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Folder Title:
Monday, November 25, 1991 [2]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 25, 1991

SIGNED
5:30 p.m.

MR. PRESIDENT:

PER PHIL BRADY
CHANGES TO BE
MADE

The Deputy Chief of Staff,
OMB, Legislative Affairs,
Policy Development, and
Counsel concur.

PHIL WILL COPY
US ON REVISED LTR

Thank you.

P. PRESOCK

Phil
Phillip D. Brady

2 letters are attached

Neal, Patsy
The only change
is to use "Democrat"
instead of
"Democratic" The
Rom Book says so...

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 25, 1991

Dear Bob:

Since March, I have been calling on the Congress to pass a tough crime bill that will remove the handcuffs from law enforcement and end needless delays in the criminal justice system. For too long, the scales of justice have been tipped in favor of criminals instead of law-abiding Americans. The American people want a crime bill that will make the system tougher on criminals than it is on law enforcement and crime victims.

After months of delay, the Congress is now presented with a conference report drafted in the last hours of this session. Once again, just as they did last year, Democratic conferees from the Senate and House have demonstrated that they are willing to overlook the will of their colleagues and the American people. Clearly, the American people deserve better.

The crime bill produced by the Democrat-controlled conference is unacceptable. The bill rejects many of the primary goals the Administration set forth as necessary for an acceptable crime bill. One essential goal of our proposal is to end frivolous post-appeal challenges brought by convicted criminals, particularly death row inmates, through meaningful habeas corpus reform. By overturning critical Supreme Court decisions that have reduced the abuse of habeas corpus, the conference bill actually weakens current law by expanding a criminal's ability to frustrate the system.

Another goal of the Administration's bill is to ensure that criminals do not go free on legal technicalities when a police officer is acting in good faith. This conference report does just the opposite. Again, it retreats from current law by throwing out court decisions that recognize the legitimacy of such a good faith exception to the exclusionary rule.

Finally, although this bill purports to permit imposition of the death penalty for several new Federal offenses, it adopts procedures that virtually ensure the death penalty will never be imposed.

I will not accept any effort by the Congress to turn the clock back on the progress we have made in the courts on criminal justice reform. If this bill is presented to me, I will veto it and insist that Congress pass a crime bill that will strengthen our criminal justice system.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Cass Burton", written in a cursive style.

The Honorable Robert H. Michel
Republican Leader
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 25, 1991

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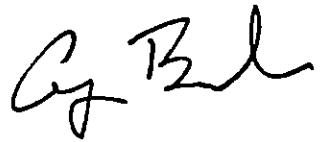
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I will not accept any effort by the Congress to turn the clock back on the progress we have made in the courts on criminal justice reform. If this bill is presented to me, I will veto it and insist that Congress pass a crime bill that will strengthen our criminal justice system.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "C. B. Dole", written in a cursive style.

The Honorable Robert Dole
Republican Leader
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

THE WHITE HOUSE

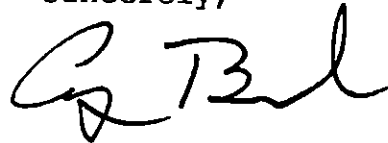
WASHINGTON

November 25, 1991

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I understand the House will soon consider a new version of the International Cooperation Act of 1991. I am pleased that the bill no longer contains those provisions which would have prompted my veto. Although there are still items on which we disagree, this legislation provides some needed flexibility, support for international financial institutions such as the IMF, and new authorities to respond to global changes. I support this effort and I hope the Congress will move swiftly to enact this legislation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'D. Fascell', written in a cursive style.

The Honorable Dante B. Fascell
Chairman
Committee on Foreign Affairs
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE

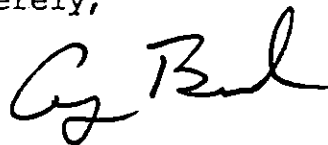
WASHINGTON

November 25, 1991

Dear Madam Chair:

I understand the House will soon consider a new version of the International Cooperation Act of 1991. I am pleased that the bill no longer contains those provisions which would have prompted my veto. Although there are still items on which we disagree, this legislation provides some needed flexibility, support for international financial institutions such as the IMF, and new authorities to respond to global changes. I support this effort and I hope the Congress will move swiftly to enact this legislation.

Sincerely,



The Honorable Mary Rose Oakar
Chairwoman
Subcommittee on International Development,
Finance, Trade and Monetary Policy
Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban
Affairs
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

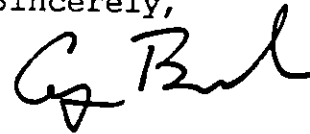
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 25, 1991

Dear Congressman Leach:

I understand the House will soon consider a new version of the International Cooperation Act of 1991. I am pleased that the bill no longer contains those provisions which would have prompted my veto. Although there are still items on which we disagree, this legislation provides some needed flexibility, support for international financial institutions such as the IMF, and new authorities to respond to global changes. I support this effort and I hope the Congress will move swiftly to enact this legislation.

Sincerely,



The Honorable Jim Leach
Ranking Member
Subcommittee on International Development,
Finance, Trade and Monetary Policy
Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban
Affairs
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

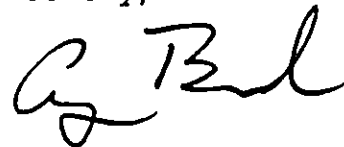
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 25, 1991

Dear Congressman Broomfield:

I understand the House will soon consider a new version of the International Cooperation Act of 1991. I am pleased that the bill no longer contains those provisions which would have prompted my veto. Although there are still items on which we disagree, this legislation provides some needed flexibility, support for international financial institutions such as the IMF, and new authorities to respond to global changes. I support this effort and I hope the Congress will move swiftly to enact this legislation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "G. Bush", is written below the word "Sincerely,".

The Honorable William S. Broomfield
Ranking Member
Committee on Foreign Affairs
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Snow/Grossman
THANKS
Draft One
November 25, 1991

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS TO THE NATION: THANKSGIVING
CAMP DAVID, MARYLAND
7 P.M.

Good evening. Tonight, from Camp David, Barbara and I would like to wish all Americans a joyous Thanksgiving. This holiday has special meaning for the Bush family, and for most Americans. Thanksgiving captures the essence of our spirit as a people: our determination, our generosity, our industry, and most of all, our faith.

Thanksgiving always brings to mind the joys of plenty and the anguish of want. As Americans celebrated their very first national Thanksgiving in 1777, George Washington and his troops prepared to make an arduous trek to Valley Forge. Foul weather closed in upon them, and British troops lingered over the horizon, but General Washington and his men stopped to offer humble words of thanks and praise. Through the long months that followed, they never doubted themselves. They never overlooked their hardships. They never wavered in their determination to build a land of prosperous liberty.

