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2009-0166-S

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FOIA MARKER

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Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 90558
Folder ID Number: 90558-011

Folder Title:
Saturday, September 1, 1990

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
V	12	12	2	3

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet (George Bush Library)

Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
01. Log	White House Telephone Log [Signal Switchboard] [redaction of personal information] (2 pp.)	09.01.90	(b)(2), (b)(6)	

Page 1 of 1

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Saturday, September 1, 1990

Pinksheet Number: dw1805
OA/ID Number: 90558-011
Date Closed: 9/8/2010
FOIA/Sys Case #: 2009-0166-S
Re-review Case #:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Log	White House Telephone Log [Signal Switchboard] [redaction of personal information] (2 pp.)	09.01.90	(b)(2), (b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
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Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Saturday, September 1, 1990

Date Closed: 9/8/2010	OA/ID Number: 90558-011
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2009-0166-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

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

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) 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]
P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM
SIGNAL SWITCHBOARD

September 1, 1990

	TIME		NAME	ACTION
	PLACED	DISC		
OUT	6:03 AM	6:06	Mr. David A. Radi White House Situation Room (b)(2)	Tlkd-ok 6:03 AM
INC	PM			
OUT	6:15 AM	6:31	Conference Call: President Hosni Mubarak (b)(6)	Tlkd-ok 6:22 AM
INC	PM			
OUT	AM		Mr. Charles T. Gaul White House Situation Room White House Signal 2-2264	
INC	PM			
OUT	AM		Mr. David C. Welch (b)(6)	
INC	PM			
OUT	7:00 AM	7:07	Secretary James A. Baker III Mrs. Baker's Residence (b)(6)	Tlkd-ok 7:00 AM
INC	PM			
OUT	7:10 AM	8:01	Secretary Louis Sullivan Residence (b)(6)	WCB 7:10 AM Tlkd-ok 7:57 AM
INC	PM			
OUT	7:13 AM	7:48	Conference Call: President Mauno Koivisto (b)(6)	LW with LTC. Harvainen 7:15 AM
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			Tlkd-ok 7:43 AM
INC	PM			
OUT	AM		Mr. Charles T. Gaul White House Situation Room White House Signal 2-2264	
INC	PM			
OUT	7:49 AM	7:53	Secretary James A. Baker III Mrs. Baker's Residence (b)(6)	Tlkd-ok 7:50 AM
INC	PM			
OUT	7:49 AM	7:55	General Brent Scowcroft Nonantum Portside Hotel Kennebunkport, Maine Kennebunkport Signal x286	Tlkd-ok 7:53 AM
INC	PM			

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

SIGNAL SWITCHBOARD

September 1, 1990

	TIME		NAME	ACTION
	PLACED	DISC		
OUT	8:00 AM	8:58	Conference Call: President Ali Abdallah Salih (b)(6)	Tlkd-ok 8:37 AM
INC	PM			
OUT	AM		Mr. Charles T. Gaul White House Situation Room White House Signal 2-2264	
INC	PM			
OUT	AM		Ms. Sandra L. Charles Office, Washington, D.C. 395-5552	
INC	PM			
OUT	AM		Ms. Shuckran Kamal (b)(6)	
INC	PM			
OUT	9:16 AM	9:21	General Brent Scowcroft Pitch and Putt Driving Range Kennebunkport, Maine 301-509-7002	Tlkd-ok 9:18 AM via YANKEE ZULU
INC	PM			
OUT	10:45 AM	10:46	Ms. Erlinda E. Casey Walker's Point Kennebunkport, Maine Kennebunkport Signal x350	Tlkd-ok 10:45 AM via YANKEE ZULU
INC	PM			
OUT	10:58 AM	11:01	Ms. Erlinda E. Casey Walker's Point Kennebunkport, Maine Kennebunkport Signal x308	Tlkd-ok 10:59 AM via YANKEE ZULU
INC	PM			
OUT	10:59 AM	11:05	Secretary James A. Baker III Mrs. Baker's Residence (b)(6)	Tlkd-ok 11:02 AM via YANKEE ZULU
INC	PM			
OUT	11:07 AM	11:16	Mr. Marlin Fitzwater Shawmut Inn Kennebunkport, Maine Kennebunkport Signal x225	Tlkd-ok 11:15 AM via YANKEE ZULU
INC	PM			
OUT	11:34 AM	11:42	General Brent Scowcroft Nonantum Portside Hotel Kennebunkport, Maine Kennebunkport Signal x220	Tlkd-ok 11:40 AM
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

