 Vermont Ave, N.W., Room 701

Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys
Attn: Ms. Gail Williamson
Patrick Henry Building

Office of the Pardon Attorney
Attn: Mrs. Margaret C. Love
7th Floor, 500 1st Street, N.W.

Office for Professional Responsibility
Attn: Mr. Michael E. Shaheen
Main Justice, Room 4304

Executive Office for U.S. Trustees
Attn: Mr. Thomas J. Stanton
HOLC Building, Room 812

Office of Senate Security
Attn: Mr. Michael DiSilvestro
S407, U.S. Capitol
Washington, D.C. 20510

Office of Intelligence Policy and Review
Attn: Ms. Mary Lawton
Main Justice, Room 6325

Office of the Attorney General
Attn: Mrs. Sheila Joy
Main Justice, Room 4410

From: Lorenzo R. McCrary, Chief
General Background Investigation Unit

LRM/dsg

Subject: WILLIAM PELHAM BARR

Status of Investigation: ☐ Incomplete

☐ Complete

Comments:

Enclosed is a copy of an original tax waiver, current SF-86 and Supplement, and SF-86 and Supplement executed in June 1990.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
05. Questionnaire	Questionnaire for Sensitive Positions Re: SF-86 for William Barr (17 pp.)	10/17/91	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Counsels Office, White House
Series: Liberman, Lee S., Files
Subseries: General Subject Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Barr, Bill (Attorney General)

Date Closed:	5/28/2019	OA/ID Number:	45273-023
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2019-0343-S	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:		Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

Deed of Gift Restrictions

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

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

P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
 P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
06. Questionnaire	Questionnaire for Sensitive Positions Re: SF-86 for William Barr (13 pp.)	6/7/90	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Counsels Office, White House
Series: Liberman, Lee S., Files
Subseries: General Subject Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Barr, Bill (Attorney General)

Date Closed:	5/28/2019	OA/ID Number:	45273-023
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2019-0343-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]

Copy 1989

SF 86

and Supp.

Document Originally
Attached to
Following Page

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
07. Questionnaire	Questionnaire for Sensitive Positions Re: SF-86 for William Barr [Pages 1-6 double-sided] (7 pp.)	1/8/89	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Counsels Office, White House
Series: Liberman, Lee S., Files
Subseries: General Subject Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Barr, Bill (Attorney General)

Date Closed:	5/28/2019	OA/ID Number:	45273-023
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2019-0343-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]

Per Frances

1/8/89 is the
most current
86. Thought
we might need
supp.

K

Document Originally
Attached to
Following Page

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
08. Questionnaire	Re: SF-86 Supplement for William Barr [Page 1 double-sided] (2 pp.)	1/8/89	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Counsels Office, White House
Series: Liberman, Lee S., Files
Subseries: General Subject Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Barr, Bill (Attorney General)

Date Closed: 5/28/2019	OA/ID Number: 45273-023
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2019-0343-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]

10/23/91

Jane,

In case you
need/want
another.

Francine

Document Originally
Attached to
Following Page

TAX CHECK WAIVER

I am signing this waiver to permit the Internal Revenue Service to release information about me which would otherwise be confidential. This information will be used in connection with my appointment or employment by the United States Government. This waiver is made pursuant to 26 U.S.C. 6103(c).

I request that the Internal Revenue Service send the information to: President Bush and the Office of Counsel to the President, acting on behalf of the President.

The information I wish released is:

1. Have I failed to file any Federal income tax return which was required to be filed for any of the last three years?

If this waiver is received by the Internal Revenue Service before July 1, the "last three years" shall mean the latest three years for which information is available, since the return for the immediate last year may not yet have been processed.

2. Were any of these returns filed more than 45 days after the due date for filing (determined with regard to any extension of time for filing)?
3. Have I failed to pay any tax, penalty or interest during the last three years within 45 days of the date on which the Internal Revenue Service gave notice of the amount due and demanded payment?
4. Has any penalty for negligence under Section 6653(a) of the Internal Revenue Code been assessed against me this year or during the last three years?
5. Am I or have I ever been under investigation by the Internal Revenue Service for possible criminal offenses, and what were the results of such investigation(s)?
6. Has any civil penalty for fraud been assessed against me?