George Washington later attributed the Nation's independence to the sturdy faith that sustained his forces during the harsh winter at Valley Forge. For him, belief marked the difference between a colonized America and a republic of ideals that our founders named The United States.

2

Today Americans celebrate Thanksgiving with as much reverence as George Washington and his troops. Many of us join friends and family around a table; others will share time by calling their loved ones. But most Americans also think of others. Tomorrow Barbara and I will attend a church service. At our church, like those in communities across the land, people will drop off canned goods or a turkey or clothing. They will share their blessings with others suffering through tough times. To give thanks is to offer help to others.

I know many people wonder just how a President understands the pain of want and the pinch of necessity. But let me tell you, I know that many Americans are hurting. I have read dozens of letters from people who have written -- many have never written any politician before. They want me to know and understand that hard times have hurt them. They also want to say that they still believe in themselves, and in their country.

[Insert letter quotes]

I have visited 48 states since becoming President, and in weeks to come I will continue traveling -- talking to people, listening, learning. Every day, I pick up the phone to get some honest counsel from friends who live far from Washington. I listen to what they have to say.

I also draw upon my own experience. In my first job after college, I swept floors, answered phones, and hustled to help a small business make ends meet. I understand the hard work -- and the thrill -- of starting up, of building a life and a family,

3

and I know that Americans need only an opportunity, a fair chance, to do great and permanent things. Americans just want to be Americans: They relish their independence. They want to build strong families, live on safe streets, send their kids to good schools, and at the end of their days look back with pride upon their lives.

Today, we need to think of ourselves as Pilgrims to a new era and a new world. American ideals crushed tyranny and communism. They led free nations to understand the importance of economic liberty. They helped create a world united in economic competition and cooperation -- no longer divided by nuclear intimidation. America has become the standard by which all nations measure themselves -- in growth, in peace and in spirit.

A new age approaches, and we have built a strong foundation for progress. We have kept inflation low. Interest rates have fallen to the lowest level in years. More Americans hold jobs today -- xxx million, than at any time in our Nation's history. We benefit more than ever from trade. We will export more this year than ever before.

This does not mean that everything is wonderful. It isn't. Nor does it mean that we ought to rest on our laurels and trust everything to work out. Americans like to shape destiny, not become hostage to the whims of fate. So as President, I have asked Congress to push for a series of programs that would boost our economy, that would unshackle our workers, that would give

4

more, dare more. Congress has not acted on those proposals so far. Nor has it sent me any alternatives, and I'm sorry about that. But right now, we need to lay political recriminations aside and set our sights on the real business of getting our sluggish economy moving.

I have taken steps to help. I put together a package to ease the credit crunch, trying to help lending institutions make sound loans to people who can produce. We didn't have to wait for Congress; we could enact those changes ourselves.

I will travel soon to Asia, where I will fight in Australia, Singapore, South Korea and Japan for more open and free trade. I will fight for jobs everywhere.

The global economic marketplace plays on our most special strengths: The American people can outwork, outhustle, out-produce and out-innovate any people on earth. But we in Washington need to do our part to help the American worker make a difference everywhere.

We need to encourage entrepreneurs to explore their genius and send new products to market. We need to unleash resources that will enable us to create jobs. We need to cut away the strangling vines of mandates, regulations and heavy taxes. We need to give businesses the strength to hire people, promote people, and compete all over the globe.

Now, I know we're about to enter an election year. And I know that both parties will spend a lot of time taking tough shots at one another. In our system of government, the

5

opposition will attack the President aggressively. There is nothing new about this. Every President must be a political partisan at election time, and I will be no exception. But when people suffer, a President must lay aside his partisanship. He must caution those who want to exploit workers' pain for political gain. He must find ways to help.

When I give the State of the Union Speech next year, I will offer a different kind of challenge to Congress. I will ask Congress to lay aside election-year politics just long enough to enact a common-sense series of economic reforms -- reforms that lift burdens from the people and give them the freedom they need to prosper. I will ask Congress to enact such a package quickly, without the kind of partisan wrangling that we saw in the last Congressional session. In short, I will ask politicians to set aside their personal ambitions long enough to do their jobs -- to serve the people I've heard from. . [More names of letter writers]

You see, hot rhetoric won't fill an empty stomach. It won't create a job. It won't kick drug dealers out of neighborhoods. And it won't solve people's problems at work and at home.

Most Americans don't care a bit about finger-pointing in Washington. And as long as I am President, I will take my orders from Americans. I will place top priority on building a growing economy, world-class schools, and what our founders called "public tranquility" -- a kinder, gentler nation rid of crime and encouraged to build bridges of service and brotherhood. When I propose legislation, I will think about the family struggling to

6

make ends meet; the young parents dreaming great dreams for the infants in their arms. I will think about workers who have been tossed aside by changes in the world economy, who have always worked hard and just want the chance to work hard again. I will think about teachers who must serve as psychologist, doctor, social worker, peacekeeper and bureaucrat -- before they get a chance to teach the three Rs. But most of all, I will think about the American people I have seen in every state and on virtually every continent: People who will not take no for an answer, people who love life; people who strive to do better; people who love their country because it produces people like them.

Americans rise each morning, greeting the new sun. They do not ignore tough reality; they tackle it. They do not wallow in self-pity or despair; they push obstacles aside and make life better. Optimism, opportunity, realism, determination: These are our oxygen; the stuff that lets our society live and breathe. When you look at economic indicators, you see dry statistics. You don't see the one thing that truly counts, the one thing that transformed the United States from a rough wilderness into the strongest, freest country the world has ever known. And when you face tough times, you must be as realistic about your strengths as about your problems.

~~Today, on the eve of Thanksgiving, let us remember who we are and what we have done as a nation, and let us offer up prayers of thanks. Let's dedicate ourselves to the heroism this~~ Today, on the eve of Thanksgiving, let us remember who we are and what we have done as a nation, and let us offer up prayers of thanks. Let's dedicate ourselves to the heroism this

7

moment demands. Let's lay aside partisan bickering and join hands in common purpose. Let's help the factory worker find a new job. Let's help the frustrated clerk discover fresh opportunity. Let's free the entrepreneur to create and permit the investor to sprinkle the ground with the seeds of support and belief. Let's reward success. And let's believe in ourselves.

A few hardy pilgrims gathered in a small Maine village 384 years ago, in our first recorded Thanksgiving. There, they offered thanks for their survival. Since then, in thousands of towns and in thousands of ways, Americans have built, through sweat and faith, a spirit of joyous determination. Let's call upon that spirit now, as we enter a new year -- and look toward a new century.