SEPTEMBER 1 st. , 19 90

[illegible]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

31 Aug 90

0755-0830

NAT'L SECURITY BRIEF

w/ SCOWCROFT

1200-1430 PRESS PICNIC

1 SEP 90

0600-0710

NAT'L SECURITY BRIEF

w/ SCOWCROFT

0830-0835 } MTG w/ JOHN PRESCOTT
0850-0855 } KB, CHIEF OF POLICE

2/3 SEP 90

NO MEETINGS ALTHOUGH

POTUS & SCOWCROFT DID

GO BOATING AND GOLFING

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

Little Piney Grove
Montreat, North Carolina 28757

9/5/90

Dear Barbara,

If you can't
decipher this, my
next note will be
typed.

It was fun,
fun, fun!

Loved everything
from the exercise class
(didn't know which to
shake, hands or
feet), watching tennis,
the boat ride, visiting
friends during the
happy hour, just

ENJOYING YOUR
TERRIFIC FAMILY [Bill
and I both agree
you are an inspiration
as a family!]

IF I CAN EVER
HELP YOU OR DO
SOMETHING FOR YOU
OR ANY MEMBER OF
THE FAMILY, PLEASE
LET ME KNOW.

I'VE LOVED MILLIE'S
STORY!! ENCHANTING.
DELICIOUS HUMOUR.

Enjoy Helsinki
(with NO walks in the
rain)

Much love,
Nuth

Sat 1-Sep-90 14:04 EDT

Bush announces Sept. 9 meeting with Gorbachev

By NORMAN D. SANDLER

KENNEBUNKPORT, Maine (UPI) — President Bush announced Saturday that he will meet with Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev in Finland on Sept. 9 to discuss an array of issues, including the crisis in the Persian Gulf.

Bush told reporters that Secretary of State James Baker and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze "have been working out the details of this meeting over the last few days, and we got the word this morning that an announcement at this time would be agreeable to the Soviets."

"There is no special agenda relating to the Middle East. Nobody's doing any negotiating or anything of that nature. When President Gorbachev was here he and I agreed it would be useful to have periodic meetings without casting them in the vein of a summit, and that's exactly what that meeting's about," Bush said.

"I will be delighted to see him again, and we have many subjects to discuss," Bush said.

A simultaneous announcement of the Helsinki meeting was made on Soviet television in Moscow. The meeting will focus on "bilateral and international issues," the announcement said.

Bush, vacationing at his summer home in Maine, said he approached Gorbachev more than a week ago about setting up the meeting.

Since the Aug. 2 Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, Bush has spoken with more than two dozen foreign leaders, although Gorbachev had not been among them as of Saturday morning.

"I think it is important at this juncture that we discuss issues not just as they relate to Europe and try to update where we stand on these arms negotiations, but also to discuss the Middle East," Bush said.

Bush dismissed suggestions that the Soviet Union, an old ally of Iraq, may play a mediating role in resolving the crisis.

"I don't see a mediating role at all, and I don't think the Soviets see themselves as having a mediating role," Bush said.

Earlier in the day, national security adviser Brent Scowcroft told reporters that "a lot has happened" since Bush and Gorbachev met three months ago in Washington and that "there's no lack of things for the two to talk about," including the gulf crisis, a proposed U.N.-sponsored settlement of the Cambodian civil war and U.S.-Soviet efforts to find a political solution to the conflict in Afghanistan.

The meeting comes in the midst of a swirl of diplomatic activity that has done little to raise American hopes of finding a political way out of the confrontation with Iraq, which now has the United States, the Soviet Union and some 20 other countries with military forces in and near the Persian Gulf.