If the information which is to be released includes a "YES" answer to any of the above six questions, I authorize the Internal Revenue Service to release any information relative to that question.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
09. Release Form	IRS Tax Release Form (1 pp.)	10/17/91	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Counsels Office, White House
Series: Liberman, Lee S., Files
Subseries: General Subject Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Barr, Bill (Attorney General)

Date Closed:	5/28/2019	OA/ID Number:	45273-023
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2019-0343-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]

Washington at Work

Political Lifeguard at the Justice Dept.

By DAVID JOHNSTON

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 — Being second in command at the Justice Department under Dick Thornburgh has proved a high-risk career choice. But William P. Barr, the Attorney General's third appointee to the post, seems to be settling in. His daunting task: to turn around one of the Bush Administration's more troubled departments.

Since his nomination last May as the Attorney General's alter ego, the self-deprecating, bagpipe-playing New Yorker has aggressively applied himself on a variety of flashpoint issues, determinedly shoring up his boss, who has emerged after a roller-coaster ride through his first two years in office as one of the Cabinet's surprise underachievers.

"If after I'm done, people said I did a good job in helping Dick Thornburgh in applying the laws with integrity and fairness then I'd be happy man," Mr. Barr said. "Apart from that my goal is to survive. This is a tough job; there are mine fields every day. And I just hope I can get through the day without stepping on one."

He has the political lifesaving skills to manage — and the connections; some say put him high on Mr. Thornburgh's list. He honed his talents in the 1988 Bush Presidential campaign, where he worked on vice presidential selection and later helped in the rescue operation that pulled Dan Quayle out of the squalls of criticism that dogged his candidacy.

Winning Praise on Hill

Perhaps coincidentally, Mr. Thornburgh's performance has improved since Mr. Barr began working behind the scenes. For example, some lawmakers who have been criticized over their own failings in the savings and loan debacle have tried to deflect that criticism by turning on Mr. Thornburgh, saying he has moved too slowly on fraud prosecutions; the Attorney General has so far rebuffed those attacks.

On Capitol Hill, where Mr. Thornburgh's relations have often been strained, Mr. Barr won praise after representing the department in negotiations with the Senate over savings and loan anti-fraud legislation. Not long after the Senate approved the package, Senator Paul Simon, an Illinois Democrat, approached Mr. Thornburgh at a Judiciary Committee hearing. "A good man you got there," Mr. Simon told the Attorney General, who was accompanied by Mr. Barr and an entourage of aides.

Mr. Barr said: "Before, there

William Pelham Barr

Born: May 23, 1950.

Hometown: New York City.

Education: B.A. and M.A., Columbia University; J.D., George Washington University.

Career: 1973-77, Central Intelligence Agency; 1977-78, law clerk to Judge Malcolm Wilkey, United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit; 1978-82, private practice; 1982-83, White House domestic policy staff; 1984-89, private practice; 1989, Assistant Attorney General for the Office of Legal Counsel; 1990, Deputy Attorney General.

Interest: Plays with a bagpipe band.

Deputy No. 3 is determinedly shoring up Thornburgh.

really wasn't anybody performing that function. There was no one who could go up in that kind of environment, who could sit there and make the calls and make the decisions and know they would have the backing of the Attorney General."

But at times, Mr. Barr's duties twist him into awkward situations. He had to assume supervision of a Federal grand jury investigation into drug use by former state officials in Pennsylvania after Mr. Thornburgh was forced to remove himself from the case because a former aide was under scrutiny.

Former Aide Indicted

The inquiry led to the indictment of the aide, Henry G. Barr, who is not related to the Deputy Attorney General. It also spawned accusations from pri-

vate citizens, including a charge from a longtime critic of Mr. Thornburgh that one of his sons, William, had used drugs. A department spokesman said the accusation against William Thornburgh had been proved unfounded.

Henry Barr pleaded not guilty and is awaiting trial.

The charges of drug use by people close to Mr. Thornburgh had prompted Senator Arlen Specter, a Pennsylvania Republican, to seek an independent prosecutor. Mr. Barr refused, saying the inquiry had been "thorough, professional and fair."

For Mr. Thornburgh, who has sought a high profile as an Administration spokesman for drug enforcement, the indictment was another embarrassment from a familiar source: the "Pennsylvania mafia" of close advisers who followed him to Washington after his two terms at the Statehouse in Harrisburg.