Tonight, I have tried not to insult you with happy talk or pepper you with a pep talk. I have just offered a little honest talk. Although times seem tough, we have built a strong foundation for an America the likes of which we have never seen. With your help, and with the able assistance of Congress, we will reap the harvest of our own hard work and idealism. And next year, when people celebrate this holiday, they will give thanks that Americans never gave up on themselves, never gave in to gloom, and never stopped striving and scrapping and pushing to remain the greatest and noblest country our world has ever known.

Thank you. May God bless all of you -- and our great land, the United States of America.



THE PRESIDENT

11-25-91

Dear Tim,

I am delighted that you
are willing to head the Drug
Advisory Committee. Connie
Horner explained the con-
ditions - all of which are
understood and agreed.

My most sincere
thanks - warmest regards.

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

cc: IN & OUT

JOHN SUNUNU
CONNIE HORNER
~~PATTY PRESOCK~~
Ede Holiday

Mr. James E. Burke
Chairman
Partnership For a Drug-Free
America
666 Third Avenue
New York, NY 10017

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

31 NOV 22 P7:36

November 22, 1991 THE PRESIDENT WAS SEEN

11/25/91

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: CONSTANCE HORNER
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
AND DIRECTOR OF PRESIDENTIAL PERSONNEL

SUBJECT: Jim Burke

I talked to Jim Burke about chairing the Drug Advisory Committee this morning. He agreed as you'd hoped, with several conditions:

- Bill Moss will do the fund-raising - Bill agrees;
- Jim will put in only one day a week - I said that was already generous; and
- the Commission will shut down in September, as its work will be done.

On the last point, I agreed with one caveat, that if the drug issue were entangled in election politics, it might be useful to extend its work for a short time, lest the shut-down present a target. He agreed to that. You'll get the paperwork on Monday.



THE PRESIDENT

November 25, 1991

Dear Helen,

I'm sorry I missed your phone call yesterday, but I got your message and have passed it on to both John Sununu and Fred McClure. I appreciate your taking the time to call.

Sincerely,

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Honorable Helen Bentley
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

CC

John Sununu
Fred McClure
Patty Presock

Sunday
November 24, 1991

INCOMING PHONE CALL FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: CONGRESSWOMAN HELEN BENTLEY

Congresswoman Bentley called with a suggestion. Feels the President could get a good "plus" by taking a positive stand in helping McDonald Douglas. The President needs to focus on more American jobs.

She is very concerned about the President. She took a poll in Maryland recently and the President's rating there is around 35%.

When I told her the President was not available, but would return the call Monday, she said that wouldn't be necessary if her message was passed on to the President.

Patty Presock

cc: John Sununu

Fred McClure ----- message phoned to Fred McClure
per Fred - NO FURTHER ACTION NECESSARY

October 28, 1991

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM TO: JANE MOORE/ANN BROCK

FROM: SUSAN PORTER ROSE

SUBJECT: APPROVED OUT-OF-HOUSE EVENT FOR MRS. BUSH

EVENT: Top National Christmas Tree

DATE: Monday, November 25, 1991

TIME: 11:00 a.m.

LOCATION: The Ellipse
Washington, D.C.

CONTACT: Mr. Joseph H. Riley ofc (202) 879-6101
res (202) 299-7040
Mary Ryder (National Park Service)
(202) 619-6344

REMARKS: No

PRESS: Yes

COMMENTS: Mrs. Bush will top the National Christmas Tree on the Ellipse as part of the annual Christmas Pageant of Peace. The theme of this year's pageant is "Charity". The lighting of the National Christmas Tree will be on Thursday, December 12, 1991.

Mrs. Bush will be accompanied by the three children of Neil and Sharon Bush - Lauren, Pierce and Ashley.

cc: Governor Sununu
BB Staff
Tony Benedi
Marlin Fitzwater
Kathy Super
Jay Parmer

Bill Farish
Patty Presock
Sig Rogich
Usher's Office
USSS/BB ops-89 EOB
USSS/Staircase
David Valdez



THE PRESIDENT

November 25, 1991

Dear Hugh,

We enjoyed the photos of your 70th celebration. Thanks for sending them, and for your kind words about our home in Maine. It did take a real pounding, but the main structure is still sound.

Your supportive words and good wishes mean a lot to Barbara and me.

Warm regards,

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. Hugh C. E. Masters
60 Baxter Road
Williamstown, Massachusetts 01267

bcc: Mike Deland (FYI)

November 25, 1991



Dear Jackie,

Mike Deland passed along your thoughtful note of November 7. I am delighted that you will be working with Fred Krupp at CEQ and know you'll do a terrific job.

Thanks so much for taking the time to write. Please give my warmest regards to your Mom and Dad.

Sincerely,

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Ms. Jackie Prince
8519 Longfellow Place
Chevy Chase, Maryland 20815



THE PRESIDENT

November 25, 1991 ✓

Dear Herb,

Belated thanks for that thoughtful "trick or treat" note. I appreciate your kind words about the Madrid conference and hope that it will one day be remembered as one of the turning points in helping to settle the conflicts that have plagued the Middle East for so long.

It was good to hear from you. Barbara joins in sending warm good wishes for a wonderful holiday season.

Sincerely,

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. Herbert S. Hoffman
160 North Washington Street
Boston, MA 02114

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

November 25, 1991

THANKSGIVING DAY, 1991

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

From the moment it was "conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal," our Nation has enjoyed the mercy and protection of Almighty God. Thus, when we join with family and friends on Thanksgiving, we celebrate not only the many blessings that we have received as individuals -- including the gift of life itself -- but also our great fortune as one Nation under God. On this occasion, Americans of every race, creed, and walk of life are united by a profound sense of gratitude and duty.

As we continue the Thanksgiving tradition, a tradition cherished by every generation of Americans, we reflect in a special way on the blessings of the past year. When this Nation and its coalition partners took up arms in a last-resort effort to repel aggression in the Persian Gulf, we were spared the terrible consequences of a long and protracted struggle. Indeed, the millions of people who prayed for a quick end to the fighting saw those prayers answered with a swiftness and certainty that exceeded all expectations. During the past year, we have also witnessed the demise of communism and welcomed millions of courageous people into the community of free nations.

Of course, as we give thanks for these and other developments, we also remember the less fortunate -- those who do not yet share in the promise of freedom; those who do not know the comfort of peace and security; and those whose tables do not reflect prosperity and plenty.

Time and again, Scripture describes our Creator's special love for the poor. As the Psalmist wrote, "He pours contempt upon princes . . . yet sets the poor on high from affliction." In this great Nation, we have a special obligation to care for the ill and the destitute. Therefore, recalling that much will be asked of those to whom much has been given, let us resolve to make food drives and other forms of charity an increasingly important part of our Thanksgiving tradition.