Bush has taken pains to praise the Soviets for supporting the U.S.-led drive in the United Nations to isolate Iraq through a virtual trade embargo, including a cutoff of oil exports. At the same time, the Soviets have expressed concern about the huge American military buildup in the region.

Bush emphasized repeatedly that the meeting will not focus solely on the gulf crisis.

"It is my view that it's just important that we have good, free-flowing discussions about this, so it wasn't driven about any worry that

we might be apart, rather than that there's a wide array of questions that could use consultations at this time," Bush said.

The international outrage over the Iraqi takeover of Kuwait has aligned the United States and the Soviet Union in ways not seen during more than four decades of superpower rivalry. It has at once offered a vivid display of the dangers that will remain in the post-Cold War era and a glimpse of what Bush described only Thursday as a "new world order."

"We both agreed up at Camp David that this kind of informal, unstructured format might be very good in a world where there's so many changes. And so it's a good chance to test that now," Bush said.

He said Gorbachev is "very enthusiastic" about the meeting. Barbara Bush and Raisa Gorbachev are expected to accompany their husbands to the meeting.

Regarding Iraqi President Saddam Hussein's piecemeal approach to releasing hostages in Iraq and Kuwait, Bush said, "I don't like it. I don't think the world likes it. I'm glad when any American comes out of there, but there's a certain brutality, a certain tawdry performance, in all of this."

Bush said he had talked to many world leaders who agreed "this is just a despicable performance."

But he would not say how long he would tolerate Saddam's holding Americans against their will.

"I don't deal in deadlines," Bush said.

The Chief Laborers, On the Case

The Presidents and First Ladies, Setting Their Own Schedules

By Carl Sferrazza Anthony
Special to The Washington Post

The sight of George Bush kicking back in Kennebunkport as he handles the crisis in the Persian Gulf brings up an old question this Labor Day. Just how hard does a president work?

The answer depends on the president.

Ulysses S. Grant worked on telegrams and correspondence until 10 a.m., saw senators, representatives and Cabinet members until noon and worked on "official business" until 3. Rutherford B. Hayes sometimes met with Cabinet members and reporters as late as 11 p.m. In the days before word processors and speech writers, Grover Cleveland would also burn the midnight oil, scribbling out his own speeches into the night, chewing tobacco. When Teddy Roosevelt worked too late, his Edith's trill of "The-o-dore!" warbled down the hall. He went to bed. In the depths of the Great Depression, a stone-faced Herbert Hoover went over dictation as many as three times and "labored practically all his waking hours," according to the White House chief usher.

Every morning, Harry S. Truman took his constitutional around Washington streets to clear his head for the office work ahead. Richard Nixon got the most done not in the Oval Office but with his note pad and Dictaphone in the Lincoln Sitting Room, before a blazing fire. In the summer, he had the air conditioning turned on and the fire going. After a morning in the office, John F. Kennedy liked to take a dip in the pool, often talking and swimming with advisers, then head upstairs to lunch with his wife and rest for a while.

There have been workaholics.

William Henry Harrison put in overtime on his first day. After delivering the longest inaugural speech ever—somewhat over two hours—in the sleet of a freezing day, he was immediately besieged by office-seekers and overwhelmed by the work. He died 31 days later of a combination of exhaustion and pneumonia.

James Knox Polk so believed in his vow to work for the nation that when protocol absolutely demanded that he attend a social function, he would later return to the office to make up the time he spent in entertaining, not wanting to cheat the nation of his business hours. On the last day of his grueling term, by the end of which he had shockingly aged—his hair completely white, his eyes sunken in his gaunt face—Polk wrote, "I feel exceedingly relieved that I am now free from all public cares. I am sure I shall be a happier man in my re-



President Grover Cleveland tackles a stack of papers.

Presidents at Work

PRESIDENTS, From B1

tirement than I have been during the four years I have filled in the highest office in the gift of my countrymen." He died 103 days later.

Others have known how to mix business with pleasure. Or with sleep.