Earlier this year, Mr. Thornburgh was forced to reassign two of his closest aides, both from Pennsylvania, to lesser jobs. An internal investigation into an unauthorized disclosure to the news media found they had provided deceptive answers in polygraph examinations about their role in the disclosure.

Defending the Boss

Mr. Barr deferentially defends the Attorney General as a man of "ability, integrity and fairness," insisting that his difficulties in managing the department resulted not from his own missteps but from an uncontrollable confluence of circumstances.

"The management problems arose because of an unfortunate sequence of events, which required the Attorney General to rely on his small personal staff to manage the department," Mr. Barr said. "It's not a question of me coming in to help turn around a situation. The problem was the structural one of not having someone perform the deputy's role. Now I'm performing that function."

Mr. Thornburgh's setbacks in filling key posts, like the deputy's post, has been one of his most persistent problems. His first choice for the position, Robert B. Fiske Jr., withdrew after conservative senators complained that he had headed an American Bar Association Committee that screened judicial candidates in a manner that they viewed as unfair to Reagan appointees.

The protracted debate over Mr. Fiske forced Mr. Thornburgh to rely heavily on his imported staff to run the department, a practice that created hostilities among the department's litigating divisions and power-

Bill Barr



Andrea Mohr/The New York Times

"If after I'm done, people said I did a good job in helping Dick Thornburgh in applying the laws with integrity and fairness then I'd be a happy man," said William P. Barr, the Deputy Attorney General.

ful outside agencies under the Justice Department's nominal control, like the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

A Bitter Departure

The second choice, Donald B. Ayer, a former United States Attorney in Sacramento, Calif., left after a bitter six-month tenure punctuated by disagreements with Mr. Thornburgh and by Mr. Ayer's complaints of being treated as a subordinate by the Attorney General's personal staff.

Mr. Barr had never prosecuted a case in court and lacked the high-profile legal experience traditionally associated with the job. But the 40-year-old lawyer had been Assistant Attorney General for the Office of Legal Counsel since the early days of the Bush Administration.

As the Attorney General's lawyer, he had been in contact with Mr. Thornburgh virtually every day. He had also been dealing closely with officials at the White House, where he gained a reputation as a bright and zealous protector of Presidential prerogatives.

It was Mr. Barr to whom Mr. Thornburgh turned Dec. 20, the day of the United States invasion of Panama. Mr. Barr, outfitted in his kilt and regalia, had just finished playing his bagpipes at Mr. Thornburgh's Christmas party for senior aides, when the Attorney General whispered conspiratorially in his ear, "You're going to

'This is a tough job; there are mine fields every day.'

have a late night tonight."

"South of the border?" asked Mr. Barr. Mr. Thornburgh's return look meant only one thing, military action in Panama.

Mr. Barr went home, changed and worked through the night at the White House, providing running legal opinions on the justification for the operation and the authority for arresting Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega, the Panamanian leader, and others.

Mr. Barr's performance that night, Thornburgh aides say, demonstrated why the Attorney General chose him for the deputy's job.

But some Justice Department officials add that Mr. Barr's selection represented a calculated move by the Attorney General to reassure people about his stewardship by picking a deputy whose roots went deep into the Reagan-Bush circle. And there were hints from Mr. Thornburgh's critics at the department that Mr. Barr was imposed on Mr. Thornburgh — a suggestion denied by Mr. Barr and as well officials in the department and the White House.

Mr. Barr grew up in New York City and now lives in suburban Virginia with his wife, Christine, who is a school librarian, and their three children. He arrived at one of the top legal jobs in the Administration through the same route that was taken by many bright young conservatives whose careers took off in the Reagan era and have soared even higher in the Bush years.

After graduating in 1973 with a master's degree from Columbia University in Chinese studies, Mr. Barr worked at the Central Intelligence Agency and went to the George Washington University Law School at night.

His first big political job came in 1982 when he became a lawyer for the Domestic Policy Council at the White House and learned the high-intensity politics of the top, where personal ambition is often pitted against loyalty to the President. There he became acquainted with powerful officials, like C. Boyden Gray, who was then the Vice President's counsel and is now Mr. Bush's White House counsel.

"Bill is absolutely first-rate," said Mr. Gray.

Amid the tug-of-war rivalries around the Oval Office, "he covered his bases," Mr. Gray said. "He always consulted us and never tried to sneak anything through or stack the deck one way or the other."