On this occasion, as we count our blessings and reach out to help the less fortunate, we also do well to remember that, in many ways, the poorest nations are those who neither recognize nor revere what our Founders called "the laws of Nature and of Nature's God." Indeed, we have seen totalitarian regimes impoverish entire peoples, not just economically, but spiritually, by denigrating religion and by denying the inherent dignity and worth of individuals. The moral bankruptcy of communism should remind every free nation of the dangers of cynicism and materialism.

more

(OVER)

Similarly, can any individual be truly rich or truly satisfied if he or she has not discovered the rewards of service to one's fellowman? Since most of us first experience the love of God through the goodness and generosity of others, what better gift could we give our children than a positive example?

Finally, as we gather with family and friends on Thanksgiving, we know that our greatest blessings are not necessarily material ones. Indeed, perhaps the best thing about this occasion is that it reminds us that God loves each and every one of us. Like a faithful and loving parent, He always stands ready to comfort, guide, and forgive. That is our real cause for Thanksgiving, today and every day of our lives.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Thursday, November 28, 1991, as a National Day of Thanksgiving. I urge all Americans to gather together in their homes and in places of worship on that day to offer thanks to Almighty God for the many blessings that He has bestowed upon us as individuals and as a Nation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and sixteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

November 25, 1991

NATIONAL ACCESSIBLE HOUSING MONTH, 1991

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

We Americans cherish the many blessings that we enjoy in this land of freedom and opportunity -- including our ability to decide where we live and work. During much of our Nation's history, however, that prerogative has frequently been denied to persons with disabilities. For example, in the past, it has often been difficult for a person who uses a wheelchair to find a home where doorways, baths, and other structural features can accommodate his or her needs. Even now, when an elderly American can no longer climb stairs, he or she may face the emotionally and financially difficult task of finding a suitable single-story dwelling.

Fortunately, all that is changing. In recent years, we have taken important steps to promote equal opportunities for people with disabilities. The Fair Housing Amendments Act, which prohibits discrimination in housing, went into effect in 1989. This legislation provides Americans with disabilities the opportunity to choose their places of residence with the same degree of freedom as other citizens.

The enactment of the historic Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 offered additional evidence of our commitment to removing the physical, attitudinal, and statutory barriers that have too often prevented these individuals from enjoying the same opportunities as other Americans. This legislation, the world's first comprehensive declaration of equality for persons with disabilities, prohibits discrimination in employment, transportation, and public accommodations.

Clearly, our Nation has recognized its obligation to become more conscious of, and responsive to, the environmental and structural obstacles that persons with disabilities face on a daily basis. However, we also have a practical interest in doing so: indeed, it is estimated that 70 percent of all Americans will, at some time in their lives, have a temporary or permanent disability.

While the Federal Government has been leading efforts to ensure equal opportunity for persons with disabilities, the public and private sectors share responsibility for promoting the full integration of these Americans into the social and economic mainstream. It is heartening to note that thousands of concerned individuals and organizations have been working together to meet that responsibility. For example, a number of private sector entities have designed a public education campaign that answers questions about barrier-free home designs, which allow easy entry and movement throughout the house. On March 6, 1991, the Department of Housing and Urban Development published "Fair Housing Accessibility Guidelines," which instruct builders and developers on how to comply with the accessibility requirements of the Fair Housing Amendments Act.

more

(OVER)

Public and private sector efforts such as these are not only helping to create more accessible housing for persons with disabilities but also facilitating their full participation in the social and economic life of our country.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 184, has designated the month of November 1991 as "National Accessible Housing Month" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this month.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate November 1991 as National Accessible Housing Month. I call upon local and State governments, appropriate Federal agencies, and the people of the United States to observe this month with appropriate programs and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and sixteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

#

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

November 25, 1991

TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

I am transmitting herewith, for the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, the Treaty Between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (the START Treaty) signed at Moscow on July 31, 1991. The START Treaty includes the following documents, which are integral parts thereof:

- the Annex on Agreed Statements ("Agreed Statements Annex");
- the Annex on Terms and Their Definitions ("Definitions Annex");
- the Protocol on Procedures Governing the Conversion or Elimination of the Items Subject to the Treaty Between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms ("Conversion or Elimination Protocol");
- the Protocol on Inspections and Continuous Monitoring Activities Related to the Treaty Between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, with 12 annexes ("Inspection Protocol");
- the Protocol on Notifications Relating to the Treaty Between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms ("Notification Protocol");
- the Protocol on ICBM and SLBM Throw-weight Relating to the Treaty Between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms ("Throw-weight Protocol");
- the Protocol on Telemetric Information Relating to the Treaty Between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms ("Telemetry Protocol");
- the Protocol on the Joint Compliance and Inspection Commission Relating to the Treaty Between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms ("Joint Compliance and Inspection Commission Protocol"); and

more

(OVER)

- the Memorandum of Understanding on the Establishment of the Data Base Relating to the Treaty Between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, with 10 annexes ("Memorandum of Understanding").

In addition, I transmit herewith, for the information of the Senate, the Report of the Department of State and documents associated with, but not integral parts of, the START Treaty. These documents are of four types: separate executive agreements related to the Treaty; letters embodying executive agreements on various aspects of the Treaty; declarations regarding specific systems that do not fall within the scope of the Treaty; and a variety of statements and correspondence concerning aspects of the negotiation of the Treaty. Although not submitted for the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, these documents are relevant to the consideration of the Treaty by the Senate.

The START Treaty represents a nearly decade-long effort by the United States and the Soviet Union to address the nature and magnitude of the threat that strategic nuclear weapons pose to both countries and to the world in general. The fundamental premise of START is that, despite significant political differences, the United States and the Soviet Union have a common interest in reducing the risk of nuclear war and enhancing strategic stability.

The United States had several objectives in the START negotiations. First, we consistently held the view that the START Treaty must enhance stability in times of crisis. The strategic nuclear forces remaining after implementation of START -- as well as during the period when weapons are reduced -- should be such as to reduce Soviet incentives to provoke a crisis or to strike first during a crisis. Stability in times of crisis will remain important even in the post-Cold War era; no one can predict the future, and the purpose of this Treaty is to regulate the strategic threat for many years to come. Among the many measures we sought to fulfill this objective, the most important were the preferential treatment given to stabilizing systems, such as bombers and cruise missiles, the stringent limits on deployed ballistic missiles and their reentry vehicles, and the special, restrictive limits on heavy ICBMs, the most destabilizing weapons in existence.