Warren G. Harding was at work early but always took part of the afternoon to play golf—or to have a tryst with his out-of-town mistress, Nan Britton, at Friendship, the estate of his friends Ned and Evalyn McLean. He enjoyed the night and liked to work into the wee hours, often until 2 a.m. He hated lounging in bed—"No, it is too much like a woman"—but sometimes napped on the couch in his office. Once, Britton recalled, she joined him. But not for a nap.

His successor, Calvin Coolidge, slept about 11 hours a day. He often awoke as late as 9 a.m. After lunch, without fail, he snoozed—sometimes for as long as four hours. His bedtime of 10 became so well-known across the nation that once, while attending an evening musical that ran longer than scheduled, performer Groucho Marx looked up at the presidential box and cracked, "Isn't it past your bedtime, Calvin?"

William Howard Taft liked to relax and read the national newspapers in his office. His unfortunate habit of falling to sleep anywhere, any time often kept his embarrassed but smiling wife, Nellie, prodding his side. Taft developed his own system for keeping himself awake in the office. He balanced his spectacles on the end of his finger. When he dozed, his finger went limp, his glasses fell and he awoke.

It was Millard Fillmore who said no to work on Sundays. "Besides being a religious duty, it was essential to health. On commencing my presidential career, I found that the Sabbath had been frequently employed . . . for private interviews with the President. I determined to put an end to this custom, and ordered my doorkeeper to meet all Sunday visitors with an indiscriminate refusal."

John Quincy Adams kept a meticulous record of his workday. "I rise at about five, read two chapters of Scott's Bible and Commentary, and

the corresponding Commentary of Hewlett; then the morning newspapers and public papers from the several Departments; write seldom and not often enough; breakfast an hour from nine to ten; then have a succession of visitors, upon business in search of a place, solicitors for donations, or for mere curiosity from eleven until between four and five o'clock. The heads of the Departments, of course, occupy much of this time. Between four and six I take a walk of three or four miles. Dine from half-past five until seven, and from dark until about eleven I generally pass the evening in my chamber, signing land-grants or blank patents. . . . About eleven I retire. . . ."

Once America entered "the Great War" in 1917, Woodrow Wilson kept a clipped pace, always attempting to get in a game of golf or indulge in his favorite pastime, a motorcar ride in the country. While in France during the Versailles Treaty talks, he began his days in the early morning and commenced a series of intense, 15-minute meetings with European leaders back to back, starting at 11 and ending at 3:30 in the afternoon. When he returned to America to push his League of Nations, Wilson scheduled a grueling 9,981-mile train tour with 26 stops in 27 days, speaking in smoky auditoriums and halls and from the train's platform. He began to suffer severe headaches and slur his words, and was unable to find rest even in sleep. Against his doctor's advice, he forged ahead, driven by his dream for a league. On the night of Sept. 25, 1919, unable to sleep, he broke down. As he argued with his doctor, wife and chief aide, the president began to salivate. His left arm went limp. Woodrow Wilson had suffered the first of two strokes that would incapacitate him for the rest of his life.

As the Vietnam War dragged on into the late '60s, Lyndon Baines Johnson became consumed by his work. He took calls at 3 in the morning, and would meet with people at any time, any place—even the restroom. A decent meal was something worked in between meetings, often brought by his solicitous wife. Lady Bird Johnson recalled in an interview