Second, we sought an agreement that did not simply limit strategic arms, but that reduced them significantly below current levels. A successful combination of this objective with that of a stabilizing force structure can serve for many years as a linch-pin in shaping our strategic posture, and, if appropriate, can serve as a basis for future agreements that will lead to further reductions. Moreover, in order for the Treaty to work smoothly over many years, its terms must be as precise and unambiguous as possible. Neither Party should have any doubt as to the limitations and obligations that are imposed by the terms of the Treaty.

Third, we sought a Treaty that would allow equality of U.S. forces relative to those of the Soviet Union. Again, the emphasis is to reach equality in order that the resulting levels will be stabilizing. Equality does not require identical force structures; rather, it demands limits that allow the Parties to have equivalent capabilities.

(OVER)

Fourth, we sought an agreement that is effectively verifiable. Effective verification is necessary to ensure that U.S. national security is not jeopardized under the Treaty. Effective verification also acts as an inducement to the Soviets to comply because they are aware that their behavior will be closely monitored.

Finally, the United States placed great emphasis during the negotiations in seeking an agreement that would be supported by the American and allied publics. This objective means that U.S. policies regarding strategic forces must not only sustain deterrence, but will also serve to assure the American people and allied publics that the risk of war and crisis instability is low and is being further reduced.

I am fully convinced that the START Treaty achieves these objectives.

START will be the first Treaty that actually reduces strategic offensive arms. START will lead to stabilizing changes to the composition of, and reductions in, the deployed strategic offensive nuclear forces of both countries. The overall strategic nuclear forces of both countries will be reduced by 30-40 percent, with a reduction of as much as 50 percent in the most threatening systems. The Treaty will have a 15-year duration, and can be extended for successive 5-year periods through the agreement of the Parties.

Force reductions under START will be asymmetrical due to currently higher Soviet levels, and will result in equal limits on deployed strategic offensive arms at the end of each of three phases over the first 7 years that the Treaty is in force. Moreover, I believe that the reduction of ICBMs should be accomplished even more rapidly than the Treaty would require. On September 27, as a part of my statement on the future of U.S. nuclear weapons, I said that those ICBMs that the United States would reduce pursuant to START would be eliminated more rapidly than required by the Treaty. Today, I reiterate that pledge.

More specifically, the central limits of START require reductions down to ceilings of 1600 on deployed strategic nuclear delivery systems (i.e., deployed ICBMs, deployed SLBMs, and deployed heavy bombers), 6000 accountable nuclear warheads that those missiles and bombers would carry, and 3600 metric tons of aggregate ballistic missile throw-weight. Aggregate throw-weight -- a measure of the total weight of weapons and related objects that a ballistic missile can deliver -- is limited to approximately 54 percent of the current aggregate Soviet throw-weight level.

Within these aggregate limits, the United States and Soviet Union have agreed to observe certain subceilings in specific weapon categories. Reductions and limitations on those weapon systems that could most threaten crisis stability are emphasized in these subceilings. Under START, neither Party may have more than 4900 deployed ballistic missile warheads of which no more than 1100 warheads can be on deployed mobile ICBMs. Moreover, the Soviet Union is required to reduce by 50 percent their heavy ICBM force. The Soviet Union will eliminate no fewer than 22 SS-18 launchers every year during the 7-year reduction period to a ceiling of 1540 warheads on 154 heavy ICBMs.

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(OVER)

To assist in verifying compliance with these limits, START incorporates the most extensive verification regime in history, which includes the exchange of ballistic missile telemetry tapes, the permanent monitoring of mobile ICBM assembly facilities, 12 kinds of on-site inspections, special access visits, cooperative measures, and data exchanges to complement our national technical means of verification. Moreover, many of the Treaty provisions, such as its definitions, counting rules, conversion or elimination procedures, notifications, and numerous data exchanges, will help to verify whether the Soviet Union is in compliance with the central limitations. Thus, I am convinced START is effectively verifiable.

START represents a critical watershed in our long-term effort to stabilize the strategic balance through arms control. Stabilization of the strategic balance will help cement one of the most fundamental tenets of our preferred world order -- that conflict must not and shall not be resolved through the use of nuclear weapons. Moreover, recent events underscore the need to ensure stability and to broaden the dialogue between our countries. Implementation of START would reinforce these efforts.

In sum, the START Treaty is in the interest of the United States and represents an important step in the stabilization of the strategic nuclear balance. I therefore urge the Senate to give prompt and favorable consideration to the Treaty, including its Annexes, Protocols, and Memorandum of Understanding, and to give advice and consent to its ratification.

GEORGE BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
November 25, 1991.

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10:15 A.M. NEWS UPDATE

SOVIETS/UNION TREATY (Reuter) -- Leaders of the Soviet republics failed to agree on final language in a new treaty on political union and sent it back to local parliaments to be reworked, President Gorbachev said on live television.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION (Tom Raum, AP) -- President Bush signed the annual Thanksgiving Day proclamation and said this year's celebration would be "a sort of homecoming" for those who served in the Gulf War. He also called for special prayers for those who are unemployed as the nation struggles through its current economic difficulties. Bush also granted what he called "the annual presidential pardon" to a live turkey presented to him in the Rose Garden ceremony by the National Turkey Federation. "You can rest assured that he will not be on anybody's dinner table on Thursday," Bush said.

(UPI) -- President Bush, accepting the annual Thanksgiving turkey, said he is seeking solutions to the nation's problems "most of all the repair of hope and an end to homelessness and hunger.... Thanksgiving is a uniquely American holiday and we thank the Lord for his blessings of freedom, security and peace," Bush said. "We also remember those Americans who are out of work, in poor health or just plain lonely. We seek solutions to the problems of our nation."... Bush recalled that last year when he accepted the annual Thanksgiving turkey he was preparing to leave for the Persian Gulf to spend the holiday with U.S. and allied forces. "Thursday will be a great day," Bush said. "Another great Thanksgiving Day, a sort of homecoming for many families this time, full of pride for our brave servicemen and women, happiness at having them at the table, at home, some for the first time in two years. To each and every one of them I say, again what I said to them in the desert that day -- thank you."

PEACE TALKS (Jerusalem/AP) -- Israel will accept the U.S. invitation to continue peace talks in Washington provided they are brief, stick to procedural issues and then move to the Middle East, Israeli newspapers reported. Otherwise, the independent dailies Maariv and Yedioth Ahronoth said, Prime Minister Shamir may call early elections -- a move that would effectively freeze Mideast peace moves for several months.

(Reuter) -- Lebanon accepted a U.S. invitation to resume Middle East peace talks in Washington next month, saying it would ensure direct American supervision of the process. "It is important to resume the talks in a superpower, especially the U.S., which can pressure Israel, whom we don't trust," Foreign Minister Faris Bouez told reporters.

PAN AM SUSPECTS/LIBYA (Reuter) -- Libya has reaffirmed it will not hand over two men accused by Britain and the U.S. of the 1988 Lockerbie bombing but will back an international investigation, a British member of parliament said. Tam Dalyell, a Scottish member of the opposition Labor Party, said two Libyan officials with whom he had lengthy telephone conversations Saturday said Tripoli would support and cooperate with an international inquiry.

12:15 P.M. NEWS UPDATE

TRIP (Columbus/Christopher Connell, AP) -- President Bush sought to put the spotlight on school reform as he keeps searching for ways to calm the nation's economic jitters and steady his own staff. Bush, with Secretary Alexander and Governor Voinovich by his side, toured innovative vocational programs at a magnet school here, the Fort Hayes Metropolitan Education Center. At Fort Hayes, Bush chatted with student teachers and their young wards in a child care center. "We're going to expand Head Start in the state to every eligible child by 1995," said Voinovich. Bush also watched students analyzing blood samples in a second classroom that boasts it is the only program in the country to prepare students for national certification as medical technicians before they graduate from high school. "My heavens," said Bush. He agreed to watch students work "just as long as you don't take any blood. (I'm) a couple of quarts low." He later made light of his illness last spring, calling it "a little flare-up recently with thyroid."

HOME SALES (AP) -- Sales of existing homes edged up 1% in October, the first increase in four months, a real estate group said. The National Association of Realtors said the small gain pushed sales to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 3.15 million units as all parts of the country except the Northeast posted sales increases.

PEACE TALKS/ISRAEL (UPI) -- Israeli leaders, annoyed at the "impertinent" reception Prime Minister Shamir received at the White House, will let a Monday deadline pass before agreeing to attend a new round of peace talks in Washington, published reports said. Israeli newspapers quoted sources in the prime minister's office as saying Shamir would wait to consult with Cabinet members Wednesday before responding to the U.S. invitation to resume talks Dec. 4.

HOSTAGES (Reuter) -- American Joseph Cicippio is widely expected to go free this week as Iran and the U.N. seek to close a Western hostage saga before the year ends. Lebanese Moslem fundamentalist sources said he would be released by the Revolutionary Justice Organization in a few days.

YUGOSLAVIA (UPI) -- Serbian rebel leaders warned that they will treat U.N. peacekeeping troops as "occupation forces" if they are deployed on the present border between secessionist Croatia and Serbia.

TOY BOYCOTT/CHINA (UPI) -- The AFL-CIO and the National Consumers League announced a national boycott of Chinese-made toys, charging that China uses forced labor and child labor in manufacturing such products for export.

GOV. SUNUNU/FIRST LADY (Reuter) -- Barbara Bush heatedly denied that she blamed John Sununu for her husband's political problems and was seeking Sununu's ouster. "It isn't true and it's ugly, and I don't like it. He knows it's not true," Mrs. Bush told reporters at a brief ceremony marking the delivery of the White House Christmas tree.

3:00 P.M. NEWS UPDATE

TRIP (Columbus/Christopher Connell, AP) -- President Bush accused Congress of blocking vital school reforms that could revolutionize American education and help the poor and middle-class the most. "Rich people already enjoy choice. They can afford both high taxes and private school tuition or they can move to a neighborhood with better schools," Bush told an education rally here. "It's working people, it's poor and middle income people who have the most to gain from reform," Bush told 3,000 educators, students, business and political leaders.

(Steve Holland/Reuter) -- President Bush, in the deepest slump of his three-year presidency, came to Ohio to tout education reform proposals but was dogged by questions about a White House reportedly in disarray. Bush seemed to be going through the motions as he visited Fort Hayes Metropolitan Education Center, sitting at a child-sized table with day-care children and touring a lab where vocational students learn to take blood samples. When a reporter shouted a question on whether he was going to "stop the bleeding in the White House," Bush just smiled and turned to the students, saying: "That's the way I make my living. I've got to smile back."

(Columbus/Thomas Ferraro, UPI) -- President Bush traveled to Columbus to seek support for America 2000, his lagging plan to upgrade the nation's troubled schools.... Bush, in his remarks, tried to sound upbeat and hopeful. "Today is the landmark in our drive for better education," he said. "Only seven months ago we launched America 2000. With Ohio's commitment, 25 states have enlisted in the revolution to reinvent America's education by the dawn of the new century," he told a gathering at Fort Hayes Metropolitan Education Center.

CRIME BILL (James Rowley, AP) -- The White House threatened a veto of anti-crime legislation, saying Democrats have "gutted the bill" of provisions sought by President Bush. The White House scorned the crime bill several hours after a compromise was hatched over the weekend. Bush, in Columbus, said the crime bill "is simply not acceptable. So let me be clear: I would have to veto this bill because it would weaken our criminal justice system."

(Robert Green, Reuter) -- President Bush pledged to veto a sweeping anti-crime bill that includes a national waiting period for handgun sales, saying that in its current form the measure "would weaken our criminal justice system"... Rep. Foley said he was shocked Bush would oppose the bill, telling reporters: "It's ludicrous. This is becoming a no-legislation Administration."

HIGHWAY BILL (AP) -- House and Senate negotiators completed work on major sections of a \$151 billion highway measure hailed as capable of putting some 2 million Americans to work. But the congressional tax-writing committees had yet to approve a four-year extension of a 2.5 cent-a-gallon gas tax.

BANKING CRISIS/ECONOMY (Paris/AP) -- The U.S. economy is inching toward a modest recovery but remains threatened by a banking sector facing its worst crisis since the Depression, a 24-nation economic group reported. In its annual report, on the U.S. economy, the OECD called banking reform an "urgent priority."

CYPRUS (Nicosia/Reuters) -- Cyprus welcomed a U.S. pledge to work for a settlement on the divided island but said an international conference could only take place if the Turkish side showed the necessary good will. Cyprus government spokesman Akis Fantis welcomed a pledge by President Bush Friday to remain actively involved in efforts to bring peace to the island. But he said there was little indication that a high-level meeting could take place by the end of the year, as Bush had suggested. "The convening of an international conference on Cyprus would be possible were the Turkish side to show the necessary good will," he told reporters. "Unfortunately so far, there are no indications of a change in the Turkish positions or demonstrations of good will."

PEACE TALKS/U.S. (Reuters) -- The U.S. sent Arabs and Israelis detailed proposals on how peace talks should develop in last week's invitations to resume negotiations in Washington next week, diplomatic sources said. One source said the invitation to Israel was in a four- to five-page document. It contained detailed ideas on the occupied Golan Heights and south Lebanon and on how negotiations on Palestinian self-rule in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip should proceed. However, the sources were not willing to say exactly what the U.S. proposals were.