WHITE HOUSE PHOTO

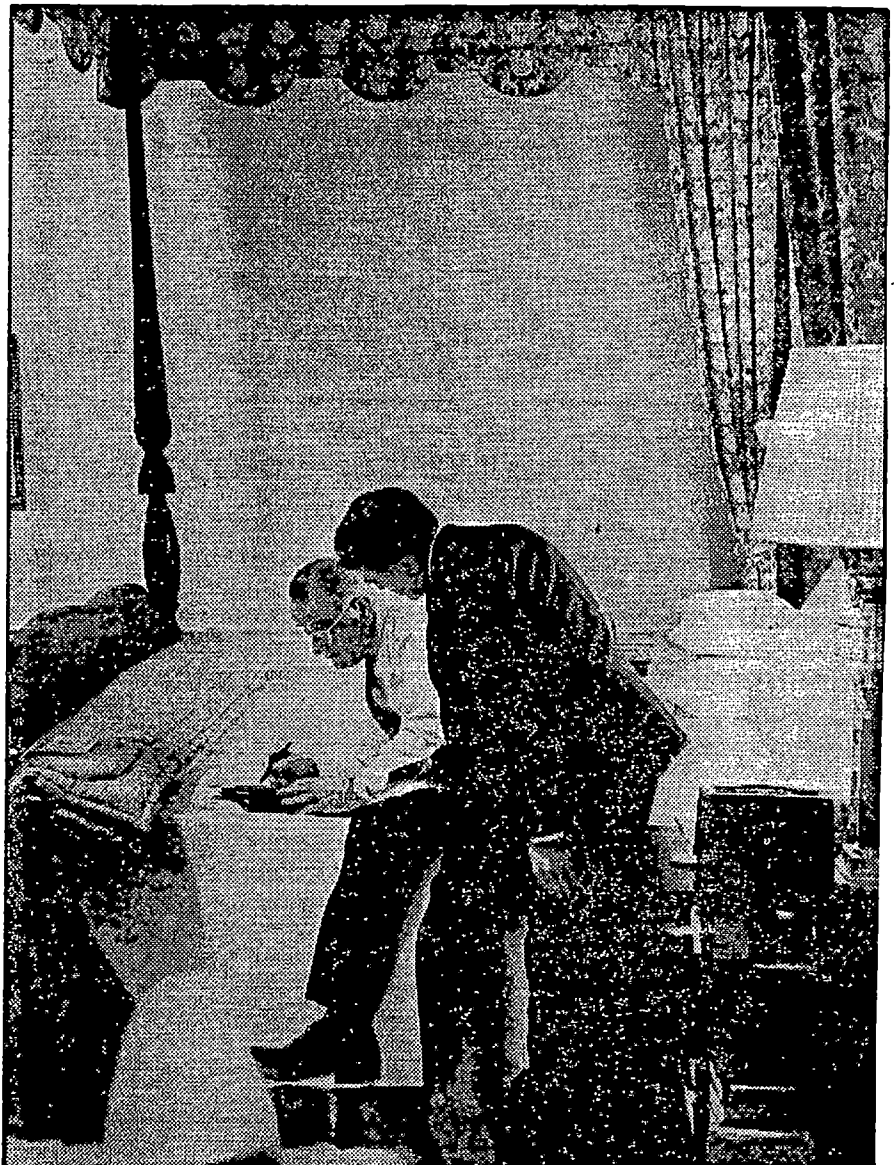


THE WASHINGTON POST



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Clockwise from above, Richard Nixon with legal pad and Dictaphone; President Bush conducts business as national security adviser Brent Scowcroft looks on; Theodore Roosevelt at work; Lyndon B. Johnson reviews papers in his bedroom in 1966 with aide Jack Valenti; and Woodrow Wilson works as Mrs. Wilson looks on.



conducted for the Smithsonian Institution the cursed package of priority memos, correspondence and decisions that faced him every night on his bed. She pleaded with him to "let it rest until the morning," but he knew there would be more work as soon as he awoke. He worked into the night, and kept later and later hours. Lady Bird "kept on counting the days that were left to his term," and attempted to have him "measure his strength. . . . Unfortunately Lyndon's health began to deteriorate markedly in March, fourteen months after he was out of office. . . ." With a history of serious heart disease, LBJ died barely four years after leaving the White House.

The presidents' wives also have had their own styles of working, tailored to their interpretations of the First Lady's role.

In the '20s, Grace Coolidge began each working day with coffee and a doughnut. She got to work on the typewriter with her social secretary while listening to ballgames on the radio. During the Depression, Lou Hoover used her bedroom as an office, and often spread out and filed papers on her bed, attempting, with her four secretaries, to keep up with the pleas for welfare support from the needy. Mamie Eisenhower, because of her health, woke early but usually stayed in bed until noon, reading national newspapers and answering correspondence on her pink table tray. With a pink bow in her hair and a pink bed jacket, she often held her staff meeting around her gargantuan pink bed. If the staff came during her favorite soap opera, "As the World Turns," however, they had to wait until a commercial to do any work.

Jacqueline Kennedy worked, not in the East Wing, but from the large Victorian desk in the Treaty Room in the family quarters. For hours on end, she would cloister herself, working on her historic restoration and arts programs on her favorite memo paper, yellow legal pads. But she always kept at least one hour during the day, regardless of outside pressures, to spend with her young children. Lady Bird Johnson maintained the schedule of a successful businesswoman but always worked in some time to dictate her daily diary entries into a tape recorder. Pat Nixon steadfastly believed that anyone who wrote to her deserved a personal response. She spent at least four hours each morning working on public correspondence alone.

Rosalynn Carter was the only First Lady to work in a formal office in the East Wing. Arriving at 9 every morning, she worked on speeches, correspondence and project issues, happily delegating the social and household decisions to the staff. Once a week she had a working lunch with the president, and every day the Carters took an exercise break together.

But when it came to working, none compared to Eleanor Roosevelt. As she casually recorded every day for her daily syndicated newspaper column, "My Day," she never waited for elevators. It wasted time. She hurried up and down the stairs, dictating in her proper, slightly shrill voice; her fur piece swagged in her whirlwind as she hopped into a car to go across town, or up a platform to catch a plane across the country.

"If I feel depressed," said Mrs. Roosevelt. "I go to work."

When she was in residence, after a hardy 7 a.m. horseback ride in Rock Creek Park it was breakfast—never alone but meeting with mem-

bers of Congress or labor leaders or political experts. Then it was to her office to begin dictating "My Day." Lunch was another political meeting. In the afternoons she often sponsored conferences on New Deal social issues, sitting in the front row taking notes or clicking her knitting needles. Dinner was *another* meeting, often heated banter with government agency chiefs whose departments had projects with which she was involved. Her day wound down at about 3 in the morning, when she wrote personal letters by hand. One typical day had her leaving town by train at 11 p.m., getting into West Virginia by 6:30 a.m. and making a 50-mile motor tour and delivering three speeches. Before 9. After a college commencement, tours of two farming communities and a battlefield, eight more speech-

es and another 150 miles by motorcar, Mrs. Roosevelt wrapped up her 19-hour day.

Eleanor Roosevelt became the first and only First Lady to take a job. In 1940 as America prepared for war, and after arm-twisting FDR, Eleanor Roosevelt assumed the unsalaried position of deputy director of the Office of Civilian Defense. The startling sight of the tall, toothy Eleanor in the blue-gray coverall uniform of the Office of Civilian Defense striding up Connecticut Avenue to the Dupont Circle Building became familiar to early morning workers.

Every morning when she was in town, Mrs. Roosevelt was at her office desk on the top floor, organizing a national volunteer network of women. Outside the building, the curious gathered daily. Even Wallis Simpson, the Duchess of Windsor,

came with her little dog to see Mrs. Roosevelt. One afternoon, when black friends were refused seats in the restaurant now occupied by Lawsons food store, the First Lady announced, "Very well, we'll all eat in the lobby." So she did for several days, until the restaurant was integrated. But when the First Lady hired her friend, dancer Mayris Chaney, to teach calisthenics on the building's roof in the afternoons, a hue and cry went up in Congress, which provoked what Eleanor called "more or less abusive" public mail.

The First Lady concluded that it was "unwise" for a president's wife "to try a government job."

Carl Sferrazza Anthony's book, "First Ladies: The Saga of the Presidents' Wives and Their Power, 1789-1961," is being published this month by William Morrow.

Ronald Jackson Dies; White House Food Coordinator

Ronald L. Jackson, 62, the presidential food service coordinator in the White House, died of cancer Aug. 31 at Walter Reed Army Medical Center.

Mr. Jackson joined the White House staff in 1965 when he was a food service officer in the Navy. In 1969, when his duties were placed under the civil service, he retired from the Navy so that he could continue work as a civilian.