PEACE TALKS/PLO (Tunis/Reuters) -- The PLO has accepted Moscow as the venue for multilateral Middle East talks and expects a preparatory meeting to take place there in late December, a PLO leader said.

ASHRAWI/ISRAEL (Jerusalem/Reuters) -- Israeli Attorney General Yosef Harish has decided not to indict Palestinian leader Hanan Ashrawi on charges of meeting PLO officials, the Justice Ministry said.

PAN AM BOMBING/LIBYA (U.N., AP) -- Libya's foreign minister says he believes the U.S. and Britain are creating controversy over the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 as a pretext for an attack. In a letter circulated at U.N. headquarters, Libyan foreign minister Ibrahim Bishari accused Washington and London of indicting two Libyans in the 1988 bombing as part of a plot against Libya. "We warn that such statements stem from premeditated intentions to accuse (Libya) and undertake aggression against it."

CONTRAS/DRUG FUNDING (Miami, Reuters) -- A top Colombian trafficker testified at Manuel Noriega's drug trial that the Medellin cartel gave about \$10 million to the Contra rebels in the early 1980s. Carlos Lehder did not say whether the traffickers gave the money directly to the Nicaraguan rebels or through U.S. intermediaries later implicated in the Iran-Contra scandal.

5:00 P.M. NEWS UPDATE

EPA (UPI) -- The EPA claimed record-setting achievements against polluters, declaring that no corporate or individual law-breaker is out of its reach.... "The message should be clear: White collar corporate environmental criminals can expect no breaks from this Administration. There will be no wink or nod. We will not look the other way or accept excuses," William Reilly said.... "In the first three years of the Bush Administration, this agency has secured more than all the penalties collected in the previous 17 years -- a total of \$178 million in civil penalties and criminal fines," Reilly said.

FDIC CHIEF/BANKS (UPI) -- The new chairman of the FDIC told a Senate committee the government's closure of failing banks has been slowed because the fund that insures depositors is depleted. "We have banks that...are projected to fail, and if they had some problem today, obviously, we would not be able to close them," said FDIC Chief William Taylor.... He said the Administration will likely raise the premiums that banks pay to the fund next year, perhaps by as much as 30 percent.

CFE/SENATE (UPI) -- The Senate, after approving a treaty to reduce military weaponry in Europe, voted to spend up to \$500 million to help destroy Soviet nuclear and chemical weapons. The proposal was added, 86-8, to legislation that would implement the U.S. share of the CFE treaty. The CFE treaty was approved on a 90-4 rollcall.

START/PRESIDENT (Reuter) -- President Bush formally asked the Senate to ratify a U.S.-Soviet arms treaty that will trim the two military superpowers' stockpiles of strategic nuclear weapons by about a third. "START represents a critical watershed in our long-term effort to stabilize the strategic balance through arms control," Bush said in a message to the Senate calling for the treaty's approval.

KHMER ROUGE/PEACE (UPI) -- The Khmer Rouge remain the major threat to the fragile peace in Cambodia and have already shown a willingness to violate the terms of the U.N. peace process, a Senate report concluded.... "The deterrent against the Khmer Rouge returning to a dominant position of power inside Cambodia, is a combination of strong U.N. peacekeeping forces inside the country and the successful revitalization of the Cambodian government." "In addition, the U.S. should use its diplomatic and economic leverage with the governments of China and Thailand to ensure that they live up to their commitments to terminate support for the Khmer Rouge." The report was prepared by a Senate Immigration and Refugee Affairs Subcommittee.

U.N./CASH CRISIS (Reuter) -- The U.N. won't be able to meet its bills beyond the end of the month unless some of its deadbeat members, who owe nearly \$1 billion, pay up soon, according to a U.N. report.

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 Photographs: P266144-22A, P26615-10 [National Thanksgiving Turkey Presentation]

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:

137

Folder Title:

Monday, November 25, 1991 [2]

OA/ID Number:

90636-002

Transferred by:

Deborah Wheeler

Date of Transfer:

2/24/2014

Received by:

Mary Finch

Date Received:

2/24/2014

Go to Database
Navigator

Go to Accession
Register

Go to Withdrawal Sheet

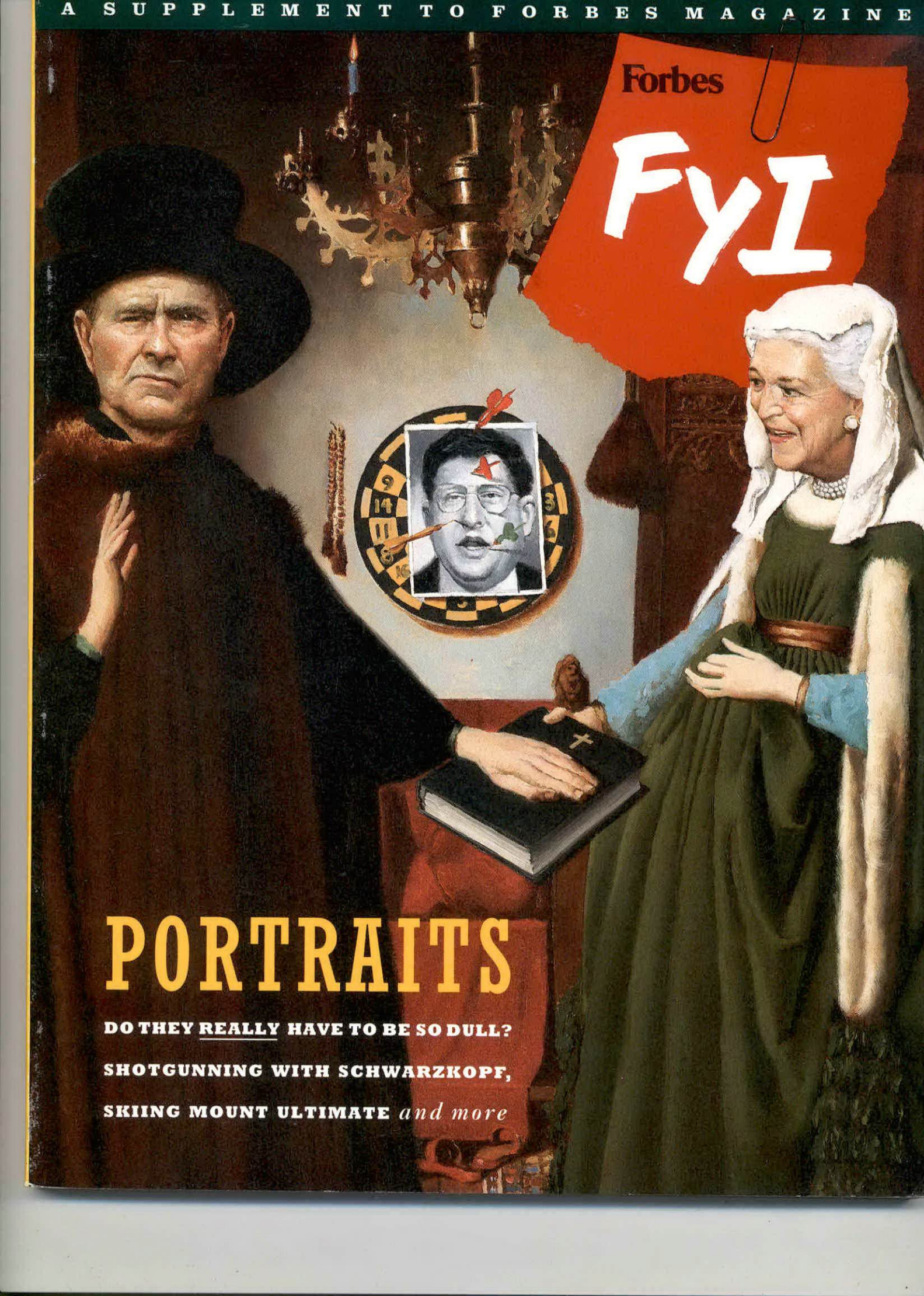
Print Record





Forbes

FyI



PORTRAITS

DO THEY REALLY HAVE TO BE SO DULL?

SHOTGUNNING WITH SCHWARZKOPF,

SKIING MOUNT ULTIMATE *and more*

..... FEATURES

The Portrait Thing

An official portrait of George Bush will be unveiled next month. Frankly, we like ours better.

Page 60

Saving Face

How to look royal in oil.

Page 68

The Homeowner Who Told The Contractors To Shove It

Page 70



Page 97

Hot Tools

The glory and the power.

Page 76

Behold The Balloon Snifter!

The second-best thing about brandy is the glass, posits our spiritual advisor, Don Vivant.

Page 110

That Weekend In New York

Manhattan, the way Cole Porter meant it to be.

Page 112

The 440,000 Mile Car

A son's sweet revenge.

Page 120

C O N T



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Airfare

The FedEx Gourmet: when it absolutely, positively has to be delicious.

Page 78

At Ease With The General

Schwarzkopf shoots skeet. Neat!

Page 84

The Bull(etin) Board

Ripping clippings.

Page 94

Moguls For Moguls

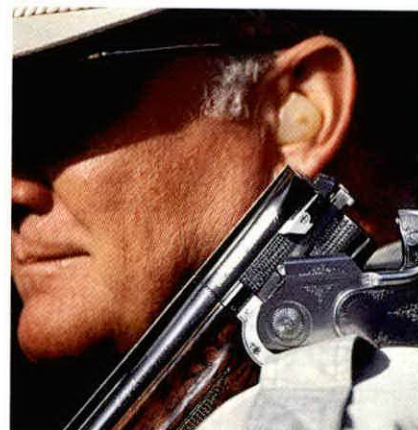
The FYI vacation ski package.

Page 97

Classic Toys

Ghosts of Christmas Past — and present.

Page 126

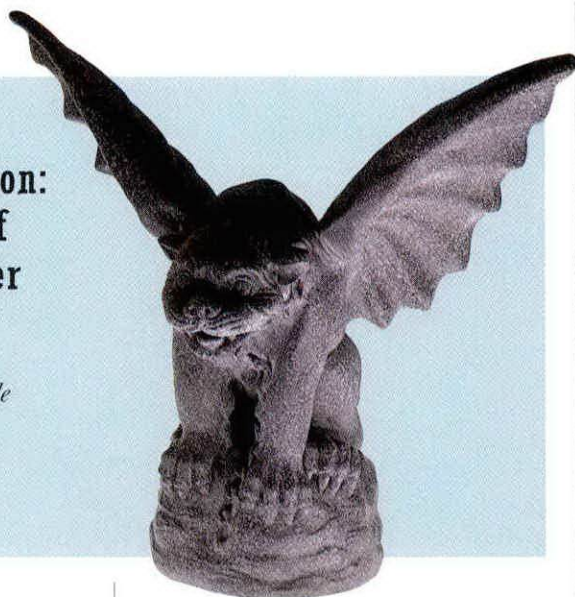


Page 84

**The FYI Selection:
The Cream Of
The Mail-Order
Catalogues**

*Yule love these Yuletide
'logues. (Ouch.)*

Page 172



**Excerpt: Holding
Your Liquor In
Ancient Greece**

Page 130

Classics, Illustrated

*How the butler did it in Kazuo Ishiguro's
The Remains Of The Day.*

Page 176

... **DEPARTMENTS** ...

SECURITY

G. Gordon Liddy, up in arms.
Page 8

**COYOTE JACK,
OUTDOORS GUIDE**

There are strange things
done 'neath the midnight sun.
Page 18

SECOND OPINION

Slow down, America!
Page 24

**TEN PERCENT
SOLUTIONS**

Don't just tithe, tithe with style.
Page 28

EVENTS

December 7, 1941

*James Chace looks back at the day
that shaped the second half
of the American Century, and asks
the pertinent question.*

Page 131

On The Block

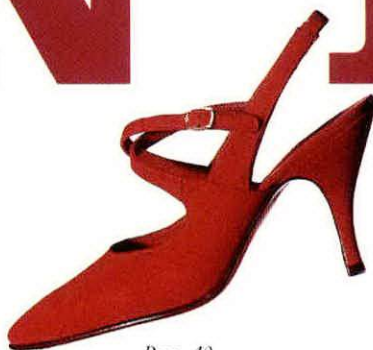
*Auction pro Caroline Butler on the best
autumn buys at the regional houses.*

Page 140

Making The Blade

An elegant slice of Americana.

Page 146



Page 40

... **ALSO** ...

March Of Dollars

A Clip'n'Save guide.

Page 40

Lenin For Sale

The ultimate conversation piece.

Page 58

FYI thanks First Publishing Inc. and Berkley Publishing Group,
publisher of Classics Illustrated comic books for letting us use their
name, in a slightly altered form.

GRAPE JUICE

Grapemeister Stephen Tanzer
gets his kicks from Champagne.
Page 32

GILT TRIP

So what did you bring me, daddy?
Page 38

REVIEWS ON TAPE

Audio books so riveting you
could grow to love gridlock.
Page 42

**SENIOR VP FOR
ETIQUETTE**

The holidays decoded.
Page 46

THE GOLF BAG

The world's *unusual* tournaments.
Page 50