As food coordinator he was responsible for running the White House staff mess and for food service at Camp David and aboard Air Force One.

He recently received a certificate of retirement signed by five of the six presidents whom he served at the White House: Nixon, Ford, Carter, Reagan and Bush. White House officials said they believe the document is unique.

A native of Norco, Calif., Mr. Jackson enlisted in the Navy in 1945.

He was commissioned in 1957 and rose to the rank of lieutenant commander.

He served at various posts in the United States and in Antarctica before being stationed at the White House.

On his retirement from the Navy he was awarded the Legion of Merit. He recently received the Defense Department's Meritorious Civilian Service Award.

Mr. Jackson lived in Potomac, and he was a member of Seven Locks Baptist Church in Rockville.

Survivors include his wife, JoAnne Jackson of Potomac; three daughters, Carol Johnston and Rhonda Jackson, both of Gaithersburg, and Elizabeth Jackson Redding of Frederick, Md.; a brother, Wesley Jackson of Las Vegas; a sister, Shirley Whitfield of Santa Cruz, Calif.; and four grandchildren.

Neil Bush Seeks Case's Dismissal

By Kathleen Day
Washington Post Staff Writer

Neil Bush asked an administrative law judge yesterday to dismiss charges that he violated federal banking law, arguing that it is a "metaphysical impossibility" for the government to seek to bar him from activities at a savings and loan institution that no longer exists.

In asking the judge to dismiss the case on grounds that the penalty sought—a cease and desist order—is "illogical," Bush's lawyers stressed they are not in any way admitting that President Bush's son violated conflict of interest rules while serving as a director at Silverado Banking, Savings and Loan Association from mid-1985 to mid-1988. A hearing on the charges is scheduled for Sept. 25 in Denver.

Silverado was closed by federal thrift regulators Nov. 9, 1988, the day after George Bush won the presidential election. The thrift's collapse is expected to cost taxpayers more than \$1 billion.

Neil Bush's lawyers argue that a cease and desist order can be applied only in a situation where a person can continue to engage in activities to which government regulators object. Silverado no longer exists, Bush is no longer a thrift director and he no longer does business with the two Silverado borrowers involved in the government's conflict of interest charges, the lawyers say. They argue that as a re-

See SILVERADO, D2, Col. 4

sult, Bush can't possibly repeat his activities at the thrift.

A spokesman for the Office of Thrift Supervision said that because of the Labor Day weekend, no one at the agency was available yesterday to reply to Bush's arguments.

In January, however, when the OTS announced it would seek the cease and desist order, officials indicated the action was intended to apply should Bush ever become involved in banking again. "A cease and desist order . . . if granted, would direct Bush not to engage in actions that would constitute a conflict of interest should he ever again serve with a federally insured financial institution," OTS officials said in an official agency statement.

George Bush Presidential Library Transfer Sheet

COLLECTION:

Bush Presidential Records
Office of the President

ACCESSION NUMBER:

1993.0001

FOIA/SYSTEMATIC
PROCESSING CASE
NUMBER (if app.):

☐ Transferred During Accessioning

☒ Transferred During Processing

2009-0166-S

The following material was transferred to:

☒ **Audiovisual Collection**

☐ **Book Collection**

☐ **Museum Collection**

☐ **Other**

Other (Specify):

DESCRIPTION:

White House Photograph: P15444-20 [President Bush and JEB golfing]

When transferring
material to the
museum
collection,
complete the
following.

Donor:

Donor Org.:

Address:

Telephone:

Book Location:

Row:

Section:

Shelf:

Position:

Map Case Location:**Series:**

Daily Files

Box Number:

59

Folder Title:

Saturday, September 1, 1990

OA/ID Number:

90558-011

Transferred by:

Deborah Wheeler

Date of Transfer:

9/8/2010

Received by:

Mary Finch

Date Received:

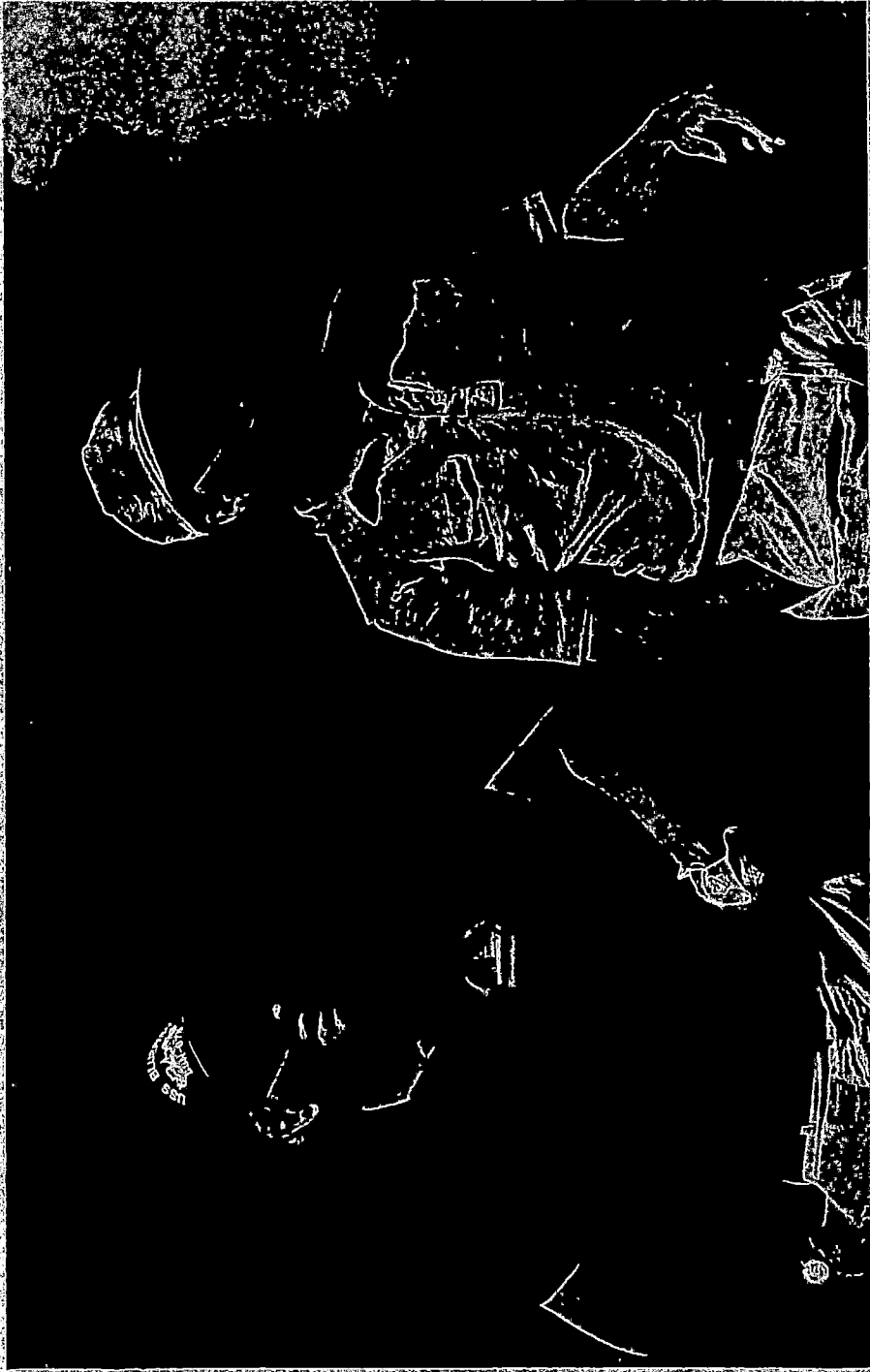
9/8/2010

[Go to Database
Navigator](#)

[Go to Accession
Register](#)

[Go to Withdrawal Sheet](#)

[Print Record](#)



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OF
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BUSH
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PHOTOGRAPH 01 SEP 90 P15444-20 CP